

PTE Listening Practice Paper

Highlight Correct Summary

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Question: 1

Transcript:

A new investigation into shark populations in the waters off Australia has discovered that there are two distinct species of great white shark, one to the east and one to the west of Bass Strait. This was discovered by tagging large numbers of sharks in the coastal waters all around Australia, rather, to the investigators surprise. They found that while sharks from the east side certainly travelled to the west side of the continent and vice versa, they always returned to their home areas to breed. The two types of shark were found to have a distinct genetic makeup indicating that interbreeding has not taken place. The implication of these research findings is that sharks may be more susceptible to changes in local marine environments than had previously been thought.

- A. There are fewer Great White sharks in Australian waters than was once believed. This is because tagging has shown that sharks travel considerable distances, and a shark recorded east of Bass Strait one week is often recorded west of Bass Strait the next. However, sharks always return to their place of origin to breed.
- B. A recent research study has shown that Australian Great White shark populations have remained surprisingly distinct as, despite traveling long distances, these sharks do not breed away from their original areas. This means that local shark habitats may have a greater effect on sharks than has been believed up to now.
- C. There is a greater variety in the Great White shark populations in Australian waters than was previously thought to be the case. This means that some types of shark are actually more endangered than was believed. Scientists are therefore developing conservation programs which will help to protect these threatened species.
- D. An investigation of Great White sharks in Australian waters has come up with some unexpected conclusions, as it found that the genetic make-up of sharks in one area was quite distinct from those found elsewhere. This made scientists realize that sharks do not swim as far away from their home areas as used to be thought.

Question 2:

Transcript:

I'd like you to think for a moment about your hands and all the things you can do with them, you can use them to write or drive. You can thread a needle, play the drums, build the walls and so on and so forth. They can be careful and precise. Think of someone doing eye surgery for example. But they can also generate huge forces and here you might think of the sportsperson

throwing a discus, sewer, lifting a heavyweight. How's it possible for our hands to be so incredibly flexible? Well! it's all down to the extraordinary complexity of the bones, ligaments, nerves and the muscles that lie beneath the skin of our hands. There are for example nine muscles alone controlling just one thumb. Some of these are anchored to the bones within the hands while others linked to the arms.

- A. What makes people unique compared to other creatures is their hands. Their flexibility has allowed us to develop the manual skills that have made society what it is today. People should become more aware of the complicated anatomy of each of their hands.
- B. The thumb is the part of our hand which is most complicated in terms of the number of muscles which are required to control it. However, each of our fingers also depends on a set of nerves and muscles which enables it to carry out an extraordinary variety of different actions.
- C. The amazing flexibility of the human hand is truly remarkable. It is the result of a complex anatomy lying under the skin of the hand, and it can be useful to study this anatomy if you want to learn how to use your hands more effectively for sporting or other purposes.
- D. The human hand is extraordinarily flexible. It enables a person to do a remarkable variety of things, some demanding great precision and others requiring considerable strength. This is because of the complex structure of nerves, muscles and ligaments that makes up a hand.

Question: 3

Transcript:

Hello again. Well we're near the end of our unit on newspapers. I'm going to talk about our national paper USA Today. Some of you might recognize it as the topic of this week's reading assignment us. USA Today is now more than 25 years old when it began. Few expected it would last this long. Well not only has it lasted. It has thrived. USA Today is the largest selling daily newspaper in America. It is also distributed in many countries around the world. But that's only part of the story. The real success of USA Today is the way it changed the newspaper industry. USA Today changed the way papers look. It changed the way reporters write. And it changed the way papers gather and deliver news. USA Today set out to be different newspapers at the time were in trouble. Fewer people were reading them the papers were full of bad news about crime and killing. They had long stories. They didn't have color photos.

- A. USA Today is a revolutionary paper that changed the way news was reported. While it is no longer in service, the paper promoted shorter stories and more accurate information.
- B. The newspapers before USA Today were old fashioned. They were in trouble because not many people were reading those papers. They were also filled with horror stories about crimes and killing.
- C. There are several great things about USA Today. The greatest one being that it revolutionized the way news was written and distributed. It became the number 1 selling paper and promoted new methods of writing to reporters.

- D. Long stories and lack of coloured photos were the main reasons that USA Today competitors failed in the news market. However, with the presence of USA Today, these newspapers slowly caught up to the latest news trends.

