

LISTENING SKILLS

Target 1—Making Assumptions

In order to understand a conversation, you should focus on two things: the speakers and the topic. To score well on the IELTS, you should determine what you know and what you need to know.

As you listen to a conversation, you must make some assumptions about the speakers.

Who are they?

What is their relationship?

Where are they?

What do they plan to do?

What did they do?

What are their feelings?

You must also make some assumptions about the topic.

What are they talking about?

What happened?

What might happen?

You want to know *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, and *how*.

To help you make these assumptions, you should scan the questions in your Listening Test booklet quickly and ask yourself: *Who? What? When? Where? Why?* and *How?* By looking for the answers to these general questions, you will discover what you know and what you need to know.

You will have about 20 seconds to look over these questions. Use that time to make assumptions about the listening passage. Read the question first. Then read the exercise on "Assumptions" on the following page. Do the exercises. Finally, listen to the conversation and test your assumptions.

SECTION 1—Questions 1–10**Questions 1–5**

Complete the form below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Woodside Apartments¹
Tenant Application Form

EXAMPLE

Type of apartment requested: One bedroom

Last name² 1 _____ First name James

Address 1705 2 _____ Street , Apt. 3 _____

Phone: Home 721 - 0584 Work: 4 _____

Date of birth 5 _____ 12, 1978³

Questions 6–8

Choose three letters, **A–G**.

What features will James get with his apartment?

- A** study
- B** balcony
- C** garage parking space⁴
- D** storage space
- E** exercise club
- F** fireplace
- G** washing machine

Questions 9–10

Complete the sentences. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

9 The apartment will be ready next _____.

10 James will have to pay _____ of the first month's rent as a deposit.

¹BRITISH: flats

²BRITISH: surname

³BRITISH: day month year; AMERICAN: month day, year

⁴BRITISH: parking place

ASSUMPTIONS

Find the answers to: Who? What? When? Where? Why? and How?

- Who are the speakers?
- What are they talking about?
- When is something happening?
- Where is something happening?
- Why are they having a conversation?

We know this:

James wants to rent an apartment at the Woodside Apartments. He is a prospective tenant. The apartment is not ready yet. He will have to pay a deposit.

Answer these questions. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

- Who: James
- What: renting an apartment
- When: Not ready
- Where: Woodside Apartments
- Why: Apartment deposit

Circle the clues in Questions 1–10 that help you make these assumptions.

James wants to rent a one-bedroom apartment at the Woodside Apartments.

- How do we know his first name is James?
- How do we know he wants to rent?
- How do we know he wants a one-bedroom apartment?
- How do we know the name of the building?

He is a prospective tenant.

- How do we know he is a prospective tenant?

The apartment is not ready yet.

- How do we know the apartment is not ready?

He will have to pay a deposit.

- How do we know there is a deposit?

We don't know this:

Write the number in Questions 1–10 next to the question you have to answer.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| What is James' last name? | Question _____ |
| What street does he live on? | Question _____ |
| What is his work telephone number? | Question _____ |
| What month was he born? | Question _____ |
| What features will he get with his apartment? | Question _____ |
| When will the apartment be ready? | Question _____ |
| How much is the deposit? | Question _____ |

Now listen to the conversation. Listen for the answers you don't know.

SECTION 2—Questions 11–20**Questions 11–13**

Complete the information about the museum. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Jamestown Museum of Art
Information for Visitors

Entrance Fees: Adults \$ 11 _____
Children \$ 12 _____
Entrance is free for senior citizens on 13 _____.

Hours

Tues–Thur 11:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M.

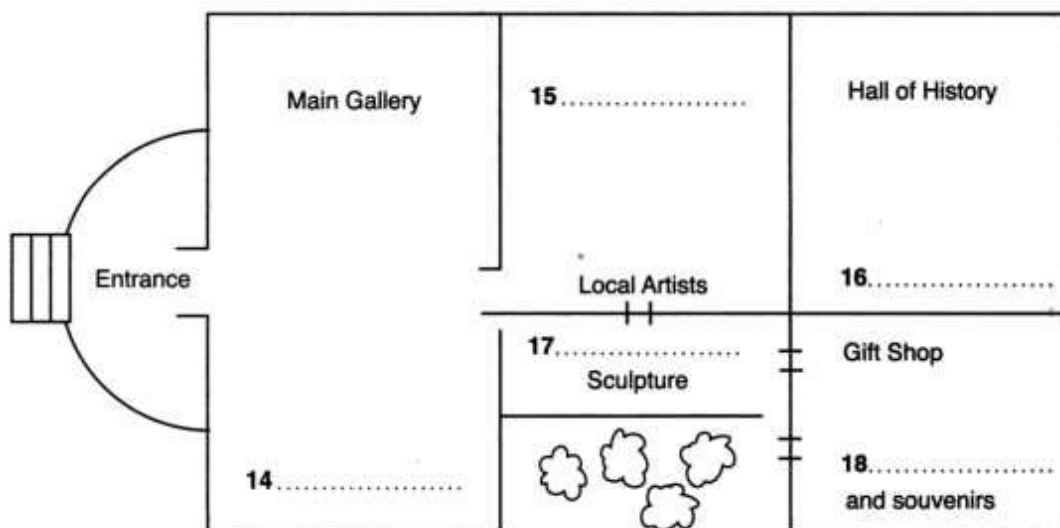
Fri 11:00 A.M.–7:00 P.M.

