

B. Sentences with Sound Problems

These sentences test your ability to distinguish similar-sounding words. These words may rhyme (*pile* and *file*, for example) or they may sound alike in other ways (*car* and *card*, for example, or *lock* and *lake*.) Here's an example: The photograph shows a man taking a letter out of a file. The spoken sentence says, "He's taking the letter from the pile." To avoid choosing the incorrect answer, you must be able to hear the difference between *pile* and *file*.

Remember: If you hear a sentence with a sound-alike word, that sentence is not the right answer.

Also remember that if you hear a sentence that seems strange or unrelated to what you see in the photograph, it probably involves a sound problem, even if that problem is not clear to you. These sentences will not be correct answers.

Exercise 1.3

Focus: Identifying distractors involving sound problems and recognizing correct answers.

Directions: There are two parts to this exercise. For Part A, look at the photographs and listen to the sentences — (A) and (B) — about them. Mark the letter of the sentence that best describes what can be seen in the photograph.

Part A



Now start the audio program.

1.



(A)

(B)

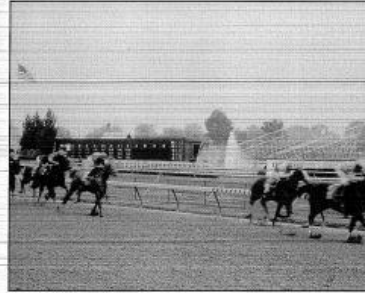
2.



(A)

(B)

3.



(A)

(B)

4.



(A)

(B)

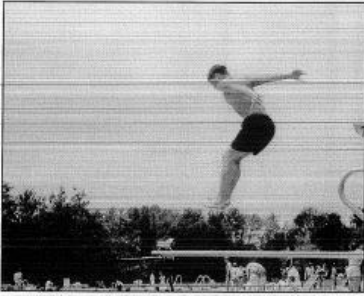
6.



(A)

(B)

5.



(A)

(B)

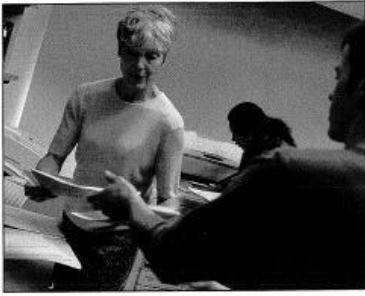
7.



(A)

(B)

8.



A

B

10.



A

B

Part B

Listen to Exercise 1.3 again. Write down the "sound-alike" word from the incorrect answer and the "correct" word from the correct answer. You may want to stop the audio program between items to give yourself time to write.

9.



A

B

"Sound-Alike" Words

"Correct" Words

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

C. Sentences with Sound and Meaning Problems

This type of item is more common than those involving sound problems. A sentence of this type contains a sound-alike word, but the sentence is also an inaccurate description of what can be seen in the photograph. For example, a photograph shows a man putting a lock on his bicycle. One sentence says, "He's blocking the path." Another sentence says, "He's swimming in the lake." In the first sentence, blocking sounds like locking, and in the second sentence, lake sounds like lock. Neither sentence describes what is happening in the picture.


Sentences of this type can be eliminated by either the sound-alike word or the incorrect meaning.

Exercise 1.4

Focus: Identifying distractors involving sound + meaning problems and recognizing correct answers.

Directions: There are two parts to this exercise. In the first part, look at the photographs and listen to the two sentences — (A) and (B) — about them. Mark the letter of the sentence that best describes what can be seen in the photograph.

Part A

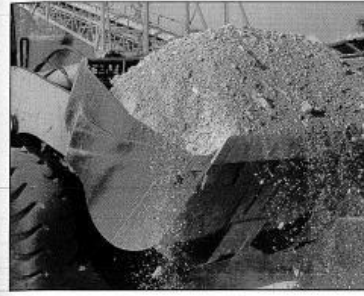
 Now start the audio program.



1.

(A)

(B)



2.

(A)

(B)



3.

(A)

(B)

4.



(A)

(B)

6.



(A)

(B)

5.



(A)

(B)

7.



(A)

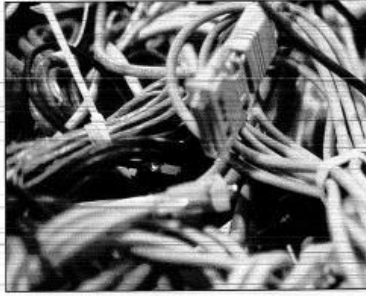
(B)



8.

(A)

(B)



9.

(A)

(B)



10.

(A)

(B)

Part B

Listen to Exercise 1.4 again. Write down the "sound-alike" word from the incorrect answer and the "correct" word from the correct answer. You may want to stop the listening program between items to give yourself time to write.

"Sound-Alike" Words

"Correct" Words

1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____