

Achieve

TOEIC Bridge™

Test-preparation guide

Contains:

- Test-taking strategies
- 3 Mini-tests
 - 2 full-length Practice Tests
 - Grammar Review
 - Vocabulary Review
- 1 Audio CD



ACHIEVE TOEIC BRIDGE™

(TOEIC BRIDGE™)

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© 2008 Marshall Cavendish Education
ISBN 9780462004457

First Published 2008 by Marshall Cavendish Education
Marshall Cavendish Education is a member of the Times Publishing Group

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Printed and bound by Times Offset (M) Sdn Bhd

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is the TOEIC BRIDGE™ test?

The test was officially launched in 2001 by Educational Testing Service (ETS), a world leader in the field of educational assessment and the developer of such popular tools as the TOEIC and TOEFL tests.

The TOEIC BRIDGE evaluates the capacity of non-native speakers to communicate in English in everyday life and the international workplace. It aims at measuring a range of competences from the Novice to Lower-intermediate levels (described on the Common European Framework as levels A1 to B1).

The TOEIC BRIDGE test complies with the ETS standards for Quality and Fairness, ensuring that it is a highly reliable instrument for assessing English proficiency.

1.2 Purpose of the test

The TOEIC BRIDGE test is an objective method of measuring English proficiency. It is suitable for various types of Novice to Lower-intermediate level learners:

- High school, college and university students.
- Learners in the international workplace.

It can also be used as a decision-making tool by:

Private and public language training institutions

- To place students in homogeneous English language groups.
- To encourage students to work towards targeted goals.
- To validate training programs with an external, reliable certification.

Higher education

- To increase motivation by setting specific course objectives.
- To check the progress of students at different stages in their courses.
- To provide accurate information on language proficiency for résumés.

Companies

- To identify staff requiring further language training.
- To set precise language learning goals and allocate training budget.
- To compare levels of English language proficiency during language audits.
- To award bonuses for linguistic competence

Individual candidates

- Graduate students willing to have an internationally recognized certification of their level of English proficiency.
- Job seekers.

1.3 Structure of the test

The TOEIC BRIDGE test is a paper-and-pencil test. It consists of 100 multiple-choice questions divided into two sections: **Listening comprehension** and **Reading**.

The test takes one hour to complete. However, candidates should allow an additional 30 minutes to carry out administrative formalities and respond to a brief questionnaire about their educational background, work history and English language experience. The responses given to these questions are strictly confidential and will have no impact on the test scores. They are intended to help ETS collect data about factors that affect test scores and improvement in English.

When they take the TOEIC BRIDGE test, candidates get a test booklet and a separate answer sheet. All the test questions must be answered on the answer sheet by marking one of the circles (A), (B), (C), or (D) with a pencil.

There are specific directions for each part of the test.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION

The Listening Comprehension section takes approximately 25 minutes to complete. It consists of questions 1-50 of the test and is divided into three parts:

PART	TYPE	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
1	Photographs	15
2	Question - Response	20
3	Short Conversations and Short Talks	15

The various questions, statements, short conversations and short talks are recorded on a CD by native English speakers. An announcer gives directions for each part and introduces the questions.

The recording is played right through. Each statement is read only once but there is a pause of about five seconds between questions to give candidates time to select their answers.

READING SECTION

The Reading Section consists of questions 51-100 of the test and is divided into two parts. Candidates will have 35 minutes to complete the entire section. They can work at their own pace to complete the two parts.

PART	TYPE	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
4	Incomplete sentences	30
5	Reading Comprehension	20

In the test booklet, candidates will read either individual sentences or texts and respond to questions based on the content of the materials. They will not be recorded.

In order to answer the questions, candidates will use their knowledge of English grammar, usage, and vocabulary as well as their overall reading skills.

1.4 Contexts of the test questions

The following settings and situations usually appear in the test. However, no specialized knowledge of these areas is required.

HOUSING	apartments, houses, farms, buying and renting, repairs
FAMILY AND FRIENDS	activities with family members and friends, invitations, pets
HEALTH	doctors, dentists, clinics, hospitals, general health and healthcare
ATTITUDES AND FEELINGS	feelings, likes and dislikes, small talk, social English

SCHOOL	classes, classrooms, subjects, teachers, students, books, homework
OFFICES	letters, memos, telephone calls and messages, fax and e-mail messages, office equipment and furniture, office procedures and small talk, planning (<i>dates and times</i>)
GENERAL BUSINESS	sales, conferences, meetings, training, bills, banking, appointments, advertising

FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES	hobbies, sports, clubs and associations
ENTERTAINMENT	cinema, theater, music, art exhibitions, museums, sporting events
DINING OUT	lunches, dinners, restaurants, reservations
SHOPPING	groceries, clothes and other purchases
TRAVEL	directions, trains, airplanes, taxis, buses, ships, ferries, tickets, schedules, station and airport announcements, car rentals, hotels, reservations.
NEWS	weather forecasts, news programs, newspapers

1.5 Test sessions

Only trained and certified staff can administer the test. Candidates may take it:

- At internal sessions organized by high schools, colleges, universities, language schools, immigrant agencies or corporations for their students, clients or employees.
- At open sessions in certified centers.
- At regular sessions organized by TOEIC offices around the world.

If a TOEIC BRIDGE test session has not been arranged for your organization, contact your local TOEIC representative to find out when and where you can take the test.

1.6 Test scores and subscores

Scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. There is no penalty for incorrect answers.

Examinees receive a separate listening and reading score which are added together to give a total scaled score.

The range of the TOEIC BRIDGE scale goes from 10 to 90 points for each section. The total score thus ranges from 20 to 180 points.

The TOEIC BRIDGE test is not an examination but a language proficiency evaluation test which implies that there is no passing grade.

In addition to their Listening and Reading total scores, candidates receive TOEIC BRIDGE “subscores”, providing them with diagnostic information about their strengths and weaknesses. This information rates their proficiency in 5 main language areas:

- Functions
- Listening strategies
- Reading strategies
- Vocabulary
- Grammar

Subscore ratings are “1”, “2”, or “3”, with “3” being the highest rating. For example, a score of “1” in Listening strategies means that the candidate generally has difficulty understanding the purpose and/or main idea of a talk or dialog in English. It implies that he/she should now work on developing strategies to improve his/her listening comprehension skills.

All candidates receive an official record of their test results, either a Certificate of Achievement or a simple Score Report. The candidate’s employer or school also receives the results in the form of a score roster including:

- Detailed individual scores from the session: Listening Comprehension and Reading scores, highest, lowest and mean total scores.
- The previous scores obtained by candidates who have already taken the test.
- The highest, lowest and mean scores from previous sessions in the organization and from other organizations within the same field of activity

1.7 Differences between the TOEIC® and the TOEIC Bridge™ tests

The TOEIC tests are highly reliable and accurate proficiency tests for people whose native language is not English. However, they were not created to serve the same purposes.

The **TOEIC TEST** evaluates English language proficiency in a global workplace setting.

The **TOEIC BRIDGE TEST** is based upon the TOEIC test but features easier questions as it was created for Novice to Lower-intermediate level learners. It is suitable for students and people using English to work or travel.

	TOEIC	TOEIC BRIDGE
PURPOSE	Measuring English language proficiency in a global workplace setting.	Measuring English language proficiency in a general or workplace setting.
LEVEL	Intermediate to General Professional Proficiency.	Novice to Lower-intermediate.
CANDIDATES	<p>Students in universities, technical colleges, engineering and business schools.</p> <p>Employees working for corporations operating in an international environment.</p> <p>Individuals and job seekers willing to have an internationally recognized certification of their English level.</p>	<p>Students in high schools, colleges and universities.</p> <p>Employees working for corporations operating in an international environment.</p> <p>Individuals and job seekers willing to have an internationally recognized certification of their English level.</p>
INSTITUTIONS	<p>Large international groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify language training needs and allocate training budget. - To test the English language proficiency of their employees. - To recruit, promote or reward staff. - To set the English level required for certain positions (benchmarking). <p>Institutions of higher education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase motivation by setting specific course objectives. - To increase the value of their diploma with an official validation of English proficiency prior to graduation. - To provide accurate information on language proficiency for résumés. <p>Private and public language training institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a placement tool. - As an objective method for measuring post-training English proficiency. 	<p>Companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify staff requiring further language training, set precise language learning goals and allocate training budget. - To compare levels of English language proficiency during language audits. <p>High schools, colleges and universities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase motivation by setting specific course objectives. - To check the progress of students at different stages in their courses. <p>Private and public language training institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To place students in homogeneous English language groups and encourage them to work towards targeted goals. - To validate training programs with a reliable, external certification.

	TOEIC	TOEIC BRIDGE
FORMAT	<p><u>LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION</u> <i>45 minutes</i></p> <p>Part I: Photos (20 questions)</p> <p>Part II: Question - Response (30 questions)</p> <p>Part III: Short conversations (30 questions)</p> <p>Part IV: Short talks (20 questions)</p> <p><u>READING SECTION</u> <i>75 minutes</i></p> <p>Part V: Incomplete sentences (40 questions)</p> <p>Part VI: Error recognition (20 questions)</p> <p>Part VII: Reading (40 questions)</p>	<p><u>LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION</u> <i>25 minutes</i></p> <p>Part I: Photos (15 questions)</p> <p>Part II: Question - Response (20 questions)</p> <p>Part III: Short conversations and short talks (15 questions)</p> <p><u>READING SECTION</u> <i>35 minutes</i></p> <p>Part IV: Incomplete sentences (30 questions)</p> <p>Part V: Reading (20 questions)</p>
DURATION	Total time: 2 hours (+ session introduction: 30 minutes)	Total time: 1 hour (+ session introduction: 30 minutes)
SCORE SCALE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listening comprehension section: 5-495 points - Reading section: 5-495 points - Total: 10-990 points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listening comprehension section: 10-90 points - Reading section: 10-90 points - Total: 20-180 points
SCORE REPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For candidates: Score reports or Certificate of Achievement - For candidate's employer or school: Score roster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For candidates: Score reports or Certificate of Achievement - For candidate's employer or school: Score roster

1.8 Preparing for the test

The TOEIC BRIDGE test was developed to help teachers, Novice to Intermediate level learners and employers to assess general English proficiency.

Preparing for the test can be a way for language learners to increase their chances of getting a good score but also to work on improving their ability to use and understand written and spoken English in a variety of situations.

There are many ways to prepare for the TOEIC BRIDGE test. The best one is probably to try to practice English as often as possible, using as many different types of "authentic" spoken and written materials as possible. Here are a few suggestions:

COMMUNICATION

- Discussions with friends or colleagues
- Conversation groups with native English speakers
- Courses with English teachers
- Interest groups (*Internet*)

MEDIA

- CDs and audiocassettes (*conversations, interviews, short stories, poetry, songs, etc.*)
- Radio programs (*news, reports, interviews, commercials, etc.*)
- Video tapes/DVDs/Television (*reports, interviews, talk shows, movies, etc.*)

READING

- Books (*original, bilingual or simplified versions*): novels, short stories, plays, instruction manuals, etc.
- Local and international newspapers and magazines (*paper or on-line editions*)
- Brochures
- Catalogs

1.9 Structure of the book

The aim of *Get Ready for the Toeic Bridge Test* is to familiarize you with the format and purposes of the test.

The book and its accompanying CD may be used for classroom-based preparation or self-study. Organized with a streamlined approach, it suggests strategies to help you build the skills necessary to answer the test questions successfully and at the same time improve your overall English language proficiency.

Here is an outline of its contents:

Chapter 1 - Introduction

This chapter gives a general overview of the TOEIC BRIDGE Test. It explains who and what it is meant for. It also shows the differences with the TOEIC Test.

Chapter 2 - Mini-test 1

The objective of this shortened 35-question diagnostic test is to help candidates identify their weaknesses in English and thus determine the parts of the test that they need to concentrate on the most.

Chapter 3 - Test-taking strategies for Part I

Specific guidelines, examples with explanations and practice exercises to help prepare for Part I of the test (*Photographs*).

Chapter 4 - Test-taking strategies for Part II

Specific guidelines, examples with explanations and practice exercises to help prepare for Part II of the test (*Question - Response*).

Chapter 5 - Test-taking strategies for Part III

Specific guidelines, examples with explanations and practice exercises to help prepare for Part III of the test (*Short Conversations and Short Talks*).

Chapter 6 - Mini-test 2: Listening Comprehension section

A 20-question listening comprehension test in the TOEIC BRIDGE format reviewing skill-building strategies studied in chapters 3, 4 and 5.

Chapter 7 - Test-taking strategies for Part IV

Specific guidelines, examples with explanations and practice exercises to help prepare for Part IV of the test (*Incomplete Sentences*).

Chapter 8 - Test-taking strategies for Part V

Specific guidelines, examples with explanations and practice exercises to help prepare for Part V of the test (*Reading Comprehension*).

Chapter 9 - Mini-test 3: Reading section

A 20-question test in the TOEIC BRIDGE format reviewing skill-building strategies for the Reading section studied in chapters 7 and 8.

Chapter 10 - Vocabulary Review

This reference section contains exercises covering some of the main language areas that TOEIC BRIDGE candidates are expected to know when taking the test.

Chapter 11 - Grammar Review

This reference section contains explanations, examples, and practice exercises covering some of the main grammar points that TOEIC BRIDGE candidates are expected to know when taking the test.

Chapter 12 - Practice tests

This chapter features two full-length practice tests in the TOEIC BRIDGE format (100 questions each).

Appendix

In this chapter, you will find:

- Complete answer keys, explanatory answers, and scripts for the 3 mini-tests (chapters 2, 6 and 9) and the 2 full-length practice tests (chapter 12).
- Answer keys for all the grammar and vocabulary exercises (chapters 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11).
- A list of irregular verbs.

Audio recording

- Including all the listening material in the book.
- Featuring voices of several native English speakers, thus providing listeners with a wide selection of accents, like the actual TOEIC BRIDGE test.
- The recorded passages are indicated in the book by this symbol.



1.10 American English terms and spelling

The TOEIC BRIDGE is used all over the world but developed in the United States. Although the general register of the test is “International Communication” English, the developers tend to use forms which are typically American. All these items are reviewed by linguists to ensure that they are acceptable and appropriate for non-native English speakers. However, candidates may find some of them confusing.

The following lists are not exhaustive ones. Their aim is to give examples of American forms commonly found in the actual test.

- Vocabulary differences

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
Autumn	Fall
Chips	French fries
Film	Movie
Flat	Apartment
Holiday	Vacation
Lift	Elevator
Lorry	Truck
Pavement	Sidewalk
Petrol	Gas
Post code	Zip code
Shop	Store
Taxi	Cab
Toilet	Rest room
Trousers	Pants
Underground	Subway

- Spelling differences

	BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
<i>-ogue → -og</i>	Catalogue Dialogue	Catalog Dialog
<i>-our → -or</i>	Colour Favourite	Color Favorite
<i>-ll → -l</i>	Traveller Cancelled	Traveler Canceled
<i>-re → -er</i>	Theatre Centre	Theater Center

Most of these forms are used in the examples, exercises, Mini-Tests and Practice Tests in this book.

1.11 Study plans

The aim of this book is to help candidates prepare for the TOEIC BRIDGE test in an effective way. It may be used for classroom-based preparation or self-study. Organized with a streamlined approach, it is designed to help learners build the skills necessary to improve their overall English language proficiency.

Here are two suggested ways of using it. They can be supplemented by other relevant listening or reading comprehension material.

STUDY PLAN A

Step 1

- Go through the Introduction (*chapter 1*) as it gives a general overview of the test and its format.

Step 2

- Take the first Mini-test (*chapter 2*). This shortened 35-question diagnostic test will help you to quickly determine the points where you need more practice.
- The complete answer key, explanatory answers, and scripts in the appendix will help you understand your mistakes and learn from them.

Step 3

- Study the skill-building strategies for the Listening Comprehension section of the test and do the exercises provided in *chapters 3 to 5*.
- Check your answers using the answer key in the appendix.
- Alternate each “strategy” chapter with sections from the Vocabulary Review (*chapter 10*). Teachers may choose to ask their students to work on this chapter as homework.
- Check your answers using the answer key in the appendix.

Step 4

- To check your progress, take Mini-test 2 (*chapter 6*). It is a 20-question listening comprehension test in the TOEIC BRIDGE format reviewing skill-building strategies studied in chapters 3, 4 and 5.

Step 5

- Study the skill building strategies for the Reading Comprehension section of the test and do the exercises provided in *chapters 7 and 8*.
- Check your answers using the answer key in the appendix.
- Alternate each strategy chapter with a section from the Grammar Review (*chapter 11*). Teachers may choose to ask their students to work on this chapter as homework.
- Check your answers using the answer key in the appendix.

Step 6

- To check your progress, take Mini-test 3 (*chapter 9*). It is a 20-question test in the TOEIC BRIDGE format reviewing skill-building strategies for the Reading section studied in chapters 7 and 8.

Step 7

- Leave the full-length practice tests (*chapter 12*) to take as a final check once you have worked through all the points covered in chapters 1 to 11.
- The complete answer key, explanatory answers, and scripts in the appendix will help you understand your mistakes and learn from them.
- Though they will not give you an actual TOEIC BRIDGE score, these tests will help you get a clearer idea of your ability to use and understand written and spoken English in a variety of situations.

The following table summarizes the 7 steps of Study Plan A.

STEP 1	INTRODUCTION (<i>chapter 1</i>) General presentation of the test and its format.	
STEP 2	MINI-TEST 1 (<i>chapter 2</i>) A 35-question diagnostic test to help you to determine the points where you need more practice.	
STEP 3	STRATEGIES FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION (<i>chapters 3 to 5</i>) Tips, examples with explanations, practice exercises.	Alternate each strategy chapter with sections from the VOCABULARY REVIEW (<i>chapter 10</i>).
STEP 4	MINI-TEST 2: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (<i>chapter 6</i>) A 20-question listening comprehension test in the TOEIC BRIDGE format reviewing skill-building strategies studied in chapters 3, 4 and 5.	
STEP 5	STRATEGIES FOR THE READING SECTION (<i>chapters 7 and 8</i>) Tips, examples with explanations, practice exercises.	Alternate each strategy chapter with sections from the GRAMMAR REVIEW (<i>chapter 11</i>).
STEP 6	MINI-TEST 3: READING SECTION (<i>chapter 9</i>) A 20-question listening comprehension test in the TOEIC BRIDGE format reviewing skill-building strategies studied in chapters 7 and 8.	
STEP 7	2 PRACTICE TESTS (<i>chapter 12</i>) Take one or both of these full-length tests (100 questions each) as a final check.	

STUDY PLAN B

Some candidates may not have much time to prepare for taking the TOEIC BRIDGE test. In that case, they will need to concentrate on the parts that are most difficult to them. Here is a 3-step method to do it.

Step 1

- Take Mini-test 1 (*chapter 2*). This 35-question diagnostic test will give you a quick overview of the test and its format. It will also help you to quickly determine the parts where you need more practice.
- The complete answer key, explanatory answers, and scripts in the appendix will help you understand your mistakes and learn from them.

Step 2

- Study the test-taking strategies and do the exercises provided in *chapters 3, 4, 5, 7, 8*. Select only the chapters covering the parts of the test where you need practice.
- Alternate each strategy chapter with relevant sections from the vocabulary and grammar reviews (*chapters 10 and 11*).
- Check your answers using the answer key in the appendix

Step 3

- If time allows, take at least one of the two full-length practice tests (*chapter 12*) as a final check.
- The complete answer key, explanatory answers, and scripts in the appendix will help you understand your mistakes and learn from them.
- Though they will not give you an actual TOEIC BRIDGE score, these tests will help you get a clearer idea of your ability to use and understand written and spoken English in a variety of situations.

The following table summarizes the 3 steps of Study Plan B.

STEP 1	MINI-TEST 1 (<i>chapter 2</i>) A 35-question diagnostic test to help you to determine the points where you need practice.	
STEP 2	STRATEGIES FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION AND READING SECTIONS (<i>chapters 3, 4, 5, 7, 8</i>) Tips, examples with explanations, practice exercises.	Alternate each strategy chapter with sections from the VOCABULARY REVIEW (<i>chapter 10</i>) and GRAMMAR REVIEW (<i>chapter 11</i>).
STEP 3	2 PRACTICE TESTS (<i>chapter 12</i>) Take at least one of these full-length tests as a final check.	

Chapter 2

MINI-TEST 1
GENERAL

This Mini-test is a quick diagnostic test. Its aim is to help candidates to learn how the test works, identify their weaknesses in English and thus determine the areas that they need to concentrate on the most.

It is made up of 35 questions.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION

- Part I: Photographs (*5 questions*)
- Part II: Question – Response (*8 questions*)
- Part III: Short Conversations and Short Talks (*5 questions*)

READING SECTION

- Part IV: Incomplete Sentences (*10 questions*)
- Part V: Reading Comprehension (*7 questions*)

The listening comprehension questions are recorded on the CD supplied with the book.

Use the answer sheet provided to mark your answers. In the actual TOEIC BRIDGE test, you will receive points only for correct answers marked on this answer sheet. You should not mark them anywhere else.

Note that only one answer is accepted for each question.

The complete answer key, explanatory answers, and scripts in Appendix B will help you understand your mistakes and learn from them.

Now go on to the next page and begin the test.

MINI-TEST # 1 ANSWER SHEET

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION

PART I
Photographs

5 questions

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D

PART II
Question – Response

8 questions

6.	A	B	C
7.	A	B	C
8.	A	B	C
9.	A	B	C
10.	A	B	C
11.	A	B	C
12.	A	B	C
13.	A	B	C

PART III
Short Conversations
and Short Talks

5 questions

14.	A	B	C	D
15.	A	B	C	D
16.	A	B	C	D
17.	A	B	C	D
18.	A	B	C	D

READING SECTION

PART IV
Incomplete Sentences

10 questions

19.	A	B	C	D
20.	A	B	C	D
21.	A	B	C	D
22.	A	B	C	D
23.	A	B	C	D
24.	A	B	C	D
25.	A	B	C	D
26.	A	B	C	D
27.	A	B	C	D
28.	A	B	C	D

PART V
Reading Comprehension

7 questions

29.	A	B	C	D
30.	A	B	C	D
31.	A	B	C	D
32.	A	B	C	D
33.	A	B	C	D
34.	A	B	C	D
35.	A	B	C	D

SCOREBOARD

Mark the number of questions you have answered correctly in the scoreboard below. It will help you identify your strengths and determine the parts of the test that you need to work on.

PART I	---- / 5
PART II	---- / 8
PART III	---- / 5
PART IV	---- / 10
PART V	---- / 7
TOTAL	---- / 35

TOEIC BRIDGE Mini-test 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

This is the listening section of the test. There are three parts to this section.

PART I



Directions: You will see a picture in your test book and you will hear four short statements.

Look at the picture in your test book and choose the statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Look at the sample below and listen to the four statements.



Statement (B), “The boys are reading”, best describes what you see in the picture. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Sample Answer
(A) ● (C) (D)

Now let us begin Part I with question number one.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Source: www.bigfoto.com

PART II



Directions: Now, you will hear a question or statement followed by three responses. Choose the best response to each question or statement.

Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear: Good morning, John. How are you?

- You will also hear:
- (A) I am fine, thank you.
 - (B) I am in the living room.
 - (C) My name is John.

Sample Answer

(B) (C)

The best response to the question “How are you?” is choice (A), “I am fine, thank you.” Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Now let us begin Part II with question number 6.

6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 7. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
8. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 9. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
10. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 11. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
12. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 13. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

PART III



Directions: Now, you will hear several short talks or conversations.

In your test book, you will read a question followed by four answers. Choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

Now let us begin Part III with question number 14.

- 14.** How long does the man want to stay?
- (A) One week.
 - (B) One night.
 - (C) Two nights.
 - (D) Four nights.
- 15.** When will they go to the movies?
- (A) Today at 4:15.
 - (B) This evening at 8:30.
 - (C) Tomorrow at 4:15.
 - (D) Tomorrow at 8:30.
- 16.** What will the weather be like this afternoon?
- (A) Windy.
 - (B) Sunny.
 - (C) Wet.
 - (D) Dry.
- 17.** How will they go to the airport?
- (A) By train.
 - (B) By bus.
 - (C) By taxi.
 - (D) On foot.
- 18.** Who is Jessica Smith?
- (A) A visitor.
 - (B) A manager.
 - (C) Mr Sakamoto's colleague.
 - (D) An assistant.

This is the end of the Listening Comprehension portion of the test. Turn to Part IV of the test.

READING

This is the reading section of the test. There are two parts to this section.

PART IV

Directions: This part of the test has incomplete sentences. There are four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), under each sentence. Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Example:

Please turn off your computer at the _____ of the day.

- (A) ends
- (B) ending
- (C) end
- (D) ended

Sample Answer

(A) (B) ● (D)

The sentence should read, "Please turn off your computer at the end of the day." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

19. I cannot find my sunglasses. _____ I borrow yours?

- (A) Can
- (B) Have
- (C) Does
- (D) Had

20. Do you want _____ to the meeting?

- (A) her to come
- (B) that she comes
- (C) them coming
- (D) coming

21. Before _____ his own company, he worked as a taxi driver.

- (A) founding
- (B) to found
- (C) find
- (D) founded

22. Do you know the students _____ to the teacher?
- (A) they are listening
 - (B) who are watching
 - (C) who is listening
 - (D) who are talking
23. Mr Jones is _____ on the phone but I have informed him that you are here.
- (A) until
 - (B) still
 - (C) again
 - (D) ever
24. Our company is larger than _____.
- (A) they
 - (B) their
 - (C) theirs
 - (D) there's
25. In this country, children _____ to school on Sundays.
- (A) has gone
 - (B) have gone
 - (C) go
 - (D) is going
26. We must concentrate _____ the next advertising campaign.
- (A) on
 - (B) to
 - (C) at
 - (D) like
27. All those companies borrowed money _____ the same bank.
- (A) from
 - (B) at
 - (C) after
 - (D) to
28. Ms Cooper _____ in 1978.
- (A) born
 - (B) is born
 - (C) was born
 - (D) has been born

PART V

Directions: The questions in this part of the test are based on reading materials such as notices, letters, forms, and advertisements. Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Read the example:

NOTICE

CAFETERIA CLOSED

Will reopen Monday, June 5

What will happen on June 5?

- (A) The workers have a day off.
- (B) The cafeteria will open.
- (C) The prices will go down.
- (D) The school will close.

Sample Answer
(A) ● (C) (D)

The notice says that the cafeteria is closed and will open on June 5. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 29-30 refer to the following advertisement.

Doobie's corner

The best place to be!

Open Monday-Thursday 5:00pm-2:00am

Friday 5:00pm-3:00am

And all night on Saturday

DJ on Thursday from 11:00pm

Drinks at half price during happy hour 5:00-8:30pm

Live sports on satellite and big screen TV

125 Michigan Avenue between Henley and Burton streets
(206) 751 25 89

29. What is Doobie's corner?

- (A) A bar.
- (B) An office.
- (C) A sports team.
- (D) A TV channel.

30. What usually happens between 5:00 and 8:30pm?

- (A) Drinks are more expensive.
- (B) Doobie's corner is closed.
- (C) A DJ performs.
- (D) Drinks are cheaper.

Questions 31-33 refer to the following notice.

REGULAR DRY CLEANING AND LAUNDRY SERVICE

Available daily-except Sundays- from 7:00am to 9:00pm.

Clothes picked up before 12:00pm will be returned to your room the next day in the morning.

EXPRESS CLEANING SERVICE

Clothes picked up before 12:00pm will be returned to your room the same day by 6:00pm.
(5 dollar extra charge per item)

The hotel cannot be held responsible for incidents resulting from the normal cleaning processes, loss of buttons or anything left in pockets. All claims must be made within 24 hours after delivery.

31. When is the regular laundry service available?

- (A) Every day.
- (B) After 7am.
- (C) On Sundays.
- (D) 24 hours a day.

32. What is said about the express cleaning service?

- (A) Clothes are picked up in the afternoon.
- (B) Clothes are returned the next day.
- (C) It is more expensive.
- (D) The hotel takes responsibility for all incidents.

33. What is the main purpose of this notice?

- (A) To sell clothes.
- (B) To inform guests.
- (C) To give guests a five-dollar rebate.
- (D) To indicate room changes.

Questions 34-35 refer to the following form.

<u>TELEPHONE MESSAGE</u>	
To: Mike OSBORNE	Date: June 17
From: Alison Mc Guire	Time: 3:55pm
Ms Mc Guire from BHS Data Systems called. She thanks you for sending the InterCam contract and the minutes of last week's board meeting. She wants to know if you sent out the new catalog as planned because her boss, Ed Powell, has not yet received it. Can you call her back on 0679 585 98 91.	
Message taken by: Grace O'Neill	

34. Who is this message for?

- (A) Grace O'Neill.
- (B) Alison Mc Guire.
- (C) Mike Osborne.
- (D) Ed Powell.

35. Which document is missing?

- (A) A contract.
- (B) The minutes of a meeting.
- (C) A catalog.
- (D) An invoice.

Chapter 3

**Test-taking Strategies
for Part I
“PHOTOGRAPHS”**

The first part of the test consists of 15 photographs showing people, animals, objects or places.

On the CD, you will hear a speaker read four statements describing each photograph. You may feel tempted to choose several of them but only one is a correct description of what you can see in the photograph.

Study the following tips. They will help you increase your ability to select the right response.

3.1 Scan the photographs

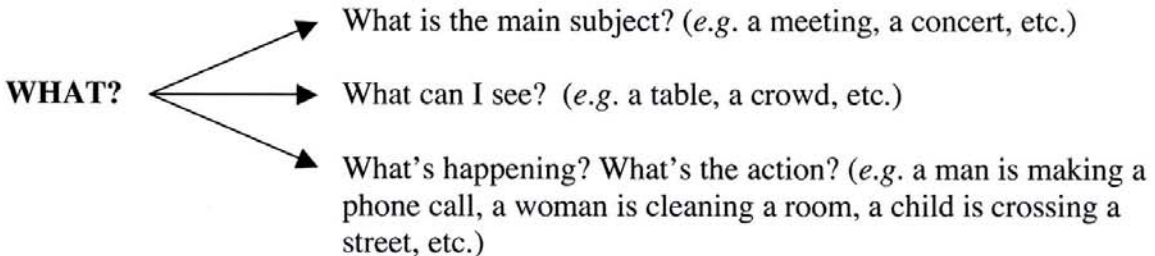
Each photograph will be introduced by an announcer. For example, you will hear: “Number one. Look at the picture marked number one in your test book.”

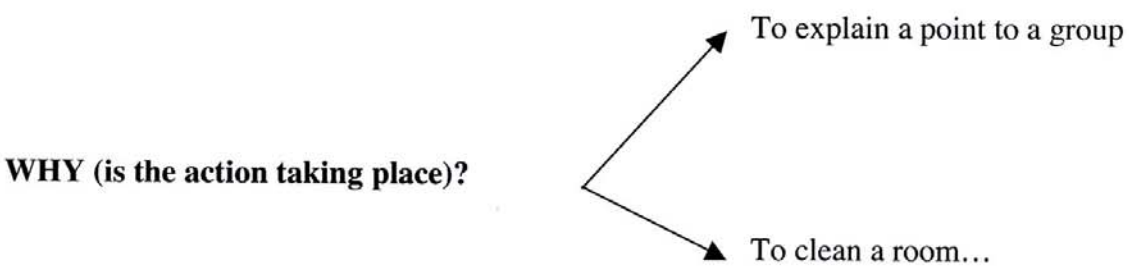
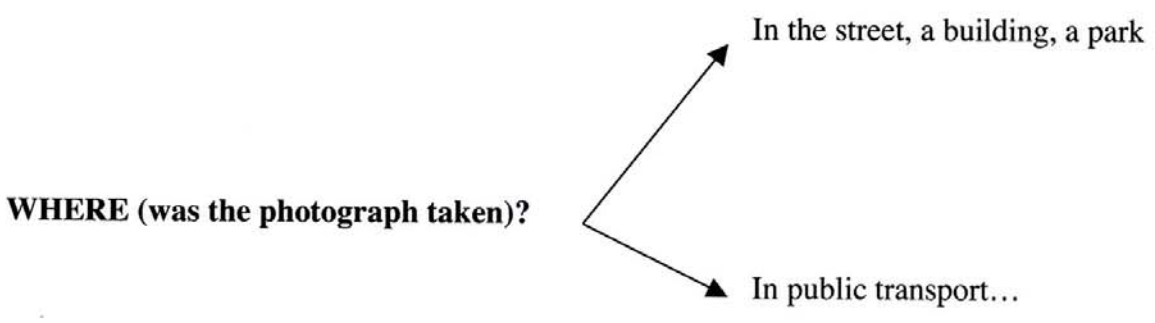
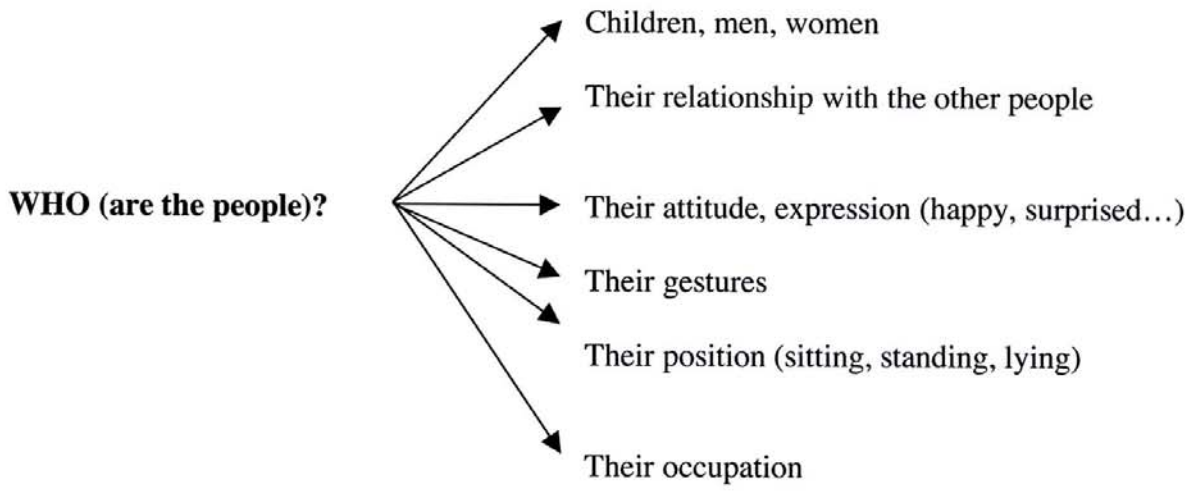
While listening to this short introduction, try to scan the photograph quickly. This will allow you to:

- identify its context
- notice some important details
- choose one of the four statements

To make this observation phase more effective, always ask yourself these WH-questions about each picture:

- **What?**
- **Who?**
- **Where?**
- **Why?**





3.2 Choose nothing but the *best* statement

The choice of a statement must be based on elements that you can actually see in the photograph and not only on assumptions. Some test takers tend to choose a false statement because their judgement is based on a misinterpretation of the photographs.

Although you may have to make assumptions, always keep in mind that what you are expected to do in this part of the test is “choose the statement that best describes what you see in the picture”.

Example 1

Look at this photograph.



Now read the following statements.

Some of them are correct. Others give details that are not clearly visible in the photograph and must therefore be considered as incorrect.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| They are watching a movie. | incorrect |
| They are standing in line. | correct |
| They are boarding a train. | incorrect |
| A woman is paying for an item. | incorrect |
| They are filling out some forms. | incorrect |

They are going through customs inspection.	incorrect
The building is only one story high.	incorrect
The sales assistants are helping the customers.	incorrect
They are waiting.	correct
They are not facing one another.	correct

3.3 Listen to the statements completely

In this part of the test as well as in Part II (*Question-Response*), all the statements are read by a speaker but not printed in your test book. Therefore, it is important to listen to every single detail very carefully and completely before making a decision.

Keep in mind that you are expected to choose nothing but the statement that “best” matches the picture. Only one statement is true. Although some of them might be partly true, they cannot be considered as correct.

Example 2

Look at this photograph.



Now read the following statements. Only one of them is correct. Others give details that are not clearly visible in the photograph and must therefore be considered as incorrect.

The escalator is out of order.	incorrect
Nobody is going up to the next level.	incorrect
Some people are standing on the escalators.	correct
A person is standing in the elevator.	incorrect
A person is sitting on the escalator.	incorrect

3.4 Prepositions

A preposition is a word that links nouns, pronouns, verbs or phrases to other words in a sentence. It usually indicates the temporal, spatial or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence. It is an important element because it adds information and its use can affect the meaning of a sentence.

Example 3

Look at this photograph.



Now study the following statements describing the photograph. Note that in each case the use of a different preposition changes the meaning of the sentence.