Sat–Sun 10:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M.

Mondays and holidays closed

Questions 14–18

Fill in the missing information on the map of the museum. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

**Questions 19–20**

Complete the notice below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Notice to museum visitors.

The following areas are restricted.

Hall of History: Closed for 19 _____. Will reopen in April.

20 _____: Museum staff offices. Employees only. All others must have an appointment.

ASSUMPTIONS

Find the answers to: Who? What? When? Where? and Why?

- Who are the speakers?
- What are they talking about?
- When is something happening?
- Where is something happening?
- Why are they having a conversation?

We know this:

The Jamestown Museum of Art has varied hours of operation, but it is closed on Monday and holidays. There are four galleries. One gallery has local art. The other has sculpture. There is a gift shop. The Hall of History will reopen in April. The Museum staff offices are open only by appointment to non-staff members.

Answer these questions Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

- Who: _____
- What: _____
- When: _____
- Where: _____
- Why: _____

Circle the clues in Questions 11–20 that help you make these assumptions.

We do not know this:

Write the number in Questions 11–20 next to the question you have to answer.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| What is the admission price for adults? | Question _____ |
| What is the admission price for children? | Question _____ |
| When is there no admission fee for senior citizens? | Question _____ |
| What kind of art is in the Hall of History? | Question _____ |
| In which gallery is local art located? | Question _____ |
| What kind of art is in the Main Gallery? | Question _____ |
| In which gallery is sculpture located? | Question _____ |
| What besides souvenirs is sold in the gift shop? | Question _____ |
| Why is the Hall of History closed? | Question _____ |
| Where are the staff offices located? | Question _____ |

Now listen to the conversation. Listen for the answers you don't know.

Target 2—Understanding Numbers

Many of the questions on the IELTS Listening Module ask you to remember, identify, and/or write numbers that you hear. This is an easy skill to practice, but a difficult one to perfect.

EXAMPLE

You will see: *Write the number you hear.*
What is the flight number?

You will hear: Flight 33 leaves from Gate 13 Concourse C3

Many numbers sound alike. Here are a few easily confused numbers.

3	13	30	33
4	14	40	44
6	16	60	66

Try to use the context to make a guess about what you are hearing. When you look over the questions to make assumptions about the topic, pay attention to those questions that ask for specific numbers. Listen carefully for those numbers.

Questions 1–5

Listen for the numbers and answer the questions. Write a number in the blank or choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.

1

Credit Card Charge Form	
Card Holder:	Roger Wilcox
Address:	13 High Street
Card Number :	

2 How many seats are there in the new theater?

- A 200
- B 250
- C 500

3

Name	Phone
Roberts, Sherry	

4 How much will the woman pay for the hotel room?

- A \$255
- B \$265
- C \$315

5

Lost Luggage Report
 Passenger name: Richard Lyons
 Flight number:

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Questions 6–10

Listen to these telephone numbers. Pay attention to the way three different speakers say the same number.

- 1 703–6588
- 2 744–1492
- 3 202–9983
- 4 671–4532
- 5 824–1561

Now write the numbers you hear.

- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

Target 3—Understanding the Alphabet

Many of the questions on the IELTS Listening Module ask you to remember, identify, and/or write letters of the alphabet that you hear. This is a good skill to practice for the test and for real life.

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EXAMPLE

You will see: Write the name you hear.
 What is the person's name?

You will hear:
 Speaker 1: Is your name spelled¹ L - i - n or L - y - n - n?
 Speaker 2: Actually, it's Lynne with an e.

Questions 1–6

Circle the correct spelling of the name you hear.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Tomas | Thomas |
| 2 | Maine | Main |
| 3 | Patty | Patti |
| 4 | Roberts | Robertson |
| 5 | Springfield | Springvale |
| 6 | Nixon | Dixson |

¹BRITISH: spelt

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Questions 7–12

Complete the statements. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for the answer.

