

HANDOUT
LISTENING IV



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PART A

DIALOGS

ABOUT DIALOGS

The first part of the Listening Comprehension section consists of spoken dialogs (conversations) between two speakers. A third speaker asks a question about what was said or implied in the conversation. You must decide which of the four answer choices printed in your test book is the best answer for the question you hear and then mark that choice on your answer sheet. Between each of the dialogs there is a 12 second pause. There are thirty dialogs on the standard form, forty-five on the long form.

Sample Item

You will hear :

M1 : Do you think I should leave this chair against the wall or put it somewhere else?

F1 : Over, by the window, I'd say.

M2 : What does the woman think the man should do ?

You will read :

(A) Open the window

(B) Move the chair

(C) Leave the room

(D) Take a seat.

Sample answer :

A ● C D

The woman indicates that she thinks the man should put the chair over by the window rather than leave it where it is. In other words, he should move it. Therefore, the best answer is (B).

THE DIALOGS

Most of the dialogs in Part A involve a man and a woman. A few involve two men or two women. Each speaker usually speaks one or two sentences. Many dialogs (about 25 percent) are about facets of life at American universities : attending classes, talking to professors, writing research papers, and taking tests. Other dialogs are about more general activities : shopping in grocery stores, looking for housing, taking vacations, and going to meetings and parties. The tone of the dialogs is informal. Idioms, first names, contractions (I'm, doesn't, can't) are often heard. Some of the items test your ability to understand various language functions. For example, you must be able to determine if a speaker is agreeing or disagreeing with the other speaker, or if one speaker is accepting or rejecting the other speaker's offer.

THE QUESTIONS

Most of the questions about the dialogs focus on what the second speaker says. However, it is usually necessary to understand the entire dialog in order to choose the correct answer. For example, in the sample item, it is not clear what the woman means when she says "Over by the window" unless you understand what the man says first. One or two questions in each test may focus instead on what the first speaker says.

Common Part A Question Types

1. **Meaning questions** These are the most common questions (about 50 percent). They ask for a restatement of what the second speaker or both speakers say. They may be general questions or ask what the speakers say about some specific topic. They often follow dialogs that contain idioms.
2. **Inference questions** These are the second most common Part A questions (about 20 percent). The answers for these questions are not directly stated in the dialog, but they can be inferred (concluded) from what the speakers say.
3. **Questions about suggestions.** Generally the first speaker talks about a problem or asks for advice. The second speaker makes a suggestion for solving the problem.
4. **Questions about future actions.** These ask what one or both of the speakers will do next or in the near future, or what one or both are planning to do.
5. **Topic question.** These ask about the

Example

- "What does the man/woman mean?"
"What does the speakers say about _____?"
- "What does the man/woman imply?"
"What can be inferred from the conversation about_____?"
"What can be concluded from the conversation about____?"
- "What does the woman suggest the man do?"
"What does the man suggest they do?"
"What does the woman suggest?"
"What does the woman think the man should do?"
- "What will the man do?"
"What will they probably do next?"
"What are the speakers planning to do?"
- "What are they talking about?"

- subject of the dialog.
6. **Questions about opinions.** These ask how one or both of the speakers feels about some topics.
7. **Question about assumptions.** These ask what the second speaker thought (assumed) before he or she spoke to the first speaker.
8. **Questions about question.** The first speaker makes a statement; the second speaker asks a question to get more information.
9. **Questions about time.** These ask when a conversation is taking place or when an event the speakers mention in the conversation will take place.
10. **Questions about reasons.** These ask why one or both of the speakers did something.
11. **Questions about problems.** These ask about some troubles one or both of the speakers are having.
12. **Questions about activities.** These ask what one or both of the speakers are doing.
- “What are they discussing?”
 “How does the man/woman feel about ___?”
 “What is their opinion of ___?”
- “What had the man assumed about _____?”
 “What had the woman previously assumed?”
- “What does the man want to know?”
- “When is this conversation taking place?”
 “When will the _____ take place?”
- “Why did the man/woman _____ ?”
 “Why did they _____ ?”
- “What problem is the man having?”
 “What is the problem?”
- “What are the speakers probably doing?”

Note : Two types of questions that were commonly asked about dialogs in the past are seldom or never asked about in the new-format test. These are location questions (“Where does this conversations probably take place?”) and occupation questions (“What is the man’s occupation?” or “Who’s the man?”).

THE ANSWER CHOICES

All the answer choices are logical answers for the question, but only one -the key- is correct according to the dialogs. However, as in all parts of TOEFL, not all of the answer choices are equally attractive. You can often eliminate one or two choices easily even if you are not sure which answer is correct and so make a better guess.

Correct answers are seldom stated word for word by either of the speakers. Correct answers often contain synonyms (words with the same meaning) for words in the dialogs and use different sentence structures. Grammatically, there are three types of answer choices :

1. Complete sentences (about 75 percent)
2. Incomplete sentences, usually beginning with verb forms-most often the simple form of the verb (about 20 percent)

3. Short noun or prepositional phrases (about 5 percent).

The form of the answer choices can sometimes help you guess what the question will be, and you can therefore focus your listening.

Question types and examples

Usual form of answer choice and example

Meaning question :

"What does the man mean?"

Complete sentences :

- (A) He prefers coffee to tea.
- (B) He'd like some lemon in his tea

Question about inferences :

"What does the woman imply about the article?"

Complete sentences :

- (A) She will probably read it today.
- (B) She wasn't able to find it in the library

Questions about suggestions:

"What does the woman suggest John do?"

"What does the man suggest?"

Incomplete sentences beginning with simple forms of verbs or *-ing* forms

- (A) Call his cousin.
- (B) Take his cousin home.

- (A) Taking a bus to campus.
- (B) Walking to class.

Questions about future actions:

"What will the speakers probably do next?"

Incomplete sentences beginning with simple forms of verbs

- (A) Park their car.
- (B) Get some gasoline.

Topic questions:

"What are the speakers discussing?"

Noun phrases:

- (A) The man's new schedule.
- (B) A homework assignment.

Questions about opinions:

"What was their opinion of the play?"

"How does the man feel about the announcement he heard?"

Complete sentences or adjective phrases:

- (A) They didn't enjoy it very much.
- (B) They liked it more than they thought they would.

- (A) Angry.
- (B) Enthusiastic.

Questions about assumptions:

"What had the man assumed about Kathy?"

Complete sentences often containing the auxiliary verbs *would* or *had*:

- (A) She had already finished the paper.
- (B) She wouldn't finish the research on time.

Questions about questions:

"What does the woman ask about Professor Tolbert?"

Incomplete sentences beginning with the word *if* or one of the *wh*-words:

- (A) If she is still in her office.

"What does the man ask about the department store?"

(B) Where tier office is.

(A) Its location.

(B) Its hours of operation.

Questions about time:

"When will the man play the piano?"

Prepositional phrases of time:

(A) At the party.

(B) Before the ceremony.

Questions about reasons:

"Why did Jerry miss the party?"

"Why did Linda talk to Professor Delgado?"

Complete sentences or incomplete sentences beginning with infinitives (*to* + simple form):

(A) He didn't receive an invitation.

(B) He had other plans for the evening

(A) To ask him about a grade.

(B) To explain why site missed class.

Questions about problems:

"What problem does the man have?"

