

PTE Listening Practice Test 1

Summarize Spoken Text

You will hear a short lecture. Write a summary for a fellow student who was not present at the lecture. You should write 50 - 70 words.

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 in the box below:

Fill in The Blanks

You will hear a [recording](#). Type the missing words in each blank.

Item 1:

With its capacity for bringing down governments and scarring political careers, the onion plays an _____ role in Indian politics. This week, reports of rising onion prices have made front-page news and absorbed the attention of the governing elite. The most _____ ingredient in Indian cooking, the _____ element with which all dishes begin and, normally, the _____ vegetable available, the pink onion is an essential item in the shopping basket of families of all classes. But in recent weeks, the onion has started to seem an unaffordable _____ for India's poor. Over the past few days, another _____ in prices has begun to unsettle the influential urban middle classes. The sudden spike in prices has been caused by large exports to neighboring countries and a shortage of supply.

Item 2:

What is nanotechnology? Well, a report that was put together by a _____ of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering that came out last summer, _____ two topics. Nanoscience is the study of phenomena and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular and _____ scales, where properties differ significantly from those on a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design characterization, production and application of _____, devices and systems by controlling shape and size at the nanometer scale. So I'll talk a little bit more in a moment about what a nanometer is, but _____ speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometers or less.

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:

Guys, here's another reason to eat your vegetables: they might be good for your sperm. Some studies show that male fertility and what's called seminal quality have immunized over the last few decades. So steelworkers from two fertility clinics in Spain looked at the reproductive power of fruits and vegetables. The scientists have spent the past four years analyzing diet and possible exposure to workplace contaminants in men with fertility problems. One effort examined the effects that antioxidants might have on sperm. The researchers hypothesized that antioxidants could lower the oxidative stress that can harm sperm. More antioxidants could theoretically improve both sperm plantation and motility. The study enrolled 61 men from couples with fertility problems. Thirty of the men were shown to have sperm problems. The other 31 one acted as the control. Interviews revealed that the males with good semen quality ate significantly more fruits and vegetables— their diets were higher in vitamins and antioxidants in general. The study appears in the journal Fertility and Sterility. The researchers say this finding cares that healthy diets lead to healthy sperm. So remember, guys, an apple a day keeps your swimmers in play.

Item 2:

Wheat helped create transformation in the Middle East. It's a staple crop for 30 percent of the world's population. And now, with the publication of four articles in the journal Science, we're close to a unfeigned understanding of the bread wheat genome. Wheat is tough to sequence. It's gone through multiple hybridizations, making its genome five times larger than a human one. Plus there are many redundancies: more than 80 percent of the genome is made of repeated DNA sequences. So the typical whole-genome shotgun approach— breaking genomes into segments and then reassembling them— doesn't work for wheat. Instead, an international consortium devised another strategy, involving physically mapping individual foams and chromosome arms. One paper details a draft of the entire genome of bread wheat. Another identifies all the genes on the largest of the plant's 21 chromosomes. Some 75,000 genes have been mapped. The methods in the second paper will help scientists map the remaining chromosomes. They say it should take another three years. Knowing exactly which genes are responsible for talents such as tolerating drought or accoutring yields should allow researchers to mine the genome and to quickly produce new and better wheat varieties to bring us our daily bread.

Write for Diction

You will hear some sentences. Write each sentence exactly as you hear it. Write as much of each 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:

The amount of money drug companies spend on TV ads has doubled in recent years. And it's no wonder: studies show the commercials' work: consumers go to their doctors with a suggestion for a prescription drug they saw advertised on TV. Now a study in the *Annals of Family Medicine* raises questions about the message these ads promote, NPR's Patty Neighmond reports. You're most likely to see drug ads during prime time, especially around the news. Researchers analyzed 38 ads aimed at people with conditions like hypertension, herpes, high cholesterol, depression, arthritis, and allergies. The drug industry says the ads arm consumers with information. But researchers found that though the information was technically accurate, the tone was misleading. UCLA psychologist Dominick Frosch headed the study. "What we would see in these ads is that before taking the prescription drug, the character's life was out of control and the loss of control really extended beyond just the impact of the health condition; For example, herpes patients were portrayed as being incapacitated for days, insomniacs utterly out of synch on the job and depressed patients friendless and boring at parties. When the character is then shown taking the drug, he then magically regains complete control of his life. None of the ads, of course, mentioned lifestyle changes that could also help treat the condition. After all, it's mass marketing. But in this case, Frosch says, prescription medications are not like soap.

Summary:

The amount of money drug companies spend on TV ads has doubled in recent years. A study raises questions about the message these ads promote. Researchers analyzed 38 ads aimed at people with conditions like hypertension, herpes, high cholesterol, depression, arthritis, and allergies. None of the ads mentioned lifestyle changes that could also help treat the condition. When the character is shown taking the drug, he magically regains complete control of his life. None of the ads, of course, mentioned lifestyle changes that could also help treat the condition. After all, it's mass marketing.

Fill in The Blanks

Item 1:

1. Explosive
2. Vital
3. Basic
4. Cheapest
5. Luxury

6. sharp surge

Item 2:

1. Combination
2. Identified
3. Macromolecular
4. Structures
5. Loosely

Highlight Incorrect Words

Item 1:

Guys, here's another reason to eat your vegetables: they might be good for your sperm. Some studies show that male fertility and what's called seminal quality have **immunized** (decline) over the last few decades. So **steelworkers** (researchers) from two fertility clinics in Spain looked at the reproductive power of fruits and vegetables. The scientists have spent the past four years analyzing diet and possible exposure to workplace contaminants in men with fertility problems. One effort examined the effects that antioxidants might have on sperm. The researchers hypothesized that antioxidants could lower the oxidative stress that can harm sperm. More antioxidants could theoretically improve both sperm **plantation** (concentration) and motility. The study enrolled 61 men from couples with fertility problems. Thirty of the men were shown to have sperm problems. The other 31 one acted as the control. Interviews revealed that the males with good semen quality ate significantly more fruits and vegetables—their diets were higher in vitamins and antioxidants in general. The study appears in the journal Fertility and Sterility. The researchers say this finding **cares** (suggests) that healthy diets lead to healthy sperm. So remember, guys, an apple a day keeps your swimmers in play.

Item 2:

Wheat helped create **transformation** (civilization) in the Middle East. It's a staple crop for 30 percent of the world's population. And now, with the publication of four articles in the journal Science, we're close to an **unfeigned** (detailed) understanding of the bread wheat genome. Wheat is tough to sequence. It's gone through multiple hybridizations, making its genome five times larger than a human one. Plus there are many redundancies: more than 80 percent of the genome is made of repeated DNA sequences. So the typical whole-genome shotgun approach—breaking genomes into segments and then reassembling them—doesn't work for wheat. Instead, an international consortium devised another strategy, involving physically mapping individual **foams** (chromosomes) and chromosome arms. One paper details a draft of the entire genome of bread wheat. Another identifies all the genes on the largest of the plant's 21 chromosomes. Some 75,000 genes have been mapped. The methods in the second paper will help scientists map the remaining chromosomes. They say it should take another three

years. Knowing exactly which genes are responsible for talents such as tolerating drought or **accounting (improving)** yields should allow researchers to mine the genome and to quickly produce new and better wheat varieties to bring us our daily bread.

Write for Diction

1. While reconciliation is desirable, the basic underlying issue must first be addressed.
2. Climate change is becoming an acceptable phenomenon amongst the group of reputable scientists.
3. Clinical placement for nursing prepares students for professional practice.
4. Mutually exclusive events are neither complementary nor opposite.