

# PTE READING PRACTICE PAPER

## MULTIPLE CHOICE CHOOSE SINGLE ANSWER

### Q: 1

*Read the text and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting the correct response. Only one response is correct.*

Robert Cape is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography. Born in Hungary in 1913 as Friedman Endure Emo, Cape was forced to leave his native country after his involvement in anti-government protests. Cape had originally wanted to become a writer, but after his arrival in Berlin had first found work as a photographer. He later left Germany and moved to France due to the rise in Nazism. He tried to find work as a freelance journalist and it was here that he changed his name to Robert Cape, mainly because he thought it would sound more American. In 1936, after the breakout of the Spanish Civil War, Cape went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer. It was here too in 1936 that he took one of his most famous pictures, The Death of a loyalist Soldier.

#### **Cape went to Spain to:**

- A. Fight in the civil war
- B. Build his reputation
- C. Write novels and reports
- D. Take photographs

### Q: 2

I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver. The master alarm squealed through my earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on. Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow, the shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before re-entry were particular bone-chilling. During this period, I had to go up in to command module. Even after the fiery re-entry splashing down in 810 water in south pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module.

**Which one of the following reasons would one consider as more as possible for the warning lights to be on?**

- A. There was a shower of debris.
- B. Jack was yelling.
- C. A catastrophe was imminent.
- D. The moon was looming close and big.

**Q: 3**

Harold a professional man who had worked in an office for many years had a fearful dream. In it, he found himself in a land where small slug-like animals with slimy tentacles lived on people's bodies. The people tolerated the loathsome creatures because after many years they grew into elephants which then became the nation's system of transport, carrying everyone wherever he wanted to go. Harold suddenly realised that he himself was covered with these things, and he woke up screaming. In a vivid sequence of pictures this dream dramatised for Harold what he had never been able to put in to words; he saw himself as letting society feed on his body in his early years so that it would carry him when he retired. He later threw off the "security bug" and took up freelance work.

**Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'loathsome creatures'?**

- A. Security bug and slimy tentacles
- B. Fearful dream and slug-like animals
- C. Slimy tentacles and slug-like animals
- D. slug-like animals and security bug

**Q: 4**

Laws of nature are not commands but statements of acts. The use of the word "law" in this context is rather unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities in nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a lawgiver. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of nature it is not punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly started.

**If a piece of matter violates nature's law, it is not punished because**

- A. it is not binding to obey it
- B. there is no superior being to enforce the law of nature
- C. it cannot be punished
- D. it simply means that the facts have not been correctly stated by law

## Q: 5

Male lions are rather reticent about expanding their energy in hunting. More than three-quarters of kills are made by lionesses that are in front, tensely scanning ahead, the cubs lag playfully behind and the males bring up the rear, walking slowly, their massive heads nodding with each step as if they were bored with the whole matter. But slothfulness may have survival value. With lionesses busy hunting, the males function as a guard for the cubs, protecting them particularly from hyenas.

**According to the passage male lions generally do not go for hunting because**

- A. they do not like it.
- B. they want lioness to get training
- C. they wish to save their vigour for other things
- D. they are very lazy

## MULTIPLE CHOICE MULTIPLE ANSWER

### Q: 1

Marketing managers in television work with a relatively stable advertising medium. In many ways, the television advertisements aired today are similar to those aired few decades ago. Most television ads still feature television and film actors and still show a product. However, the differing dynamics of the Internet pose distinctive challenges to advertisers, forcing them to transform their practices and methods on regular basis. In the early days of Internet marketing, online advertisers employed banner and pop-up ads to attract consumers. These practices reached large audiences, generated many sales leads, and came at a low cost. Though, a small number of Internet users began to believe these advertising techniques disturbing and irritating. Marketing tactics rely heavily on streamers and pop-ups produced results, companies invested growing amounts of money into purchasing these ads in hope of capturing market share in the mushrooming online economy. As consumers became

more urbane, frustration with these online advertising techniques grew. Independent programmers began to develop tools that blocked banner and pop-up ads. The backlash against banner advertisements grew as new web browsers provided customers the ability to block image-based ads such as banner ads. Although banner and pop-up advertisements still exist, they are far less important than during the early days of the Internet. A major expansion in online marketing came with the introduction of pay-per-click ads. Unlike banner or pop-up ads, which initially required companies to pay every time a website visitor saw an ad, pay-per-click ads allowed companies to pay only when an interested prospective customer clicked on an ad. More importantly, however, these ads bypass the pop-up and banner blockers.