Complete sentences:

(A) He didn't bring enough money for the tickets.

(B) There were no tickets available.

Questions about activities:

"What are they probably doing?"

Incomplete sentences

beginning with *-ing* verb;

(A) Buying groceries

(B) Cooking breakfast.

The test-writers sometimes make it more difficult to pick the correct answer by using sound-alike word; homonyms, words with multiple meanings, and other techniques. You'll practice avoiding these traps in this part of the book.

Tactics for Dialogs

- Be familiar with the directions for part A
- Remember that the answer for the questions is generally contained in what the second speaker says
- If you are not sure of the answer eliminate as many answer choices as you can.
- After you have chosen an answer, use the remaining time to preview the choices for the next item. If the answer choices are long, just skim over them quickly. Try to anticipate what the question will be by the form of the answer choices.
- If you don't understand all or part of a conversation, guess and go on.

LESSON 1

ANTICIPATING QUESTIONS ABOUT DIALOGS

Between each dialog in Part A, there is a 12-second pause. During the pause, here's what you should do:

- Answer the question you have just heard as quickly as you can.
- Preview the choices for the next item.

A look at the answer choices may tell you the topic of the upcoming dialog and what question will be asked about it. Consider the answer choices below:

- (A) Before -she leaves her dormitory.
- (B) During the chemistry class.
- (C) After the lab period.
- (D) While she's eating lunch.

Even a quick glance will tell you that the dialog must be about a student's schedule, and that the question will begin, "When. ..."

If you have an idea of the topic of the dialog, and if you know what the question about the dialog will be, you will know what to listen for, and your listening task will be easier.

EXERCISE 1

Focus: Guessing which type of question will be asked about dialogs by looking at the four answer choices.

Directions: Quickly look over the five Part A items in each set the dialog and the type of question that would be asked about it. Then look at the list of questions following each set of items. Put the letter of the appropriate question in the blank provided. One question in each set will NOT be used. The first one is done as an example.

Note: There is no taped material for this exercise.

Set A

- (A) Pleased
(B) Cold
(C) Disappointed
(D) Hungry
Question : ___ b ___
- (A) Go to her office
(B) Call taxi
(C) Show the man where to find a taxi
(D) Get directions
Question : _____

- (A) He left it in the lock.
(B) It's still in his dorm room.
(C) He put it in his pocket.
(D) It doesn't work in this lock.

Question: _____

- (A) Playing a game.
(B) Attending a play.
(C) Learning some lines
(D) Trying to find tickets

Question: _____

Questions for set A

- (a) What will tomorrow's weather

3. (A) Cloudy but much warmer.
 (B) Rainy.
 (C) Clear but cold.
 (D) The same as today's.

Question: _____

Set B

6. (A) He had given his textbooks to a friend.
 (B) He would receive more money.
 (C) He wouldn't get to the bookstore on time.
 (D) He hadn't sold his textbooks.

Question: _____

7. (A) She enjoyed it very much.
 (B) She thought it was too long.
 (C) She liked it more than the movie reviewer did.
 (D) She found it confusing.

Question: _____

8. (A) A tuition increase
 (B) A policy change
 (C) A new class
 (D) A recent proposal

Question: _____

9. (A) Buy some new software.
 (B) Get her computer fixed.
 (C) Use the computers at the library.
 (D) Borrow his computer,

Question: _____

10. (A) He doesn't have the right notebook.
 (B) He forgot to bring a pen.
 (C) He went to the wrong lecture hall.
 (D) He was late for the lecture.

Question: _____

Questions for Set B

- (a) What did the woman think about the movie?
 (b) What is the man's problem?
 (c) What does the man suggest Ann do?
 (d) What had the woman assumed about the man?

- probably be like?
 (b) How does the man feel?
 (c) What are these people doing?
 (d) Where will the man go tomorrow?
 (e) What does John say about the key?
 (f) What will the woman do next?

Set C

11. (a) His brothers helped him move the piano
 (b) He moved the piano to his brother's
 (c) His brother taught him to play the piano
 (d) He and his brother hired professional movers.

Questions _____

12. (A) To ask her a question.
 (B) To get her advice.
 (C) To give her a suggestion.
 (D) To disagree with her idea.

Question: _____

13. (A) Who Katie is.
 (B) What was said.
 (C) When Katie called.
 (D) What the problem was.

Question: _____

13. (A) She's probably an expert on modern art.
 (C) She didn't paint the picture herself.
 (C) She's just begun to study painting.
 (D) She probably doesn't like modern art.

Question: _____

14. (A) At the beginning of the spring semester.
 (B) During spring break.
 (C) During final exams.
 (D) Right after final exams.

Question: _____

Questions for Set C

- (a) How does the man feel about the woman's remark?
 (b) Why did the man call Professor Wilkey?

- (e) What information does the man want?
- (f) What are they discussing?

- (c) What does the woman want to know?
- (d) When does this conversation take place?
- (e) What does the man mean?
- (f) What can be inferred about the woman?

LESSON 2

DIALOGS WITH SOUND CONFUSION

Some of the items in Part A involve confusion between words that have similar sounds. Here's how they work: one of the speakers uses a word or phrase that sounds like a word or phrase in one or more of the answer choices. If you don't hear the word clearly, you might incorrectly choose an option with a sound-alike word or phrase.

Sample item

You will hear :

M1 : I've never had this type of fruit before. I don't even know what to do with it.

F1 : You just have to peel it and eat it

M2 : What does the woman mean ?

You will read :

- (A) She doesn't feel like eating fruit
- (B) The man should take the pill before eating
- (C) The fruit shouldn't be eaten until it's been peeled
- (D) She isn't familiar with this type of fruit either



The word *feel* in choice (A) sounds like the word *peel* in the dialog. In a different way, the word *pill* in choice (B) also sounds like the word *peel*. Notice that choice (C)—the correct answer—and choice (D) does not contain sound-alike words.

Many sound-alike expressions in Part A are minimal pairs. Minimal pairs are two words that are pronounced alike except for one vowel sound (*feel* and *pill*, *lack* and *lake*, *point* and *paint*) or one consonant sound (*peel* and *feel*, *vine* and *wine*, *mop* and *mob*).

Another sound problem involves two words that sound like one word, such as *mark it* and *market*, *sent her* and *center*, *in tents* and *intense*.

A third type of sound problem involves one word that sounds like part of a longer word, such as *nation* and *imagination*, *mind* and *remind*, *give* and *forgive*.

Hint: If an answer choice contains a word that sounds like a word in the spoken sentence, that choice is probably wrong. For example, if you hear the word *spell* and you read the word *spill* in an answer choice, you can usually eliminate that choice.

When you're taking Part A during an actual exam, you can use the context of the dialogs to help you solve problems with sound confusion. If you hear and understand all of the dialogs, you won't have much trouble eliminating choices involving sound-alike words. However, if you only understand part of a dialog or if you "mis-hear" one or two words, you may easily choose an incorrect answer.

EXERCISE 2.1

Focus: Discriminating between sound-alike words in dialogs and answer choices.

Directions: Listen to the dialogs. Decide which of the two choices, (A) or (B), best answers the question, and mark the appropriate blank. The first one is done as an example.

