

94. (D) The speaker asks the participants to read about Mr. Chang's sales techniques before he gives his seminar, so he will probably discuss his **sales techniques**.
- (A) There is no mention of a *recent event* so it is unlikely that Mr. Chang will describe one.
- (B) The audience members are asked to pick up the *course materials* themselves.
- (C) The woman giving this speech is introducing the speaker. Mr. Chang is unlikely to *introduce a speaker*.
95. (A) The speaker says *we're so happy to have you dining with us*, then describes the food available and asks what the listeners would like to *drink*, so he is most likely a waiter.
- (B) The speaker is talking to restaurant customers. He is not a *customer* himself.
- (C) A *chef* does not generally take the customers' orders.
- (D) The speaker is telling the customers about the food available in this restaurant, not talking about food on a radio program.
96. (D) The speaker describes the vegetables as **purchased fresh from local farmers, which implies they are locally grown**.
- (A) *Steaming* is a way of cooking vegetables. The speaker does not say how the vegetables are cooked.
- (B) The speaker does not mention the *price of the vegetables*.
- (C) Since he is recommending the vegetables, they must be available.
97. (A) At the end of the talk, the speaker asks what he can get the customers to drink. A **beverage** is a drink, so he asks for the customers' **beverage order**.
- (B) A waiter does not ask for a *bill*.
- (C) A waiter does not ask for a *restaurant menu*.
- (D) A *recipe* gives instructions for cooking a dish. A waiter does not need a recipe.
98. (B) The speaker says she wants to see **the types of photos** Ms. Dai has taken, so Ms. Dai is most likely a **photographer**.
- (A) There is no mention of advertising or selling advertising, so Ms. Dai is not likely to be an *advertising salesperson*.
- (C) The speaker does not say Ms. Dai has worked as a *receptionist*.
- (D) The speaker mentions work Ms. Dai has done for a magazine, but she does not describe it as *writing*.
99. (A) The speaker asks Ms. Dai to bring a **portfolio of her work**, which is a collection of samples of her work.
- (B) The speaker refers to *the list of references* Ms. Dai has already sent her, so she does not ask Ms. Dai to bring this with her.
- (C) The speaker has also already received a *résumé*.
- (D) A job applicant sends a *cover letter* with a job application and the speaker says she has already received that.
100. (D) The speaker would like to schedule the interview for Friday, so it is most likely that it will take place **on Friday**.
- (A) Monday is the day when the speaker received the application. She does not suggest holding the interview on a *Monday*. She does not ask to schedule the interview on (B) *Wednesday* or (C) *Thursday*, so it is not likely to take place on either of those days.

## PART 5

101. (C) The present perfect tense **has transferred** is needed because Ms. Walters' move happened at an unspecified time in the past, but has an effect in the present.
- (A) The simple present tense *transfer* cannot be used here because the action happened in the past.
- (B) The gerund *transferring* is incorrect because a verb tense is needed here.
- (D) The adjective *transferable* is incorrect as a verb is needed to describe the action of Ms. Walters.
102. (C) The preposition **from** is used here to talk about the origin of something, in this case the desserts.
- (A) *With* shows that one thing accompanies another, for example when we say "I'd like chocolate sauce *with* my ice-cream." That is not the case here.
- (B) *By* is used to indicate who or what performed an action. *Regions of the world* did not perform an action here.
- (D) *Until* is a preposition of time. A preposition of space is needed here.
103. (B) The demonstrative pronoun **those** should be used here to mean **any people**.
- (A) *These* is incorrect here because it is used to refer to particular people.
- (C) *This* is a singular pronoun and is used to refer to a particular thing or person, so it is incorrect here.
- (D) *That* is singular. The sentence is directed at more than one person.

