

TEST-STANDARDIZED LISTENING

A STUDENT'S HANDOUT



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TOEFL

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E. Review

It is prepared by the lecturer on the screen

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<http://masterthetoeic.com/toeic-listening-section/>

<https://www.ets.org/toefl/ibt/about>

4. Code: 534 c1, c2 (590)
 - a. What is the presentation mainly about?
 - b. What surprised the presenter about her research?
 - c. How does each of the persons identified contribute to the operation of schools in the United States?
 - d. According to the speaker, what is the function of the department of education in the United States?
5. Code: 635c (610)
 - a. What is the main topic of this lecture?
 - b. Which term is used to identify foods that have not been processed or canned?
 - c. What happen to food when it is processed?
 - d. How is the speaker's attitude toward health foods?

Vocabularies:

Resistant	Disintegrate	Cordless	Compliance
Bolt	Loose sediment	Airtight	Legislation
Shear	Decay	Scratch	Term
Steel rods	Intact	Coating	Grains
Embedded	Encapsulating	Flaws	Dried
Diminishes	Fossilization	Assist	Narrower
Shaft / stairwell	Soaks	Cardiac imaging	Distinguish
Cross-bracing	Pores	Surgical	Canned
Devised	Deposits	Pacemakers	Precise
Absorb	Mold	Community	Classification
Undermine	Fragile	Policy	Treated
Sway, seismic	Chronicles	Board	Fertilizer
Preserved	Layers	Superintendent	Sprayed
Shells	Aeronautics	Residents	Poison
Buried	Private	Agency	Refined
Swamps	Traced back	Primarily	Allegation

TEST OF ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION (TOEIC)

A. About TOEIC

1. Description

The Test of English for International Communication® (TOEIC) is an English language test designed specifically to measure the everyday English skills of people working in an international environment. There are different forms of the exam: The TOEIC Listening & Reading Test consists of two equally graded tests of comprehension assessment activities totaling a possible 990 score; There are also the TOEIC Speaking and Writing Tests. The TOEIC speaking test is composed of tasks that assess pronunciation, intonation and stress, vocabulary, grammar, cohesion, relevance of content and completeness of content. The TOEIC Writing test is composed of tasks that assess grammar, relevance of sentences to the pictures, quality and variety of sentences, vocabulary, organization, and whether the opinion is supported with reason and/or examples. Both assessments use a score scale of 0 - 200.

2. Listening and Reading test

The TOEIC Listening and Reading test is a fair and valid assessment of English-language listening and reading skills for the workplace. Employers worldwide use the TOEIC® test to determine who can communicate effectively in English across borders and cultures with coworkers and clients.

3. Function

- a. Listening skills are essential for effective face-to-face communication, meetings, videoconferencing, teleconferencing, podcasts and telephone conversations
- b. Reading skills are necessary for email, written reports, newsletters and other forms of business correspondence.

4. Kinds of questions and scoring

The TOEIC Listening & Reading Test lasts two hours [45 minutes for Listening, and 75 minutes for Reading]. It consists of 200 multiple-choice items evenly divided between the listening and reading comprehension section. Each candidate receives independent scores for listening and reading comprehension on a scale from 5 to 495 points. The total score adds up to a scale from 10 to 990 points. The TOEIC certificate exists in five colors, corresponding to achieved results.

- ❖ Orange : 10 - 219
- ❖ Brown : 220 - 469
- ❖ Green : 470 - 729
- ❖ Blue : 730 - 859
- ❖ Gold : 860 - 990

D. Part C: Talk

In this part someone will talk long. In this part consists of three conversations, each conversation will follow the question 3-4 or 5 questions. then choose the correct answer according to the question. As with Part B, in this Part also mostly talked about American History, literature, or some school life.

Practice:

In this stage, you will hear a talk which is followed by several questions. Each questions represents the answer from the passage. Read the questions carefully and answer it properly.

