

Tips & Tricks on TOEFL® Listening

The TOEFL® Test Listening Comprehension

Section	Questions	Time
Listening Comprehension	50 multiple-choice	40 minutes
PART A : 30 short dialogs. Each followed by a question. PART B : 2 long dialogs. Each followed by 4-5 questions. PART C : 3 talks. Each followed by 4-5 questions.		

GENERAL

1. **Be familiar with the directions.** It is not necessary to listen carefully to them each time
2. **Listen carefully to the recording.** You will hear the recording only once.
3. In each section, the questions will generally progress **from easy to difficult.**
4. **Preview the possible answers before** you listen to the recording. It will help you to save your time to answer the question.
5. You have about **12 seconds between each question to answer each question and prepare for the next question.**
6. **Never leave any answers blank!** There is no penalty for guessing.

Listening PART A: Short Dialogs

1. In the Instruction of Part A, **you must wait**. DO NOT read ahead as you can read “WAIT” on the first page of the test book.

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSION
Time—approximately 35 minutes
(including the reading of the directions for each part)

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers you hear. Do not take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do not turn the pages until you are told to do so.

Part A

Directions: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example.

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *That exam was just awful.*
(woman) *Oh, it could have been worse.*
(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) The exam was really awful.
- (B) It was the worst exam she had ever seen.
- (C) It couldn't have been more difficult.
- (D) It wasn't that hard.

You learn from the conversation that the man thought the exam was very difficult and that the woman disagreed with the man. The best answer to the question, “What does the woman mean?” is (D), “It wasn't that hard.” Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C)



Wait

2. Listening PART A consists of 30 short dialogs; each is between two speakers (the first speaker asks a question or makes a statement and the second speaker answers). A narrator then gives you a question based on the dialog. The question is directed to the second speaker's answer. **Thus, focus on the statement of the second speaker.**
3. Pay attention to structures and expressions, such as **restatements, who and where, agreement, suggestions, and assumption.**
4. You can just **mark all the answers you choose in the answer sheet**. You will have time to completely fill the intended oval when the instruction for Part B is read.

TIPS & TRICKS I

- 1) Try to **get a key word from the second speaker's statement**. The key word is **in the predicate of the statement**.
- 2) **The key word is usually a verb and/or an adjective (after to be)**.
- 3) Why the key word is a verb or an adjective? It is because you need to find the **SYNONYM (a word with the same or similar meaning) of the key word** spoken by the second speaker.

Example:

You hear:

(woman) : What do you like about your new house?

(man) : It's very close to a park.

(narrator) : *What does the man mean?*

In the test book, you read:

(A) The house is closed up now.

(B) He parks his car close to the house.

(C) His home is near a park.

(D) He doesn't really like his new house.

The best answer is C (*His home is near a park.*). The keyword in the second speaker is the words **very close**. The synonym of **very close** is **near**. **Near** is an adjective. Usually a synonym is an adjective or a verb.

Exercises without audio:

1. (woman): Hi Bob, do you bring my English book? I need to finish my homework tonight.
(man) : Oh, sorry. I forget to bring it.
(narrator): *What does the man mean?*
(A) The man does not forget to bring the book.
(B) The man does not know about the book.
(C) The man brings Jeanne's book.
(D) The man does not remember to bring the book.
2. (woman): Mark said some really nice things to me.
(man) : He's very grateful for what you did.
(narrator): *What does the man say about Mark?*
(A) He did a great job.
(B) He bought a crate full of fruit.
(C) He made a great fool of himself.
(D) He's thankful.

3. (man) : I heard you got an A on the final exam. I think you're the only one who did it.
 (woman) : Not really. There were a couple of other A's.
 (narrator) : *What does the woman mean?*
- (A) There were many A's in her final exam.
 (B) There were other people in class who got A.
 (C) There were a couple of A's in her exam.
 (D) There were other A for her.
4. (woman) : Was anyone at home at Barb's house when you went there to deliver the package?
 (man) : I rang the bell, but no one answered.
 (narrator) : *What does the man imply?*
- (A) Barb answered the bell.
 (B) The house was probably empty.
 (C) The bell wasn't in the home.
 (D) The house doesn't have a bell.
5. (woman) : Can you tell me if today's matinee is a comedy, romance, or western?
 (man) : I have no idea.
 (narrator) : *What does the man mean?*
- (A) He has strong ideas about movies.
 (B) He prefers comedies over westerns and romances.
 (C) He doesn't like today's matinee.
 (D) He does not know.
6. (woman) : Did you see the manager about the job in the bookstore?
 (man) : Yes, and I also had to fill out an application.
 (narrator) : *What does the man mean?*
- (A) He got a job as bookstore manager.
 (B) The bookstore was not accepting applications
 (C) He saw a book about how to apply for jobs.
 (D) It was necessary to complete a form.

Exercises with audio:

Practice 1

1. (A) He is leaving now.
 (B) He has to go out of his way.
 (C) He will not be leaving soon.
 (D) He will do it his own way.
2. (A) He locked the door.
 (B) He tried unsuccessfully to get into the house.
 (C) He was able to open the door.
 (D) He left the house without locking the door.
3. (A) She doesn't like to listen to turkeys.
 (B) She thinks the dinner sounds special.
 (C) She especially likes the roast turkey.
 (D) She'd prefer a different dinner.
4. (A) He'll be busy with her homework tonight.
 (B) He can't help her tonight.
 (C) He's sorry he can't ever help her.
 (D) He'll help her with physics.
5. (A) Her eyes hurt.
 (B) She thought the lecture was great.
 (C) The class was boring.
 (D) She didn't want to watch Professor Martin.

6. (A) Not all the bills have been paid.
(B) They don't have enough credit to pay the bills.
(C) What she said on the phone was not credible.
(D) He used credit card to pay some of the bills.
7. (A) She'll call back quickly.
(B) She'll definitely be back at 4:00.
(C) She'll give it back by 4:00.
(D) She'll try to return fast.
8. (A) She hasn't seen Tim.
(B) Tim was there only for a moment.
(C) Tim was around a short time ago.
(D) Tim will return in a minute.
9. (A) She doesn't like the place he chose.
(B) She doesn't want to get into the car.
(C) She's glad the spot is reserved.
(D) They can't park the car there.