### **Why advertisers need to change their methods and strategies of advertising?**

- A. As consumers became more Urbane
- B. As there was advancement in technology that lead to new preferences
- C. Advertisement cost was too high.
- D. Companies want to keep it only for interesting and perspective customer.
- E. Advertising techniques were infuriating and interrupting for customers

### **Q: 2**

Climate encompasses the statistics of temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, rainfall, atmospheric particle counts and other meteorological elements in a given region over a long period of time. Climate can be contrasted to weather, which is the present condition of these same elements and their variations over shorter time periods. Climate may be inherently variable as evidenced by the irregularity of the seasons from one year to another. This variability is normal and may remain partially understood. It is related to changes in ocean currents, volcanic eruptions, solar radiation and other components of the climate system. In addition, our climate also has its extremes (such as floods, droughts, hail, tornadoes and hurricanes), which can be devastating. However, in recent decades, a number of indicators and studies show more and more evidence of climate warming across the globe. A disturbing phenomenon that challenges human habits and activities which are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions. The greenhouse effect is the process by which absorption and emission of infrared radiation by gases in the atmosphere warm a planet's lower atmosphere and surface. It was proposed by Joseph Fourier in 1824 and was first

investigated quantitatively by Svante Arrhenius in 1896. Naturally occurring greenhouse gases have a mean warming effect of about 33 QC (59 °F). But Human activity since the Industrial Revolution has increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to increased radioactive forcing from CO<sub>2</sub>. methane, tropospheric ozone, CFCs (chlorofluorocarbon) and nitrous oxide. The concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> and methane have increased by 361 and 148% respectively since 1750. These levels are much higher than at any time during the last 650,000 years, the period for which reliable data has been extracted from ice cores.

**According to paragraph which of the following are related to climate change?**

- A. Irregularity of the seasons
- B. Absorption and emission of infrared gases
- C. Same human habits and activities
- D. Industrial Revolution

**Q: 3**

Many countries around the world celebrate Earth Day. It is a day that is meant to raise awareness and appreciation about the Earth's natural environment. The first Earth Day was held in the USA. It was founded by United States Senator Gaylord Nelson as an environmental teach-in - a sort of general educational forum or seminar. That was on April 22, 1970. While this first Earth Day was focused on the United States, an organization launched by Denis Hayes, who was the original national coordinator in 1970, took it international in 1990 and organized events in 141 nations. Earth Day is now coordinated globally by the Earth Day Network, and is celebrated in more than 175 countries every year. Numerous communities celebrate Earth Week, an entire week of activities focused on environmental issues. In 2009, the United Nations designated April 22 International Mother Earth Day.

**According to the paragraph, which of the following statements are correct?**

- A. Earth Day is currently harmonized globally by the Earth Day Network.
- B. Nelson took earth day to international level.
- C. Earth Week is focused on global warming.

- D. First Earth day was organized in the USA.

### **Q: 4**

Dolphins' senses are very developed. Most dolphins have acute eyesight both in and out of the water, and they can hear frequencies ten times or more above the upper limit of adult human hearing. Hearing is also used for echolocation, which all dolphins have. Dolphin teeth are believed to function as antennae to receive incoming sound and to pinpoint the exact location of an object. Beyond locating an object, echolocation also provides the animal with an idea on the object's shape and size, though how exactly this works is not yet understood. The dolphin's sense of touch is also well-developed, with free nerve endings densely packed in the skin, especially around the snout, pectoral fins, and genital area. However, dolphins lack an olfactory nerve and lobes, and thus are believed to have no sense of smell. They do have a sense of taste and show preferences for certain kinds of fish. Dolphins are capable of making a broad range of sounds using nasal air sacs located just below the blowhole. Individual dolphins communicate using a variety of clicks, whistle-like sounds, and other vocalizations. The clicks are directional and are used for echolocation, often occurring in a short series called a click train. The click rate increases when approaching an object of interest. Dolphin echolocation clicks are amongst the loudest sounds made by marine animals.