- The truck is parked *in front of* other vehicles.
- The truck is parked *behind* other vehicles.
- Boxes are stacked *out of* the truck.

- Boxes are stacked *in* the truck.

3.5 Homonyms and similar-sounding words

Homonyms, that is words which are pronounced the same though they have different spelling and meaning (e.g. sight and site) and words with very similar pronunciation (e.g. than and then) are common sources of confusion for some examinees.

Here are a few examples. The phonetic transcription in brackets will help you learn to differentiate these words.

Example 4



The driver is looking at the car's tires. ['taiəz]

The driver tires me. ['taiəz]

He's studying for a test. [test]

It doesn't taste good. [teɪst]

The man is giving a present to the woman. ['pre znt]

The men present a product to the woman. [pri'zent]

There isn't enough air in the room. [eə]

His hair isn't long enough. [heə]

There are a lot of people on the train. [treɪn]

A lot of people left because of the rain. [reɪn]

They're shaking hands. ['ʃeɪ kɪŋ]

He's checking their hand luggage. ['tʃe kɪŋ]

They are on the same line. [laɪn]

They are on the same lane. [leɪn]

They are leaving the boat. ['li: viŋ]

They are living on a boat. ['li viŋ]

He fell off a tree. [fel]

He felt free. [felt]

EXERCISES

Exercise 1



Write a few sentences describing what you can see in the picture above.

What can you see in the picture?

.....
.....
.....

Where was the picture taken?

.....
.....
.....

Exercise 2

Look at this photograph.



Now read the following statements. Only one of them describes the photograph correctly. Try to find it.

They are watching a show.	
There is a car park in the background.	
Some people are going up the stairs.	
A woman is holding on to the railing.	
Two women are seated on a bench.	

Chapter 4

**Test-taking Strategies
for Part II
“QUESTION-RESPONSE”**

The second part of the test consists of 30 questions or statements followed by three responses. Only one of the responses is correct. The questions and responses are recorded but not printed in the test booklet.

Study the following tips. They will help you increase your ability to select the right response.

4.1 Question words

The questions asked in this part are of two types (“closed” or “open”). Being able to identify them can help you find the right response more easily.

Open questions

Open questions are asked to elicit specific kinds of information (about time, place, possession, reason...).

Question words are used in such questions. They are usually placed at the very beginning of the question. Therefore, it is essential to listen to the first word of each question very carefully.

Here is a list of the main question words:

QUESTION WORDS	PURPOSE
<i>WHAT</i>	Asking for information about something.
<i>WHICH</i>	Asking for information about a specific number of things.
<i>WHERE</i>	Asking about a place or position.
<i>WHEN</i>	Asking about the time when something happened or will happen.
<i>WHO/WHOM</i>	Asking about people.
<i>WHOSE</i>	Asking about possession.
<i>WHY</i>	Asking for a reason.
<i>HOW</i>	Asking about the way something is done.

Example 1



Listen to the following questions and responses.

When did you buy your car?	(A) <u>Last year.</u>
	(B) In Mexico.
	(C) It was very cheap.
Who do you want to invite?	(A) Next Saturday.
	(B) To the restaurant.
	(C) <u>My colleagues.</u>
How did you go to work this morning?	(A) Two hours late.
	(B) <u>I took the bus.</u>
	(C) 25 cents.
Where did you spend the weekend?	(A) A lot of money.
	(B) <u>We went to the seaside.</u>
	(C) Two days.
What did you send them?	(A) <u>A postcard.</u>
	(B) I sent it by e-mail.
	(C) I sent them yesterday.

Closed questions

Closed questions do not begin with a question word. They demand a yes/no, right/wrong or true/false answer.

You usually find them in Part II of the test, but rarely in Parts III and V.

Example 2



Listen to the following question and responses.

Can you speak Japanese?	(A) She speaks too much.
	(B) <u>No, I can't.</u>
	(C) I've never been there.

4.2 Inferences

Although identifying question words is a good idea, it does not always help to select the appropriate answer.

Quite often, test writers try to confuse candidates by not directly stating the information needed to answer a question. Therefore, you may need to make inferences (i.e. draw conclusions) from the information provided in the recording.

Now look at the following questions and responses.

Example 3



What time does the train leave?

- (A) From the city center.
- (B) I must call the station to find out.
- (C) It's scheduled for platform 2A.

The question is a request for information about time. Although choice (B) does not contain any, it is the best response. In this example, the speaker does not know the answer to the question but has decided to call the train station to get it.

Example 4



Why hasn't the performance begun yet?

- (A) In a few minutes.
- (B) At the concert hall.
- (C) I think there are technical problems.

Due to the use of "why" in the question, you might expect the right answer to contain the words *because (of)* or *owing to*.

Although choice (C) does not contain any of these words, it is the correct response as it gives the answer to the question "Why?".

4.3 Similar-sounding words

Test writers also try to confuse candidates by using similar-sounding words in the question and in the answers, or by repeating words from the question in the suggested responses.

Example 5



In each of the following examples, the words underlined sound the same (or are pronounced similarly) but their meanings are radically different.

Have you ever played bridge?	<i>Incorrect</i>	The play begins at 9:00.
	<i>Correct</i>	No. It's the first time.
Where did you go shopping?	<i>Incorrect</i>	I often wear this dress.
	<i>Correct</i>	I went to the supermarket.
Do you want me to type this report?	<i>Incorrect</i>	It's the same type .
	<i>Correct</i>	No, thanks. I'll do it myself.
Who sent you this letter ?	<i>Incorrect</i>	I'll send it later .
	<i>Correct</i>	The new accountant.

Test takers should also pay close attention to the following question words that may seem to sound alike, but have different meanings.

- *Who* and *How*
- *Where* and *When*
- *What* and *Why*

Example 6



Where did you buy this bag?	(A)	In Osaka.
	(B)	Last summer.
	(C)	20 dollars.

When did you buy this bag?	(A)	In Osaka.
	(B)	Last summer.
	(C)	20 dollars.

In some cases, the right answer may not be a similar-sounding word but a synonym (i.e. a word which sounds differently, is spelt differently but means the same as another word or expression).

Now look at the following example:

Example 7



What kind of plant is it?	(A) She's watering the plant.
	(B) It's a car factory .
	(C) That's very kind of you.

In this example, *plant* and *factory* are synonyms: they are spelt and pronounced differently but mean the same.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Write as many open or closed questions as you can to match the following responses.

1 In 2003.

.....
.....
.....

2 No, thanks. I've already had one.

.....
.....
.....

3 At the Continental Hotel.

.....
.....
.....

4 Only 2 weeks.

.....
.....
.....

5 Not very good. It rained all day.

.....
.....
.....

6 No, it wasn't. I had already been there twice.

.....
.....
.....

7 Because of the heavy traffic.

.....
.....
.....

8 It's Howard's.

.....
.....
.....

Exercise 2

Form 9 questions by using one element from each column.

A	B	C
When	didn't you attend	at the station?
You're	is on Saturday,	something to drink?
Can I	the Eiffel Tower,	isn't it?
Who's	going to pick you up	the Spanish class this morning?
The football game	to go to the beach	isn't it?
Why	I get you	Maria's brother born?
That's	was	with us?
Would you like	not going to	your stapler?
Shall	borrow	tell him, are you?

Write the 9 questions on the lines below. Make sure they match the given answers.

1. _____
—
2. _____
—
3. _____
—
4. _____
—

My husband.

In 1975.

I woke up too late.

A cup of coffee, please.

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

No, it's on Tuesday.

Sorry, but I have to go downtown.

I'm afraid I'll have to.

I've already lent it to Barbara.

That's right.

Chapter 5

**Test-taking Strategies
for Part III
“SHORT CONVERSATIONS
AND SHORT TALKS”**

The third part of the test consists of 15 short talks (announcements, reports, advertisements, speeches) or conversations (between two speakers). In your test booklet, you will see a question and four possible responses for each conversation or talk. You will be expected to choose the best response from the four choices.

Study the following tips. They will help you increase your ability to select the right response.

5.1 Read the question first

Each short conversation or talk provides you with a lot of details to analyze within a few seconds in order to select the right answer. The best time-saving strategy is probably to try to read each question before you hear the conversation or talk. If time allows, try to read the four possible responses as well. Doing so will enable you to:

- get a general idea of the topic and context of the dialog or talk
- identify the type of information you should be reading for

If you follow this strategy, you should have enough time to mark your answer on the answer sheet as soon as the speaker(s) finish(es) speaking and then read the next question and possible answers.

Example 1

When will the next meeting take place?

When you read this question, you can easily guess that:

- the speakers will mention a meeting
- the answer will be a time reference in the future or a phrase referring directly or indirectly to the specific moment when the event is due to take place

With this information, you can then listen to the conversation and try to identify clues as to when the meeting will be held.

Now listen to the dialog



Man: Are there any new messages for me?
Woman: Yes. Ms Simmons called three times this morning. She said that the Committee meeting is set for Thursday at 5:00pm.
Man: Oh no. I already have another appointment on that day.

In your test book, you will find the following question and responses:

When will the next meeting take place?

- (A) This morning.
- (B) On Tuesday.
- (C) At 3:00pm.
- (D) At 5:00pm.

As you listen to the conversation, you might identify a number of words and expressions that will help you to eliminate choices (A), (B), and (C).

This morning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ It is the period during which Ms Simmons called. It does not give any information about the meeting.▪ In this sentence, <i>this morning</i> refers to a time period in the past whereas the meeting is supposed to take place in the future.
Three times	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Three</i> is the number of times Ms Simmons called this morning, not the time scheduled for the meeting.
At 5:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The meeting is scheduled for 5:00pm (i.e. in the afternoon).
Set for Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Thursday</i> is the day when the meeting will eventually take place. There is no mention of a Tuesday in the conversation.▪ Some students tend to mix up <i>Tuesday</i> and <i>Thursday</i> as they are very close in spelling.

5.2 Listen to the questions completely

Although it is a good idea to read the question before you hear the talk or conversation, do not try to answer it until you hear the entire recording. There may be important details in the first words of the talk or at the very end.

Now consider the example below. Pay close attention to the position of the details you need to answer the questions.

Example 2

“For a decade, Onyx Corp., the Dutch cable operator (...) its partnership in China for 6 months (...) has provided digital television and internet access to 5 million households worldwide.”

- Where does the company operate?

- (A) *Internationally.*
- (B) *In Europe.*
- (C) *In Germany.*
- (D) *In the USA.*

Choice (A) is the correct answer. The company operates *worldwide*, i.e. all over the world or *internationally*.

- How long has it been in business?

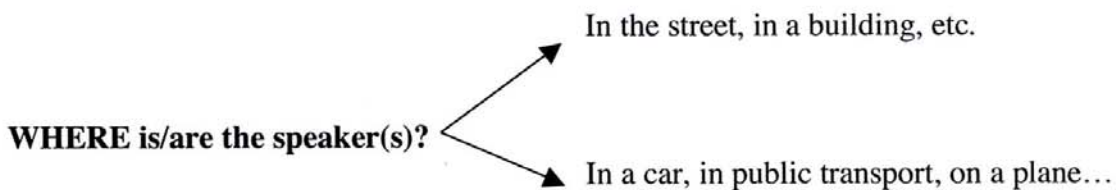
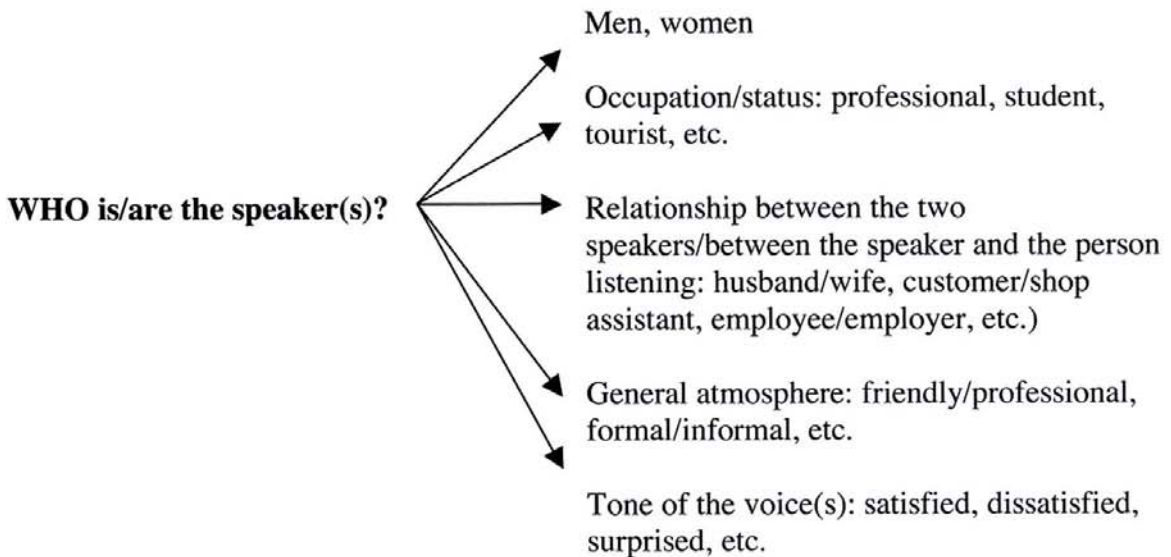
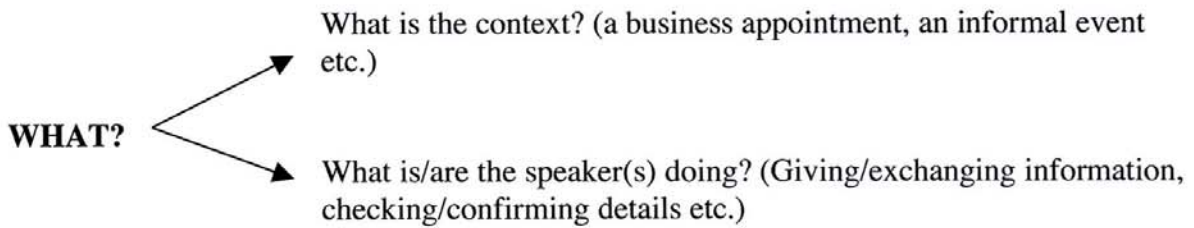
- (A) *6 months.*
- (B) *10 years.*
- (C) *10 weeks.*
- (D) *5 years.*

Choice (B) is the correct answer to this question. The company has been in business for a *decade*, i.e. a period of *10 years*.

5.3 Try to picture the scene

As you listen to the conversation or talk, try to imagine its setting and who is speaking by asking yourself three essential questions:

- **What?**
- **Who?**
- **Where?**



Example 3



Listen to the following announcement.

Good afternoon. Welcome to AquaWorld Park. My name is Samantha and this video presentation will last about thirty minutes during which we will show you exclusive pictures of some of the best known aquatic species including whales, dolphins and sharks. For those of you who are interested in wildlife and bird watching, join Scott Farley outside the main building at 7:20 for the Exploration Tour.

In your test book, you will find the following question and responses:

What can be seen during the Exploration tour?

- (A) Birds.
- (B) Whales.
- (C) A video presentation.
- (D) Sharks.

Visualizing the setting of a conversation or talk in sequence can help you memorize more details about the talk. In this example, you can visualize the following elements:

- a water park
- a speaker introducing a 30-minute video presentation
- pictures showing aquatic species (whales, dolphins, sharks)
- an outdoor exploration tour (wildlife and bird watching) at 7:20

It is then easy to understand that choice (A) *birds* is the right answer to the question “*What can be seen during the Exploration Tour?*”

5.4 Repeated words

Some of the words used in the conversations or talks are often repeated in the questions and the four statements.

Being able to identify them can be very helpful... but also misleading in some cases.

Consider the following example.

Example 4



Listen to the following conversation.

Man: I'm David Evans. I have an appointment with Ms Marquez.
Woman: Ms Marquez is in a meeting right now but she'll be with you in a minute. Would you like to take a seat?
Man: No, thanks. I've been sitting on a plane for the last four hours. I need to stretch my legs.

In your test book, you will find the following question and responses:

What does the woman want Mr Evans to do?

- (A) Go to a meeting.
- (B) Sit down.
- (C) Take a plane.
- (D) Wait for four hours.

Choice (A) repeats the word *meeting* from the conversation but it refers to the meeting that Ms Marquez is currently attending. It does not imply that the woman in the conversation wants the man to go to this meeting.

Though choice (B) does not repeat exactly the same words as in the conversation, it is the correct answer. The woman invites the man to sit down (or *take a seat*) and wait for Ms Marquez.

In the conversation, the man refers to the fact that he spent *four hours sitting on a plane*. In choice (C), the word *plane* is repeated but the woman does not want Mr Evans to take a plane.

In choice (D), the phrase *four hours* is repeated from the conversation but it refers to the time the man spent on the plane, not the time the woman would like him to wait.

5.5 Inferences

Quite often, test writers try to confuse candidates by not directly stating the information needed to answer a question. Therefore, you may need to make inferences (i.e. draw conclusions) from the information provided in the recording.

Example 5



Listen to the following conversation.

Woman 1: Excuse me, why is our flight delayed?
Woman 2: There's a problem with the food refrigeration system.
Woman 1: I hope it will be fixed soon.

In your test book, you will find the following question and responses:

Where does the conversation take place?

- (A) At an airport.
- (B) On a train.
- (C) At a department store.
- (D) In an office.

In this conversation, the question is a request for information about a place. Although the word *airport* (choice A) is not specifically used in the dialog, it is the best response. The noun *flight* helps us to work out that the conversation takes place at an airport.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Listen to the announcement.



Then, match the questions with the appropriate responses.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Who is probably speaking? | A. A swimmer. |
| 2. Where does this talk take place? | B. When she was fourteen. |
| 3. Who is Ms Vassileva? | C. Her childhood. |
| 4. What is the book about? | D. An interviewer. |
| 5. When did she win her first medal? | E. In Saint-Petersburg. |
| | F. A writer. |
| | G. At the age of sixteen. |
| | H. In Australia. |
| | I. Her career. |
| | J. In New York. |
| | K. Two years ago. |

Example 2



Listen to the conversation. Then answer the questions.

Pay close attention to repeated words, similar-sounding words and homonyms.

1. How long does it take to go downtown?
 - (A) Eight minutes.
 - (B) Ten minutes.
 - (C) Half an hour.
 - (D) An hour.
2. How much is the fare?
 - (A) About eighteen dollars.
 - (B) About eight dollars.
 - (C) About ten dollars.
 - (D) About thirty dollars.
3. What does the woman want to know?
 - (A) The time.
 - (B) The fare.
 - (C) How far the museum is.
 - (D) How to go downtown.
4. Who is the woman probably speaking to?
 - (A) A policeman.
 - (B) A taxi driver.
 - (C) An art dealer.
 - (D) A street musician.
5. Where does she want to go?
 - (A) To the Museum.
 - (B) To the baker's.
 - (C) To a trade fair.
 - (D) To work.
6. What is said in this conversation?
 - (A) The Museum is located downtown.
 - (B) The Museum is near the baker's.
 - (C) The Museum is too far.
 - (D) The man is not fair.

Chapter 6

MINI-TEST 2

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION

This second Mini-test consists of 20 Listening Comprehension questions in the TOEIC BRIDGE format reviewing skill-building strategies studied in chapters 3, 4 and 5.

- Photographs (*4 questions*)
- Question – Response (*10 questions*)
- Short Conversations and Short Talks (*6 questions*)

All the questions are recorded on the CD.

Use the answer sheet provided to mark your answers. In the actual TOEIC BRIDGE test, you will receive points only for correct answers marked on this answer sheet. You should not mark them anywhere else.

Note that only one answer is accepted for each question.

The complete answer key, explanatory answers, and scripts in Appendix B will help you understand your mistakes and learn from them.

Now go on to the next page and begin the test.

MINI-TEST # 2
ANSWER SHEET

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION

PART I
Photographs

4 questions

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D

PART II
Question – Response

10 questions

5.	A	B	C
6.	A	B	C
7.	A	B	C
8.	A	B	C
9.	A	B	C
10.	A	B	C
11.	A	B	C
12.	A	B	C
13.	A	B	C
14.	A	B	C

PART III
Short Conversations
and Short Talks

6 questions

15.	A	B	C	D
16.	A	B	C	D
17.	A	B	C	D
18.	A	B	C	D
19.	A	B	C	D
20.	A	B	C	D

SCOREBOARD

Mark the number of questions you have answered correctly in the scoreboard below. It will help you identify your strengths and determine the parts of the test that you still need to work on.

PART I	---- / 4
PART II	---- / 10
PART III	---- / 6
TOTAL	---- / 20

TOEIC BRIDGE Mini-test 2

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

This is the listening section of the test. There are three parts to this section.

PART I



Directions: You will see a picture in your test book and you will hear four short statements.

Look at the picture in your test book and choose the statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Look at the sample below and listen to the four statements.



Statement (B), “The boys are reading”, best describes what you see in the picture. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Sample Answer
(A) ● (C) (D)

Now let us begin Part I with question number one.

1.

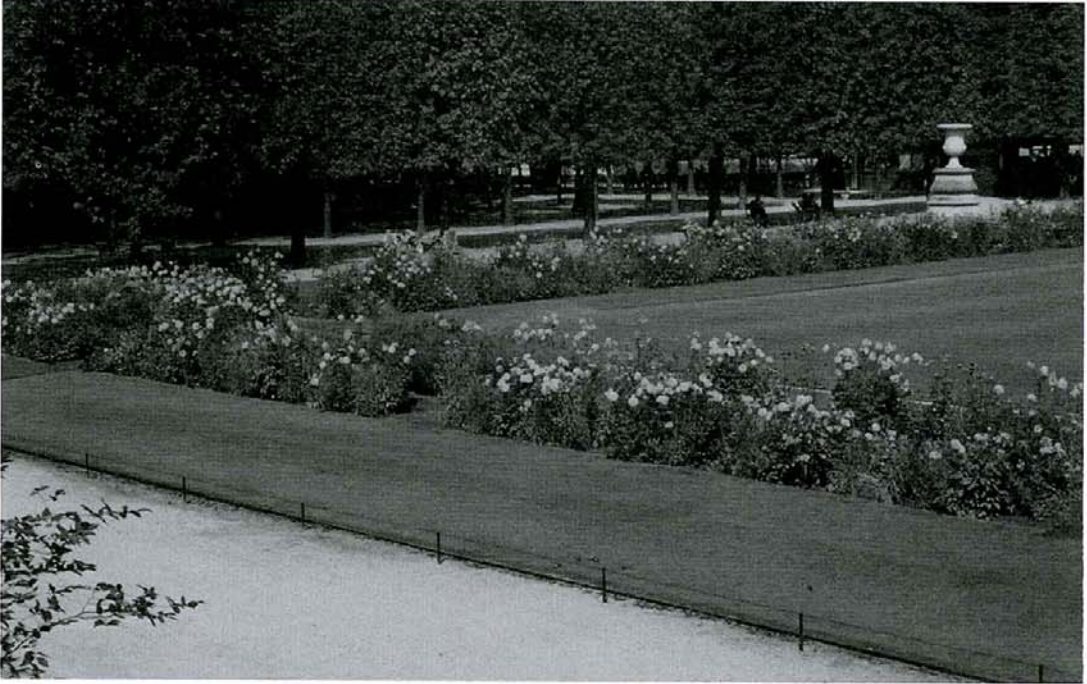


2.



Source: www.bigfoto.com

3.



4.



Source: www.bigfoto.com

PART II



Directions: Now, you will hear a question or statement followed by three responses. Choose the best response to each question or statement.

Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear: Good morning, John. How are you?

You will also hear: (A) I am fine, thank you.
 (B) I am in the living room.
 (C) My name is John.

Sample Answer

● (B) (C)

The best response to the question “How are you?” is choice (A), “I am fine, thank you.” Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Now let us begin Part II with question number 5.

5. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

7. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 8. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

9. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 10. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

11. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 12. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

13. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 14. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

PART II



Directions: Now, you will hear several short talks or conversations.

In your test book, you will read a question followed by four answers. Choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

Now let us begin Part III with question number 15.

15. Where does the conversation take place?

- (A) At an airport.
- (B) On a plane.
- (C) In a restaurant.
- (D) In a furniture store.

16. What does the man want to do?

- (A) Rent a car.
- (B) Send a card.
- (C) Get a car for ten dollars.
- (D) Go to Florida by plane.

17. Why is Stuart late?

- (A) He missed his flight.
- (B) His flight was delayed.
- (C) He got stuck in a traffic jam.
- (D) The Chairman has not arrived yet.

18. When will they meet?

- (A) This afternoon.
- (B) On Wednesday.
- (C) On Thursday.
- (D) On Friday.

19. How old is the girl?

- (A) Six.
- (B) Eight.
- (C) Nine.
- (D) Ten.

20. Where does the conversation take place?

- (A) On a plane.
- (B) On a bus.
- (C) On a train.
- (D) In a bar.

Chapter 7

**Test-taking Strategies
for Part IV
“INCOMPLETE SENTENCES”**

There are 30 sentences in this part of the test. In each one there is a word or phrase missing. You must choose between four words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C), (D) to complete them.

The sentences will not be recorded on a CD.

You will have to demonstrate your knowledge of English grammar, usage, and vocabulary.

The sentences are written in formal written English and do not usually contain any of the informal language found in the Listening comprehension section.

Study the following tips. They will help you increase your ability to select the right response.

7.1 Determine the type of question

Read the whole sentence once to get a general idea of the type of sentence.

Then, take a quick look at the four suggested answers.

- If you are given the choice between words or phrases that have different meanings, it implies that in your answer you will have to use your knowledge of **vocabulary**. Your choice of a response will depend on the meaning of the sentence. If you do not know the meaning of all the words, try to understand the general idea of the sentence.
- If you are given the choice between different forms of the same word, it implies that you will have to select the correct **grammatical** form.

Consider the following examples:

Example 1

Carlo was very _____ when he heard the news.

- (A) tired
- (B) disappointing
- (C) exhausted
- (D) surprised

Example 2

Carlo was very _____ when he heard the news.

- (A) surprising
- (B) surprise
- (C) to surprise
- (D) surprised

In Example 1, the four possible answers are adjectives that have different meanings. Choice (D) *surprised* is the only word appropriate in the context of the sentence. *Surprised* expresses the way Carlo felt when he heard the news.

In Example 2, the same verb is used in four different forms. The past participle *surprised* is required to complete the past simple passive construction “was + past participle”.

7.2 Prefixes and suffixes

Some candidates tend to waste several minutes trying to understand unknown words.

Knowing how suffixes and prefixes function can help you not only to get a better score in this part of the test but also to build your vocabulary and improve your general reading comprehension level.

Identifying them can help you use context and etymological clues to guess the meaning of unfamiliar idioms. Most of them have their roots in languages such as Latin or Greek.

The following lists are not exhaustive. They include:

- some of the most common prefixes and suffixes
- their meanings
- a few examples of the type of words that are likely to contain them

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
<i>Ante- / pre-</i>	Before, prior to	Antecedent, precedent
<i>Anti-</i>	Against, in opposition to	Antidepressant, antimissile
<i>Aqua-</i>	Water	Aquarium
<i>Audio-</i>	Hear, sound	Audio-cassette, audience
<i>Auto-</i>	Self	Automatic, autopilot
<i>Bene-</i>	Good, well, favorable	Benefit, benevolent
<i>Bio-</i>	Life	Biorhythm, biography
<i>Circum- / peri-</i>	Around	Circumvent, peripheral
<i>Demos-</i>	People	Democracy, demography
<i>Dis- / in- / im-</i>	Apart, not	Disproportionate, impolite
<i>Ex-</i>	Outside, external	Expulsion, exterior
<i>Geo-</i>	Earth	Geography, geothermal

Graph-	Write	Graphologist, graphic
In-	Inside, internal	Incorporate, inject
Inter-	Between (exchange)	International, interactive
Loc-	Place	Location, local
Macro-	Large	Macroeconomics, macroscopic
Micro-	Small	Microelectronics, microscopic
Poly-	Several (more than one)	Polyglot, polygamy
Post-	After	Post graduate, postpone
Psych-	Mind	Psychology, psychometric
Tele-	Distance	Television, telephone
Trans-	Across, through	Transportation, translator

The addition of a suffix can lead a word to change the part of speech it belongs to. The fourth column in the list below indicates the most common changes. You may find exceptions to some of them.

Suffix	Meaning	Examples	Main functions
-able -ible	Having the ability to	Understandable, sensible	Verb / noun ⇒ adjective
-an / -ian -ese	From, native of	Mexican, Italian, Japanese	Noun ⇒ adjective / noun
-ant	Performing	Assistant, dominant	Verb ⇒ noun
-cian	Having a specific skill	Physician, dietician	Noun ⇒ noun
-dom	Realm, field, quality	Boredom, kingdom	Noun / adjective ⇒ noun
-ee	One who receives the action	Examinee, employee	Noun / verb ⇒ noun
-er, -or	One who performs the action	Examiner, employer	Noun / verb ⇒ noun
-en, -fy -ize	Transform, cause to shift to another state	Widen, modify, visualize	Noun / adjective ⇒ verb
-ess	Female	Hostess, waitress	Noun (masc.) ⇒ noun (fem.)
-ful	Full of	Hopeful, meaningful	Noun ⇒ adjective
-ism	System, manner, condition	Fascism, feminism	Noun / adjective ⇒ noun
-less	Without	Hopeless, meaningless	Noun ⇒ adjective
-ly	Like	Easily, clearly	Adjective ⇒ adverb
-ment	Act of	Government, contentment	Verb / noun ⇒ noun
-ness	State of	Happiness, sadness	Adjective ⇒ noun

7.3 Easily confused words

Easily confused words often appear in this part of the test. They are of two types:

- Words that have different spellings but similar meanings; when these words are confused for each other, it is usually because the reader is familiar with one but not the other (sometimes because less commonly used) one. E.g.: look / watch.
- Others are confused because their meanings overlap or because the words are used in related contexts. E.g.: rise / raise / arise.

Learning the differences between these words can be very helpful.

Verb	Meaning	Example
Bring	Carry someone or something towards the person speaking (bring somebody something / bring something to somebody).	Bring me some coffee. Bring it to me.
Take	Carry someone or something away from the person speaking.	I'll take this file to the purchasing department.
Look at	To observe (little or no idea of movement).	He is looking at the photograph.
Watch	To look at something that is moving or changing. (e.g. actions, shows, movies, TV programs)	They are watching an interesting report on television.
See	Verb of perception: refers to the perception of what is around you by using your eyes.	It is so dark that I cannot see anything.
Look (+adj)	To appear (relates to things that you see).	This jacket looks nice on him.
Sound (+adj)	To appear (relates to things that you hear).	His speech sounds very interesting.
Taste (+adj)	To appear (relates to the flavour of things that you eat or drink.).	Your cake tastes delicious.
Say	To pronounce words to give information, opinions or suggestions: to say something (to somebody).	The children said goodbye (to their parents).
Tell	To pronounce words to give information, opinions or suggestions: to tell to somebody something.	He told us that he was tired.
Borrow	Take something from someone (or institution) with their permission for a limited period of time (to borrow something from somebody).	Can I borrow this book from you?
Lend	Let someone have something for a limited period of time (to lend somebody something / to lend something to somebody).	The bank lent her a lot of money.

Make	To cause somebody to do something (to make somebody <i>tə</i> do something).	Just seeing him makes me laugh.
Let	To allow, to permit (to let somebody <i>tə</i> do something).	Her parents won't let her go out.

Rise	To go up, to move upwards (intransitive).	The sun rises in the East.
Raise	To lift, to make higher (transitive).	The government raised taxes by 3%.
Arise	To happen, to occur (intransitive).	The problem arose at the end of June.

7.4 False friends

When learning a foreign language, it is very helpful if some words remind you of related words in your native language. However, some apparent similarities may be misleading.

“False friends” (or “false cognates”) are words which are spelled and/or pronounced similarly in two languages but have different meanings in each one.

e.g. the English word “actual” means “real” whereas in Spanish, French, German or Dutch the similar-sounding words mean “current” or “present”.

The following list is not exhaustive. It includes false friends which are common to several languages.

English term	Meaning	Not be confused with
Actually	Really, in fact.	Current, at present.
Assist	To give help or support.	To attend, to participate in.
Canteen	Cafeteria or lunch room (in a company, factory, shop or school).	A cellar, a trunk.
Control	To exert power on something or someone's actions.	To check, to verify.
Deceive	To make someone believe that something false is the truth.	To disappoint.
Education	Knowledge that you get from school or college.	Upbringing (knowledge that get at home).
Eventually	In the end.	Possibly.
Fabric	Cloth, material.	Factory, plant.
Genial	Friendly.	Brilliant.
History	A record of past events.	A story (= description of imaginary characters or events).
Lecture	Formal talk in front of an audience (usually at university or college).	Reading.

<i>Library</i>	A building or room where books, newspapers are kept for visitors to consult or borrow.	Bookstore.
<i>Realize</i>	To become aware of something.	To achieve.
<i>Sensible</i>	Of good judgment.	Sensitive.
<i>Sympathetic</i>	Understanding and caring for someone in a bad situation.	Friendly.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Match the elements in A and B to form words.

A

UNDER
INTERVIEW
STEWARD
SUCCESS
INTER
DIS
HERO
JAPAN
WORTH
CARELESS
IN
UNDER
IM
STRENGTH

B

ESS
DEPENDENT
LESS
GROUND
EN
ESE
ESTIMATE
ISM
FUL
POSSIBLE
APPEAR
NESS
EE
HOSPITABLE

Exercise 2

Fill each gap with a word from the box. Use each word once only.

SENSIBLE	BOOKSTORE	CANTEEN	SYMPATHETIC	ATTEND
SENSITIVE	FABRIC	DECEIVED	STORY	LECTURE
LIBRARY	EVENTUALLY	HISTORY	REALIZE	

1. Why didn't you _____ the _____ on German literature?
2. Employees usually have lunch at the _____ between 12:00 and 1:00.
3. Do you _____ this is the fifth time you have been late?
4. The store _____ customers by selling second hand books as new ones.
5. The most _____ thing to do would be to ask the receptionist.
6. The Congressman is very _____ to the problems of homeless people.
7. The _____ they used to make the bride's dress was bought in Italy.
8. I borrowed this book about Italian art from the public _____.
9. I studied medieval _____ at college.
10. After a series of difficult negotiations, he _____ agreed to sign the contract.

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word in *italics* in each of the following sentences. The first sentence is given to you as an example.

1. The *price / prize* of cars has increased by 2% since the beginning of the year.
2. Everybody attended the meeting *accept / except* the manager.
3. She is not very *interesting / interested* in baseball.
4. The government's *economical / economic* policy led to a major crisis.
5. They were deeply *affected / effected* by the news.
6. He was so *board / bored* with the movie that he left before the end.
7. Why did you park your *card / car* there?
8. *Wash / watch* your hands and brush your teeth.
9. I'm trying to lose some *wait / weight*.
10. I have already made *plans / planes* for the weekend.
11. Hurry up! I don't want to arrive *let / late*.
12. I don't know what to *wear / where* for the party.
13. I'm not tall enough to *rich / reach* the books which are on the shelf.
14. I *read / red* a novel by Charles Dickens last summer.

Chapter 8

**Test-taking Strategies
for Part V
“READING”**

Part V of the test consists of several short reading passages.

In your test booklet, you will see a set of questions and four possible responses for each passage. You will be expected to choose the best response from the four choices.

There are 20 questions in all.

The passages are of various formats and are based on materials that are usually found in everyday life and workplace situations.

- Advertisements (*jobs, products or services...*)
- Charts, graphs or tables (*schedules, statistics...*)
- Correspondence (*letters, e-mails, memos...*)
- Forms (*registration cards, questionnaires, orders...*)
- Notices and signs
- Newspaper or magazine articles

The questions focus on:

- The **general** topic or purpose of the documents
- **Specific** details: place, time, people, cost, actions...

The information needed to answer them is usually mentioned in the documents. But in some cases, you may have to make inferences i.e. draw conclusions from the details provided.

The Reading comprehension part of the test takes longer than the incomplete sentences (*Part IV*) due to the time needed to read the passages. Some candidates run out of time and do not complete it because they spend too much time reading and rereading the passages and the questions.

The following tips will teach you how to manage your time better and increase your ability to select the right response.

8.1 Read the questions and the introduction first

In passages such as advertisements, forms or notices, the questions asked are often about the name of a person, the place or time of an event, details about organizational changes. The best way for you to save time is to read:

- the questions before reading the passages.
- the short introduction sentence that precedes each passage. This sentence gives an indication of the type of document (e.g. *questions 99 and 100 refer to the following excerpt from a training manual*).

By doing this, you will be able to:

- get a general idea of the topic and context of the document.
- identify the type of information required much faster.

Example 1

Read the following advertisement.

OLIVUM
Discover the world of olive oil

- Visit our museum retracing the history of olive oil and enjoy our video presentation explaining its production and various applications in gastronomy, medicine and cosmetology.
- Half-hour guided tours throughout the year.