104. (D) **Trend** should be used for a change in the type of ingredients used in cosmetics. Using the adjective *growing* with the noun *trend* is an acceptable collocation; that is, these words are often used together.  
A growing (A) *product*, (B) *scent*, and (C) *sale* are not words that are used together, so these choices are incorrect.
105. (A) An adjective to describe melodies or tunes is needed. Melodies can be described as *simple*.  
(B) *Patient* and (C) *kind* are adjectives which describe people, so they are incorrect.  
(D) The adjective *blank* means *having nothing written or recorded on it*. It is not used to describe *melodies*.
106. (A) An adverb is needed after the verb. The adverb *responsibly* describes how visitors are expected to behave.  
(B) The adjective *responsible* cannot be used to describe the verb.  
(C) *Responsibility* and (D) *Responsibilities* are nouns. A noun is not used after the verb *behave*.
107. (D) We use the conjunction *or* to link two or more things in a sentence containing *not* or another word with negative meaning.  
(A) *Yet* can be a conjunction meaning *nevertheless* and is generally used to introduce a verb clause. *Overtime pay to part-time employees* is not a verb clause, so *yet* is incorrect.  
(B) *If* also introduces a verb clause, so it is not correct here.  
(C) The conjunction *but* is used to show contrast. *Sick leave* and *overtime pay* are not contrasting ideas here. They are both benefits given by an employer.
108. (A) The noun *election* is needed with the definite article *the*.  
(B) *Elected* is the past participle of *elect*. A noun is needed here, not a verb.  
(C) *Elects* is also a verb, so it is incorrect.  
(D) *Electable* is an adjective, so it is not correct here.
109. (B) **Sold**, the past participle of *sell*, forms a participle clause with the words *by American publishers* to describe *new university-level textbooks*.  
(A) *Priced* would need to be followed by an actual price e.g. *priced at less than \$40*, so it is incorrect.  
(C) *Marked* would not form a meaningful participle clause with *by American publishers*.  
(D) Students are *instructed* by books. *Instructed* cannot be used to describe textbooks.
110. (D) The comparative adjective *worse* should be used to complete the comparison *worse than usual*, describing *traffic congestion*.  
(A) An adjective is needed, not an adverb.  
(B) The adjective *bad* is incorrect because it is not the comparative form of the adjective.  
(C) *Worst* is the superlative form of *bad*, so it is incorrect.
111. (D) An adverb can be used before *sell off* to comment on the investors' action of selling off their stocks. **Typically** here means *generally or usually*.  
The adverbs (A) *exactly*, (B) *greatly*, and (C) *approximately* cannot be used to describe *sell off*.
112. (A) The verb following *expect* should be a verb infinitive with *to*, so **buy** is correct here.  
(B) This is incorrect because *buying* is a gerund, not an infinitive.  
(C) *Bought* is the simple past form of the verb *to buy*, not the infinitive.  
(D) The present perfect *has bought* is also incorrect.
113. (A) **Proposal** is the correct noun to use with *marketing*. A **marketing proposal** is a plan for marketing or promoting something, in this case tourism in a particular region.  
(B) We do not generally use *permission* with marketing. Also, *permission* is not something that can be developed.  
(C) An *appliance* is a piece of equipment. We do not talk about a *marketing appliance*.  
(D) We do not use *employment* with *marketing*, so this choice is incorrect.
114. (B) **A manner of speaking** is a person's way of speaking. A person who has a **direct manner of speaking** generally says exactly what they mean.  
(A) *Mutual* means *shared by more than one person*, so it cannot be used for a single person, the Prime Minister.  
(C) *Adjacent* means *next to*, so it cannot describe someone's *manner of speaking*.  
(D) *Existing* cannot be modified by *very* and cannot describe *manner of speaking*.
115. (D) A relative pronoun which refers to a person, **Henri Valois**, is needed, so **who** is the correct choice.  
(A) The relative pronoun *that* can be used for a person, but only in a defining relative clause. Here, the relative clause after the comma is a non-defining relative clause.  
(B) *It* is not a relative pronoun and also refers to a thing, not a person.  
(C) The relative pronoun *which* cannot be used to refer to a person.



