

3. (man) *Is the exam still scheduled for 3:00 on Thursday?*  
 (woman) *As far as I know.*  
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?*
- (A) The exam is far away.  
 (B) She knows that the exam schedule has been changed.  
 (C) She is sure that the exam is set for Thursday.  
 (D) She thinks she knows when the test is.

**TOEFL EXERCISE 12:** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question in the recording program, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of expressions of uncertainty and suggestion.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING PROGRAM AT TOEFL EXERCISE 12.

1. (A) He's sure about which chapters they are to read.  
 (B) He thinks he knows what the assignment is.  
 (C) He has to tell her how far she should go.  
 (D) The professor told them to read the chapters after the exam.
2. (A) The man should take the pie out.  
 (B) The man should try something else.  
 (C) The man shouldn't try cherry pie.  
 (D) The man should feel sorry.
3. (A) He knows the movie starts at 8:00.  
 (B) He is not quite sure when the movie begins.  
 (C) He thinks the start of the movie has been changed.  
 (D) He will start the movie himself at 8:00.
4. (A) Not doing the dishes now.  
 (B) Leaving the house with the dishes.  
 (C) Leaving later so that they can do the dishes now.  
 (D) Washing the dishes before they leave.
5. (A) She's told Matt he'll go far.  
 (B) Matt has far from enough talent.  
 (C) She told Matt to roll farther.  
 (D) She believes Matt has the ability for the part.
6. (A) They should go to the hospital.  
 (B) Mary should visit the man.  
 (C) The woman should try not to break her leg.  
 (D) They should go on a trip with Mary.
7. (A) She knows where the children are.  
 (B) The children have finished playing ball.  
 (C) She's going to the park to find the children.  
 (D) She believes that the children are in the park.
8. (A) The man should try to borrow some from a neighbor.  
 (B) The man should take a check to Tom.  
 (C) The man should work on his math assignment with Tom.  
 (D) The man should check behind the door.

9. (A) He thinks the bill is due in the middle of the month.  
 (B) The bill is approximately fifteen dollars.  
 (C) He knows when they should pay the bill.  
 (D) The bill is going to be fifteen days late.
10. (A) They should postpone their decision until morning.  
 (B) They should go to sleep in the new house.  
 (C) They should not buy such a big house.  
 (D) They should decide where to go to sleep.

### SKILL 13: LISTEN FOR EMPHATIC EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE

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

#### Example

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, 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 conversation 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                               | be, with emphasis     | Then, he <i>is</i> here!         | I thought he was not here.         |
| modal                            | modal, with emphasis  | Then, you <i>can</i> go!         | I thought you could not go.        |
| present tense                    | do(es), with emphasis | Then, you <i>do</i> play tennis! | I thought you did not play tennis. |
| past tense                       | did, with emphasis    | Then, she <i>did</i> read it.    | I thought she had not read it.     |
| perfect tense                    | have, with emphasis   | Then, he <i>has</i> gone there.  | I thought he had not gone there.   |