April 1 to October 31
7 days a week
10:30 - 11:30 - 2:30 - 3:30 - 4:30 - 5:30 - 6:30

November 1 to March 31
10:30 - 3:30 - 4:30 - 5:30
Closed Sunday through Tuesday

Admission tickets

- Adults: 8 euros
- Half price for children (*under 12*)

Now answer these two questions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. What is the admission charge for children?</p> <p>(A) 4 euros.
(B) 8 euros.
(C) 2 euros.
(D) 16 euros.</p> | <p>2. When aren't there any guided tours?</p> <p>(A) At 3:30.
(B) In October.
(C) On Mondays in winter.
(D) At 4:30.</p> |
|---|---|

(A) is the answer to question 1. This answer is not given directly. However, we can infer that the admission charge for children is *4 euros* because the passage indicates that adults pay *8 euros* and children *half price*.

By reading the question first, it is easy to guess that the answer is obviously in the section about *admission tickets*.

The answer to question 2 is (choice C) *On Mondays in winter*. There are half-hour guided tours at (A) *3:30* and (D) *4:30* all year long. Tours are also organized (B) *in October* but not between Sundays and Tuesdays (which includes Mondays) from *November 1 to March 31*.

By reading the question before reading the entire advertisement, you know instantly which part of the passage you need to focus your attention on and therefore where you are the most likely to find the answer.

8.2 Unknown words

Read the entire passage once.

Do not stop to try and understand unknown words. Instead, try to pick out key words and phrases that you know.

Do not let unknown words stop you. Some candidates tend to waste precious minutes trying desperately to guess what they mean. They develop a mental block about them thinking that they contain essential information. As a result, they panic and often choose the wrong answer or, even worse, do not answer at all.

To prevent such a thing from happening, apply the following technique:

- 1) Remember that the TOEIC Bridge test evaluates learners of various levels. So, it is normal that some questions are harder than others.
- 2) Concentrate on the general meaning of the passage and use your knowledge of the words you are familiar with to try and understand the unknown words.

Example 2

In the article below, the difficult words have been underlined. Try to read the article without reading them. You will notice that you are able to get the main idea of the passage even though you do not understand them.

Understanding the main idea might even help you guess the meaning of the difficult words.

Within the framework of their policy of improving service quality, a growing number of banks offer their individual or corporate clients online services and analysts predict that by the year 2020 more than 90% of all transactions will be carried out electronically.

Online banking allows clients to access a wide range of financial services directly from home or the office 24 hours a day. For example, they can order check books, be informed whenever cash is withdrawn from the account, transfer money between accounts of the same network, pay their utility bills and invoices.

Now read questions 1 and 2 and try to answer them.

1. What is this article about?

- (A) Electronic games.
- (B) Phone bills.
- (C) Banking services.
- (D) Opening hours.

2. What is the purpose of this article?

- (A) To inform about online services.
- (B) To close a bank account.
- (C) To ask questions.
- (D) To attract new readers.

Answers:

- 1 (C)
- 2 (A)

8.3 Inferences

The information needed to answer a question is not always stated directly. Therefore, you may need to make inferences (i.e. draw conclusions) from the information provided in the passage.

Example 3

Read the following newspaper article.

In a press statement released yesterday, Global West announced the construction and fitting-out of a new terminal located right in the city center.

This new facility will welcome passengers (with or without luggage) who want to check in from 3 to 24 hours prior to departure. This service will allow Global West passengers to choose their seats and obtain their boarding passes without delay. Services operated by Global West also include a shuttle service by coach to the airport available every day from 6:00am to 10:00pm.

Now read the question below and try to answer it.

What is Global West?

- (A) A luggage manufacturer.
- (B) An airline company.
- (C) A bank.
- (D) A restaurant.

Choice (B) is the right answer. Though it is not clearly stated, you can infer from information given in the article (*terminal, passengers, check-in, departure, boarding pass, and service by coach to the airport*) that Global West is an airline company.

8.4 Repeated words

Some of the words used in the reading comprehension passages may be repeated in the question and the four statements.

Being able to identify them can be very helpful... but also misleading in some cases.

Example 4

Read the following sign.



Where would this sign most likely be seen?

- (A) In a bookstore.
- (B) A store selling rings.
- (C) A hotel.
- (D) A theater.

Though choice (C) does not repeat the same words as in the sign, it is the correct answer. The sign explains that all the *rooms* (or bedrooms) in the hotel are reserved due to a theater festival.

Choice (A) repeats the word *book* from the sign but is used as a noun referring to an object. In the sign, it is used as a verb meaning “to reserve”.

Choice (B) repeats the word *ring* from the sign but is used as a noun. In the sign, it is used as a verb meaning “to phone” or “to call”.

In choice (D), the word *theater* is repeated from the sign but refers to a festival, not to the rooms.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Look at the following company profiles.

SATOSHI

<i>Status</i>	Parent company
<i>Nationality</i>	Japanese
<i>Founded</i>	1968
<i>Headquarters</i>	Kobe
<i>Business activities</i>	Home and personal care products
<i>Number of employees</i>	125,000
<i>Worldwide turnover</i>	\$68,000,000
<i>Main markets</i>	Japan, USA, UK, Germany, Holland

KLEMP

<i>Status</i>	Subsidiary (100% owned by Satoshi)
<i>Nationality</i>	Dutch
<i>Founded</i>	1972
<i>Headquarters</i>	Leeuwarden
<i>Business activities</i>	Pet nutrition and health care products
<i>Number of employees</i>	25,000
<i>Worldwide turnover</i>	\$8,000,000
<i>Main markets</i>	Holland, Luxemburg, Belgium, Germany

Match the questions in A with the responses in B.

A

Where does Satoshi sell its products?

How many people does Satoshi employ?

What does Klemp produce?

B

- Norway
- 1968
- Cars
- 25,000
- Holland
- Home decoration products
- 125,000
- Finland
- 68,000,000
- Food for animals

Exercise 2

Read the following letter.

Hi Lisa,

I'm sending you this message from an internet café in Rome. For the last three months, I've been working at the reception desk of a hotel in the city center. It is a demanding job. I have to smile all day and pay attention to a lot of small details. My boss is a very difficult man. I can't bear him.

Life is so different here compared to New York. It is a lot quieter and the food is delicious.

I'm having a great time, although at first it was quite difficult because I couldn't speak the language, and finding a place to live wasn't easy. But one of my colleagues invited me to share her apartment in the suburbs of Rome. It's a bit small, but it's full of character and I love it. Each morning I have to catch a train to go to work.

Thank you so much for the wonderful birthday gift. "Cold Wind" is my favorite band. I love the kind of music they make - how did you find out? I keep listening to this CD all the time.

Well, that's all for now.

Hope to hear from you soon. Give my regards to your family.

Love,

Kelly

The words in the first column are all from the letter sent by Kelly. Match them with their definitions in the second column.

Keep	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To have or continue to have something in one's possession.• To continue doing something, or to do it repeatedly.• To cause to stay in a particular place or state.
Train	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A group of carriages connected together and pulled by a railway engine to carry people or goods.• To teach someone some specific skills in order to prepare them for a job, activity or sport.
Catch	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To seize something, especially something that is moving through the air.• To find and capture a person or animal trying to escape.• To get on a train, bus or aircraft in order to travel to a destination.

Bear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large, strong, wild animal with a thick furry coat and large claws which lives especially in cold regions. • To carry or take something to a place. • To accept, tolerate, or endure something/someone unpleasant.
Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To turn or cause something to turn. • A current of air moving across the earth's surface.
Reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place in a hotel or office building where people go when they first arrive. • A formal party at which important people are welcomed.
Kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gentle, helpful and caring towards other people. • Sort, type.

Exercise 3

In Part V of the test, you are usually asked questions about points which are mentioned in the passages. It may not always be the case, though. One of the questions may be about "What is **NOT** included...", "Which strategy is **NOT** implemented...", "Which aspect does **NOT** change..."

Some candidates tend to select the wrong response when they do not pay attention to the word "NOT". Therefore, it is important to read the questions carefully and not too quickly.

Read the following passage.

Good news!

This is a special offer sent only to our most loyal customers. Click on the link below for full details on our exclusive price savings or call 0800 525 028. Our customer service staff is standing by.
You can order over the web or by fax.

If you wish to modify your profile or unsubscribe from this newsletter simply send us an e-mail requesting removal from our mailing list.

www.intersoft/specialoffers.co.uk

Now mark these sentences true or false.

- This document is a greetings card.
- You must send an e-mail to get details about the products.
- Customers cannot change their profiles.
- Customers have to send an e-mail to unsubscribe from the newsletter.
- Customers have to call 0800 525 028 to stop receiving special offers.
- By clicking on the link, customers can get more information.
- This offer is sent to all customers.
- Products can be purchased by sending a fax.

Exercise 4

Skilled professional carpenter, residential building to commercial construction, can perform a variety of installation and maintenance works: replace windows, ceiling tiles, and doors, as well as change locks, mend broken desks, cabinets, chairs, etc.

High quality service, 7 days a week, at the cheapest rate
For free estimates call
Nathan Sutherland
(728) 482 96 00

Match the questions in A with the responses in B.

A
What kind of document is this?
What is mentioned?
What do you get if you call?

B
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An evaluation of the cost.• No service on weekends.• A newspaper article.• Furniture repairs.• A form.• Prices are high.• An advertisement.• An invitation card.• A free desk.• Ceiling tiles.• Furniture sale.• A chair.

Chapter 9

MINI-TEST 3
READING SECTION

This third Mini-test consists of 20 Reading questions in the TOEIC BRIDGE format reviewing skill-building strategies studied in chapters 7 and 8.

- Incomplete Sentences (*10 questions*)
- Reading Comprehension (*10 questions*)

Use the answer sheet provided to mark your answers. In the actual TOEIC BRIDGE test, you will receive points only for correct answers marked on this answer sheet. You should not mark them anywhere else.

Note that only one answer is accepted for each question

The complete answer key, explanatory answers, and scripts in Appendix B will help you understand your mistakes and learn from them.

Now go on to the next page and begin the test.

MINI-TEST # 3
ANSWER SHEET

READING SECTION

PART IV
Incomplete Sentences
10 questions

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D
7.	A	B	C	D
8.	A	B	C	D
9.	A	B	C	D
10.	A	B	C	D

PART V
Reading Comprehension
10 questions

11.	A	B	C	D
12.	A	B	C	D
13.	A	B	C	D
14.	A	B	C	D
15.	A	B	C	D
16.	A	B	C	D
17.	A	B	C	D
18.	A	B	C	D
19.	A	B	C	D
20.	A	B	C	D

SCOREBOARD

Mark the number of questions you have answered correctly in the scoreboard below. It will help you identify your strengths and determine the parts of the test that you still need to work on.

PART IV	---- / 10
PART V	---- / 10
TOTAL	---- / 20

TOEIC BRIDGE Mini-test 3

READING

This is the reading section of the test. There are two parts to this section.

PART IV

Directions: This part of the test has incomplete sentences. There are four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), under each sentence. Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Example:

Please turn off your computer at the _____ of the day.

- (A) ends
- (B) ending
- (C) end
- (D) ended

Sample Answer
(A) (B) ● (D)

The sentence should read, "Please turn off your computer at the end of the day." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

1. Do you agree _____ me at all?

- (A) with
- (B) at
- (C) to
- (D) for

2. Sales will not increase _____ we launch a more competitive product.

- (A) unless
- (B) however
- (C) although
- (D) since

3. The flight was canceled _____ the snow.
- (A) despite
 - (B) because of
 - (C) instead of
 - (D) whereas
4. Have you _____ been to India?
- (A) ever
 - (B) never
 - (C) either
 - (D) again
5. I have just received an _____ from one of our suppliers.
- (A) advice
 - (B) information
 - (C) form
 - (D) invoice
6. Many people are not very _____ in politics.
- (A) bored
 - (B) boring
 - (C) interested
 - (D) interesting
7. If you _____ your passport, you must report it to the police.
- (A) lose
 - (B) loose
 - (C) loses
 - (D) loss
8. I am having lunch with the new _____ manager next Tuesday at 10:00.
- (A) person
 - (B) personal
 - (C) personnel
 - (D) personality
9. When _____ work?
- (A) does Luke usually start
 - (B) Luke usually starts
 - (C) Luke usually does
 - (D) Luke usually

10. My new car is expensive but _____.

- (A) economy
- (B) economic
- (C) economical
- (D) economically

PART V

Directions: The questions in this part of the test are based on reading materials such as notices, letters, forms, and advertisements. Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Read the example:

NOTICE

CAFETERIA CLOSED

Will reopen Monday, June 5

What will happen on June 5?

- (A) The workers have a day off.
- (B) The cafeteria will open.
- (C) The prices will go down.
- (D) The school will close.

Sample Answer
(A) ● (C) (D)

The notice says that the cafeteria is closed and will open on June 5. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 11-14 refer to the following advertisement.

Assistant Magazine Editor

Are you creative, highly efficient with excellent inter-personal skills?

We are an international publishing group which has attained leadership through a history of professionalism and integrity.

We are committed to hiring and training candidates with a strong desire to learn and grow, both personally and professionally.

We are presently looking for an assistant magazine editor. The successful candidate must possess a college degree in journalism or a related qualification and at least three years of magazine/newspaper experience. Excellent knowledge of word processing and publishing-related software is essential. Must be well-organized, deadline-oriented, with strong attention to details. Fluency in English and at least two other foreign languages required.

Apply with CV and cover letter to:

Linda Morris

ABC international

Department of Human Resources

1368 Riverside Road

Houston, TX 77093

11. For whom is this document intended?

- (A) Human resources managers.
- (B) Software designers.
- (C) Language teachers.
- (D) Job applicants.

12. What is required to be successful?

- (A) A good physical appearance.
- (B) Less than three years' experience.
- (C) Knowledge of several languages.
- (D) A driver's license.

13. What is said about the company?

- (A) It is deadline-oriented.
- (B) It has a leading position in its field.
- (C) It publishes a history magazine.
- (D) It develops software.

14. How can candidates apply for the position?

- (A) By mail.
- (B) By e-mail.
- (C) By fax.
- (D) By phone.

Questions 15-17 refer to the following survey.

Name: Frank Shepard
Address: 52 Hampton Street
Allentown

Please answer the following questions as fully as you can to help us plan and improve future exam sessions.

Thank you for your contribution.

1 What is your primary reason for taking this exam?

Required by my company

2 How satisfied are you with the appropriateness of the exam preparation course you followed?

Satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied

3 Would you recommend this preparation course to colleagues or contacts within your industry?

Yes No Not sure

4 How many hours did you spend preparing for this exam?

0 – 2 3 – 10 11 – 20 21 – 30 more

5 Who paid for your exam registration fees for the preparation course and the examination?

My company

15. What is the purpose of this form?

- (A) To cancel an exam session.
- (B) To collect information.
- (C) To announce the date of an exam.
- (D) To answer questions.

16. Who is it intended for?

- (A) Test takers.
- (B) Supervisors.
- (C) Teachers.
- (D) Industrialists.

17. What can be implied about Frank Shepard?

- (A) He has already taken the exam twice.
- (B) He is not a student.
- (C) He organized the exam session.
- (D) He paid his registration fees.

Questions 18-20 refer to the following checklist.

▪ **To Do List**

October 14

- ✓ Check my e-mail box
- ✓ Cancel the product presentation
- ✓ Reserve a taxi for tomorrow (6:30am)
- ✓ Confirm next week's meeting in London
- ✓ Phone François Leclerc (do it 1st thing in the morning)
- ✓ Book room at the Imperial Hotel
- ✓ Business Lunch with Mr Tanaka
- ✓ Buy flowers for Susana
- ✓ Expect Mr Müller to ring up at 10:30 sharp

18. What kind of information is mentioned in this document?

- (A) Details of a train reservation.
- (B) Tasks to be completed.
- (C) Phone numbers.
- (D) Book titles.

19. What is planned for today?

- (A) A meeting in London.
- (B) A presentation.
- (C) A hotel reservation.
- (D) A business dinner.

20. Who will phone this morning?

- (A) Mr Leclerc.
- (B) Mr Müller.
- (C) Susana.
- (D) Mr Tanaka.

Chapter 10

VOCABULARY REVIEW

10.1 HOUSING

EXERCISE 1

- The landlady asked me to sign the _____ by the end of the week.
(A) agreeing
(B) accepting
(C) leads
(D) lease
- The only _____ he has in his office is a chair and a desk.
(A) furniture
(B) stool
(C) stamp
(D) luggage
- They _____ a house by the sea for the weekend.
(A) builds
(B) meet
(C) rented
(D) looked at
- Wine is usually kept in a _____.
(A) collar
(B) cellar
(C) cell
(D) ceiling
- The guard asked them not to lean against the _____.
(A) argument
(B) railing
(C) a wall
(D) lesson
- The man climbed onto the _____ to repair the chimney.
(A) basement
(B) roof
(C) fireplace
(D) grass
- A _____ was used to lift the heavy containers off the cargo ship.
(A) crack
(B) crane
(C) cradle
(D) crate
- We will _____ our new house this weekend.
(A) move into
(B) move out
(C) remove
(D) move away
- They asked a plumber to install _____ all over the house.
(A) furniture
(B) computers
(C) pipes
(D) a washing machine
- They usually prepare and eat breakfast in the _____ or the dining room.
(A) bedroom
(B) kitchen
(C) bathroom
(D) hall

EXERCISE 2

Which of the following words is the odd one out?

Kitchen	Owner	Lock
Furniture	Bedroom	
Railing	Rent	Roof
Floor	Railway	

10.2 FAMILY AND FRIENDS

EXERCISE 3

- Brenda _____ Robert twenty-five years ago.
(A) married
(B) got married
(C) got engaged
(D) has been married
- All his friends say that he has an _____ personality.
(A) friendship
(B) informally
(C) nicely
(D) outgoing
- Young people do not always show enough respect for the _____.
(A) adopt
(B) elderly
(C) educate
(D) inherit
- Carla is _____ a baby. It is due in August.
(A) attending
(B) waiting
(C) expecting
(D) pregnant
- They had three cats, two dogs and many other _____.
(A) pits
(B) pets
(C) pats
(D) puts
- The ceremony will be _____ at St Luke's Church.
(A) take place
(B) organizing
(C) held
(D) occur
- Antonio was _____ by his grandmother.
(A) grown up
(B) been supported
(C) brought up
(D) raising
- He hopes she will come back, but he is _____ himself.
(A) disappointed
(B) deceiving
(C) deception
(D) lying
- He is very shy. He does not _____ friends easily.
(A) strike up
(B) do
(C) make
(D) listen
- Mark and Karen have just _____.
(A) born
(B) bred
(C) brought up
(D) split up

EXERCISE 4

Complete this table.

VERB	NOUN
Bring up	
	Education
Inherit	
	Marriage
Be born	
	Engagement
Live	
	Divorce
Adopt	

10.3 HEALTH

EXERCISE 5

- Josh _____ his leg in a skiing accident.
(A) break
(B) broke
(C) braked
(D) brought
- There is still no treatment available for this _____.
(A) ill
(B) contaminate
(C) disease
(D) injure
- She would not put _____ if she had a balanced diet.
(A) up with
(B) away
(C) on weight
(D) off
- The doctor _____ antibiotics and injections.
(A) prescribed
(B) forecast
(C) predicted
(D) preset
- They were badly _____ in the accident.
(A) injured
(B) broken
(C) wounded
(D) illness
- My son has been suffering _____ severe stomach pains since yesterday.
(A) from
(B) of
(C) in
(D) at
- She is slowly _____ from the operation.
(A) treating
(B) curing
(C) tending
(D) recovering
- She _____ a cold from the air-conditioning.
(A) held
(B) ran
(C) brought
(D) caught
- He has been _____ a lot.
(A) determine
(B) suffered
(C) examine
(D) coughing
- Smoking is very _____ to health.
(A) harmful
(B) harm
(C) harmlessly
(D) harshly

EXERCISE 6

Which of the following words is the odd one out?

Health	Sick	Injury
Feather	Painful	
Toothache	Pill	Blood pressure
Heal	Fever	

EXERCISE 7

Complete this table.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
Health	
	Weak
Pain	
	Ill
Harm	
	Surgical
Contagion	
	Sick
Pregnancy	
	Fit

10.4 ATTITUDES AND FEELINGS

EXERCISE 8

1. We are _____ seeing you.
(A) looking for
(B) looking forward to
(C) looking after
(D) looking at
2. His long speeches are always very _____.
(A) boring
(B) tired
(C) bored
(D) upset
3. He always seems to be very _____ of himself.
(A) sorry
(B) proud
(C) happy
(D) angry
4. Ken fell passionately in love _____ Claudia.
(A) at
(B) with
(C) to
(D) from
5. Very few employees _____ to speak to the manager.
(A) suggested
(B) dared
(C) accepted
(D) must
6. I _____ go to the movies than to the opera.
(A) would prefer
(B) would rather
(C) don't care about
(D) don't mind
7. She has always been _____ of spiders.
(A) angry
(B) afraid
(C) sorry
(D) proud
8. We were very _____ at the way he replied.
(A) disappointing
(B) disappointed
(C) interested
(D) interesting
9. She is not _____ joking today.
(A) in the mood for
(B) instead of
(C) because of
(D) ready to
10. She _____ me to read this article.
(A) suggested
(B) advised
(C) said
(D) replied

EXERCISE 9

Match the words in the first column (1-9) with their opposites in the second column (A-I).

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>1</i> Accept | <i>A</i> Interesting |
| <i>2</i> Amuse | <i>B</i> Silly |
| <i>3</i> Awful | <i>C</i> Blame |
| <i>4</i> Desperate | <i>D</i> Hate |
| <i>5</i> Dull | <i>E</i> Mean |
| <i>6</i> Enjoy | <i>F</i> Refuse |
| <i>7</i> Generous | <i>G</i> Bore |
| <i>8</i> Intelligent | <i>H</i> Hopeful |
| <i>9</i> Praise | <i>I</i> Pleasant |

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>

10.5 SCHOOL

EXERCISE 10

- Why didn't you _____ the history class last Tuesday?
(A) assist
(B) wait
(C) attend
(D) learn
- As he was not very bright, he had to _____ all his lessons by heart.
(A) teach
(B) write
(C) learn
(D) attend
- He _____ of school at the age of sixteen.
(A) progressed
(B) dropped out
(C) joined
(D) left
- He found a job after he _____ from university.
(A) admitted
(B) graduated
(C) went
(D) spent
- I did a three-year _____ in psychology at a state university.
(A) tuition
(B) classes
(C) course
(D) studies
- If you don't study more, you will never _____ the exam.
(A) pass
(B) sit
(C) fail
(D) succeed
- Attendance is _____ for all students.
(A) option
(B) compulsory
(C) usually
(D) hardly
- Although he has a good memory, this student often forgets to do his _____.
(A) decision
(B) bed
(C) housework
(D) homework
- He was given a \$10,000 _____ to help pay for his education.
(A) scholarship
(B) scholar
(C) boarding school
(D) debt
- Jerry has an extensive _____ of history and philosophy.
(A) knowledgeable
(B) knowledge
(C) known
(D) knowing

EXERCISE 11

Which of the following words is the odd one out?

Housework	Course book	Class
Spelling	Physics	
Essay	Graduate	Lecture
College	Homework	

EXERCISE 12

Complete this table.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
Friend	
	Interesting
Theory	
	Literary
Knowledge	
	Proficient
Grammar	
	Educational
Philosophy	

10.6 OFFICES

EXERCISE 13

- The reception is on the first floor near the _____.
(A) enter
(B) entrance
(C) entry
(D) interest
- Can you speak more _____ please?
(A) loudly
(B) loud
(C) load
(D) louder
- Can you ask your assistant to buy two boxes of paper _____?
(A) clips
(B) clams
(C) claps
(D) clubs
- Keep all the brochures in the same _____.
(A) draw
(B) drawn
(C) drew
(D) drawer
- Did you put the _____ in the cabinet?
(A) fire
(B) fine
(C) file
(D) fill
- Leave your name and phone number. I will call you _____ as soon as possible.
(A) away
(B) through
(C) back
(D) than
- I mailed the _____ last Friday.
(A) order
(B) ordered
(C) advise
(D) advertise
- Can I use this phone to _____ a long distance call?
(A) make
(B) do
(C) ring
(D) reach
- The new _____ is directly connected to all the computers.
(A) fingerprint
(B) printer
(C) print
(D) printed
- Would you like to take a _____?
(A) set
(B) seat
(C) sit
(D) asset

EXERCISE 14

Which of the following words is the odd one out?

Stapler	Hole punch	Scissors
Paper clips	Desk	
Waste-paper basket	Rubber bands	Folders
Eraser	Stove	

EXERCISE 15

Match the words in the first column (1-4) with their opposites in the second column (A-D).

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>1</i> Pick up | <i>A</i> Sender |
| <i>2</i> Plan | <i>B</i> Receive |
| <i>3</i> Send | <i>C</i> Hang up |
| <i>4</i> Recipient | <i>D</i> Cancel |

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>

10.7 GENERAL BUSINESS

EXERCISE 16

- All our files are kept in these _____.
 - contracts
 - cabinets
 - luggage
 - pens
- Sales _____ sharply in the first six months.
 - produced
 - raised
 - rose
 - arose
- I'd like to make _____ with Mr Hamilton.
 - business
 - an appointment
 - a job
 - some work
- This company has 17 _____ worldwide.
 - growth
 - increases
 - production
 - subsidiaries
- We _____ spare parts for cars and trucks.
 - product
 - manufacture
 - grow
 - sale
- Would you like to _____ a message?
 - let
 - live
 - leave
 - left
- The company has a _____ of 20 million euros.
 - sales
 - connection
 - percentage
 - turnover
- This software is _____ every month.
 - complained
 - happened
 - updated
 - worn
- The conference will _____ at the Franklin Center.
 - show
 - take place
 - hold
 - discuss
- His _____ on how to make an effective presentation was very helpful.
 - suggestions
 - advice
 - ideas
 - plans

EXERCISE 17

Match the words in the first column (1-10) with their opposites in the second column (A-J).

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| <i>1</i> Add | <i>A</i> Expensive |
| <i>2</i> Borrow | <i>B</i> Lower |
| <i>3</i> Powerful | <i>C</i> Subtract |
| <i>4</i> Increase | <i>D</i> Sell |
| <i>5</i> Raise | <i>E</i> Loss |
| <i>6</i> Poverty | <i>F</i> Weak |
| <i>7</i> Cheap | <i>G</i> Wealth |
| <i>8</i> Buy | <i>H</i> Fall |
| <i>9</i> Profit | <i>I</i> Lend |
| <i>10</i> Earn | <i>J</i> Lose |

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>

EXERCISE 18

Complete this table.

VERB	NOUN
Apply	
	Employment
Retire	
	Recruitment
Appoint	
	Success
Found	
	Structure
Appraise	
	Promotion
Resign	
	Advertisement

10.8 ENTERTAINMENT

EXERCISE 19

- Are there any tickets _____ for tonight's show?
(A) lift
(B) left
(C) lived
(D) let
- He has never _____ before a large audience.
(A) performed
(B) playing
(C) write
(D) dance
- Is the movie _____?
(A) film
(B) subtitled
(C) dubbing
(D) release
- They _____ the Brazilian team 3 to 1.
(A) bet
(B) beaten
(C) beat
(D) bit
- He first appeared _____ at the age of five.
(A) together
(B) record
(C) out of tune
(D) on stage
- The football players went back to the _____.
(A) dish
(B) sits
(C) locker room
(D) trained
- I'd like to reserve two _____.
(A) sits
(B) seats
(C) sites
(D) set
- She won an award for her _____ in a romantic movie.
(A) acted
(B) role
(C) reward
(D) perform
- Several of her most famous paintings are on _____ at the National Museum.
(A) vacation
(B) Sunday
(C) average
(D) show
- He is one of the most famous _____ in the world.
(A) novels
(B) playwrights
(C) plays
(D) composer

EXERCISE 20

Complete this table.

VERB	NOUN
Exhibit	
	Producer
Direct	
	Painting
Sing	
	Creation
Write	
	Runner
Act	

10.9 DINING OUT

EXERCISE 21

1. She works as a _____ in an Italian restaurant.
(A) waiter
(B) waitress
(C) widow
(D) widower
2. Does the _____ come with vegetables?
(A) meet
(B) meal
(C) mill
(D) mild
3. The meat is _____.
(A) meal
(B) overdone
(C) fright
(D) cooks
4. I'd like to _____ a table for two.
(A) book
(B) booking
(C) reserved
(D) reserving
5. The drinks are _____ me.
(A) up
(B) to
(C) on
(D) above
6. Would you like to _____ drinks first?
(A) ask
(B) call
(C) order
(D) attend
7. Do you have any vegetarian _____?
(A) knives
(B) dishes
(C) cooked
(D) forks
8. Is the _____ included?
(A) charges
(B) tip
(C) drinks
(D) services
9. I'll _____ scrambled eggs and some toast.
(A) drink
(B) have
(C) preparing
(D) command
10. I'm sure there is a mistake in this _____.
(A) bill
(B) tips
(C) counted
(D) false

EXERCISE 22

Which of the following words is the odd one out?

Beverage	Tasty	Medium rare
Well done	Dressing	
French fries	Chopped meat	Wine list
Desert	Course	

10.10 SHOPPING

EXERCISE 23

1. What time does this store _____?
(A) available
(B) opens
(C) close
(D) shuts
2. I'm sorry. We don't have any left. We are _____.
(A) out of breath
(B) out of stock
(C) out of reach
(D) out of order
3. I can't afford this watch. It's too _____ for me.
(A) cost
(B) cheap
(C) expensive
(D) dark
4. Do you _____ traveler's checks?
(A) brought
(B) listen
(C) agree
(D) accept
5. I'd like to _____ for this item.
(A) buy
(B) order
(C) pay
(D) return
6. Can I exchange foreign _____ here?
(A) currency
(B) traveler
(C) bank
(D) pay
7. Take the _____ to the second floor.
(A) train
(B) elevator
(C) entry
(D) step
8. How much commission do you _____?
(A) tell
(B) charge
(C) asking
(D) consult
9. I need a _____ for this postcard.
(A) money
(B) package
(C) stamp
(D) mail
10. What _____ is this dress?
(A) size
(B) sign
(C) short
(D) tight

10.11 TRAVEL

EXERCISE 26

1. We are here _____ vacation.
(A) on
(B) in
(C) by
(D) at
2. What time do we have to _____ in?
(A) boarding
(B) enter
(C) check
(D) carrier
3. He told me that my suitcase was too _____.
(A) hardly
(B) easy
(C) heavy
(D) greedy
4. How long is the ticket _____?
(A) expired
(B) ready
(C) vacant
(D) valid
5. The train to Osaka is on _____ B.
(A) park
(B) gate
(C) customs
(D) platform
6. Hurry up! I don't want to _____ the bus.
(A) lose
(B) win
(C) miss
(D) earn
7. I'd like to _____ my reservation for flight 528.
(A) call
(B) cancel
(C) confirms
(D) ask
8. I'd like to buy a _____ ticket to Denver.
(A) open
(B) admission
(C) one-way
(D) aisle
9. Tell me where your luggage _____.
(A) is
(B) are
(C) are going
(D) were going
10. The flight was _____ by two hours.
(A) postpone
(B) changing
(C) landing
(D) delayed

EXERCISE 27

Match the words in the first column (1-9) with their opposites in the second column (A-I).

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>1</i> Land | <i>A</i> Light |
| <i>2</i> Early | <i>B</i> Vacant |
| <i>3</i> Board | <i>C</i> Miss |
| <i>4</i> Outskirts | <i>D</i> Take off |
| <i>5</i> Guest | <i>E</i> Get off |
| <i>6</i> Arrival | <i>F</i> Center |
| <i>7</i> Occupied | <i>G</i> Departure |
| <i>8</i> Heavy | <i>H</i> Host |
| <i>9</i> Catch | <i>I</i> Late |

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>

10.12 NEWS

EXERCISE 28

1. Here's a report from our business _____.
(A) newspaper
(B) correspondent
(C) travel
(D) news
2. In a statement _____ yesterday, the diplomat denied speaking to the rebels.
(A) issued
(B) listened
(C) said
(D) told
3. The latest _____ give the conservative candidate a slight advantage.
(A) engage
(B) relationship
(C) announce
(D) polls
4. It will be partly _____ in the South East.
(A) sun
(B) cloudy
(C) winds
(D) fog
5. The journalist read the _____ before introducing his guest.
(A) live
(B) speaker
(C) headlines
(D) new
6. The State Secretary _____ the end of the peace negotiations.
(A) announced
(B) spoke
(C) said
(D) asked
7. The second goal was _____ two minutes before the end of the match.
(A) thrown
(B) laid
(C) put
(D) scored
8. We do not know _____ it will snow or not.
(A) weather
(B) whether
(C) either
(D) never
9. I found an attractive job offer in today's _____.
(A) newspaper
(B) magazine
(C) qualifications
(D) page
10. He _____ to several newspapers and magazines.
(A) read
(B) speak
(C) subscribed
(D) listened

EXERCISE 29

Match the words in the first column (1-9) with their opposites in the second column (A-I).

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| <i>1</i> Cloudy | <i>A</i> Admit |
| <i>2</i> Freeze | <i>B</i> Question |
| <i>3</i> Supporter | <i>C</i> Sunny |
| <i>4</i> Deny | <i>D</i> Minor |
| <i>5</i> Defeat | <i>E</i> Melt |
| <i>6</i> Trust | <i>F</i> Innocent |
| <i>7</i> Reply | <i>G</i> Opponent |
| <i>8</i> Major | <i>H</i> Suspect |
| <i>9</i> Guilty | <i>I</i> Victory |

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>

EXERCISE 30

Which of the following words is the odd one out?

Headlines	Correspondent	To issue a statement
Release	Reporter	
Magazine	Dishwasher	Weather forecast
Latest events	Interview	

Chapter 11

GRAMMAR REVIEW

11.1 PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
- Routines. - Repeated actions or events. <i>e.g. They often play volley ball on Saturdays.</i>	- Things happening at the moment of speaking. <i>e.g. They are playing volley ball on the beach.</i>
- Permanent situations. - General facts. <i>e.g. Jeremy lives in Australia.</i>	- Temporary situations. - Current projects. <i>e.g. I am staying at the Park Hotel.</i>
- Future actions (<i>events based on official calendars, timetables, programs</i>). <i>e.g. The plane leaves Geneva at 10:30.</i>	- Fixed future arrangements (<i>personal</i>). <i>e.g. He is having dinner with Linda on Tuesday.</i>
<u>Often used with time expressions like:</u> Never, rarely, hardly ever, sometimes, often, usually, always.	<u>Often used with time expressions like:</u> Now, at the moment, at present, currently.

I You We They	play
He / She / It	plays

I	am ('m)	playing
You We They	are ('re)	
He / She / It	is ('s)	

Do	I you we they	play?
<u>Does</u>	he / she / it	

Am	I	playing?
Are	you we they	
Is	he / she / it	

I You We They	do not (don't)	play
He / She / It	<u>does</u> not (doesn't)	

I	am not ('m not)	playing
You We They	are not (aren't)	
He / She / It	is not (isn't)	

EXERCISE 1

1. Don't forget your umbrella. It often _____ in London.
(A) rains
(B) is raining
(C) rain
(D) doesn't rain
2. Markus _____ all our meetings.
(A) hardly ever
(B) usually attends
(C) often attend
(D) at the moment
3. I _____ the bus this week because my car broke down yesterday.
(A) am taking
(B) took
(C) takes
(D) take
4. His parents _____ her to study Latin and Greek.
(A) doesn't want
(B) want
(C) wanting
(D) they want
5. This river _____ into the Atlantic ocean.
(A) flows
(B) flow
(C) don't flow
(D) are flowing
6. Arnold is in Malaysia at the moment. He _____ at the Imperial Hotel.
(A) am staying
(B) is staying
(C) don't stay
(D) stay
7. Listen! Wendy _____ the piano.
(A) play
(B) is still playing
(C) still play
(D) don't play
8. Who _____ you want to invite?
(A) do
(B) does
(C) are
(D) is
9. They _____ grow fruit and vegetables in their garden.
(A) usually
(B) every year
(C) well
(D) doesn't
10. They are launching the new campaign _____.
(A) never
(B) once a week
(C) this week
(D) seldom

11.2 PAST SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT PERFECT
- Completed actions in the past. <i>e.g.</i> Did you get my message? He refused to lend me his car.	- Focuses on the present result of a past action or recent event. <i>e.g.</i> Look! My cup is empty. Somebody has drunk my tea.
- Often used with expressions referring to a specific time or period in the past. <i>e.g.</i> I went to China <u>three years ago</u> . I sent him a letter <u>last week</u> .	- Refers to situations or actions in a time up to now. <i>e.g.</i> I have interviewed three applicants this week.
	- Situations or actions that began in the past and still continue. <i>e.g.</i> She has been ill for two weeks. How long have you had this car?
<u>Often used with time expressions like:</u> Yesterday, last (week, month, etc.), ago, in + year, it's time, etc.	<u>Often used with time expressions like:</u> Ever, never, so far, how long, for, since, already, yet, this is the first time..., etc.

