

**Tricks & Tips**  
**On**  
**Listening for TOEFL**

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# The TOEFL Test

Section	Questions	Time
Listening Comprehension	50 multiple-choice	35 mnt
Structure & Written Expression	40 multiple-choice	25 mnt
Reading Comprehension	50 multiple-choice	55 mnt

## Listening Comprehension

**PART A** : 30 dialog pendek. Tiap dialog diikuti sebuah pertanyaan.

**PART B** : 2 dialog panjang Tiap dialog diikuti 4-5 pertanyaan.

**PART C** : 3 monolog. Tiap monolog diikuti 4-5 pertanyaan.

## STRATEGI UMUM

1. Familiar dengan petunjuk soal.
2. Dengarkan *recording* dengan seksama dan fokus pada pilihan jawaban yang tersedia di buklet tes.
3. Bila tidak tahu/ragu jawaban suatu soal, opsi pilihan jawaban jangan dibiarkan kosong. Tidak ada pengurangan skor bila jawaban salah.
4. **SEMUA JAWABAN DAPAT DITANDAI SAJA DULU.** Karena kita akan punya kesempatan untuk mengarsir ketika instruksi part B dibacakan. Usahakan kalau menandai langsung setengah penuh, jadi kesempatan mengarsir berikutnya hanya untuk merapikan bulatan hitamnya (biasanya yang lama di bagian tepi2 lingkaran).

## Listening PART A: Dialog pendek

1. Pada *Instruction* di Part A, kita diwajibkan menunggu dan tidak boleh *read ahead*, jelas ada tulisan "WAIT" di halaman pertama.
2. Langsung melihat pilihan jawaban sebelum dialog dimulai (selisih antar soal 8 detik)
3. Listening PART A berupa **percakapan antara dua orang (orang pertama bertanya dan orang kedua menjawab)**. Narator akan membuat pertanyaan berdasarkan percakapan antara orang pertama dan kedua. Dan semua pertanyaan Narator hanya dituju pada jawaban orang kedua. Berarti Anda harus lebih **fokus pada jawaban orang kedua**.
4. Anda harus bisa menangkap salah satu **kata kunci pada jawaban orang kedua** —ada pada **predikat** kalimatnya.

5. Kata kunci yang dimaksudkan disini adalah **kata kerja (*verb*)** dan **kata sifat (*adjective*)**.
6. Mengapa kata sifat atau kata kerja yang dijadikan kata kunci? Karena yang anda cari adalah **KATA LAIN/SINONIM** (kata yang mempunyai arti yang sama) dengan kata kunci pada jawaban orang ke -2.
7. Bila hanya paham beberapa kata atau ide pada kalimat orang kedua, **pilih jawaban yang berisi sinonim/kata lain dari kata/ide tersebut**.
8. Bila sama sekali tidak paham kalimat yang dikatakan orang kedua, **pilih jawaban yang terdengar paling beda dengan kata-kata yang anda dengar**.
9. **JANGAN PILIH** jawaban hanya **karena jawaban itu terdengar mirip** (dalam pengucapan/pelafalan) dengan kata-kata pada dialog.

### **STRUCTURES & EXPRESSIONS**

- Restatement
- Negatives
- Suggestions
- Expressions of agreement
- Passives
- Conclusions about *who, what, & where*

### **Pertanyaan yang diucapkan narator:**

- What does the woman/the man mean?
- What does the woman/the man imply?
- What does the woman/the man say about... (nama orang / event / benda)?
- What does the woman/the man ask?

#### **A. Restatement**

Audio:

(woman) What do you like about your new house?

(man) It's very close to a park.

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

1.
  - a. The house is closed up now.
  - b. He parks his car close to the house.
  - c. His home is near a park.
  - d. He doesn't really like his new house.

Audio:

(woman) Mark said some really nice things to me.

(man) He's very grateful for what you did.

(narrator) *What does the woman say about Mark?*

2.
  - a. He did a great job.
  - b. He bought a crate full of fruit.
  - c. He made a great fool of himself.
  - d. He's thankful.

