

## PTE Reading Practice Test 8

### Question 1 : Reading & Writing : Fill In The Blanks

Look at the text below with blanks. Choose the appropriate word from the provided lists for each blank.

#### Item 1:

Complementary therapies - such as those \_\_\_\_\_ by naturopaths, chiropractors and acupuncturists - have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few \_\_\_\_\_. Interest initially coincided with \_\_\_\_\_ for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an \_\_\_\_\_. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Conducted, expected, practised, recommended
2. Issues, decades, centuries, generations
3. Confidence, ambition, occupation, enthusiasm
4. Effect, influence, earning, idea
5. Effluent, effigy, efficacy, efficiency

#### Item 2:

No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer so it may seem right that he should announce a \_\_\_\_\_ for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a \_\_\_\_\_, recently \_\_\_\_\_ by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy great-grandchildren are still \_\_\_\_\_ the benefits of West End success for her whodunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The \_\_\_\_\_ is that "bien pensant" politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could \_\_\_\_\_. In doing so they have betrayed our trust.

1. Loyalty, floaty, royalty, bravery
2. Humiliation, slander, insult, scandal
3. Achieved, accumulated, exacerbated, exercised
4. Reaching, garnishing, reaping, gaining

5. Humiliation, slander, insult, scandal
6. Testify, justify, satisfy, rubify

**Item 3:**

Thomas Alva Edison was \_\_\_\_\_ a scientist and an inventor. Born in 1847, Edison would see \_\_\_\_\_ change take place in his lifetime. He was also responsible for making many of those changes occur. When Edison was born, society still \_\_\_\_\_ of electricity as a \_\_\_\_\_, a fad. By the time he died, entire cities were lit by electricity. Much of the \_\_\_\_\_ for that progress goes to Edison. In his lifetime, Edison \_\_\_\_\_ 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname "The Wizard of Menlo Park." The most famous of his inventions was the incandescent light bulb. Besides the light bulb, Edison \_\_\_\_\_ the phonograph and the "kinetoscope," a small box for viewing moving films. Thomas Edison is also the first person in the US to make his own filmstrips. He also \_\_\_\_\_ upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell's telephone. He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison was quoted as saying, "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." In \_\_\_\_\_ to this important American, electric lights in the United States were \_\_\_\_\_ for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death.

1. Both, neither, never, almost
2. Peculiar, tremendous, particular, brilliant
3. Thought, made, regard, consider
4. New, miracle, tradition, novelty
5. Credit, achievement, contribution, establishment
6. Copyright, patented, processed, made
7. Owned, started, produced, developed
8. Improved, increased, created, invented
9. Tribute, order, regard, addition
10. Dimmed, lit, on, switched

**Item 4:**

Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colours, open composition, \_\_\_\_\_ on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is \_\_\_\_\_ from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, soleil levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari. Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by giving colours, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing \_\_\_\_\_ from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the \_\_\_\_\_ of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted

indoors, but the Impressionists found that they could \_\_\_\_\_ the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air).

1. Emphasised, emphasis, rely, depending
2. Derived, come, attribute, related
3. Paintings, lines, inspiration, enlightenment
4. Fact, act, notion, thought
5. Remember, capture, memorize, notice

**Item 5:**

Measuring poverty on a global scale \_\_\_\_\_ establishing a uniform poverty level across extremely divergent economies, which can result in only rough comparisons. The World Bank has defined the international poverty line as U.S. \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which adjusts for differences in the \_\_\_\_\_ of goods and services between countries. The \$1 per day level is generally used for the \_\_\_\_\_ developed countries, primarily African; the \$2-per-day level is used for \_\_\_\_\_ economies such as those of East Asia and Latin America.

1. Requires, desires, needs, allows
2. Qualities, prices, costs, demands
3. Less, more, most, least
4. Developed, middle-income, high-income, developing

**Question 2 : Re-Order Paragraphs**

The text boxes in the left panel have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order by marking it in the correct order.

**Item 1:**

- A. Researchers think it is a relative of the endangered South Asian river dolphin, offering clues to the evolutionary history of modern species.
- B. The findings have been published in the journal open access Peer J.
- C. The extinct animal has been described through re-examination of a specimen that's been in a museum collection since 1951.
- D. It then spent decades in the collection of the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History in Washington DC.
- E. The fossil, a partial skull about 22cm (gins) long, was discovered in southeastern Alaska by geologist Donald 1 Miller in 1961.