I You He / She / It We They	played
---	--------

I You We They	have ('ve)	played
He / She / It	has ('s)	

Did	I you he / she / it we they	play?
-----	---	-------

Have	I you we they	played?
Has	he / she / it	

I You He / She / It We They	did not (didn't)	play
---	---------------------	------

I You We They	have not (haven't)	played
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)	

EXERCISE 2

1. He _____ a new job two weeks ago.
(A) found
(B) has found
(C) founded
(D) was found
2. It's the best movie _____.
(A) I never see
(B) I didn't see
(C) I have ever seen
(D) have you seen
3. I don't think that she _____ to Europe.
(A) has ever been
(B) have never gone
(C) wasn't here
(D) were
4. He _____ his application yet.
(A) sent
(B) hasn't sent
(C) were sending
(D) has been sending
5. How long _____ your girlfriend?
(A) have you known
(B) do you know
(C) has been known
(D) you knew
6. When _____ dinner yesterday evening?
(A) did they have
(B) have they had
(C) they had
(D) they were having
7. So far, the company _____ 3,000 units.
(A) sold
(B) has sold
(C) was selling
(D) didn't sell
8. Sam was driving back home when his car _____.
(A) has broken
(B) broke down
(C) braked down
(D) broken
9. Who _____ at the party?
(A) did you meet
(B) you met
(C) are you meeting
(D) meet
10. _____ has she worked for that German company?
(A) How long ago
(B) How long
(C) When
(D) Since

11.3 PAST CONTINUOUS

USE	EXAMPLES
In descriptions: to give background details.	She was alone at the bus stop. It was raining. The wind was blowing.
Repeated past habits or actions (criticism).	She was always complaining about the weather.
To refer to actions or situations in progress at and around a particular time in the past.	At 10:30 he was attending a meeting.
Past simple and past continuous are sometimes used together in the sentence: the verb in the past continuous expresses an action in progress interrupted by another action (in the past simple).	We were just leaving the room when the phone rang.
<u>Often used with time expressions like:</u> while, as	

I	was	playing
He / She / It		
You	were	playing
We		
They		

Was	I he / she / it	playing?
Were	you we they	

I	was not (wasn't)	playing
He / She / It		
You	were not (weren't)	playing
We		
They		

11.4 PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

USE	EXAMPLES
- Activities or situations which began in the past and are still continuing (duration).	I have been waiting for him since lunchtime (and I am still waiting for him).
- The present result of completed or recently completed actions.	I have been working all day (That is why I am exhausted now).
- The continuous form of the present perfect cannot be used with stative verbs (i.e. verbs expressing states and not actions). <i>e.g. To know, to like, want, seem, doubt...</i>	I have known about it since January.
<u>Often used with time expressions like:</u> all day, for years, over the last few years, for, since, etc	

I You We They	have ('ve)	been	playing
He / She / It	has ('s)		

Have	I you we they	been	playing?
Has	he / she / it		

I You We They	have not (haven't)	been	playing
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)		

11.5 PAST PERFECT

USE	EXAMPLES
<p>Refers to completed situations or events that happened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - before a particular time in the past - or before other events in the past (often expressed in the past simple tense) 	<p>By 10 o'clock, she had already typed all the letters.</p> <p>When the police arrived, the burglars had already left.</p>
<p>Often used in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reported speech structures - in 3rd conditionals 	<p>She asked me if I had done it.</p> <p>If you had asked me, I would have told you.</p>
<p>The present perfect continuous (see section 11.4) is used to refer to activities going on up to the present.</p>	<p>She <u>has been waiting</u> for the train for 20 minutes. (= She is still waiting. The train has not arrived yet.)</p>
<p>The past perfect continuous is used to refer to activities going on up to a point in the past.</p>	<p>She <u>had been waiting</u> for 20 minutes when the train arrived. (= She started waiting for the train at a particular time, it arrived 20 minutes later. She is no longer waiting.)</p>
<p>Often used with time expressions like: after, once, by, already, just</p>	

I You He / She / It We They	had ('d)	<u>played</u>
---	----------	---------------

Had	I you he / she / it we they	<u>played?</u>
-----	---	----------------

I You He / She / It We They	had not (hadn't)	<u>played</u>
---	------------------	---------------

EXERCISE 3

1. This photograph _____ by my wife.
(A) is taking
(B) was taken
(C) had taken
(D) was taking
2. This is the first time he _____ a horse.
(A) has ridden
(B) rode
(C) was riding
(D) is riding
3. It is high time you _____ her the truth.
(A) told
(B) tell
(C) said
(D) say
4. He said he _____ to her the month before.
(A) had phoned
(B) had spoken
(C) is speaking
(D) called
5. How long _____ in Taipei when you decided to move?
(A) did you live
(B) had you been living
(C) are you living
(D) you have been living
6. By the time she arrived at the station the train _____.
(A) is departing
(B) had lived
(C) had already left
(D) had been left
7. Stan is on vacation this week. He _____ to the Bahamas.
(A) has gone
(B) has been
(C) is
(D) would go
8. She has been working here _____ 1995.
(A) for
(B) since
(C) ago
(D) until
9. Monica was nervous on the plane because she _____ before.
(A) has not ever flown
(B) had never flown
(C) was not flying
(D) fly
10. He was tired because _____ since six in the morning.
(A) he worked
(B) he had been working
(C) he is working
(D) he works

11.6 FUTURE

WILL + INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO	<p>- Future facts and predictions. <i>e.g.</i> He will be away for five days. Production costs will increase by 3% next year.</p> <p>- Immediate decisions (i.e. decisions made at the moment of speaking). <i>e.g.</i> "I forgot my wallet. I haven't got any money." "Don't worry. I'll lend you some."</p>
	<p><i>Will</i> is replaced by the present simple after the following words: when, while, before, after, as soon as, until / till.</p>
BE GOING TO + INFINITIVE	<p>- Future intentions or plans (decision made before the moment of speaking). <i>e.g.</i> "Why are you turning on the radio?" "I'm going to listen to some music."</p> <p>- Future events whose cause is evident or can be seen now. <i>e.g.</i> My daughter is not feeling well. I think she's going to be sick.</p>
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	<p>- Fixed future arrangements between people. <i>e.g.</i> She is seeing her sister next week.</p>
PRESENT SIMPLE	<p>- Future actions (<i>timetables, programs</i>). <i>e.g.</i> The train arrives in London at 6:00.</p>

I You He / She / It We They	will ('ll)	play
---	------------	------

Will	I you he / she / it we they	play?
------	---	-------

I You He / She / It We They	will not (won't)	play
---	---------------------	------

EXERCISE 4

1. Your suitcases look very heavy. I _____ you carry them.
(A) will help
(B) help
(C) am helping
(D) helped
2. What _____ this summer?
(A) do you do
(B) are you doing
(C) you do
(D) you are doing
3. "It is Louisa's birthday today."
"I know. _____ some flowers for her".
(A) I am going to buy
(B) I buy
(C) I will buy
(D) I will have bought
4. Saturday _____ the warmest day of the week.
(A) will have
(B) is going to
(C) will be
(D) will
5. Please let me know _____ you are ready.
(A) than
(B) as soon as
(C) until
(D) will
6. I am going to call him while _____ on the train.
(A) I will be
(B) I am
(C) I am being
(D) to be
7. Don't miss the bus if _____ to arrive on time.
(A) you will want
(B) you want
(C) you wanted
(D) would you like
8. The airport shuttle _____ every half an hour.
(A) is leaving
(B) left
(C) lives
(D) leaves
9. I _____ tennis with Bruno next Sunday.
(A) am playing
(B) play
(C) going to
(D) played
10. We are going to buy a house when we _____ more money.
(A) have
(B) will have
(C) are having
(D) will be

11.7 CONDITIONALS

ZERO CONDITIONAL

- General facts.
- Things that are always true.

If	+	Present tense	,	Present tense
-----------	---	----------------------	---	----------------------

If prices increase , people consume less.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

- Things that may happen in the future and their probable results.

If	+	Present tense	,	Will + infinitive (without TO)
-----------	---	----------------------	---	---------------------------------------

If I miss the bus , I will take a taxi.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

- Hypothetical present or future situations / actions: things that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

If	+	Past simple	,	Would, could, might + infinitive (without TO)
-----------	---	--------------------	---	--

If I had his number , I would call him.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

- Past situations and actions and the results they may have had

If	+	Past perfect	,	Would, could, might + have + past participle
-----------	---	---------------------	---	---

If I had followed his advice, I would have saved time.

EXERCISE 5

1. My parents will get worried if I _____ them this evening.
(A) called
(B) don't call
(C) had called
(D) would call
2. If you didn't watch TV so often, you _____ better results at school.
(A) didn't get
(B) would get
(C) got
(D) have got
3. She would have rung the doorbell if she _____ her keys.
(A) had lost
(B) lose
(C) was lost
(D) have been losing
4. If they _____ us earlier, we would have postponed the meeting.
(A) had told
(B) had said
(C) would have told
(D) would say
5. If they asked us to make a decision, _____ it be wiser to choose someone from our company?
(A) wouldn't have
(B) wouldn't
(C) will have
(D) if
6. I _____ him immediately if I had my mobile phone with me.
(A) will call
(B) would call
(C) didn't call
(D) had called
7. What _____ if he had asked you?
(A) would you have done
(B) you would have done
(C) will you do
(D) you would do
8. They never thought it _____ again.
(A) would happen
(B) happens
(C) will happen
(D) happening
9. If you stopped doing it, they _____ be very disappointed.
(A) would have
(B) would
(C) will
(D) had
10. I _____ spend the weekend at the seaside.
(A) like
(B) would like to
(C) look like
(D) would have

11.8 GERUND AND INFINITIVE

Main verbs followed by the *-ing* form

admit	enjoy	justify	recommend
avoid	finish	(dis)like	risk
consider	hate	love	suggest
delay	imagine	mind	
deny	involve	postpone	

Main verbs followed by “to” + infinitive

afford	deserve	neglect	threaten
agree	expect	offer	train
appear	guarantee	plan	want
arrange	hesitate	pretend	would like
claim	hope	promise	
decide	learn	refuse	
demand	manage	tend	

Main verbs followed by *-ing* or “to” + infinitive: changes in meaning

Remember	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ She remembers locking (= she remembers that she did it). ▪ She remembered to lock the door (= she remembered that she had to do it, and then she did it).
Forget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ She will never forget visiting Egypt (= her trip to Egypt will always remain in her memory). ▪ I will not forget to call you when I have more details (= I will definitely call you).
Stop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When the phone rang, Tom stopped reading his newspaper (= he was reading his newspaper and he stopped because he wanted to answer the phone). ▪ He stopped to make a phone call (= he stopped doing what he was doing in order to make a phone call).
Regret	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I regret shouting at him (= I shouted at him and now I'm sorry about it) ▪ I regret to inform you (that) you didn't pass the exam (= I'm sorry to say this to you).
Try	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I tried to call him twice but there was no reply (= I made an effort to reach him but didn't manage to). ▪ Try entering the password again (= do it again and see what happens. Perhaps this will help to solve your problem).

EXERCISE 6

1. She finished _____ the report during the weekend.
(A) type
(B) to type
(C) typing
(D) typed
2. If you have a headache, try _____ an aspirin.
(A) to take
(B) taking
(C) take
(D) about taking
3. He promised _____ me a car if I passed the exam.
(A) buy
(B) to buy
(C) buying
(D) to buying
4. Do you want _____ to the shopping center with me?
(A) to go
(B) going
(C) to have gone
(D) to going
5. I remember _____ the door this morning when I left.
(A) to lock
(B) to have locked
(C) locking
(D) lock
6. She pretended _____ too tired to go to the party.
(A) being
(B) to be
(C) be
(D) to being
7. He asked them _____ a little longer.
(A) wait
(B) to wait
(C) waiting
(D) not wait
8. He suggested _____ her out to dinner.
(A) me to take
(B) to take
(C) taking
(D) take
9. I would like _____ you to our awards banquet.
(A) invite
(B) to invite
(C) inviting
(D) have invited
10. The burglar denied _____ the jewels.
(A) steel
(B) steal
(C) to steal
(D) stealing

11.9 PREPOSITIONS

The following list is not exhaustive. It only includes some of the most frequently used verbs -or adjectives- and the prepositions that generally follow them.

ABOUT

To be sorry
To be worried
To complain
To think

OF

To approve	To be short
To be afraid	To be tired
To be aware	To be in charge
To be guilty	To think
To be proud	

AT

To be surprised
To laugh

ON

To depend
To live

FOR

To apologize
To forgive (*somebody for something*)
To be responsible
To wait
A need (*for something*)
A reason (*for something*)

TO

Similar
Superior
To listen
To be able (*to + inf.*)
To be accustomed (*to + ING*)
To be / get used (*to + ING*)
To look forward (*to + ING*)

FROM

To be different
To borrow
To recover
To suffer

WITH

To agree	To be charged
To compare	To be crowded
To be acquainted	To be satisfied
To be bored	To be happy

IN

To be interested
To succeed

NO PREPOSITION

To access	To discuss
To enter	To phone
To have difficulty (+ <i>ING</i>)	To call

EXERCISE 7

Match the words in the first column (1-9) with their opposites in the second column (A-I).

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 With | A To |
| 2 From | B Before |
| 3 In (to) | C Off |
| 4 On | D In front of |
| 5 Down | E Up |
| 6 Above | F Without |
| 7 Against | G For |
| 8 After | H Out (of) |
| 9 Behind | I Below |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

EXERCISE 8

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Keiko is very angry _____ her daughter.

(A) of
(B) for
(C) after
(D) with | 2. I'm thinking _____ my old car.

(A) to sell
(B) of selling
(C) sell
(D) of to sell |
| 3. He succeeded _____ the problem.

(A) in solving
(B) solving
(C) to solve
(D) solve | 4. I am not responsible _____ what happened.

(A) of
(B) for
(C) with
(D) in |

5. He is quite aware _____ the problem.

- (A) with
- (B) from
- (C) for
- (D) of

6. I am not interested _____ politics.

- (A) in
- (B) to
- (C) at
- (D) on

7. I'm afraid I can't agree _____ you there.

- (A) at
- (B) with
- (C) for
- (D) of

8. It depends _____ your test scores.

- (A) of
- (B) from
- (C) by
- (D) on

9. They borrowed \$10,000 _____ the bank.

- (A) by
- (B) to
- (C) from
- (D) of

10. Their educational system is different _____ ours.

- (A) of
- (B) from
- (C) at
- (D) on

11.10 ARTICLES

Indefinite article: A / AN

Unspecified singular countable nouns	There is a bank near the restaurant.
Unknown people	A Mr Jones left two messages for you.
Names of jobs	James is a doctor.
Expressions of measurement	He travels to California twice a year.

Definite article: THE

To refer to a particular thing or person	I had lunch in a new restaurant. The waitress was rude but the food was delicious.
Specific national groups	The Dutch; the Americans; the Koreans.
Categories of people or things	The homeless; the unemployed; the Democrats; the Protestants.
Titles (<i>when they are not followed by a name</i>)	The President ; the Queen ; the Pope <i>but</i> President Lincoln, Queen Victoria, Pope John Paul II
Superlative adjectives	The largest; the best; the most expensive
Unique objects	The Moon; the Earth; the Universe
Geographical names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries (collective or plural): the UK, the Philippines • Rivers: the Thames • Mountain ranges: the Alps • Oceans: the Atlantic

Zero article

To refer to things or people in general	Banks are closed on Sundays. Tea is served at 5:00.
Geographical names	Countries (if they are not collective or plural): Spain, Denmark Streets: Oxford Street

EXERCISE 9

1. I read _____ interesting book last summer.
- (A) an
(B) a
(C) these
(D) several
2. She goes to Ireland twice _____ year.
- (A) by
(B) the
(C) a
(D) an
3. Did you taste _____ cake she made?
- (A) an
(B) the
(C) same
(D) both
4. It costs about 10 dollars _____.
- (A) week
(B) a week
(C) the week
(D) last week
5. We usually have _____ at 8:00.
- (A) breakfast
(B) the breakfast
(C) for breakfast
(D) after breakfast
6. Have you ever been _____ Egypt?
- (A) an
(B) the
(C) to
(D) in
7. I need _____ about the project.
- (A) some information
(B) an information
(C) of information
(D) for information
8. It's _____ journey.
- (A) seven hours
(B) the seven hours
(C) seven o'clock
(D) a seven-hour
9. _____ drink a lot of water.
- (A) The French
(B) French
(C) A Frenchman
(D) A Frenchwoman
10. They collected money to help _____.
- (A) the poor
(B) poor man
(C) poorly
(D) poor

11.11 PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
They	Them

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
My	Mine
Your	Yours
His	His
Her	Hers
Its	Its
Our	Ours
Their	Theirs

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
Myself
Yourself Yourselves (plural)
Himself
Herself
Itself
Ourselves
Themselves

Examples

- They want to meet us but we don't want to meet them.
- These shoes are my shoes. These shoes are mine.
- She looked at herself in the mirror.

EACH OTHER / ONE ANOTHER

“Each other” is used to refer to two people:

- Tom and Jennifer looked at each other furiously.

“One another” is used to refer to three or more people:

- The twenty students attending the lecture looked at one another blankly.

Either phrase may be used when there is no definite context.

EXERCISE 10

1. Are these clothes _____?
(A) his
(B) here's
(C) at him
(D) he's
2. Luke and Vicky phone _____ every evening.
(A) himself
(B) themselves
(C) each other
(D) they
3. Is Greg a friend _____?
(A) to your
(B) at you
(C) your
(D) of yours
4. My boyfriend and _____ first met at a party.
(A) I
(B) Me
(C) Mine
(D) Ourselves
5. I spoke to the President _____.
(A) him
(B) himself
(C) he
(D) each other
6. Jerry, are you enjoying _____ this evening?
(A) yourselves
(B) yourself
(C) you
(D) yours
7. Can you give _____ a glass of water?
(A) I
(B) me
(C) mine
(D) myself
8. Look at _____ in the mirror.
(A) you
(B) yourself
(C) yours
(D) your
9. The door closes by _____.
(A) it
(B) its
(C) itself
(D) themselves
10. All the players were looking at _____.
(A) one another
(B) himself
(C) ourselves
(D) their

11.12 COMPARISONS

REGULAR FORMS

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1 syllable	Young Tall	Younger (+ <i>than</i>) Taller (+ <i>than</i>)	The youngest The tallest
1 syllable (<i>ending in -e</i>)	Nice Fine	Nicer (+ <i>than</i>) Finer (+ <i>than</i>)	The nicest The finest
2 syllables (<i>ending in -y</i>)	Pretty Ugly	Prettier (+ <i>than</i>) Uglier (+ <i>than</i>)	The prettiest The ugliest
2 syllables (<i>other endings</i>) or more	Famous Beautiful	More famous (+ <i>than</i>) More beautiful (+ <i>than</i>)	The most famous The most beautiful

IRREGULAR FORMS

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Good	Better (+ <i>than</i>)	The best
Bad	Worse (+ <i>than</i>)	The worst
Far	<u>Physical distance</u> Farther (+ <i>than</i>) Further (+ <i>than</i>) <u>Additional, more advanced</u> Further (+ <i>than</i>)	The farthest The furthest

LESS... THAN

LESS	ADJECTIVE (<i>no ending</i>)	THAN	NOUN / PRONOUN / CLAUSE, <i>etc.</i>
------	--------------------------------	------	--------------------------------------

Less expensive than in the USA.

EQUAL COMPARISON: AS... AS

AS	ADJECTIVE (<i>no ending</i>)	AS	NOUN / PRONOUN / CLAUSE, <i>etc.</i>
----	--------------------------------	----	--------------------------------------

As tall as my brother.

Not as / so expensive as in Europe

EXERCISE 11

1. Life was not _____ it is nowadays.
(A) as easy as
(B) so easy
(C) easier
(D) the easiest
2. She owns _____ diamond in the world.
(A) as expensive as
(B) more expensive than
(C) the most expensive
(D) less expensive
3. He would look much _____ if his hair was short.
(A) better
(B) best
(C) good
(D) good as
4. It's _____ movie I have ever seen.
(A) the worst
(B) worse
(C) as bad
(D) the worse
5. This armchair is much cheaper _____ the sofa.
(A) as
(B) that
(C) than
(D) so
6. Feel free to call me if you need _____ information.
(A) as far
(B) further
(C) the farthest
(D) than
7. Her essay is _____ than yours.
(A) the worst
(B) worth
(C) worse
(D) bad as
8. He lives in the same town _____ me.
(A) than
(B) that
(C) as
(D) like
9. It would be _____ if you took the plane.
(A) quicker
(B) the quickest
(C) the quicker
(D) more quickly
10. It's one of the _____ interesting conferences I have ever heard.
(A) more
(B) most
(C) less
(D) as

EXERCISE 12

Match the words in the first column (1-10) with their opposites in the second column (A-J).

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>1</i> Older | <i>A</i> Worse |
| <i>2</i> Uglier | <i>B</i> Smaller |
| <i>3</i> Farther | <i>C</i> Shorter |
| <i>4</i> Cheaper | <i>D</i> More expensive |
| <i>5</i> Bigger | <i>E</i> Dirtier |
| <i>6</i> Easier | <i>F</i> Warmer |
| <i>7</i> Better | <i>G</i> More beautiful |
| <i>8</i> Cleaner | <i>H</i> More difficult |
| <i>9</i> Taller | <i>I</i> Closer |
| <i>10</i> Colder | <i>J</i> Younger |

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>

11.13 LINKING WORDS

When you are traveling, signposts show you where you are now, where you have been and the direction to take. In a conversation or written text, linking words are used in the same way as signposts to link one idea to another. Knowing some of them can make the structure of some written or spoken messages easier to understand.

The following list is not meant to be exhaustive but to present the most commonly used forms.

SEQUENCING	First(ly), second(ly), third(ly) In the first (second, third) place Before, previously, earlier	Then, next Finally, in the end Lastly
EXPRESSING ALTERNATIVES	Both... and... Either... or... Neither... nor... Not only... but also... Whether... or... From... to / until or till... Between... and...	Also, too, as well In addition (to) Furthermore Moreover Instead (of)
SHOWING SIMILARITY	The same... as As... as	Like In the same way
CONTRASTING IDEAS	(Al)though, even though Despite, in spite of On the one hand... on the other hand	Nevertheless However Whereas
EXPRESSING CAUSE AND EFFECT	Because (of) Since For So So that Therefore Consequently Thus	As a result On account of this In order to
REAL SITUATION	In fact As a matter of fact	Actually
CONDITIONALITY	If... then Provided (that)	Unless
REPHRASING	In other words	That is to say

EXERCISE 13

1. They will not sign the contract _____ we change some of the terms.
(A) both
(B) despite
(C) unless
(D) earlier
2. You can enter the club _____ you are a member.
(A) previously
(B) provided
(C) neither
(D) too
3. She couldn't eat _____ she was very hungry.
(A) despite
(B) although
(C) in spite of
(D) either
4. You will have to work with him, _____ you like it or not.
(A) either
(B) neither
(C) or
(D) whether
5. He has two cars. Both _____ are Japanese.
(A) of them
(B) they
(C) of they
(D) them
6. Leave the door open _____ he arrives.
(A) unless
(B) until
(C) too
(D) for
7. As I said _____ our sales increased by 5% last year.
(A) also
(B) furthermore
(C) previously
(D) nor
8. _____ they decided not to move to Europe.
(A) Despite
(B) In the end
(C) In addition to
(D) In order to
9. The shop is open _____ 9:30 and 5:30.
(A) between
(B) from
(C) both
(D) either
10. I will go to the library this afternoon _____ borrow some books.
(A) in addition to
(B) in order to
(C) because of
(D) too

Chapter 12

**TOEIC BRIDGE™
PRACTICE TESTS**

PRACTICE TEST # 1

ANSWER SHEET

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION

PART I

Photographs

15 questions

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D
7.	A	B	C	D
8.	A	B	C	D
9.	A	B	C	D
10.	A	B	C	D
11.	A	B	C	D
12.	A	B	C	D
13.	A	B	C	D
14.	A	B	C	D
15.	A	B	C	D

PART II

Question – Response

20 questions

16.	A	B	C
17.	A	B	C
18.	A	B	C
19.	A	B	C
20.	A	B	C
21.	A	B	C
22.	A	B	C
23.	A	B	C
24.	A	B	C
25.	A	B	C
26.	A	B	C
27.	A	B	C
28.	A	B	C
29.	A	B	C
30.	A	B	C
31.	A	B	C
32.	A	B	C
33.	A	B	C
34.	A	B	C
35.	A	B	C

PART III

Short Conversations
and Short Talks

15 questions

36.	A	B	C	D
37.	A	B	C	D
38.	A	B	C	D
39.	A	B	C	D
40.	A	B	C	D
41.	A	B	C	D
42.	A	B	C	D
43.	A	B	C	D
44.	A	B	C	D
45.	A	B	C	D
46.	A	B	C	D
47.	A	B	C	D
48.	A	B	C	D
49.	A	B	C	D
50.	A	B	C	D

READING SECTION

PART IV

Incomplete Sentences

30 questions

51.	A	B	C	D
52.	A	B	C	D
53.	A	B	C	D
54.	A	B	C	D
55.	A	B	C	D
56.	A	B	C	D
57.	A	B	C	D
58.	A	B	C	D
59.	A	B	C	D
60.	A	B	C	D
61.	A	B	C	D
62.	A	B	C	D
63.	A	B	C	D
64.	A	B	C	D
65.	A	B	C	D

66.	A	B	C	D
67.	A	B	C	D
68.	A	B	C	D
69.	A	B	C	D
70.	A	B	C	D
71.	A	B	C	D
72.	A	B	C	D
73.	A	B	C	D
74.	A	B	C	D
75.	A	B	C	D
76.	A	B	C	D
77.	A	B	C	D
78.	A	B	C	D
79.	A	B	C	D
80.	A	B	C	D

PART V

Reading Comprehension

20 questions

81.	A	B	C	D
82.	A	B	C	D
83.	A	B	C	D
84.	A	B	C	D
85.	A	B	C	D
86.	A	B	C	D
87.	A	B	C	D
88.	A	B	C	D
89.	A	B	C	D
90.	A	B	C	D
91.	A	B	C	D
92.	A	B	C	D
93.	A	B	C	D
94.	A	B	C	D
95.	A	B	C	D
96.	A	B	C	D
97.	A	B	C	D
98.	A	B	C	D
99.	A	B	C	D
100.	A	B	C	D

TOEIC BRIDGE - Practice Test 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

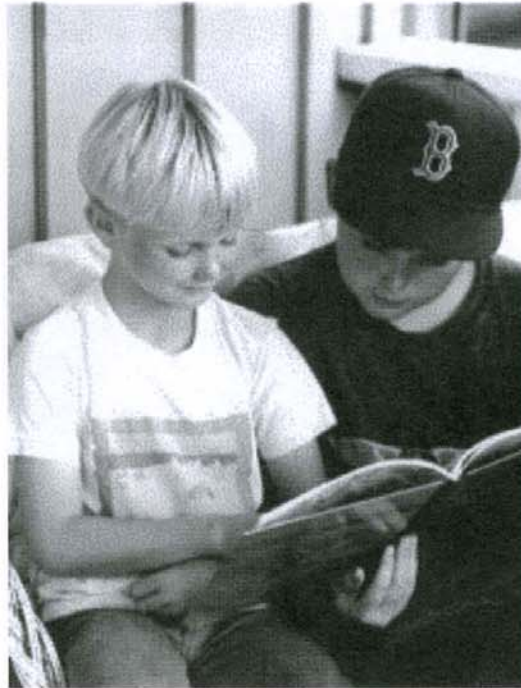
This is the listening section of the test. There are three parts to this section.

PART I

Directions: You will see a picture in your test book and you will hear four short statements.

Look at the picture in your test book and choose the statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Look at the sample below and listen to the four statements.



Statement (B), “The boys are reading”, best describes what you see in the picture. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Sample Answer
(A) ● (C) (D)

Now let us begin Part I with question number one.

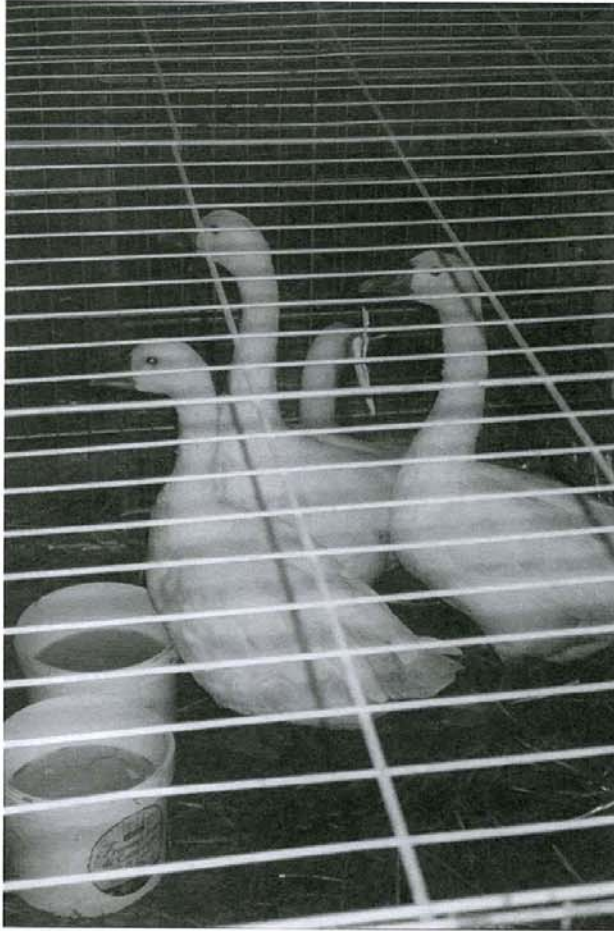
1.



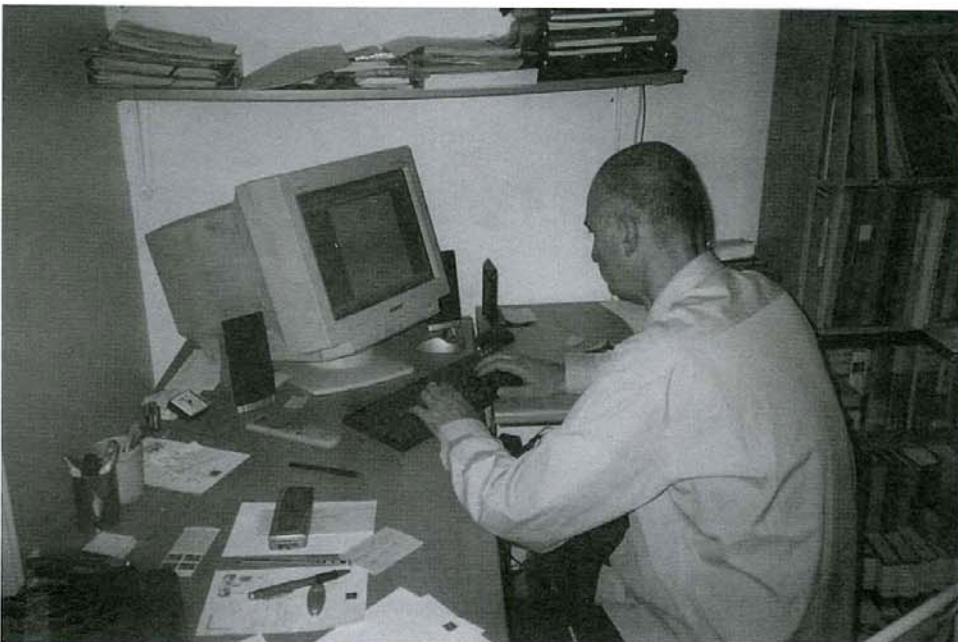
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



Source: www.bigfoto.com

9.



10.



11.



12.



13.



14.



15.



PART II

Directions: Now, you will hear a question or statement followed by three responses. Choose the best response to each question or statement.

Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear: Good morning, John. How are you?

You will also hear: (A) I am fine, thank you.
(B) I am in the living room.
(C) My name is John.

Sample Answer

● (B) (C)

The best response to the question “How are you?” is choice (A), “I am fine, thank you.” Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Now let us begin Part II with question number 16.

16. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 17. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
18. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 19. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
20. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 21. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
22. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 23. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
24. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 25. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
26. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 27. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
28. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 29. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
30. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 31. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
32. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 33. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
34. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 35. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

PART III

Directions: Now, you will hear several short talks or conversations.

In your test book, you will read a question followed by four answers. Choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

Now let us begin Part III with question number 36.

36. What is the man probably going to do?
- (A) Declare something.
 - (B) Open his case.
 - (C) Show his passport.
 - (D) Go on vacation.
37. What is Jeff's problem?
- (A) His car does not work.
 - (B) He must go to the shopping mall.
 - (C) He broke his leg.
 - (D) He cannot drive.
38. Where does the conversation take place?
- (A) On a plane.
 - (B) At a restaurant.
 - (C) At a bar.
 - (D) At a department store.
39. When is the next meeting?
- (A) This morning.
 - (B) On Tuesday.
 - (C) At 3:00.
 - (D) At 5:00.
40. How will the woman probably go downtown?
- (A) By subway.
 - (B) By bus.
 - (C) By taxi.
 - (D) On foot.

41. What are they probably talking about?
- (A) Yesterday's meeting.
 - (B) A book.
 - (C) The rush hour.
 - (D) A train schedule.
42. When is the office open?
- (A) On Sundays.
 - (B) Until 6:00pm.
 - (C) From 9:00am.
 - (D) Now.
43. Where does Mr Nishimura live?
- (A) Osaka.
 - (B) Tokyo.
 - (C) New York.
 - (D) London.
44. How will the woman probably go to her hotel?
- (A) By bus.
 - (B) By taxi.
 - (C) On foot.
 - (D) By train.
45. Why can't the man speak to Mr Edwards?
- (A) He is on a business trip abroad.
 - (B) He no longer works for the company.
 - (C) He has moved to another department.
 - (D) He is in a meeting.
46. What is Cathy going to do?
- (A) Get married.
 - (B) Celebrate her birthday.
 - (C) Buy Christmas presents.
 - (D) Waste a lot of time.
47. When will she travel?
- (A) At 2:00.
 - (B) At 9:00.
 - (C) At 10:00.
 - (D) At 11:00.

48. What does Melissa want the man to do?
- (A) Follow her.
 - (B) Apologize.
 - (C) Show her the way.
 - (D) Go to a meeting.
49. What is the man's occupation?
- (A) He is a waiter.
 - (B) He is a bus driver.
 - (C) He is a telephone operator.
 - (D) He is a taxi driver.
50. How much will the taxi cost?
- (A) Twenty dollars.
 - (B) More than ten dollars.
 - (C) Eight dollars.
 - (D) No more than ten dollars.

This is the end of the Listening Comprehension portion of the test. Turn to Part IV of the test.

YOU WILL HAVE THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES TO COMPLETE PARTS IV AND V OF THE TEST.

READING

This is the reading section of the test. There are two parts to this section.

PART IV

Directions: This part of the test has incomplete sentences. There are four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), under each sentence. Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Example:

Please turn off your computer at the _____ of the day.