**Practice** ex1 [0.25, 0.45](#)

1.
  - a. He is leaving now.
  - b. He has to go out of his way.
  - c. He will not be leaving soon.
  - d. He will do it his own way.
  
2.
  - a. He locked the door.
  - b. He tried unsuccessfully to get into the house.
  - c. He was able to open the door.
  - d. He left the house without locking the door.

Ex2 4.46, 5.07

1.
  - a. The final exam was harder than the others.
  - b. There were two exams rather than one.
  - c. He thought the exam would be easier.
  - d. The exam was not very difficult.
  
2.
  - a. He 's not feeling very well.
  - b. He's rather sick of working.
  - c. He's feeling better today than yesterday.
  - d. He'd really rather not answer the question.

Ex3 8.52, 9.13

1.
  - a. She has to wait for some cash.
  - b. The waiter is bringing a glass of water.
  - c. The lawn is too dry
  - d. She needs to watch out for a crash.
  
2.
  - a. The sweater's the wrong size.
  - b. The man's feet aren't sweating.
  - c. The sweater makes the man fat.
  - d. The sweet girl doesn't feel right.

**B. Negatives**

**Audio:**

(woman) You made so many mistakes in this homework?

(man) I wasn't very careful.

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

1.
  - a. He does not care about mistakes.
  - b. He was rather careless.
  - c. He took care of the work at home.
  - d. He didn't carry the work home.

**Audio:**

(man) Did you get a lot of work done at the library today?.

(woman) I couldn't. It wasn't very quiet there..

(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

2.
  - a. He got a lot of done.
  - b. He couldn't quite get to the library today.
  - c. The library was noisy.
  - d. The library's a good place to work because it's quiet.

**Practice** ex7 [25.26](#), [25.46](#)

1.
  - a. She has lots of free time.
  - b. She is very busy.
  - c. It is not necessary to take out the trash.
  - d. She will do it if she has time.
2.
  - a. The interview is very important.
  - b. He is worried about the interview.
  - c. What he's wearing to the interview is important.
  - d. He is not concerned about the interview.

**C. Double Negative Expressions**

**Audio:**

(woman) How was your history exam?

(man) I didn't study enough, so I didn't do well.

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

1.
  - a. He studied a lot and passed.
  - b. He failed in spite of his effort.
  - c. He got a good grade even though he didn't study.
  - d. His grade was poor because of inadequate preparation.

**Audio:**

(man) Paula, you worked so hard setting up the field trip.

(woman) I hope no one's unhappy with the arrangement.

(narrator) *What does Paula mean?*

2.
  - a. She knows no one is happy with what she has done.
  - b. She's arranged to take a trip because she's unhappy.
  - c. Everyone is happy with the condition of the field.
  - d. She hopes everyone will be pleased.

**Practice** Ex8 29.34, 29.58

1.
  - a. He'll definitely be elected.
  - b. The election is now complete.
  - c. She has high hopes for his chances.
  - d. It may happen.

2.
  - a. Both parts of his game were bad.
  - b. He served better than he volleyed.
  - c. Some parts of his game were better than others.
  - d. He played rather well.

#### **D. Suggestions**

→ What does the man/the woman suggest?

Audio:

(woman) I haven't talked to my parents in a while?

(man) Why don't you call them now?.

(narrator) *What does the man suggest?*

1.
  - a. Calling off her visit
  - b. Talking about her parents.
  - c. Calling his parents in a while.
  - d. Phoning his family.

Audio:

(man) The weather's so beautiful today?

(woman) Let's walk to school instead of driving..

(narrator) *What does the woman suggest?*

2.
  - a. Taking the car to school.
  - b. Taking a walk instead of going to school.
  - c. Going for a drive in the beautiful weather.
  - d. Walking to class.

#### **Practice Ex3 I, 0.17, 0.38**

1.
  - a. Going to work.
  - b. Getting some exercise.
  - c. Relaxing for a while.
  - d. Visiting her friend Jim.
  
