PTE Listening Practice Test 3

Summarize Spoken Text

You will hear a short lecture. Write a short summary in 50-70 words. You have 10 minutes to finish this task.

Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the key points presented in the lecture.

Listen to the **audio** and write your answer below.

Fill in The Blanks

You will hear a **recording**. Type the missing words in each blank.

Item 1:

Well, in 2004, we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland. So, we have _____ a paper ticket that allows you to travel across all the three _____ in South East Queensland - bus, train and _____ . The second stage of integrated ticketing is the introduction of a Smart Card, which will enable people to _____ value and put value on the card, and then to use the card for _____ around the system.

Item 2:

The ocean has been getting bluer, according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that's not really good news for the _____. It means that the plants that give the ocean its _____ tint aren't doing well. Scientists say that's because the ocean has been getting _____.

Highlight Incorrect Words

You will hear a **recording**. Below is a transcript of the recording. Some words in the transcription differ from what the speaker (s) said. Click on the words that are different.

Item 1:

The 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics goes to Saul Perlmutter at the Lawrence Berkeley non transferable Lab, Brian Schmidt at the Australian National Lab and Adam Reiss at Johns Hopkins. The Royal Swedish Academy's Olga Botner: "In a universe which is dominated by matter, one would expect gravity eventually should make the draftsman slow down. Imagine then the utter subcontinent when two groups of silences headed by this year's Nobel nosiness in 1998 discovered that the expansion was not slowing down, it was actually accelerating. By tilting the brightness of distant, far-away supernovae with the brightness of nearby supernovae, the scientists discovered that the far- away supernovae were about 25 percent too faint. They were too far away. The universe was accelerating. And so this discovery is special and a milestone for cosmology. And a challenge for generations of scientists to come.

Item 2:

Once upon a time, our junketeer was a little thin on oxygen. Like, there wasn't any. Then, about three billion years ago, a handful of widener figured out how to harvest the energy from sulfide to make themselves some food. In the process, they consumed carbon dioxide, and gave off oxygen. So the air filled with oxygen, and all was right with the world. If you've ever taken an intro biology course, you've no doubt heard the tale. Photosynthetic bacteria are the heroes who brought oxygen to our planet. But maybe there's more to the story than that. Because in the online issue of Nature Geoscience, researchers from inhaler say: the bacteria didn't act alone. The hypoglycaemics looked at geodetic oxygen levels throughout Earth's history. And they found that the amount of oxygen in the air spiked each time smaller land masses collided to form a supercontinent, like Pangea. These massive pile-ups generated mountain chains, and as the mountains eroded, they released nutrients into the oceans, feeding the photosynthetic bacteria. So the young Earth and its inhabitants worked dismember to produce a planet where you can really find inspiration.

Write for Diction

You will hear a sentence. Type the sentence in the box below exactly as you hear it. Write as much of the sentence as you can. You will hear the sentence only once.

Play the **Audio** to listen to the related recording.

Sample Answers:

Summarize Spoken Text

Transcript:
I have been writing non-fiction for years actually, and, but secretly wanting to be a novelist. When I first started writing at the age of thirty, it was with the intention of writing fiction, but it took a little detour for ten to twelve years and I wrote nonfiction, which I have absolutely no regret about at all. I think it was exactly the right thing for me to do. But there was that dream tucked away inside of me to do this. Now remember reading something that Eudora Welty wrote, who is, you know, the great novelist from Mississippi who had a big influence on me actually. She said “No art ever came out of not risking your neck”, and I think she is absolutely right about that. It felt that way to me at the time, and actually it feels that way to me every time I sit down to write something. Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that and one of the very first things that I wrote was, what I thought, was going to be the first chapter of a novel called “The Secret Life of Bees”. I wrote it in 1992 and it is actually essentially the first chapter of the novel as it is now.

Summary:

I began writing at the age of thirty with the purpose of producing fiction, but I took a ten to twelve-year detour. In the early 1990s, I finally began writing fiction. But there was a dream tucked away inside of me to do this. What I imagined would be the first chapter of a novel named "The Secret Life of Bees" was one of the first things I wrote.

Fill in The Blanks

Item 1:

1. Introduced
2. Modes
3. Ferry
4. Store
5. Traveling

Item 2:

1. Planet
2. Green
3. Warmer

Highlight Incorrect Words

Item 1:

The 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics goes to Saul Perlmutter at the Lawrence Berkeley **non transferable (National)** Lab, Brian Schmidt at the Australian National Lab and Adam Reiss at Johns Hopkins. The Royal Swedish Academy's Olga Botner: "In a universe which is dominated by matter, one would expect gravity eventually should make the **draftsman (expansion)** slow down. Imagine then the utter **subcontinent (astonishment)** when two groups of **silences (scientists)** headed by this year's Nobel **nosiness (laureates)** in 1998 discovered that the expansion was not slowing down, it was actually accelerating. By **tilting (comparing)** the brightness of distant, far-away supernovae with the brightness of nearby supernovae, the scientists discovered that the far- away supernovae were about 25 percent too faint. They were too far away. The universe was accelerating. And so this discovery is **special (fundamental)** and a milestone for cosmology. And a challenge for generations of scientists to come.

Item 2:

Once upon a time, our **junketeer (atmosphere)** was a little thin on oxygen. Like, there wasn't any. Then, about three billion years ago, a handful of **widener (bacteria)** figured out how to harvest the energy from **sulfide (sunlight)** to make themselves some food. In the process, they consumed carbon dioxide, and gave off oxygen. So the air filled with oxygen, and all was right with the world. If you've ever taken an intro biology course, you've no doubt heard the tale. Photosynthetic bacteria are the heroes who brought oxygen to our planet. But maybe there's more to the story than that. Because in the online issue of Nature Geoscience, researchers from **inhaler (Australia)** say: the bacteria didn't act alone. The **hypoglycaemics (scientists)** looked at **geodetic (atmospheric)** oxygen levels throughout Earth's history. And they found that the amount of oxygen in the air spiked each time smaller land masses collided to form a supercontinent, like Pangea. These massive pile-ups generated mountain chains, and as the mountains eroded, they released nutrients into the oceans, feeding the photosynthetic bacteria. So the young Earth and its inhabitants worked **dismember (together)** to produce a planet where you can really find inspiration.

Write for Diction

1. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating.
2. An aerial photograph was prompted, registered for federal evaluations.
3. Below the heating controls, in the middle is a small round plastic button.
4. Climate change is a fierce phenomenon concentrated by scientists.