7

Order Form

Name **A** *Green*

Credit Card Number **B**

8

Telephone Directory

Barney's Discount Store 673-0982

A Theater **B**

9

Hotel Serenity

Albert Street (Private Bag 91031)
Auckland 1, New Zealand
Tel: (9) 309-6445

Reservations

Name: *Roberta* **A**

Room number *304*

Price **B** £.....

10

Royale Theater
Ticket Order Form

Name: *Peter Park*

Address: *75* **A** *Street*

City: *Riverdale*

Seat number: **B**

11

Professor: Dr.¹ **A**

Office hours: T, Th 3:00–5:00

Office number: **B**

12

Addresses

W

Name: *Wild Flower Society*

Address: **A** *State Street*

City: **B**

¹BAMSH: No period after Dr

Target 4—Listening for Descriptions

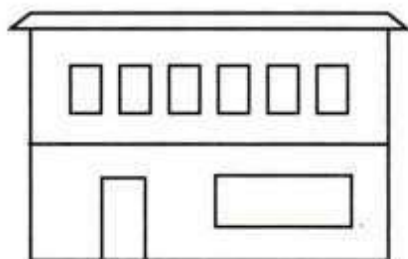
When you listen to a conversation or a lecture, you see in your mind what the speaker is discussing. If the speaker talks about a garden, you will see in your mind some plants, trees, and walkways. As the speaker continues and talks about a fountain in the garden, you will add a fountain in your mind's eye. You might think the fountain is made of cement, but the speaker describes one made of marble. You can change the image easily in your mind.

On the IELTS, you will have to listen to descriptions and match them to a drawing in your test booklet.

EXAMPLE

Look at the following houses. Write a short description of each.

A



B



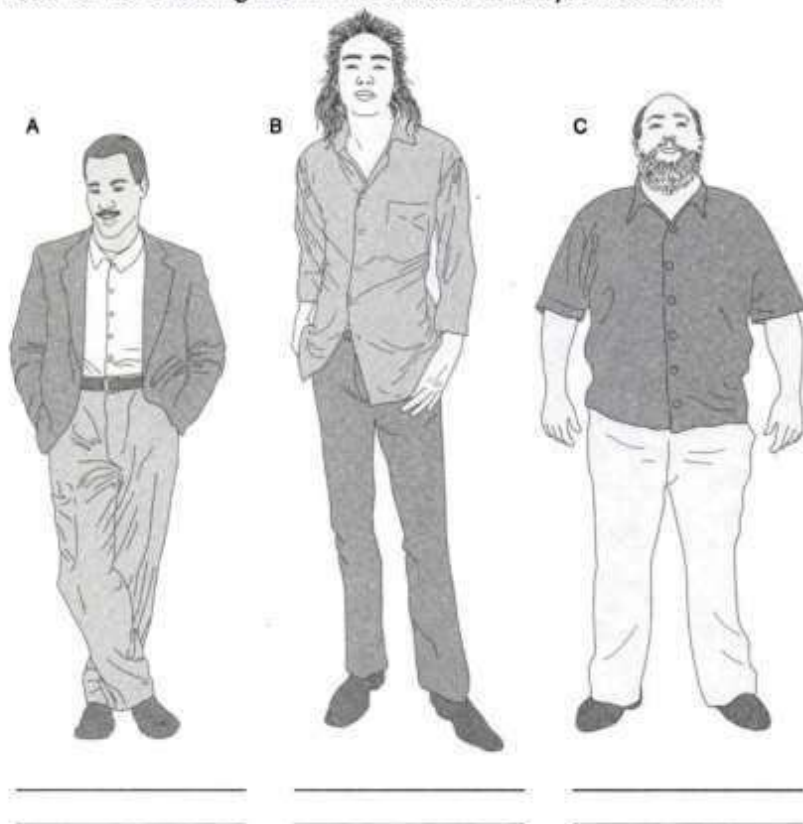
C



Now listen to the conversation. Where does the woman live? Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.

