

3. (man) *I need to take the written test to renew my driver's license.*  
 (woman) *Then, you'll have to brush up on the laws.*  
 (narrator) *What does the man need to do?*
- (A) Reapply for his driver's license.  
 (B) Sweep around the lawn.  
 (C) Learn the laws for the first time.  
 (D) Review the information that will be on the test.

**TOEFL EXERCISE 16:** 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 two- and three-part verbs.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING PROGRAM AT TOEFL EXERCISE 16.

1. (A) Phone their neighbors.  
 (B) Call to their neighbors over the fence.  
 (C) Help the neighbors move in.  
 (D) Visit their neighbors.
2. (A) The course is becoming more interesting.  
 (B) The course used to be more interesting.  
 (C) The course is about the same as it was.  
 (D) He's not as bored in the class as the woman.
3. (A) Her headache is getting worse.  
 (B) She felt better this morning than now.  
 (C) She seems to be feeling better now.  
 (D) She is just getting another headache now.
4. (A) The man should stop breaking his cigarettes in half.  
 (B) The man should decrease the number of cigarettes he smokes.  
 (C) The man should cut the ends off his cigarettes.  
 (D) The man should stop smoking completely.
5. (A) The client presented his case to the lawyer.  
 (B) The client was upset about the lawyer's rejection.  
 (C) The client was annoyed because the lawyer returned the suitcase.  
 (D) The client made the lawyer unhappy about the case.
6. (A) She gets along with lots of people.  
 (B) She gets back at people who cross her.  
 (C) She gets rid of people she doesn't want to spend time with.  
 (D) She tries to get ahead of everyone else.
7. (A) He must try to find the children.  
 (B) It is necessary for him to clean up after the children.  
 (C) The children need to be watched.  
 (D) He's going to see what the children have done.
8. (A) They are going on strike.  
 (B) They are lying down on the job.  
 (C) They are being released from their jobs.  
 (D) They are relaxing too much at the factory.
9. (A) He is betting that the football team will win.  
 (B) He really wants to succeed.  
 (C) It is not so difficult to play on the football team.  
 (D) He pulled a muscle while playing football.
10. (A) She's unsure why she tolerates the man.  
 (B) She doesn't know where she put her keys.  
 (C) She is actually the one who put the keys in the car.  
 (D) She can't understand why the man did what he did.

### SKILL 17: LISTEN FOR IDIOMS

Idioms appear in some questions in Listening Part A. Idioms are special expressions in a language that all speakers of the language know; these special expressions describe one situation in life but are applied to many different areas of life. Idiom questions can be difficult for students because they seem to be describing one situation when they are really describing a different situation.

#### Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (man) *Tom is a full-time student and is holding down a full-time job.*  
 (woman) *He's really burning the candle at both ends.*  
 (narrator) *What does the woman say about Tom?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) He's lighting a candle.  
 (B) He's holding the candle at the top and the bottom.  
 (C) He's doing too much.  
 (D) He's working as a firefighter.

In this question, the idiom *burning the candle at both ends* has nothing to do with candles and nothing to do with burning or fires, so answers (A), (B), and (D) are not correct. Instead, this idiom is an expression that is used in a situation when someone is trying to do more than he or she really can do; after all, a candle usually only burns at one end, so a candle that burns at two ends is *doing more than it can*. Therefore, the best answer to the question above is answer (C).

**NOTE:** A list of common idioms and exercises using these idioms appear in Appendix C. You may want to study these idioms before you try the following exercises.

**EXERCISE 17:** In this exercise, underline the idiom in each short conversation. Then read the question and choose the best answer to that question. Remember that the best answer is one that might not seem to be related to the idiom in the second line.

1. (man) *I have to take Advanced Biology from Professor Stanton next semester.*  
 (woman) *Don't worry about it. It's a piece of cake.*  
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?*  
 (A) The man should try a piece of cake.  
 (B) The man should worry about the course.  
 (C) The man shouldn't take part in the course.  
 (D) The course is easy.
2. (woman) *Thanks for changing the oil AND putting air in the tires.*  
 (man) *It's all in a day's work.*  
 (narrator) *What does the man mean?*  
 (A) It will take him a whole day to do the job.  
 (B) This is a regular part of his job.  
 (C) He can do the work at the end of the day.  
 (D) He's too busy today to do the work.