Practice 2

1. (A) The final exam was harder than the others.
(B) There were two exams rather than one.
(C) He thought the exam would be easier.
(D) The exam was not very difficult.
2. (A) He's not feeling very well.
(B) He's rather sick of working.
(C) He's feeling better today than yesterday.
(D) He'd really rather not answer the question.
3. (A) The company was founded about a year ago.
(B) It was just established that he could go into business.
(C) The family is well established.
(D) The business only lasted a year.
4. (A) He did not look at the right schedule.
(B) The plane landed in the right place.
(C) The plane arrived on time.
(D) He had to wait for the plane to land.
5. (A) She's rather go running.
(B) She doesn't want to go into the pool.
(C) She'll change clothes quickly and go swimming.
(D) She needs a sweat suit to go running.
6. (A) The firefighters saved the homes for last.
(B) A firefighter saved the hillside last night.
(C) The homes on the hillside were burned.
(D) The houses weren't destroyed.
7. (A) There's enough soup.
(B) The spices are adequate.
(C) She thinks the soup's too salty.
(D) The man should add more salt and pepper.
8. (A) He was lucky to receive a grant for his studies.
(B) He used his fortune to pay his fees.
(C) He is a scholar at a college with low fees.
(D) He paid to get a scholarship.
9. (A) It profited from previous mistakes.
(B) It earned a lot of money.
(C) This was the last year that it would make a profit.
(D) It was not so successful.
10. (A) Chuck's bank account has too much money in it.
(B) He thinks Chuck has the wrong kind of bank account.
(C) He thinks that Chuck is on his way home from the bank.
(D) There isn't enough money in Chuck's account.

Practice 3

1. (A) She is very busy.
(B) She has lots of free time.
(C) It is not necessary to take out the trash.
(D) She will do it if she has time.
2. (A) The interview is very important.
(B) He is worried about the interview.
(C) What he's wearing to the interview is important.
(D) He is not concerned about the interview.
3. (A) He has almost all the notes.
(B) His attendance was perfect.
(C) He went to all the lectures but one.
(D) He misses more than one psychology class.
4. (A) They passed the library at 6:00.
(B) The library opens at 6:00 in the summer.
(C) The library closes at 6:00.
(D) You can't check out more than six books in the summer.
5. (A) Water the plants once a day
(B) Give the plants no more water
(C) Water the plants often while the man is gone
(D) Give the plants a limited amount of water
6. (A) The service satisfied her.
(B) The food was worse than the service.
(C) She thought the service was bad.
(D) Neither the food nor the service was satisfying.
7. (A) He told his kids to leave.
(B) He seriously wanted the woman to go.
(C) He was joking when he told the woman to leave.
(D) He left with the woman.
8. (A) The project will take all their effort.
(B) They have no other work to do.
(C) It is impossible to finish.
(D) They aren't even close to finishing the project.
9. (A) She doesn't mind an hour more.
(B) She'd rather stay more than an hour.
(C) It's better to stay than go.
(D) She prefers to leave.
10. (A) The service at the hotel wasn't too good.
(B) This hotel gave excellent service.
(C) The service at the hotel could have been improved.
(D) This hotel's service was the same as the service at other hotels.

TIPS & TRICKS II

*) **DO NOT CHOOSE the answers that contain SIMILAR SOUNDS with the words you hear in the dialog.** They are usually the incorrect answers.

Example:

You hear:

(man) : Tom wasn't in class again today.

(woman) : I know, I wonder whether he'll show up for the final exam.

(narrator): *What does the woman say about Tom?*

In the test book, you read:

(A) Tom was wandering around a lot.

(B) She was unsure if Tom will follow the final exam.

(C) She was wondering if Tom will do a show for the final exam.

(D) She knows that Tom will show up for the final exam.

The correct answer is B (*She was unsure if Tom will follow the final exam.*) In answer A the word *wandering* sounds like *wonder*. In answers C and D the words *wondering*, *show*, and *show up* can be heard in the dialog. Thus, find words with sounds that are not similar to the sounds of the key words in the statement spoken by the second speaker.

Exercises without audio:

- (woman) : Did you get your ticket?
(man) : I talked to Judy about it and she took care of it for me.
(narrator) : *What does the man imply?*

(A) He will talk to Judy about his ticket.
(B) His ticket was handed to Judy.
(C) Judy got scared about his ticket.
(D) He got his ticket.
- (man) : Excuse me. Could you tell me when Doctor Smith has an office hour?
(woman) : Not really. But there is a sign on the door, I think.
(narrator) : *What does the woman most probably mean?*

(A) The man should resign from Doctor Smith's office.
(B) Doctor Smith's schedule is on the door.
(C) The man has no signature of Doctor Smith.
(D) The man forgot to assign Doctor Smith.

3. (woman) : Did they get the new car they wanted?
 (man) : No, they lacked the money.
 (narrator) : *What does the man mean?*
- (A) They locked the map in a car.
 (B) They looked many times in the car.
 (C) It cost a lot of money when the car leaked oil.
 (D) They didn't have enough money to buy another car.
4. (man) : Did you get a lot of work done at the library today?
 (woman) : I couldn't. It wasn't very quiet there.
 (narrator) : *What does the woman mean?*
- (A) He got a lot of done.
 (B) He couldn't quite get to the library today.
 (C) The library was noisy.
 (D) The library's a good place to work because it's quiet.

Exercises with audio:

Practice 1

1. (A) She has to wait for some cash.
 (B) The waiter is bringing a glass of water.
 (C) The lawn is too dry.
 (D) She needs to watch out for a crash.
2. (A) The sweater's the wrong size.
 (B) The man's feet aren't sweating.
 (C) The sweater makes the man fat.
 (D) The sweet girl doesn't feel right.
3. (A) He has been regularly using a computer.
 (B) He communicates with a Boston company.
 (C) He regularly goes to communities around Boston.
 (D) He has been traveling back and forth to Boston.
4. (A) He thought the lesson didn't matter.
 (B) He couldn't learn the lesson.
 (C) He learned a massive number of details.
 (D) He didn't like most of the lesson.
5. (A) Some animals started the first fire.
 (B) Animals are killed by forest fires.
 (C) In the first frost, animals die.
 (D) Frost can kill animals.
6. (A) Twenty pairs of shoes are on sale.
 (B) The shoe salesclerk spent twenty dollars on pears.
 (C) The shoes cost twenty dollars.
 (D) The shoes could be repaired for twenty dollars.
7. (A) Tom tended to dislike biology lab.
 (B) Attendance wasn't necessary at biology lab.
 (C) Tom went to biology lab.
 (D) There was a tendency to require biology lab.
8. (A) The meal will be served at noon.
 (B) The males should be driven there by noon.
 (C) He's expecting the ice to melt before noon.
 (D) The letters ought to be delivered at 12:00.
9. (A) The weather will probably get worse later.
 (B) The newspaper headlines described a bad storm.
 (C) There was news about a headstrong man.
 (D) He had a new bed.
10. (A) If she could do the grocery shopping
 (B) If she prefers cooked vegetables or salad.
 (C) If she could help prepare the salad.
 (D) If she minds shopping for vegetables.

