



QQENGLISH
TOEIC® Intensive Course
(Autumn A)

Student's Book

by:
Yoshito Miyosawa
and
James Webb

TOEIC® is a registered trademark of Educational Testing Service (ETS).
This publication is not endorsed or approved by ETS.

Copyright © 2012 QQ English

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

The TOEIC[®] course teaching team



Yoshito Miyosawa is an English education consultant. Born and educated in Japan, he entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to become a diplomat. He was stationed at the Embassy of Japan in Rome, Italy. He then joined the British Book Development Council, run by the British Publishers Association, in London. Following that, he worked with two different London stockbrokers, during which time he ran a couple of international investment funds. While in London, he became the first ever Japanese citizen to be awarded the Blue Button on the London Stock Exchange. Then he was invited to start a Tokyo branch of Vickers, da Costa & Co., a leading European stock brokerage company. After a few years, he left the company to start his own language school.

Then, he was asked to teach English at one of the largest cram schools in Japan. He was offered to teach English by satellite so that students all over Japan could watch his lectures. He was also a lecturer at Matsumoto University. Having achieved a perfect score (990) on the TOEIC[®] test, he taught at such companies as Sony, Panasonic, Epson and Kodak. He now lives in Cebu.

Publications:

“A Handbook to the New TOEIC[®] Test” published by the Society for Testing English Proficiency (STEP) in 2006

“TOEIC[®] Test First Step Seminar” published by the Society for Testing English Proficiency (STEP) in 2008

“QQ English On-line Course Books One-on-One” published by QQ English in 2011



James Webb is currently Linguistics Advisor at QQ English. He has been involved in language teaching and research for 13 years. Born in London, England, he studied linguistics at Oxford University and psycholinguistics at University College London. He has taught English as a foreign language in England, Japan, France and the Philippines, and taught Japanese syntax to students at Oxford University and the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Active Voice (能動態 Noh-doh-tai)

In the active voice, the subject of the verb does the action (eg They killed the President). See also Passive Voice.

Adjective (形容詞 Keiyoh-shi)

A word like big, red, easy, French etc. An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

Adverb (副詞 Fuku-shi)

A word like slowly, quietly, well, often etc. An adverb modifies a verb.

Apposition (同格 Doh-kaku)

Two noun groups referring to the same person or thing.

Article (冠詞 Kan-shi)

The “indefinite” articles are a and an. The “definite article” is the.

Auxiliary Verb (助動詞 Jo-doh-shi)

A verb that is used with a main verb. Be, do and have are auxiliary verbs. Can, may, must etc. are modal auxiliary verbs.

Clause (節 Setsu)

A group of words containing a subject and its verb (for example: It was late when he arrived).

Conjunction (接続詞 Setsuzoku-shi)

A word used to connect words, phrases and clauses (for example: and, but, if).

Infinitive (不定詞 Futei-shi)

The basic form of a verb as in to work (to-infinitive) or work (bare infinitive).

Interjection (感嘆詞 Kantan-shi)

An exclamation inserted into an utterance without grammatical connection (for example: oh!, ah!, ouch!, well!).

Noun (名詞 Mei-shi)

A word like table, dog, teacher, America ,etc. A noun is the name of an object, concept, person or place. A “concrete noun” is something you can see or touch like a person or car. An “abstract noun” is something that you cannot see or touch like a decision or happiness. A “countable noun” is something that you can count (for example: bottle, song). An “uncountable noun” is something that you cannot count (for example: water).

Object (目的語 Mokuteki-go)

In the active voice, a noun or its equivalent that receives the action of the verb. In the passive voice, a noun or its equivalent that does the action of the verb.

Participle (分詞 Bun-shi)

The -ing and -ed forms of verbs. The -ing form is called the “present participle”. The -ed form is called the

“past participle” (for irregular verbs, this is column 3).

Part Of Speech (品詞Hin-shi)

One of the eight classes of word in English - noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

Passive Voice (受動態Judoh-tai)

In the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb (eg The President was killed). See also Active Voice.

Phrase (句Ku)

A group of words not containing a subject and its verb (eg on the table, the girl in a red dress).

Preposition (前置詞Zenchi-shi)

A word like at, to, in, over etc. Prepositions usually come before a noun and give information about things like time, place and direction.

Pronoun (代名詞Dai-mei-shi)

A word like I, me, you, he, him, it etc. A pronoun replaces a noun.

Sentence (文Bun)

A group of words that express a thought. A sentence conveys a statement, question, exclamation or command. A sentence contains or implies a subject and a predicate. In simple terms, a sentence must contain a verb and (usually) a subject. A sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!).