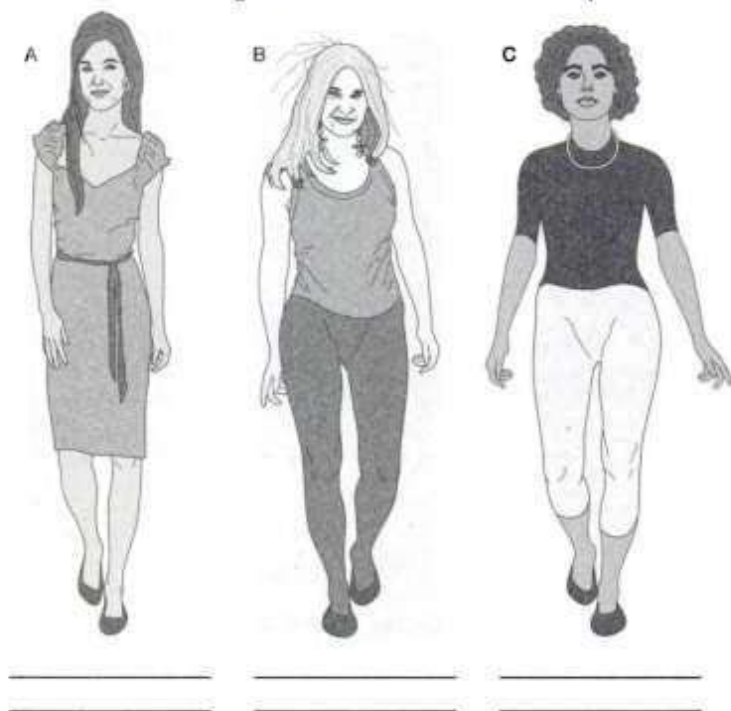
Questions 1–2

1 Look at the following men. Write a short description of each.



Now listen to the news bulletin. Choose the letter that matches the description **A**, **B**, or **C**.

2 Look at the following women. Write a short description of each.



Now listen to the conversation. Choose the letter that matches the description **A**, **B**, or **C**.

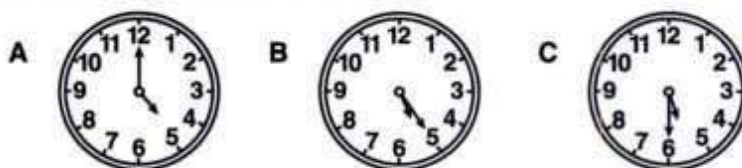
Target 5—Listening for Time

Listening for time is a very important skill. You must know when something happened. You must listen for a date, a day, a month, a year, or a time.



EXAMPLE

You will see: Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.



You will hear: The train was almost thirty minutes late. It didn't arrive until five o'clock.

Common Words and Phrases for Time

10:00 A.M. noon 5:00 P.M. Midnight	In January In February May 3 November 14	1912 1925 2005 2007	This week This month Next week Next month
At 4:00 Before 6:30 to 3:30 After 7:00 Half-past two Quarter-past three Quarter to four	March 5 of this year April 12 of next year	In the spring In the summer In the autumn ¹	On weekday mornings Any afternoon from 1:00
Sunday Monday Tuesday	On June 10th On August 3rd	Yesterday Tomorrow Day after tomorrow	

¹AMERICAN: Fall

TIME—QUESTIONS 1–6*Listen for the correct time.***Questions 1 and 2***Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.*

- 1 What time does the class usually begin?
A 2:00
B 2:30
C 4:00
- 2 What time will the final exam begin?
A 1:45
B 3:15
C 4:05

Questions 3 and 4*Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.*

- 3 What time will the next train leave for Chicago?



- 4 What time will it arrive in Chicago?

**Questions 5 and 6***Complete the schedule with the correct times.*

Cindy's Schedule

Monday	
9:00	Spanish class
11:30	haircut
5.....	lunch with Jeannine
1:30	job interview
6.....	exercise class



DATE—QUESTIONS 1–6

Most of the world writes the date as month/day/year (mm/dd/yy). Americans use both the "American" form and the International form: dd/mm/yy.

American: May 15, 2010 April 23rd, 2009
 International: 15 May 2010 23rd April 2009

Both forms are included in these exercises.

Listen for the correct date.

Questions 1 and 2

Complete these notes with the correct date and month.

Notes
<i>City Museum of Art</i>
<i>Opened: August 1 1898</i>
<i>Opening celebration: 2 1. 1898</i>

Questions 3 and 4

Complete the form with the correct month and date.

Insurance Application	
Applicant name: <i>Priscilla Katz</i>	Date of birth: 3 22
Spouse: <i>Georges Katz</i>	Date of birth: <i>July</i> 4

Questions 5 and 6

Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.

- 5 Which is the most popular time to visit Silver Lake?
 - A August
 - B September
 - C October

- 6 What day will the man leave for Silver Lake?
 - A 7 November
 - B 11 November
 - C 17 November

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10**DAY—QUESTIONS 1–6***Listen for the correct day.***Questions 1 and 2***Complete the schedule with the correct days.*Class Schedule for Jim McDonald

English: 1 and Wednesday

History: 2

Questions 3 and 4*Complete each sentence with the correct day.*

There are tennis lessons at the club every 3 and Saturday.