**Item 2:**

- A. Molecules and small particles in the atmosphere change the direction of light rays, causing them to scatter.
- B. But the details are determined by the wavelength of the light and the size of the particle.
- C. Scattering affects the color of light coming from the sky
- D. The colors of the sunset result from a phenomenon called scattering, says Steven Ackerman, professor of meteorology at UW Madison.

**Item 3:**

- A. Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.
- B. There are numerous examples of this, dating from the Greek philosophers to the present day. One common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
- C. In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong". such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.
- D. The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.
- E. Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.

**Question 3 : Reading - Fill In The Blanks**

In the text below some words are missing. Pick words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text.

**Item 1:**

The fall of smallpox began with the realization that \_\_\_\_\_ of the disease were \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of their lives, This led to the practice of variolation – a process of exposing a healthy person to infected material from a person with smallpox in the hopes of producing a mild disease that \_\_\_\_\_ immunity from further infection. The first written account of variolation describes a Buddhist nun practicing around 1022 to 1063 AD. By the 1700's, this method of variolation was \_\_\_\_\_ practice in China, India, and Turkey, in the late 1700's European physicians used this and other methods of variolation, but reported "devastating" results in some cases. Overall, 2% to 3% of people who were variolated died of smallpox, but this practice decreased the total number of smallpox \_\_\_\_\_, by 10-fold.

*provided*      *immune*      *common*      *survivors*      *fatalities*

**Item 2:**

After an absence of more than 50 years, the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) once again runs beneath the night skies of Yellowstone National Park. At 3:45 pm on March 21st 1995, the first of three groups of gray wolves (also known as the timber wolf) were released from \_\_\_\_\_ acclimation pens at Crystal Creek within Yellowstone National Park. The wolf release plan, \_\_\_\_\_ in an environmental impact statement (EIS) in 1992-1994, is to restore wolves to Yellowstone and central Idaho by establishing experimental populations of gray wolves in both areas. The goal for Yellowstone is to establish 10 packs of wolves reproducing in the area for three \_\_\_\_\_ years by the year 2002. Restoring wolves to Yellowstone is in keeping with national park goals to perpetuate all native species and their natural interactions with their environment. As with other park wildlife programs, management emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ human impact on natural animal population dynamics. Yellowstone National Park is a wilderness and wildlife refuge in the United States.

<i>minimizing</i>	<i>involved</i>	<i>fenced</i>	<i>consecutive</i>
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**Item 3:**

You can study anywhere. Obviously, some places are \_\_\_\_\_ than others. Libraries, study lounges or private rooms are best. Above all, the places you choose to study should not be \_\_\_\_\_. Distractions can \_\_\_\_\_, and the first thing you know, you're out of time and out of luck. Make choosing a good physical environment a part of your study habits.

<i>distracting</i>	<i>build up</i>	<i>better</i>
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**Item 4:**

Dolphins are \_\_\_\_\_ mammals found all over the world. There are many different species. They are well-known as intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ and seem to communicate with one another in \_\_\_\_\_ ways. Dolphins are sociable animals in that they live in groups. These can range in size from five to several hundred. They often \_\_\_\_\_ in groups and work together to capture the fish or squid they like to eat.

<i>sophisticated</i>	<i>hunt</i>	<i>marine</i>	<i>creatures</i>
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## Sample Answers

### Question 1 : Reading & Writing : Fill In The Blanks

#### Item 1:

1. Practised
2. Decades
3. Enthusiasm
4. Influence
5. Efficacy

#### Item 2:

1. Royalty
2. Scandal
3. Exacerbated
4. Reaping
5. Scandal
6. Justify

#### Item 3:

1. Both
2. Tremendous
3. Thought
4. Novelty
5. Credit
6. Patented
7. Developed
8. Improved
9. Tribute
10. Dimmed

#### Item 4:

1. Emphasis
2. Derived
3. Inspiration
4. Act
5. Capture

#### Item 5:

1. Requires
2. Prices
3. Least
4. Middle-income

### **Question 2 : Re-Order Paragraphs**

#### **Item 1:**

CABED

#### **Item 2:**

DACB

#### **Item 3:**

BAECD

### **Question 3 : Reading - Fill In The Blanks**

#### **Item 1:**

1. Survivors
2. Immune
3. Provided
4. Common
5. Fatalities

#### **Item 2:**

1. Fenced
2. Involved
3. Consecutive
4. Minimizing

#### **Item 3:**

1. Better
2. Distracting
3. Build up

#### **Item 4:**

1. Marine
2. Creatures
3. Sophisticated
4. Hunt