Practice 2

1. (A) The dance was fun.
(B) It was a good time to dance.
(C) She thinks the man is such a good dancer.
(D) Tonight is the last time to dance.
2. (A) She's quite thirsty.
(B) She'll be ready in a half hour.
(C) She needs to leave now.
(D) She was ready thirty minutes ago.
3. (A) The woman should teach the class herself.
(B) The woman should see a psychiatrist.
(C) It's a good idea to speak with the instructor.
(D) He would like to discuss psychology with the woman.
4. (A) She has a starring role.
(B) She has not found a job yet.
(C) She found the lost dog.
(D) She just began working.
5. (A) He shares everything he has.
(B) He has to find his lost shirt.
(C) He is climbing the stairs to the apartment.
(D) He has to get a roommate.
6. (A) His vacation is full of activities.
(B) In autumn he'll have a vacation.
(C) He can't have a vacation because he suffered a fall.
(D) He's foolish to take a vacation now.
7. (A) The book was very enjoyable.
(B) It was unpleasant to get rid of the bugs.
(C) She only reads when it is quiet.
(D) It is pleasant to ride a bike.
8. (A) He hasn't traveled much lately.
(B) There were a lot of cars on the road.
(C) He needs to lose weight.
(D) The tray was thick and heavy.
9. (A) He doesn't know how to play the game.
(B) He has to write a story for class.
(C) He needs to complete an assignment.
(D) He has already finished the report.
10. (A) He always minds his own business.
(B) He manages to avoid working.
(C) He is the manager of the department.
(D) He is the boss of his own company.

Practice 3

1. (A) He would like some iced coffee.
(B) He wants to stop drinking coffee.
(C) A drink seems like a good idea.
(D) He needs to drink something to stop his coughing.
2. (A) She would prefer a sunny day.
(B) The park is too crowded.
(C) She would like a place that is not so loud.
(D) She cannot walk because she's too old.
3. (A) He should open an account.
(B) He should take a ride on a ship.
(C) He should try to keep the cost cheap.
(D) He should try something monotonous to get to sleep.
4. (A) The department is not changing the requirements.
(B) He hasn't heard anything about the change.
(C) The changes are believable.
(D) What has happened is incredible to him.
5. (A) The wait has taken close to an hour.
(B) They were stranded in their car.
(C) Most of the people have been in line for hours.
(D) They made a line in the sand.
6. (A) The instructor is selecting several passages.
(B) The conductor is fair to the passengers.
(C) The stamp collector is conducting his business.
(D) The riders are paying for the train trip.
7. (A) The managers will take the train to the program.
(B) A program to develop new managers will commence soon.
(C) The new management program is very weak.
(D) The program will be maintained to the letter.
8. (A) The fire started to attack the building.
(B) The firefighter stared at the attacker.
(C) The fire probably began at the top of the building.
(D) The firefighter started to attack the fire.
9. (A) He assured the woman that he knew the truth.
(B) He is sure that it isn't new.
(C) He thought that the woman was aware of what happened.
(D) He soon will know the truth.
10. (A) The art professor is not one of his fans.
(B) His drawings were amazing.
(C) The catches that he made were fantastic.
(D) His sketches showed a fantasy world.

TIPS & TRICKS III

- 1) When the words in the answers are **names of profession**, be ready to draw a conclusion of **who the speaker is**, based on the clues given in the dialog.
- 2) When the words in the answers are **names of places**, be ready to determine **where the dialog probably takes place**, based on the clues given in the dialog.
- 3) When the words in the answers are **imperatives**, be ready to determine **what will probably happen next**, based on the clues given in the dialog.

Example:

1. You hear:

- (man) : I'd like to mail this package, please.
(woman) : First or second class?
(narrator) : *Who is the woman most likely to be?*

In the test book, you read:

- (A) A school administrator
- (B) A postal worker
- (C) A banker
- (D) A teacher

The correct answer is B (*A postal worker*). The words *mail this package* spoken by the first speaker relates to *post/mail*. Thus, choose a profession in the answers that relates to *post/mail*.

2. You hear:

- (man) : I'd like to deposit this check in my account, please.
(woman) : Would you like any cash back?
(narrator) : *Where does the conversation probably take place?*

In the test book, you read:

- (A) In an accounting class
- (B) In a bank
- (C) At a service station
- (D) In a market

The correct answer is B (*In a bank*). The words *deposit check in my account* spoken by the first speaker relates to *bank*. Thus, choose a place in the answers that relates to *bank*.

3. You hear:

- (man) : Are you going to read those books here in the library?
(woman) : I think I'd rather check them out now and take them home.
(narrator) : *What will the woman probably do next?*

In the test book, you read:

- (A) Sit down in the library
- (B) Look for some more books
- (C) Return the books to the shelves
- (D) Go to the circulation desk

The correct answer is D (*Go to the circulation desk.*) Since the *circulation desk* is where you go to check books out from a library, the second speaker probably go to the circulation desk next. Thus, choose answer D.