Now start the tape

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ (A) Get in a different lane.
_____ (B) Stand in another line. | 9. _____ (A) How much the ticket
costs.
_____ (B) What Ellen might win. |
| 2. _____ (A) Go down the slide.
_____ (B) Play on the sled. | 10. _____ (A) It's been chipped.
_____ (B) There's a ship inside it. |
| 3. _____ (A) Put them in a file.
_____ (B) Throw them in a pile. | 11. _____ (A) He tripped in the aisle.
_____ (B) He tripped in some oil. |
| 4. _____ (A) He can't shut his
suitcase.
_____ (B) His suitcase doesn't fit in
the closet. | 12. _____ (A) For its fast horses.
_____ (B) For its natural resources. |
| 5. _____ (A) She made bread from
whole wheat.
_____ (B) She baked some white
bread. | 13. _____ (A) Thinking about the
decision.
_____ (B) Arguing about the issue. |
| 6. _____ (A) It's being typed.
_____ (B) Brenda is taping' it. | 14. _____ (A) The color is too bright.
_____ (B) It doesn't fit around the
neck. |
| 7. _____ (A) Emily bought new
dollies.
_____ (B) Emily recently moved. | 15. _____ (A) Wrote his name on the
paper.
_____ (B) Told His students to write
a paper. |
| 8. _____ (A) Its taste has improved.
_____ (B) It tastes slightly bitter | |

EXERCISE 2.2

Focus: Identifying sound-alike expressions in answer choices and choosing correct answers.

Directions: Listen to the dialogs. Each dialog contains a word or phrase that sounds like a word or phrase in two of the answer choices. Underline these words. Underline only those words with similar sounds, not words that are exactly the same. Then mark the answer choice that has the same meaning as the spoken sentence. (The correct answer will not contain any sound-alike words.) The first one is done as an example.

Now start the tape. If necessary, repeat this exercise to make sure that you have underlined all the sound-alike words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _____ (A) She went to the <u>center</u>
with her friend.
_____ (B) She wrote her friend a
<u>letter</u>
_____ (C) She told her friend to call
her <u>later</u> | 7. _____ (A) He didn't hear what the
woman said.
_____ (B) He can lend the woman a
pen.
_____ (C) He had a pain behind his
ear. |
| 2. _____ (A) He has an appointment
with the president
_____ (B) He was just appointed vice
president
_____ (C) He's unhappy because he
lost the election | 8. _____ (A) The food in this town isn't
very good.
_____ (B) She needed boots when she
left home.
_____ (C) The flooding in her
neighborhood was severe. |
| 3. _____ (A) It is a study of the life of
plants.
_____ (B) It concerns the breeding of
cattle.
_____ (C) It deals with life on Earth. | 9. _____ (A) She's been weakened by the
sickness.
_____ (B) She was awakened by the
coughing.
_____ (C) She missed class because of
her cough. |
| 4. _____ (A) They can't leave until the
rain is over.
_____ (B) Their drain has stopped up,
_____ (C) He shouldn't board the train
until it completely stops. | 10. _____ (A) Evaluate the texts.
_____ (B) Correct the exams.
_____ (C) Collect the tests. |

5. _____(A) He offered his help to Darlene.
 _____(B) He made an offer to Darlene's sister.
 _____(C) When Darlene was gone, he missed her,
6. _____(A) Get a copy made.
 _____(B) Buy some cough drops.
 _____(C) Eat in the coffee shop.

11. _____(A) His apartment is more comfortable now.
 _____(B) He recently bought a new fan.
 _____(C) He's been feeling fine lately.
12. _____(A) Her name is not on the list.
 _____(B) The lease is difficult to read.
 _____(C) The lawyer told her to call the police.

LESSON 3

DIALOGS WITH HOMONYMS AND WORDS WITH MULTIPLE MEANINGS

Two words are homonyms if they have the same pronunciation but are spelled differently and have different meanings. The words *flour* and *flower*, *bare* and *bear* are homonyms. In some items in Part A, one or more incorrect answer choices refer to a homonym of a word that is used on the tape, as in the example below.

Sample Item

You will hear :

M1 : Eugene missed a lot of classes last week.

F1 : That's because he was sick. I think he had the flu.

M2 : What is learned about Eugene?

You will read :

- (A) He has been feeling weak for a long time.
 (B) Because of sickness, Eugene was absent.
 (C) Eugene's eyesight isn't very strong, so he needs glass.
 (D) Eugene flew to another city this week.



The dialog contains the word *week*, meaning a seven-day period. Choices (A) and (C) refer to a homonym of that word, *weak*, which means *not strong*. The dialog also contains the word *flu*, an illness similar to a bad cold. Choice (D) refers to a homonym of that word, *flew* (took a trip by plane)

The dialogs may also contain words with multiple meanings. In these items, one or two of the answer choices refer to another definition of a word as it is used in the dialog.

Sample Item

You will hear :

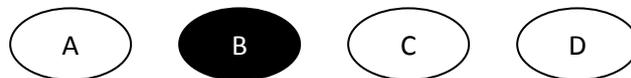
F1 : Are you sure this is Lois spells her last name?

M1 : It doesn't look right, does it? In fact, I'm not even sure it starts with that letter.

M2 : What does the man mean?

You will read :

- (A) The letter to Lois was incorrectly addressed
- (B) Lois' last name may be incorrectly spelled
- (C) Lois' name appeared on the right side of the page
- (D) Lois hasn't begun writing the letter yet



The dialog contain the word *right*, meaning “correct”, and the word letter, meaning a character in the alphabet. Choice (A) and (D) also contain the word letter, but in those choices the word has : another definition—a message sent through the mail. Choice (C) also contains the word *right*, but in , that choice, it refers to a direction—the opposite of left.

You won't be confused by these items if you understand the entire sentence. Again, the context of the sentence can help you choose the correct answer. But if you focus only on single words, like *week and flu* or *letter and right* in the two samples, you can easily make mistakes.

EXERCISE 3.1

Focus: Using the context of dialogs to identify homonyms.

Directions: Listen to the dialogs. Decide which of the pair of homonyms appears in the dialogs and mark the appropriate answer, (A) or (U). The first one is done as an example. Now start the tape.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. _____(A) presence
_____ (B) presents</p> <p>2. _____(A) overdue
_____ (B) overdo</p> <p>3. _____(A) pain
_____ (B) pane</p> <p>4. _____(A) where
_____ (B) wear</p> <p>5. _____(A) fined
_____ (B) find</p> <p>6. _____(A) right
_____ (B) write</p> | <p>7. _____(A) board
_____ (B) bored</p> <p>8. _____(A) brakes
_____ (B) breaks</p> <p>9. _____(A) sail
_____ (B) sale</p> <p>10. _____(A) site
_____ (B) sight</p> <p>11. _____(A) rose
_____ (B) rows</p> <p>12. _____(A) aloud
_____ (B) allowed</p> |
|--|---|

EXERCISE 3.2

Focus: Using the context of dialogs to identify the definitions of words with multiple meanings.

Directions: Listen to the dialogs. One word from the dialog is given, along with two possible definitions of the word. Choose the definition of the word as it is used in the dialog and mark the appropriate answer, (A) or (B). The first one is done as an example.