The steam room is closed every 4

Questions 5 and 6*Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.*

5 When is the final exam?

A Thursday

B Friday

C Saturday

6 When is the essay due?

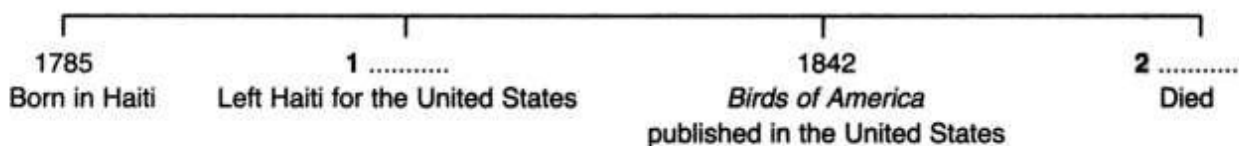
A Monday

B Tuesday

C Wednesday

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11**YEAR—QUESTIONS 1–6***Listen for the correct year.***Questions 1 and 2***Complete the time line with the correct year.*

Life of John James Audubon



Questions 3 and 4

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.

- 3** When was Maria Mahoney born?
A 1808
B 1908
C 1928
- 4** When did she become governor?
A 1867
B 1957
C 1967

Questions 5 and 6

Complete the sentences with the correct years.

- 5** Library construction was begun in
- 6** The construction was finished in

SEASON—QUESTIONS 1–6

Listen for the correct season.

Questions 1 and 2

Complete the table with the correct seasons.

Season	Weather
1	cool, rainy
2	hot, dry

Questions 3 and 4

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.

- 3** When did Josh begin his hiking trip?
A Late winter
B Early spring
C Late spring
- 4** When did he finish his trip?
A Late summer
B Late autumn¹
C Early winter

¹ AMERICAN: Fall or autumn

Questions 5 and 6

Complete the sentences with the correct years.

- 5 The busiest time of year at the language school is
 6 The least busy time of year at the language school is

Target 6—Listening for Frequency

There are certain adverbs that tell you when something might happen. These two groups of adverbs will help you determine the time.

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EXAMPLE

You will see: Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.
 Sam goes to the gym
 (A) every day.
 (B) often.
 (C) occasionally.

You will hear: Sam works out at the gym several days a week.

Common Adverbs of Frequency	Common Adverbial Time Words or Phrases
always usually often sometimes occasionally seldom hardly ever rarely never	every day daily twice a week once a month on occasion every year, yearly every other week from time to time once in a while

Questions 1–6

Listen to the conversations. Put a check¹ (✓) by the frequency of the action.

	always	often	sometimes	seldom	never
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

¹BRITISH: tick

Questions 7–12

Listen to the conversations. Put a check (✓) by the frequency of the action.

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	daily	twice a week	once a month	every other week	from time to time
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

Target 7—Listening for Similar Meanings

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The words that you hear are not always the words that you see in your test booklet. You will have to listen for similar meanings. You could hear a synonym or you could hear a paraphrase.

EXAMPLE

You will see: Write the answer.

Who are the respondents?

You will hear: The survey participants who wrote answers to the questions are all college graduates.

Questions 1–6

Look at the underlined words or phrases in the questions below. Listen to the audio. Write the synonym or paraphrase that you hear.

- How many people are in the group?
- When is the work corrected?
- How fast is the population increasing?
- What happened to the plants in the region?
- When will the apartment be ready?
- What kind of work does the woman do?

Target 8—Listening for Emotions

Can you tell if someone is excited to do something or is not looking forward to something? While listening, try to determine a speaker's emotion? How is that emotion expressed?

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EXAMPLE

You will see: Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.

What is Mark's attitude toward the debate?

- A** He's nervous.
- B** He's looking forward to it.
- C** He's more excited than Jane.

You will hear: Jane: I can't wait to debate the team from Oxford.

Mark: I'm more apprehensive than excited. In fact, I'm not looking forward to it at all.

Common Words That Express Emotion

afraid angry annoyed ashamed bored confused disappointed disgusted	ecstatic embarrassed exhausted frustrated happy jealous mad miserable	nervous pleased proud sad shocked surprised unhappy upset worried
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Questions 1–6

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions about emotions.