116. (C) The adverb **correctly** should be used here to talk about the manner of applying the products. The adverb **correctly** modifies the verb **apply**. Neither (A) *correction*, which is a noun, nor (B) *corrected*, a past participle, nor (D) *correcting*, a verb gerund, can be used to modify *apply*.
117. (A) The conjunction **since** should be used to introduce the clause containing the verb **was released**. The verb in the main clause, in this case **has not published**, is often in the present perfect tense.
- (B) *Under* is used when a book is published using a different name from that of the author e.g. *This book was published under the name of Gerald Green*. That is not the case here.
- (C) *Between* can be used as a time preposition, but two points in time have to be mentioned.
- (D) *During* is a time preposition and so it cannot be used to introduce the clause containing the verb *was released*.
118. (D) A noun is needed after **her** as the grammatical object of the verb **will use**. **Using your discretion** means using your own judgment to decide what to do in a particular situation.
- (A) *Discretionary* is an adjective, not a noun.
- (B) *Discrete* is also an adjective, not a noun.
- (C) *Discretely* is an adverb, not a noun.
119. (B) A verb is required to describe the process of changing ideas into well-executed projects. **To transform** means to change. It has an object, followed by **into**.
- (A) *To prevail* means that something commonly exists. It does not need an object and is not used with *into*.
- (C) *To inspire* means to *give somebody an idea*. It is not used with the preposition *into*.
- (D) *Involve* has the preposition *in* after its object, not *into* e.g. *Many researchers were involved in the development of the new product*.
120. (A) The past participle **delighted** should be used to complete the clause at the beginning of the sentence and give the meaning **Because the band was delighted by...**
- (B) The adverb *delightedly* cannot be used with *by* to describe the effect the audience's reaction had on the band.
- (C) The adjective *delightful* can be used to describe music, but cannot be used with *by* and a noun.
- (D) *Delight* is a noun. A noun is incorrect here.
121. (C) **Whether** should be used with **or** as a double conjunction to mean that the advice **to use a real estate agent** is true in both situations, **buying and selling a house**.
- (A) The preposition *until* is incorrect because it would mean that you should only use a real estate agent up to the point of buying or selling a house. A real estate agent is in fact used throughout the transaction.
- (B) *Mainly* is an adverb, so it is incorrect here.
- (D) *Only* can be an adverb or adjective, so it is not the correct part of speech to use here.
122. (D) The adverb **ever** should be used, meaning **at any other time**. The phrase **easier than ever** is used to compare the new application process with previous processes.
- (A) *Once* cannot be used alone to complete the comparison here. The phrase would have to be *easier than it once was*.
- (B) The negative *never* meaning *not ever* is not correct here.
- (C) *Not* cannot be used to complete the comparison here.
123. (D) Certain adverbs can be used to modify the adjective **small**. The adverb **relatively**, which means **fairly** is suitable here.
- The adverbs (A) *nearly*, (B) *closely*, and (C) *precisely* cannot be used to modify *small*, so none of these choices is correct.
124. (C) The adjective **significant** can be used to describe the growth of a company. It means **quite large**.
- (A) *Chief* means *main* or *most important*. It is not used to describe *growth*.
- (B) *Prior* is an adjective meaning *previous*. This meaning is not appropriate here.
- (D) We say the figures relating to a company's growth are *official* if they are verified by an accountant, but *growth* cannot be official.
125. (B) The sentence is probably about a publication such as a magazine or newspaper. When readers give their opinion of a publication, it is called **feedback**, and we talk about **positive and negative feedback**.
- (A) An *inquiry* cannot be described as *positive*.
- (C) An *intention* is something a person plans to do. The sentence does not refer to a plan.
- (D) *Hesitation* would not be used with the preposition *from* and would not be described as *positive*.