Exercises without audio:

1. (woman) : How much are the flowers?
(man) : Ten dollars a bouquet.
(narrator) : *Where does the conversation probably take place?*

(A) In a bakery
(B) In a grocery store
(C) In a florist shop
(D) In a garden
2. (man) : I need to get this prescription filled.
(woman) : If you'll take a seat, I'll have your medicine ready for you in a moment.
(narrator) : *Who is the woman most likely to be?*

(A) A pharmacist
(B) A baby-sitter
(C) A flight attendant
(D) A doctor
3. (man) : What do you do during your performance?
(woman) : I play the piano and sing.
(narrator) : *Who is the woman most likely to be?*

(A) An athlete
(B) A member of the audience
(C) A clerk in a music store
(D) A musician
4. (man) : Have you deposited your paycheck yet?
(woman) : No, but that's next on my list of errands.
(narrator) : *What will the woman probably do next?*

(A) Earn his paycheck
(B) Write a check for a deposit on an apartment
(C) Go to a bank
(D) Make a list of errands to run
5. (woman) : Are you going into the water, or are you just going to lie there on the sand?
(man) : I think I need to put on some suntan lotion
(narrator) : *Where does this conversation probably take place?*

(A) At a beauty salon
(B) At the beach
(C) In a sandbox
(D) At an outdoor restaurant

Exercises with audio

Practice 1

1. (A) In a hotel room
(B) At a restaurant
(C) At the beach
(D) In a dessert
2. (A) A manager
(B) A teacher
(C) A lawyer
(D) A librarian
3. (A) In a library
(B) In a doctors office
(C) In a bookstore
(D) In a grocery store
4. (A) A beautician
(B) A secretary
(C) A dentist
(D) A gas station attendant
5. (A) On a plane
(B) In a car
(C) On a bus
(D) On a boat
6. (A) A weather forecaster
(B) A minister
(C) A marriage counselor
(D) A bride
7. (A) In an airport
(B) At a gas station
(C) At a supermarket
(D) In a bike shop
8. (A) A musician
(B) An office worker
(C) A professor
(D) An athlete
9. (A) In a clothing store
(B) At a car wash
(C) In a laundry
(D) At a grocery store
10. (A) A bank teller
(B) A travel agent
(C) A police officer
(D) A bus driver

Practice 2

1. (A) In a photography studio
(B) In a biology laboratory
(C) In an office
(D) In the library
2. (A) He's a pilot.
(B) He's a flight attendant.
(C) He's a member of the grounds crew.
(D) He works clearing land.
3. (A) Wash the dishes immediately
(B) Use as many dishes as possible
(C) Wash the dishes for as long as possible
(D) Wait until later to clean up
4. (A) In a bank
(B) In a restaurant
(C) At a service station
(D) In a beauty salon
5. (A) A salesclerk in a shoe store
(B) A shoe repairperson
(C) A party caterer
(D) A salesclerk in a fixtures department
6. (A) On a playground
(B) In a parking lot
(C) At a zoo
(D) In a photo studio

7. (A) Respond to the mail
 (B) Put the letters in a file
 (C) It depends on where the file is
 (D) File the answers she received to the letters
8. (A) In an airplane
 (B) In a police car
 (C) In a theatre
 (D) At a fireworks exhibit
9. (A) Take care of Bob
 (B) Invite Bob to dinner
 (C) Let Bob know that they accept his invitation
 (D) Respond to the woman's question
10. (A) A pharmacist
 (B) A dentist
 (C) A teacher
 (D) A business manager

Practice 3

1. (A) In a department store
 (B) In a stationery store
 (C) At the post office
 (D) At the airport
2. (A) The teacher gave the students a hand.
 (B) The term papers were turned in.
 (C) The students got the papers from the office.
 (D) The teacher handed the papers to the students.
3. (A) The attendant checked the oil in Mark's car.
 (B) Mark checked to see if he had enough oil in his car.
 (C) Mark checked with the service station attendant.
 (D) Mark wrote a check to pay for the oil.
4. (A) A delivery man
 (B) A famous chef
 (C) A clerk in a fast-food restaurant
 (D) An airline steward
5. (A) They need new print for the additional copies.
 (B) They can make extra copies if necessary.
 (C) Printers are needed for the additional copies.
 (D) Additional copies are needed immediately.
6. (A) The professor bought two books.
 (B) The students had to purchase two books.
 (C) The students sold two books to the professor.
 (D) The students were required to read two books by the professor.
7. (A) The doctor returned to the office.
 (B) Jim asked the doctor to come to the office.
 (C) The doctor will not return until next week.
 (D) Jim was told to come back.
8. (A) Go to work in the lab
 (B) Sample the work from the lab
 (C) Have the samples delivered
 (D) Send a note to the lab
9. (A) Mary became the new class president.
 (B) Sue took her place as class president.
 (C) In place of Mary, Sue became senior class president.
 (D) The senior class president replaced Sue and Mary.
10. (A) The panel was analyzed on the television program.
 (B) A committee evaluated recent political events.
 (C) The program featured a psychoanalyst.
 (D) The panel discussed the television program.

TIPS & TRICKS IV

*) Be familiar with expressions of agreement, suggestions, and assumption.

1) Agreement

Pay attention to some expressions you may hear on the recording.

So do I, so am I, etc Me, too. I'll say! Isn't it! You can say that again! Neither do I, neither am I, etc I don't either, etc
--

If you do not understand the dialogue, just choose the option that contains:

Agree Also Too Have/ share the same opinion
--

Example

You hear:

(woman) : This homework is going to take forever.

(man) : I'll say.

(narrator) : *What does the man mean?*

In the test book, you read:

(A) It's going to take forever to get home.

(B) It takes a long time to get from home to work.

(C) He and the woman have the same opinion about the homework.

(D) He needs to take the homework to class.

The correct answer is C (*He and the woman have the same opinion about the homework.*) The words *I'll say* shows agreement to what the first speaker said. Thus, find the answer that shows agreement.

2) Suggestions

Example

You hear:

(woman) : I haven't talked with my parents in a while.

(man) : Why don't you call them now?

(narrator) : *What does the man suggest?*

In the test book, you read:

- (A) Calling off his visit
- (B) Talking about his parents
- (C) Calling his parents in a while
- (D) Phoning his family

The correct answer is D (*phoning his family*). **Why not** and **let's** are expressions of suggestions. Find the answer that contains the similar meaning as the second speaker has suggested.

3) Assumption

Example

You hear:

- (man) : I just got 600 on the TOEFL test!
(woman) : Then you did pass.
(narrator) : *What had the woman assumed?*

In the test book, you read:

- (A) The man had not passed.
- (B) The man would pass easily.
- (C) The man had already passed.
- (D) The man got the score he was expected to get.

The correct answer is A (*The man had not passed.*). If the narrator asks about assumption or you hear the word **assume**, choose the answer that has the opposite meaning of the second speaker's.

