

# Review Test 4 Answer Key

## Units 10–12

### Listening Test

#### Part 1

##### Photographs

- 1 **D** The *optometrist* is *checking* the *patient's* eyes. (A) The *optometrist* is wearing a *white coat*, not the *patient*. The *patient* is wearing a shirt. (B) She's *reading* dials on a machine, not a *manual*. (C) He's not *looking for his glasses*. He's looking into the machine to have his eyes checked.
- 2 **A** The man is *clearing* the *snow* away with a *snow shovel*. (B) He's not *showing* anything. *Showing* is a distracter that sounds similar to *snowing*. (C) There is no *snow* on the man's clothes. (D) He's *shoveling snow*, not dirt.
- 3 **B** The *road* that *passes over the freeway* is an *overpass*. (A) The *freeway* is quite *empty*. This is not a *parking lot*. (C) The *cars* are well spaced apart and the *traffic* is moving. There isn't *traffic* in all of the *lanes*. (D) Although there may be *commuters riding* in the cars, no *buses* can be seen.
- 4 **C** The man is standing in the street, *pointing his arm to direct the cyclists*. He is not (A) *waving* to them and his arm is not *raised* (B) *above his head*. The man is *pointing* in a *direction*, but not (D) *pointing out a problem*.

#### Part 2

##### Questions and responses

- 5 **C** This idiomatic question asks for the person's opinion (*stance*) on a subject (*issue*), not about physical location (A/B).
- 6 **B** The question *How about* is suggesting a day for the person's yearly examination (*annual check-up*). It is neither asking (A) *what* it is about, nor (C) *how often* something occurs. (A) includes the distracters *checking account* that sound similar to *check-up* and *about*.
- 7 **B** The question *Wouldn't it be better* is making a suggestion. The response confirms and then defines the suggestion. (A) is an illogical response, which first confirms the suggestion, but then negates it using the distracter *it wouldn't help*.
- (C) is not a logical response that plays upon the word *better* in the question with *not improved* in the answer.
- 8 **B** (B) is an appropriate response to the request for items on a medical *prescription*. (A) and (B) both try to distract by referring to or using the word *fill*. In (A), the phrase *there's no more room* means that the space or reservations are full. (C) uses the adjective *filling*, which refers to food.
- 9 **C** The question seeks information about the weather. (A) refers incorrectly to a *delay* and to an *announcement*, not to a *weather report*. (B) uses the words *whether* and *hers*, which sound similar to *weather* and *heard* in the question.
- 10 **A** The response politely declines the invitation to *join* the exercise *group*. (B) The word *fit*, which sounds similar to *fitness*, refers to trying on clothes. (C) The word *joint*, which sounds similar to *joining*, refers to opening an account.
- 11 **B** The question asks *when* they need to do something. (A) would respond to a question asking *To whom?* (C) would respond to another type of question asking *By whom?*
- 12 **A** The question seeks confirmation of an opinion. The response agrees that the apartment was too small and adds new information about the cost. (B) uses the distracters *thinking* and *mall*, which refer to a shopping center, not an *apartment*. (C) refers to duration, not size, using the distracters *lasted* and *thought*.
- 13 **B** The question requests information about *when* the car lanes for *commuters will re-open*. (A) does not respond to the question *when*. (C) The word *late* relates to time, but the answer does not refer to *commuter lanes*.
- 14 **A** The man asks whether the doctor told the woman something. The woman responds by saying that the doctor *did not say anything about* it. (B) and (C) do not respond logically to the question, using an affirmative and a negative exclamation as distracters.

**Part 3****Short conversations**

- 15 **D** The man asks if she is *moving into a new house in the suburbs*, which she confirms saying that she got a *good price*. She also mentions *real estate* and *buying*. There is no mention of (A) renting, (B) another country, or (C) selling a house.
- 16 **A** The man says that *housing costs have skyrocketed* meaning *risen significantly*. Prices, in general, have neither (B) *stabilized* nor decreased (C) and (D).
- 17 **C** She says she *couldn't afford to buy in the city*. She makes no mention of (A) *noise*, (B) commuting, or (D) a *small apartment*.
- 18 **C** They are discussing the best time to begin their workday. Although the man mentions his children's *school* and she mentions *traffic*, the main topic is not (A), (B), or (D).
- 19 **B** She used to start at (A) 9.00, but now she starts *one hour earlier*, meaning at 8.00 a.m. (C) and (D) are not correct.
- 20 **A** The man says that he *usually has to drop his children at school* before coming to work. There is no mention of (B) or (C). He leaves his children at school every morning. He does not (D) *pick them up*.

**Part 4****Short talks**

- 21 **B** The speaker addresses *you* as someone who has *employees (your employees)* and implies that *you* can *develop corporate programs for your company*. Although (C) and (D) could have employees and direct a company, as health professionals, they would not be the most likely target audience for this seminar.
- 22 **C** The speaker recommends *developing a corporate fitness program to reduce health insurance costs*, not (A) *increase* them. (B) There is no mention of *healthy food*. (D) *Greater corporate loyalty* would be a *benefit* of what the speaker is recommending.
- 23 **D** The speaker does not mention *better opportunities for promotion*. He does mention *fewer worker absences* (A), *less stress* (B), and *better attitudes* (C).
- 24 **D** This *weather advisory* broadcast is meant to alert people to heavy *snowfall*. Although the *state*, *roads* and *schools* are mentioned, there is no reference to (A) *state elections*, (B) *road repairs* or (C) *school programs*.