1. Code: 242c1,c2 (533)
 - a. What is the topic of this lecture?
 - b. Which technique is used to reinforce walls?
 - c. Which two materials are used in base isolators?
 - d. What happens to fill dirt during an earthquake?
2. Code: 338c1,c2 (552)
 - a. What are the two most common places where fossils may be found?
 - b. How is the process to form fossils?
 - c. What is lost in the process of replacement?
 - d. Why are the layers of sedimentary rock important to fossil record?
3. Code: 422c (567)
 - a. What is the talk mainly about?
 - b. Which of the advantages mentioned listed as part of the technology developed for space missions?
 - c. According to the speaker, why did NASA develop medical equipment?
 - d. Why does the speaker mention archeology?

Vocabularies:

Experiment	Poet	Achievement
Conducted	Victorian	Scientific
Hammer	Durham County	Physicians
Feather	The Seraphim	Discarded
Rate	Widely	Symptoms
Absence	Poet Laureate	Cure
Air-resistance	Sovereign	Field
Gravitational	William Wordsworth	Dioscorides
Governs	Gifted	Vast
Supposed to	Fled	Materia Medica
Relieve	The Barretts of Wimpole Streets	Authoritative
Heart-attack	Confrontation	Scorned
Profession	Eventual	Favor
Symptoms	Elopement	Alchemy
Reserve	Florence	Ancients
Viewing	Sonnets from the Portuguese	Anatomis
Doubt	Aurora Leigh	William Harvey

B. Part I: Picture

Brief tips and tricks:

1. Scan the Photo quickly
2. Focus on the object of the photo
 - a. If there is **a person** in the photograph, ask yourself:
Who is the photo? (man or woman, his or her job)
What are they doing? (activity)
Where are they? (place)
 - b. If there is **an object** in the photograph, ask yourself:
What is in the photo? (identify the object)
Where is it? (location)
3. Predict possible statements using a noun and a verb
Most of these statements take one of the following forms:
The (man/woman/people/thing) is / are doing something
The (man/woman/people/thing) has / is / are something / somewhere
4. Words in different context
Statements often include things you can see, or words that you might expect to hear. Nevertheless they incorrectly describe the context. Consider the following photograph:



- (a) *He is having his hair cut.*
(b) *He is talking on the telephone*

(c) *He is typing on the keyboard.*

(d) *He is washing the desk*

The statement "*He is typing on the keyboard*" is incorrect because though we can see "*a man*" and "*a keyboard*" in the photograph, the man is not using the keyboard.

5. Similar sounding words

Words that sound similar, but do not sound exactly the same, are often used in Part 1 of the TOEIC test to confuse you. One or more statements include a word or phrase that may sound like something in the photograph. For example:

- Instead of hearing the statement "*The woman is sitting*" (which is correct), you may hear the incorrect statement "*The woman is knitting*". The verbs "*knit*" and "*sit*" sound similar. But the word "*knit*" is simply used here as to confuse you.
- Instead of expecting the statement "*A plant is in front of the window*" (which is correct), you hear the incorrect statement "*An ant is in front of the window*". The nouns "*plant*" and "*ant*" sound similar. However, only the former (i.e. "*plant*" is correct. the word "*ant*" is included in the statement just to distract you.

6. Listen carefully to the four statements and select the one that best describes what you see in the photograph

Practice 2: TOEFL - 287 / 522

In this part, you will hear a longer conversation. Each conversation is followed by several questions.

1. a. What are the man and the woman talking about?
b. Why is the moon an ideal environment for the experiment?
c. Why was it easier to lift the hammer on the moon?
d. How did the woman feel about the presentation?
2. a. What was the video about?
b. What did the students learn about women?
c. How did the man feel about the video?
d. What will the woman probably do?
3. a. What is the main topic of this lecture?
b. According to the lecturer, what was one reason that Elizabeth Barrett was considered for the title of Poet Laureate?
c. Where did Elizabeth and Robert Browning live after their elopement?
d. When did Elizabeth Barrett Browning die?
4. a. What is the main topic of the lecture?
b. What was Hippocrates' greatest contribution to medicine?
c. Who is known as the father of biology?
d. What was the contribution made to medicine by William Harvey?
5. a. What is Mary's problem?
b. When is Mary's class next semester?
c. How does Dr. Brown resolve the problem?
d. What is a work-study employee?