**Which of the following are close to the meaning of echolocation in this passage?**

- A. Reverberate
- B. Variety
- C. Sound
- D. Beacon

### **Q: 5**

The world's oceans have warmed 50 percent faster over the last 40 years than previously thought due to climate change, Australian and US climate researchers reported Wednesday. Higher ocean temperatures expand the volume of water, contributing to a rise in sea levels that is submerging small island nations and threatening to wreak havoc in low-lying, densely-populated delta regions around the globe. The study, published in the British

Journal Nature, adds to a growing scientific chorus of warnings about the pace and consequences rising oceans. It also serves as a corrective to a massive report issued last year by the Nobel-winning UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), according to the authors. Rising sea levels are driven by two things: the thermal expansion of sea water, and additional water from melting sources of ice. Both processes are caused by global warming. The ice sheet that sits atop Greenland, for example, contains enough water to raise world ocean levels by seven meters (23 feet), which would bury sea-level cities from Dhaka to Shanghai. Trying to figure out how much each of these factors contributes to rising sea-levels is critically important to understanding climate change, and forecasting future temperature rises, scientists say. But up to now, there has been a perplexing gap between the projections of computer-based climate models, and the observations of scientists gathering data from the oceans. The new study, led by Katia Dominguez of the Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research, is the first to reconcile the models with observed data. Using new techniques to assess ocean temperatures to a depth of 700 meters (2,300 feet) from 1961 to 2003, it shows that thermal warming contributed to a 0.53 millimeter-per-year rise in sea levels rather than the 0.32 mm rise reported by the IPCC.

**The term Wreak Havoc means \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Create Chaos
- B. Strengthen
- C. Marring
- D. Holocaust

**RE-ORDER PARAGRAPHS**

1.

SOURCE
1. Reaching it tests endurance, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate.
2. It is held annually near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles north-west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger River.
3. The "Festival in the Desert" is a celebration of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent tribe of nomadic people.
4. The reward of navigating this rough terrain comes in the form of a three-day feast of music and dance.



TARGET
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2.

SOURCE
1. By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
2. These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.
3. Roads of the rails called Wagon ways were being used in Germany, as early as 1550 B.C.
4. The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.
5. Thirteen years later, an Englishman, William Jessup designed the first set of wagons with flanged wheels.



TARGET
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3.

SOURCE
1. Over the years many human endeavors have had the benefit of language.
2. Now music could be communicated efficiently and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.
3. But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.
4. It was the development of standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.
5. In particular, a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.



TARGET
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4.

SOURCE	TARGET
1. Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.	
2. Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.	
3. Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.	
4. At the beginning of the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.	

5.

SOURCE	TARGET
1. The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.	
2. During the 1920s and 1930s, great progress was made in the field of aviation, including the first transatlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight in 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.	
3. By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.	
4. One of the most successful designs of that period was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner to be profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service.	

## FILL IN THE BLANKS

*In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.*

It is important to emphasize the  for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the expenditure of effort. To take an analogy, some people prefer the more or less  gratification which comes from watching a television adaption of a classic novel to the rather more laborious  of reading the novel itself. Those who prefer watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully unless they rapidly  a taste for text-based materials.

1.

The UW course descriptions are [redacted] regularly during the academic year. All announcements in the General Catalog and Course Catalog are subject to change without [redacted] and do not constitute an [redacted] between the University of Washington and the student. Students should assume the responsibility of [redacted] the appropriate academic unit or adviser for more current or specific information.

2.

What is the significance of instinct in business? Does a reliable gut feel separate winners from losers? And is it the most valuable emotional tool any entrepreneur can possess? My observations of successful company owners lead me to believe that a highly analytical attitude can be a drawback. At critical junctures in commercial life, risk-taking is more an [redacted] of faith than a carefully balanced choice. Frequently, such moments require [redacted] and absolute conviction above all else. There is simply no time to wait for all the facts, or room for doubt. A computer program cannot tell you how to invent and launch a new [redacted]. That journey involves too many unknowns, too much luck — and too much sheer intuition, rather than the infallible [redacted] that machines deliver so well. As Chekhov said: "An artist's flair is sometimes worth a scientist's brains" —entrepreneurs need right-brain thinking. When I have been considering whether to buy a company and what price to offer, I have been [redacted] too often by reams of due diligence from the accountants and lawyers. Usually it pays to stand back from such mountains of grey data and weigh up the really important issues — and decide how you feel about the opportunity.

