

SKILL 13: LISTEN FOR EMPHATIC EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE

Emphatic expressions of surprise are common in the short dialogues, so you should become familiar with them. When surprise is expressed, it implies that the speaker did not expect something to be true.

Example from the Paper and Computer TOEFL® Tests

On the recording, you hear:

(woman) *Did you see Paul driving around in his Mustang?*

(man) *Then he DID get a new car.*

(narrator) *What had the man thought?*

In your test book or on the computer screen, you read:

(A) Paul would definitely get a Mustang.

(B) Paul did not know how to drive.

(C) Paul did not like Mustangs.

(D) Paul would not get a new car.

In this dialogue the emphatic form *he did get* is used to show the man's surprise that Paul got a new car. It means that the man expected that Paul *would not get* a new car, so the best answer is answer (D).

The following chart outlines various ways to express emphatic surprise:

EXPRESSIONS OF EMPHATIC SURPRISE			
Verb	Emphatic Form	Example	Meaning
be modal present tense	be, with emphasis modal, with emphasis do(es), with emphasis	Then he <u>is</u> here! Then you <u>can</u> go! Then you <u>do</u> play tennis!	I thought he was not here. I thought you could not go. I thought you did not play tennis.
past tense perfect tense	did, with emphasis have, with emphasis	Then she <u>did</u> read it. Then he <u>has</u> gone there.	I thought she had not read it. I thought he had not gone there.

EXERCISE 13: In this exercise, underline the expression of emphatic surprise in each short dialogue. Then read the question and choose the best answer to that question. Remember that the best answer is one that shows surprise.

- (man) *I just got 600 on the TOEFL test!*

(woman) *Then you did pass.*

(narrator) *What had the woman assumed?*

(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.

2. (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.
3. (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.

TOEFL EXERCISE 13: In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of expressions of emphatic surprise.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE 13.

1. (A) Greg always comes to parties.
 (B) Greg would come to the party later.
 (C) Greg was unable to attend the party.
 (D) Greg would stay at the party for only a moment.
2. (A) The woman always rode her motorcycle to school.
 (B) The woman was not coming to school today.
 (C) The woman was an expert motorcycle rider.
 (D) The woman did not know how to ride a motorcycle.
3. (A) The man was not a very good cook.
 (B) The man never invited friends over for dinner.
 (C) The man would never invite him over for dinner.
 (D) The man was an excellent cook.
4. (A) The woman had run more than three miles.
 (B) The woman always got lots of exercise.
 (C) The woman ran for three hours in the morning.
 (D) The woman had not gotten much exercise.
5. (A) He had been somewhere else.
 (B) He had been in the library.
 (C) He had been working on his research project.
 (D) He would start working on his project in five hours.
6. (A) He had changed apartments.
 (B) He did not like his new apartment.
 (C) He was still in his old apartment.
 (D) He had moved from a house to an apartment.
7. (A) The woman did not like desserts.
 (B) The woman ate sweets regularly.
 (C) The woman would not share her chocolate cake.
 (D) The woman had eaten his piece of cake.
8. (A) The man was going to study hard.
 (B) The man already had a driver's license.
 (C) The man would not take the test.
 (D) The man had already taken the test.

9. (A) She had registered in physics.
 (B) She would go to physics class later.
 (C) She had already taken a physics class.
 (D) She had not enrolled in physics.
10. (A) The pipes were not clear.
 (B) The plumber would be late.
 (C) The plumber had already cleared the pipes.
 (D) The pipes did not need to be cleared.

TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 11–13): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE (SKILLS 11–13).

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.
 (B) The man should stay home and relax.
 (C) The man should work on the paper tonight.
 (D) 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.

TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–13): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (SKILLS 1–13).

1. (A) Write a message to the man
(B) Make some phone calls
(C) Respond to the man's questions
(D) Get a new phone installed
2. (A) She's not sure if she's free.
(B) She's marked it on her calendar.
(C) She'll write a check for the calendar.
(D) Her calendar says she has to have a meeting at 3:00.
3. (A) He barely rode the bicycle.
(B) He didn't have enough money.
(C) The bicycle didn't need to be paid for.
(D) He paid for the bicycle.
4. (A) She fixed the television.
(B) Bob made the television work.
(C) The woman looked at Bob on television.
(D) Bob works for the woman.
5. (A) He helped her say what she couldn't say.
(B) She was unable to say anything about him.
(C) He hasn't helped her very much.
(D) What he said was very helpful.
6. (A) The man should spend more time on registration.
(B) The man should walk more quickly through registration.
(C) The man should send in his registration materials.
(D) The man should try to avoid registering next semester.
7. (A) He couldn't find Paula's phone number, so he didn't call her.
(B) He couldn't give Paula the list over the phone.
(C) When he went to call Paula, he couldn't find the list.
(D) He couldn't recollect the number that was on the list.
8. (A) She couldn't take her luggage to the store.
(B) She stored her luggage at the train station.
(C) She carried her luggage from the train station to the store.
(D) There were no lockers for her bags.
9. (A) The woman had taken a different major.
(B) The woman had chosen psychology as a major.
(C) The woman was uninformed.
(D) The woman needed to see a psychiatrist.
10. (A) She would like the man to repeat what he said.
(B) She thinks the exam could have been a little more difficult.
(C) She shares the same opinion of the exam as the man.
(D) She believes that the exam was easy.

CONTRARY MEANINGS

SKILL 14: LISTEN FOR WISHES

Conversations about wishes can appear in the short dialogues. The important idea to remember about wishes is that a wish implies that *the opposite of the wish is true*.