Exercises without audio:

1. (woman) : A trip to the park might be nice.
(man) : You can say that again!
(narrator) : *What does the man mean?*

(A) The woman should repeat what she said.
(B) It's nice in the park at night.
(C) The woman should tell him about the part of the trip.
(D) He agrees about the trip to the park.
2. (woman) : I don't really care for the way the building was renovated
(man) : I don't either.
(narrator) : *What does the man mean?*

(A) He thinks the building was not renovated.
(B) He has the same opinion of the building with the woman.
(C) He doesn't care about the renovation of the building.
(D) He suggests being careful in the renovated building.

3. (man) : I think it's time to go home.
 (woman) : So do I.
 (narrator): *What does the woman mean?*
- (A) They don't have time to do it.
 (B) She also thinks it's a good idea to leave.
 (C) She thinks they are at home.
 (D) They are unsure about the time.
4. (man) : I think that both candidates for county supervisor are unqualified.
 (woman) : Me, too
 (narrator) : *What does the woman mean?*
- (A) She agrees with the man.
 (B) She thinks he should become county supervisor.
 (C) She thinks the candidates are qualified.
 (D) She has no opinion about the candidates for county supervisor.
5. (man) : The weather's so beautiful today.
 (woman) : Let's walk to school instead of driving.
 (narrator): *What does the woman suggest?*
- (A) Taking the car to school
 (B) Taking a walk instead of going to school
 (C) Going for a drive in the beautiful weather
 (D) Walking to class
6. (woman) : I never have enough spending money.
 (man) : Why not get a part-time job?
 (narrator): *What does the man suggest?*
- (A) Spending less money
 (B) Doing a better job at work
 (C) Earning some money
 (D) Spending less time at her job
7. (woman) : Would you like to go skiing this weekend?
 (man) : So you can ski!
 (narrator) : *What had the man assumed?*
- (A) The woman was a good skier.
 (B) The woman was going skiing this weekend.
 (C) The woman did not know how to ski.
 (D) The woman did not intend to go skiing.
8. (man) : I just got this letter from my sister.
 (woman) : So the mail has come already.
 (narrator) : *What had the woman assumed?*
- (A) The man's sister never wrote to him.
 (B) The mail had not yet arrived.
 (C) The mail always came early.
 (D) The mail had already arrived.

Exercises with audio

Practice 1

1. (A) The trip would cost too much.
(B) She doesn't think that a trip would be a good idea.
(C) She would like to take two trips rather than one.
(D) She would also like to take a trip.
2. (A) He would like to see the elections for town council.
(B) He agrees that Matt should be elected.
(C) He thinks the elections should take place next month.
(D) He disagrees with the woman.
3. (A) She is not sure which course she should take.
(B) She's not sure if she should take a trip to France.
(C) She knows that she is not ready for intermediate French.
(D) She wants to take neither beginning nor intermediate French.
4. (A) The man should repeat what he said.
(B) The man said something foolish.
(C) She thinks that the food is the best she has ever tasted.
(D) She agrees that the food is pretty bad.
5. (A) This party hasn't been any fun at all.
(B) He wonders if the woman enjoyed herself.
(C) He wants to know what she said.
(D) He's enjoyed himself tremendously.
6. (A) She condones what happened.
(B) She does not like what the man said.
(C) She agrees with the man about what happened.
(D) She says that she did not do it.
7. (A) He thinks the parties aren't loud.
(B) He says that the neighbors don't have many parties.
(C) He agrees that the upstairs neighbors are noisy.
(D) The loud parties don't bother him.
8. (A) She doesn't like this meal too much.
(B) This food tastes wonderful to her.
(C) She's not sure if she likes it.
(D) She can't stand this meal.
9. (A) She agrees that getting the car was not a good idea.
(B) She imagines that she would like to have a similar car.
(C) She thinks that the man is mistaken about the car.
(D) She thinks the man has no imagination.
10. (A) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
(B) He thinks that one semester is enough time for the course.
(C) He also thinks that the course should be extended.
(D) He would like to take the course two semesters from now.

Practice 2

1. (A) Going to work
(B) Getting some exercise
(C) Relaxing for a while
(D) Visiting her friend Jim
2. (A) Completing the work later
(B) Finishing more of the work now
(C) Trying to do the work today
(D) Resting tomorrow
3. (A) Cooling off the house
(B) Turning down the heat
(C) Raising the temperature
(D) Finding something to eat
4. (A) Fixing the car
(B) Breaking the news to the others
(C) Buying another automobile
(D) Going down the hill in the car
5. (A) Putting up shelves
(B) Selling the books
(C) Looking for the lost books
(D) Rearranging the books
6. (A) Visiting her sister
(B) Getting a baby-sitter
(C) Letting her sister see the clothes
(D) Giving the clothes away
7. (A) Postponing the trip
(B) Leaving immediately
(C) Putting on a play tomorrow
(D) Going later tonight
8. (A) Working on the term paper the whole day
(B) Spending a little money on paper
(C) Doing a better job of planning her term paper
(D) Spending the whole term on the paper
9. (A) Getting a new television
(B) Checking which programs are coming on
(C) Checking their watches
(D) Seeing a comedy on television
10. (A) Making some extra money
(B) Depositing the money in his account
(C) Buying something with the money
(D) Checking out several banks

Practice 3

1. (A) She plans to talk a lot this month.
(B) She has a lot to say about the phone bill.
(C) The bill is high because she has a lot to say.
(D) She agrees with the man.
2. (A) Bill had never really been sick.
(B) Bill was too sick to come to class.
(C) Bill was sick of calculus class.
(D) Bill had forgotten about the calculus class that morning.
3. (A) The man should go out tonight.
(E) The man should stay home and relax.
(F) The man should work on the paper tonight.
(G) The man should go out Monday instead.
4. (A) The cafeteria was open in the morning.
(B) The cafeteria did not serve breakfast.
(C) The breakfast in the cafeteria was not very tasty.
(D) The woman never ate breakfast in the cafeteria.

