

## PTE Listening Practice Test 6

### 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.

You have 10 minutes to finish the task. Your response will be judged on the quality of 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:

How many rolls, cookies or baby carrots would you have to eat to feel full. It's probably more than you'd want to \_\_\_\_\_. It may not even be possible with carrots. But what if you ate that volume of filet mignon? Hunger and fullness are controlled by hormones that send \_\_\_\_\_ between your gut and your head. And different foods send different messages. Some say eat more and others warn you to slow down. Now a study finds that protein is, indeed, key in generating signals of fullness. The work is in the journal Cell. Mice that lack \_\_\_\_\_ to sense that they were eating protein kept chowing down without \_\_\_\_\_ to feel full. Whereas normal mice would stop eating much sooner while eating a high-protein meal. The results of the study make it extra \_\_\_\_\_ that Joey Chestnut wolfed down 68 hot dogs at the Nathan's July 4th hot dog \_\_\_\_\_ contest—with more time he likely would have felt full after a few. But for people eating sensibly \_\_\_\_\_ chicken or fish, they supply satiating protein too.

#### Item 2:

If you're thinking about \_\_\_\_\_ to Apple's new iPhone 5 when it debuts in a few weeks, you're going to have to figure out what to do with your \_\_\_\_\_ device. Given how much we've come to rely on these gadgets for storing pictures, contacts and personal information, some serious \_\_\_\_\_ issues should be considered before selling, recycling or trading in your old phone. \_\_\_\_\_, you restore factory settings on your smartphone before parting ways. But a couple of recent articles on NBCNews.com and Yahoo.com find that factory resets are \_\_\_\_\_ depending on the phone. Blackberry

and Apple resets appear to delete and scrub personal data the best, according to data retrieval \_\_\_\_\_ described in the articles. But Android and Microsoft smart phones weren't as good at wiping important information. In the Yahoo article computer analyst Steve Burgess recommends that, in addition to the factory reset, you should remove a phone's \_\_\_\_\_ and SIM cards before turning it in. Robert Sicilian's advice in the NBCNews.com story was a bit more severe. He recommends a drill, a sledgehammer and bucket of salt water.

## 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:

You can teach your dog to lie down. But you can't teach him to lie, or to know when you're lying. Because a new report shows that Spot can't spot deception. The study's in the journal Behavioral Processes. We've all known pooches who run and hide when their owners shout "let's go for a ride"— when what they really mean is "we have an appointment with the vet." But do the dogs really know that their people are being duplicitous? To find out, Mark Petter, a student in clinical psychology at thoroughly University in Canada, decided to fib to some Fidos. In his experiment, dogs were shown two covered containers. One held a treat. The other: nothing but disappointment. In half the trials, a helpful trainer stood behind and pointed to the evaporator holding the treat. In the other half, a deceptive trainer pointed to the empty container. The results? The dogs doped the honest trainer a little more often than they did the deceiver. But not enough to suit that the pups had figured out that one of the guys was pulling their leg. So dogs may be able to sniff out bombs. But they can't pick up the smell of mendacity.

### Item 2:

Unless you're talking about killer bees, it's hard to imagine a situation in which "killers" and "bees" would be related. But it turns out that hybridise are using the same mathematical model to recite the behavior of both bumblebees and human serial killers. The method, called geographic profiling, was developed by a detective who was trying to predict where serial killers might live based on where they commit their crimes. Believe it or not, murderers operate fairly close to home. But not too close. They domain a kind of kill- free "buffer zone" around their actual digs. A similar pattern of activity seems to hold true for bumblebees— when they're bookending for food. Bees tend to avoid stopping at flowers too close to home, perhaps to reduce the risk of drawing predators, parasites or nosy scientists to the nest. Working with the former detective, scientists in the U.K. found that geographic profiling allowed them to locate the entrance to a hive based on mapping which flowers the bees visit. The results appear online in

the Journal of the Royal Society Interface. Repeating such experiments, with bees or other foraging critters, could help hone the model for catching criminals.

## Write for Diction

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

Play the [audio](#) to listen to the related recording.

## **Sample Answers:**

### **Summarize Spoken Text**

#### **Transcript**

Last month, I published a subject report on the development of citizenship in schools. The report celebrates the success of some schools in implementing the citizenship curriculum. It praises those schools where there have been substantial developments in the subject, and which now go a long way towards fulfilling national curriculum requirements. In the report we are critical of schools which have not taken citizenship seriously, either through reluctance or lack of capacity to make appropriate provision in the curriculum. Citizenship is marginalized in the curriculum in one-fifth of schools. It is less well established in the curriculum than other subjects, and less well taught and some critics have seized on this as a reason for wanting to step back from supporting it. Yet, the progress made to date by the more committed schools suggests that the reasons for introducing citizenship are both worthwhile and can be fulfilled, given the time and resources. While not claiming too much, citizenship can address core skills, attitudes and values that young people need to consider as they come to terms with a changing world. The main problems standing in the way of implementation of citizenship continue to be: the lack of commitment on the part of many school leaders; an insufficient amount of initial and in-service training provision to ensure that every school can call upon teachers with subject expertise; and its uncertain place in the curriculum.

#### **Summary:**

The report published on the development of citizenship in schools celebrates the success of some schools in implementing the citizenship curriculum. Citizenship can address core skills, attitudes, and values required to encounter a changing world. It is marginalized in the curriculum in one-fifth of schools. The main problems standing in the way of implementing citizenship are a lack of commitment, an insufficient amount of training provision and its uncertain place.

### **Fill in The Blanks**

#### **Item 1:**

1. Admit
2. Messages
3. Receptors
4. Appearing
5. Impressive
6. Eating
7. Grilled

## Item 2:

1. Upgrading
2. Current
3. Privacy
4. Typically
5. Inconsistent
6. Experiments
7. Memory

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### Item 1:

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### Item 2:

Unless you're talking about killer bees, it's hard to imagine a situation in which "killers" and "bees" would be related. But it turns out that **hybridise (scientists)** are using the same mathematical model to **recite (describe)** the behavior of both bumblebees and human serial killers. The method, called geographic profiling, was developed by a detective who was trying to predict where serial killers might live based on where they commit their crimes. Believe it or not, murderers operate fairly close to home. But not too close. They **domain (maintain)** a kind of kill-free "buffer zone" around their actual digs. A similar pattern of activity seems to hold true for bumblebees—when they're **bookending (foraging)** for food. Bees tend to avoid stopping at flowers too close to home, perhaps to reduce the risk of drawing predators, parasites or nosy scientists to the nest. Working with the former detective, scientists in the U.K. found that geographic profiling allowed them to locate the entrance to a hive based on mapping which flowers the bees visit. The results appear online in the Journal of the Royal Society Interface.

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## **Write for Diction**

1. The packaging is very important to attract the buyer. Participants are initially selected from a range of foundation subjects.
2. Scientific benefit to space exploration is frequently questioned.
3. Something detailed based on the underlying issue must be addressed first.
4. Something in place, as well as scientific papers