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Previewing Photographs

In Part 1 of the TOEIC test there is a short pause of a few seconds between each question. You should use this time to *preview* the photograph. This means looking quickly at the photograph to find out as much information as you can.

Most photographs feature one or more people. However, sometimes you will see a photograph of a scene, or an object.

How to preview Part 1 photographs

Photographs of people

STEP 1 Look at the photograph from a “general” perspective. Ask yourself:

Where is this?

What is happening?

STEP 2 Look more closely at the people. Ask yourself:

Who are these people? What is their job? What is their relationship?

What are they doing?

Photographs of a scene

STEP 1 Look at the photograph from a “general” perspective. Ask yourself:

Where is this?

What can you see?

STEP 2 Look more closely and notice any details. Ask yourself:

What is in the foreground? What is in the background?

What is significant about this scene?

Photographs of an object

STEP 1 Look at the photograph from a “general” perspective. Ask yourself:

What is it?

Where is it?

STEP 2 Look more closely and notice any details. Ask yourself:

What is it made of?

What is it used for?

Note: Sometimes there may be several objects.

MINI TEST Previewing Photographs

2 For each photograph, you will hear four statements. Listen and choose the statement: (A), (B), (C), or (D), that best describes the photograph. Use the time before you hear the statements to quickly preview each photograph.

1.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

2.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

3.



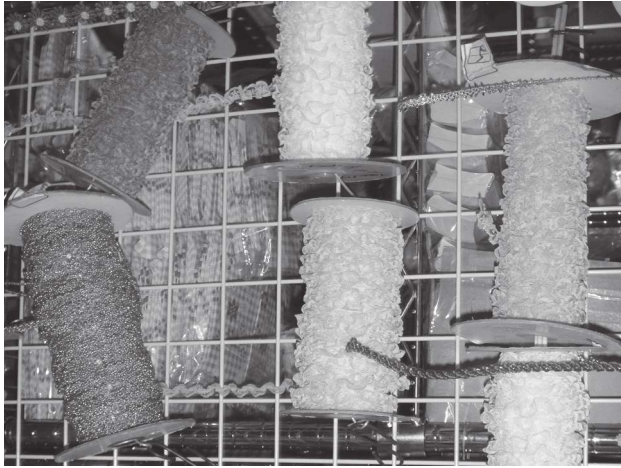
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Score /3

MINI TEST Avoiding Errors

9 For each photograph, you will hear four statements. Listen and choose the statement: (A), (B), (C), or (D), that best describes the photograph. Do not be misled by incorrect interpretations, partially true statements, or similar-sounding words.

1.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

2.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

3.



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Score /3



STEP 1 Preview the photograph. Note your answers to these questions.

Where is this?

What is happening?

STEP 2 Look at the photograph in more detail.

Who are these people?

What is their relationship?

What exactly are they doing?

STEP 3 **11** Listen to four statements about the photograph. As you listen, eliminate any statements you are sure are incorrect.

(A) eliminate consider

(B) eliminate consider

(C) eliminate consider

(D) eliminate consider

STEP 4 Select the one statement that best describes what you see in the photograph.

Mark your answer. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Questions with *Who, Whose, Why, or Which*

Questions beginning with *Who* often ask about a name, group, or job title. Questions beginning with *Whose* ask about possession. Questions beginning with *Why* ask about a reason, and those beginning with *Which* ask about a specific choice or clarification.

22 Read each question and think of some possible responses. Then listen and choose the correct response: (A), (B), or (C).

1. Why was the accountant here so early this morning? (A) (B) (C)
2. Whose proposal did the chairman accept? (A) (B) (C)
3. Which report is Dr. Klysters referring to in his article? (A) (B) (C)
4. Who agreed to give them a 10 percent discount? (A) (B) (C)
5. Why won't these security updates download properly? (A) (B) (C)
6. Who's going to clear away this mess? (A) (B) (C)
7. Whose office is across the hall? (A) (B) (C)
8. Which way around does this lid go? (A) (B) (C)

Questions with *How*

Questions beginning with *How* have multiple possibilities (*How much/many, How about, How often, How soon, How big/far/long, etc.*) so you need to listen closely to the context.

23 Read each question and think of some possible responses. Then listen and choose the correct response: (A), (B), or (C).

1. How long is the carnival in town? (A) (B) (C)
2. How soon can you start work? (A) (B) (C)
3. How often should the oil be changed? (A) (B) (C)
4. How far into the future do these projections go? (A) (B) (C)
5. How did you manage to get back-stage passes? (A) (B) (C)
6. How serious are your symptoms? (A) (B) (C)
7. How do you deal with hecklers during a talk? (A) (B) (C)
8. How much weight can this steel beam hold? (A) (B) (C)

MINI TEST Questions with *Who, Whose, Why, Which, or How*

24 You will hear ten questions that begin with *Who, Whose, Why, Which, or How*. Each question is followed by three responses. Listen and choose the correct response: (A), (B), or (C).

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) | 4. (A) (B) (C) | 7. (A) (B) (C) | 10. (A) (B) (C) |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) | 5. (A) (B) (C) | 8. (A) (B) (C) | |
| 3. (A) (B) (C) | 6. (A) (B) (C) | 9. (A) (B) (C) | |

Score /10

Avoiding Errors

In Part 2, you need to listen carefully to each question or statement and quickly identify the correct response. To help you avoid unnecessary mistakes, you need to be familiar with the types of distractors commonly used in incorrect responses.

Incorrect inferences

Responses often include a word or phrase that links logically or linguistically back to the question or statement, but nevertheless results in an illogical response. For example, you hear the statement “Some new people have moved in next door” followed by the response “I preferred the old one.” This response relates the words *old* and *new*, but the subject and context don’t match.

Repeated words

Incorrect responses sometimes repeat a word or phrase that you hear in the question or statement. For example, you hear the question “Did anyone call while I was out?” followed by the response “Yes, I’ll call them now.” Repeated words may also include words with multiple meanings. For example, you hear the statement “Ted’s going to run the workshop.” followed by the response “Yes, he likes to run.” This statement and response use two meanings of the verb *run*.

Homophones

An incorrect response may include a word that sounds identical to something you hear in the question or statement. For example, you hear the statement “Dr. Mendoza will be visiting for a week” followed by the response “She’s feeling very weak.”

Answers a different question

Sometimes a response answers a different question from the one asked. For example, you hear the question “Where will the reception be?” followed by the response “At five o’clock, I think.” This response answers the question *When*, not *Where*.

Wrong subject

Some responses include an incorrect subject. For example, you hear the question “Can you check this report?” followed by the response “He’s already done it.” This response uses the subject *He*, not *I*.

Wrong tense

Some responses include an incorrect tense. For example, you hear the question “Will you be working tomorrow?” followed by the response “No, I didn’t.”

Similar-sounding words

Responses often use words that sound similar to something you hear in the question or statement. For example, you hear the statement “I think the train leaves at eight” followed by the response “No, the training’s at nine.”