3.

In *The Origin of Species*, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals differ in their [redacted] traits and that selection acts on such differences, [redacted] to evolutionary change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a [redacted] for evolution, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable [redacted] to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published *The Origin of Species*, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. In that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. Although Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage [redacted] understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

4.

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth [redacted], 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, [redacted] behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint. "Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term," says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pranitha Syntax, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India. With something of an "if you build it, they will come" attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pranitha [redacted] the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pranitha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to [redacted] its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change [redacted] growing methods. Pranitha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for their crops. Today, Pranitha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

5.

## MULTIPLE FILL IN THE BLANKS

***Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choice will appear. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.***

1. Founded after World War II by 51 "peace-loving states" combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, [redacted] its newest members, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and Montenegro in 2006. United Nations Day

has been  on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945. The UN  in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its  has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world." Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping  16 are currently under way. Thus far, close to 130 nations have contributed personnel at various times; 119 are currently providing peacekeepers. As of August 31, 2008, there were 16 peacekeeping operations underway with a total of 88,230 personnel. The small island nation of Fiji has taken part in virtually every UN peacekeeping operation, as has Canada.

2. Digital media and the internet have made the sharing of texts, music and images easier than ever, and the enforcement of copyright  harder. This situation has encouraged the growth of IP law, and prompted increased industrial concentration on  and 'policing' IP protection, while also leading to the growth of 'open access', or 'creative commons' movement which  such control of knowledge and .
3. As the world focuses on the heart-wrenching losses and  devastation of the recent earthquake in Haiti, researchers at Michigan Technological University, discuss what happened there and why. "Every disaster situation is different," says Bill Rose, professor of petrology in the geological and mining engineering and sciences department. "Haiti sits on a major strike-slip fault, where one side  one way, and one moves another." "The Caribbean plate is moving eastward relative to the North American plate," explains Wayne Pennington, professor and chair of the department. "In Hispaniola, the island containing Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the plates are further  into one or two little plate slivers, with a northern boundary near the northern shore of the island and a southern boundary along what is called the Enriquillo fault" Pennington says. 'It is this southern fault that ruptured during the earthquake. Stress had been  up here since the last large earthquake along that fault, in 1751". "As geologists, we think in different time-frames," Rose says. "An occurrence

of every 200-plus years is not long when we talk in terms of millions of years." The fault is actually similar to the San Andreas Fault in California, Rose says. And one unique  of quakes like this is that they may occur in "timed clusters" where, when one part releases, others close by may follow.

4. Since the 18th century, the Swiss Alps have attracted more people and fascinated generations of climbers and explorers. The Matterhorn remained little known until 1865, but the triumphant ascent followed by the  accident of the climb led by Edward Whymper caused a rush on the peaks surrounding Zermatt. The  of the rail linking the town of Visp to the village of Zermatt started in 1888. On July 18, 1891, the first train reached Zermatt and the entire train line was electrified in 1930. Since 1930, the Glacier Express panoramic train directly connects the village to St. Moritz. However, no connection exists with the village of Breuil-Cervinia on the Italian side. Travelers need to hire guides to cross the glaciated Theodul Pass, separating the resorts. Zermatt remains almost free of internal combustion  and is only connected by train. Apart from the local police which uses cars, only electric vehicles are used. Cable-car and rail  have been built to make the area more accessible. In 1898, the Gornergrat railway, reaching a record altitude of 3,100 meters, was inaugurated. Areas served by cable car are the Klein Matterhorn and the Unterrothorn.

5. The EU has 500 million people. All the countries in the EU must  any new trade agreements. Here is an example of why global trade may be . Canada wanted to make a deal with the European Union. The goal was to make it easier for Canada to sell dairy exports in Europe. One small province (3.5 million people) in Belgium was able to stop the deal. The province vetoed Belgium's approval of a dairy agreement. The result is no agreement. Observers say this may be the future. Two governments - Canada and the EU - could not make a deal. It  a trend that may spread like wildfire. The world may turn back to  and other ways to protect local markets. That outcome could lead to trade wars. That could result in higher prices and slow-downs in economic growth. The world needs trade to . The workers need assurance that there will be new jobs. Political leaders need to lead.