New start the tape.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. cold
_____ (A) minor illness
_____ (B) chilly weather</p> <p>2. kind
_____ (A) type
_____ (B) considerate</p> <p>3. light
_____ (A) not heavy
_____ (B) not dark</p> <p>4. wing
_____ (A) part of an airplane
_____ (B) part of a building</p> <p>5. tables
_____ (A) charts
_____ (B) furniture</p> | <p>6. coat
_____ (A) layer
_____ (B) warm clothing</p> <p>7. field
_____ (A) outside the classroom
_____ (B) area of study</p> <p>8. playing
_____ (A) taking part in a game
_____ (B) appearing</p> <p>9. party
_____ (A) celebration
_____ (B) group</p> <p>10. period
_____ (A) punctuation mark
_____ (B) class time</p> |
|--|--|

EXERCISE 3.3

Focus: Using the context of dialogs to answer questions involving both homonyms and words with multiple definitions.

Directions: Listen to the statements. Decide which of the two choices best answers the question, and mark the appropriate answer, (A) or (B). The first one is done as an example.

Now start the tape.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. _____(A) Look for mistakes
_____ (B) Write a check | 4. _____(A) Follow the directions on the sign.
_____ (B) Sign up for another class. |
| 2. _____(A) Events in the past
_____ (B) The man's performance in class | 5. _____(A) Buy a second suit.
_____ (B) Consider it for a little while. |
| 3. _____(A) He'd never heard buffaloes before.
_____ (B) This was the first herd he'd ever seen. | 6. _____(A) He can't carry the luggage by himself.
_____ (B) The handle on the suitcase is broken. |
| 7. _____(A) He was surprised by the rain.
_____ (B) He just got out of the shower. | 10. _____(A) She's sorry the seminar is over.
_____ (B) She was often absent from the seminar. |
| 8. _____(A) The class has a better opinion of him.
_____ (B) He was standing in front of the class. | 11. _____(A) They can park their car at the zoo.
_____ (B) The park is located near the zoo. |
| 9. _____(A) She works in an office by herself.
_____ (B) She's in charge of making loans. | 12. _____(A) If she has some money for a phone call.
_____ (B) If her phone number has changed recently. |

LESSON 4

DIALOGS WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

On many TOEFL exams, up to half the dialogs in Part A contain idiomatic expressions. Many of the idiomatic expressions are two- or three-word verbs, such as *call off* and *look out for*.

Sample Item

You will hear :

F1 : I wonder where Mike is.

M1 : He'll show up as soon as the work is done, I bet.

M2 : What does the man say about Mike?

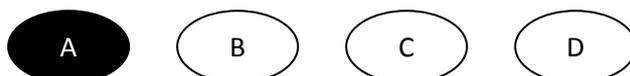
You will read :

(A) He probably won't arrive until the work is finished.

(B) He went to a show instead of going to work.

(C) He can show them how to do the work.

(D) He'll probably work late today.



The idiom *show up* means “arrive”. Choice (B) and (C) contain the word *show* but it is used in the idiomatic sense.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>4. piece of cake
 _____ (A) The exam was simple.
 _____ (B) She had a snack after the test.</p> <p>5. at the drop of a hat
 _____ (A) He can't leave until he finds his hat.
 _____ (B) He's ready to leave immediately.</p> <p>6. On edge
 _____ (A) He walks back and forth when he's nervous.
 _____ (B) He likes to walk along the edge</p> | <p>quitting.</p> <p>10. give a hand with
 _____ (A) Hand her the box.
 _____ (B) Help her carry the box.</p> <p>11. a stone's throw
 _____ (A) He likes to throw rocks in the park.
 _____ (B) He lives close to the park.</p> <p>12. not think much of
 _____ (A) She didn't consider it.
 _____ (B) She didn't like it.</p> |
|--|---|

EXERCISE 4.2

Focus: Understanding dialogs involving idiomatic and figurative expressions.

Directions: Look over the idiomatic expressions listed before each set of items. If you are unfamiliar with any of the idioms, you may want to look them up in the "Mini-Lessons for Section 1" that follow the Listening Comprehension portion of this book. Each of the dialogs contains one of the listed expressions. Listen to the dialogs, and mark the one answer choice. (A) or (B), that best answers the question. The first one has been done as an example.

Now start the tape.

Set A

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Clear up | Push one's luck |
| Get off the ground | Run of the mill |
| Hours on end | Short for |
| Over one's head | Turn in |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. _____ (A) He's not sure Max's business will succeed.
 _____ (B) He doesn't know where Max has Gone.</p> <p>2. _____ (A) Gary is lucky to have such a good car.
 _____ (B) It's time for Gary to get</p> | <p>5. _____ (A) If the weather gets better.
 _____ (B) If she doesn't have any Other.</p> <p>6. _____ (A) Elizabeth is taller than Liz.
 _____ (B) People call Elizabeth "Liz.</p> <p>7. _____ (A) She's stopped listening to it.</p> |
|---|---|

- some new tires.
3. _____ (A) Go to bed.
 _____ (B) Watch a different program.
4. _____ (A) She didn't understand all
 the jokes.
 _____ (B) She left before the
 performance was over.

- _____ (B) She listens to it constantly.
8. _____ (A) The service is very fast
 there.
 _____ (B) It's just an average
 restaurant.

Set B

Believe one's eyes
 A breeze
 Chip in

Lend a hand
 Look who's talking
 Music to one's ears

Get in one's blood
 What the doctor ordered

9. _____ (A) Ice water sounds perfect.
 _____ (B) The doctor told her to drink
 a lot of water.
10. _____ (A) Skiing can be a dangerous
 sport.
 _____ (B) It's easy to get into the
 habit of skiing.
11. _____ (A) She enjoys the sound of
 nature.
 _____ (B) She wishes she'd brought a
 radio.
12. _____ (A) She wants to talk to
 Norman.
 _____ (B) Norman doesn't study
 much himself.

13. _____ (A) There's not enough wind to
 go sailing today.
 _____ (B) It won't be too hard to learn
 to sail.
14. _____ (A) Asks the man if he needs
 some money.
 _____ (B) Asks the man if he wants
 some help.
15. _____ (A) They'll all pay for the
 gasoline.
 _____ (B) Gasoline is very
 inexpensive.
16. _____ (A) She doesn't think the man
 is telling the truth.
 _____ (B) She was surprised to see

the snow.

Set C

By heart

See one off

Ring a bell

Call it a day

Slowly but surely

Go without saying

Come around

Take into account

Take a lot of nerve

17. _____ (A) She seems too nervous.
_____ (B) She took a bold approach.
18. _____ (A) He doesn't want to do any more painting today.
_____ (B) He'll phone the women later today.
19. _____ (A) She spoke tin- lines in an emotional way.
_____ (B) She's memorized all the line.
20. _____ (A) At some point, they'll agree to let her go.
_____ (B) They'll come with her to Alaska.

21. _____ (A) Rob Martin hasn't called him yet.
_____ (B) He doesn't think Rob Martin was on the team.
22. _____ (A) He didn't count his money carefully.
_____ (B) He forgot about the tax.
23. _____ (A) She's making steady progress.
_____ (B) She thinks the work is going too slowly.
24. _____ (A) Of course she was sorry that Molly left.
_____ (B) Molly left without saying goodbye.

EXERCISE 4.3

Focus: Using the context of dialogs to understand the meaning of idioms.