To confuse you further, incorrect responses can combine more than one distractor. Remember also that a response can itself be a question.

TIP Immediately after you hear each response, always ask yourself if it *makes sense*.

37 You will hear three questions, each followed by three responses. Listen and practice Steps 1–4 for each question.

Question 1

STEP 1 Listen carefully to this question. Pay particular attention to the beginning.

STEP 2 Quickly identify the question type, and any key words.

STEP 3 Listen to the responses. Eliminate any you are sure are incorrect.

(A) eliminate consider

(B) eliminate consider

(C) eliminate consider

STEP 4 Mark your answer. (A) (B) (C)

Question 2

STEP 1 Listen carefully to this question. Pay particular attention to the beginning.

STEP 2 Quickly identify the question type, and any key words.

STEP 3 Listen to the responses. Eliminate any you are sure are incorrect.

(A) eliminate consider

(B) eliminate consider

(C) eliminate consider

STEP 4 Mark your answer. (A) (B) (C)

Question 3

STEP 1 Listen carefully to this question. Pay particular attention to the beginning.

STEP 2 Quickly identify the question type, and any key words.

STEP 3 Listen to the responses. Eliminate any you are sure are incorrect.

(A) eliminate consider

(B) eliminate consider

(C) eliminate consider

STEP 4 Mark your answer. (A) (B) (C)

44 **EXAMPLE 4 - a conversation including a graphic**

This example shows a conversation including a graphic. Notice Question 2, which requires you to relate the information you see in the graphic to what you hear in the conversation.

[M-Am] Hey Susan. How much do you think a taxi ride to Folsom Field will cost?

[F-Cn] Depends how far it is. From here... what do you think?

[M-Am] It's not in the downtown area, for sure. Four miles? Maybe more?

[F-Cn] Well, it's definitely less than five, because I took a taxi to the university yesterday and that was over five miles. It cost a fortune. The stadium is closer than that, for sure.

[M-Am] Hmm. OK, well I'll need something for food and drink when I'm there, so I guess I'd better get some more money first. Is that an ATM over there?

Distance	Flat rate
Downtown	\$8
Up to 5 miles	\$15
5-8 miles	\$22
8-10 miles	\$28

1. Where does the man want to travel to?

- (A) A country park
- (B) A shopping mall
- (C) **A sports arena**
- (D) A college campus

The man wants to go to *Folsom Field*. The woman later refers to this as a *stadium*. (A) confuses *Field* with *country park*. (B) is not indicated. (D) relates to where the woman went yesterday.

2. Look at the graphic. How much will the taxi fare cost?

- (A) \$8
- (B) **\$15**
- (C) \$22
- (D) \$28

The man says the stadium is *not in the downtown area*, and the woman says it is *definitely less than five miles*. We can see from the graphic that the cost *Up to 5 miles* will be \$15.

3. What will the man do next?

- (A) **Withdraw some cash**
- (B) Have something to eat
- (C) Telephone for a taxi
- (D) Look for a sign

The man needs money *for food and drink* and sees an *ATM*. We can deduce he will withdraw some cash. He plans to eat (B) at the stadium later. He will take a taxi (C) after he gets *some money first*. He is not looking for a sign (D), but spots an ATM.

REMEMBER

On the actual test, you will hear but NOT see each conversation.

MINI TEST People, Times, and Offers

45 Practice listening to identify people, times, and offers. Listen to these conversations and choose the most appropriate answer: (A), (B), (C), or (D), for each question.

1. Who most likely are the speakers?

- (A) Delivery drivers
- (B) Account managers
- (C) Mail room clerks
- (D) Sales representatives

2. When did the man send the report?

- (A) Earlier that day
- (B) Two days ago
- (C) Last week
- (D) A month before

3. What does the woman offer to do?

- (A) Send a document
- (B) Finish the chores
- (C) Share the work
- (D) Tell a colleague

4. Look at the graphic. How much will the jacket cost?

- (A) \$40
- (B) \$36
- (C) \$30
- (D) \$20



5. When does the special discount period end?

- (A) Today
- (B) This weekend
- (C) At the end of the month
- (D) On the first of next month

6. What does the man offer to do?

- (A) Reduce the purchase price
- (B) Check the availability of another offer
- (C) Authorize a free gift coupon
- (D) Guarantee the best deal available

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)

3. (A) (B) (C) (D)

5. (A) (B) (C) (D)

2. (A) (B) (C) (D)

4. (A) (B) (C) (D)

6. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Score /6

Previewing Short Conversations

Before you hear each conversation, you should quickly read the questions and answer choices and study the graphic if there is one, so that you know what information you need to listen for. This is called *previewing*. The more effectively you preview the higher your score will be on this part of the test.

You need to answer the questions *while you are listening*. After each conversation, the three questions are read aloud. You should not wait and listen to these questions. Instead, you should use this time—24 seconds in total—to *preview the next item*.

How to preview Part 3 short conversations

STEP 1 Preview the graphic (if there is one)

Notice the type of graphic (a list, coupon, map, etc.) and study the information it contains. Look for key details (numbers, names, dates, etc.). Ask yourself where might you read this? What is its purpose?

Express Mail International Postage rates			
Weight not over (lb.)	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
2	\$20	\$28	\$35
4	\$25	\$34	\$39
6	\$30	\$40	\$50
8	\$35	\$44	\$59
10	\$40	\$58	\$72

Zone 1 = US
Zone 2 = Europe
Zone 3 = Asia

Graphic

a shipping price list.

STEP 2 Preview the questions

Read each question and identify exactly what information you need to listen for. Notice the first word, and any key words that follow.

- | | <u>Information needed</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Where does the woman most likely work? | <u>location</u> |
| 2. When will the package to Singapore arrive? | <u>time/date</u> |
| 3. Look at the graphic. How much will the package to Hong Kong cost to send? | <u>price</u> |

1. Why is the woman calling?
 - (A) To report a problem with her computer
 - (B) To withdraw from a commitment
 - (C) To give some technical advice
 - (D) To apologize for a mistake

2. What is implied about the woman's computer password?
 - (A) The man has used it before.
 - (B) It relates to the woman's surname.
 - (C) It allows access to the O drive.
 - (D) Someone has recently changed it.

3. What will the man do in the afternoon?
 - (A) E-mail a report
 - (B) Leave work early
 - (C) Give a presentation
 - (D) Call a coworker

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 2. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 3. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |

STEP 1 Preview the questions.

Question 1: main idea [] detail [✓] inference []

Need to listen for: *reason*

Question 2: main idea [] detail [] inference []

Need to listen for:

Question 3: main idea [] detail [] inference []

Need to listen for:

STEP 2 Quickly preview the answer choices.

Possible context

REMEMBER

On the actual test, you cannot mark the test paper, or make notes. You should quickly preview the questions and answer choices silently to yourself.

STEP 3 **59** Listen to the conversation. As you listen, look at the questions and answer choices above.