- 1 How did local residents feel about the millionaire's donation?
 - A** angry
 - B** surprised
 - C** excited
- 2 How does the man feel about his science experiment?
 - A** frustrated
 - B** glad
 - C** eager
- 3 What confuses students?
 - A** foreign languages
 - B** language lab equipment
 - C** class assignments and tests

- 4 What is the man's attitude towards the contest?
 A He's upset.
 B He's disappointed.
 C He's indifferent.
- 5 How did people at the school feel about the mayor's visit?
 A They were surprised.
 B They were bored.
 C They were annoyed.
- 6 How does the woman feel about her research project?
 A nervous
 B bad
 C happy

Target 9—Listening for an Explanation

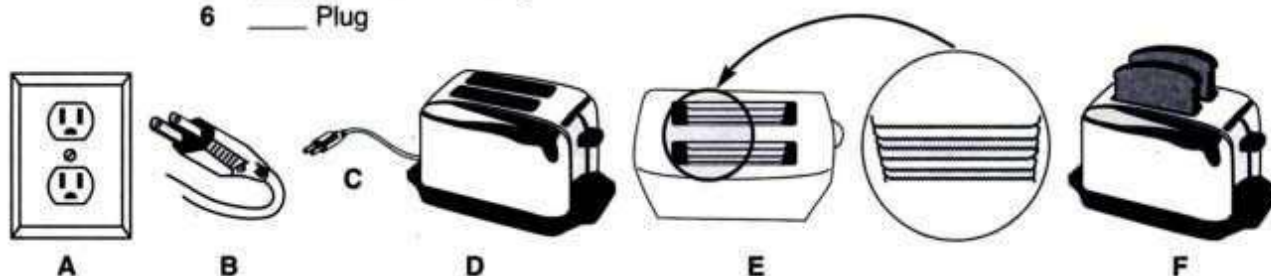
On the IELTS exam, a speaker may explain how something is done or made. You will have to listen and remember the steps of the process.

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EXAMPLE

You will see: Match the letter in the diagram with one of these labels.

- 1 _____ Electrical socket¹
- 2 _____ Metal loops of wires
- 3 _____ Cord
- 4 _____ Appliance
- 5 _____ Your toast is ready to eat!
- 6 _____ Plug



You will see: Complete these sentences describing the process to make toast. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

- 7 Electricity runs from _____.
- 8 Electricity runs down _____.
- 9 Electricity runs to _____.
- 10 Electricity is slowed by _____.
- 11 When resistance to metal is high, metal will get _____.

¹AMERICAN: outlet, also socket

12 The wires turn _____.

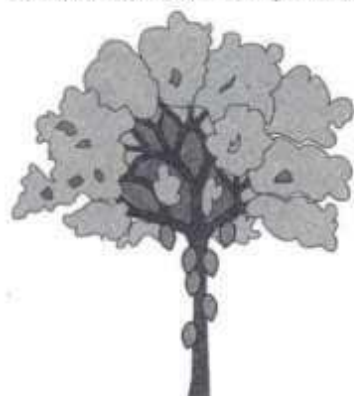
13 The bread _____.

14 You eat the _____.

You will hear: How does a toaster brown your toast every morning? Like all household appliances that heat up, a toaster works by converting electrical energy into heat energy. The electrical current runs from the electrical outlet in your kitchen wall, through the toaster plug, to the toaster cord. It travels down the cord to the appliance itself. Inside the toaster are wire loops. The wires are made of a special type of metal. Electricity passes slowly through this metal, creating friction. This friction causes the wires to heat up and glow orange. When the wires have sufficiently heated, your toast pops ready to eat.

Questions 1–12

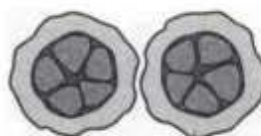
Label the process diagram below based on what you hear.



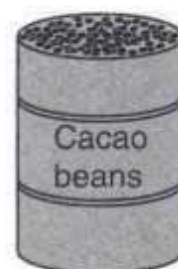
1 _____



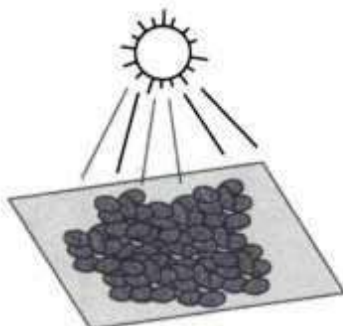
2 _____



3 _____



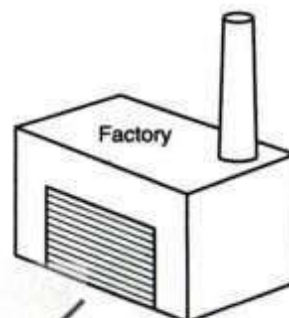
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



Complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

7 When the fruit is ripe, it _____.

8 Then the seeds _____.

9 The cacao¹ beans are fermented in vats for _____.

10 Then the beans _____ in the sun.

11 The cacao beans _____ the factory.

12 At the factory, the cacao beans are turned into _____.

¹Cacao refers to the tree. Cocoa is the drink. Cocoa is often used for both the tree and the beverage.