- (A) ends
- (B) ending
- (C) end
- (D) ended

Sample Answer
(A) (B) ● (D)

The sentence should read, "Please turn off your computer at the end of the day." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

51. I have lost my pen. _____ I borrow yours?
- (A) Can
 - (B) Have
 - (C) Does
 - (D) Had
52. As soon as I _____ more information, I will call you.
- (A) will have
 - (B) am having
 - (C) have
 - (D) had
53. Did you _____ she was pregnant?
- (A) know
 - (B) knew
 - (C) knowing
 - (D) to know

54. We _____ this car since last summer.
(A) have had
(B) had
(C) have
(D) are having
55. When I lived in Hungary, I _____ to take a bus to go to work.
(A) had
(B) can
(C) must not
(D) might
56. Would you mind _____ my questions?
(A) answered
(B) to answer
(C) answer
(D) answering
57. 80% of our electronic components _____ in the Far East.
(A) are produced
(B) produce
(C) are producing
(D) produced
58. The manager and his staff usually _____ once a week.
(A) meet
(B) meets
(C) is meeting
(D) are meeting
59. What are you responsible _____?
(A) of
(B) for
(C) from
(D) about
60. When did you arrive _____ the hotel?
(A) of
(B) to
(C) on
(D) at

61. The way of managing companies in this country is very different _____ ours.
(A) from
(B) at
(C) as
(D) of
62. Has she answered your e-mail _____?
(A) last week
(B) still
(C) soon
(D) yet
63. You will have to work _____ if you really want to pass the exam.
(A) as hard
(B) hardship
(C) hard
(D) hardly
64. He _____ drinks any alcohol when he goes to parties.
(A) never
(B) ever
(C) neither
(D) either
65. Have you got _____ to declare?
(A) something
(B) anything
(C) thin
(D) thing
66. The plane was four hours_____.
(A) last
(B) late
(C) latest
(D) lately
67. Driving too _____ is very dangerous.
(A) quick
(B) slow
(C) quicker
(D) fast

68. Her husband gave her a lovely _____ of flowers for her birthday.
(A) piece
(B) tin
(C) slice
(D) bunch
69. She has already _____ his letter three times.
(A) read
(B) ridden
(C) rode
(D) rid
70. His speech was _____ than the President's.
(A) interesting
(B) as interesting
(C) the most interesting
(D) less interesting
71. Is the water _____ for you?
(A) warm enough
(B) enough warm
(C) always warm
(D) neither warm
72. I enjoy reading magazines and _____ to some music at the same time.
(A) listen
(B) to listen
(C) listening
(D) listened
73. Mark and Hilary visit a new _____ country every year.
(A) foreign
(B) foreigner
(C) abroad
(D) out of

74. I _____ so thirsty! Let's go to the bar and have a drink.
(A) have
(B) do
(C) am
(D) will
75. They made part of the staff _____ on Saturdays.
(A) work
(B) works
(C) working
(D) worked
76. He keeps _____ the same mistakes all the time.
(A) making
(B) doing
(C) to make
(D) to do
77. Put out your cigarette, sir. You _____ smoke here.
(A) have to
(B) must not
(C) need to
(D) are
78. When he finished _____, he invited the audience to ask questions.
(A) to speak
(B) speaking
(C) speaks
(D) speak
79. It is not worth _____ to convince them.
(A) trying
(B) to try
(C) try
(D) trial
80. If I _____ in the city, I would never drive to work.
(A) live
(B) lived
(C) living
(D) will live

PART V

Directions: The questions in this part of the test are based on reading materials such as notices, letters, forms, and advertisements. Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Read the example:

NOTICE

CAFETERIA CLOSED

Will reopen Monday, June 5

What will happen on June 5?

- (A) The workers have a day off.
- (B) The cafeteria will open.
- (C) The prices will go down.
- (D) The school will close.

Sample Answer
(A) ● (C) (D)

The notice says that the cafeteria is closed and will open on June 5. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 81-83 refer to the following advertisement.



HOME SEARCH NEWSLETTER – JUNE

For rent

2-room apartment with separate kitchen on Spring Rose avenue
Refurbished and fully furnished (kingsize bed, couch, dishwasher, washing machine)
6th floor with elevator

Bright, clean and calm
Nice building and environment
Ideal for single or couple

900 dollars / month + 2-month deposit (*available September 30*)

Contact: Home Search Agency for details
(361) 761 2000 (Monday to Saturday 8:30am – 7:00pm)

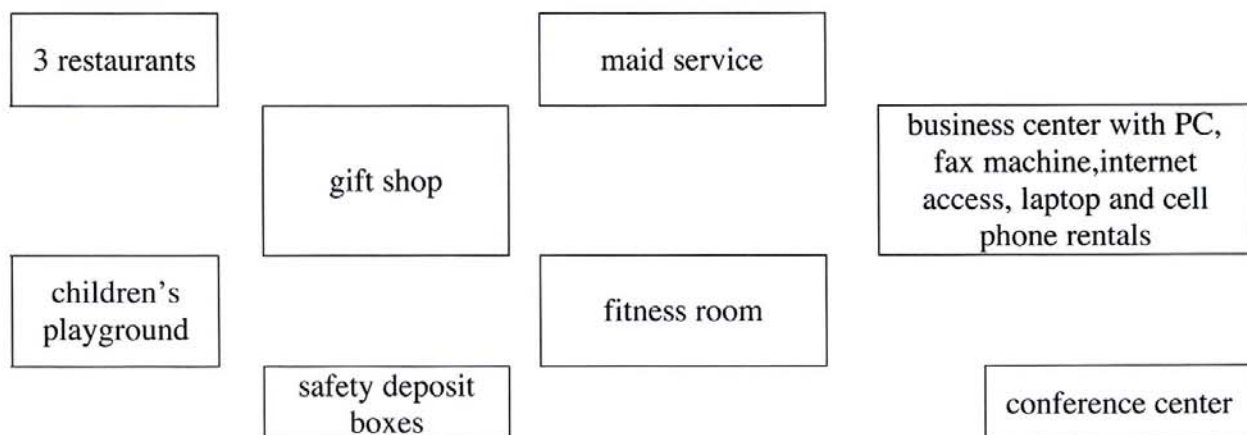
81. What is said about the apartment?
- (A) It has been renovated.
(B) There is no elevator.
(C) It is empty.
(D) There is not much light.
82. What kind of business is Home Search Agency?
- (A) A travel agency.
(B) A car rental agency.
(C) A real estate agency.
(D) An advertising agency.
83. When will the apartment be free?
- (A) This spring.
(B) In September.
(C) Immediately.
(D) On Monday.

Questions 84-86 refer to the following notice.

Brentwood Park Hotel

The Brentwood Park Hotel is a superior class hotel ideally located between the picturesque Old Town and the business district.

It offers various facilities that will make your stay in our city an unforgettable one...



Hotel regulations

- Pets not allowed.
- Bookings are subject to a 30-dollar fee for any cancellation or change less than 24 hours before arrival date.
- No refunds for early checkouts.

84. Who cannot stay at the hotel?

- (A) Children.
- (B) Maids.
- (C) Animals.
- (D) Businessmen.

85. In what case is there an additional charge?

- (A) Early checkout.
- (B) Last minute cancellation.
- (C) To get a refund.
- (D) To access the business center.

86. What can be done at the hotel?

- (A) Presents can be bought.
- (B) Tennis courts can be reserved.
- (C) 30-dollar books can be bought.
- (D) Cars can be rented.

Questions 87-89 refer to the following note.



NOTE

In order to make your stay more enjoyable, we inform our guests that this elevator is being renovated until September 1 at 12:00pm.
We are sorry for the inconvenience that may be caused.

87. Where would this notice most likely be seen?
- (A) In the street.
 - (B) In a hotel.
 - (C) In a hospital.
 - (D) On a bus.
88. What will happen on September 1?
- (A) The renovation period will continue.
 - (B) The renovation period will begin.
 - (C) The elevator will be replaced.
 - (D) The elevator will be back in service.
89. What is said about the current situation?
- (A) It is very hopeless.
 - (B) It is very pleasant.
 - (C) It is temporary.
 - (D) It will never improve.

Questions 90-92 refer to the following e-mail message.

From: Steven Hunt <s.hunt@eurobooks.com>
To: <karen.brown@blt.eur.com>
Date: 10 March
Subject: next meeting
Following our phone conversation this morning, I would like to confirm our meeting on 16 March at 2:30 pm to discuss the new advertising campaign. I apologize for the change of plans and hope this does not cause any problems. A map showing how to get to our new office follows on the next page.
 I look forward to seeing you.
 Regards,
 <i>Steven</i>

90. When did Steven call Karen?
- (A) On March 16.
(B) At 2:30pm.
(C) Earlier today.
(D) Yesterday morning.
91. What is the subject of the meeting?
- (A) A change of plans.
(B) An advertising campaign.
(C) A new office.
(D) A contract to sign.
92. What is said in this message?
- (A) A map has been added to the message.
(B) Steven wants Karen to call him back.
(C) Steven wants to cancel the meeting.
(D) Steven wants to put off the meeting.

Questions 93-95 refer to the following invitation.

World-famous photographer Ethan ARMSTRONG has pleasure in inviting you to the opening reception of his gallery.

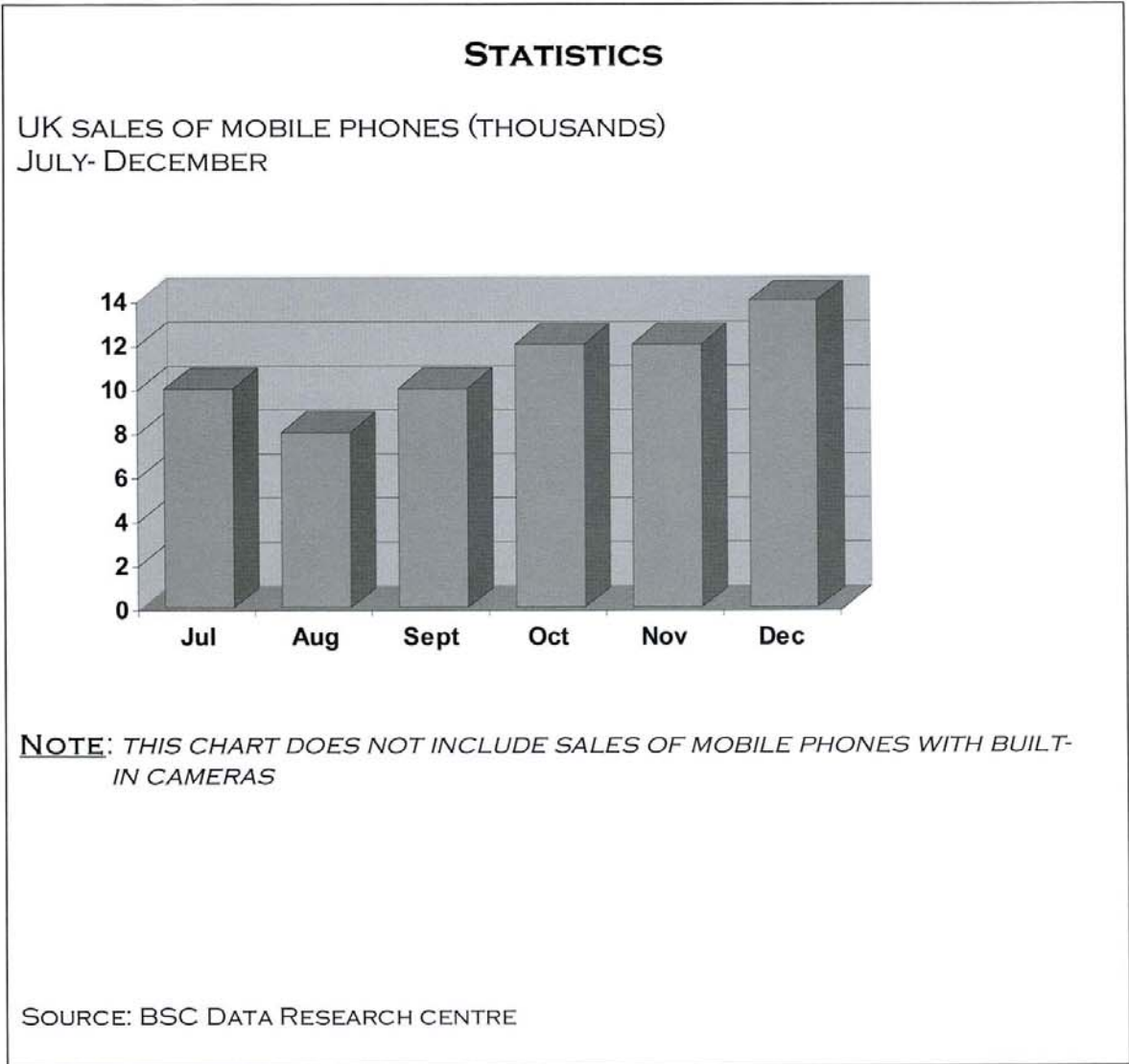
*On Wednesday, June 10
from 6:00 to 8:00pm*

*The ARMSTRONG Gallery
7902 N. Pinebrook Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90210*

Some photographs from his new book "A Bird's Eye View" will be sold. Part of the proceeds from the sale will be donated to The Meredith Sullivan foundation for young contemporary artists.

93. Who sent this invitation?
- (A) Some photographers.
(B) A painter.
(C) The Meredith Sullivan Foundation.
(D) Ethan Armstrong.
94. What will go to the Meredith Sullivan Foundation?
- (A) Armstrong's new book.
(B) Some photographs.
(C) A percentage of the sale.
(D) All the proceeds from the sale.
95. What will happen during the reception?
- (A) Photographs from the book will be given.
(B) Ethan Armstrong will receive a donation.
(C) Young artists will take photographs.
(D) Guests will be able to buy some pictures.

Questions 96-97 refer to the following chart.



96. What does this bar chart tell us about sales of mobiles?
- (A) Sales were higher in July than in September.
 - (B) Sales were the same in October and November.
 - (C) Sales decreased in September.
 - (D) Sales stayed at the same level in the last three months.

97. When did sales drop?
- (A) In August.
 - (B) In September.
 - (C) In October.
 - (D) In December.

Questions 98-100 refer to the following extracts.

<p>MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF DAMAGE AFTER HURRICANE IN FLORIDA</p>	<p>Prime Minister resigns after bribe scandal</p>
<p>REDMAN CO SHARE PRICES SINK TO LOWEST LEVEL SINCE 2001</p>	<p>New regulations to ban smoking in public places</p>

98. What are these extracts?
- (A) Headlines.
 - (B) Articles.
 - (C) Questions.
 - (D) Advertisements.
99. What is happening to Redman Co share prices?
- (A) They are staying at the same level.
 - (B) They are decreasing.
 - (C) They are increasing.
 - (D) They are rising.
100. One of the articles refers to:
- (A) A politician quitting his job.
 - (B) An earthquake.
 - (C) A new cigarette brand.
 - (D) A trip to Florida.

This is the end of the Reading portion of the test.

PRACTICE TEST # 2
ANSWER SHEET

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION

PART I
Photographs

15 questions

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D
7.	A	B	C	D
8.	A	B	C	D
9.	A	B	C	D
10.	A	B	C	D
11.	A	B	C	D
12.	A	B	C	D
13.	A	B	C	D
14.	A	B	C	D
15.	A	B	C	D

PART II
Question – Response

20 questions

16.	A	B	C
17.	A	B	C
18.	A	B	C
19.	A	B	C
20.	A	B	C
21.	A	B	C
22.	A	B	C
23.	A	B	C
24.	A	B	C
25.	A	B	C
26.	A	B	C
27.	A	B	C
28.	A	B	C
29.	A	B	C
30.	A	B	C
31.	A	B	C
32.	A	B	C
33.	A	B	C
34.	A	B	C
35.	A	B	C

PART III
Short Conversations
and Short Talks

15 questions

36.	A	B	C	D
37.	A	B	C	D
38.	A	B	C	D
39.	A	B	C	D
40.	A	B	C	D
41.	A	B	C	D
42.	A	B	C	D
43.	A	B	C	D
44.	A	B	C	D
45.	A	B	C	D
46.	A	B	C	D
47.	A	B	C	D
48.	A	B	C	D
49.	A	B	C	D
50.	A	B	C	D

READING SECTION

PART IV Incomplete Sentences

30 questions

51.	A	B	C	D
52.	A	B	C	D
53.	A	B	C	D
54.	A	B	C	D
55.	A	B	C	D
56.	A	B	C	D
57.	A	B	C	D
58.	A	B	C	D
59.	A	B	C	D
60.	A	B	C	D
61.	A	B	C	D
62.	A	B	C	D
63.	A	B	C	D
64.	A	B	C	D
65.	A	B	C	D

66.	A	B	C	D
67.	A	B	C	D
68.	A	B	C	D
69.	A	B	C	D
70.	A	B	C	D
71.	A	B	C	D
72.	A	B	C	D
73.	A	B	C	D
74.	A	B	C	D
75.	A	B	C	D
76.	A	B	C	D
77.	A	B	C	D
78.	A	B	C	D
79.	A	B	C	D
80.	A	B	C	D

PART V Reading Comprehension

20 questions

81.	A	B	C	D
82.	A	B	C	D
83.	A	B	C	D
84.	A	B	C	D
85.	A	B	C	D
86.	A	B	C	D
87.	A	B	C	D
88.	A	B	C	D
89.	A	B	C	D
90.	A	B	C	D
91.	A	B	C	D
92.	A	B	C	D
93.	A	B	C	D
94.	A	B	C	D
95.	A	B	C	D
96.	A	B	C	D
97.	A	B	C	D
98.	A	B	C	D
99.	A	B	C	D
100.	A	B	C	D

TOEIC BRIDGE – Practice Test 2

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

This is the listening section of the test. There are three parts to this section.

PART I

Directions: You will see a picture in your test book and you will hear four short statements.

Look at the picture in your test book and choose the statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Look at the sample below and listen to the four statements.



Statement (B), “The boys are reading”, best describes what you see in the picture. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Sample Answer
(A) ● (C) (D)

Now let us begin Part I with question number one.

1.



2.

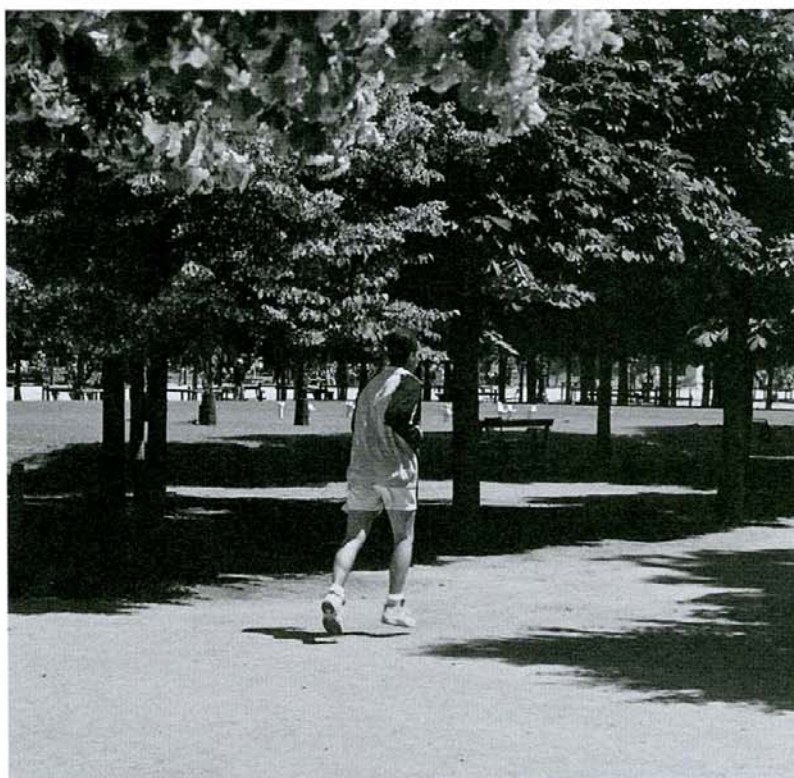


3.



Source: www.bigfoto.com

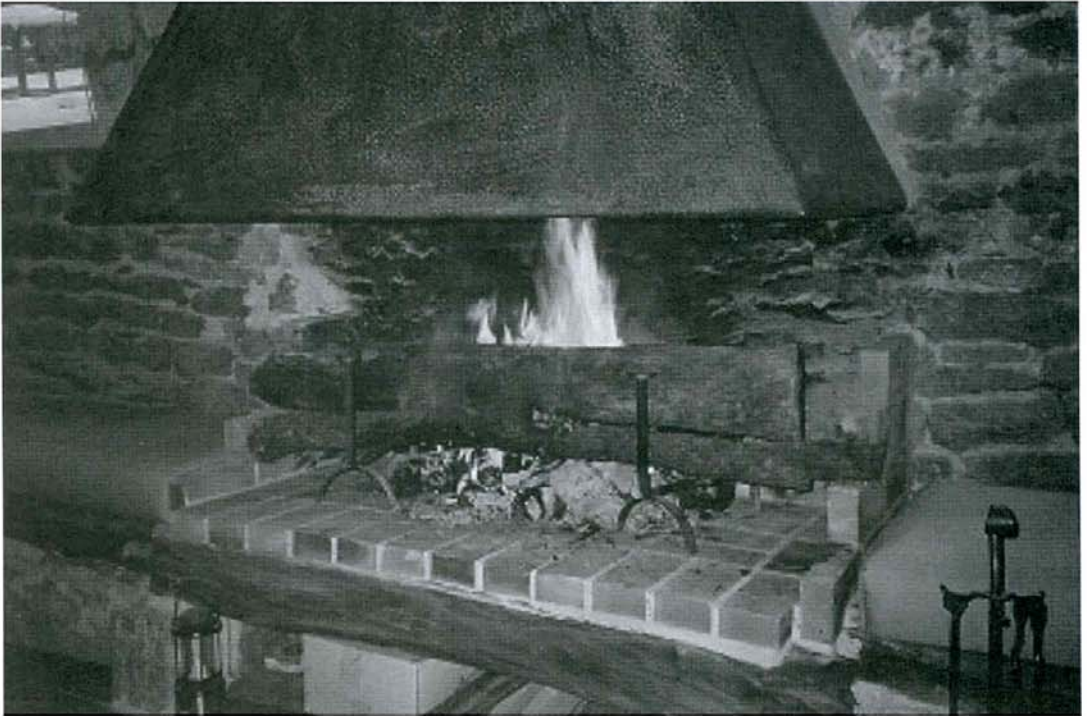
4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



13.



14.



15.



PART II

Directions: Now, you will hear a question or statement followed by three responses. Choose the best response to each question or statement.

Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear: Good morning, John. How are you?

You will also hear: (A) I am fine, thank you.
(B) I am in the living room.
(C) My name is John.

Sample Answer

(B) (C)

The best response to the question “How are you?” is choice (A), “I am fine, thank you.” Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Now let us begin Part II with question number 16.

16. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 17. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

18. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 19. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

20. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 21. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

22. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 23. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

24. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 25. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

26. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 27. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

28. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 29. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

30. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 31. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

32. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 33. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

34. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. 35. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

PART III

Directions: Now, you will hear several short talks or conversations.

In your test book, you will read a question followed by four answers. Choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

Now let us begin Part III with question number 36.

36. What did the announcer say?
- (A) It will be wet and windy.
 - (B) It was less cold yesterday.
 - (C) It will rain all day.
 - (D) It may snow.
37. Where are the speakers?
- (A) In a doctor's surgery.
 - (B) In a shop.
 - (C) In a pharmacy.
 - (D) In a restaurant.
38. When will the plane arrive in New York?
- (A) On time.
 - (B) In a few minutes.
 - (C) 2 hours late.
 - (D) In 3 hours.
39. Why can't the man speak to Ms Bates?
- (A) He can't leave a message.
 - (B) Her line is busy.
 - (C) He's got the wrong number.
 - (D) She's out of town.
40. What does the woman want to do?
- (A) Get some cash.
 - (B) Pay by check.
 - (C) Report a lost driver's license.
 - (D) Get a new passport.

41. What is Alex Campbell's profession?
- (A) Journalist.
 - (B) Photographer.
 - (C) Travel agent.
 - (D) Businessman.
42. What does the man want to do?
- (A) Get his money back.
 - (B) Buy a camera.
 - (C) Sell a camera.
 - (D) Return to work.
43. Where does this conversation take place?
- (A) In a swimming pool.
 - (B) In a department store.
 - (C) In a bank.
 - (D) In a restaurant.
44. Where is this announcement heard?
- (A) In a restaurant.
 - (B) In a hospital.
 - (C) At a bus station.
 - (D) At an airport.
45. What is the man's problem?
- (A) He has lost the brochure.
 - (B) He lives in Cyprus.
 - (C) He left yesterday.
 - (D) He can't find his desk.
46. What does Mr Miller want to do?
- (A) Order a product.
 - (B) Deliver a product.
 - (C) Cancel his order.
 - (D) Find out about his order.
47. What is the speaker going to do?
- (A) Present production figures.
 - (B) Ask questions.
 - (C) Present a new product.
 - (D) Give a brief talk.

48. What does the woman want to do?
- (A) Reserve a table.
 - (B) Put a book on the table.
 - (C) Cancel a reservation.
 - (D) Go to the restaurant on Friday.
49. Where is the post office?
- (A) In the travel agency.
 - (B) In the department store.
 - (C) On Hudson Lane.
 - (D) In the mall.
50. When is the business center closed?
- (A) On Thursdays.
 - (B) On Fridays.
 - (C) At 7:30am.
 - (D) At 9:40pm.

This is the end of the Listening Comprehension portion of the test. Turn to Part IV of the test.

YOU WILL HAVE THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES TO COMPLETE PARTS IV AND V OF THE TEST.

READING

This is the reading section of the test. There are two parts to this section.

PART IV

Directions: This part of the test has incomplete sentences. There are four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), under each sentence. Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Example:

Please turn off your computer at the _____ of the day.

- (A) ends
- (B) ending
- (C) end
- (D) ended

Sample Answer
(A) (B) ● (D)

The sentence should read, "Please turn off your computer at the end of the day." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

51. Ms Alexander expected her students _____ on time.
- (A) arrive
 - (B) to arrive
 - (C) arriving
 - (D) arrived
52. How many dogs and cats _____?
- (A) you have
 - (B) are you having
 - (C) do you have
 - (D) will you
53. I _____ to Austria two weeks ago.
- (A) went
 - (B) have gone
 - (C) have been
 - (D) go

54. Do I _____ to fill out this form now?
(A) must
(B) have
(C) should
(D) will
55. They agreed _____ 3,000 units per month.
(A) buy
(B) to buy
(C) buying
(D) buyer
56. _____ that it will probably rain during the night.
(A) I think
(B) I am thinking
(C) Thinks
(D) Thinking
57. Some people _____ using public transport to go to work.
(A) likes
(B) like to
(C) like
(D) they like
58. Who is in charge _____ after sales service?
(A) of
(B) for
(C) with
(D) to
59. I will show you the right way _____ do it.
(A) of
(B) to
(C) for
(D) through
60. Homemade food is _____ frozen food.
(A) different of
(B) different from
(C) same as
(D) the same

61. They made some new business contacts _____ their trip to Brazil.
(A) during
(B) when
(C) while
(D) as soon as
62. Next time I will take you to the _____ restaurant in town.
(A) cheaply
(B) cheaper
(C) cheapest
(D) less cheap
63. The train has not left the station _____.
(A) never
(B) still
(C) always
(D) yet
64. Why do I always _____ the same mistakes?
(A) do
(B) make
(C) take
(D) speak
65. His friends _____ him to be very careful.
(A) advised
(B) suggested
(C) said
(D) explained
66. Did you _____ to your parents yesterday?
(A) phone
(B) tell
(C) call
(D) talk
67. He works for the same company _____ me.
(A) than
(B) that
(C) as
(D) like

68. She invited her parents and her best friends _____.
(A) too
(B) also
(C) either
(D) both
69. Does she _____ work on Sundays?
(A) every week
(B) once a week
(C) as well
(D) always
70. Neither Antonio _____ an invitation to the wedding.
(A) nor Angela received
(B) nor Angela didn't receive
(C) and Angela receive
(D) either Angela did receive
71. I _____ this company six months ago.
(A) joined
(B) am joining
(C) join
(D) joins
72. Do her parents let her _____ TV?
(A) to watch
(B) watch
(C) watching
(D) that she watches
73. He made me _____ when he said he had lost his shoe.
(A) laugh
(B) to laugh
(C) laughing
(D) laughter
74. A tourist asked me _____ directions to go the museum.
(A) for
(B) to
(C) of
(D) at

75. Thank you very much _____ your help.
(A) for
(B) of
(C) with
(D) about
76. I will talk to him on _____.
(A) June
(B) next Monday
(C) Monday
(D) tomorrow
77. He is not very pleased _____ his test scores.
(A) of
(B) to
(C) at
(D) with
78. The agreement between the two countries will not be announced _____ the election.
(A) until
(B) as soon as
(C) while
(D) yet
79. Both Sam _____ Rachel called her for Christmas.
(A) or
(B) and
(C) either
(D) but
80. Her test scores are much better this year. She has _____ a lot of progress.
(A) made
(B) done
(C) taken
(D) been

PART V

Directions: The questions in this part of the test are based on reading materials such as notices, letters, forms, and advertisements. Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Read the example:

NOTICE

CAFETERIA CLOSED

Will reopen Monday, June 5

What will happen on June 5?

- (A) The workers have a day off.
- (B) The cafeteria will open.
- (C) The prices will go down.
- (D) The school will close.

Sample Answer

(A) ● (C) (D)

The notice says that the cafeteria is closed and will open on June 5. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 81-83 refer to the following message.



Hi Justin,

How are you? I'm so glad you can make it to my birthday party next Saturday. I'll show you round my new house. Here's how to get there from the train station. It's about a 10-minute walk.

Walk out of the station and take the first street on the right. Carry straight on for about 200 yards and take the second on the right. Go straight on, past Memorial Church. Cross the bridge, and at the traffic-lights turn right into Lincoln Street. Go through the park, and turn right. My house is on the corner of Oakridge Street and River Road, next to the public library.

Call me if you have any trouble finding the house or shall I ask my brother to pick you up at the station?

Megan

81. What is the purpose of the message?

- (A) To invite Justin to a party.
- (B) To buy a new house.
- (C) To explain the way from the station.
- (D) To cancel a party.

82. Where does Megan live?

- (A) Close to a library.
- (B) Near a bookstore.
- (C) Opposite a river.
- (D) In Lincoln Street.

83. What is Justin supposed to do?

- (A) Turn right out of the station.
- (B) Go through Memorial Church.
- (C) Pick up Megan's brother.
- (D) Go under the bridge.

Questions 84-86 refer to the following article.



Traveling long distances by air and crossing time zones in a flash is exciting but can also be stressful and very disturbing for your biological clock.

This month, **ModernTraveler** magazine gives you 5 easy tips to make your next air travel experience a pleasant one.

- Plan your trip in advance to avoid last minute stress.
- Get a good night's sleep just prior to departure.
- Don't eat rich or fatty foods.
- Drink mineral water instead of coffee or tea.
- Get as much exercise as you can before and during the flight: walking and stretching exercises in your seat all help to get rid of stress.

84. What is the main purpose of this article?

- (A) To advertise a brand of mineral water.
- (B) To announce a discount on airline tickets.
- (C) To cancel a flight.
- (D) To inform passengers.

85. What is recommended?

- (A) Drinking coffee.
- (B) Drinking tea.
- (C) Sleeping well before the flight.
- (D) Wearing comfortable clothes.

86. What is said in this article?

- (A) It is better to plan one's trips at the last minute.
- (B) Traveling by boat is exciting.
- (C) Exercising can help fight against stress.
- (D) Traveling frequently is dangerous.

Questions 87-89 refer to the following schedule.

NEWSLINE fm 95

You'll be the first to know

Friday December 21

6:00	Newsline Evening Report	A complete round up of the latest news.
6:30	Newsline Business Update	Special reports from our experts in international economics and all the latest financial and business news (daily).
7:00	Eye on Hi-Tech	Nothing but simple terms to tell you what you need to know to understand all the new technologies (Fridays).
8:00	Newsline Evening Report	A complete round up of the latest news.
8:30	Science Today	This quarterly program explores big scientific issues of today's world and the impact they may have on our lives tomorrow.
9:30	Insights 2000	A complete analysis of the current political trends and issues (Tuesdays and Fridays).

87. Which program is shown every three months?

- (A) Science Today.
- (B) Newsline Business Update.
- (C) Insights 2000.
- (D) Eye On Hi-Tech.

88. What is *Insights 2000* about?

- (A) Sports.
- (B) Politics.
- (C) Business.
- (D) Environment.

89. How often is *Eye on Hi-Tech* scheduled?

- (A) Every day.
- (B) Every two weeks.
- (C) Once a week.
- (D) Twice a week.

Questions 90-92 refer to the following notice.

Celebrated Australian novelist Norman WATTS
winner of the University Press prize
will discuss and sign his latest work
"Murder at the opera"
Tuesday September 28
5:30 – 7:30
at the new Metropolitan Center
Call (510) 518 7000 for more information.

90. Who is Norman Watts?

- (A) A student.
- (B) A university professor.
- (C) A journalist.
- (D) A writer.

91. What is the announcement about?

- (A) A literary discussion.
- (B) The opening of a new center.
- (C) An award ceremony.
- (D) A cocktail party.

92. What is NOT said in this announcement?

- (A) The event will last two hours.
- (B) Tickets can be reserved by phone.
- (C) The novelist will talk about his book.
- (D) Norman Watts is famous.

Questions 93-95 refer to the following advertisement.

Say goodbye to your paper organizer...!!!

Discover the new Orion SL-300i

The revolutionary digital organizer that will change your life

- organize appointments in a few seconds
- store hundreds of names and addresses, photographs
- access all your personal notes easily
- take your important files with you to meetings or on the road
- set alarms and reminders
- share information with your desktop computer

Orion SL-300i can do it all. And so much more...

Buy your Orion SL-300i now and get a free memory expansion card to store all your data.*

**This special offer expires March 26.*

93. What is the Orion SL-300i?
- (A) An electronic organizer.
(B) A paper date book.
(C) A camera.
(D) A desktop computer.
94. What can you get if you buy an Orion SL-300i now?
- (A) A 10% discount.
(B) An expensive card.
(C) A memory card.
(D) An alarm clock.
95. What does the Orion SL-300i allow users to do?
- (A) Fill out important forms.
(B) Play video games.
(C) Connect to the internet.
(D) Exchange data with a computer.

Questions 96-97 refer to the following chart.

The following chart shows the most frequently watched television program types over the last three years.

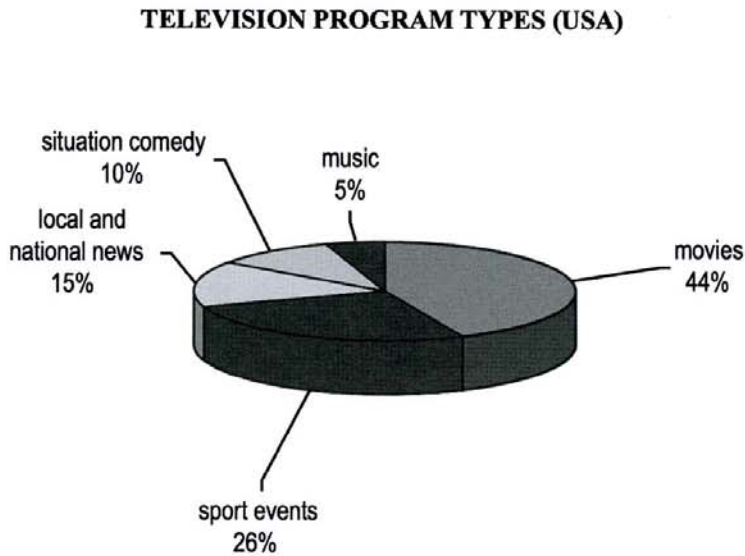


Figure 1

Source: Sedgwick Global Surveys Inc.

96. What information does this pie chart provide us with?
- (A) Figures concerning next year.
 - (B) Figures covering a three-year period.
 - (C) The percentage of people watching programs for children.
 - (D) Detailed figures for each city.
97. What is the least frequently watched type of television program?
- (A) Local and national news.
 - (B) Music.
 - (C) Sports events.
 - (D) Movies.

Questions 98-100 refer to the following page from a calendar.

JUNE

	<u>Monday 7</u>	<u>Monday 14</u>	<u>Monday 21</u>	<u>Monday 28</u>
<u>Tuesday 1</u> 12:00pm lunch with Sam	<u>Tuesday 8</u> 9:00 Spanish class	<u>Tuesday 15</u> 9:00 Spanish class	<u>Tuesday 22</u> 9:00 Spanish class	<u>Tuesday 29</u> 9:00 Spanish class
<u>Wednesday 2</u> 4:30pm attend sales conference	<u>Wednesday 9</u>	<u>Wednesday 16</u> 10:30am present annual sales figures to the board	<u>Wednesday 23</u> 5:00pm play squash with Brad	<u>Wednesday 30</u>
<u>Thursday 3</u> 2:00pm training session 1	<u>Thursday 10</u> 2:30pm flight BS217 to Boston	<u>Thursday 17</u> 10:00am type report about trip to Boston	<u>Thursday 24</u>	<u>Thursday 31</u> 7:00pm radio interview
<u>Friday 4</u> 2:00pm training session 2	<u>Friday 11</u>	<u>Friday 18</u> 11:30am dentist	<u>Friday 25</u>	
<u>Saturday 5</u> Shopping	<u>Saturday 12</u>	<u>Saturday 19</u> Dylan and Amy's wedding	<u>Saturday 26</u> Buy Terry's birthday present	
<u>Sunday 6</u> Barbecue party	<u>Sunday 13</u> Fishing with Dad	<u>Sunday 20</u>	<u>Sunday 27</u> Terry's birthday party	

98. What is **NOT** scheduled for the third week of the month?
- (A) A trip.
(B) A presentation.
(C) A medical appointment.
(D) A language class.
99. What is planned on a Thursday morning?
- (A) A trip to Boston.
(B) A report to write.
(C) A training session.
(D) A radio interview.
100. What is happening on a Saturday?
- (A) Terry is buying a birthday present.
(B) Terry is making a presentation.
(C) Dylan and Amy are moving to a new house.
(D) Dylan and Amy are getting married.