5. (A) He believes that it is acceptable to park there.
(B) The parking lot is too far from their destination.
(C) He knows that they won't get a ticket.
(D) He knows where the parking lot is.
6. (A) He would be glad to say it over again.
(B) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
(C) He says that he would like to take the class again.
(D) He's happy the class is over, too.
7. (A) He finished all the problems.
(B) He doesn't believe what the woman said.
(C) He was able to finish some of the problems.
(D) Both he and the woman were unsuccessful on the math problems.
8. (A) The man had mailed the package.
(B) The man had forgotten to go to the post office.
(C) The man had given the package to the woman to mail.
(D) The man remembered the package after he went to the post office.
9. (A) They should take both cars.
(B) The woman should try not to be afraid.
(C) The woman should buy a bigger car.
(D) They should go together in his car.
10. (A) He wants to know if the muffins taste good.
(B) He thinks the muffins were recently prepared.
(C) The muffins are not really fresh.
(D) He's sure that the muffins were just made.

Listening PART B: Long Dialogs

- 1) Be familiar with the directions. For dialog 1, **preview the possible answers of the first four/five numbers.**
- 2) **Predict the questions** from the answers of the first four/five numbers.
- 3) In the beginning of the dialog, **the narrator will mention the two speakers in the dialog.** Listen carefully so that you know the speakers in the dialog.
- 4) **Listen to the first line of the dialog.** It often contains the main idea, subject, or topic of the dialog.
- 5) **Identify 1 – 2 key words in the dialog** that become the main points of the dialog.
- 6) As you listen to the dialog, **follow along with the answers in the test book and try to determine the correct answers.** Detail questions are generally answered in order in the dialog.
- 7) When you finish with the last question of dialog 1, use the time to **look ahead at the groups of answers of dialog 2 that follows.**

Example:

You hear:

(narrator) : ***Questions 1 and 2 refer to the following dialog.*** Listen to two students on a university campus.

(man) : Can you help me? I'm lost.

(woman) : Sure. Where are you trying to go?

(man) : I have a class in Stanfield Hall at 3:00. I thought I knew where I was going, but I guess I was wrong.

(woman) : You certainly are lost. Stanfield Hall is on the other side of the university. I'm heading in that direction. Come on with me and I'll show you the way.

(man) : Thanks. You're a lifesaver.

Questions:

1. (narrator) : What problem does the man have?
2. (narrator) : Where is Standfield Hall?

In the test book you read:

(A) He's sick.

(B) He's lost.

(C) He's tired.

(D) He's broke.

In the test book you read:

(A) Directly in front of them

(B) To the left

(C) Quite nearby

(D) On the other side of campus

The best answer for number 1 is B (*He's lost*), and the best answer for number 2, clearly stated by the woman, is D (*On the other side of the campus*).

Exercises without audio:

Dialog 1

(narrator) : *Questions 1 and 2 refer to the following dialog. Listen to a conversation between a customer service and a woman.*

(man): Can I help you?

(woman): I'm interested in opening an account.

(man): Well, we have several different types of accounts: checking accounts, savings accounts, money market accounts, time deposit accounts.

(woman): It's a checking account that I am interested in.

(man): I can help you with that. First, you have to fill out a form, and then I need to see some identification. That's about all there is to it.

(woman): That sounds easy enough. Thanks for your help.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. (narrator) : What type of account does the woman want? | 2. (narrator) : What does the man need for her to show him? |
| (A) A checking account | (A) A form |
| (B) A savings account | (B) An account |
| (C) A money market account | (C) A piece of identification |
| (D) A time deposit account | (D) A check |

Dialog 2

(narrator) : *Questions 1 through 4. Listen to a conversation between two people who are decorating an apartment.*

(woman) : Hey, Walt. Do you think you could help me hang these pictures on the wall? There are only two of them.

(man) : Sure, Monica. Where do you want them to go?

(woman) : I'd like the picture of the mountains over the fireplace, and the picture of my family over the sofa. What do you think?

(man) : I think they'll look fine there. How about if you hold the pictures while I hammer the nails into the wall?

(woman): Okay. Let's start with the picture of my family.

Predict the topic and the questions from the answers below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. (A) Taking some pictures | 2. (A) One |
| (B) Hanging some plants | (B) Two |
| (C) Taking a trip to the mountains | (C) Three |
| (D) Putting some pictures on the wall | (D) Four |
| 3. (A) In the fireplace | 4. (A) Sit on the sofa |
| (B) Above the sofa | (B) Photograph Monica's family |
| (C) Home with Walt | (C) Hammer the nails into the wall. |
| (D) To the top of the mountain. | (D) Climb the walls |

Exercises with audio:

Practice 1

1. (A) What the assignment is
(B) How good the professor is
(C) The information in Chapter Six
(D) What questions they should ask the professor
2. (A) Six pages
(B) Six chapters
(C) Sixty pages
(D) The sixth chapter
3. (A) Whether or not they should read the chapters
(B) Whether or not they should answer the questions
(C) Which chapters they should read
(D) When the professor gave the assignment
4. (A) Turn in the assignment
(B) See the professor
(C) Go to class
(D) Talk to a classmate
5. (A) A bee stung him.
(B) He saw some bees and hornets.
(C) He was stung by a hornet.
(D) He took some eggs from a nest.
6. (A) To liberate bees
(B) To protect their nests
(C) To hatch eggs
(D) To defend the park
7. (A) A hornet's nest
(B) Some bee's eggs
(C) A parked car
(D) A swarm of bees
8. (A) To stay indoors
(B) To see where the hornet's nest is located
(C) Not to walk in the same location as Greg
(D) To keep away from Greg
9. (A) The size of the campus
(B) The city bus system
(C) The length of time for each class
(D) The university bus system
10. (A) The entire campus
(B) Part of the campus
(C) The campus and the city
(D) Only the off-campus areas
11. (A) Nothing
(B) Three dollars
(C) A few cents
(D) Fifty cents
12. (A) Red
(B) Green
(C) Yellow
(D) Blue