- 25 **A** The *advisory* specifically addresses drivers or *motorists*, not specifically (B) school children, (C) road crews, or (D) advisors, even though they could drive a car.
- 26 **C** The advisory announces that *school will begin one hour later than normal*, which is the same as *sixty minutes*. Another announcement could be made (B) at 6 a.m. (D) to *cancel classes*. For now, they will be held, but not (A) at the normal time.

**Reading Test****Part 5****Incomplete sentences**

- 27 **D** After the verb *avoid*, the gerund form (-ing) is used. (A) is the past participle, (B) is the infinitive without *to*, and (C) is the infinitive.
- 28 **C** In reported speech, the future is expressed with *would* and the main verb. (A) is the present continuous, (B) the present simple, and (D) the subjunctive.
- 29 **C** *Strictly enforced* is a common collocation. (A), (B), and (D) are not commonly employed as adverbs with *enforced*.
- 30 **A** *Progress* is commonly collocated with the verb *to make*. (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.
- 31 **C** The subordinating conjunction *even though* is needed to complete the dependent clause of a complex sentence. (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.
- 32 **B** Gerund forms (-ing) follow prepositions, in this case *to*. (A) is the past participle, (C) the third person singular form of the present simple, and (D) the infinitive without *to*.
- 33 **D** The *if* clause of a third conditional requires the past perfect, which is formed with *had* and the past participle form of the main verb, in this case *had*. (A) is the third person singular of the present simple and (B) the present perfect. (C) is the third conditional form used in the *then* clause.
- 34 **A** (A) is the subjunctive form. Verbs in *that* clauses that are introduced with *require* take the infinitive form without *to*. (B) is the third person singular of the present simple, (C) the emphatic past tense form, and (D) the present perfect tense.
- 35 **B** *To come up with* is a three-part phrasal verb meaning "to produce". (A), (C), and (D) do not form phrasal verbs with *up with*.
- 36 **C** Only *ought* is followed by the infinitive form. (A), (B), and (D) cannot be used before an infinitive with *to*.

- 37 **C** The gerund form of the verb, ending with *-ing*, is used after prepositions. (A) is the simple form. (B) is the infinitive form. (D) is the past participle form.
- 38 **C** Since the verb *agree* is in the present simple, the negative form requires *not* with the auxiliary verb *does*. (A), (B) and (D) are therefore incorrect.

## Part 6

### Text completion

- 39 **A** Because *the audience* who is being addressed is mentioned, the correct verb is *tell*. (B) expresses the action of speaking and is not correct in this sentence. (C) *say* would be correct if *the audience* were omitted. The speaker is making a statement and not (D) posing a question.
- 40 **C** The action of *studying* leads to *understanding*. (A), (B), and (D) do not express this result. Also *mutual understanding* is a common collocation.
- 41 **A** The subordinate conjunction *although* introduces a contrast between two clauses in the same sentence. (B) *despite* is used before a noun or noun phrase and cannot be followed by a verb. (C) *yet* and (D) *but* are *coordinating conjunctions* and do not introduce subordinate or dependent clauses.
- 42 **C** The sentence requires the third conditional form to express a cause and effect relationship between two actions in the past. The sentence implies that the library *was able to acquire* the collection *on display* now because it *had support*. (A) expresses a conditional in the present. (B) would be used in a first conditional and (D) in a zero conditional sentence.

## Part 7

### Reading

- 43 **D** This is a *renewal* notice, reminding *drivers* to renew their *license* before it *expires*. (A) *Renewal* implies that the drivers already have their license. (B) Nothing is mentioned about having a license *suspended*. (C) The notice only warns drivers about the possibility of receiving a ticket if they drive *without a valid license*.
- 44 **B** The *fee* for *license renewal* is \$25.
- 45 **C** Drivers receive a *five-year license* when they renew it.
- 46 **B** The website informs companies about *waste reduction techniques* or *practices*. The site mentions *generating less trash*, but does not mention (A) *increasing business*, (C) *electricity* or (D) *hiring*.
- 47 **C** Waste reduction practices save *(your) company money*. (A) and (B) are not logical, because the

website only says that such practices *conserve landfill space* and *preserve natural resources*. (D) There is no mention of *office equipment*.

- 48 **D** There is no mention of *developing human resources*. (A) Companies can *call to schedule a visit* by a *Business Recycling consultant*. The site directs companies to (B) the *Best Practices* page to *help them reduce trash* and (C) *to use the Recycler Finder* to locate a recycler.
- 49 **B** Nick Castori introduces himself as *head of a municipal task force* and also signs his email indicating the *task force*. He is most likely writing to (A). And nothing can be inferred that he is either (C) or (D).
- 50 **C** He writes that he would like to *share new guidelines* and *new recommendations* with *Smart Business Recycling*. He closes his letter mentioning the possibility of *collaborating*. He is the one providing information, not (A) *requesting more information*. He has a job, so (B) is not correct. (D) is not mentioned.

### AUDIOSCRIPT

## Review Test 4 Units 10–12

### Part 1

- A The patient is wearing a white coat.  
B She's reading the manual.  
C He's looking for his glasses.  
D She's checking the patient's eyes.
- A He's clearing the snow away.  
B He's showing his house.  
C The man is covered with snow.  
D He's shoveling the soil in his garden.
- A The parking lot is quite empty.  
B There's an overpass across the freeway.  
C Traffic is stopped in all of the lanes.  
D The commuters are riding the bus.
- A The man is waving to the cyclists.  
B He's raising his arm above his head.  
C The man is directing traffic.  
D He's pointing out the problem.

### Part 2

- Where do you stand on this issue?  
A Yes, we're near the elevator.  
B Over there, next to the photocopier.  
C I share Don's point of view.
- How about next Tuesday for your annual check-up?  
A It's about the checking account.  
B That would be fine.  
C About twice a week.