For each question, eliminate any answer choices you are sure are incorrect and mark your answer as soon as you can.

STEP 4 When the conversation finishes, immediately mark any remaining answers.

Review Test

63 Directions: You will hear thirteen conversations. For each conversation, read the three questions and the four answer choices that follow each question. Select the most appropriate answer: (A), (B), (C), or (D). Then mark your answer. You will hear each conversation only once.

1. Who is the man talking to?
(A) A medical doctor
(B) A physical therapist
(C) A sports psychologist
(D) A fitness instructor
2. What does the woman imply about the man's injury?
(A) It is showing signs of improvement.
(B) It must have happened very recently.
(C) It requires an urgent operation.
(D) It will take a long time to heal.
3. What will the man probably do next?
(A) Start treatment
(B) Contact a specialist
(C) Enter a competition
(D) Return home
4. What is the man doing?
(A) Using a calculator
(B) Working on a spreadsheet
(C) Taking measurements
(D) Lining up some figures
5. Where do the speakers most likely work?
(A) At a bank
(B) At an accountant's office
(C) At a newspaper
(D) At a college
6. What does the woman recommend that the man do?
(A) Improve his skills
(B) Train harder
(C) Attend a lecture
(D) Sign some documents
7. Who most likely is the woman?
(A) A company accountant
(B) A financial advisor
(C) A bank manager
(D) A payroll clerk
8. What is suggested about the man's company?
(A) It has a poor credit history.
(B) It has disappointing sales.
(C) It has expanded too quickly.
(D) It has been mismanaged.
9. What is the man concerned about?
(A) The recent weather conditions
(B) The safety of his property
(C) The repayment of a loan
(D) The development of the company
10. Where does the conversation most likely take place?
(A) At a tram stop
(B) On a train platform
(C) At a ticket office
(D) On a street corner
11. What does the woman plan to do?
(A) Take a long walk
(B) Visit a friend
(C) Travel on vacation
(D) Go to the theater
12. What is probably true about the woman?
(A) She has just passed an exam.
(B) She will return in the afternoon.
(C) She has a map with directions.
(D) She likes to wear simple clothes.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 4. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 11. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 6. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 9. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 12. (A) (B) (C) (D) |

This part of the TOEIC® test consists of ten short talks. After each short talk, you will hear three questions. There are four answer choices for each question, and you must choose the correct answer from the four choices. Although the questions and the answer choices are printed, you cannot read the short talks.

The purpose is to test your listening comprehension. You need to show you can understand a variety of short talks, such as advertisements, public announcements, news bulletins, etc. You will hear each short talk, and the three questions that follow each short talk, only once.

The short talks are all given by a single speaker and there is an introductory statement that specifies the type of talk.

NOTE

- Some questions require you to make inferences. Questions involving implied meaning test your knowledge of context, and vocabulary function. For example, *What does the man mean when he says, "I've been meaning to ask"?*
- Two talks include a graphic (e.g., a price list, agenda, map, etc.). One question requires you to relate the information contained in the graphic to what you hear.
- Speakers sometimes use idiomatic and colloquial language e.g., *Get out of here!*, *You can say that again!*, etc.
- After each short talk, you will hear the three questions. There is a pause of eight seconds between each question.

QUICK CHECK

- How many questions are there in this part of the TOEIC test?
- How many short talks are there?
- How much time do you have between questions?
- How many short talks include a graphic?
- What kinds of graphics are used?



1 MIN

65 **EXAMPLE 2 - a short talk including a graphic**

This example shows a short talk including a graphic. Notice Question 2, which is an example of an implied meaning question.

[M-Cn] Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for coming this evening to see the four winners in the Young Musicians of the Year competition receive their prizes. To remind you, the categories were piano, string instruments, woodwind, and brass. Each winner will receive an equal share of the prize money, donated by our generous sponsors and supporters. We thought last year's total prize pot of \$8,000 was incredible, but this year's is even larger, at \$10,000. This competition wouldn't be possible without the generous backing of music-lovers like you, so please do continue to show your support. A collection will be made at the end of the evening. But before we award the prizes, let's hear our four winning musicians. They're all equal winners, so I'm going to introduce the performers in alphabetical order by surname. Please welcome our first soloist.

Young Musicians of the Year

Renate Schultz, *trumpet*

Henry Murphy, *piano*

Lydia Kerry, *cello*

Charles Thomas, *flute*

1. How much money will each prize-winner receive?
(A) \$2,000
(B) **\$2,500**
(C) \$8,000
(D) \$10,000

The speaker says this year's prize money is \$10,000. There are *four winners* who will receive an *equal share*. (A) is a quarter share of last year's prize pot. (C) was the total prize money last year. (D) is the total prize pot this year.

2. Why does the speaker say, "please do continue to show your support"?
(A) Fewer people than expected have purchased tickets.
(B) He wants the audience to give a round of applause.
(C) Support for the competition has been declining.
(D) **He is encouraging further financial donations.**

The speaker has just referred to *generous backing* (meaning, *financial support*), and continues by mentioning a *collection* to be made later. The other answers refer to other contexts and other senses of "support."

3. Look at the graphic. Which instrument will be played first?
(A) Trumpet
(B) Piano
(C) **Cello**
(D) Flute

The speaker says he will *introduce the performers in alphabetical order by surname*. From the graphic, we can see that K is the first surname when spelled alphabetically. Lydia Kerry plays the cello, a string instrument.

REMEMBER

On the actual test, you will hear but NOT see each conversation

MINI TEST Speakers, Opinions, and Inferences

66 Practice listening to identify speakers, opinions, and inferences. Listen to these short talks and choose the most appropriate answer: (A), (B), (C), or (D), for each question.

- Who most likely is the speaker?
 - A painter
 - An art critic
 - A museum guide
 - An auctioneer
- What does the speaker say about Claud Bergerac?
 - He used the same technique throughout his lifetime.
 - He was more famous in his youth.
 - His son was also a talented artist.
 - His work has been copied many times.
- What does the speaker imply?
 - Some listeners may be familiar with the artist.
 - Bergerac was married several times.
 - The Waiter* was painted in the early 1900s.
 - Experts cannot agree on certain facts.

- Look at the graphic. How many staff will be affected by the relocation to Manchester?

- 14
- 26
- 34
- 97

- What is the speaker's opinion of the restructuring plan?

- It is essential to the company's future.
- It may take longer than predicted.
- It will be inexpensive to implement.
- It should not cause any disruption.

- What does the speaker imply?

- There will be significant staff reductions.
- A three-shift system is not necessary.
- The company will lose important business.
- Some listeners may not approve of the plan.

ARK Industries		
	Location	No. of staff
Customer Care	Stockport	14
Main office	Leeds	26
Warehouses	Stoke Bradford	34
Factories	Harlow Crewe Halifax	97

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)

3. (A) (B) (C) (D)

5. (A) (B) (C) (D)

2. (A) (B) (C) (D)

4. (A) (B) (C) (D)

6. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Score /6

STEPS TO SUCCESS

This section presents an effective, step-by-step approach to use when answering questions on Part 4 of the TOEIC® test.