Directions: Listen to the following dialog. Decide which of the choices—(A). (B), or (C)—best answers the question about the dialog, and mark the appropriate answer. The first one is done as an example.

Now start the tape.

1. _____ (A) Go to work with Jim .
_____ (B) Go out for coffee.
_____ (C) Get some exercise.
2. _____ (A) If the women will go to the party with him.
_____ (B) If the red tie looks good with his shirt.
_____ (C) If he should wear a tie to the party.
3. _____ (A) She missed Friday's class too.
_____ (B) They both missed class because they were sailing.
7. _____ (A) She stood up and left the lecture.
_____ (B) She was wailing outside the lecture hall.
_____ (C) Her sweater made her easy to spot.
8. _____ (A) He deserved to get a ticket.
_____ (B) He was going to a good restaurant.
_____ (C) He probably wasn't speeding.
9. _____ (A) He'll be glad to help.
_____ (B) If he helps, it will save the man some money.
_____ (C) He won't be very cooperative.

- _____ (C) He should take better notes during Professor Morrison's class.
4. _____ (A) He cut himself while he was preparing food.
 _____ (B) He doesn't want to work in a preparing food.
 _____ (C) He's planning to open up his own Restaurant.
5. _____ (A) He wants to know if the woman is joking.
 _____ (B) He wants the woman to leave him alone.
 _____ (C) He'd like to know what the quiz will be about.
6. _____ (A) The program was canceled.
 _____ (B) The shuttle was launched yesterday.
 _____ (C) The launch was delayed.
14. _____ (A) He doesn't have any questions for her.
 _____ (B) He won't be able to take a trip.
 _____ (C) He can't study during spring break.
15. _____ (A) Mick's father told him to go to medical school.
 _____ (B) Mick's father studied medicine.
 _____ (C) Mick and his father walked to the school.
16. _____ (A) Fred would lie upset if he'd lost money.
 _____ (B) Fred shouldn't be paid for singing.
 _____ (C) Fred is generally very sympathetic.
17. _____ (A) If Wally has been injured.
 _____ (B) If Wally has been informed.
 _____ (C) If Wally's trip has been canceled.
10. _____ (A) It's about buying large real estate properties.
 _____ (B) There are too many students in his class.
 _____ (C) In general, he likes his real estate class.
11. _____ (A) The man didn't get Jill a watch.
 _____ (B) The weather will be cool on graduation day.
 _____ (C) Jill won't be graduating
12. _____ (A) She ordinarily works in a florist Shop.
 _____ (B) In the end, she won't have a problem.
 _____ (C) She wears too much perfume to work.
13. _____ (A) She doesn't want any fruit.
 _____ (B) She doesn't want to celebrate her birthday.
 _____ (C) She doesn't like candy.
18. _____ (A) He can't find some of his pictures.
 _____ (B) He didn't go to the Grand Canyon.
 _____ (C) Not all of his photos were Good.
19. _____ (A) She thinks they're certain to do well.
 _____ (B) She thinks they're talented but lack experience.
 _____ (C) She doesn't like their style of photography.
20. _____ (A) The lake is not very scenic.
 _____ (B) Her parents won't let them use the cabin.
 _____ (C) The cabin is not luxurious.

LESSON 5

ANSWERING INFERENCE QUESTIONS ABOUT DIALOGS

Sometimes the answer to a question about a dialog is not directly stated in the dialog. How can you answer this type of question? You must be able to make an inference about the dialog. In other words, information in the dialog will indirectly provide you with the answer to the question.

This type of question can be phrased in two ways;

- What does the man/woman imply?
- What can be inferred from the conversation?

Some inference questions involve **overstatement**, or exaggeration.

F : Are you interested in selling your car?

M : Sure—if someone has a million dollars!

Because of the exaggeration, we can infer that the man doesn't want to sell his car at all.

Sample Item

You will hear :

M1 : Can I take this bus to the art museum?

F1 : No, this bus goes north to Bank Street. You want a bus that goes the opposite way.

M2 : What can be inferred from this conversation?.

You will read :

- (A) The man needs to take a south-bound bus.
- (B) There is no bus to the museum.
- (C) It takes a long time to get to the museum by bus.
- (D) The art museum is on Bank Street.



This information can be inferred, because the first bus is going north, but the man must take a bus going in the opposite direction to get to the art museum. Choice (B) is incorrect; it IS possible to get to the museum by bus. There is no information about (C). Choice (D) can't be true because Bank Street is where the first bus is going.

EXERCISE 5

Focus: Listening to dialogs that are followed by inference questions and identifying the best answers.

Directions : Listen to the following dialogs. Decide which of the three choices—(A), (B), or (C)— best answers the question, and mark the appropriate answer. The first one is done as an example.

Now start the tape.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. _____(A) He's not related to Larry.
_____ (B) He doesn't believe Larry won the contest.
_____ (C) He's not very good dancer.</p> <p>2. _____(A) The suit costs a lot of money.
_____ (B) The man dresses as if he were very wealthy.
_____ (C) The man already has an expensive suit.</p> <p>3. _____(A) There is just enough food.
_____ (B) Many uninvited guests will come
_____ (C) The woman has prepared too</p> | <p>8. _____(A) They have agreed on it.
_____ (B) They have different opinions about it.
_____ (C) It depends on their cooperation</p> <p>9. _____(A) Louis' new boss shouldn't have been promoted
_____ (B) Louis and his old boss argued.
_____ (C) Louis should get a better job.</p> <p>10. _____(A) There's not enough snow to cause a cancellation yet.
_____ (B) It will probably snow all night
_____ (C) The university has already</p> |
|--|---|

- much food.
4. _____(A) Dave is a painter.
_____ (B) Dave's apartment has been recently painted.
_____ (C) Dave's brother doesn't like the smell of Paint.
5. _____(A) He's changed his major often
_____ (B) He hasn't really changed his Major.
_____ (C) He won't do well in his new major
6. _____(A) His Lectures put his students to sleep.
_____ (B) He's middle-aged man.
_____ (C) He lectures about history.
7. _____(A) He hasn't been to the dentist for years.
_____ (B) He wasn't able to see the dentist yesterday.
_____ (C) Before he saw the dentist, he had a long wait.

15. _____(A) They can't see the stars clearly.
_____ (B) They're not in the city tonight.
_____ (C) They are looking at the lights of the city.
16. _____(A) He doesn't know many people at work.
_____ (B) He wasn't expecting a phone call
_____ (C) He's not allowed to get phone calls at work.
17. _____(A) Those aren't Shelly's photographs.
_____ (B) Shelly has begun to take color photographs.
_____ (C) Shelly took the photographs hanging in the hall.

- decided to cancel classes
11. _____(A) He's been interested in folk dancing for a long time
_____ (B) He's interested in making new friends.
_____ (C) He wants to form a new folk-dancing club.
12. _____(A) She didn't enjoy the music.
_____ (B) She couldn't see the concert very well.
_____ (C) She had a good seat near the stage.
13. _____(A) Last summer was even hotter.
_____ (B) This is the hottest summer he can remember.
_____ (C) He didn't live here last year.
14. _____(A) Students must pay to swim in the pool.
_____ (B) The public cannot use the pool on campus.
_____ (C) The pool can be used by students for free.