2.
  - a. Resting tomorrow.
  - b. Finishing more of the work now.
  - c. Completing the work later.
  - d. Trying to do the work today.

#### **E. Expressions of agreement**

→ *So, do I – I'll say – Me, too – You can say that again*

**Negative agreement:** *Neither do I – I don't either*

Audio:

(woman) This homework is going to take forever.

(man) I'll say.

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

1.
  - a. It's going to take forever to get home.
  - b. It takes a long time to get from home to work.
  - c. He and the woman have the same opinion about the homework.
  - d. He needs to take the homework to class.

Audio:

(woman) A trip to the park might be nice.

(man) You can say that again!

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

2.
  - a. The woman should repeat what she said.
  - b. It's nice in the park at night.
  - c. The woman should tell him about the part of the trip.
  - d. He agrees about the trip to the park.

Audio:

(woman) I don't really care for the way the building was renovated

(man) I don't either.

(narrator) *What does the man mean?*

3.
  - a. He thinks the building was not renovated.
  - b. He has the same opinion of the building with the woman.
  - c. He doesn't care about the renovation of the building.
  - d. He suggests being careful in the renovated building.

### **Practice** Ex6 I, 0.18, 0.37

1.
  - a. She needs to check into the hospital.
  - b. She thinks the man should visit her.
  - c. She doesn't want to go to the hospital.
  - d. She shares the man's opinion.
  
2.
  - a. The man should repeat himself.
  - b. The prize was quite new.
  - c. She was also surprised.
  - d. The new surface was praised.

### **F. Passives**

Audio:

(man) What happened to your notebook?

(woman) I left it in the cafeteria.

(narrator) *What does the woman imply?*

1.
  - a. The cafeteria is to the left.
  - b. She left a note on the cafeteria door.
  - c. She took some notes in the cafeteria.
  - d. The notebook was left in the cafeteria.

Audio:

(woman) Alice needs to pay her tuition today.

(man) But her tuition has already been paid.

(narrator) *What does the man imply?*

2.
  - a. Alice's education has paid off.
  - b. Alice's tuition needs to be paid.
  - c. Alice has already paid her fees.
  - d. Alice has already received the money.

**Practice** Ex 4 I, 0.16, 0.36

1.
  - a. Her family just arrived.
  - b. She must pack to go visit her family.
  - c. She opened the door to greet her family.
  - d. The box from her family was opened.
  
2.
  - a. He completed the report.
  - b. He's coming to work on the report.
  - c. The report is due tomorrow morning.
  - d. The report still needs an infinite amount of work.

### **G. Conclusions about *who, what & where***

**Pertanyaan yang diucapkan narrator:**

- **Who** is probably talking?
- **Who** is the man/the woman?
- **Who** is the woman/man most likely to be?
- **Where** does the conversation probably take place?
- **What** will the man/the woman probably do next?

Audio:

(man) I'd like to mail this package, please.

(woman) First or second class?

(narrator) *What is the woman most likely to be?*

1.
  - a. A school administrator.
  - b. A postal worker.
  - c. A banker.
  - d. A teacher.

Audio:

(man) I'd like to deposit this check in my account, please.

(woman) Would you like any cash back?

(narrator) *Where does the conversation probably take place?*

2.
  - a. In an accounting class.
  - b. In a bank.
  - c. At a service station.
  - d. In a market.

Audio:

(man) Have you deposited your paycheck yet?  
(woman) No, but that's next on my list of errands.  
(narrator) **What** will the woman probably do next?

3.
  - a. Earn his paycheck.
  - b. Write a check for a deposit on an apartment.
  - c. Go to a bank.
  - d. Make a list of errands to run.

**Practice** Ex 4 , 4.26, 4.52, 5.15

1.
  - a. In a photography studio.
  - b. In a biology laboratory.
  - c. In an office.
  - d. In the library.
  
2.
  - a. He's a pilot.
  - b. He's a flight attendant.
  - c. He's a member of the grounds crew.
  - d. He works clearing land.
  
3.
  - a. Wash the dishes immediately.
  - b. Use as many dishes as possible.
  - c. Wash the dishes for as long as possible.
  - d. Wait until later to clean up.