The steps shown here are designed to help you achieve the highest possible score when you take the test. By following these steps, you should be able to maximize your score on this part of the test.

1

Preview the questions and any accompanying graphic. Make sure you know exactly what information you need to listen for (e.g., *Who* – the speaker/audience, *Where* – the location, *How long* – a period of time, etc.).

REMEMBER

Question types will cover a range of main ideas, details, and inferences.

2

Preview the answer choices. Use the key information to get a general idea of the context. Ask yourself: *Who is speaking? What are they speaking about? Who are they speaking to?*

REMEMBER

You must be quick. Do not read every word. Just focus on the key words.

3

Listen carefully to the short talk. As you listen, study the questions and answer choices, and any graphic. Remember, for questions with a graphic you need to link what you hear with the information you see. Eliminate any answers you are sure are incorrect.

REMEMBER

Always try to mark your answers as you listen.

4

As soon as the short talk finishes, quickly mark any remaining answers, and move on to preview the next item.

REMEMBER

Never leave a question unanswered. You will not have time to return, and will not be able to recall the details if you do.

Practice 4

1. What is the purpose of the call?

- (A) To ask for information
- (B) To respond to an inquiry
- (C) To confirm a decision
- (D) To report a problem

2. Look at the graphic. Which make of printer does the listener most likely have?

- (A) HP
- (B) Lexmark
- (C) Canon
- (D) Brother

3. What will the speaker do next?

- (A) Make a purchase
- (B) Ask for advice
- (C) Keep browsing
- (D) Leave the store

OFFICE EXPRESS SUPERSTORE			
STAR BUYS! This month...			
great deals on ALL printer cartridges!			
		Regular price	<i>Mad March</i> price!
HP	10 x black ink C345	\$69.99	\$47.95
Lexmark	4-pack 150XL color	\$89.99	\$60.49
Canon	T63 Tri-Color pack of 2	\$28.95	\$15.95
Brother	PGI SuperG color x 5	\$74.99	\$49.99

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 2. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 3. | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |

STEP 1 Preview the questions.

Question 1: main idea [] detail [] inference []
 Need to listen for:

Question 2: main idea [] detail [] inference []
 Need to listen for:

Question 3: main idea [] detail [] inference []
 Need to listen for:

Graphic

STEP 2 Quickly preview the answer choices.

Possible context

REMEMBER *On the actual test, you cannot mark the test paper, or make notes. You should quickly preview the questions and answer choices silently to yourself.*

STEP 3 **83** Listen to the voicemail message. As you listen, look at the questions and answer choices above, and study the graphic. For each question, eliminate any answer choices you are sure are incorrect and mark your answer as soon as you can.

STEP 4 When the voicemail message finishes, immediately mark any remaining answers.

GRAMMAR

This section reviews the grammar you need to improve your score on Part 5 and Part 6 of the TOEIC® test.

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Study this *Grammar* section carefully and use it as a handy reference. It is a detailed summary of the main grammatical and structural points commonly featured in the TOEIC® test. Take the Mini Test to help identify your strengths and weaknesses. Notice what problems you have, and focus on the areas you need to improve.

Quantifiers and Pronouns

Quantifiers are used to express number and quantity. Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted (objects, people, etc.), and can be singular or plural. Uncountable nouns (materials, ideas, etc.) cannot be counted, and can only be used in the singular.

<p>With countable nouns</p>	
<p>There were not many people at the planning meeting. Is taking too many vitamins bad for your health?</p> <p>Shall we draw up a few proposals for the committee? Since the last power outage, we have encountered few problems.</p> <p>Reports indicate that several passersby were injured in the explosion.</p> <p>With fewer trucks, we will not be able to deliver all our goods.</p>	<p><i>many = a lot of/lots of</i> <i>too many</i> is negative (here = <i>more than necessary</i>) <i>a few = some</i> <i>few = not many</i></p> <p><i>several = more than a few</i></p> <p><i>fewer = a smaller amount (comparative of few)</i></p>
<p>With uncountable nouns</p>	
<p>Luckily, there was not much traffic on the way to the stadium. I cannot take a vacation as I have too much work to do.</p> <p>Would you like a little help with those bags? Simon has very little chance of being promoted. There is less space in this room than I thought.</p>	<p><i>much = a lot of/lots of/a great deal of</i> <i>too much</i> is negative (here = <i>more than comfortable</i>) <i>a little = some</i> <i>very little = hardly any</i> <i>less = not as much (comparative of little)</i></p>
<p>With singular countable nouns</p>	
<p>We should look at the strengths of each candidate. At the gala dinner, every guest was given a present.</p>	<p>Use <i>each</i> to refer to things separately. Use <i>every</i> to refer to things all together, as a group.</p>
<p>With plural countable nouns</p>	
<p>This merger is in the interests of both companies.</p>	<p>Use <i>both</i> to refer to two things.</p>
<p>With countable and uncountable nouns</p>	
<p>I have some questions I would like to ask. Could I have some chicken, please? Is there some coffee left in that pot?</p>	<p>Use <i>some</i> for positive sentences. Use <i>some</i> for requests or invitations. Use <i>some</i> when we expect a positive answer.</p>
<p>Were any passengers injured in the crash? We don't have any time to waste. These drugs have hardly any side effects. Any approved garage can carry out the repairs.</p>	<p>Use <i>any</i> for questions and negative sentences.</p> <p><i>hardly any = very few</i> <i>any = it does not matter which</i></p>
<p>There are no toner cartridges left.</p>	<p><i>no = not any</i></p>
<p>We cannot enroll more students in this program. Without more evidence, we cannot prosecute.</p>	<p><i>more = a larger number</i> <i>more = a larger amount</i></p>

VOCABULARY

This section reviews the vocabulary you need to improve your score on Part 5 and Part 6 of the TOEIC® test.

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Study this *Vocabulary* section carefully and use it as a handy reference. It is a detailed summary of the main lexical areas commonly featured in the TOEIC® test. Take the Mini Test to help identify your strengths and weaknesses. Notice what problems you have, and focus on the areas you need to improve.

Collocations

Collocations are words that “go together.” It is useful to know as many collocations as possible.