18. _____(A) That scarf looks great on Fran.
_____ (B) Fran wears that scarf too often
_____ (C) In this weather, Fran needs a scarf.
19. _____(A) She doesn't have an accent.
_____ (B) Her parents have very strong accents.
_____ (C) Her accent is stronger than her parents.
20. _____(A) Robert usually has trouble skiing.
_____ (B) That's not a difficult slope.
_____ (C) Robert is an excellent skier.

LESSON 6

DIALOGS INVOLVING AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT

To answer questions about some of the dialogs in Part A, it is necessary to understand if the second speaker agrees or disagrees with the first speaker's ideas or proposals.

There are many ways to express agreement and disagreement

Agreement

So do I	I'll second that I'll say!
Me too	You can say that again.
Neither do I*	Is/Has/Was it ever?
I don't either	You bet!
Who wouldn't?	I couldn't agree with you more.
Isn't he/she/it though! (Didn't he/	I feel the same way you do about it.
Wasn't she/hasn't it though!	

*These two expressions show agreement with a negative statement :

I don't really like my schedule this term

I don't either. Or neither do I.

Disagreement

I don't think so.

Probably not.

That's not what I think.

Not necessarily.

That's not the way I see it.

Not really.

I can't say I agree.

I'm afraid not.

I couldn't agree with you less.

I'm not so sure.

I'm afraid don't agree.

There are, of course, other expressions that show agreement and disagreement. Some are practiced in the exercises.

Sample Items

You will hear:*

M1 : Howard certainly is a talented journalist.

F1 : Isn't he though!

M2 : What does the woman mean?

You will read:

(A) She doesn't know if Howard is a journalist.

(B) She agrees that Howard is talented.

(C) She read Howard's journal.

(D) She doesn't think Howard is talented.

A

B

C

D

Although the woman's reply seems negative in form, it actually signals agreement. Therefore, the best answer is (B).

You will hear:"

F1 : I thought Cheryl's photographs were the best at the exhibit.

M1 : I didn't really see it that way.

M2 : What does the man mean?

You will hear:

(A) He thought Cheryl's photos were the best.

(B) He didn't look at Cheryl's photos.

(C) He thought other photos were better than Cheryl's.

(D) He didn't go to the exhibit.

A

B

C

D

The man's response, "I didn't really see it that way," means that he disagreed with the woman's opinion that Cheryl's photographs were the best. The best answer is therefore (C).

EXERCISE 6.1

Focus: Determining if one speaker agrees or disagrees with the other speaker.

Directions: Listen to the following dialogs. Decide if the second speaker agrees or disagrees with the first speaker, and mark the appropriate blank. The first one is done as an example.

Now start the tape.

- 1. _____ (A) Agrees
_____ (B) Disagrees
- 2. _____ (A) Agrees
_____ (B) Disagrees
- 3. _____ (A) Agrees
_____ (B) Disagrees
- 4. _____ (A) Agrees
_____ (B) Disagrees
- 5. _____ (A) Agrees

- 6. _____ (A) Agrees
_____ (B) Disagrees
- 7. _____ (A) Agrees
_____ (B) Disagrees
- 8. _____ (A) Agrees
_____ (B) Disagrees
- 9. _____ (A) Agrees
_____ (B) Disagrees
- 10. _____ (A) Agrees

- _____ (B) Disagrees
 11. _____ (A) Agrees
 _____ (B) Disagrees

- _____ (B) Disagrees
 12. _____ (A) Agrees
 _____ (B) Disagrees

*Note: M1 = first male voice M2 = second male voice F1 = first female voice F2 = second female voice

EXERCISE 6.2

Focus: Listening to dialogs that involve agreement and disagreement

Directions: Listen to the following dialogs. Decide which choice-(A)-(B)-or -(C) question, and mark the appropriate answer. The first one is done as an example.

Now start the tape:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. _____ (A) He prefers taking a final exam.
 _____ (B) He thinks a exam takes too much time.
 _____ (C) He'd rather write a research paper .</p> <p>2. _____ (A) It was difficult, but she understood it.
 _____ (B) It wasn't very useful.
 _____ (C) It's probably easier than the other chapters.</p> <p>3. _____ (A) He completely disagrees with it.
 _____ (B) He doesn't believe the university will accept it.
 _____ (C) He thinks it's a good one.</p> <p>4. _____ (A) She doesn't think that Jack wrote it.
 _____ (B) She thinks it had too many details.
 _____ (C) She found it well-written.</p> <p>5. _____ (A) He thinks it's a good day for bike riding too.
 _____ (B) He doesn't agree with the woman's opinion of the weather
 _____ (C) He didn't hear what the woman said.</p> <p>6. _____ (A) Arthur wasn't doing well in the class.
 _____ (B) He's not sure why Arthur dropped the class.</p> | <p>7. _____ (A) It might work.
 _____ (B) It's very impractical.
 _____ (C) It's unnecessary.</p> <p>8. _____ (A) He didn't understand it.
 _____ (B) It made him angry.
 _____ (C) He agreed with it.</p> <p>9. _____ (A) She's never been there during final exam week
 _____ (B) It's crowded because students will be taking exams soon.
 _____ (C) It's not crowded now, but it soon will be.</p> <p>10. _____ (A) He likes the costumes Madelyn.
 _____ (B) He wouldn't recommend the play.
 _____ (C) He doesn't think the costumes are attractive.</p> <p>11. _____ (A) It was very happy.
 _____ (B) It was exciting.
 _____ (C) It was unhappy.</p> <p>12. _____ (A) She thinks Pamela is right.
 _____ (B) She thinks the regulations are fair.
 _____ (C) She disagrees with the man's opinion.</p> |
|---|---|

_____ (C) He believes Arthur dropped the class for no reason.

LESSON 7

DIALOGS INVOLVING SUGGESTIONS, INVITATIONS, OFFERS, AND REQUESTS

A number of dialogs in Part A involve a speaker making and/or responding in suggestions, invitations, offers, and requests. There are many ways to express these language functions. Some are listed in the charts in this lesson, while others are practiced in the exercises.

SUGGESTIONS

These are pieces of advice dial one speaker gives mother. In most dialogs, the first speaker poses problem and the second speaker suggests a possible solution to that problem. In some dialogs, the first speaker makes a suggestion, and the second speaker responds to that suggestion positively or negatively.

Making Suggestions	
Why don't you/we.....	If I were you
Why not.....	If I were in your shoes
Have you ever thought of.....	You/we should
You/we might want to.....	Shouldn't you/we
You/we could always.....	What about
Maybe you/we could.....	What if you/we
Try.....	How about.....
Positive responses	Negative responses
Why not!	I don't think so.
Good idea!	I don't believe so.
That's an idea.	I already thought of that.
Sounds good to me.	I don't think that will work.
By all means.	Don't look at me!
Why didn't I think of that?	Can I take a rain check?
That's worth a try.	
Thanks, I'll give that a try.	

This, means, "could we do this some other time?"

Sample Items

You will hear:*

M1 : I'm doing so poorly in math class, I think I'm going to have to drop it.

F1 : You know, Frank, you should talk to Professor de Marco before you do anything.
He's given special help to a lots who were having trouble.

M2 : What does the woman suggest Frank do?

You will read:

- (A) Study a group of students
- (B) Drop his mathematics course
- (C) Discuss the problem with the professor
- (D) Take no action at this time

A

B

C

D

The woman suggests that man talk to professor de Marco because the professor has helped may students in the past.