4. a. What is the main topic of this conversation?
b. What was the woman’s problem?
c. Why is mono called the “college disease”?
d. What advice does the woman give the man?
5. a. What central theme does the lecture examine?
b. Which language did Whorf use in his research?
c. According to the lecturer, what is linguistic relativity?
d. What is another name for linguistic relativity?

Vocabularies:

Accompaniment	Upbeat	Appreciate
Pleasant	Tire	Retail sales
Seemingly	Shoppers	Offices and factories
Engineered	Peak time	Community
Behaviour	Technical writing class	Telecourses
Fatigue	Advisor	Coursework
Stimulus progression	Fall	Convenience
Value	Override	VHS-type
Build up	Registration	Listing
		Requirements

Practice:

Direction: You will see a photograph. You will hear four statements about the photograph. Choose the statement that most closely matches the photograph and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer sheet.

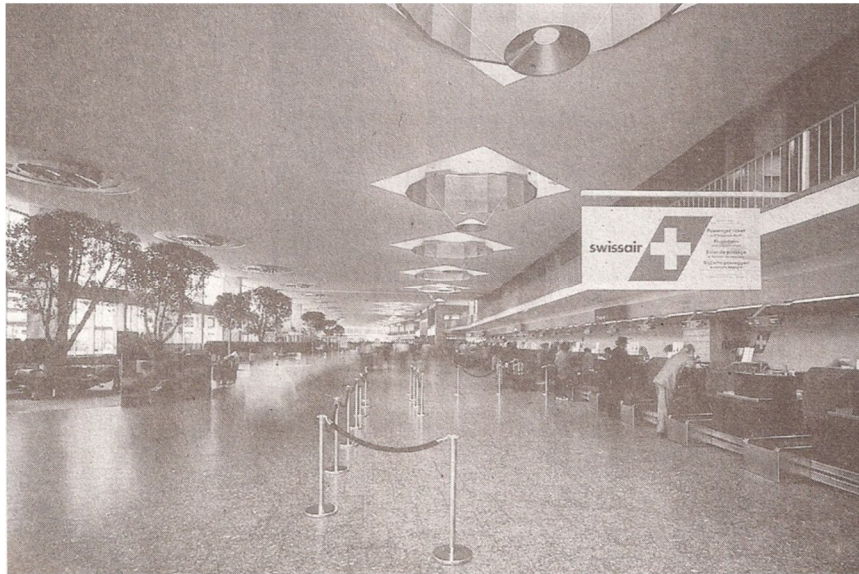
1



2



3



4



- While listening, determine topic by listening carefully to the first part (first line) of the conversation.
- When listening to follow or follow to see the answer in the text book (books about) and then try to guess the right answer. All the answers are in the conversation or talk, and the answer is the same as what you hear on the tape.
- Need to guess the answer, although not sure. Remember! never leave the answer blank.
- If there is time left to use to see the answer in the text book. get ready to hear a conversation or talk further.

Practice 1: TOEFL – 265 / 502

In this part, you will hear a longer conversation. Each conversation is followed by several questions.

1. a. What is Mike's problem?
b. What does Mike want Prof. Day to do?
c. What does Mike say about graduation?
d. What does Prof. Day decide to do?
2. a. What is MUZAK?
b. What is the average increase in productivity when MUZAK is introduced?
c. What is stimulus progression?
d. How does MUZAK influence sales in supermarket?
3. a. What is the announcement mainly about?
b. Why does the speaker mention the "Sun-Up Semester"?
c. How can students register for the course?
d. How can student contact the instructor?