Verb + noun collocations	
abandon	an attempt/hope/a policy/all pretense/ship
apply for	a grant/a loan/permission/a rebate
assume	authority/command/leadership/power/responsibility
attend	a conference/a function
broach	a (delicate) subject
cause	alarm/concern/damage/problems/trouble
cease	operations/production/publication/trading
chair	a committee/a meeting
close	a deal/the gap/ranks/a sale
combat	crime/fraud/inflation/a threat/unemployment
conclude	an agreement/a contract/a deal/a treaty
conduct	an interview/a review/a survey
deserve	credit/praise/recognition/respect
discontinue	a line/a product
dismiss	an allegation/a claim/an offer/a suggestion
divulge	information
draw	attention to/a conclusion
exercise	caution/restraint
express	concern/frustration/a view
fight	a battle/corruption/crime/discrimination/prejudice
file	for bankruptcy/for divorce
fuel	criticism/fears/rumors/speculation/suspicion
gain	acceptance/an advantage/confidence/entry/popularity/speed/recognition
gauge	reaction
grow	impatient/restless/tired
hold	a conference/an election/an inquiry/a meeting/a rally/a referendum
honor	a contract/an obligation
inflict	damage/a defeat/misery
interpret	data/findings/results
issue	an apology/an injunction/a statement/an ultimatum/a warning
join	a club/forces/a union
launch	a campaign/an initiative/an investigation/a product

Connecting Ideas

Conjunctions and connecting adverbs are used to link ideas within sentences and paragraphs. Study these examples to understand their meaning and use.

contrast	
although/though/even though/while + subject + verb	
The CX20 is not our best-selling model, although/though it is popular.	<i>though</i> can also go at the end of a sentence
Even though we have fulfilled more orders, our pre-tax profit has gone down.	<i>even though</i> is stronger than <i>although/though</i>
While they agreed with our position, they refused to issue a refund.	<i>while</i> is used at the start of a sentence

Note: Compare *even though* and *even if*:

- Let's replace the copy machine, **even though** it's expensive. [It is expensive to replace.]
- Let's replace the copy machine, **even if** it's expensive. [It may or may not be expensive to replace.]

in spite of/despite (the fact that)	
In spite of the disappointing results, the company expanded operations.	+ noun phrase
Darren chaired the meeting, despite feeling under the weather.	+ verb <i>-ing</i>
We arrived at the concert early, despite the fact that the traffic was bad.	+ <i>the fact that</i> + subject + verb

whereas/yet	
Sasha started last month, whereas Tim has worked here for years.	can start or come in the middle of a sentence
There was plenty to eat, yet nobody was hungry.	cannot start a sentence

however/even so	
The new offices are close to the station. However , the rent is very high.	Notice how <i>even so</i> introduces a surprising contrast.
The new offices are close to the station. Even so , the rent is low.	

nevertheless/on the other hand	
The Grand is an expensive hotel. Nevertheless , it is usually fully booked.	= <i>even so</i>
We could fly to New York. On the other hand , it's cheaper to drive.	to express an opposing view

Note: These words and phrases can also be used to connect sentences indicating a contrast: *after all*, *all the same*, *anyway*, *by/in contrast*, *in any case*, *instead of*, *on the contrary*.

MINI TEST Vocabulary

Choose the most appropriate answer: (A), (B), (C), or (D), to complete each sentence.

1. A survey by the real estate research firm Gommersall Group has raised concerns over the increasingly high rate in the US retail property market.
(A) vacancy
(B) vacate
(C) vacant
(D) vacuous
2. In recent months, several unfortunate and wholly avoidable outbreaks of salmonella and other food-borne illnesses have served to public concerns over food safety.
(A) tighten
(B) enlighten
(C) heighten
(D) straighten
3. While the screenplay is excellent, the premise on which the plot hinges is so inherently as to almost insult the intelligence of the audience.
(A) implacable
(B) impregnable
(C) imponderable
(D) implausible
4. Critics have called into question the of a \$10 billion high-speed rail project that, if approved, would connect key cities across southwest Florida.
(A) legal
(B) legality
(C) legalize
(D) legally
5. After his selection was announced, Doug McCarten told waiting reporters that he was proud to be representing his country in the 100-meter relay race in Seoul.
(A) immensely
(B) greatly
(C) patently
(D) absolutely
6. Inspectors at the metal processing plant commented that the outdated personal protective equipment given to workers offered protection against noise exposure.
(A) inconclusive
(B) intractable
(C) inadequate
(D) incoherent
7. Mr. Marshall sold the barn with the of raising money for new farm machinery.
(A) intent
(B) intended
(C) intends
(D) intention
8. In a touching closing speech, Dr. Jenson paid to his former colleague and longtime friend Professor Cheng.
(A) compliment
(B) tribute
(C) praise
(D) honor

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 4. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 6. (A) (B) (C) (D) | |

This part of the TOEIC® test consists of 30 sentences, each with a missing word or phrase. There are four answer choices for each item, and you must choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

The purpose is to test your knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. You need to demonstrate your understanding of a wide variety of grammatical structures, and show that you are familiar with their correct usage. You also need to show that you have a broad range of vocabulary, and understand not only the meaning of the target words, but how these words change their form, and the ways in which they are used. Topics cover common business and social themes, as well as more specialized contexts. An extensive vocabulary is therefore essential if you are to achieve a very high score on the test.

The language used throughout this section of the test is reflective of the formal, written English that is common in the workplace.

QUICK CHECK

- How many questions are in this part of the TOEIC test?
- What are the language areas that are being tested?
- How many answers choices are there for each question?
- What kind of language does this part of the test focus on?
- What is the biggest single factor behind boosting your score?



1 MIN

You may find it useful to review the Grammar and Vocabulary sections before you start.



1. Cleveland County's public hospital, stricken by massive shortfalls, has announced plans to cut costs by \$12 million within the next fiscal year.
 - (A) fund
 - (B) funds
 - (C) funding
 - (D) funded
2. TX Routemaster, San Fernando Valley's main provider of intercity bus transportation, is recruiting for coach operators.
 - (A) currently
 - (B) coherently
 - (C) collectively
 - (D) customarily
3. Troy Nielsen is one of six athletes being considered for the national synchronized diving team this weekend's trials in Washington.
 - (A) among
 - (B) during
 - (C) through
 - (D) into
4. recently moved to a new, purpose-built warehouse, Hudson Stationery Inc. is delighted to guarantee next-day delivery on almost all in-stock items.
 - (A) Having
 - (B) After
 - (C) Because
 - (D) Unless
5. Online sites as SavingPlus showcase the very best coupons and deals that cannot be found in stores.
 - (A) like
 - (B) such
 - (C) just
 - (D) so
6. of the workers at the quarry knew they were being dismissed until they received an e-mail Tuesday morning.
 - (A) Some
 - (B) All
 - (C) Most
 - (D) None
7. The business model adopted by DynoTorp two years ago has not proved to be a success, the results are interpreted.
 - (A) nevertheless
 - (B) even
 - (C) although
 - (D) however
8. Forrester's two-part adaptation of Wolf's masterpiece has been widely praised for its and historical accuracy.
 - (A) realist
 - (B) realistic
 - (C) realistically
 - (D) realism
9. Angel investors may wish to serve as advisors to the start-ups they engage with, depending on work experience and investing style.
 - (A) they
 - (B) their
 - (C) them
 - (D) theirs
10. To unlock a world of digital entertainment, simply your satellite receiver to any broadband router using an Ethernet cable or wireless network adapter.
 - (A) assign
 - (B) transmit
 - (C) connect
 - (D) relate

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 4. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 3. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 6. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 9. (A) (B) (C) (D) | Score /10 |

This part of the TOEIC® test consists of four short texts. Each text has four blanks – these are spaces where a word, phrase or a sentence is missing. There are four answer choices for each blank and you must choose the answer that best completes the sentence. The texts are short, and cover a variety of business correspondence such as notices, articles, e-mails, letters, advertisements, and announcements. The language is typical of that used in formal, written English.