INVITATIONS

These are request for someone to come somewhere or to take part in some activities. The first speaker may invite the second speaker to do something, and the second speaker responds, or the second speaker may invite the first to do something.

Making Suggestions

Shall we

Would you like to

Would you care to

Would you care to

Would you be able to

Want to

Positive responses

Yes, let's.....

Sure, thanks.

Sound good.

All right. I'd love to.

I'd like that.

What a great idea!

Sure. Thanks for inviting me.

If you want me to.....

Don't mind if I do.....

Let's.....

Do you want to.....

Could you.....

Can you.....

Negative responses

I'm sorry, but

I'd like to, but

I'd love to, but

Thanks a lot, but

That sounds nice, but

I'll pass.....

Thanks for the invitation, but

I don't think I'll be able to make it
this time.

*Note: M1 = first male voice M2 = second male voice F1 = first female voice F2 = second female voice

Sample Items

You will hear:*

M1 : Would you like to join on Sunday? We're going to go on a picnic at the lake.

F1 : I'd love to, but I have a test on Monday, and I have to get ready for it

M2 : What will the woman probably do on Sunday?

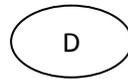
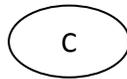
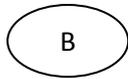
You will read:

(A) Study for a test

(B) Go on a picnic

(C) Take an exam

(D) Join a club



The man invites the woman to come to a picnic. The woman says that she'd love to go, but that she must study for a test she is taking Monday. (If the woman had accepted the man's invitation, choice (B) would have been correct.)

OFFERS

These are proposals to help someone or allow someone to do something. Either speaker in the dialog may make an offer.

Let me	Making offers
Shall I	Can I.....
Would you like me to	My I.....
Do you want me to	Should I.....
	I could.....
Positive responses	Negative responses
That would be nice.	I don't think so.
Yes, please.	I'm afraid not.
Please do.	That won't be necessary.
Sure, thanks.	Thanks anyway.
	Please don't.

*Note: M1 = first male voice M2 = second male voice F1 = first female voice F2 = second female voice

Sample Items

You will hear:*

M1 : Should I make reservations for dinner Friday night?

F1 : Thanks anyway, but I've already made them

M2 : What does the man?

You will read:

(A) He can't go to dinner Friday night.

(B) Reservations won't be required.

(C) He made reservations earlier.

(D) He'd like the woman to make reservations.

A

B

C

D

The woman offers to make reservations, but the man replies that he's already made them.

REQUESTS

To make a request is to ask to do something, or to ask for help or information.

Making request	
Would you	Will you
Could you/I	May I
Do you mind if	Can you/I
Would you mind if	
Positive responses	Negative responses
I'd be glad to.	Sorry but
I'd be delighted.	I'm afraid not
Sure thing.	I'd like to, but
Certainly.	I wish I could, but
Why not?	*Actually, I do/would.....
If you want to.....	*I'm afraid I do/would.....
If you'd like.....	*As a matter of fact, I do/would.....
You bet.	
*Not at all.	
*Of course not.	

* Responses for "Do you mind if"or" Would you mind if ..."

*Note: M1 = first male voice M2 = second male voice F1 = first female voice F2 = second female voice

Sample Item

You will hear:

M1 : I have to make one phone call before I go.

F1 : Take your time. Would you just lock the door when you finish.

M2 : What does the woman want the man to do?

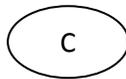
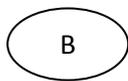
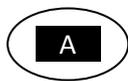
You will read:

(A) Lock the office

(B) Finish his phone call quickly

(C) Tell her what time it is

(D) Look up a phone number



The woman requests that the man lock up the office.

EXERCISE 7.1

Focus: Identifying suggestions, invitations, offers, and requests and responses to them.

Directions: Listen to the following dialogs. Decide which of the two choices best completes the sentence, and mark the appropriate space. The first one is done as an example.

Now start the tape:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. The man is
____ (A) declining an offer
____ (B) making a suggestion</p> <p>2. The woman is ...
____ (A) accepting an invitation
____ (B) making an offer</p> <p>3. The woman is ...
____ (A) declining an offer
____ (B) making a suggestion</p> <p>4. Mark is ...
____ (A) rejecting a request
____ (B) agreeing to a request</p> | <p>6. The man is.....
____ (A) agreeing to a request
____ (B) turning down an offer</p> <p>7. Ed is probably going to
____ (A) receive a suggestion
____ (B) make an offer</p> <p>8. The woman is ...
____ (A) suggesting a solution
____ (B) offering help</p> <p>9. Cynthia is ...
____ (A) giving an invitation
____ (B) accepting an offer</p> |
|--|--|

5. The woman is ...
____ (A) giving an invitation
____ (B) making a suggestion

10. The woman is ...
____ (A) declining an offer
____ (B) making a request

*Note: M1 = first male voice M2 = second male voice F1 = first female voice F2 = second female voice

11. The man will probably ...
____ (A) do what the woman suggests
____ (B) turn down the woman's
invitation

14. The man is ...
____ (A) requesting that the man do
something
____ (B) giving the woman a suggestion

12. Bob is ...
____ (A) agreeing to an offer
____ (B) refusing a request

15. Paul is ...
____ (A) rejecting a suggestion
____ (B) agreeing with a suggestion

13. The man is ...
____ (A) making a suggestion
____ (B) accepting an invitation

16. James tells the woman that...
____ (A) he can't accept her invitation
____ (B) he'd enjoy another sandwich

EXERSISE 7.2

Focus: Listening to dialogs involving suggestions, invitations, offers, and requests and answering questions about them.

Directions: Listen to the following dialog. Decide which choice—(A), (B), or (C)—best answers the question about the dialogs, and mark the appropriate answer. The first one is done as an example.

1. _____(A) He would like a cigarette.
_____ (B) The woman can smoke if she likes.
_____ (C) He doesn't want the woman to smoke.
2. _____(A) The man wears it quite often.
_____ (B) It needs to be cleaned.
_____ (C) The man should wear it.
3. _____(A) Make more popcorn.
_____ (B) Go to another theater.
_____ (C) Buy some popcorn.
4. _____(A) She could plan the trip.
_____ (B) She may not feel well.
_____ (C) She can go on the class trip.
5. _____(A) He doesn't want more coffee.
_____ (B) He doesn't want to use his credit card.
_____ (C) He'd like to make coffee.
6. _____(A) She doesn't think it's warm.
_____ (B) She'll open the window herself.
_____ (C) She wants the window closed.
8. _____(A) The kitchen also needs cleaning.
_____ (B) The living room doesn't have to be cleaned.
_____ (C) The man shouldn't do the cleaning.
9. _____(A) Go with her to the registrar's office.
_____ (B) Help her find her way to the registrar's office.
_____ (C) Tell her where to get her own map.
10. _____(A) Work on their chemistry homework.
_____ (B) Have breakfast.
_____ (C) Stop studying for a little while.
11. _____ (A) Buy a new toaster.
_____ (B) Replace her old shoes.
_____ (C) Have repairs done.
12. _____(A) He'd like her to go away.
_____ (B) She can read his magazine.
_____ (C) He hasn't finished reading.
13. _____(A) Get an antique desk.
_____ (B) Buy a new computer.
_____ (C) Sit down and get to work

7. _____(A)The soup is more expensive than sandwiches.
_____ (B) She doesn't know what kind of soup there is.
_____ (C) The man might enjoy some soup.
15. _____ (A) He hasn't seen the letters.
_____ (B) He doesn't know the right answers.
_____ (C) He doesn't want to respond to the letters.