126. (A) The words *one another* are needed to make the phrase, *fairly close to one another*, which means that each house is quite close to the next one. (B) *another* and (C) *the other* cannot be used to refer to several houses, so they are incorrect. (D) The word *other* is grammatically incorrect here because it would need to be followed by *houses* or it would need to be in the plural, which is *others*.
127. (D) The adverb *recognizably* can be used to modify the adjective *different*. The three other choices are incorrect because (A) is a verb, (B) is a verb gerund, and (C) is an adjective and none of these can be used to modify an adjective.
128. (C) *For* is the dependent preposition used with *recommend* to indicate the purpose or situation for which something is considered useful. (A) The preposition *as* is sometimes used with *recommend*, but then it is used to indicate the role in which something might be useful e.g. "I recommend this hotel as a conference venue since it has all the necessary facilities". (B) and (D) are incorrect because a preposition is needed with *recommend*.
129. (B) The adverb *promptly* should be used to say that the reports should be delivered *punctually*. (A) The adverb *recently* is used for something that happened a short time ago in the past, so it is not correct here. (C) *Formerly* also refers to the past because it means *before now*. (D) *Briefly* cannot describe the manner of delivering something.
130. (B) A noun is needed after *their* as the grammatical object of the verb *reduce*. *Dependence* is a noun. (A) The adverb *dependently*, (C) the adjective *dependent*, and (D) the verb *depend* are incorrect after *their*.
131. (B) The preposition *among* can be used with the plural noun *achievements* to mean *one of the firm's achievements*. (A) *Into* is not used to mean *one of several*. (C) *Despite* is incorrect here because it expresses contrast, which is not intended here, and it does not fit with the structure of the sentence. (D) *Around* does not mean *one of several*.
132. (D) An adjective which can describe a notion, or idea, should be used here. *Foolish*, which means *unwise*, is a suitable adjective. A notion is not generally described as (A) *mobile*, (B) *talkative*, or (C) *dedicated*.
133. (A) *Conducted*, the past participle of the verb *conduct*, should be used with *by the Fielding Institute* to describe the survey. (B) The noun *conductor* cannot be used here. (C) The present participle *conducting* is incorrect because it has an active meaning. A past participle is needed here because it has a passive meaning. (D) The simple present tense *conducts* is incorrect. A past participle is needed.
134. (C) The adverb *comprehensibly* should be used to modify the verb *to express*, saying how the ideas should be expressed. An adverb is needed here, not (A) the verb *comprehend*, (B) the adjective *comprehensible*, or (D) the noun *comprehensibility*.
135. (A) The conjunction *when* should be used before *authorized by the client* to describe the conditions that must exist for the higher rate of pay to be received. (B) *As if* cannot be used to introduce a conditional clause. (C) *So that* is used to introduce a clause describing purpose, not a conditional clause. (D) *Than* is used in a comparison. No comparison is made here.
136. (A) The adjective *frustrating* is needed to describe the noun *drawback*. *Frustrating* means *causing frustration*. (B) *Frustratingly* is an adverb, not an adjective. (C) *Frustrated* has a passive meaning and would be used to describe the way the reader feels, not a drawback of the book. (D) *Frustration* is a noun, not an adjective.
137. (C) The Sagamore brothers are evidently tailors. The word *creating* fits best with the object *custom-made shirts*, forming the present perfect continuous tense of the verb. (A) *Assigning* would not be used to describe the work the brothers have been doing in their workshop. (B) The work of tailors is not to calculate shirts, so *calculating* is incorrect. (D) *Describing* is not the main work carried out by tailors in a workshop.



138. (B) Before a project is carried out it is necessary to investigate, or *analyze*, the *feasibility* of it; that is, determine whether the project is possible and achievable.
- (A) We do not talk about analyzing the *uncertainty* of a project.
- (C) The noun *quantity* cannot be used before of removing dams.
- (D) The noun *flexibility* does not fit with of removing dams.
139. (A) The adverb *well* can be used to modify *attended*. If an event is *well attended* it means many people attended it.
- (B) *Quite* is not used with *attended*, though we do say *quite well attended*.
- (C) The adverb *well* is needed, not the adjective *many*.
- (D) The determiner *some* cannot be used with *attended*.
140. (D) The adverb *already* should be used here to describe the adjective *inflated*. *Already* indicates that the market became inflated even before customers moved to the Web-based marketplace.
- (A) *Even*, (B) *else*, and (C) *urgently* cannot be used to describe *inflated market*.
143. (B) An adjective should be used to describe the noun *service*. Here two adjectives, *quick* and *courteous*, meaning polite are used.
- (A) *Courtesy* is a noun, so it is not correct here.
- (C) The adverb *courteously* is not correct here.
- (D) The noun *courteousness* is not correct here.
144. (C) Like the other verbs in the first paragraph, *choose* should be in the passive voice, to describe something that happened to Dr. Lew. *Were chosen* is simple past passive.
- (A) The future active *will choose* is incorrect because the sentence is not about something Dr. Lew and the others on the list will do themselves.
- (B) *Are choosing* refers to something happening now and is in the active voice, so it is incorrect.
- (D) *Been chosen* is incorrect because it is not simple past tense.
145. (B) The plural possessive pronoun *their* is needed here to refer to the *contributions of the candidates*.
- (A) The reflexive pronoun *themselves* is incorrect because it does not show possession.
- (C) The pronoun *theirs* is not used directly before a noun.
- (D) The pronoun *them* does not show possession and is used in place of a noun, not before a noun.