Subject (主語Shu-go)

Every sentence contains (or implies) two parts: a subject and a predicate. The subject is the main noun (or equivalent) in a sentence about which something is said.

Tense (時制Ji-sei)

The form of a verb that shows us when the action or state happens (past, present or future). Note that the name of a tense is not always a guide to when the action happens. The “present continuous tense”, for example, can be used to talk about the present or the future.

Verb (動詞Doh-shi) Intransitive Verb (自動詞Jidoh-shi) / Transitive Verb (他動詞Tadoh-shi)

A word like (to) work, (to) love, (to) begin. A verb describes an action or state.

More Advanced Terminology

Complement (補語Ho-go)

The complement gives absolutely necessary information about the Subject or the Object.

He is happy. (He = happy) She makes him happy. (him = happy)

He is a happy man. (He = a happy man)

Concession (讓步Joh-ho)

Although he may be rich, he is not happy.

Distractor (ひっかけ問題Hikkake-mondai)

Finite Verb (述語動詞 Jutsu-go Doh-shi)

A finite verb must normally have a subject and a tense.

Gerund (動名詞 Doh-mei-shi)

A form that is derived from a verb but that functions as a noun, ending in -ing.

Inference Question (推測問題 Suisoku-mondai)

Modifier (修飾語 Shuushoku-go)

A modifier is an optional element in a sentence ; the removal of the modifier typically doesn't affect the sentence construction. Modifiers can be a word, a phrase or an entire clause.

Non-finite Verb (or Verbal) (準動詞 Jun-doh-shi)

A verb form that is not influenced by a subject and is not inflected. It includes 'infinitives,' 'gerunds' and 'participles'.

Present Perfect (現在完了 Gen-zai-Kanryoh)

Tense that connects the past and the present

Reflexive Pronoun (再帰代名詞 Saiki-Daimeishi)

Pronoun ending in '-self' or '-selves'

Relative Pronoun (関係代名詞 Kankei-Daimeishi)

Pronoun that starts a relative clause.

TOEIC® Listening Section:

A. INTRODUCTION

The Listening Section takes approximately 45 minutes to complete.

It consists of 100 questions and is divided into four parts.

Part 1: Photographs (10 questions) (6 in JP and KR)

Part 2: Question-Response (30 questions) (25 in JP and KR)

Part 3: Short conversations (30 questions) (39 in JP and KR)

Part 4: Short talks (30 questions)

B. TOEIC®Part 3: Short Conversations

Directions: You will hear a series of 10 (13 in JP and KR) short conversations between two people or more. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speakers say in each conversation. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The conversation will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

1. Part 3 Strategies

A. Now that you know the directions for Part 3, you will not need to spend time listening to it when taking the test. Instead, use this time to read and understand the first three questions in the test book.

You may not have enough time to look at the four answer choices, but it does not matter. By just reading the questions, you will:

- get a general idea of the topic and context of the conversation
- identify the type of information you need to listen for.

B. As you listen to the conversation, ask yourself the following questions.

- Where are the speakers?
- Who are they?
- What is their relationship?

C. Between each question, there is an eight-second pause, i.e. a total of twenty-four seconds per conversation. If you read the questions before in advance, you should be able to answer them immediately, mark your responses on the answer sheet and start focusing your attention on the next three questions.

2. Part 3 Example

1. Where does the conversation most likely take place?
(A) In a furniture shop
(B) In an airport
(C) At a party venue
(D) In a restaurant
2. How long will they have to wait for seats?
(A) Four minutes
(B) Five minutes
(C) Less than fifteen minutes
(D) More than fifteen minutes
3. Why was the man worried?
(A) The hotel was fully booked.
(B) He didn't have any reservations.
(C) He reserved the seats too late.
(D) He was late for the party.

C. DICTATION

1. The plane will be l____ing in ap_____tely 15 minutes.
2. Please p_____d ___ Gate 3 i_____tely.
3. In the e_____ of a power failure, please m_____r local radio stations.
4. Ac_____ing to a recent p_____c o_____n p_____, more people are against the new proposal.
5. When is it con_____nt for you to see me?
6. This year's b_____t won't be much higher.

D. HOMEWORK (Vocab)

1. During the flight, check the magazines in the seat pocket.
2. Use those maps to determine where your arriving and departing gates are located,
3. Listen closely to the announcements as the plane you're on has landed and is taxiing to the gate.
4. Make sure that the boarding pass for your connecting flight is on yourself.
5. You usually do not need to visit baggage claim.