In the same way as for Part 5, the main purpose is to test your knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. You need to show you have a thorough command of grammar, and that you have an extensive vocabulary.

The only difference between Part 5 and Part 6 is that here you are faced with a text, rather than single sentences. For the most part, all the information you need to choose the correct answer can be found in the sentence containing the blank. Occasionally, however, you will need to understand the wider context, and this requires you to look in the sentences that come before or after the blank.

One question for each text asks you to identify a missing sentence. This question aims to test your reading comprehension. You may need to read the text more carefully to get a general idea of the purpose and context.

QUICK CHECK

- How many questions are in this part of the TOEIC test?
- What are the language areas that are being tested?
- How many answer choices are there for each question?
- In what way is Part 6 different from Part 5?

**1 MIN**

You may find it useful to review the Grammar and Vocabulary sections before you start.

OVERVIEW

EXAMPLE

LONDON, 27 September—The tension in the air is almost palpable, as with just two weeks remaining before the winners of this year’s Nobel Prizes**1**....., the eyes of the world start to focus on the Stockholm Concert Hall in Sweden once more. Ever since 1901, when they were established, the Nobel Prizes have been awarded annually to the best and brightest of the world’s cultural and scientific intelligentsia. Nominations are invited each year by the Nobel Committees,**2**..... then choose from the worthy scientists, scholars, and statesmen based on the nominees’ contributions and achievements.**3**..... . As Nobel laureates, they each receive a medal, a cash award well in excess of \$1 million, and the distinction of being admitted into one of the world’s most elite societies—as**4**..... of the uniquely designed and highly decorated Nobel Diploma.

1. (A) have been announced
(B) will have been announced
(C) **are announced**
(D) were announced

2. (A) and
(B) **who**
(C) they
(D) to

3. (A) **Five fortunate winners are selected.**
(B) The world’s media is always informed.
(C) The prize originates in Norway.
(D) Election to the committee lasts 6 years.

- 4 (A) affiliates
(B) patrons
(C) members
(D) **holders**

The present simple passive completes this time clause using the conjunction *before* to reference the future.

This relative pronoun relates to the members of the Nobel Committees, and correctly matches the syntax and grammar of the sentence.

This sentence fits best as it introduces the subject *winners*, which is referenced in the following sentence *they each receive*.

The plural noun *holders (of)* relates to the award *Nobel Diploma*, and is the only noun that can complete this lengthy noun phrase.

Question 9–12 refer to the following letter.

Nigel Baines
35 Oak Tree Drive
Manchester MR2 6BP

November 21

Dear Mr. Baines:

I am delighted to be sending you a copy of our new magazine, *Global Family*. This first issue is crammed with news of all the great projects that TransWorld Aid is**9**..... in around the world, thanks to the generous support of people like you. Please take a moment to read about the ways in which your support is helping to transform the lives of children and communities in over 30 developing countries.

We are working hard to improve the lives of over 70,000 people affected by poverty through a holistic approach to sustainability and self-help. None of the work we do**10**..... be possible without your support. I hope you enjoy finding out more about the work we do. Please pass this magazine on to family members, friends, and colleagues when you are finished with it. I am sure they would like to hear the news also, and possibly even contribute to our efforts.**11**.....

Together, we are making a**12**..... .

Elizabeth Hawking
Elizabeth Hawking
Chief Executive, TransWorld Aid

9. (A) engrossed
(B) engulfed
(C) engaged
(D) engrained

10. (A) might
(B) would
(C) should
(D) must

11. (A) The cost of publishing the magazine is not inconsiderable.
(B) We rely entirely on charitable donations to fund our work.
(C) Thank you for the generous increase in your donation.
(D) We aim to help those who cannot help themselves.

12. (A) difference
(B) complaint
(C) will
(D) claim

9. (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) 11. (A) (B) (C) (D) 12. (A) (B) (C) (D)

This part of the TOEIC® test consists of a series of short passages. The passages are followed by between two and five questions, each with four answer choices. You must choose the best answer for each question.

The purpose is to test your reading comprehension. You need to show you can understand a wide range of texts of varying length, covering different text types, such as e-mails, memos, letters, faxes, notices, advertisements, and articles. Before each passage, there is an introductory statement that specifies the type of passage you will read.

Questions will test your understanding of the main ideas as well as specific details, and will sometimes require you to make inferences. You will also need to show you can make connections between up to three texts. Some questions test your understanding of words and phrases in context. Occasionally for single passages you also need to choose where to insert a missing sentence. Topics cover common work-related and social themes, as well as more specialized contexts. The language is typical of that used in formal, written business correspondence and everyday work activities.

There are usually ten single passages, with between two and four questions each. This first section has a total of 29 questions. There are then two double reading passages, and three triple reading passages. These multiple passage items each have 5 questions.

QUICK CHECK

- How many questions are in this part of the TOEIC test?
- What kinds of skills are being tested?
- How many double reading passages are there?
- How many questions are there for each multiple reading passage?
- What kinds of passages are covered in this part?

**1 MIN**

IMPROVE YOUR PERFORMANCE

In this section you will practice ways to improve your score on Part 7 of the TOEIC® test.

These are the exercises you will cover:

Question Types

dealing with questions about the purpose, topic, and audience; detail questions; inference questions; NOT questions; vocabulary questions; meaning in context questions; missing sentence questions

Key Skills

understanding previewing, skimming, and scanning

Text Types

quickly reading various text types in order to locate the information you need

Multiple passages

reading two or three related passages and referencing information in both texts

As you work through *Improve Your Performance*, try to identify any weaknesses you have, and focus on the areas you need to improve.

MINI TEST Memos



4 MIN

Read this memo and choose the most appropriate answer: (A), (B), (C), or (D), for each question.

To: Events Team
From: Caroline Walford, Planning Manager
Date: Friday, June 6
Subject: Update

MEMO

With training going on tomorrow morning I thought it best to get this update out to you now to help you plan for next week.

The Krieger Institute of Manufacturing program is now in week 2, and Sue Bale tells me the group have settled in well and are extremely happy with their bedrooms and the facilities. ---[1]--- Also, Commerce International Bank returns this coming weekend with their third group, and others on-site include Streit Communications, Aardvark Assessment, Enterprise Partnership, and beginning next Friday the return of Ballard EXPO for their Annual Summer School, which runs through July. It goes without saying that it is essential to get them all off to a good start. ---[2]--- Lots to keep us on our toes!