## PART 6

141. (D) The memo, dated July 11, states that the change in prices *took effect*, or *started*, on May 1. The present perfect tense should be used for increase because it links the past, when the increase was introduced, with the present, when it is still effective.
- (A) *Are to increase* is used for something that is planned for the future.
- (B) *Would have increased* is used in a past conditional sentence. This is not a conditional sentence. It is clear that the increase has happened.
- (C) *Will increase* is a future tense, so is incorrect here.
142. (C) Companies often have special phone numbers which allow customers to call the company without paying for the call. The noun *charge*, meaning payment, is required after *no*.
- (A) This sentence is about an action by the company, not by a customer. A *complaint* is usually made by a customer, so *complaint* is incorrect.
- (B) *Record* does not refer to a payment and is followed by *of*.
- (D) *Value* cannot be used to mean the payment made for a call.
146. (A) The noun *honor*, meaning special recognition, should be used here because being included in the list described is a way of recognizing a person's special achievements.
- (B) *Amount* would refer to money. There is no mention of money here.
- (C) *Salary* also refers to money, so it is incorrect.
- (D) Dr. Lew may feel *pride* at receiving this honor, but we do not say she is *given* pride.
147. (B) The memo says the repainting of the apartment buildings will begin on April 16. The preposition *before* should be used here to make it clear when objects should be removed.
- (A) Objects should be removed from windows and balconies to avoid interfering with the repainting. It would not make sense to remove them *after* the painting has been done.
- (C) *Until* does not fit logically with *remove all objects*.
- (D) *Since* indicates the point in the past when an action began. The memo is not about the past.
148. (A) *Also* should be used here to introduce a second point in the memo.
- (B) *Once* cannot be used before *be cautious* and a person would not be advised to *be cautious once*.
- (C) The adverb *nearly* is not used with *be cautious*.
- (D) *Soon* would be unnecessary because *during this time* makes it clear when people should *be cautious*.

149. (A) The adjective *pleased* should be used to modify **you**, meaning the residents. It describes the way the manager hopes the residents will feel.
- (B) *Pleasing* would be used to describe the results, not the feelings of the residents.
- (C) *Pleasant* would not be used to describe the feelings of the residents.
- (D) The adverb *pleasantly* cannot be used to modify the pronoun *you*.
150. (D) The verb *serve* should be used here to say that the **technology instruction centers** will be useful to residents.
- (A) The centers will *conduct classes*, but *conduct* cannot be used with the object *residents*.
- (B) *Determine* means to decide something. It cannot be used with *residents* here.
- (C) The centers will not *house*, which means *provide accommodation for*, residents.
151. (C) A noun referring to a person is needed with the adjective **full-time**. A **director** is the person in charge of an educational institution.
- (A) *Direct* is a verb or adjective. A noun is needed here.
- (B) *Directed* is the past participle of the verb.
- (D) The word *direction* is a noun, but it does not refer to a person.
152. (A) Ms. Vali applied for a grant and the letter announces that her organization has been awarded the grant, so her application has been **successful**.
- (B) *Pending* is incorrect because it means the application has not yet been considered.
- (C) A *conditional* application would be one that has not actually been made.
- (D) The letter does not say the application had been submitted once and then *revised*, so (D) is not correct.
154. (C) People are invited to call to arrange a **free initial consultation**.
- (A) There is no mention of *free exercise equipment*.
- (B) The company's free brochure gives a *sampling* of options for room designs. *Paint samples* are not mentioned.
- (D) A *plan* for the room would probably be made, but a free *architectural plan* is not being offered.
155. (B) The letter states that the recipient's magazine subscription ends soon and mentions the advantages of renewing the subscription, so the purpose is to **encourage subscription renewal**.
- (A) The recipient already has a subscription to *Theater Digest*, so it is not a *new publication*.
- (C) No *billing error* is mentioned.
- (D) The letter is not a request for a *donation*, or gift of money.
156. (A) The letter states that by renewing the subscription the subscriber will continue to receive **Theater Digest every month**, so it is published **once a month**.
- (B) The subscription will end *in two months*, but the magazine is not published *every two months*. *Theater Digest* is not published (C) *twice a year* or (D) *once a year*.
157. (C) The letter suggests visiting the Web site to read about **contests** for readers, which are **competitions**.
- (A) The letter does not mention *access to other theater-related Web sites*.
- (B) The letter only mentions that the Web site has information about *contests for readers*.
- (D) There is no mention of making *online payments* via the Web site.
158. (B) The information is about transportation to the **NACU Conference for conference attendees**, so it would most likely be found on the Web site of **NACU**.

This information is intended for conference attendees, not the general public, so it is unlikely to be found on the Web site of (A) *Sky High Air*, (C) *Regency Hotel*, or (D) *Airporter*.

## PART 7

153. (B) The company is advertising a **service to create a customized, or specially designed space from an unused room**. This is a **design service** carried out by the company's **design team**.
- (A) The company does not offer *rooms to rent*, it designs rooms.
- (C) A *job placement service* to help people find jobs is not being advertised.
- (D) *Vacation packages* are not being advertised.