Vocabularies:

Any sense	Turn someone off	Turn in
Cramming	Used to	Graduate
Shelves	Get caught up	

C. Part B: Longer Conversation

Part B is a part of long conversations or long conversations. in this part we will hear a long conversation of two people. The number of conversations in part in was two. After each conversation is finished will be followed by 3 or 4 -5 question. Usually in this part talk more about school life, social issues, or a trip that someone is planning or news in the United State (US)

Tips for Part B and Part C:

Tips to answer about Part B and C are the same, namely:

- Focus in the 1st line. So focus on the first line of every conversation or talk. Because the first line is usually the main idea, subject, or topic being discussed. And often will be asked questions about it.
- Before listening to the conversation or talk in every part, upon direction recited or if there's time, look for answers in Part B as well as if it had been entered part C. while seeing the answer, try to:
 - ✓ Guess topic to you with later
 - ✓ Make a guess questions that may arise from the collection of answers.
 - ✓ Guess or conclude the question of what next doing ?, when and where the conversations take place ?, and who's talking? These questions often arise in this part.

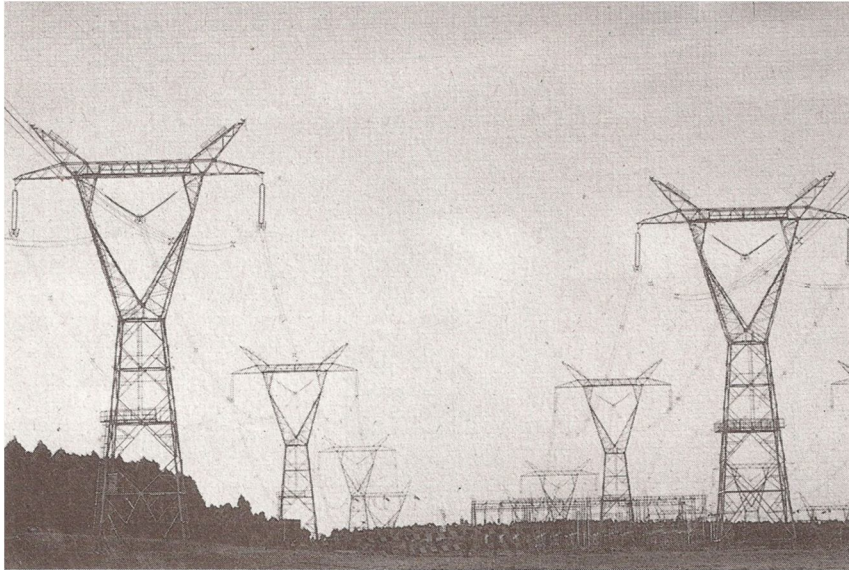
5



6



7



8



7.
 - a. What does the woman ask?
 - b. What does the man mean?
8.
 - a. When does the conversation happen?
 - b. What does the woman express?
 - c. Why does the man still wake up?
 - d. What does the man mean?
9.
 - a. What does the man say?
 - b. What is the woman going to do?
10.
 - a. What does the woman say about the deadline?
 - b. look into it.
What does it mean?
 - c. What does the man mean?
11.
 - a. What problem does the man have?
 - b. What does the man mean?
 - c. Why does the man take a tutor?
12.
 - a. What does the man say about the paper?
 - b. What will the woman do to the paper?
 - c. When should the woman submit the paper?
 - d. What does the woman mean?
13.
 - a. What happen to the man?
 - b. What does the woman say about the class?
14.
 - a. What does the woman ask the man?
 - b. What does the professor order the student do?
 - c. What did the T.A. suggest the students do?
 - d. What can be concluded from the conversation?
15.
 - a. What does the man need?
 - b. What does the woman say to the man about making appointment?
 - c. What is the woman going to do?

Vocabularies:

Orientation	Turn	Terrible
Office hours	Department	Graduate
Already	Show up	Dr. Collin
Come along	Inferred	GMAT
A couple of days	Looking forward	

Practice 2: TOEFL – 309 / 539

Here, you will listen a conversation between two people. Each conversation is followed by one question about it.