Target 10—Listening for Classifications

You will have to group similar objects or ideas on the IELTS Listening section. You will have to determine how to classify objects or ideas.

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EXAMPLE

You will see: *When would these courses most likely be offered? Write them under the appropriate program¹ below.*

Project Management
History of Africa
The Art of Negotiating
Creativity in the Workplace

Literature of the 21st Century
Labor² Negotiations
International Relations
Introduction to Philosophy

Course Offerings

1 Program	2
Introduction to Art	Organizational ³ Behavior
Basic Chemistry	Commercial Law
Beginning Spanish	Compensation and Benefits
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

You will hear: The school offers two types of courses. One during the day is designed for students who are pursuing their academic degree full time. The night courses are designed for students who work during the day and are taking specific courses for an advanced business certificate.

These words and phrases are often used when classifying something.

Classification Words and Phrases

Can be divided into Can be categorized ⁴ as Can fit into this category	Types Kinds Ways
---	------------------------

¹BRITISH: programme

²BRITISH: labour

³BRITISH: organisational

⁴BRITISH: categorised

Questions 1–5

Complete the classifications below based on what you hear.

- 1 Which of the following are offered to first class passengers only? Choose three letters, **A–E**.

- A** pillows and blankets
- B** snacks
- C** full meals
- D** magazines
- E** free movies

- 2 Complete the chart. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Royal Theater	Deluxe Theater
War films	B films
A films	Classic films

- 3 Complete the chart. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

	A	B
Time to fly	Day	Night
Wing position	Folded back	Horizontal
Antennae	Thin	Feathery

- 4 Check the things that the woman has already done to get ready for the party.

To Do List	
A	Clean house ____
B	Cook ____
C	Go shopping ____
D	Plan decorations ____
E	Mail invitations ____

- 5 Complete the chart. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Tree Type	Description
A	Beautiful flowers, interesting leaves
B	Tall, broad leaves
C	Cones, needles

Target 11—Listening for Comparisons and Contrasts

Speakers often compare or contrast objects or ideas to help describe something. On the IELTS Listening section, you will have to determine what is being compared and what is being contrasted.

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EXAMPLE

You will see: Put a check (✓) to show if these items are alike or different.

	Same	Different
A Nationality		
B Sex		
C Age		
D Given name		
E Present occupation		
F Future occupation		
G Sports		
H Love of dancing		

You will hear:

Speaker 1: I've been corresponding by letter with a French student.

Speaker 2: In English? You don't speak French, do you?

Speaker 1: No, unfortunately, but she writes English well. We have a lot in common.

Speaker 2: Like what, your age?

Speaker 1: Well, I'm actually about two years older than she is. But we do have the same first name.

Speaker 2: And you're both students.

Speaker 1: Yes, and we both are studying to be doctors, although she wants to be a pediatrician¹, and I want to be a neurosurgeon.

Speaker 2: It seems the only similarities are your sex and your given name.

Speaker 1: Well, we both like to swim. She likes to dance, too, but you know how little I like dancing.

These words and phrases are often used with comparison and contrast.

Comparison		Contrast	
almost the same as	in common	although	more than
also	just as	but	nevertheless
as	like, alike	differ from	on the other hand
at the same time as	neither/nor	different from	otherwise
correspondingly	resemble	even though	still
either/or	similar to	however	unlike
in a like manner	similarly	in contrast to	while
in the same way	than	instead	yet
		less than	

¹BRITISH: paediatrician

Questions 1–4

Complete the chart below based on what you hear.

Put a check (✓) to show if these items are alike or different.

1 Jobs

	Alike	Different
A Salary		
B Schedule		
C Responsibilities		
D Location		
E Transportation		

2 Libraries

	Alike	Different
A Location		
B Size		
C Parking facilities		
D Number of books		
E Services		

3 Club Memberships

	Alike	Different
A Cost		
B Use of club facilities		
C Access to fitness classes		
D Locker room privileges		
E Individual fitness plan		

4 Frogs and Toads

	Alike	Different
A Place for babies to live		
B Place for adults to live		
C Type of skin		
D Shape		
E Way to make sounds		

Target 12—Listening for Negative Meaning

On the IELTS, you may have to determine whether a statement is positive or negative. Listen to the statement carefully to determine whether the sense of the statement is positive or negative.

CD
TRACK
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EXAMPLE

You will see: Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.

What does the woman say about the book?

- A** She couldn't read it.
- B** She was able to read it.
- C** She enjoyed reading it.