This is the end of the Reading portion of the test.

APPENDIX A
*Tapescripts and answer key for
exercises*

CHAPTER 3

Exercise 1

Suggested answers.

What can you see in the picture?

A part of the building is covered by scaffolding.

The building is being renovated.

The windows are closed.

Where was the picture taken?

They are outdoors.

They are near a building.

Exercise 2

Some people are going up the stairs.

CHAPTER 4

Exercise 1

Suggested answers.

1. When was your daughter born?
When did you go to Korea?
2. Would you like a cup of tea?
Do you want a glass of water?
3. Where are you staying?
Where was the convention held?
4. How long are you going to stay?
How long can I keep the books I borrowed?
5. What was the weather like?
6. Was it your first visit there?
7. Why are you so late?
8. Whose car is this?
Is this your suitcase?

Exercise 2

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Who's going to pick you up at the station? | My husband. |
| 2. When was Maria's brother born? | In 1975. |
| 3. Why didn't you attend the Spanish class this morning? | I woke up too late. |
| 4. Shall I get you something to drink? | A cup of coffee, please. |
| 5. The football game is on Saturday, isn't it? | No, it's on Tuesday. |
| 6. Would you like to go to the beach with us? | Sorry, but I have to go downtown. |
| 7. You're not going to tell him, are you? | I'm afraid I'll have to. |
| 8. Can I borrow your stapler? | I've already lent it to Barbara. |
| 9. That's the Eiffel Tower, isn't it? | That's right. |

CHAPTER 5

Exercise 1

Tapescript

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to introduce to you the Olympic Medallist Tatiana Vassileva. A native of Saint-Petersburg, Ms Vassileva began her swimming career at the age of fourteen and won her first medal in Australia two years later. She is in our studio in New York today to present the book she has written about her childhood and her projects for the future.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Who is probably speaking? | D. An interviewer. |
| 2. Where does this talk take place? | J. In New York. |
| 3. Who is Ms Vassileva? | A. A swimmer. |
| 4. What is the book about? | C. Her childhood. |
| 5. When did she win her first medal? | G. At the age of sixteen. |

Exercise 2

Tapescript

Woman:	How much is the fare to go downtown?
Man:	About eight dollars. And it takes thirty minutes to get there.
Woman:	Ok. Can you take me to the Museum of Modern Art on Baker Street, please?

1. How long does it take to go downtown? (C) Half an hour.
2. How much is the fare? (B) About eight dollars.
3. What does the woman want to know? (B) The fare.
4. Who is the woman probably speaking to? (B) A taxi driver.
5. Where does she want to go? (A) To the Museum.
6. What is said in this conversation? (A) The Museum is located downtown.

CHAPTER 7

Exercise 1

UNDERESTIMATE

INTERVIEWEE

STEWARDESS

SUCCESSFUL

INTERDEPENDENT

DISAPPEAR

HEROISM

JAPANESE

WORTHLESS

CARELESSNESS

INHOSPITABLE

UNDERGROUND

IMPOSSIBLE

STRENGTHEN

Exercise 2

- 1 Why didn't you **ATTEND** the **LECTURE** on German literature?
- 2 Employees usually have lunch at the **CANTEEN** between 12:00 and 1:00.
- 3 Do you **REALIZE** this is the fifth time you have been late?
- 4 The shop **DECEIVED** customers by selling second hand books as new ones.
- 5 The most **SENSIBLE** thing to do would be to ask the receptionist.
- 6 The Congressman is very **SENSITIVE** to the problems of homeless people.
- 7 The **FABRIC** they used to make the bride's dress was bought in Italy.
- 8 I borrowed this book about Italian art from the public **LIBRARY**.
- 9 I studied medieval **HISTORY** at college.
- 10 After a series of difficult negotiations, he **EVENTUALLY** agreed to sign the contract.

Exercise 3

1. The *price* of cars has increased by 2% since the beginning of the year.
2. Everybody attended the meeting *except* the manager.
3. She is not very *interested* in baseball.
4. The government's *economic* policy led to a major crisis.
5. They were deeply *affected* by the news.
6. He was so *bored* with the movie that he left before the end.
7. Why did you park your *car* there?
8. *Wash* your hands and brush your teeth.
9. I'm trying to lose some *weight*.
10. I have already made *plans* for the weekend.
11. Hurry up! I don't want to arrive *late*.
12. I don't know what to *wear* for the party.
13. I'm not tall enough to *reach* the books which are on the shelf.
14. I *read* a novel by Charles Dickens last summer.

CHAPTER 8

Exercise 1

- Where does Satoshi sell its products? Holland.
- How many people does Satoshi employ? 125,000.
- What does Klemp produce? Food for animals.

Exercise 2

Keep - To continue doing something, or to do it repeatedly.

Train - A group of carriages connected together and pulled by a railway engine to carry people or goods.

Catch - To get on a train, bus or aircraft in order to travel to a destination.

Bear - To accept, tolerate, or endure something/someone unpleasant.

Wind - A current of air moving across the earth's surface.

Reception - Place in a hotel or office building where people go when they first arrive.

Kind - Sort, type.

Exercise 3

This document is a greetings card.	FALSE
You must send an e-mail to get details about the products.	FALSE
Customers cannot change their profiles.	FALSE
Customers have to send an e-mail to unsubscribe from the newsletter.	TRUE
Customers have to call 0800 525 028 to stop receiving special offers.	FALSE
By clicking on the link, customers can get more information.	TRUE
This offer is sent to all customers.	FALSE
Products can be purchased by sending a fax.	TRUE

Exercise 4

What kind of document is this?	<i>An advertisement.</i>
What is mentioned?	<i>Ceiling tiles.</i>
What do you get if you call?	<i>An evaluation of the cost.</i>

CHAPTER 10

Exercise 1

1. (D) Lease
2. (A) Furniture
3. (C) Rented
4. (B) Cellar
5. (B) Railing
6. (B) Roof
7. (B) Crane

- 8. (A) Move into
- 9. (C) Pipes
- 10. (B) Kitchen

Exercise 2

Railway

Exercise 3

- 1. (A) Married
- 2. (D) Outgoing
- 3. (B) Elderly
- 4. (C) Expecting
- 5. (B) Pets
- 6. (C) Held
- 7. (C) Brought up
- 8. (B) Deceiving
- 9. (C) Make
- 10. (D) Split up

Exercise 4

VERB	NOUN
Bring up	Upbringing
Educate	Education
Inherit	Inheritance
Marry, get married	Marriage
Be born	Birth
Get engaged	Engagement
Live	Life
Get divorced, divorce	Divorce
Adopt	Adoption

Exercise 5

- 1. (B) Broke
- 2. (A) From
- 3. (C) Disease
- 4. (D) Recovering
- 5. (C) On weight
- 6. (D) Caught
- 7. (A) Prescribed
- 8. (D) Coughing
- 9. (A) Injured
- 10. (A) Harmful

Exercise 6

Feather

Exercise 7

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
Health	Healthy
Weakness	Weak
Pain	Painful, painless
Illness	Ill
Harm	Harmful, harmless
Surgery, surgeon	Surgical
Contagion	Contagious
Sickness	Sick
Pregnancy	Pregnant
Fitness	Fit

Exercise 8

1. (B) looking forward to
2. (A) boring
3. (B) proud
4. (B) with
5. (B) dared
6. (B) would rather
7. (B) afraid
8. (B) disappointed
9. (A) in the mood for
10. (B) advised

Exercise 9

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>I</i> Accept | <i>F</i> Refuse |
| <i>2</i> Amuse | <i>G</i> Bore |
| <i>3</i> Awful | <i>I</i> Pleasant |
| <i>4</i> Desperate | <i>H</i> Hopeful |
| <i>5</i> Dull | <i>A</i> Interesting |
| <i>6</i> Enjoy | <i>D</i> Hate |
| <i>7</i> Generous | <i>E</i> Mean |
| <i>8</i> Intelligent | <i>B</i> Silly |
| <i>9</i> Praise | <i>C</i> Blame |

Exercise 10

1. (C) attend
2. (C) learn
3. (B) dropped out
4. (B) graduated
5. (C) course
6. (A) pass
7. (B) compulsory
8. (D) homework
9. (A) scholarship
10. (B) knowledge

Exercise 11

Housework

Exercise 12

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
Friend	Friendly
Interest	Interesting
Theory	Theoretical
Literature	Literary
Knowledge	Knowledgeable
Proficiency	Proficient
Grammar	Grammatical
Education, educator	Educational
Philosophy	Philosophical

Exercise 13

1. (B) entrance
2. (A) loudly
3. (A) clips
4. (D) drawer
5. (C) file
6. (C) back
7. (A) order

- 8. (A) make
- 9. (B) printer
- 10. (B) seat

Exercise 14

Stove

Exercise 15

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| <i>1</i> | Pick up | <i>C</i> | Hang up |
| <i>2</i> | Plan | <i>D</i> | Cancel |
| <i>3</i> | Send | <i>B</i> | Receive |
| <i>4</i> | Recipient | <i>A</i> | Sender |

Exercise 16

- 1. (B) cabinets
- 2. (C) rose
- 3. (B) an appointment
- 4. (D) subsidiaries
- 5. (B) manufacture
- 6. (C) leave
- 7. (D) turnover
- 8. (C) updated
- 9. (B) take place
- 10. (B) advice

Exercise 17

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| <i>1</i> | Add | <i>C</i> | Subtract |
| <i>2</i> | Borrow | <i>I</i> | Lend |
| <i>3</i> | Powerful | <i>F</i> | Weak |
| <i>4</i> | Increase | <i>H</i> | Fall |
| | | <i>B</i> | Lower |
| <i>5</i> | Raise | <i>H</i> | Fall |
| | | <i>B</i> | Lower |
| <i>6</i> | Poverty | <i>G</i> | Wealth |
| <i>7</i> | Cheap | <i>A</i> | Expensive |
| <i>8</i> | Buy | <i>D</i> | Sell |
| <i>9</i> | Profit | <i>E</i> | Loss |
| <i>10</i> | Earn | <i>J</i> | Lose |

Exercise 18

VERB	NOUN
Apply	Application
Employ	Employment
Retire	Retirement
Recruit	Recruitment
Appoint	Appointment
Succeed	Success
Found	Foundation
Structure, restructure	Structure
Appraise	Appraisal
Promote	Promotion
Resign	Resignation
Advertise	Advertisement

Exercise 19

1. (B) left
2. (A) performed
3. (B) subtitled
4. (C) beat
5. (D) on stage
6. (C) locker room
7. (B) seats
8. (B) role
9. (D) show
10. (B) playwrights

Exercise 20

VERB	NOUN
Exhibit	Exhibit, exhibition, exhibitor
Produce	Producer
Direct	Direction, director
Paint	Painting
Sing	Singer, song
Create	Creation
Write	Writer, writing
Run	Runner
Act	Actor, actress, action

Exercise 21

1. (B) waitress
2. (B) meal
3. (B) overdone
4. (A) book
5. (C) on
6. (C) order
7. (B) dishes
8. (B) tip
9. (B) have
10. (A) bill

Exercise 22

Desert

Exercise 23

1. (C) close
2. (B) out of stock
3. (C) expensive
4. (D) accept
5. (C) pay
6. (A) currency
7. (B) elevator
8. (B) charge
9. (C) stamp
10. (A) size

Exercise 24

1. She bought several expensive *items* at the new department store.
2. As she is a good customer, the salesman gave her a *5% discount*.
3. She *borrowed* money from her best friends to pay for her apartment.
4. The fresh food department is in the *basement*.
5. This dress is too expensive. I can't *afford* it.
6. How much is this suit? I can't find the *price tag*.
7. This shop sells antique furniture at *bargain prices*.
8. Some people spend more *money* on their cars than on their food.
9. As the blouse was not my size, I returned it to the shop and asked for a *refund*.
10. Can you *deliver* two pizzas to my apartment in ten minutes?

Exercise 25

1. They're going to open a new store in Riverdale.
2. I'd like to buy a sweater for my son.
3. How much does this scarf cost?
4. Do you accept credit cards?
5. The clerk forgot to give me a receipt.
6. Can I be of any assistance, Sir?

Exercise 26

1. (A) on
2. (C) check
3. (C) heavy
4. (D) valid
5. (D) platform
6. (C) miss
7. (B) cancel
8. (C) one-way
9. (A) is
10. (D) delayed

Exercise 27

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>I</i> Land | <i>D</i> Take off |
| <i>2</i> Early | <i>I</i> Late |
| <i>3</i> Board | <i>E</i> Get off |
| <i>4</i> Outskirts | <i>F</i> Center |
| <i>5</i> Guest | <i>H</i> Host |
| <i>6</i> Arrival | <i>G</i> Departure |
| <i>7</i> Occupied | <i>B</i> Vacant |
| <i>8</i> Heavy | <i>A</i> Light |
| <i>9</i> Catch | <i>C</i> Miss |

Exercise 28

1. (B) correspondent
2. (A) issued
3. (D) polls
4. (B) cloudy
5. (C) headlines
6. (A) announced

7. (D) scored
8. (B) whether
9. (A) newspaper
10. (C) subscribed

Exercise 29

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| <i>I</i> Cloudy | <i>C</i> Sunny |
| <i>2</i> Freeze | <i>E</i> Melt |
| <i>3</i> Supporter | <i>G</i> Opponent |
| <i>4</i> Deny | <i>A</i> Admit |
| <i>5</i> Defeat | <i>I</i> Victory |
| <i>6</i> Trust | <i>H</i> Suspect |
| <i>7</i> Reply | <i>B</i> Question |
| <i>8</i> Major | <i>D</i> Minor |
| <i>9</i> Guilty | <i>F</i> Innocent |

Exercise 30

Dishwasher

CHAPTER 11

Exercise 1

1. (A) rains
2. (B) usually attends
3. (A) am taking
4. (B) want
5. (A) flows
6. (B) is staying
7. (B) is still playing
8. (A) do
9. (A) usually
10. (C) this week

Exercise 2

1. (A) found
2. (C) I have ever seen
3. (A) has ever been
4. (B) hasn't sent
5. (A) have you known
6. (A) did they have
7. (B) has sold
8. (B) broke down
9. (A) did you meet
10. (B) how long

Exercise 3

1. (B) was taken
2. (A) has ridden
3. (A) told
4. (B) had spoken
5. (B) had you been living
6. (C) had already left
7. (A) has gone
8. (B) since
9. (B) had never flown
10. (B) he had been working

Exercise 4

1. (A) will help
2. (B) are you doing
3. (A) I am going to buy
4. (C) will be
5. (B) as soon as
6. (B) I am
7. (B) you want
8. (D) leaves
9. (A) am playing
10. (A) have

Exercise 5

1. (B) don't call
2. (B) would get
3. (A) had lost
4. (A) had told
5. (B) wouldn't
6. (B) would call
7. (A) would you have done
8. (A) would happen
9. (B) would
10. (B) would like to

Exercise 6

1. (C) typing
2. (B) taking
3. (B) to buy
4. (A) to go
5. (C) locking
6. (B) to be
7. (B) to wait
8. (C) taking
9. (B) to invite
10. (D) stealing

Exercise 7

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| <i>I</i> | With | <i>F</i> | Without |
| <i>2</i> | From | <i>A</i> | To |
| <i>3</i> | In(to) | <i>H</i> | Out (of) |
| <i>4</i> | On | <i>C</i> | Off |
| <i>5</i> | Down | <i>E</i> | Up |
| <i>6</i> | Above | <i>I</i> | Below |
| <i>7</i> | Against | <i>G</i> | For |
| <i>8</i> | After | <i>B</i> | Before |
| <i>9</i> | Behind | <i>D</i> | In front of |

Exercise 8

1. (D) with
2. (B) of selling
3. (A) in solving
4. (B) for
5. (D) of
6. (A) in
7. (B) with
8. (D) on
9. (C) from
10. (B) from

Exercise 9

1. (A) an
2. (C) a
3. (B) the
4. (B) a week
5. (A) breakfast
6. (C) to
7. (A) some information
8. (D) a seven-hour
9. (A) the French
10. (A) the poor

Exercise 10

1. (A) his
2. (C) each other
3. (D) of yours
4. (A) I
5. (B) himself
6. (B) yourself
7. (B) me
8. (B) yourself
9. (C) itself
10. (A) one another

Exercise 11

1. (A) as easy as
2. (C) the most expensive
3. (A) better
4. (A) the worst
5. (C) than
6. (B) further
7. (C) worse
8. (C) as
9. (A) quicker
10. (B) most

Exercise 12

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>I</i> Older | <i>J</i> Younger |
| <i>2</i> Uglier | <i>G</i> More beautiful |
| <i>3</i> Farther | <i>I</i> Closer |
| <i>4</i> Cheaper | <i>D</i> More expensive |
| <i>5</i> Bigger | <i>B</i> Smaller |
| <i>6</i> Easier | <i>H</i> More difficult |
| <i>7</i> Better | <i>A</i> Worse |
| <i>8</i> Cleaner | <i>E</i> Dirtier |
| <i>9</i> Taller | <i>C</i> Shorter |
| <i>10</i> Colder | <i>F</i> Warmer |

Exercise 13

1. (C) unless
2. (B) provided
3. (B) although
4. (D) whether
5. (A) of them
6. (B) until
7. (C) previously
8. (B) in the end
9. (A) between
10. (B) in order to

APPENDIX B

*Tapescripts and answer key for
tests and mini-tests*

Mini-test 1 – Tapescript

1.

- (A) The dog is running.
- (B) The man is working.
- (C) The man is walking his dog.
- (D) The man is feeding the dog.

2.

- (A) A man is reading a paper.
- (B) The man is writing a paper.
- (C) The man is sitting on a train.
- (D) There are two people on the bench.

3.

- (A) The men are loading the truck.
- (B) The men are carrying large boxes.
- (C) A man is climbing into the truck.
- (D) Crates are stacked outside the truck.

4.

- (A) The crowd is listening to a concert.
- (B) The concert has just ended.
- (C) The people are waiting for the bus.
- (D) There isn't anybody on the stage.

5.

- (A) The children are reading.
- (B) The woman is holding a shopping bag.
- (C) The children are riding horses.
- (D) The woman is looking at the child.

6. (Woman) How often do you play tennis?
(Man) (A) With my new racket.
(B) At the club.
(C) Once a week.
7. (Woman) How long have you been living in Hong Kong?
(Man) (A) Five miles long.
(B) 20 years ago.
(C) For twenty years.
8. (Man 1) Where does the meeting take place?
(Man 2) (A) At 2:00pm.
(B) In room C12.
(C) To review the sales results.
9. (Man) Do you know Claudia?
(Woman) (A) Yes, I know.
(B) No, I'm not.
(C) Yes, I do.
10. (Woman 1) Have you been waiting long?
(Woman 2) (A) Just a few minutes.
(B) 6 miles long.
(C) In the convention hall.
11. (Man) Can I have extension 470, please?
(Woman) (A) Until 4:17pm.
(B) Hold on, please.
(C) On the fourth floor.
12. (Man 1) Would you like to see round the research center?
(Man 2) (A) I'd love to.
(B) Yes, I like it.
(C) No, I won't.
13. (Woman) Do you have any baggage to check, Mr Howard?
(Man) (A) In my checkbook.
(B) Yes, I did.
(C) Just this suitcase.

14. (Man) Do you have any single rooms available?
(Woman) Yes, sir. We still have four vacant rooms this week. How long would you like to stay?
(Man) Just tonight.
15. (Woman) Why don't we go to the movies tomorrow instead of watching TV all day?
(Man) All right. What kind of movie do you want to see?
(Woman) There's a good comedy showing at the Odeon. Performances are at 4:15 and 8:30.
(Man) OK. Let's go to the evening show.
16. (Woman) And now here's the weather forecast for the next twenty-four hours. It will be mainly dry and sunny but rather cold in the morning with temperatures below zero. You can expect some rain in the afternoon. So, wrap up warm before leaving home today.
17. (Man) It's almost 9:30. If we don't hurry, we'll miss our plane.
(Woman) You're right. Do you want to take the bus or the train to go to the airport?
(Man) I think we'd better take a taxi.
18. (Man 1) Mr Sakamoto, Welcome to CBN industries. Let me introduce you to Mark Harrison, our sales manager; Douglas Norton, our marketing manager, and Jessica Smith, my personal assistant.
(Man 2) Pleased to meet you.

Mini-test 1 – Answer key

1. (C) A man is crossing a street. He *is walking his dog*, keeping it on a leash. (A) The dog is walking but not *running*. Choice (B) tries to confuse by using the similar-sounding words *working* and *walking*. Choice (D) does not identify the action.
2. (A) A man is sitting on a bench *reading a paper*, or newspaper. Choice (B) tries to confuse by using the similar-sounding words *writing* and *reading*. (C) The man is sitting on a bench, *not on a train*. (D) There is only one person on the bench.
3. (D) *Crates are stacked*, or piled, outside the truck. (A) There are two men near the truck, but neither of them is *loading* it. (B) The two men are not shown *carrying boxes*. (C) Nobody is *climbing into the truck*.
4. (A) The photograph shows a group of people, or crowd gathered to listen to a singer and a few musicians performing on a stage. (B) There is no evidence that the concert *has just ended*. Choice (C) *the people are waiting for the bus* misidentifies the location and the action. (D) The stage is not empty. Several people can be seen performing on it.
5. (D) In the photograph, there are two children standing in front of a woman who is *looking at* one of them. (A) The children are looking at the woman. No book or magazine is visible in the children's hands, so they cannot be *reading* anything. (B) There is no evidence in the photograph that the woman is holding anything. (C) There are no *horses* in the photograph.
6. (C) The question asks about the frequency of the action. Only choice (C) indicates a frequency. (A) answers a question about "how". (B) answers a question about "where".
7. (C) The key word is *how long*. Since it is followed by a verb in the present perfect, a period of time until today, *for twenty years*, is the correct answer. (A) indicates a distance, not a period of time until now. (B) indicates a period of time in the past.
8. (B) This is a request for information about a place. Choice (A) answers a question about "when". Choice (C) indicates the purpose of the meeting.
9. (C) The question is asked in the present simple. The auxiliary verb *do* must be used in a short answer with *yes*. (A) In a short answer with *yes* or *no*, the verb cannot be repeated without an object. (B) *Am* is not the appropriate auxiliary.

10. (A) The question asks whether or not the woman has spent a long time waiting. The indirect answer *just a few minutes* implies that she has not been waiting long. Choice (B) answers a question about a distance. Choice (C) answers a “where” question.
11. (B) The question is a polite request. The man wants to speak to someone whose telephone extension is 470. The woman asks him to *hold on* to invite him to wait. Choices (A) and (C) try to confuse by using the similar-sounding numbers 470 (extension number), 4:17 (time) and *fourth* (floor number).
12. (A) The first man asks the second man if he wants to visit the center. Choice (A) contains the auxiliary verb *would* which matches the question. (B) is a general statement in the present simple which does not match the context. (C) contains the auxiliary verb *won't* which is not appropriate.
13. (C) The woman wants to know if Mr Howard has any luggage to check. In choice he explains that he has only one *suitcase*. Choice (A) answers a question about place. Choice (B) is the past simple tense which is not appropriate to answer a question in the present simple.
14. (B) The man indicates that he wants to stay *just tonight*, that is one night only. Choices (A) *one week* and (C) *two nights* are not indicated in the conversation. (D) In this conversation, *four* indicates the number of rooms available, not a number of nights.
15. (D) There is only one performance in the *evening*, at 8:30. The woman suggests going to the movies *tomorrow* and not (A) *today* or (B) *this evening*. The man chooses a performance in the evening not (C) in the afternoon.
16. (C) The speaker says that listeners can expect *some rain in the afternoon*, which indicates that it will be wet. Choice (A) is not mentioned in the announcement. Choices (B) *sunny* and (D) *dry* describe the weather expected in the *morning*, not in the afternoon.
17. (C) The man decides to *take a taxi* rather than (A) the *train* or (B) the *bus*. Choice (D) *on foot* is not mentioned in the conversation.
18. (D) Jessica Smith works for CBN Industries. The man introduces her as his *personal assistant*. Therefore she can be neither (A) *a visitor* like Mr Sakamoto nor (B) *a manager* like Mark Harrison and Douglas Norton. (C) Mr Sakamoto is visiting the company that Ms Smith works for, which implies that they cannot be colleagues.
19. (A) *Can* is a modal used to ask for permission to do something. The auxiliary verbs (B) *have* and (D) *had* should be followed by the past participle of the verb. (C) The use of an auxiliary verb in the third person singular is inappropriate here as the subject of the question is in the first person.

20. (A) The verb *want* should be followed by an object + a verb in the infinitive form with “to”. The use of (B) the present simple form *comes* and (C), (D) the gerund *coming* are incorrect after *want*.
21. (A) After the preposition *before*, the gerund form of the verb should be used. Choice (B) *to found* is in the infinitive. Choice (C) is the similar-sounding verb *find*, which is inappropriate in this context. Choice (D) *founded* is in the past simple or past participle.
22. (D) In this sentence, the verb should be in the plural to agree with the plural subject *students*. (A) The relative pronoun *who* is required here to link the two parts of the sentence instead of the subject pronoun *they*. Choice (B) *watching* cannot be followed by the preposition *to*. (C) The verb should agree in number with the plural word *students*. The correct form would be *are listening*.
23. (B) The adverb *still* should be used in this sentence to indicate that the action is not finished yet. (A) The preposition *until* is usually followed by a specific time reference. (C) The adverb *again* is generally used to refer to a repeated situation or action, not an unfinished one. (D) *Ever* is generally used in questions and sentences containing a verb in the negative form.
24. (C) In this sentence, the possessive pronoun *theirs* should be used to avoid repeating the noun *company*. (A) *They* is a subject pronoun. (B) *Their* is a possessive adjective and must be followed by a noun. (D) *There’s* cannot be used in this context.
25. (C) The sentence is a general statement about the school system. A verb in the present simple *go* is therefore necessary. Choices (A) *has gone* and (B) *have gone* are both in the present perfect simple. Choice (D) *is going* is in the present continuous, which is not appropriate to refer to a general statement.
26. (A) *On* is the only correct preposition to complete the verb *concentrate*, which excludes choices (B) *to*, (C) *at* and (D) *like*.
27. (A) *From* is the only correct preposition to complete the phrase *borrow money*, which excludes choices (B) *at*, (C) *after* and (D) *to*.
28. (C) *Born* is preceded by the auxiliary verb *was* to refer to an event that occurred at a definite time in the past. (A) *Born* must be preceded by the auxiliary verb *be*. (B) The event occurred at a specific time in the past, *1978*, which implies the use of the auxiliary *be* in the past tense, not in the present or (D) the present perfect.
29. (A) The advertisement states that Doobie’s Corner is a place where *drinks* are served, which implies that it is a bar. (B) The advertisement makes no mention of an office. Although *sports* events are broadcast live on *large TV screen*, Doobie’s Corner is neither (C) *a sports team*, nor (D) *a TV channel*.

30. (D) The advertisement indicates that drinks are sold *at half price* which means that they are 50% cheaper which excludes choice (A) *more expensive*. (B) Doobie's bar opens at 5:00, therefore it cannot be closed at that time; (C) the advertisement indicates that a *DJ* or disc jockey performs on Thursdays *from 11:00* but not between 5:00 and 8:30pm.
31. (B) The notice states that the laundry service is available between 7:00am and 9:00pm but not on Sundays, which excludes choices (A) *every day* and (C) *on Sundays*. (D) The service is only available between 7:00am and 9:00pm, which implies that it is not a 24-hour service.
32. (C) The *five-dollar extra charge* per item picked up implies that the express cleaning service is more expensive. (A) The notice specifies that the clothes must be picked *before 12:00pm*, that is before the afternoon hours. (B) Clothes picked up before 12:00pm... will be *returned... the same day* and not the next day. (D) The notice explains that the hotel *cannot be held responsible* for certain *incidents*, which explains that it is not liable for all incidents.
33. (B) The purpose of this notice is to give the guests staying at the hotel information about its laundry service. It gives details on the days and times when the service is available and its organization. (A) The hotel picks up the clothes to be cleaned but does not sell them. (C) *Five dollars* is the extra amount to be paid per item if the express cleaning service is used. (D) This information does not appear in the notice.
34. (C) The preposition *To* in the top part of this form indicates that it is a message left for Mike Osborne. (A) Grace O'Neill is the person who probably picked up the phone and thus wrote down the message (B) Alison Mc Guire is the woman who called and left the message for Mr Osborne. (D) Ed Powell is Alison Mc Guire's boss.
35. (C) The message explains that Mr Powell has not yet received the catalog that he expected from Mike Osborne which means that it is missing. (A) Ms Mc Guire thanks Mr Osborne for sending out the *InterCam contract* and (B) *the minutes of last week's meeting*, which implies that she has received them and that they are not missing. (D) The word *invoice* is not mentioned.

Mini-test 2 – Tapescript

1.

- (A) The ladder is in the truck.
- (B) The ladder is leaning against the truck.
- (C) A man is climbing the ladder.
- (D) The truck doors are shut.

2.

- (A) All the luggage is on board.
- (B) They are boarding the plane.
- (C) The runway is bordered by tall trees.
- (D) The plane is landing.

3.

- (A) The grass is being cut.
- (B) There are some flowers in the park.
- (C) There is some flour in the pot.
- (D) The children are picking flowers.

4.

- (A) They are plowing the fields.
- (B) They are digging a hole.
- (C) They are carrying baskets.
- (D) They are not bareheaded.

5. (Woman) Do you know where you parked your car?
(Man) (A) Near the bank.
(B) I can't find them anywhere.
(C) I'll take the bus.
6. (Woman 1) When was Joanna born?
(Woman 2) (A) In 1984.
(B) For 10 years.
(C) In Boston.
7. (Woman) Where did you leave your passport?
(Man) (A) I live in Portland.
(B) Two weeks ago.
(C) In a drawer.
8. (Man 1) Has she visited the new art gallery?
(Man 2) (A) Yes, he has.
(B) She's been there once.
(C) There's no admission fee.
9. (Woman 1) Who is the new instructor?
(Woman 2) (A) He's in the main office.
(B) His name is Paul Andrews.
(C) Yes, we hired a new instructor.
10. (Woman) Why did the conference begin so late?
(Man) (A) At nine twenty.
(B) On flowers and birds.
(C) There was a power failure.
11. (Man) When will dinner be ready?
(Woman) (A) In about half an hour.
(B) At an Italian restaurant.
(C) I haven't read the menu.
12. (Woman) Did Mr Sanchez attend our last meeting?
(Man) (A) Last Wednesday.
(B) No, he couldn't come.
(C) In Singapore.

13. (Woman) Did you walk to the station this morning?
 (Man) (A) I work at the station.
 (B) I woke up at six this morning.
 (C) No, I took the bus.
14. (Woman 1) Why did he wash your car?
 (Woman 2) (A) He washed it last Saturday.
 (B) I left my watch in your car.
 (C) Because it was dirty.
15. (Man1) Good evening. Do you have a reservation?
 (Man 2) No, we don't. But we'd like a table for two, please.
 (Man1) Certainly. Please come this way. Your waiter will be with you in a moment.
16. (Woman) How long do you want to keep the car?
 (Man) Three days. I need it on Friday morning to go to Florida. Do you think I can drop it off there at the end of the weekend and fly back to Philadelphia?
 (Woman) Actually, You can leave it at any of our offices in Florida. But there's an extra ten-dollar charge for not returning it where you picked it up.
17. (Man 1) Hi Stuart. Good to see you again, Stuart. How was your trip?
 (Man 2) Not too bad. But I'm afraid I'm late. My plane took off late due to bad weather conditions in Toronto.
 (Man 1) That's OK. The meeting hasn't started yet. We still have to wait for the Chairman whose car got stuck in a traffic jam.
18. (Woman) Good morning Frank. This is Kim Adams. I've just received a copy of your report. Can we meet on Wednesday to review it?
 (Man) Well, I'm flying to Boston this afternoon. And I'm afraid I won't be back until Thursday. So, why don't we meet the next day?
 (Woman) Fine. I'll see you then.
19. (Man) I'm looking for a sweater for a nine-year old girl.
 (Woman) What size is she?
 (Man) Ten, if I remember well.
 (Woman) You will find a selection of sweaters on the sixth floor.
20. (Man) Why do I have to put out my cigarette?
 (Woman) This is a non-smoking flight, sir. Actually, all our flights are non-smoking.
 (Man) Oh! I'm sorry. I didn't know.

Mini-test 2 – Answer key

1. (B) The photograph shows a *truck* parked in front of a building. A *ladder* is supported by the truck door against which it has been put. (A) The ladder is out of the truck, not in it. (C) Nobody is *climbing*, i.e. going up, the ladder. (D) Only one of the truck doors is *shut*. The other one is open.
2. (B) The photograph shows some passengers *boarding a plane*, i.e. they are getting on it. (A) The photograph does not show what is *on board*, i.e. inside the plane. However, we can see some luggage in the background, which implies that not all the luggage has been loaded on board yet. (C) No *trees* are visible in the photograph. (D) Since the passengers are boarding it, the plane cannot be *landing*, i.e. arrive on the ground after moving down through the air.
3. (B) In this photograph, we can see a few trees in the background and also *some flowers* in the foreground. (A) Although the grass is very short, nobody is in the process of cutting it. Choice (C) tries to confuse by using the similar-sounding words *flowers* and *flour*. (D) No children are visible in the picture.
4. (D) Since the two characters are wearing something on their heads, they are *not bareheaded*. Although they are standing in a field, they are neither (A) *plowing the fields*, nor (B) *digging a hole*. (C) No basket is visible in the picture.
5. (A) The question asks for the place where a car was parked. Choice (A) indicates that the man parked it *near the bank*. Choice (B) uses the plural object pronoun *them* which is not appropriate to refer to the singular noun *car*. Choice (C) answers a question about the way of traveling, not the location of the car.
6. (A) The key word is *when*, so a date is the correct answer. (B) *For 10 years* is a period of time, not a date. (C) *Boston* is a place, not a date.
7. (C) The question asks for the place where the passport was left. Choice (C) indicates that the man left it *in a drawer*. Choice (B) answers a question about a period of time in the past. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding verbs *live* and *leave*.
8. (B) The man wants to know whether or not a woman has visited the new art gallery. The second man answers that she has already *visited* it once. (A) The subject pronoun *he* refers to a male character, not to the female character mentioned in the question. Choice (C) refers to an *admission fee*, which is out of context.

9. (B) The key question word here is *who*, so the answer should refer to a person. Only choice (B) provides an appropriate answer. Choice (A) answers a question about where the instructor is, not who he is. Choice (C) answers a closed question.
10. (C) The question asks for the reason why the conference did not begin on time. Choice (C) explains that there was a *power* problem. Choice (A) answers the question “when” or “what time”, not *why*. Choice (B) answers the question “what ... about”, not *why*.
11. (A) The question asks for a time. Only choice (A) provides an appropriate answer. Choice (B) gives a location, not a time. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *read* and *ready*.
12. (B) The question asks if Mr Sanchez was present at a meeting. Choice (B) indicates that he was not present. Choice (A) answers the question “when”. Choice (C) answers a question about a location.
13. (C) The question asks whether or not the man went to the station on foot. He explains that he went to the station by *bus*, not on foot. Choices (A) and (B) confuse the similar-sounding words *work*, *woke* and *walk*.
14. (C) The question asks for the reason why the car was washed. Choice (C) explains that the car was *dirty*, which means that it needed cleaning. Choices (A) and (B) confuse the similar-sounding words *watch* and *wash*.
15. (C) The speakers use the words *table* and *waiter*, which indicates that the scene takes place in a restaurant and not (A) at an airport, (B) on the plane or (D) in a furniture store.
16. (A) The man mentions that he needs a car for a *three-day* period and the woman tells him about the *extra charge* to pay when he returns it. These details indicate that the man wants to rent a car. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding phrases *rent a car* and *send a card*. In choice (C), *ten dollars* refers to the extra charge to be paid for not returning the car to Philadelphia. (D) The man wants to go to *Florida* by car and not by plane.
17. (B) Stuart explains that his plane took off late due to *bad weather conditions in Toronto*. (A) His flight was delayed but he did not miss it. (C) The chairman, not Stuart, got stuck in a traffic jam. (D) Stuart is late because of the bad weather conditions, not because of the chairman.
18. (D) The woman suggests meeting Frank the day after Thursday, which is Friday. (A) The man is flying to Boston this afternoon, which implies that he cannot meet the woman then. The man will be in Boston (B) *on Wednesday* and (C) *on Thursday*.