Practice 2

1. (A) Find work on campus
(B) Work in the employment office
(C) Help students find jobs
(D) Ask the woman questions
2. (A) In the library
(B) In a classroom
(C) In a campus office
(D) In an apartment
3. (A) No more than ten
(B) At least twenty
(C) Not more than twenty
(D) Up to ten
4. (A) Every morning
(B) Afternoons and weekends
(C) When he's in class
(D) Weekdays
5. (A) Fill out a form
(B) Give her some additional information
(C) Tell her some news
(D) Phone her
6. (A) Just before a vacation
(B) Just after the end of a school semester
(C) At the end of the summer
(D) Just after a break from school
7. (A) A trip to visit the Eskimos
(B) A trip the woman is planning to take
(C) A trip the man has already taken
(D) A camping trip the man and woman took
8. (A) Three hours
(B) Three complete days
(C) Three classes
(D) Three weeks
9. (A) Sleeping outside on the ground
(B) Spending time in a hot tub
(C) Relaxing at the lodge
(D) Enjoying excellent food
10. (A) She'd be scared, but she'd like to try.
(B) She can't wait.
(C) It would be quite exciting for her.
(D) She'd prefer not to try.
11. (A) All kinds of pollution
(B) How acid rain has harmed the earth
(C) Pollution from cars and factories
(D) The causes and possible effects of acid rain
12. (A) Nuclear power
(B) Electricity
(C) Burning coal and oil
(D) Solar power
13. (A) From sulfur dioxide and water vapor
(B) From sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide
(C) From nitric acid and sulfur dioxide
(D) From water vapor and nitric acid
14. (A) Only in North America
(B) At the North and South Poles
(C) In parts of several northern continents
(D) In equatorial areas
15. (A) She should protect herself from the rain.
(B) She should clean up the water supply.
(C) She should read a novel.
(D) She should get more information about acid rain.

Practice 3

Dialog 1 (Questions 18-21)

18. (A) He was late arriving at registration.
(B) He needs an advisor's signature on a course request form.
(C) He is not doing well in the class because it is so large.
(D) He must have the permission of the instructor to enroll in a class.
19. (A) Give him CD to help him with the class.
(B) Explain some technical vocabulary.
(C) Give him special permission to take the class.
(D) Take a form to the registration area.

Dialog 2 (Questions 30-33)

30. (A) The woman's health
(B) The woman's grades
(C) The man's joke
(D) The man's stress
31. (A) She was taking too many classes.
(B) She was very tired because she studied too late.
(C) She had been ill last semester.
(D) She may have to withdraw from school this semester.

20. (A) He has planned to graduate in the fall.
(B) He has to take Professor Day's class in order to graduate.
(C) He needs the professor to sign his application for graduation.
(D) He does not have enough credits for graduation.
21. (A) Enroll Mike in the class next year
(B) Allow Mike to take the class this term
(C) Give Mike permission to graduate without the class
(D) Register Mike for another class
32. (A) Many students get mono while they are in college.
(B) If one student gets mono, the whole college becomes infected.
(C) It is a joke about college students that the woman tells.
(D) The disease was first identified on a college campus.
33. (A) Drop out of school for a semester and return later
(B) Study harder to learn all the lessons this semester
(C) Take fewer hours each semester and add one semester to the program
(D) Add extra classes to the program even if it requires another semester

Dialog 3 (Questions 46-50)

46. (A) The man needs help changing his schedule.
(B) The man is looking for a job in the morning.
(C) The man is trying to get a student loan.
(D) The man is changing his major to sociology.
47. (A) He wants to graduate as soon as possible.
(B) He must be a full-time student to qualify for his loan.
(C) His advisor insists that he study full time.
(D) All the courses are required.
48. (A) It is a required course.
(B) It is offered in the afternoon.
(C) It is taught by Dr. Brown.
(D) It is a sociology class.
49. (A) Help the man withdraw from school
(B) Change the man's class schedule
(C) Give the man a student loan
(D) Change the man's major
50. (A) Go to Dr. Brown's office
(B) See Dr. Brown in class
(C) Call Dr. Brown
(D) Send the form to Dr. Brown

Listening PART C: Long Talks

- 1) Before the first talk starts, **preview the possible answers** of the first four/ five numbers in the test book.
- 2) **Predict the questions** for the answers of the first four/five numbers.
- 3) In the beginning of the talk, **the narrator will mention the general topic or the situation of the talk.** Listen carefully so that you know the situation or what the talk is going to be about.
- 4) **Listen to the first line of the talk.** It often contains the main idea, subject, or topic of the dialog.
- 5) **Identify 1 – 2 key words in the talk** that become the main points of the dialog.
- 6) As you listen to the talk, **follow along with the answers in the test book and try to determine the correct answers.** Detail questions are generally answered in order in the dialog.
- 7) When you finish with the last question of talk 1, use the time to **look ahead at the groups of answers of talk 2 that follows.**
- 8) Repeat the strategies for the next talk.

Example:

Questions 1 through 4. Listen to a talk about roller skating.

In an effort to fight the soaring costs of gasoline and public transportation, many athletic students have taken to roller skating. This means of transportation is creating traffic problems and is presenting a safety hazard for skaters as well as motorists in college and university areas throughout the country. If skaters do not return to the sidewalk, but insist on causing a dilemma for drivers and risking their own safety, the police will issue the violators \$15 citations for disregarding a city as well as a state ordinance. In the past month, seven careless students have been injured, three seriously, as they darted into oncoming traffic. Many of them refuse to wear helmets and are suffering head injuries as a result. One student was thrown 50 feet and suffered a concussion requiring a three-week hospital stay.

1. (narrator) : What problem has caused students to take up skating as a means of transportation?
 - (A) The high cost of gasoline
 - (B) Over congestion of university areas
 - (C) Dangerous driving condition
 - (D) Police roadblocks
2. (narrator) : Which of the following is NOT true?
 - (A) Roller skating in the street is only a local problem.
 - (B) Skaters are creating problems for motorists.
 - (C) Police will ticket the violators.
 - (D) The problem is most common in college and university areas.

3. (narrator) : What law forbids roller skating in the streets?
(A) State law only
(B) City law only
(C) Natural law
(D) City and state law

Exercises without audio:

Talk 1

(narrator) *Questions 1 through 3. Listen to a talk about cats.*

(woman)

Many people are allergic to cats. If they come in contact with cats, they sneeze, their skin turns red, and their eyes begin to burn. However, it is not only people who suffer from allergies. Cats may also be allergic to pollen, dust, and perfumes, many of the same agents that cause allergies in people. Perhaps your cat is sneezing and has watery eyes. If you think that your cat has some allergies, a veterinarian can prescribe medication to help solve the problem.

1. (narrator) : What happens to people who suffer from allergies? 3. (narrator) : What can someone do with a cat that has allergies?

