

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*.

Example from the Paper and Computer TOEFL® Tests



On the recording, you hear:

- (woman) *It's too bad that you have to stay here and work during the school break.*
 (man) *I really wish I could go with you and the others to Palm Springs.*
 (narrator) *What does the man mean?*

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

- (A) Maybe he will go with the others on the trip.
 (B) He is unable to go on the trip.
 (C) He's happy to be going on the trip.
 (D) He's going on the trip, but not with the others.

In this dialogue the man *wishes* that he *could go* with the others on the trip, so the implied meaning is that he is *unable to go*. The correct answer is therefore answer (B).

The following chart outlines the key points that you should know about wishes:

KEY INFORMATION ABOUT WISHES		
Point	Example	Meaning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An <i>affirmative</i> wish implies a <i>negative</i> reality. • A <i>negative</i> wish implies an <i>affirmative</i> reality. 	<p>I wish I <i>had time</i> to help.</p> <p>I wish I <i>did not have time</i> to help.</p>	<p>= no time to help</p> <p>= time to help</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A <i>past tense</i> verb implies a <i>present</i> reality. • A <i>past perfect</i> tense verb implies a <i>past</i> reality. 	<p>I wish he <i>were</i> at home.*</p> <p>I wish he <i>had been</i> at home.</p>	<p>= is not at home</p> <p>= was not at home</p>

*Remember that *were* is used instead of *was* in wishes. I wish I *were* going.

EXERCISE 14: In this exercise, underline the wish in each short dialogue. Then read the question and choose the best answer to that question. Remember that the best answer is one that implies the opposite of what is said.

- (man) *Do you think we'll be able to have the picnic today?*

(woman) *I wish the sky weren't so cloudy.*

(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

(A) The sky is not very cloudy.
 (B) The sky yesterday was cloudier than it is today.
 (C) The sky is too cloudy.
 (D) The sky is rather clear.
- (woman) *Did you enjoy the Thanksgiving dinner?*

(man) *I wish I hadn't eaten so much.*

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

(A) He didn't eat very much.
 (B) He plans on eating a lot.
 (C) He thinks he is eating a lot.
 (D) He ate too much.

3. (man) *Are you coming to the party tonight?*
 (woman) *I wish I could.*
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?*
- (A) She is coming to the party.
 (B) She might come to the party.
 (C) She will try to come to the party.
 (D) She is not coming to the party.

TOEFL EXERCISE 14: 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 remember that a wish implies an opposite meaning.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE 14.

1. (A) The line is short.
 (B) There are not very many people in front of them.
 (C) The line in front of them is too long.
 (D) Not many people want to get tickets to the concert.
2. (A) The woman told him about the ticket.
 (B) He wanted the woman to get a ticket.
 (C) He was happy to find out about the ticket.
 (D) The woman did not tell him about the ticket.
3. (A) She is not working too many hours next week.
 (B) She doesn't have enough hours next week.
 (C) She is working too many hours next week.
 (D) She likes working so much.
4. (A) The department did not change the requirements.
 (B) She likes the new requirements.
 (C) She changed her apartment just before graduation.
 (D) She does not like the changes that the department made.
5. (A) He is going to the theater.
 (B) He doesn't have enough money.
 (C) He isn't afraid to go.
 (D) He doesn't want to spend the money.
6. (A) Harry did not prepare enough for the exam.
 (B) Harry studied hard for the exam.
 (C) He has not heard anything about Harry.
 (D) He had a bet with Harry.
7. (A) The algebra course that she is taking is not her favorite.
 (B) She doesn't need to take the algebra course.
 (C) She has a good schedule of courses this semester.
 (D) She's good at math, but she's taking the algebra course anyway.
8. (A) He was able to find a cheap apartment.
 (B) His apartment is too expensive.
 (C) He doesn't like the apartment's location.
 (D) The apartment is cheap because of its location.
9. (A) He arrived early at the auditorium.
 (B) He got one of the best seats in the auditorium.
 (C) He was not early enough to get a seat at the front.
 (D) He prefers sitting at the back.
10. (A) He'd like to work on his social skills at the game.
 (B) He wishes he could work on his term paper for sociology.
 (C) He can't attend the game because of his schoolwork.
 (D) Sociology is less important to him than football this weekend.