19. (C) The man mentions that the girl is *nine years old*. (A) *Six* refers to the floor where the man can find sweaters. (B) The word *eight* is not mentioned in the conversation. (D) *Ten* is the girl's size, not her age.
20. (A) The woman mentions the word *flight* which indicates that the speakers are on a plane. Choices (B) *on a bus*, (C) *on a train* and (D) *in a bar* are not referred to in this conversation.

Mini-test 3 – Answer key

1. (A) *With* is the only correct preposition to complete the phrase *Do you agree* which excludes (B) *at*, (C) *to* and (D) *for*.
2. (A) The conjunction *unless* meaning “except if” should be used in this sentence. (B) *However* and (C) *although* would not be appropriate here as they are generally used to contrast two ideas. (D) The conjunction *since* usually indicates the duration of situations or actions that began in the past and still continue.
3. (B) *Because of* should be used in this sentence to introduce the reason why the flight was canceled. (A) *Despite* and (D) *whereas* are generally used to contrast ideas. (C) *Instead of* is generally used to indicate an alternative.
4. (A) The adverb *ever* should be used in this question. (B) The adverb *never* cannot be used in questions. (C) *Either* is generally used to indicate an alternative. (D) The adverb *again* is generally used to refer to a repeated situation or action.
5. (D) *Invoice* is the correct word to complete this sentence because it is a countable noun and it is preceded by the article *an*. (A) *Advice* and (B) *information* are both uncountable nouns, which means that they cannot be counted or preceded by the indefinite article *an*. (C) The countable noun *form* cannot be preceded by the indefinite article *an* which is normally used before a vowel sound.
6. (C) The adjective *interested* completes the phrase *not very interested in politics*. It describes the way many people feel whereas (D) *interesting* is a present participle and describes the people that cause the feelings. Choices (A) *bored* and (B) *boring* cannot be followed by the preposition *in*.
7. (A) *Lose*, i.e. to no longer have something because you do not know where it is, is the correct choice here. (C) The third person singular *loses* cannot be preceded by the subject pronoun *you*. (B) The similar-sounding adjective *loose* and (D) the noun *loss* cannot occur in this position.
8. (C) The noun *personnel* completes the phrase word *personnel manager* to indicate the type of department. This indication is not provided by the nouns (A) *person*, i.e. an individual and (D) *personality*, i.e. the emotional and behavioral characteristics of an individual. (B) Although it sounds similar to *personnel*, the adjective *personal* refers to something private, not to the staff of a company.

9. (A) This question is in the present simple tense and the adverb of frequency *usually* precedes the verb. (B) The auxiliary *does* must be used in object questions in the present simple tense and the verb must always be in the infinitive without *to*. In choices (C) and (D) the auxiliary does not precede the subject *Luke*.
10. (C) The adjective *economical* indicates that the car is not wasteful, i.e. it does not cost much in terms of fuel or maintenance. As a rule, words or phrases that are linked by a conjunction such as *but* must have the same grammatical form, which excludes (A) the noun *economy* and (D) the adverb *economically*. (B) The adjective *economic* refers to finances, wealth and material needs. *Economical* means thrifty, not wasteful.
11. (D) This document is a job offer. It is intended for *job applicants*, i.e. people looking for a job. (A) Although candidates have to send their applications to the *department of human resources*, the advertisement is not intended for human resources managers but for assistant magazine editors. (B) The advertisement is not intended for software designers although excellent knowledge of *publishing-related software* is required. (C) Although *fluency in English and two other foreign languages* is required, there is no indication that the advertisement is intended for language teachers.
12. (C) *Fluency in English and at least two other foreign languages* implies that applicants must know several languages. (A) Physical appearance is not mentioned in the advertisement. (B) Although *less* and *at least* sound nearly the same, they are different in meaning: *at least 3 years* means 3 years or more, whereas *less than three years* means 1 or 2 years. (D) No mention is made of a driver's license in the document.
13. (B) The document indicates that the company *has attained leadership* which shows that it has a leading position in its field. (A) Being *deadline-oriented* is a quality referring to the candidates, not the company. (C) Although the word *history* is repeated from the advertisement, there is no indication that the company publishes a history magazine. (D) The company is looking for a candidate with knowledge of *publishing-related software*, but there is no indication it is involved in software development.
14. (A) The address where applications should be sent to is mentioned in the advertisement, which implies that candidates are expected to contact the company *by mail*. (B) No mention is made of an e-mail address, (C) a fax number or (D) a phone number.
15. (B) The purpose of this form is to *collect information* in order to help the department organizing exam sessions *improve* them in the future but not (A) cancel or (C) announce a session. (D) The form is a questionnaire. Its function is to ask questions, not to answer any.

16. (A) One of the questions refers to the exam *preparation course* followed, which indicates that the form must be intended for test takers and not (B) supervisors or (C) teachers. (D) Although the word *industry* is repeated in the question, the form makes no mention of industrialists, i.e. businessmen managing industrial companies or factories.
17. (B) In his answers, Mr Shepard refers to his company, which implies that he is not a student. (A) No mention is made of the number of times he may have taken the exam. (C) There is no indication of this point in the form. (D) Mr Shepard indicated in question 5 that his company paid his registration fees.
18. (B) The document describes all the things to be done, or tasks to be completed, on October 14. (A) No mention is made of a train reservation. (C) No phone number is indicated in the document. (D) No indication about book titles is given. In the document, *book* is used as a verb, meaning to reserve, but not as the noun.
19. (C) The list indicates that a room at the Imperial Hotel will be reserved, or *booked*, today. (A) The meeting will be taking place *next week*, but not today. (B) The list indicates that today's presentation has to be canceled. (D) There is a *business lunch* scheduled with Mr Tanaka, not a business dinner.
20. (B) *Mr Müller* is expected to ring up, i.e. phone, today at 10:30. (A) Mr Leclerc is not going to phone but will be phoned. There is no indication that (C) Susana or (D) Mr Tanaka will call today.

PracticeTest 1 – Tapescript

1.

- (A) A child has given some money to the musician.
- (B) A crowd has gathered around the musician.
- (C) The orchestra is playing some music.
- (D) The musician is holding an instrument.

2.

- (A) They are waiting for the bus.
- (B) They are walking through a wood.
- (C) They have lost their way.
- (D) They are crossing the street.

3.

- (A) The animals are in a cage.
- (B) The cage is open.
- (C) The birds are in their nest.
- (D) The animals are drinking.

4.

- (A) The man is playing the piano.
- (B) He is typing letters.
- (C) He is facing a screen.
- (D) The computers are out of order.

5.

- (A) The people are getting off the bus.
- (B) The people are boarding the bus.
- (C) The bus driver is speaking to a passenger.
- (D) The doors are not open.

6.

- (A) They are hunting.
- (B) They are sailing.
- (C) They are frying fish.
- (D) They are fishing.

7.

- (A) The birds are making a nest.
- (B) The birds are all on the steps.
- (C) A woman is feeding the birds.
- (D) The birds are in a cage.

8.

- (A) There is a spoon in the cup.
- (B) The saucer is under the cup.
- (C) The saucer is above the cup.
- (D) The cup is empty.

9.

- (A) The girls are sitting next to one another.
- (B) They are facing a building.
- (C) They are studying.
- (D) They are looking at a map.

10.

- (A) The cars are waiting at the traffic lights.
- (B) The cars are parked.
- (C) The cards are packed.
- (D) The traffic is congested.

11.

- (A) The bottles are in boxes.
- (B) The bottles are lined up.
- (C) Only one bottle is labeled.
- (D) The bottles are broken.

12.

- (A) The table is empty.
- (B) There are several bottles on the table.
- (C) There aren't any glasses on the table.
- (D) The table has been set.

13.

- (A) The woman is riding a bicycle.
- (B) The woman is reading a book about bicycles.
- (C) The woman is getting rid of her bicycle.
- (D) The bicycle is in front of a bus.

14.

- (A) The woman looked at the items.
- (B) The woman is looking at the items.
- (C) She is entering the store.
- (D) She is leaving the store.

15.

- (A) The man is filming a scene.
- (B) The man is watching a movie.
- (C) They're filling out forms.
- (D) They're exchanging films.

16. (Woman) Can you confirm your booking by fax?
(Man) (A) I need the books.
(B) I can't read it
(C) Sure. What's your fax number?
17. (Man) Would you like a starter?
(Woman) (A) I'll have Chef salad, please.
(B) Yes, I love it.
(C) I would like to start now.
18. (Woman) Do you like spicy food?
(Man) (A) Yes, I would.
(B) Not very much.
(C) It looks like fish.
19. (Man) Would you like a wake-up call tomorrow morning?
(Woman) (A) Yes, I do.
(B) Yes, at 7:00 please.
(C) I woke up at 7:00.
20. (Man) Good morning, Christina. How are you?
(Woman) (A) Yes, I am.
(B) Steve's sister.
(C) Fine, thanks.
21. (Man) Did you go to the conference last week?
(Woman) (A) In Barcelona.
(B) It lasted two days.
(C) I couldn't make it.
22. (Woman 1) Will you excuse me a moment?
(Woman 2) (A) After the meeting.
(B) Yes, sure.
(C) Pleased to meet you.
23. (Woman) How are you finding your room?
(Man) (A) It's too small.
(B) I found it in the bathroom.
(C) Very pleased.

24. (Man) Who is the new sales manager?
(Woman) (A) In Canada.
(B) Since last year.
(C) Walter's wife.
25. (Man 1) What time did the plane land?
(Man 2) (A) At seven.
(B) Seven times.
(C) The seventh time.
26. (Woman) How many of you are coming?
(Man) (A) Twice.
(B) Both of us.
(C) By train.
27. (Man) Who are you buying this tie for?
(Woman) (A) At a gift shop.
(B) I'm tied up all day.
(C) My brother-in-law.
28. (Man) How would you like to pay for this?
(Woman) (A) 20 dollars.
(B) Yes, I would.
(C) By check.
29. (Woman) Is there a fax machine on the second floor?
(Man) (A) No. She's on the third floor.
(B) Five minutes ago.
(C) I don't think so.
30. (Man) What would you like to drink with your meal?
(Woman) (A) I don't like meat.
(B) We can meet there if you like.
(C) I'll have some soda.
31. (Man) Who sent her an e-mail?
(Woman) (A) The accountant did.
(B) She sent it to the post office.
(C) There's one in the center.

32. (Man) Can we meet at 9:00 tomorrow morning?
 (Woman) (A) We met at 9:20.
 (B) 9 o'clock is fine.
 (C) I can't eat that.
33. (Woman) Do you have any plans for this weekend?
 (Man) (A) I played golf last weekend.
 (B) The plane leaves at 4:50.
 (C) I'd like to go fishing.
34. (Woman) Which platform does your train leave from?
 (Man) (A) It leaves at 5:00.
 (B) I live near the train station.
 (C) The one on the left.
35. (Woman) When did you come back from Lisbon?
 (Man) (A) Next week.
 (B) Last Saturday.
 (C) To Tokyo.
36. (Man 1) Good morning, sir. Have you got anything to declare?
 (Man 2) No. I'm only here on business for a few days.
 (Man 1) Then I guess you won't mind opening your case.
37. (Woman) Jeff, can you take me to the shopping mall?
 (Man) I'm sorry but I can't. My car broke down yesterday.
 (Woman) That's OK. I'll take the bus.
38. (Man) When will dinner be served?
 (Woman) A few minutes after take off. But I can get you something to drink now if you like.
 (Man) That's very kind of you. I'd like a glass of water, please.
39. (Woman) The accountant is waiting for you in your office.
 (Man) Thanks Maria. Are there any new messages for me?
 (Woman) Yes. Ms Simons called three times this morning. She said that the next committee meeting is set for Thursday at 5:00pm.
40. (Woman) What's the quickest way downtown?
 (Man) Well, you can take the A38 bus. But if you really want to save time, take a taxi.
 (Woman) OK. I'll do that. Thanks.

41. (Woman) Could I have it back when you've finished reading it?
 (Man) Yes, sure. Sorry I forgot I still had it.
 (Woman) It's all right. There's no rush. It's just that I met Jerry on the train yesterday and I promised to lend it to him.
42. (Woman) This is Barnett Financial Services. Our office is closed at the moment. We are open weekdays between 9:00 am and 5:30pm. Please leave your name and number after the tone and we'll call you back as soon as the office is open. Thank you.
43. (Woman) Where are you from Mr Nishimura?
 (Man) I was born in Osaka but I've been living in Tokyo for twenty years.
 (Woman) How long are you going to stay in New York?
 (Man) Not long. I must leave on Sunday.
44. (Woman 1) Do you want me to call a taxi to take you to your hotel after the presentation?
 (Woman 2) Is the hotel far?
 (Woman 1) Not really. About ten minutes' walk from here.
 (Woman 2) So, it's very close. I can easily walk.
45. (Man) Good morning. Can I speak to Mr Edwards, please?
 (Woman) I'm sorry but Mr Edwards no longer works in this department. He was transferred to Research and Development two months ago.
 (Man) I see. Can you give me his new number?
46. (Man) Have you bought a present for Cathy's wedding yet?
 (Woman) Not yet. But there's still plenty of time.
 (Man) Not so much, actually. The ceremony is scheduled for next Saturday.
47. (Woman) Good morning. I'd like to book a round trip to go to Amsterdam on June 10.
 (Man) Yes, Madam. There are two flights from Kennedy airport on that day. At 9:00 am and 11:00pm.
 (Woman) OK. I'll take the first one.
48. (Man) Excuse me, Melissa. Do you know where room 225 is?
 (Woman) Room 225? I know where it is. Please, come this way.
 (Man) That's very kind of you.
49. (Woman) Where do I get off for the National Museum?
 (Man) It's the last stop.
 (Woman) How long does it take to get there?
 (Man) Not too long. About ten minutes.

- 50.** (Woman) Do you know how to get to the train station?
(Man) If you take a taxi, you'll be there in about twenty minutes.
(Woman) How much will it cost from here?
(Man) No more than nine or ten dollars, I guess.

Practice Test 1 – Answer key

1. (D) The photograph shows a man with a saxophone in his hands playing music. (A) There is no *child* in the photograph. (B) A *crowd* is a large group of people *gathered* together. In the photo, there is nobody standing around the musician. (C) The man is playing on his own. He is not part of an *orchestra*, which is a group of musicians.
2. (D) In the photograph, people are *crossing a street*, i.e. they are walking from one side of the street to the other side, and therefore (A) they are not *waiting for a bus*. (B) The setting of this photograph is a street in a town, not a *wood*. (C) There is no evidence that the people are *lost*.
3. (A) The picture shows a group of birds, standing *in a cage*. (B) The cage door is not visible. (C) The birds are not in a *nest*, i.e. a place built by birds or insects to live in, give birth or leave their eggs to develop. (D) Although two pots containing a liquid substance can be seen in the picture, there is no evidence that the birds are *drinking* it.
4. (C) The man is sitting in front of, or *facing* a computer *screen*, which excludes choice (A) *playing the piano*. (B) Although the man is sitting in front of a computer, there is no indication that he is *typing letters*. (D) Only one computer is visible in the photograph.
5. (B) The photograph shows a few people entering, or *boarding* a bus. (A) The people are getting on, not *off* the bus. (C) The person driving the bus is not visible in this photograph. (D) The doors are *open* to allow the passengers to get on the bus.
6. (D) The photograph shows a few people standing in front of a lake, holding fishing rods. They are very likely to be *fishing* and therefore not (A) *hunting* or (B) *sailing*. (C) Although the people are fishing, i.e. trying to catch fish, there is no evidence that *they are frying fish*, i.e. cooking fish in hot oil, at the same time.
7. (B) All the birds in this photograph are standing on the *steps* of a staircase. (A) They do not appear to be *making a nest*, i.e. a shelter generally made out of twigs or grass. (C) There is no *woman* in the picture. (D) The birds are free, not locked *in a cage*.
8. (B) The photograph shows a cup and a saucer *under* it. (A) There is no *spoon* in the picture. (C) The saucer is not *above the cup*, but under it. (D) There is no evidence that the cup is *empty* or full.

9. (A) The three girls are sitting *next to*, or near, *one another*. (B) There is no evidence that they are *facing a building*. The only building visible in the photograph is behind them. (C) There is no evidence that *they are studying* or (D) *looking at a map*.
10. (B) The cars appear to be *parked* in an underground parking area. (A) The cars are not running, therefore they cannot be *waiting at the traffic lights*. (C) No *cards* are visible in the picture. (D) No indication is given about the state of the *traffic* in this photograph.
11. (B) The picture shows several bottles placed in a row, i.e. *lined up*. (A) There are no *boxes* in the photograph. (C) Several bottles, not only *one*, have labels on them. (D) The bottles appear to be in good condition, not *broken*, i.e. in pieces.
12. (D) *The table has been set*. The photograph shows several objects like plates and glasses arranged on it for a meal. (A) There are several things on the table, indicating that it is not empty. (B) There is only one *bottle* visible in the photograph. (C) A few *glasses* can be seen in the picture.
13. (A) *The woman is riding a bicycle*, i.e. she is sitting on it and moving in a given direction. (B) She does not seem to be *reading* at the same time. (C) There is no evidence that she wants to *get rid of* the bicycle. (D) There is no bus visible behind the bicycle.
14. (B) The woman is *looking at the items*, i.e. examining the merchandise which is on a display. (A) *looked at* is the past tense which is not appropriate here. (C) She is outside the store, not *entering* or (D) getting out of it.
15. (A) The man is holding a camera and using it to *film* other people. (B) He is not in front of a screen, therefore he cannot be *watching* a movie. (C) There are no *forms* or (D) *films* visible in this photograph.
16. (C) The question asks for a confirmation *by fax*. Although it does not provide a direct answer to the question asked, choice (C) is the only one related to the context. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *booking* (or reservation) and *books* for reading. Choice (B) repeats the word *can* out of context.
17. (A) The question asks about what the woman wants to eat. Choice (A) indicates that she wants *Chef salad*. (B) The question does not ask whether the woman likes something. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *starter* (noun) and *start* (verb).
18. (B) The speaker asks if the man likes *spicy food*. Choice (B) indicates that he does not really like it. (A) The auxiliary verb *would* is not appropriate to answer a closed question with *do*. (C) Answers a question about the appearance of the food.

19. (B) The man asks if the woman wants to be woken up. The correct response implies that she does as it indicates the time when she wants to be woken up. (A) The auxiliary verb *do* is not appropriate to answer a closed question with *would*. Choice (C) answers in the past tense but the question refers to *tomorrow morning*.
20. (C) Only choice (C) provides an appropriate answer to the question *how are you?* (A) *Yes* is not appropriate to answer a question with *how*. Choice (B) answers a question about someone's identity (the question should start with "who" not "how" in that case).
21. (C) The man wants to know if the woman went to the conference. *I couldn't make it* means that the woman could not attend the conference. Choice (A) answers a "where" question. Choice (B) answers a question about "how long".
22. (B) Only choice (B) provides an appropriate answer to this request. Choice (A) answers a question about "when". Choice (C) *pleased to meet you* can only be used when two people meet for the first time.
23. (A) The question word *how* is used to ask the man what he thinks about his room. He explains that the room is *too small*. Choice (B) refers to the location of an object, not to the man's opinion about the room. (C) *Very pleased* is not appropriate in this context because it expresses a feeling, not an opinion.
24. (C) The key question word here is *who*, so the answer should refer to a person. Only choice (C) provides an appropriate answer. Choice (A) answers a "where" question. Choice (B) answers a question about a length of time until now, not a person.
25. (A) The question asks for a time. Choice (A) indicates that the plane landed at *seven o'clock*. Choices (B) *seven times* and (C) *the seventh time* repeat the word *time* from the question but with the meaning of occurrence.
26. (B) The question asks for a number of people. *Both of us* means two people including the speaker. (A) *Twice* refers to a number of times, not a number of people. Choice (C) answers the question "how" not "how many".
27. (C) The key question word here is *who*, so the answer should refer to a person. Only choice (C) provides an appropriate answer. Choice (A) indicates the place where the *tie* is being bought. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *tie* and *tied*.
28. (C) The question is about a method of payment. Only choice (C) *by check* provides an appropriate answer. Choice (A) *20 dollars* indicates the amount to be paid. (B) *Yes* is not an appropriate answer to a question with *how*.

29. (C) The speaker explains that he does not think there is a fax machine on the second floor. (A) The subject pronoun *she* can only refer to a person, not to a machine. Choice (B) answers the questions “how long ago” or “when”.
30. (C) The question word here is *what*, so the correct answer is a thing. Choices (A) and (B) confuse the similar-sounding words *meat* (food) and *meet* (verb) but do not provide an appropriate answer as they do not refer to a drink.
31. (A) The key question word here is *who*, so the answer should refer to a person. Only choice (A) provides an appropriate answer. Choice (B) answers a “where” question. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding phrases *sent her* and *center*.
32. (B) The speaker wants to know if the woman is available the next day at 9:00. She indicates that *9:00 is fine*, i.e. 9 o’clock is convenient for her. Choice (A) is in the past tense which is not the appropriate tense to answer a question about future plans. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding phrases *can’t eat* and *can... meet*.
33. (C) The question asks about weekend plans. In his answer, the man explains that he has planned *to go fishing this weekend*. Choice (A) refers to the past, not the future. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *plans* and *planes*.
34. (C) This is a request for information about a platform. Choice (C) indicates that the train is scheduled to leave from the *platform on the left*. Choice (A) answers a “when” question. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *live* and *leave*.
35. (B) The question is in the past simple tense and the key word is *when*, so a date is the correct answer. Choice (A) refers to a period of time in the future, not in the past. Choice (C) answers a question about a destination.
36. (B) *Won’t mind + ing* is an expression used to make a request of someone. The officer wants to inspect what is in the man’s case. So, we can assume that the man will probably open it. (A) The man answered that he had nothing to declare. The speakers do not mention (C) showing a passport or (D) going on vacation.
37. (A) Jeff’s problem is that his car *broke down*, which means that it does not work any longer and has to be repaired. (B) Jeff does not need to go to the shopping mall; the woman does. (C) The conversation does not mention a broken leg. (D) Jeff says that he cannot take the woman to the shopping mall, not that he cannot drive.
38. (A) The woman mentions the word *take off*, which refers to the moment when a plane rises into the air. This implies that the conversation takes place on a plane and not (B) at a restaurant or (C) at a bar although the speakers refer to dinner time and drinks. (D) There is no mention of a department store.

39. (D) Maria explained that the next committee meeting is scheduled for 5:00, or *set for 5:00*, not (C) 3:00. (A) *This morning* is the moment when Ms Simmons called. (B) The meeting is scheduled for *Thursday*, not Tuesday which is similar sounding.
40. (C) According to the man, the quickest way to go downtown is to *take a taxi*. The woman indicates that she will follow his advice which excludes choices (A) *by subway* and (B) *by bus*. Choice (D) *on foot* is not mentioned in the conversation.
41. (B) The word *reading* in the phrase *when you've finished reading it* implies that they are talking about a written document such as a report, a newspaper or *a book*. (A) The adverb *yesterday* refers to the day when the woman met Jerry, not to a meeting. (C) The woman uses the phrase *there's no rush* to indicate that she does not need the man to return the book immediately. The rush hour is the period of the day in the morning or in the evening when cities are crowded due to the large number of people traveling to or from work. (D) Although the noun *train* is used in the conversation, no mention is made of a train schedule.
42. (C) The office is open from 9:00am i.e. 9:00 in the morning to 5:30pm, that is 5:30 in the afternoon. (A) It is open on *weekdays*, which does not include Saturdays and Sundays. (B) It is open until 5:30pm, not until 6:00pm. (D) The speaker explains that the office *is closed at the moment*, which means it is not open now.
43. (B) Mr Nishima lives in *Tokyo*. He has been living there for twenty years. (A) *Osaka* is the city where he was born, not the city where he lives. (C) *New York* is the city where he is staying at the moment but not permanently. (D) *London* is not mentioned in the conversation.
44. (C) The hotel is only a ten-minute *walk*; the second woman chooses to go back to her hotel on foot as she can *easily walk* there. (B) The first woman suggests calling a taxi for her but she does not accept the offer. Choices (A) *by bus*, or (D) *by train* are not mentioned in the conversation.
45. (C) The woman explains that the man moved, or *was transferred* to a new department, two months ago. (B) Moving to another department does not mean that he no longer works for the company. Choices (A) *on a business trip*, and (D) *in a meeting* are not mentioned in the conversation.
46. (A) The man refers to *Cathy's wedding*, which implies that she is going to *get married*. (B) The woman is supposed to buy a present for Cathy's wedding, not for her birthday or (C) for Christmas. (D) There is no indication of time wasting in the conversation.

47. (B) The man mentions a flight at 9:00 and another one at 11:00. The woman chooses *the first one*, that is the 9 o'clock flight. (A) The man says that there are *two* flights, not that there is a flight at two o'clock. (C) The woman wants to leave on *June 10th* but not at 10 o'clock. (D) She does not choose the 11:00 o'clock flight because it is the second one.
48. (A) Melissa wants to show the man the *way to room 225*, which implies that she wants him to *follow her*. (C) The man asks Melissa for help, which implies that he is not able to show the way. There is no indication of choices (B) *apologize* and (D) *go to a meeting* in the conversation.
49. (B) The phrases *last stop* and *get off* suggest that the speakers are talking about public transport, which implies that the man is a *bus driver* and not (D) a taxi driver. Neither choice (A) *a waiter* nor choice (C) *a telephone operator* respond to the main idea about getting to the Museum.
50. (D) The man explains that taking a taxi to the train station costs *no more than nine or ten dollars*, which means that the fare can be lower than nine dollars but does not exceed ten dollars. Choices (A) *Twenty dollars*, (B) *More than ten dollars*, and (C) *Eight dollars* are thus excluded.
51. (A) *Can* is a modal used to ask for permission to do something. The auxiliary verbs (B) *have* and (D) *had* should be followed by the past participle of the verb. (C) The use of *does*, an auxiliary verb in the third person singular, is inappropriate here as the subject of the question is in the first person singular.
52. (C) Only the present simple tense should be used in the *as soon as* part of the sentence, and not (A) the future form with *will*. The use of (B) the present continuous *am having* and (D) the past simple *had* is therefore inappropriate.
53. (A) The auxiliary *did* should be followed by a verb in the infinitive form without "to". Choice (B) *knew* is in the past simple positive. Choice (C) *knowing* is the gerund form of the verb. Choice (D) *to know* is an infinitive with "to".
54. (A) In this sentence, the present perfect *have had* is the only answer indicating how long the car has belonged to us. Choice (B) *had* is in the past simple. Choice (C) *have* is in the present simple. Choice (D) *are having* is in the present continuous.
55. (A) This sentence should include a verb followed by "to" + infinitive. Only choice (A) *had* provides an appropriate answer. Choices (B) *can*, (C) *must not* and (D) *might* can only be followed by an infinitive without "to".
56. (D) After the phrase *Would you mind*, the gerund form of the verb should be used. Choice (A) *answered* is in the past simple or past participle. Choices (B) *to answer* and (C) *answer* are both infinitives.

57. (A) Since *80% of our electronic components* is the subject of this sentence, only the passive voice can be used to describe the production methods of the company. Choices (B) *produce*, (C) *are producing* and (D) *produced* are in the active voice.
58. (A) In this sentence, the plural subject *the manager and his staff* requires a plural verb form. (B) *Meets* is a third person singular verb. Choices (C) *is meeting* and (D) *are meeting* are both in the present continuous which is not appropriate here as the expression *once a week* implies a repeated action and therefore the use of a verb in the present simple.
59. (B) In this sentence, the adjective *responsible* should be used with the preposition *for*, which excludes choices (A) *of*, (C) *from* or (D) *about*.
60. (D) *At* is the only correct preposition that can be used after the verb *arrive* when it is followed by a place. The prepositions (A) *of*, (B) *to* and (C) *on* cannot be used in this context.
61. (A) *From* is the correct preposition used with the adjective *different* which excludes choices (B) *at*, (C) *as*, and (D) *of*.
62. (D) The adverb *yet* should be used in this question to ask whether or not the e-mail has already been read. (A) *Last week* is a specific time reference and should be used with a verb in the past simple tense. (B) *Still* can be used with the present perfect but it should not occur in this position. (C) *Soon* cannot be used with the present perfect.
63. (C) The adverb *hard* indicates the way to work in order to pass the examination. (A) The form *as hard* is normally followed by “as” to form a comparative. (B) The noun *hardship* and (D) the adverb *hardly*, meaning “scarcely”, do not give meaning to this sentence.
64. (A) The adverb *never* should be used in this sentence to express the fact that he does not drink at all. (B) *Ever* is generally used in questions and sentences containing a verb in the negative form. The conjunctions (C) *neither* and (D) *either* indicate alternatives and are not appropriate here.
65. (B) The pronoun *anything* should be used in this question to ask whether or not the passenger has items to declare in his/her luggage. (A) *Something* can only be used in positive sentences or in questions when we expect the answer yes. (C) *Thin* is an adjective. In this sentence, it cannot be used without a noun. (D) *Thing* is a countable noun. It must be preceded by an article.
66. (B) The adverb *late* completes the phrase *four hours*, which means four hours after the planned time. (A) The adjective or verb *last*, the superlative (C) *latest* and the adverb (D) *lately* would not give meaning to this sentence.

67. (D) The adverb *fast* describes a way of driving considered as dangerous, which excludes the adjectives (A) *quick* and (B) *slow*. (C) The comparative adjective *quicker* cannot be preceded by the adverb *too*.
68. (D) The noun *bunch*, normally used to refer to a group of things of the same type closely grouped together, completes the phrase *a lovely bunch of flowers*. The nouns (A) *piece*, (B) *tin* and (C) *slice* cannot be used in this context.
69. (A) The verb *read* completes this sentence in the present perfect tense. The verb “to ride” in the past participle form (B) *ridden* and the past simple form (C) *rode* cannot be used to refer to a letter. (D) *Rid* which means “to remove” or “throw away something unpleasant from a place” is not appropriate in this context either.
70. (D) The comparative form *less interesting* is the only possible choice to precede the conjunction *than*. (A) The adjective *interesting* is not a comparative and therefore it cannot be followed by *than*. (B) The comparative form *as interesting* should be followed by *as*, not *than*. (C) The superlative form *the most interesting* cannot be followed by the conjunction *than*.
71. (A) The structure adjective + *enough* is the only way to complete this sentence. (B) In this sentence, *enough* cannot precede the adjective *warm*. (C) Adverbs of frequency such as *always* are used to describe repeated actions not a single event as here. (D) The conjunction *neither* is usually paired with the conjunction *nor*, which is not the case here.
72. (C) The conjunction *and* connects the verbs *reading* and *listening* which are both gerunds. As a rule, words or phrases that are linked by a conjunction must have the same grammatical form, which excludes choices (A) *listen*, (B) *to listen* and (D) *listened*.
73. (A) An adjective such as *foreign* is required in this sentence to describe the type of country that Mark and Hilary visit every year. (B) *Foreigner* is a noun, not an adjective. (C) Although it means the same as *foreign*, the adverb *abroad* cannot be used to precede a noun. (D) The prepositional phrase *out of* cannot be used in this sentence to precede the noun *country*.
74. (C) The adjective *thirsty* is always preceded by the auxiliary verb “be”. Choices (A) *have*, (B) *do*, and (D) *will* are therefore inappropriate.
75. (A) The verb *make* is usually followed by an object + infinitive (without “to”). Choice (B) *works* is the present simple. Choice (C) *working* is the gerund. Choice (D) *worked* is either the past simple form or the past participle.
76. (A) In this sentence, the verb *keep* should be followed by a gerund to indicate that the action continues. Choice (C) *to make* is the infinitive form, which is incorrect here. The noun *mistake* cannot be used with the verb *do* which appears in choices (B) and (D).

77. (B) *Must not* indicates that it is forbidden to smoke. Choices (A) *have to* and (C) *need to* introduce an opposite idea. (D) The auxiliary verb *are* is never followed by the infinitive.
78. (B) The verb *finished* should be followed by a gerund such as *speaking*. The other choices are therefore not appropriate as (A) *to speak* and (D) *speak* are infinitive forms and (C) *speaks* is the present simple tense.
79. (A) The phrase *it is not worth* is generally followed by a gerund so only (A) *trying* can be used here. Choices (B) *to try* and (C) *try* are not appropriate because they are infinitive forms and choice (D) *trial* is a noun, not a verb.
80. (B) The past simple is required here in the “if” clause due to the use of *would* in the second clause. Choice (A) *live* is the present simple tense. Choice (C) *living* is the gerund. Choice (D) *will live* is the future simple tense.
81. (A) The apartment has been *refurbished*, i.e. renovated. (B) The advertisement specifies that the apartment is on the *sixth floor with elevator*. (C) There is already *a bed, a couch, a dishwasher and a washing machine*, which indicates that the apartment is not empty. (D) The apartment is *bright*, which indicates that there is a lot of light.
82. (C) *Home Search* is the agency to contact to have details about the apartment. Therefore, it is very likely to be *a real estate agency* and not (A) *a travel agency*, (B) *a car rental agency*, or (D) *an advertising agency*.
83. (B) The apartment will be *free*, i.e. *available on September 30*, which excludes choices (A) *this spring*, (C) *immediately* and (D) *on Monday*.
84. (C) The advertisement says that *pets*, i.e. animals that can be kept in a house such as cats or dogs, are not allowed. There is no indication that (A) *children*, (B) *maids* or (D) *businessmen* cannot stay at the hotel.
85. (B) The hotel regulations specify that *a 30-dollar fee* will be charged *for any cancellation or change occurring less than 24 hours before arrival date*, which includes bookings canceled at the very last minute. There is no indication of an additional charge for (A) *early checkout*, (C) *to get a refund* or (D) *to access the business center*.
86. (A) Gifts, i.e. presents, can be bought at the hotel’s gift shop. (B) Although the fitness room is mentioned, there is no indication that tennis courts can also be reserved. (C) A *30-dollar fee* is mentioned as a cancellation charge but no reference is made to *30-dollar books*. (D) Laptop computers and cell phones can be rented, i.e. used in exchange for a certain amount of money, not *cars*.
87. (B) The notice refers to guests, i.e. the people staying at a hotel. Therefore, it is most likely to be found in a hotel, which excludes choices (A) *in the street*, (C) *in a hospital* and (D) *on a bus*.

88. (D) Since the elevator *is being renovated until September 1 at 12:00*, it will be *back in service* at that time, which excludes choices (A) *the renovation period will continue* and (B) *the renovation period will begin*. (C) The elevator will be *renovated*, i.e. repaired and improved, but not *replaced* by another elevator.
89. (C) The renovation period is due to end on September 1, which indicates that the situation is a *temporary* one. (A) Since it is temporary, the situation cannot be considered as *hopeless*. (B) The situation is probably not *pleasant* for the hotel's guests and employees but it is not said in the document. (D) Things will get better, i.e. *improve*, in September.
90. (C) The message is dated March 10. Steve called Karen *this morning* i.e. the morning of the same day or *earlier today*. (B) *2:30pm* is the time and (A) *March 16* the day when the meeting will be held. (D) No mention is made of *yesterday morning* in the message.
91. (B) The message indicates that the meeting has been organized to *discuss the new advertising campaign*. (A) Steven apologizes for *the change of plan* but does not indicate that it will be discussed at the meeting. (C) The map showing how to get to the *new office* is a document added to the message, not an item discussed at the meeting. (D) No mention is made of a *contract to sign*.
92. (A) Steven indicates that he has added *a map showing how to get to his company's new office*. (B) Steven refers to the telephone conversation he had with Karen in the morning but he does not mention that he expects her to phone him back. (C) Steven sent this message to confirm the meeting, not to cancel it or (D) put it off.
93. (D) The document says that *Ethan ARMSTRONG has pleasure in inviting you*. Therefore, he is the one who sent this invitation. (A) Ethan Armstrong is one person, not a group of photographers. Choice (B) *a painter* is not mentioned in the document. (C) The article indicates that *The Meredith Sullivan Foundation* will receive part of the proceeds from the sale, not that it sent the invitation.
94. (C) The article indicates that the foundation will be given *part of the proceeds*, i.e. part of the money received from the sale. Choices (A) *Armstrong's new book* and (B) *some photographs* are not indicated in the invitation. (D) The foundation will receive *part of the proceeds*, i.e. some of them, not all of them.
95. (D) *Some photographs from his new book will be sold* implies that guests will be able to buy them but not that (A) the photographs will be given for free. (B) The Meredith Sullivan Foundation will receive a donation, not Ethan Armstrong. (C) There is no indication that photographs will be taken during the reception.