1. a. When will they take their vacation?
b. When will they have graduated?
c. What does the woman mean?
2. a. What does the man ask the woman to do?
b. What does the man should do?
c. What are the speakers talking about?
3. a. What does the woman ask the man about?
b. How long does the man prepare for?
c. What does the man mean?
4. a. What does the man need?
b. Where should the man find the textbook?
c. Where does the conversation probably take place?
d. What will the man probably do?
5. a. What major does the woman take?
b. What is the woman's opinion about Prof. Collins?
c. How is the class of Prof. Collins according to the woman?
d. What does the woman mean?
6. a. What does the man asks the woman?
b. Who will the woman see?
c. What will the woman probably do?

9



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The lecturer will give you other practices in which be given on the lecturing days.

C. Part II: Question-Response

Tips:

1. Listen carefully to the question and try to identify what type of question it is. Pay attention to the **first Wh-word** of the question (*who, what, which, where, when, how (how much/many/long/far) etc.*). The response will depend on what type this Wh-word is.
2. Listen for **keywords** (*nouns/verbs*) and focus on meaning to help you find the correct answer choice.

Tricks:

1. Direct questions are not often answered with *Yes*, or *No* or *I don't know*. Look for options that use different words to express their meanings

Question: *Are you going tonight?*

Answer: *I will leave tomorrow.*

2. In English, **people do not normally repeat Key Words** in their response to a question

Question: "Where did you put the report?"

You would NOT normally answer this question with:

"I put the report on the table"

In English, you would normally say:

"I put it on the table." or "On the table."

3. Watch out for common distracters

a. **Same word – unrelated meaning**

If you hear the same word in the question and the answer choices, be careful! It could be a distracter.

Question: *Has the **sale** improved profits?*

Answer: *Yes, it is for **sale**.*

8. a. Where should the man go now?
b. Why he has to go there?
c. What do the man and the woman plan?
d. What does the woman want to express?
e. What is the man going to do?
9. a. Where did the woman leave the message?
b. When did the woman leave the message?
c. What does the man's respond?
d. What does the man mean?
10. a. What happen to the man?
b. What does the woman mean?
11. a. What does the man ask the woman about?
b. Who does the man want to see?
c. Where is the doctor right now?
d. What does the woman suggest that the man do?
12. a. What happen to Tom?
b. Why does the woman wonder Tom?
c. What should Tom do at the final exam?
d. What can be inferred about Tom?
13. a. What will the man and the woman do?
b. I'm looking forward to it.
What does it mean?
c. What does the man mean?
14. a. What happen to the course?
b. Why does the woman worry about the course?
c. What does the man inform the woman about the course?
d. What will the woman probably do?
15. a. What problem does the man face?
b. What will the man do?
c. What does the woman think that the man should do?

- ✓ Never Choose an answer because it sounds like what you heard in the conversation. So, do not ever choose the same answer as to what you hear.

Practice 1: TOEFL – 285 / 518

Here, you will listen a conversation between two people. Each conversation is followed by one question about it.

1. a. What does the man ask to the woman?
b. How many students had registered?
c. What happen to the students had registered?
d. What does the woman want to imply?
e. What had the man assumed?
2. a. Who will the man see?
b. What does the man ask the woman about?
c. What does the woman imply that the man should do?
3. a. What does the man inform the woman?
b. Why should the woman do a project?
c. What is the woman probably going to do?
4. a. What does the woman say about Paul?
b. What does the man want to imply?
5. a. What kind of expression does the man have?
b. How many students got A?
c. What does the woman mean?
6. a. When does the conversation happen?
b. What kind of courses does the woman study?
c. Actually, what happen to the clock?
d. What problem does the woman have?
7. a. What does the man suggest?
b. What does the woman mean?

b. Similar sound – different/unrelated word

Sometimes the incorrect choices use words that sound similar to the ones in the recording.

Question: *Have you met the new staff?*

Answer: *No, it's not the same stuff.*

Practice:

Can you identify the correct Response these Questions?