Staffing-wise, as many of you will know, Lorraine O'Donnell finishes her work placement tomorrow and is then off on a well-deserved break. I am sure that you will agree that she has been a tremendous asset to the Events team. With this in mind, I am very pleased to say that as Lorraine returns to college she will be staying on with us one day a week, transferring her support to the Reception team in order to gain more diverse experience, and also to continue the successful buddying between the Events and Reception teams. ---[3]--- We wish her the best of luck as she makes the transition both back to college and to the new role.

Yuki Iwata joins the team on Tuesday, as Overseas Program Event Planner, and as she begins her induction I know you will welcome and support her as she builds her knowledge in this new role. Her linguistic skills will certainly be valuable to us as we grow our business in Japan and China. ---[4]---

- Where do the recipients of the memo most likely work?
(A) At a residential convention center
(B) At a higher educational academy
(C) At an international research institute
(D) At a public relations agency
- What is indicated about Yuki Iwata?
(A) She will be employed on a full-time basis.
(B) She has previous experience in her role.
(C) She is Lorraine O'Donnell's replacement.
(D) She can speak several languages.
- In which position marked [1], [2], [3], and [4] does the following sentence best belong?
"As they are new clients, let's all keep up the good work."
(A) [1]
(B) [2]
(C) [3]
(D) [4]
- According to the memo, what will occur next week?
(A) A staff member will retire.
(B) An award will be presented.
(C) An important client will arrive.
(D) A major expansion will take place.

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

Score/4

Multiple Passages



5 MIN

MINI TEST Double Passages

Read this information and e-mail, and choose the most appropriate answer: (A), (B), (C), or (D), for each question.

Harrisford University Science Festival

Hands-on activities Workshops Events for all ages

Saturday, July 9

Unraveling genome secrets

An excellent chance to hear two of the Folan Institute's leading researchers, Dr. Neil Tims and Dr. Mandy Wu, explain how we can learn more about the genetic basis of human disease using the latest sequencing technology.

Talk, Pre-book, Ages 14+

10:00 A.M.–11:00 A.M.

Cosmology in crisis

Did you know the recent discovery of dark energy means that the universe is expanding and accelerating toward an infinite future? Learn from astronomer Professor Hugo Benoit about the latest theories that suggest we are part of a larger "multiverse" and find out what, if any, the solutions might be to the paradox of ever-expanding universes.

Talk, Pre-book, Ages 16+

11:15 A.M.–12:45 P.M.

Science and social media

From Facebook to Flickr, podcasts to vodcasts, Twitter to Tumblr, and WordPress to wikis, with her vast experience of the field as a web producer working in science communication, Dr. Nancy Long is the perfect person to explain how science is being promoted through the latest social media channels. Bring your smartphone/web-enabled device and join the action.

Workshop, Pre-book, Ages 8+

2:00 P.M.–3:00 P.M.

Good vibrations

Explore the relationship between music, science, and math in this intriguing and lively interactive family show with live demonstrations. Dr. Helen Dunwoody will explain how and why different instruments make different sounds. Learn about Pythagoras' musical discoveries, and take part in experiments in an educational music show that includes performances from a local chamber orchestra.

Workshop, Hands-on, Drop-in, All ages

3:30 P.M.–5:00 P.M.

Talks in the morning program will be held at the Folan Institute. Those taking placing in the afternoon will be in the Centennial Hall. Pre book tel:555-8923, e-mail info@harrisuniscday.com, or visit www.harrisunitickets.com, adults \$20, reduced rate for under 18s/students \$14, unsold tickets available at the door for cash

To:	Chris Smith <cssmith@harrisuni.com>
From:	Helen Dunwoody <htdunwoody@harrisuni.com>
Date:	July 4
Subject:	Science Festival

Dear Chris,

Sorry for the late notice, but until your e-mail this morning I had completely forgotten about the Science Festival. I have some bad news, I'm afraid. The research project I told you about last month was given the go-ahead yesterday by the Council, and I now have funding for my neurobiology study into childhood brain development. This is great news for me, of course, but the bad news is that I now need to go to the Early Education Research Center in Madison on Thursday to brief the team there before we start clinical research trials. I will be away for ten days. This unfortunately overlaps with this year's Science Festival. I was due to help out next Saturday, and I really am so sorry not to be able to take part, especially as it's the launch.

I know the details have already been announced, and I don't want to leave you in the lurch, so I have asked my research assistant Julie Brenner to stand in for me, and she has agreed. I have given Julie all my notes and a thorough briefing on what is planned. She will contact you tomorrow to discuss any changes she may want to make. Sorry again, but I am sure Julie will do a great job.

H

1. Why was the e-mail written?
 - (A) To apologize for an oversight
 - (B) To recommend someone for a position
 - (C) To withdraw from a commitment
 - (D) To report the progress of a project
2. What is indicated about the "Good vibrations" workshop?
 - (A) It lasts longer than the other sessions.
 - (B) Tickets must be booked in advance.
 - (C) It is the only interactive event.
 - (D) It includes a large group of people.
3. What is NOT suggested about the Science Festival?
 - (A) It takes place on more than one day.
 - (B) Some events are free of charge.
 - (C) It covers a wide range of themes.
 - (D) It is an annual event.
4. On which date will Dr. Dunwoody leave for Madison?
 - (A) July 4
 - (B) July 7
 - (C) July 9
 - (D) July 10
5. In the e-mail, the word "brief" in paragraph 1, line 5, is closest in meaning to
 - (A) meet
 - (B) prepare
 - (C) assess
 - (D) gather

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) Score/5

Strategy Review and Tips

Strategy Review Reading Test – Part 7

Remember, in the test...

Preview the passage(s) first, quickly noting the type of text, how long it is, and how many questions there are. Read *only* the questions.

Skim the passage to get a general idea. Read quickly, and keep going until you reach the end.

Answer the first question if you can. If not, be sure you know exactly what information you need to find *before* you look in the passage. Then scan the passage to quickly find the answer you are looking for.

Always cross-reference key details you find with the answer choices, eliminating any answers that you are sure are wrong.

Remember that for multiple readings you sometimes need to refer to two or even three passages to find the answer.

Do not spend too long on one question. Be aware of the time. If you are not sure of an answer, make a guess and move on.

TIPS Here is some advice that people taking the TOEIC test have found useful for this part. Choose the tips you like, and try to use them.