14. _____ (A) He's already passed the test.
_____ (B) He doesn't like to study at the library.
_____ (C) He doesn't plan to study tonight.
16. _____ (A) She wants to go even though it's raining.
_____ (B) She can't come to lunch today.
_____ (C) She'll pay for their lunch.

LESSON 8

DIALOGS INVOLVING CONTRADICTIONS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND QUESTIONS CONTRADICTIONS

These involve the second speaker correcting what the first speaker says, as in the samples below :

Sample item :

You will hear : *

F2 : Amy didn't work overtime last week.

M1 : As a matter of fact, she did.

M2 : What does the man say about Amy?

You will read :

- (A) She is always late for work.
- (B) She never works overtime.
- (C) She worked extra hours last week.
- (D) She hasn't had her job very long.

A B ● D

The man's emphatic use of the auxiliary verb did shows that he is contradicting what the woman said.

You will hear :*

M1 : Martin always talks about how he loves to dance.

F1 : Yes, but you don't see him out on the dance floor very often, do you?

M2 : What does the woman say about Martin?

You will read :

- (A) He is an excellent dancer.
- (B) He doesn't like dancing very often.
- (C) He doesn't talk about dancing very often.
- (D) He goes dancing four times a week.

A ● C D

The woman's use of the word but and the tag question ("....do you?") suggest that she doesn't believe that George really loves to dance.

*Note: M1 = first male voice M2 = second male voice F1 = first female voice F2 = second female voice

Sample Items (Continued)

You will hear :*

F1 : All of the students voted for the proposal to expand the Student Council.

M1 : Well, most of them did, anyway.

M2 : What does the man mean ?

You will read :

(A) All of the students voted.

(B) Some of the students opposed the proposal.

(C) The proposal was defeated.

(D) The Student Council voted.

A ● C D

The man says that most of the students voted for the proposal, contradicting the idea that all of them did. Therefore, some of the students must have apposed the proposal.

In some dialogs, such as the third Sample Item, the second speaker does not completely contradict what the first speaker says but rather limits the first speaker's idea.

ASSUMPTIONS

These are the beliefs that one speaker has until he or she receives information from a second speaker. You will generally hear dialogs involving assumptions near the end of Part A. These questions are considered difficult, but once you understand how they work and practice answering them, you should find them no more difficult than any other type of question. In this type of dialog, the first speaker makes a statement. The second speaker is surprised because the first statement contradicts what he or she believes to be true. The second speaker's response often begins with the word "Oh" and ends with the phrase "...after all." The answer to assumption questions is the reserve of what the second speaker thinks, and so what is "true" according to the first speaker is not the correct choice.

Sample Item :

You will hear :*

F1 : No, Judy's not here right now. She's at her economics class.

M1 : Oh, so she decided to take that course after all.

M2 : What had the man assumed about Judy?

You will read :

- (A) She wouldn't take the course.
- (B) She had already completed that course.
- (C) She was busy studying economics.
- (D) She wouldn't find economics difficult.

A B C D

The man is surprised that Judy's is in economics class because he thought that she had decided not to take the course. Therefore, he had obviously assumed that Judy was not going to take the course before he spoke to the woman.

*Note: M1 = first male voice M2 = second male voice F1 = first female voice F2 = second female voice

The second speaker in a dialog sometimes asks about what the first speaker says. The third speaker then asks what the second speaker wanted to know.

Sample Item :

You will hear :*

F1 : Professor Petrakis said that Mark Twain was his favorite writer.

M1 : When did he say that?

M2 : What does the man want to know?

You will read :

- (A) When Mark Twain lived.
- (B) What the professor said about Mark Twain.
- (C) When the professor made his remark.
- (D) What books Mark Twain wrote.

A B C D

The man asks when Professor Petrakis called Mark Twain his favorite author.

Two question phrases that may give you trouble are *What...for?* and *How come...?*
Both mean *Why...?*

EXERCISE 8

Focus : Answering questions about dialogs involving contradictions, assumptions, and questions.

Direction : Listen to the following dialogs. Decide which one of the answer choices – (A), (B), or (C)- is correct, and mark the appropriate answer. The first one is done as an example.

Now start the tape:

1. ____ (A) Ginny is definitely coming to dinner
____ (B) Ginny likes fish better than chicken.
____ (C) Ginny likes chicken.
2. ____ (A) She had already moved.
____ (B) She hadn't found a new apartment yet.
____ (C) She'd already made an appointment.
3. ____ (A) What the man's name is.
____ (B) Who told the man to see the dean.
____ (C) Who the dean is.
4. ____ (A) He wants to take part in the election.
____ (B) He's not interested in running for office.
____ (C) He wants to get more facts from the president.
5. ____ (A) She couldn't type very fast.
____ (B) She had already finished the final draft.
____ (C) She hadn't completed the research.
6. ____ (A) He doesn't really like horse back riding.
____ (B) He rides horses whenever possible.
____ (C) He doesn't talk about riding very much.
7. ____ (A) When his insurance agent called.
____ (B) What his insurance agent wanted.
____ (C) What time he should return the call.
8. ____ (A) He was working full-time.
____ (B) He was eating in the cafeteria.
____ (C) He didn't want a job.
9. ____ (A) When they returned.
____ (B) How long their hike was.
____ (C) Where they did.
10. ____ (A) He thinks the clothes are expensive.
____ (B) He doesn't think the clothes are very nice.
____ (C) He thinks the woman is being unreasonable.
11. ____ (A) Where the meeting will be held.
____ (B) When the meeting will
14. ____ (A) All the Ted's answers were incorrect.
____ (B) Most of the problems were done correctly.
____ (C) Ted doesn't have to solve the problems.
15. ____ (A) How she got to grocery store.
____ (B) Why she went to the grocery store.
____ (C) How much she paid for the groceries.
16. ____ (A) Robin's brother didn't get a job.
____ (B) Robin didn't get a job.
____ (C) Robin was able to help her brother.
17. ____ (A) The flashlight had needed batteries.
____ (B) There had been some other problem with the flashlight.
____ (C) The woman hadn't changed the batteries.
18. ____ (A) Professor Brennon surely won't lead the seminar.
____ (B) Professor Brennon's permission is not required.
____ (C) The man doesn't need to take the seminar.

- start.
- _____ (C) Where the recreation center will be built.
12. _____ (A) Joy did not want to study abroad.
_____ (B) The overseas program had been canceled.
_____ (C) Joy would study overseas sooner than next year.
13. _____ (A) If the party was at Ben's house.
_____ (B) What time the party ended.
_____ (C) If the man enjoyed the party.
19. _____ (A) Why Steve is in the Pacific Northwest.
_____ (B) How long Steve has been travelling.
_____ (C) When Steve will return from his trip.
20. _____ (A) It hadn't been released yet.
_____ (B) It wouldn't be very good.
_____ (C) It can no longer be considered new.