1. What are you going to do after work?
(A) I work every day in the evening.
(B) I have to pick up my wife at the airport.
(C) I went to the grocery store.
2. Who called while I was out of the office?
(A) The branch manager. He wants to talk with you.
(B) The R & D department head needs the financial report.
(C) Yes, I did.
3. Where are last year's financial reports?
(A) We went to Hawaii.
(B) On vacation.
(C) In Nancy's office.
4. Why are you waiting here at the front desk?
(A) I'm meeting Julie here in a few minutes.
(B) Because I'm waiting here right now.
(C) I'll be waiting there in an hour.
5. When's the Johnson report going to be ready?
(A) I'm ready now.
(B) I'll be done with it by 3:00.
(C) He'll report to you in the conference room.

6. How long did you work for the government?
(A) Eight years.
(B) Yes, I did.
(C) Two years ago.
7. Do you want to work late tonight or finish this on the weekend?
(A) Let's take care of it today.
(B) I worked late last night.
(C) I went to work on Saturday.
8. Would you be able to open the store tomorrow?
(A) I think they open at 8:00 tomorrow.
(B) I'm not sure when they open.
(C) Sure, but I don't have a key to get in.
9. I don't think I'll get this package to the post office before it closes:
I'm just too busy.
(A) Yes, it's always busy at the post office.
(B) The post office closes at 5:00.
(C) Do you want me to mail it for you?
10. What do you think of the new copier?
(A) Yes, I'd love some coffee.
(B) It's not as easy to use as the old one.
(C) I didn't read the newspaper this morning.

B. Part A: Short Conversation

Part A is a short conversation or a brief conversation two people. This part consists of 30 short conversation followed by a question in every conversation that must be answered every one short conversation is complete.

Tips:

- Focus to the second line (second speaker). Answer the question of questions is usually in the second speaker.
- Usually the answer is a re-statement (restatement) of keywords contained in the second speaker. So what is heard can be said, is not the same as what is written answers, but has the same purpose to those uttered by the second speaker.
- Remember! The question of a simple (easy) – are difficult (difficult)

Tricks:

- Taking notes
Build up your taking notes skill to note the keywords or important point.
- Pay attention to Tone and Stress
Sometimes, the answer is said by the speaker with different tone.
- If not understand the conversation, then:
 - ✓ if only understand a few words —> select the answer that is a re-statement of a key word (keyword) who heard or understood earlier.
 - ✓ if not understand all, did not understand, choose the most different from what you hear

TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (TOEFL)

A. About TOEFL

The TOEFL® test measures your ability to use and understand English at the university level. And it evaluates how well you combine your reading, listening, speaking and writing skills to perform academic tasks.

There are no unfair TOEFL test centers, because tests aren't scored there. Tests are only scored through a centralized scoring network. The crucial Speaking section uses multiple human raters who do not know test takers' identities. This prevents the bias that can occur in other tests that use a face-to-face interview with a single rater.

More than 35 million people from all over the world have taken the TOEFL test to demonstrate their English-language proficiency. The average English skill level ranges between Intermediate and Advanced.

- Students planning to study at a higher education institution
- English-language learning program admissions and exit
- Scholarship and certification candidates
- English-language learners who want to track their progress
- Students and workers applying for visas

TOEFL scores are accepted by more than 10,000 universities and other institutions worldwide, including universities in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the U.K., the United States, and across Europe and Asia. It is the English-language test most preferred by universities in the United States, France and Germany, and by graduate programs in Canada.

Direction: You will hear a question and three possible responses. Choose the response that most closely answers the question and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Your answer is | 14. Your answer is |
| 2. Your answer is | 15. Your answer is |
| 3. Your answer is | 16. Your answer is |
| 4. Your answer is | 17. Your answer is |
| 5. Your answer is | 18. Your answer is |
| 6. Your answer is | 19. Your answer is |
| 7. Your answer is | 20. Your answer is |
| 8. Your answer is | 21. Your answer is |
| 9. Your answer is | 22. Your answer is |
| 10. Your answer is | 23. Your answer is |
| 11. Your answer is | 24. Your answer is |
| 12. Your answer is | 25. Your answer is |
| 13. Your answer is | |

The lecturer will give you other practices in which be given on the lecturing days.