Question: 4

Transcript:

You can get a good qualification in journalism but what employers actually want is practical rather than theoretical Knowledge. There's no substitute for creating real stories that have to be handed and strict. That is so right for your school magazine that maybe try your hand at editing. Once you've done that for a while start requesting internships in newspapers in the area. These are generally short term and unpaid but definitely worthwhile since instead of providing you with money they'll teach you the skills that every 21st century journalist has to have like laying out articles creating Web pages taking good digital pictures and so on. Most reporters keep a copy of every story they've they've published secondary school onwards. They're called Hotaks and you need to get a job. Indeed a few impressive ones can be the deciding factor in whether you're. To start creating a portfolio now that will show off your development.

- A. Getting a job in journalism requires relevant experience, such as writing articles to meet specific deadlines. You're advised to apply for temporary internships with local papers. Building up a set of cuttings in a portfolio may also help when applying for a job.
- B. Your employers care more about practical knowledge in journalism, and you're advised to practice your editing skills. You're also advised to build up a portfolio after graduation.
- C. There are different ways for you to get a job in journalism, and the easiest method is through unpaid internships. In addition, it is worth building up a set of cuttings in a portfolio from secondary school on wards.
- D. Your qualification in journalism is not as important as practical skills, so that you should develop your skills, such as communication. You're also advised to create a portfolio from secondary school on wards.

Question: 5

Transcript:

As an immigrant to North America, you need to ensure that employers and organizations such as colleges and universities properly recognize your international credentials. These may be trade certificates are also educational qualifications such as degrees or diplomas that you have completed or partially completed. It is common for hiring personnel to have little or no training

in evaluating an academic background. Outside of North America but at the same time, employers see formal education as very important when hiring. Research has shown that sometimes immigrants start to put the lower salary. And people who have completed their training and if you need to complete your training in North America apprenticeships leading to skilled trades are in high demand.

- A. New arrivals to North America need to make sure that their degrees or diplomas are accepted. Most companies see training as the most important when hiring, and apprenticeships can help new arrivals to look for a job in North America.
- B. New arrivals to North America do not need to gain any academic qualification, because most companies do not view formal education as a major requirement. Rather, being involved in an apprenticeship training is more important when hiring.
- C. Most companies view academic qualification as a major requirement when hiring, and they prefer to hire people educated in North America. Research indicates that immigrants are usually offered a lower salary than people who have completed their training in North America.
- D. New arrivals to North America need to make sure that their academic qualifications or trade certificates are accepted. A significant number of companies view formal education as a major requirement. People educated in North America may initially be offered a higher salary than immigrants.

Question: 6

Transcript:

Now let's consider two types of mistakes that can occur when the manager actually starts to set up a duplicate system to replicate successful process. Firstly, hepsi forget that he was just trying to copy another process and start trying to improve it. Another mistake is trying to use the best parts of various different systems in the hope of creating the perfect combination of Russian early attempts like these usually turn out to be misguided and Lete problems. Why? Well for various reasons perhaps weren't really any advantages after all because the information was inaccurate perhaps the settings weren't really comparable. More typically the advantages are real enough but there also disadvantages that have been overlooked. For example, modification might compromise safety in some way. So what's the solution. Well I don't intend to suggest that it's easy to get things right the second time. It's not. But the underlying problem has more to do with attitudes than just actual difficulty of task and there are ways of getting it right. These involve adjusting attitudes being more realistic and cautious.

- A. The biggest mistake when setting up business systems is to create an ideal combination from the best parts of several processes. Inaccurate information usually leads to problems, while adjusting attitudes is the best solution.

- B. One of the mistakes a manager usually makes is to create an ideal combination from the best parts of several processes. Disadvantages are overlooked, which is one of the reasons why some attempts lead to problems. What we can do is to change attitudes.
- C. There are two mistakes that usually occur when setting up a business system, and the cause of problems has been mentioned, such as inaccurate information.
- D. There are two mistakes that usually occur when setting up a business system, and there are various reasons why these attempts turn out to be misguided. In general, no action can be taken at any stage.

Question: 7

Transcript:

I've been looking at ocean biodiversity that's the diversity of species that live in the world's oceans. Biologists still don't know how serious a threat to their survival is for each individual species. So a body called the global marine species assessment is now creating a list of endangered species on land so they consider things like the size of the population. How many members of one species are in a particular place and then they look at their distribution in geographical terms. Although this is quite difficult when you look at fish because they are so mobile and then they calculate the rate at which the decline of the species is happening. So far only 1500 species have assessed but they want to increase this figure to 20000 for each one. They assess they used the data they collect on that species to produce a map showing its distribution. So finally what can be done to retain the diversity of species in the world's oceans. Firstly, we need to set up more reserves in our oceans places where marine species are protected. We have some but not enough in addition to preserve species such as leather-back turtles. We need to create corridors for migration so they can get from one area to another safely.