### **Listening PART B: DIALOG PANJANG**

1. Listening PART B berupa dua dialog panjang antara dua orang. Narator akan membuat 4-5 pertanyaan berdasarkan percakapan antara kedua orang tersebut.
  
2. Sebelum dialog mulai, sesegera mungkin skim semua opsi jawaban pada keempat/lima nomor yang ada. Simpulkan 1-2 kata kunci yang kira-kira akan menjadi topik dialog yg akan diperdengarkan dan prediksi pertanyaan yang akan ditanyakan berdasarkan opsi jawaban yang ada.
  
3. Untuk Dialog 1, karena fokus 4 nomor sekaligus abaikan instruksi.
  
4. Sebelum dialog mulai, narator akan menyebutkan nomor soal untuk dialog yang akan diperdengarkan. Narator juga menyebutkan dua pembicara dalam dialog

tersebut. Dengarkan baik-baik sehingga anda tahu siapa pembicara dalam dialog tersebut.

5. Dengarkan **baris pertama dialog**. Biasanya baris pertama berisi ide utama, subyek, atau topik dialog.
6. Pada saat mendengarkan dialog, **simpulkan situasi dialog (siapa yang berbicara, lokasi dialog, atau kapan dialog terjadi)**
7. Pada saat mendengarkan dialog, **simak opsi jawaban dari keempat/lima soal** pada buklet tes. Pertanyaan narator umumnyaurut dari soal pertama sampai keempat/lima, dan **jawaban soal biasanya terdengar sama dengan apa yang diucapkan pembicara dalam dialog**.
7. Pilihan jawaban jangan dibiarkan kosong. Tebak jawaban meskipun tidak yakin benar.
7. Setelah selesai menjawab soal terakhir dari dialog pertama, langsung skim semua options jawaban untuk 4 atau 5 nomor berikutnya dari dialog kedua.

**Contoh Audio:**

(narrator) **Questions 1 through 4.** Listen to a conversation between two people who are decorating an apartment.

(woman) Hey, Walt. Do you think you could help me hang these pictures on the wall? There are only two of them.

(man) Sure, Monica. Where do you want them to go?

(woman) I'd like the picture of the mountains over the fireplace, and the picture of my family over the sofa. What do you think?

(man) I think they'll look fine there. How about if you hold the pictures while I hammer the nails into the wall?

(woman) Okay. Let's start with the picture of my family.

**Prediksi TOPIK & PERTANYAAN dari opsi jawaban**

1.
  - a. Find work on campus.
  - b. Work in the employment office.
  - c. Help students find job.
  - d. Ask the woman questions.
2.
  - a. In the library.
  - b. In a classroom.
  - c. In a campus office.
  - d. In an apartment.

3.
  - a. No more than ten.
  - b. At least twenty.
  - c. Not more than twenty.
  - d. Up to ten.
4.
  - a. Every morning
  - b. Afternoons and weekends.
  - c. When he's in class.
  - d. Weekdays.
5.
  - a. Fill out a form.
  - b. Give her some additional information.
  - c. Tell her some news.
  - d. Phone her.

**Practice [Ex 9 I](#)**

1.
  - a. What the assignment is.
  - b. How good the professor is.
  - c. The information in Chapter Six.
  - d. What questions they should ask the professor.
2.
  - a. Six pages
  - b. Six chapters.
  - c. Sixty pages.
  - d. The sixth chapter.
3.
  - a. Whether or not they should read the chapters.
  - b. Whether or not they should answer the questions.
  - c. Which chapters they should read.
  - d. When the professor gave the assignment.
4.
  - a. Turn in the assignment.
  - b. See the professor.
  - c. Go to class.
  - d. Talk to a classmate.

**Practice [Ex 9 I](#)**

5.
  - a. A bee stung him.
  - b. He saw some bees and hornets
  - c. He was stung by a hornet.
  - d. He took some eggs from a nest.
6.
  - a. To liberate bees.
  - b. To protect their nests.
  - c. To hatch eggs.
  - d. To defend the park.