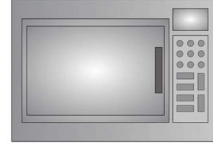
“In Part 5 and Part 6 you generally either know the answer or you don’t, so spending time thinking about it doesn’t really help. However, in Part 7 spending more time working out the answer really *does* help. That’s why you need you get through Part 5 and Part 6 as quickly as possible.”
Cecilia Hernandez

“I push through the single texts quickly so I have more time on the multiple passages. They are the ones with the most questions”
Gavin Schroeder

“Read the questions first, because as you are skimming the text you might be able to spot the answers—especially for any questions about main ideas.”
Takeshi Saito

“If there is a NOT question, leave it until after you have done the other questions. By the time you get back to it you might know the answer.”
Lien Nguyen

“I do Part 7 first, because if time is short, it is much easier to quickly rush through Part 5 and Part 6 and guess the answers than it is for Part 7.”
Lukas Baptista

www.deals4uonline.com/ microwaveovens_bargain		
<p>COOKFAST 2050</p> 	<p>Power: 1000 watts 5 power levels. Memory Function. Digital control. LED display with clock and timer. Features include Quick start and Add 30-Seconds. Keypad lock prevents unsupervised use. 1.2 cubic feet.</p>	
<p>MICROSONIC V950</p> 	<p>Power: 1200 watts Warms, defrosts, cooks, roasts, and bakes. Turbo Defrost. Automatic sensor adjusts power and heating times for different foods. Popcorn Key. Delay Start and Timer. 1.3 cubic feet.</p>	
<p>COOKFAST 1050</p> 	<p>Power: 700 watts 5 power levels. 6 quick-set menu buttons. Defrost by time or weight. Easy to operate. Good for reheating a variety of dishes. Perfect for shared kitchens, dorms, etc. Capacity 0.9 cubic feet.</p>	
<p>MICROSONIC V750</p> 	<p>Power: 1100 watts Convection and microwave cooker. Dynamic power adjustment lets user change both power and time during the cooking cycle. Automatically adjusts cooking time to suit each dish. Stainless steel interior, and door handle. Capacity 1.2 cubic feet.</p>	
<p>MICROSONIC GOURMET XV</p> 	<p>Power: Microwave (1000 Watts), Grill (1150 Watts), Convection (1500 Watts) 10 Power Levels. Multi-Stage Cooking. Microwave or convection cooking all in one. Sensor and reheating functions. Auto menu for roasting, baking, defrosting. Stainless steel; easy to clean. Capacity: 1.5 cubic feet.</p>	

40. What can be inferred about Mr. Gould?
 (A) He lives near Gillingham's Electrical.
 (B) He often uses a microwave oven.
 (C) He is Mr. Greggs' assistant.
 (D) He works with Ms. Gates.
41. Which feature is NOT mentioned in any of the microwave ovens advertised on the Web page?
 (A) An automatic sensor
 (B) A wall mount
 (C) A lockable control panel
 (D) A memory capability
42. Why is the microwave oven suggested by Mr. Gould unsuitable?
 (A) It is too sophisticated.
 (B) It has no defrost feature.
 (C) It is too large for the kitchen.
 (D) The price is over-budget.
43. Which microwave oven is most suitable for the requirements of the office staff?
 (A) Cookfast 2050
 (B) Microsonic V950
 (C) Cookfast 1050
 (D) Microsonic V750
44. In the e-mail, the word "raves" in paragraph 1, line 2, is closest in meaning to
 (A) cares
 (B) quarrels
 (C) enthuses
 (D) worries

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)

TOEIC Word List

Here is a comprehensive list of the most common words and phrases you will find in the TOEIC® test. Make sure you know their meaning, and are familiar with how they are used, and be sure to test yourself regularly. You can listen to the words and phrases using the accompanying audio tracks. You can also write the translation of each word in the space next to it. Cover the columns and test yourself!

89 A

ability
abroad
absolutely
accept
access
accessible
accident
accommodate
accommodation
accomplish
accomplishment
according
accordingly
accounting
accurate
achieve
acquire
act
actually
adapt
adapter
additional
adequate
adjust
adjustment
administration
admire
admit
admittance
advance
advanced
advantage
advantageous
advertise
advertisement
advice
advise
affect
afford
affordable
agency
agenda
agree

agreeable
agreement
agricultural
aid
aim
airline
aisle
alarm
allow
alternative
ambitious
amend
amount
amusing
analysis
analyze
announcement
annoying
annual
anticipate
anxious
apologize
appeal
appetizer
appliance
applicant
application
apply
appoint
appointment
appreciable
appreciate
appreciation
appreciative
apprentice
approach
appropriate
approve
approximate
arbitrate
area
argue
argument
arrange
arrangement

assemble
assess
assets
assign
assignment
assist
assistance
assume
attach
attachment
attend
attendance
attentively
attract
audience
audit
authority
authorize
availability
available
avoid
awareness
awkward

90 B

background
backpack
baggage claim
balance
bank
bankrupt
barcode
bargain
basic
behave
belongings
beneficial
benefit
beverage
bid
bill
binder
blanket
block
board

boarding pass
boardroom
boast
book
boost
bored
borrow
bother
bottom line
branch
brand
briefcase
briefing
broadcast
broaden
browser
brush
budget
bulletin

91 C

cabin crew
cafeteria
calculate
calculation
calculator
campaign
cancel
cancellation
candidacy
candidate
capacity
capital
career
careless
cash
cashier
cause
cautious
celebrate
celebration
cell phone
certificate
certification
chain

Australian English

Exercise A 119 Listen to this conversation. Notice the speakers' pronunciation.

Woman: Could you tell me about your Life Drawing course, please? I've seen it in your brochure and it looks pretty interesting.

Man: Yes, of course. It runs every Thursday evening for ten weeks, starting next month, from seven till nine. It's for people of any ability, so don't worry if you're a beginner. You're lucky because there's still one place available.

Woman: Oh, I see. And what about the cost? I read something about fees and a charge for materials on top, but I'm a student so would I qualify for any support?

Man: Yes, if you're a full-time student then just bring in your student ID and the tuition fees are waived. I can give you the forms now, if you like.

Exercise B 120 Listen and complete the sentences.

1. Which of these investment vehicles most ?
2. The service was good, but the food didn't
3. You'll need to get if you want to leave work early.
4. The whales have now left the area and are along the coast.
5. It'll be hard to find a suitable replacement we're looking for.
6. There's a fairly secluded internet that guests can use.

Canadian English

Exercise A 121 Listen to this conversation. Notice the speakers' pronunciation.

Woman: Could you tell me about your Life Drawing course, please? I've seen it in your brochure and it looks pretty interesting.

Man: Yes, of course. It runs every Thursday evening for ten weeks, starting next month, from seven till nine. It's for people of any ability, so don't worry if you're a beginner. You're lucky because there's still one place available.

Woman: Oh, I see. And what about the cost? I read something about fees and a charge for materials on top, but I'm a student so would I qualify for any support?

Man: Yes, if you're a full-time student then just bring in your student ID and the tuition fees are waived. I can give you the forms now, if you like.

Exercise B 122 Listen and complete the sentences.

1. A third of the on temporary contracts.
2. More among public sector employees continues to grow.
3. I didn't realize that New York City
4. The composition of this photograph is at the same time.
5. Janice Downing is tonight's performance.
6. Do you know if a guarantor agreement for leases under three years?