D. Part III: Short Conversation

In this Part, you will **hear a short dialogue** (almost ALWAYS between a man and a woman), followed by three Questions about the dialogue. Each Question has four possible Answer Choices.

Strategy 1: WRONG SPEAKER, WRONG ACTION

When answering Questions, **pay close attention to *WHO* the Question is asking about**—is the Question about the *male speaker*, the *female speaker*, or *a different person who is the topic* of the Conversation?

Example:

In a dialogue, the MAN says that he “went to the mall with his wife yesterday” and the WOMAN says she “visited her brother yesterday”

Question: “What did the woman do yesterday?”

- A) She went to the mall.
- B) She saw her brother.
- C) She visited the man’s wife
- D) She saw her friend

Even though you heard “went to the mall” and “wife”, that is information about the MAN, not the WOMAN.

Man: *Can you help me with this report? I’m having a hard time formatting it.*

Woman: *Well, I don’t know much about that program you’re using, but Robert might be more help. He’s great at making documents look their best. He knows how to fix reports up quick*

Man: *Thanks! I’ll give him a call right now. My deadline for it is tomorrow’s meeting*

F. Review

It is prepared by the lecturer on the screen

- D. On a ship
8. What is required for the first excursion?
- A. A hearty breakfast
- B. Some beautiful clothes
- C. A ticket
- D. A health report
9. What time will the first excursion begin?
- A. 4:00
- B. 7:30
- C. 9:00
- D. 9:30

-
10. What is being offered
- A. A television
- B. A radio
- C. A video recorder
- D. A remote control device
11. How can a consumer learn more?
- A. Have a salesperson call at home
- B. Visit their office
- C. Call a toll-free number
- D. Read an electronic magazine
12. When can a customer get a free magazine subscription?
- A. Today only
- B. Tuesday only
- C. Anytime this month
- D. After the end of this month

The lecturer will give you other practices in which be given on the lecturing days.

Woman: *Oh no, that reminds me—I need print my report for a meeting in an hour*

Question: What will *the man* do next?

- A) He will print a report
- B) He will help Robert
- C) He will report for a meeting.
- D) He will call Robert.

Strategy 2: SIMILAR-SOUNDING WORDS

Another common trick used on the TOEIC is for a wrong Answer Choice to use a word that sounds similar to a word you heard in the conversation. You can use the Context of the conversation to help you decide which is more likely the correct Answer Choice

Sample Short Conversation:

Man: *Can you help me with this report? I'm having a hard time formatting it.*

Woman: *Well, I don't know much about that program you're using, but Robert might be more help. He's great at making documents look their best. He knows how to fix reports up quick.*

Man: *Thanks! I'll give him a call right now. My deadline for it is tomorrow's meeting.*

Woman: *Oh no, that reminds me—I need print my report for a meeting in an hour!*

Question: What is Robert good at doing?"

- A) He is good at taking a rest.
- B) He is good at faxing reports.
- C) He is great at making a mess.
- D) He formats documents well.

Practice:

Part 3: Short Conversation

Direction: You will hear a conversation between two people. You can see three questions on each conversation and four possible answers. Choose the best answer to each question and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer sheet.

1. What are the speakers going to do?
 - A. View some art
 - B. Play tennis
 - C. Go to the theater
 - D. See a movie
 2. What time do they have to be there?
 - A. 2:00
 - B. 5:00
 - C. 6:00
 - D. 7:00
 3. What is the weather?
 - A. Sunny
 - B. Icy
 - C. Rainy
 - D. Snowing
-

4. What does the woman want to discuss at the meeting?
 - A. Planes
 - B. Lunch plans
 - C. A conference
 - D. Ordering office supplies
5. When will the speakers meet?
 - A. Sunday
 - B. Monday
 - C. Tuesday
 - D. Friday