You will hear: It was a very dense book, but it wasn't impossible to read.

A negative prefix can contradict the word it joins. This usually results in a negative meaning. For example, *unfriendly* contradicts *friendly* and has the negative meaning *not friendly*. But when a negative meaning is added to a negative word, the resulting meaning can be positive. For example, *unselfish* contradicts *selfish* and has the positive meaning *not selfish*.

You can also put a negative word before a verb or clause to change the meaning of the sentence.

These are common negative markers.

Before verbs/clauses	Before nouns/phrases	Negative prefixes	Positive meanings from negative prefixes	
not isn't/can't/won't/shouldn't/ couldn't/hasn't/mustn't rarely/only rarely hardly scarcely seldom never barely not since not until and neither	no nowhere nothing at no time not at this time in no case by no means	un im il in non	undone impossible illegal indefinite nonsense	unlimited unparalleled invaluable nonrestrictive nonviolent

Questions 1–6

Put a check (✓) next to the correct paraphrase of each sentence.

- 1 I can't wait to start the class.
☐ A I'm looking forward to the class.
☐ B I'm not looking forward to the class.
- 2 The teacher is not only my favorite¹ teacher, she's also my neighbor².
☐ A I like my teacher a lot.
☐ B I don't like my teacher very much.
- 3 I can't say that it was a particularly comfortable hotel.
☐ A The hotel was comfortable.
☐ B The hotel wasn't comfortable.
- 4 We'll never find a book as interesting as this.
☐ A The book is very interesting.
☐ B The book isn't very interesting.
- 5 That was not an illegal action.
☐ A The action was legal.
☐ B The action wasn't legal.
- 6 We could scarcely understand him.
☐ A It was easy to understand him.
☐ B It wasn't easy to understand him.

Questions 7–12

Listen to the conversation. Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.

- 7 What describes the weather in the region?
A rainy
B dry
C cloudy
- 8 When taking the exam, the students can
A take as much time as they need.
B use a dictionary.
C bring several things into the testing room.
- 9 When will the car be fixed?
A today
B before the end of the week
C on the weekend³

¹BRITISH: favourite

²BRITISH: neighbour

³BRITISH: at the weekend

- 10 What is the woman's opinion of the restaurant?
 A The food is good.
 B The service is bad.
 C The wait is too long.
- 11 Which type of flower is not common in the area?
 A violets
 B roses
 C irises
- 12 What homework does the man have to do this week?
 A write papers and read books
 B write papers only
 C study for exams

Target 13—Listening for Chronology

Listening for the order that events occur is an important skill. You will need to listen to what happened first, second, and so on.

CD
TRACK
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EXAMPLE

You will see: *Complete the Class Assignment Sheet, putting the assignments in the correct order. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.*

Class Assignment Sheet

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. Papers submitted
- D. Student Presentations
- E. 3

You will hear: Before you do your research, we'll have an orientation session in the library so you can become familiar with the various sources of information available there. Each student will give a presentation on his or her research topic after all the papers have been submitted. All of this will have to be completed prior to the date of the final exam.

Common Words and Phrases That Indicate Chronological Order

before after while during between ____ and ____ in (year) on (day) at (time) since ____ later earlier formerly every (number) (years, months, days) at the turn of the century (decade) in the first half of the century in the 20s, 1980s, . . .	at birth, in childhood, in infancy, as an adult, in adulthood, in old age simultaneously, at the same time as former, latter previous previously prior to first, second, third, etc. in the first place, second place to begin with next, then, subsequently in the next place at last in conclusion finally
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Questions 1–5

Listen to the audio and put these actions in the correct chronological order. Write 1 for the first action, 2 for the second, and so forth.

- 1
- _____ Fill in application
 - _____ Submit application
 - _____ Get references
 - _____ Pay a deposit
 - _____ Receive notification of apartment
 - _____ Sign lease

- 2
- _____ Leopold Mozart published a book.
 - _____ Wolfgang Mozart began to compose music.
 - _____ Leopold began taking Wolfgang on tours of Europe.
 - _____ Wolfgang Mozart settled in Vienna.
 - _____ Wolfgang's mother died.

- 3
- _____ Left home
 - _____ Had picnic
 - _____ Made sandwiches
 - _____ Went swimming
 - _____ Checked into motel

- 4
- _____ Find partner
 - _____ Choose topic
 - _____ Get professor's approval
 - _____ Design research
 - _____ Start research

- 5
- _____ Walk through rose garden
 - _____ Show tickets
 - _____ View pond area
 - _____ Visit greenhouse
 - _____ Photograph butterfly garden