- A. The geographical distribution of one endangered species needs to be consider, and the assessed figure is expected to be 1,500. Increasing the number of ocean reserves is critical when retaining ocean biodiversity.
- B. Considering the population size and decline rate of one ocean species is essential with the aim to assess 20,000 species. We need to establish ocean reserves as there is no reserve nowadays.
- C. The body Global Marine Species Assessment listed endangered ocean species by taking the population size and geographical distribution into account, and recommendations to retain ocean biodiversity are given, such as establishing migration corridors.
- D. The body Global Marine Species Assessment listed endangered ocean species by taking the population size and decline rate into account, and recommendations to retain ocean biodiversity are given, such as reducing fishing quotas.

Question: 8

Transcript:

It's easy to think that humans are the only species that have true friendships but animals make friends. To what do we know about these friendships. Well we thought for a long time the animals only had friends for biological reasons so their genes will continue. After all it's easier for animals to survive with the help of another animal. We thought the animals only helped each other to get help and return. But there's growing evidence that tells us this isn't true. Animals can also be generous and give up something important for a friend without expecting anything back from them just like humans. What about friendships between animals from different species like the bird that looked after the cat. You mean those friendships are very interesting. We actually know very little about them at the moment but we're starting to look at them more closely.

- A. We used to think that animals have friends only for biological reasons but we are discovering that animals can also have friends like humans can, and can sometimes have friends from different species.
- B. We used to think that animals have friends only for biological reasons because we focused too much on how animals need to survive with the help of another animal.
- C. We used to think that animals have friends only for biological reasons because they are unable to be generous and give up something important for a friend without expecting anything back from them.
- D. We used to think that animals have friends only for biological reasons but now we know this not to be free, however, animals cannot have friends from different species.

Question: 9

Transcript:

We all know that journalists often make things sound worse than they are but they aren't the only ones. It seems that scientists sometimes do it too. In the past scientists have claimed that the Great Pacific Garbage Patch that's the area in the Pacific Ocean where plastic waste has collected together to create one kind of big garbage island anyway. They have claimed that this area of garbage is twice the size of the state of Texas or 20 times the size of England. Some scientists even said that there is more plastic in that ocean than plankton and that's the tiny animals and plants that fish eat. But a new report shows that while there is a very serious problem for the environment it's not as great as many scientists have said the research showed that the garbage covers an area that's much smaller than Texas. And while plastic can harm some sea life it actually feeds other tiny living creatures for this reason. The report concludes that we shouldn't try to remove the plastic but should focus on stopping more garbage from entering the ocean so it doesn't get worse in the future.

- A. Scientists have claimed that the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a very big problem nowadays due to it being twice the size the state of Texas.
- B. Scientists have claimed that the plastic in the ocean is very harmful to sea life, especially since there's more plastic in the ocean than plankton.
- C. Scientists espouse the harmfulness of the Great Pacific Garbage patch but rather than trying to remove it we should try to prevent more garbage from entering the ocean.
- D. Scientists have lied about the severity of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, just like how journalists have made things sound worse than they are in the past.

Question: 10

Transcript

It seems as though people are starting to suffer from global warming fatigue. In other words, they're tired of hearing about how our climate is changing for the worse and how we're destroying the planet with pollution. People do care but there's a lot of talk little action and certainly no solution yet. The stories people see in newspapers focus on the negative. They talk about how politicians are choosing the economy over the environment especially in these difficult economic times. And they write about people whose lives have been negatively affected by extreme climate change. Why should we spend our free time reading articles that make us feel depressed and probably quite hopeless global warming campaigners must turn the sad stories into happy ones? They should talk about the action that having a positive effect on climate change so that people become interested again and feel motivated to continue taking action.

- A. People care about global warming but there's a lot of talk, little action, and certainly no solution yet.
- B. People are starting to suffer from global warming fatigue and global warming campaigners must therefore turn sad stories into happy ones.
- C. People care about global warming but do not want to read articles that make them feel depressed and helpless.
- D. People are negative about global warming, constantly espousing the fact that politicians are choosing the economy over the environment.