2. What should people take to work in the morning?
 - A. Show boots
 - B. Luggage
 - C. Sunscreen
 - D. Umbrellas
 3. When will the weather clear up?
 - A. By 6:00
 - B. By noon
 - C. By late afternoon
 - D. By early evening
-

4. Why is power being turned off?
 - A. To reduce total demand
 - B. To save money
 - C. To make it cooler
 - D. To make the city pay its bill
 5. How long will power be off?
 - A. Longer than two hours
 - B. Less than two hours
 - C. For one day
 - D. Until the weather changes
 6. How can a customer get more information?
 - A. Go online
 - B. Call the company
 - C. Visit the company
 - D. Listen to the radio
-

7. Where does this announcement take place?
 - A. On a tour bus
 - B. At the shore
 - C. In a cocktail lounge

Strategy 2: INCORRECT PARAPHRASE

Sample Short Talk:

Woman: “Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. I would like to introduce you to our keynote speaker of this year’s sales conference. Daniel Oliveri has been a leading voice in the field of online-marketing over the last four years, developing many innovative strategies which have become industry standards. Before this, Mr. Oliveri spent a decade in the field of webpage design, working for numerous blue-chip companies in building websites that are user-friendly, rich in content, artistically designed, and providing companies with information to help them better serve their customers. Tonight he will be speaking on the theme of this conference: how create a 5-step plan to draw potential customers to your website through online advertising. Everyone, please join me in welcoming Daniel Oliveri.”

Question: What is will Mr. Oliveri talk about?”

- A) How to create a blue-chip company.
- B) People who work at blue-chip companies.
- C) How to speak at sales conferences.
- D) How to use online advertising.

Practice:

1. What is the current temperature?
 - A. 3 degrees
 - B. 15 degrees
 - C. 50 degrees
 - D. 53 degrees

6. Where will the speakers meet?
 - A. At the woman’s office
 - B. At the man’s office
 - C. At a restaurant
 - D. At a cafe

-
7. Why is the man exchanging the shirt?
 - A. It’s the wrong size
 - B. It’s the wrong color
 - C. It has a hole
 - D. Its sleeves are too long
 8. What size shirt does the man want?
 - A. 8
 - B. 15
 - C. 16
 - D. 18
 9. What color shirt does he want?
 - A. White
 - B. Black
 - C. Green
 - D. Blue

-
10. When does the man have his vacation?
 - A. Spring
 - B. Summer
 - C. Fall
 - D. Winter
 11. Where does the woman suggest he go?
 - A. New York
 - B. Paris
 - C. Florida
 - D. Hawaii

12. How many weeks is the man's vacation?
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four
-

13. Where was the man this morning?
- A. At his desk
 - B. At the store
 - C. In a meeting
 - D. In the supply closet
14. How many messages did he get?
- A. Four
 - B. Seven
 - C. Eleven
 - D. Forty-two
15. What does he want the woman to do?
- A. Answer the messages
 - B. Buy something
 - C. Order some supplies
 - D. Bring him a form

The lecturer will give you other practices in which be given on the lecturing days.

E. Part IV: Talk

In this Part, you will **hear a short monologue** such as a weather forecast, announcement or bulletin, followed by three Questions about the monologue. Each Question has four possible Answer Choices.

Strategy 1: SIMILAR INFORMATION

In this Part, one of the most common Tricks is to give **similarly-phrased information** inside the Talk or Answer Choices, such as months, days of the week (*Monday, Friday, etc.*), times of day (*morning, afternoon, etc.*), or even numbers that sound the same (*13, 30, etc.*)

Example:

In a Short Talk, you hear the following pieces of information:

"...30 minutes after our doors open..."

"...open at 8 in the morning..."

"...open till 5..."

"...open 7 days a week..."

Question: "What time does the store open?"

A) 8:30

B) 8:00

C) 7:00

D) 5:00

Only "open at 8 in the morning" answers the Question.

Do you see how the other Answer Choices repeat numbers from the Talk but are connected to different Events or Actions?