In the test book, you read:

- (A) They shout.
(B) They drive red cars.
(C) They sneeze.
(D) They close their eyes.

In the test book, you read:

- (A) Nothing
(B) Bathe it frequently
(C) Put it outside
(D) Give it medicine

2. (narrator) : What is mentioned about cats?

In the test book, you read:

- (A) They often wear perfume.
(B) They can have allergies.
(C) They don't ever suffer.
(D) They like dust and pollen.

Talk 2

(narrator) **Questions 1 through 4.** Listen to a lecture in a history class.

(woman)

Salt, which today seems so plentiful to us, in the past used to be a valuable commodity. In the ancient past in China, salt was used to make coins, and in parts of Africa it was traded in place of money. In the Roman Empire, soldiers were not paid in money but were instead paid in salt. In fact, the English word “salary”, which means the amount of money that one earns, comes from the Latin root for “salt”

Predict the topic and the questions from the answers below.

1. (A) Valuable commodities
(B) Salt
(C) Ancient China
(D) Money
2. (A) To spice food
(B) To build houses
(C) To make coins
(D) To locate Africa
3. (A) Coins
(B) Earnings
(C) Soldiers
(D) Commodities
4. (A) Salt
(B) Rome
(C) Money
(D) Trade

Exercises with audio:

Practice 1

1. (A) Beautiful plant
(B) A poisonous plant
(C) A delicious plant
(D) Fast-growing plants
2. (A) In vegetable gardens
(B) Only in the United States
(C) In supermarket
(D) In many different places
3. (A) Its leaves resemble parsley.
(B) It grows next to carrots.
(C) Its leaves are shaped like carrots.
(D) It does not have roots.
4. (A) The person may die.
(B) The person may get lots of healthful nutrients.
(C) The person may enjoy it and want more.
(D) The person may become dangerous.
5. (A) A story-writing contest
(B) A frog-catching contest
(C) A singing contest
(D) A frog-jumping contest
6. (A) Sixty-three
(B) Two hundred
(C) Two thousand
(D) Forty thousand
7. (A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four
8. (A) The contest took place for years before Twain wrote about it.
(B) Twain wrote about the contest while he was watching it for the first time.
(C) Twain went to see the contest many times during his lifetime.
(D) Twain wrote about the contest before it actually took place.

9. (A) A student
(B) A professor
(C) A bookstore clerk
(D) A librarian
10. (A) The place where students get ID cards
(B) The place where students can use computers
(C) The place where students check books out
(D) The place where students find books in the library
11. (A) A fee
(B) A student ID card
(C) Permission from the instructor
(D) A computer
12. (A) A few hours
(B) Two days
(C) Fourteen days
(D) Two months

Practice 2

1. (A) During a biology laboratory session
(B) In a biology study group
(C) On the first day of class
(D) Just before the final exam
- 2.. (A) Once a week
(B) Two times a week
(C) Three times a week
(D) For fifteen hours
- 3 (A) To do the first laboratory assignment
(B) To take the first exam
(C) To study the laboratory manual
(D) To read one chapter of the text
4. (A) Room assignments
(B) Exam topics
(C) Reading assignments
(D) The first lecture
5. (A) Exams and lab work
(B) Reading and writing assignments
(C) Class participation and grades on examinations
(D) Lecture and laboratory attendance
6. (A) What caused the Ring of Fire
(B) The volcanoes of the Ring of Fire
(C) Hawaiian volcanoes
(D) Different types of volcanoes
7. (A) The Ring of Fire
(B) The characteristics of volcanoes in the Ring of Fire
(C) The volcanoes of Hawaii
(D) Mauna Loa
8. (A) In Hawaii
(B) In the United States
(C) Along the Ring of Fire
(D) Within the Ring of Fire
9. (A) They are not so violent.
(B) They are located along the Ring of Fire.
(C) They contain a lot of gas.
(D) They contain thick lava.
10. (A) A volcano on the Ring of Fire
(B) An island in Hawaii
(C) A long, low volcanic mountain
(D) An explosive volcano

11. (A) An artist
(B) A tour guide
(C) An Indian
(D) Orville Wright
12. (A) Several
(B) Sixty thousand
(C) Sixteen million
(D) Millions and millions
13. (A) The National Air and Space Museum
(B) The Museum of Natural History
(C) The American History Museum
(D) The Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building
14. (A) The American History Museum
(B) The Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building
(C) The Washington Museum
(D) The National Air and Space Museum
15. (A) To the White House
(B) To the Smithsonian
(C) To the mall
(D) To various other museums

Practice 3

Talk 1 (Questions 22 - 25)

22. (A) A slow, soft song
(B) Music in restaurants
(C) Background music
(D) A pleasant addition to the environment
23. (A) Thirteen percent
(B) Five to ten percent
(C) One hundred percent
(D) Thirty percent
24. (A) Background music that is low in stimulus value
(B) Upbeat music that stimulates sales
(C) Music engineered to reduce stress
(D) Music that starts slow and gets faster at times of the day when people get tired
25. (A) It can cause shoppers to go through the line faster.
(B) It can cause shoppers to buy thirty percent more or less.
(C) It can cause shoppers to walk slower and buy more.
(D) It does not influence sales.

Talk 2 (Questions 26 - 29)

26. (A) The "Sun-Up Semester" program
(B) The Community College campus
(C) Video telecourses
(D) Technology for distance learning
27. (A) To clarify how to register
(B) To advertise the college
(C) To provide a listing of courses
(D) To give students an alternative to video tapes
28. (A) They should come to campus.
(B) They can call the Community College.
(C) They must contact the instructor.
(D) They can use computers.
29. (A) By using e-mail
(B) By calling KCC-TV
(C) By writing letters
(D) By making video tapes

Talk 3 (Questions 34 - 37)

34. (A) The relationship between language and culture
(B) The culture of Hopi society
(C) Native American cultures
(D) The life of Benjamin Lee Whorf
35. (A) European languages
(B) South American languages
(C) Native American languages
(D) Computer languages
36. (A) All languages are related.
(B) All Native American languages are related.
(C) Language influences the manner in which an individual understands reality.
(D) Language and culture are not related.
37. (A) The Sapir Hypothesis
(B) The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
(C) The Sapir-Whorf-Boas Hypothesis
(D) The American Indian Model of the Universe