96. (B) Sales were the same in October (12,000 units sold) and November (12,000 units sold as well). (A) Sales were not higher in July than in September, but exactly the same. (C) Sales did not decrease in September but increased (back to 10,000 units). (D) Sales stayed at the same level in October and November (12,000 units) but increased in December to 14,000 units.
97. (A) Sales *dropped*, i.e. fell or went down, in *August* but went up (B) in September, (C) in October and (D) in December.
98. (A) These extracts are *headlines*, i.e. short sentences summarizing or giving the main points of a newspaper story printed in large letters at the top of the stories and on the front page. (B) *Articles* are not short sentences but complete stories. (C) The sentences are not in the interrogative form. (D) The extracts are not meant to advertise, i.e. promote products or events.
99. (B) The headline *Redman Co share prices sink* means that the share prices are decreasing, i.e. going down, which excludes choice (A) *staying at the same level*. Choices (C) *increasing* and (D) *rising* are not appropriate because they both mean going up.
100. (A) *Prime Minister resigns after bribe scandal* means that the politician has to leave his job because he is involved in a bribe scandal, i.e. he has received money or gifts for doing some illegal things. (B) One of the articles refers to a *hurricane*, i.e. a violent storm, not an earthquake, i.e. a sudden shaking of the Earth's surface. (C) One of the articles is about a ban, i.e. the act of forbidding something officially, and not about a brand, i.e. a trademark. (D) One of the articles is about a hurricane in Florida, not a trip there.

Practice test 2 – Tapescript

1.

- (A) The people are sitting in a large room.
- (B) Several customers are leaving.
- (C) The tables are occupied.
- (D) A waiter is serving drinks.

2.

- (A) The man is drawing.
- (B) He's hanging a picture on the wall.
- (C) He's folding a piece of paper.
- (D) He's wearing a cap.

3.

- (A) The men are feeding the animals.
- (B) The dogs are running.
- (C) The dogs are resting.
- (D) The men are covered in snow.

4.

- (A) It is raining in the park.
- (B) The man is running in a park.
- (C) The man has fallen on the ground.
- (D) He is running out of time.

5.

- (A) Some cows are standing in the field.
- (B) Horses are crossing the field.
- (C) The animals are drinking water.
- (D) The animals are behind the farm.

6.

- (A) They are making a fire.
- (B) The place is on fire.
- (C) A log is burning in the fireplace.
- (D) The fire has been put out.

7.

- (A) The snow has melted.
- (B) There is some snow on the ground.
- (C) The houses are covered with snow.
- (D) The traffic has been interrupted because of the snow.

8.

- (A) They are placing the bags into a truck.
- (B) The luggage is on the ground.
- (C) They are opening the suitcases.
- (D) They are inspecting the suitcases.

9.

- (A) The gate is wide open.
- (B) There is a car parked in front of the gate.
- (C) The gate is made of wood.
- (D) There is a sign on the gate.

10.

- (A) The motorcycle is running.
- (B) The motorcycle is parked.
- (C) The man is pushing the motorcycle.
- (D) The motorcycle is between a bus and a car.

11.

- (A) The passengers are getting on the bus.
- (B) The bus is empty.
- (C) The bus is on the highway.
- (D) Some people are leaning against the bus.

12.

- (A) The man is sailing.
- (B) The man is standing near the boat.
- (C) The man is sitting in the boat.
- (D) The man is pushing the boat into the water.

13.

- (A) The man is sweeping.
- (B) The man is weeping.
- (C) He is washing the dishes.
- (D) He is cooking.

14.

- (A) They have put up their umbrellas.
- (B) The umbrellas are in their cases.
- (C) Some children are playing in the street.
- (D) They are getting on the bus.

15.

- (A) The children are wearing caps.
- (B) The children are going in the same direction.
- (C) They are following a dog.
- (D) They are going up the stairs.

16. (Man 1) How long are you here for?
(Man 2) (A) Less than a week.
(B) It's too long.
(C) I'm here for the conference.
17. (Man) Do you agree with me?
(Woman) (A) Yes, I am.
(B) Not at all.
(C) Next week.
18. (Woman) You're from Miami, aren't you?
(Man) (A) That's right.
(B) No, I don't.
(C) I went there by plane.
19. (Woman 1) How long have you worked here?
(Woman 2) (A) Until Monday.
(B) For two months.
(C) Two months ago.
20. (Woman) Do you want to visit our showroom?
(Man) (A) There's not enough room.
(B) I'll show you my card.
(C) I've already seen it.
21. (Man) Are you free on Thursday?
(Woman) (A) I am busy all day.
(B) Yes, it's free on Thursdays.
(C) I'd like three.
22. (Woman) How many people do you employ?
(Man) (A) By bus or train.
(B) Five thousand.
(C) In our factory.
23. (Man 1) Where is your head office?
(Man 2) (A) In Europe.
(B) Because he is the manager.
(C) Two years ago.

24. (Man) Is this the first time you have been to Chicago?
(Woman) (A) It's time to go.
(B) I've never been here before.
(C) Yes, I am.
25. (Man) Are you enjoying your stay?
(Woman) (A) Only a few days.
(B) I'm staying at the hotel.
(C) Yes, very much.
26. (Man) Can I get you a coffee?
(Woman) (A) Yes, I can.
(B) Thanks. You too.
(C) No thanks. I've just had one.
27. (Man 1) Is there anything I can do to help?
(Man 2) (A) In the office.
(B) No thanks.
(C) I can't help it.
28. (Woman) How far is it to the station?
(Man) (A) By train.
(B) 2 hours ago.
(C) 2 miles away.
29. (Woman) What's the matter with you?
(Man) (A) No, it doesn't matter.
(B) Nothing. I'm just a bit tired.
(C) At the office.
30. (Woman 1) Are you married?
(Woman 2) (A) No, I don't.
(B) He got married last year.
(C) I'm single.
31. (Man) What are you doing this evening?
(Woman) (A) Nothing special.
(B) I'm afraid I can't.
(C) Every Saturday.

32. (Man 1) Are you going to the meeting this afternoon?
 (Man 2) (A) I often go there.
 (B) Yes, I do.
 (C) I'm afraid not.
33. (Man 1) Where are you staying in London?
 (Man 2) (A) I'm in London for 3 days.
 (B) To visit the City.
 (C) At the Continental Hotel.
34. (Man 1) Would you mind opening the window?
 (Man 2) (A) It's very close.
 (B) Not at all.
 (C) I haven't made up my mind yet.
35. (Woman 1) What exactly does Mr Ashley do?
 (Woman 2) (A) He's gardening.
 (B) He's an engineer.
 (C) Because he needs money.
36. (Woman) In Montana and Wyoming, it'll be mainly dry and sunny. You can expect some rain in the afternoon with temperatures a bit lower than yesterday around 40 or 42 degrees, so rather cold for this time of year.
37. (Man 1) So, what's the problem, Mr Murphy?
 (Man 2) I've had a bad stomach ache for the last couple of days. It could be something I ate at the restaurant over the weekend.
 (Man 1) Maybe. I'm going to examine you and give you a prescription.
38. (Man) Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. This is your captain Charles Myers speaking. We are now cruising at an altitude of 30,000 feet. Our arrival time in New York will be delayed by a couple of hours due to bad weather conditions over the Atlantic. I'll give you more details in a few minutes.
39. (Man) Good morning. Can I speak to Helen Bates, please?
 (Woman) I'm sorry but her line is engaged. Would you like to leave a message?
 (Man) No, that's all right. I'll try again later.

40. (Man) To cash your traveler's checks, you just need to fill out this form.
 (Woman) Do I have to sign my name on each of the checks?
 (Man) Yes, Madam. Can you also show me your driver's license or passport, please?
41. (Woman) Right after the break, Alex Campbell will join us with the latest business report and then in the last half hour we'll hear an exclusive interview with the world-renowned photographer Malcolm Hudson who has just returned from a 3-year travel experience in Alaska. So stay tuned.
42. (Man) I'd like to return this camera and get a refund. Here's the receipt
 (Woman) Why do you want to return it?
 (Man) It doesn't work.
43. (Woman 1) Can I help you?
 (Woman 2) Yes. I'd like to try this swimsuit on. Where's the fitting room?
 (Woman 1) It's over there. Near the rest room.
44. (Woman) Your attention, please. Passengers traveling to Chicago on flight 269 are requested to proceed to gate number 35. Flight 269 now boarding at gate number 35.
45. (Man) Where did you leave the travel brochure about Cyprus?
 (Woman) I left it on your desk yesterday.
 (Man) I can't find it anywhere.
46. (Woman) Good morning, Mr Miller. What can I do for you?
 (Man) I'm calling about the office supplies that we ordered last week. When can we expect to get them?
 (Woman) Well, I dispatched them yesterday. I guess they'll be delivered tomorrow at the latest.
47. (Woman) Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen. Thank you for coming. My name is Patricia Harris and I'm going to give a short presentation on the organization of this company, its sales figures for this year and its strategy for the future. My talk will be very short and if you have any questions to ask, I'll be glad to answer them at the end.
48. (Man) White Valley Restaurant. Can I help you?
 (Woman) I'd like to book a table for two for tonight at 8 o'clock.
 (Man) I'm afraid we're fully booked until Friday.

- 49.** (Woman) Excuse me. Do you know where I can find a post office near here?
(Man) There's one near Hudson Lane.
(Woman) Can you tell me how to get there?
(Man) Sure, Ma'am. It's in the shopping mall, between the travel agency and the department store. You can't miss it.
- 50.** (Man) Could you tell me when the business center is open?
(Woman) It's open between 7:30am and 9:30pm Monday through Friday.
(Man) Thanks. I'll try to go there this evening.

Practice Test 2 – Answer key

1. (C) The photograph shows people seated at the tables. (A) The people are *sitting* outdoors, not in a *room*. (B) All the *customers* are seated; they are not *leaving*. (D) No *waiter* is visible in the photograph.
2. (A) The photograph shows a *man drawing* a face on a piece of paper. His model must be sitting opposite him. (B) No *wall* is visible in the photograph. (C) The man is holding *a piece of paper*, not *folding* it. (D) The man is bareheaded, which means that he is not *wearing* anything on his head.
3. (C) The dogs are sitting or lying on the snow, which indicates that they are having a *rest*. (A) The men are speaking, not giving food to the animals. (B) The animals are not moving at all. (D) Although the men are standing in the snow, they are not *covered in* it.
4. (B) The photograph shows a man *running*, or jogging. (A) The ground is not wet, which implies that it is not *raining*. (C) There is no evidence that the man has *fallen on the ground* or that (D) he may be *running* because he is *short of time*.
5. (A) In the photograph, we can see a group of cows in a field. Some of them are *standing*, the others are lying on the ground. (B) The animals in the picture are cows, not *horses*. (C) The cows do not appear to be *drinking* anything. (D) The animals are in a field. No farm is visible in the photograph.
6. (C) A *log*, i.e. a large section of a tree trunk, *is burning in the fireplace*. (A) The fire is burning, which indicates that it has already been made and no people are visible in the picture. (B) The *place* refers to the whole room which is also not *on fire* or burning. (D) The flames can be seen in the fireplace, which indicates that the fire has not been *put out*, or extinguished.
7. (B) In the photograph, we can see some *snow on the ground* and on the trees, which indicates (A) that the snow has not yet *melted*. (C) No *houses* or (D) *traffic* are visible in the photograph.
8. (B) In this photograph, we can see some luggage, such as bags and suitcases, *on the ground*. (A) No *truck* is visible in this photograph. (C) There is no evidence that the people are *opening* or (D) *inspecting* the *suitcases*.
9. (D) In the photograph, we can see *a gate* with a sign hanging on it. (A) The gate is closed, not *wide open*. (B) No car is visible *in front of the gate*. (C) The gate seems to be made of iron, not *wood*.

10. (B) The photograph shows a motorcycle *parked* along the sidewalk. Thus, (A) it cannot be *running*. (C) The motorcycle is not being *pushed* by anybody. (D) There is no other vehicle in front of or behind the motorcycle.
11. (D) Some people can be seen *leaning against the bus* (A) not *getting on* it, i.e. entering it. (B) As the photograph was taken from a distance, it is not possible to determine whether the bus is full or *empty*. (C) The bus appears to be parked on a street; therefore it is not on a highway, i.e. a large road with several lanes.
12. (B) The man is *standing near the boat*, i.e. close to the boat. (A) Therefore, he cannot be *sailing* or (C) *sitting* in it. (D) The man is not touching the boat. Therefore, he cannot be *pushing* it.
13. (A) The photograph shows a man cleaning the floor with a broom, or *sweeping* it. (B) There is no evidence that he is *weeping*, i.e. shedding tears. (C) The man is cleaning the floor, not *washing dishes* or (D) *cooking*.
14. (A) The photograph shows people using *umbrellas* to protect themselves from the rain. (B) As the umbrellas are being used, they cannot be *in their cases*. (C) No *children* are visible in the photograph. (D) Although we can see a bus passing in front of the people holding the umbrellas, nothing indicates that they are getting on it.
15. (B) The children seem to be together. They are *going in the same direction* i.e. towards the left of the picture. (A) The three children are bareheaded; they are not *wearing caps*. (C) There is no *dog* visible in the picture and (D) there are no *stairs* either.
16. (A) In this question, the key word is *how long*, so a length of time is the correct answer. Choice (B) repeats the word *long* from the question but without the same meaning. (C) Answers a “why” question.
17. (B) The man wants to know if the woman is of the same opinion as him. She indicates that she totally disagrees with him. (A) *Am* cannot be used to answer a closed question with *do*. Choice (C) answers a “when” question.
18. (A) The woman wants to find out if the man is really from Miami. He confirms that he is. (B) *Don't* cannot be used to answer a closed question with *be*. Choice (C) answers a question about the way of traveling, not about the man's origin.
19. (B) The key question word here is *how long* + present perfect, so the answer should include a length of time until now. Choice (A) refers to a finished point in time which is not appropriate with the present perfect tense. Choice (C) refers to the past.

20. (C) The woman wants to know if the man is interested in visiting a showroom. The man explains that he has *already seen it* which implies that he is not interested in visiting it again. Choices (A) and (B) repeat the word *room* and *show* but with different meanings to the question.
21. (A) The man asks if the woman is available on Thursday. She explains that she is busy all day, which implies that she will not be free *on Thursday*. Choice (B) repeats the word *free* from the question but with another meaning. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *three* and *free*.
22. (B) The key question words here are *how many*, so a number is the correct answer. Choice (A) answers a question about “how”, not “how many”. Choice (C) answers a question about a place.
23. (A) The key word is *where*, so a place is the correct answer. Choice (B) answers a “why” question. Choice (C) answers a “when” question.
24. (B) The man wants to find out if the woman has come to Chicago before. She explains that she has not. Choice (A) repeats the word *time* from the question but without the same meaning. (C) The subject pronoun corresponding to *the first time* is “it” not “I”.
25. (C) The man wants to know if the woman is having a pleasant stay. She answers that she is. Choice (A) answers a question about how long she is going to stay. In choice (B), she says where she is staying, not if she is enjoying the stay.
26. (C) The man offers to get the woman some coffee. She refuses his offer since she has already had one. Choice (A) repeats the same subject from the question which is an inappropriate response to an offer starting with *Can I*. (B) is not an appropriate response to an offer.
27. (B) The first man offers to help the second one. The second man declines the offer. Choice (A) answers a question about a place. Choice (C) repeats the words *can* and *help* from the question but without the same meaning.
28. (C) The key words are *how far*, so a distance is the correct answer. Choice (A) answers the question “how”, not “how far”. Choice (B) refers to a length of time in the past.
29. (B) The woman wants to know what is wrong with the man. He explains that he is only a little tired. Choice (A) repeats the word *matter* from the question but without the same meaning. Choice (C) answers the question “where”, not *what’s the matter*.

30. (C) The first woman wants to know if the second woman is *married*. The second woman explains that she is *single*, i.e. not married. (A) The auxiliary verb *don't* cannot be used to answer a question with *are*. (B) The subject pronoun *he* does not refer to either of the two speakers.
31. (A) In this question, the key question word *what* refers to a plan for *this evening*. The woman has not planned anything. Choice (B) can only be used to decline an offer or invitation. Choice (C) answers the question "when" or "how often".
32. (C) The second man indicates that he will not attend the meeting. Choice (A) is a statement in the present simple about what the second man generally does, not about what he is going to do *this afternoon*. (B) The auxiliary verb *do* cannot be used to answer a question with *are*.
33. (C) The key word is *where*, so the name of a place is the correct answer. Choice (A) answers the question "how long". Choice (B) answers the question "why".
34. (B) *Would you mind* is an expression used to make a request. The second man indicates that he agrees to open the window, that he has no objection to opening it. Choice (A) *close* is an adjective, not a verb. Choice (C) repeats the word *mind* from the question but with another meaning.
35. (B) The question asks about Mr Ashley's occupation. He is an *engineer*. (A) *Gardening* is a verb, not a job title. Choice (C) answers a question about "why".
36. (B) The announcer says that temperatures will be a bit lower than yesterday, which implies that it *was less cold yesterday*. (A) She explains that it will be *dry*, i.e. not wet, and does not mention the word *windy*. (C) The forecast mentions *some rain in the afternoon*, not all day. (D) There is no indication at all that it may snow.
37. (A) The speakers mention the words *stomach ache*, *examine* and *prescription*. These words suggest that the conversation takes place in a *doctor's surgery*, and not *in a shop* (B). (C) The first man (doctor) is going to examine the second man (patient) and give him a prescription; therefore he cannot be at the pharmacy. (D) The second man mentions that the stomach ache might have been caused by something he ate at *the restaurant over the weekend*, which implies that he is no longer at the restaurant.
38. (C) Captain Myers mentions that the flight will be *delayed by a couple of hours*, which means that it will be *two hours late*. (A) In other words, it will not arrive *on time*. (B) He informs his passengers that he will give more details *in a few minutes*, not that the flight will arrive in a few minutes. Choice (D) is not mentioned in the conversation.

39. (B) The man cannot speak to Ms Bates because her line is *busy*, or engaged. (A) The woman invites him to leave a message, but he does not want to. The woman explains that the line is busy, which implies that (C) he has not dialed *the wrong number* and that (D) Ms Bates is in her office, not out of town.
40. (A) The man explains to the woman what she has to do in order to cash her *traveler's checks*. Cashing a check means exchanging it for money. This suggests that she wants to *get some cash*, but not (B) make a payment by check. The man mentions (C) the *driver's license* and (D) the *passport* as forms of identification to be produced in order to cash the check, but there is no indication that the woman has lost her license or that she needs to have a new passport issued.
41. (A) *Alex Campbell* is the journalist who will give the *latest business news right after the break*. (B) He is not a photographer but the guest who will be interviewed *after the break* is. Choices (C) and (D) repeat the words *travel* and *business* from the announcement but are not used to refer to Alex Campbell's profession.
42. (A) A *refund* is the repayment of an amount. This implies that the man wants to *get his money back*. He does not want to (B) *buy* or (C) *sell* a camera, but return a defective one. Choice (D) repeats the verb *return* from the conversation out of context.
43. (B) The speakers mention the words *try on* and *fitting room*, which both relate to department stores. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *swimsuit* and *swimming pool*. A swimsuit is an item of clothing, not a place. Choice (C) *a bank* is not mentioned in the dialogue. Choice (D) a *restaurant* is not mentioned either but a *rest room*, or toilet, is.
44. (D) The announcement mentions the words *passengers*, *flight*, *boarding* which all relate specifically to airports. This announcement is therefore not likely to be heard (A) in a restaurant, (B) in a hospital, (C) at a bus station.
45. (A) The man mentions that he cannot find the travel brochure anywhere although the woman left it on his desk the day before, which implies that he has *lost* it. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding verbs *leave* and *live*, but there is no indication that the man lives in Cyprus. Choice (C) repeats the verb *left* from the conversation out of context. (D) The object pronoun *it* used in the conversation refers to the travel brochure, not the desk.
46. (D) Mr Miller is calling to find out about the *office supplies* that he *ordered* but has not received yet. (A) The man mentions that the products had already been ordered the week before. (B) Since Mr Miller is the client, it is not his job to deliver products. (C) There is no indication that Mr Miller wants to cancel his order.

47. (D) The speaker is going to give a *short presentation*, i.e. a brief talk. (A) She explains that part of the presentation is on sales figures, not production figures. (B) She invites the audience to ask questions at the end of the talk but does not indicate that she is going to ask any. (C) The presentation is about the *organization* of the company, its *sales* and *strategy*, not about a new product.
48. (A) The woman wants to *reserve*, or book, a table. (B) In this conversation, *book* is a verb, meaning reserve, not a noun. (C) The woman cannot cancel her reservation since she does not have one. (D) The woman wants a table *for tonight*, not for Friday.
49. (D) The man explains that the post office is *in the mall*, or shopping mall. It is neither (A) in the travel agency, nor (B) in the department store but *between* them. (C) The post office is not on Hudson lane, but *near* Hudson Lane.
50. (D) The business center is open *between 7:30am and 9:30pm*, which implies that it is closed at 9:40. The woman indicates that the center is open *Monday through Friday*. It is therefore not closed (A) on Thursdays and (B) on Fridays. (C) 7:30 is the opening time, not the closing time.
51. (B) The verb *expect* is usually followed by an object + “to” + the infinitive. Choice (A) *arrive* is the bare infinitive form (without “to”). Choice (C) *arriving* is the gerund. Choice (D) *arrived* is the past simple or past participle form of the verb.
52. (C) This sentence is an object question and should therefore include an auxiliary verb followed by a subject and a verb. (A) The auxiliary verb *do* is missing. (B) *Have* is used as a stative verb here, i.e. a verb describing a state rather than an action, so it cannot be used in a continuous form. (D) The verb is missing.
53. (A) The past simple *went* is required here to refer to an event that happened at a specific time in the past. Choices (B) *have gone* and (C) *have been* are in the present perfect. Choice (D) *go* is in the present simple.
54. (B) This sentence should include a verb followed by “to” + infinitive. Only choice (B) *have* provides an appropriate answer. Choices (A) *must*, (C) *should* and (D) *will* can only be followed by an infinitive without “to”.
55. (B) The verb *agreed* should be followed by the preposition “to” + infinitive. Choice (A) *buy* is the bare infinitive. Choice (C) *buying* is a gerund. Choice (D) *buyer* is a noun, not a verb.
56. (A) In this sentence, the verb *think* is used as a stative verb, to express a personal opinion; (B) therefore it cannot be used in a continuous tense. Choices (C) *thinks* and (D) *thinking* are incorrect because they do not have subjects.

57. (C) The plural noun phrase *some people* should be followed by a third-person plural verb. Choice (A) *likes* is in the third person singular. Choice (B) *like to* should be followed by a verb in the infinitive, not the gerund. (D) *Some people* is the subject of the verb *like*. Only one subject is needed; therefore the pronoun *they* is not necessary in this sentence.
58. (A) *Of* is the only possible preposition to complete the expression *in charge* which excludes choices (B) *for*, (C) *with* and (D) *to*.
59. (B) *To* is the correct preposition to complete the phrase *right way* + verb in the infinitive. (A) The phrase *right way* can be followed by the preposition *of* when the next verb is a gerund. Choices (C) *for* and (D) *through* cannot be used to complete this sentence.
60. (B) *From* is the correct preposition to be used with the adjective *different* which excludes choice (A) *of*. (C) The phrase *same as* is always preceded by the definite article “the”. (D) The phrase *the same* is usually followed by “as”.
61. (A) The preposition *during* should be used in this sentence to refer to a period in the past. (B) *When* is generally used as a question word or to introduce a clause containing a verb. (C) *While* and (D) *as soon as* cannot be used here because they are always followed by a verb clause.
62. (C) The superlative *cheapest* should be used in this sentence. (A) *Cheaply* is an adverb and cannot be followed by a noun. The comparative adjectives (B) *cheaper* and (D) *less cheap* are not appropriate in this context.
63. (D) The adverb *yet* should be used here to indicate that the train is still at the station. (A) *Never* cannot be used with a verb in the negative form. (B) *Still* and (C) *always* should not occur in this position.
64. (B) *Make* is the only possible verb to complete this phrase about mistakes, which excludes the verbs (A) *do*, (C) *take* and (D) *speak*.
65. (A) *Advised* is the only choice here that can be followed by the personal pronoun *him*, which excludes choices (B) *suggested*, (C) *said* and (D) *explained*.
66. (D) *Talk* is the only possible choice that can be followed by the preposition *to* + object, which excludes choices (A) *phone*, (B) *tell* and (C) *call*.
67. (C) The conjunction *as* is the only possible choice after the comparative form *the same*, which excludes choices (A) *than*, (B) *that* and (D) *like*.

68. (A) The adverb *too* is used here to indicate that her best friends are invited as well. (B) Although it has the same meaning as *too*, *also* cannot be used at the end of a sentence. (C) In this position, the conjunction *either* is normally used in negative sentences. (D) The pronoun *both* should not occur in this position.
69. (D) The adverb of frequency *always* should precede the verb *work* to complete this question. Phrases expressing frequency such as (A) *every week* and (B) *once a week* are not frequency adverbs; therefore they cannot precede the verb *work*. (C) *As well* cannot be used in this position in a question.
70. (A) The conjunction *neither* is often paired with the conjunction *nor* but cannot be used with (B) *didn't receive*, i.e. a verb in the negative form. (C) *Neither* cannot be paired with the conjunction *and*. (D) *Neither* cannot be paired with the conjunction *either*.
71. (A) The past simple should be used here to refer to an event that happened during a specific period of time in the past i.e. *six months ago*. Choice (B) *am joining* is in the present continuous. Choices (C) *join* and (D) *joins* are in the present simple
72. (B) The verb *let* should be followed by an object + infinitive without "to". (A) *Let* cannot be followed by an infinitive with "to". (C) The gerund *watching* and (D) the present simple *that she watches* are incorrect after *let*.
73. (A) In this context the verb *made* is usually followed by an object + the bare infinitive (without "to"). Choice (B) *to laugh* is not the bare infinitive. Choice (C) *laughing* is the gerund. Choice (D) *laughter* is not a verb, but a noun.
74. (A) In this sentence the verb *asked* should be used with the preposition *for* because it is followed by a noun (*directions*). (B) It cannot be used with *to* because it would then be followed by a verb. The verb *ask* is never followed by (C) *of* or (D) *at*.
75. (A) The expression *thank you* should be followed by the preposition *for* which excludes choices (B) *of*, (C) *with* and (D) *about*.
76. (C) *On* is the preposition used to precede days of the week like here, *Monday*. (A) *June* is a month and would be preceded by the preposition "in" not *on*. (B) The adjective *next* and (D) the adverb *tomorrow* cannot be preceded by the preposition *on*.
77. (D) *With* is the only correct preposition to complete the phrase *he's not very pleased*, which excludes choices (A) *of*, (B) *to* and (C) *at*.

78. (A) The preposition *until*, meaning “before a specific moment”, should be used in this sentence. (B) *As soon as* and (C) *while* are generally followed by verbs. (D) *Yet* cannot be followed by a noun.
79. (B) The conjunction *and* should be used in this sentence to link the two names *Sam* and *Rachel*. The conjunctions (A) *or* and (C) *either* indicate an alternative which is not appropriate with *both*. (D) The conjunction *but* cannot be used to link two names preceded by *both*.
80. (A) *Made* is the only possible verb to complete the phrase *a lot of progress*, which excludes (B) *done*, (C) *taken* and (D) *been*.
81. (C) The purpose of the note is to explain to Justin how to go to Megan’s new house from the train station. (A) Megan indicates that she is glad that Justin *can make it* to her birthday party, which implies that he has already been invited. (B) According to what she wrote, Megan has moved into a new house; she is not trying to buy one. (D) This point is not mentioned in the message.
82. (A) Megan explains that her new house is located *next to*, i.e. near or close to, the *public library* building. (B) There is no indication that Megan’s new house is located *near a bookstore*. (C) Megan lives on the corner of *River Road* and *Oakridge Street* but that does not mean her house is *opposite a river*. (D) Although *Lincoln Street* is mentioned in the message, Megan’s house is not located there.
83. (A) Megan tells Justin to *walk out of the station* and *take the first street on the right*, i.e. turn right out of the station. (B) He is supposed to go *past Memorial Church*, i.e. go near it and keep moving without going through it. (C) Megan’s brother may pick Justin up at the station, not the contrary. (D) Justin is supposed to *cross the bridge*, i.e. go across it, not under it.
84. (D) The purpose of this article is *to inform passengers* that traveling long distances by air can be stressful and very disturbing for our biological clock. (A) Although *mineral water* is mentioned, it is not the purpose of this article. (B) There is no indication of *a discount on airlines tickets* in the article. (C) Although the word *flight* is mentioned, the purpose of the article is not *to cancel a flight*.
85. (C) *Get a good night's sleep just prior to departure* is one of the five tips given. It means that it is recommended to sleep well the night before the flight. (A) The article recommends drinking *mineral water instead of coffee or (B) tea*, i.e. to replace coffee or tea by mineral water. (D) There is no indication of the type of clothes to wear.

86. (C) *Get as much exercise as you can before and during the flight*, i.e. doing physical activities in order to be or stay fit, is one of the five tips given to help *get rid of stress*. (A) The article explains that it is better to plan trips in advance rather than at the last minute. (B) The article is about traveling by air or plane, and not by boat. (D) There is no indication that traveling frequently is dangerous.
87. (A) *Science Today* is a *quarterly program*, i.e. it is broadcast four times a year or every three months. (B) *Newsline Business Update* is a *daily program* i.e. it can be watched every day. (C) *Insights 2000* can be watched twice a week. (D) *Eye on Hi-Tech* is broadcast only once a week on *Fridays*.
88. (B) *Insights 2000* is about trends and issues related to *politics* which excludes choices (A) sports (C) business and (D) environment.
89. (C) *Eye on Hi-Tech* is scheduled once a week *on Fridays*, which excludes choices (A) every day, (B) every two weeks, and (D) twice a week.
90. (D) Norman Watts is a *novelist* or *writer*. He writes novels, i.e. stories about fictitious characters or events. Although the document refers to *the University Press Prize*, Norman Watts is neither (A) *a student*, nor (B) *a professor*. (C) There is no indication that Norman Watts is *a journalist*.
91. (A) Norman Watts will be at the Metropolitan Center to *discuss* his new book, which implies that the discussion will be a literary one. (B) Although it mentions that the venue is *the new Metropolitan Center*, the announcement is not about its *opening*. There is no indication that the announcement is about (C) *an award ceremony*, although Norman Watts is the winner of a prize, or (D) *a cocktail party*.
92. (B) The phone number given in the notice is to be used by people wishing to have more information about the event, but no mention is made of needing to reserve a ticket. (A) The event is scheduled between 5:30 and 7:30, i.e. for a period of two hours. (C) The novelist will discuss his latest novel, which means that he will talk about his new book "Murder at the opera". (D) The notice indicates that Norman Watts is a *celebrated novelist*, which means that he is famous and recognized for his literary talent.
93. (A) The Orion SL-300*i* is a *digital* or *electronic organizer*. (B) The phrase *Say goodbye to your paper organizer* implies that the Orion SL-300*i* is meant to replace old-fashioned *paper date books*. (C) Although the Orion SL-300*i* allows users to *store photographs*, there is no indication that it has a *camera* function and can also take photographs. (D) The Orion SL-300*i* is not a *desktop computer* but can *share information with your desktop computer*.

94. (C) A *memory card* allowing users to expand, or increase, the storage capacity of their Orion SL-300*i* electronic organizer is offered to buyers at the end of the advertisement. (A) No mention is made of a *discount* in the document. (B) Although the words *expensive* and *expansion* are close in spelling, they do not mean the same: *expensive* is an adjective meaning costly whereas *expansion* is a noun meaning growth and development. Since the memory card is given free of charge, it cannot be referred to as expensive. (D) Although the word *alarms* is used in the advertisement, it is not specified that customers can get an *alarm-clock* if they buy an Orion SL-300*i* now.
95. (D) The advertisement states that the Orion SL-300*i* can *share information with your desktop computer*. In other words, it can *exchange data with a computer*. Choices (A), (B) and (C) are not mentioned in the advertisement.
96. (B) The chart provides us with figures concerning *the most frequently watched television program types over the last three years*, not (A) next year. (C) No mention is made of programs for children in the document. (D) Detailed figures for each city are not provided.
97. (B) *Music*, representing only 5%, is the least frequently watched type of television program. (A) *Local and national news* 15% as well as (C) *sports events* 26% are more commonly watched than music. (D) *Movies* 44% is the most frequently watched type of program.
98. (A) A *trip* is scheduled on *Thursday June 10*, that is in the second week but not the third one, although the document refers to a report about this trip to be typed in the third one. (B) The presentation is due to take place on *Wednesday 16*, i.e. in the third week. (C) The *dentist's* appointment which is a medical appointment and (D) the *Spanish class* which is a language lesson are both scheduled for the third week.
99. (B) The report is due to be typed on *Thursday 17 at 10:00 am*, that is 10 o'clock in the morning. There are no other activities planned for Thursday mornings this month. The abbreviation *pm* means "in the afternoon" so (A) the flight to *Boston*, (C) the *training session* and (D) the *radio interview* are all incorrect.
100. (D) Only three events on the calendar are planned for Saturdays. A wedding is the ceremony or celebration of a marriage, which implies that *Dylan and Amy are getting married* on Saturday 19. (A) The birthday present mentioned on Saturday 26 is for Terry and so it is not Terry who is *buying* it. (B) The word *present* mentioned on Saturday 26 is not related in any way to a *presentation* or talk, that day. (C) There is no indication that anybody is *moving to a new house* on a Saturday.

APPENDIX C

Irregular verbs

IRREGULAR VERBS

(Alternative British English spelling is shown in brackets.)

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
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A	to awake	awoke	awoken
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B	to be	was/were	been
	to bear	bore	borne
	to beat	beat	beaten
	to become	became	become
	to begin	began	begun
	to bend	bent	bent
	to bet	betted (bet)	betted (bet)
	to bind	bound	bound
	to bite	bit	bitten
	to blow	blew	blown
	to break	broke	broken
	to breed	bred	bred
	to bring	brought	brought
	to build	built	built
	to burn	burned (burnt)	burned (burnt)
	to buy	bought	bought

C	to catch	caught	caught
	to choose	chose	chosen
	to come	came	come
	to cost	cost	cost
	to creep	crept	crept
	to cut	cut	cut

D	to deal	dealt	dealt
	to dig	dug	dug
	to do	did	done
	to draw	drew	drawn
	to dream	dreamed (dreamt)	dreamed (dreamt)
	to drink	drank	drunk
	to drive	drove	driven

E	to eat	ate	eaten
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INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
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F	to fall	fell	fallen
	to feed	fed	fed
	to feel	felt	felt
	to fight	fought	fought
	to find	found	found
	to fly	flew	flown
	to forbid	forbade	forbidden
	to forget	forgot	forgotten
	to forgive	forgave	forgiven

G	to get	got	got
	to give	gave	given
	to go	went	gone
	to grow	grew	grown

H	to hang	hung	hung
	to have	had	had
	to hide	hid	hidden
	to hit	hit	hit
	to hold	held	held
	to hurt	hurt	hurt

K	to keep	kept	kept
	to know	knew	known

L	to lay	laid	laid
	to lead	led	led
	to lean	leaned (leant)	leaned (leant)
	to learn	learnt	learnt
	to leave	left	left
	to lend	lent	lent
	to let	let	let
	to lie	lay	lain
	to light	lit	lit
	to lose	lost	lost

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
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M	to make	made	made
	to mean	meant	meant
	to meet	met	met

P	to pay	paid	paid
	to put	put	put

Q	to quit	quit	quit
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R	to read	read	read
	to ride	rode	ridden
	to ring	rang	rung
	to rise	rose	risen
	to run	ran	run

S	to say	said	said
	to see	saw	seen
	to seek	sought	sought
	to sell	sold	sold
	to send	sent	sent
	to set	set	set
	to shake	shook	shaken
	to shed	shed	shed
	to shine	shone	shone
	to shoot	shot	shot
	to show	showed	shown
	to shut	shut	shut
	to sing	sang	sung
	to sink	sank	sunk
	to sit	sat	sat
	to sleep	slept	slept
	to smell	smelled (smelt)	smelled (smelt)
	to sow	sowed	sowed (sown)
	to speak	spoke	spoken

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
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to spell	spelled (spelt)	spelled (spelt)
to spend	spent	spent
to spill	spilled (spilt)	spilled (spilt)
to spit	spat	spat
to split	split	split
to spoil	spoiled (spoilt)	spoiled (spoilt)
to spread	spread	spread
to spring	sprang	sprung
to stand	stood	stood
to steal	stole	stolen
to stick	stuck	stuck
to sting	stung	stung
to stride	strode	stridden
to strike	struck	struck
to strive	strove	striven
to sweep	swept	swept
to swell	swelled	swelled (swollen)
to swim	swam	swum

T	to take	took	taken
	to teach	taught	taught
	to tear	tore	torn
	to tell	told	told
	to think	thought	thought
	to throw	threw	thrown

U	to understand	understood	understood
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W	to wake	woke	woken
	to wear	wore	worn
	to weave	weaved (wove)	weaved (woven)
	to wet	wetted (wet)	wetted (wet)
	to win	won	won
	to write	wrote	written

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