7.
  - a. A hornet's nest.
  - b. Some bee's eggs.
  - c. A parked car.
  - d. A swarm of bees.
  
8.
  - a. To stay indoors.
  - b. To see where the hornet's nest is located.
  - c. Not to walk in the same location as Greg.
  - d. To keep away from Greg.

## Listening PART C: MONOLOG

1. Listening PART C berupa **tiga monolog**. Narator akan membuat **4-5 pertanyaan** berdasarkan monolog tersebut.
  
2. Seperti PART B, sebelum monolog mulai, sesegera mungkin skim semua opsi jawaban pada keempat/lima nomor yang ada. **Simpulkan 1-2 kata kunci** yang kira-kira akan menjadi topik dialog yg akan diperdengarkan dan **prediksi pertanyaan yang akan ditanyakan** berdasarkan opsi jawaban yang ada.
  
3. Sebelum monolog mulai, narator akan menyebutkan **nomor soal** untuk monolog yang akan diperdengarkan. Narator juga menyebutkan monolog itu tentang apa.
  
4. Dengarkan baris pertama dialog. Biasanya **baris pertama berisi ide utama, subyek, atau topik monolog**.
  
5. Pada saat mendengarkan monolog, **simpulkan situasi (siapa yang berbicara, lokasi dialog, atau kapan dialog terjadi)**
  
6. Pada saat mendengarkan monolog, **simak opsi jawaban dari keempat/lima soal** pada buklet tes. Pertanyaan narator umumnya urut dari soal pertama sampai keempat/lima, dan **jawaban soal biasanya terdengar sama dengan apa yang diucapkan narator dalam monolog**.
  
7. Setelah selesai menjawab soal terakhir dari monolog pertama, langsung skim semua options jawaban untuk 4 atau 5 nomor berikutnya dari monolog kedua.

Contoh Audio:

(narrator) **Questions 1 through 4**. Listen to a lecture in a history class.  
 (woman)

Salt, which today seems so plentiful to us, in the past used to be a valuable commodity. In the ancient past in China, salt was used to make coins, and in parts of Africa it was traded in place of money. In the Roman Empire, soldiers were not paid in money but were instead paid in salt. In fact, the English word "salary", which means the amount of money that one earns, comes from the Latin root for "salt"

**Prediksi TOPIK & PERTANYAAN dari opsi jawaban**

- a. Valuable commodities.
  - b. Salt
  - c. Ancient China
  - d. Money
2. a. To spice food.
  - b. To build houses.
  - c. To make coins.
  - d. To locate Africa.
3. a. Coins.
  - b. Earnings.
  - c. Soldiers.
  - d. Commodities.
4. a. Salt
  - b. Rome
  - c. Money
  - d. Trade

**Practice [Ex.12 I](#)**

1. a. A beautiful plant.
  - b. A poisonous plant.
  - c. A delicious plant.
  - d. Fast-growing plants
2. a. In vegetable gardens.
  - b. Only in the United States.
  - c. In supermarket.
  - d. In many different places.
3. a. Its leaves resemble parsley.
  - b. It grows next to carrots.
  - c. Its leaves are shaped like carrots.
  - d. It does not have roots.
4. a. The person may die.
  - b. The person may get lots of healthful nutrients.
  - c. The person may enjoy it and want more.
  - d. The person may become dangerous.

**Practice [Ex.12 I](#)**

5.
  - a. A story-writing contest.
  - b. A frog-catching contest.
  - c. A singing contest.
  - d. A frog-jumping contest.
  
6.
  - a. Sixty-three.
  - b. Two hundred.
  - c. Two thousand.
  - d. Forty thousand.
  
7.
  - a. One
  - b. Two
  - c. Three
  - d. Four
  
8.
  - a. The contest took place for years before Twain wrote about it.
  - b. Twain wrote about the contest while he was watching it for the first time.
  - c. Twain went to see the contest many times during his lifetime.
  - d. Twain wrote about the contest before it actually took place.