

FREE PTE STUDY PDF

PTE Exam Sample Paper with Answers PDF

One complete PTE Academic practice paper with all 22 scored question types in the official order and item counts (65 items), full answer key and model responses, plus sample charts for Describe Image.

What's inside

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HOW TO USE THIS SAMPLE PAPER

One complete PTE Academic paper

This paper follows the official structure: Part 1 Speaking and Writing, Part 2 Reading, Part 3 Listening, with the lower official item count for every question type. Audio items are given as transcripts: ask a partner to read them aloud, or practice the same question types with real audio on Gurully. Answers and model responses are in the answer key at the end. All charts and figures are sample data for practice, not real statistics.

Part	Time	Question types	Items in this paper
Part 1: Speaking and Writing	76 to 84 minutes	9	Personal Introduction (not scored), Read Aloud 6, Repeat Sentence 10, Describe Image 5, Re-tell Lecture 2, Answer Short Question 5, Respond to a Situation 2, Summarize Group Discussion 2, Summarize Written Text 2, Write Essay 1
Part 2: Reading	23 to 30 minutes	5	Fill in the Blanks (Dropdown) 5, Multiple Choice Multiple Answers 2, Re-order Paragraph 2, Fill in the Blanks (Drag and Drop) 4, Multiple Choice Single Answer 2
Part 3: Listening	31 to 39 minutes	8	Summarize Spoken Text 1, Multiple Choice Multiple Answers 2, Fill in the Blanks 2, Highlight Correct Summary 2, Multiple Choice Single Answer 2, Select Missing Word 1, Highlight Incorrect Words 2, Write from Dictation 3

Timing

Time yourself part by part. Read Aloud gives 30 to 40 seconds to prepare, Describe Image 25 seconds to study and 40 to respond, Summarize Written Text 10 minutes, Write Essay 20 minutes.



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PART 1

Speaking and Writing

Begin with the Personal Introduction: 25 seconds to prepare and 30 seconds to speak about yourself. It is not scored.

Read Aloud (6 items): 30 to 40 seconds to prepare, then read the text aloud

Question 1 · Read Aloud

Coral reefs occupy a tiny fraction of the ocean floor, yet they support an extraordinary share of marine species. Rising water temperatures cause corals to expel the algae living in their tissues, a process known as bleaching. Without these algae, corals lose both their colour and their main source of nourishment.

Tip: Pause at each comma and full stop; watch the stress in ex-TRAOR-din-ary and NOUR-ish-ment.

Question 2 · Read Aloud

The printing press transformed the way knowledge circulated across Europe. Before its arrival, books were copied by hand, a slow and costly process that kept literacy within a small elite. Mechanical printing lowered the price of texts dramatically, encouraging the spread of ideas and the growth of a reading public.

Tip: Keep a steady pace through the long second sentence; practice LIT-er-a-cy and dra-MAT-ic-ally.

Question 3 · Read Aloud

Sleep plays a central role in consolidating memory. During deep sleep, the brain replays patterns of activity recorded during the day, strengthening the connections between neurons. Researchers believe this process explains why students who sleep well after studying tend to recall information more accurately than those who stay awake through the night.

Tip: Take a short breath after the first short sentence; say con-SOL-i-dat-ing and NEU-rons clearly.

Question 4 · Read Aloud

Urban planners increasingly favour mixed-use neighbourhoods, where housing, shops and workplaces sit within walking distance of one another. Such arrangements reduce dependence on private cars, lower emissions and encourage social interaction. Critics, however, warn that without careful regulation, these districts can become expensive and push long-standing residents out.

Tip: Stress the contrast word however with brief pauses either side; practice NEIGH-bour-hoods and reg-u-LA-tion.

Question 5 · Read Aloud

Volcanic eruptions release enormous quantities of ash and gas into the atmosphere. Sulphur dioxide, in particular, forms tiny droplets that reflect sunlight back into space, which can cool the planet's surface for a year or more. Geologists study ancient eruptions to understand how such events have shaped climate throughout history.

Tip: Pause after in particular; the hard words are SUL-phur di-OX-ide and ge-OL-o-gists.

Question 6 · Read Aloud

Bilingual children often develop stronger executive control than their monolingual peers. Constantly managing two language systems appears to train the brain to filter distractions and switch between tasks efficiently. Although early studies overstated some of these benefits, more recent work confirms modest but consistent advantages in attention and cognitive flexibility.

Tip: Do not rush the list at the end; practice mon-o-LIN-gual, ex-EC-u-tive and COG-ni-tive.

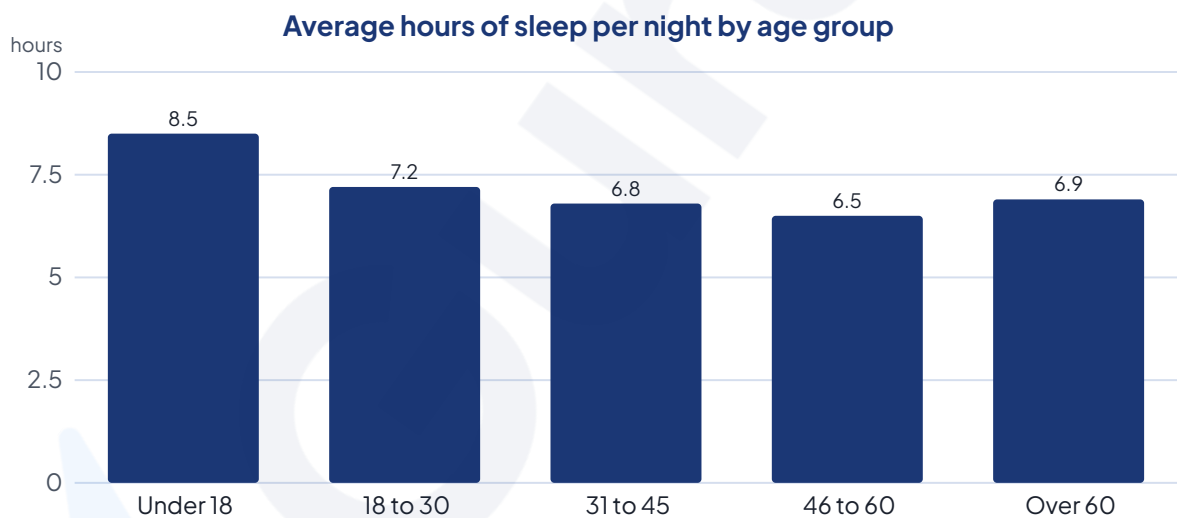
Repeat Sentence (10 items): listen once, then repeat exactly

7. **Partner reads:** Books in the reserve section are only loaned for a limited time.
8. **Partner reads:** Extra seminars are scheduled to assist in your study preparation efforts.
9. **Partner reads:** The course office will post exam scores during the following week.
10. **Partner reads:** Is the professor available at the office on a regular schedule?

11. **Partner reads:** These days, more people are choosing to study from afar.
12. **Partner reads:** Before reaching final conclusions, it's imperative to verify underlying assumptions.
13. **Partner reads:** The library closes early on Fridays during the examination period.
14. **Partner reads:** Please submit your assignment through the online portal before midnight.
15. **Partner reads:** Our research group meets every Tuesday in the seminar room.
16. **Partner reads:** Students must register for the field trip by the end of this week.

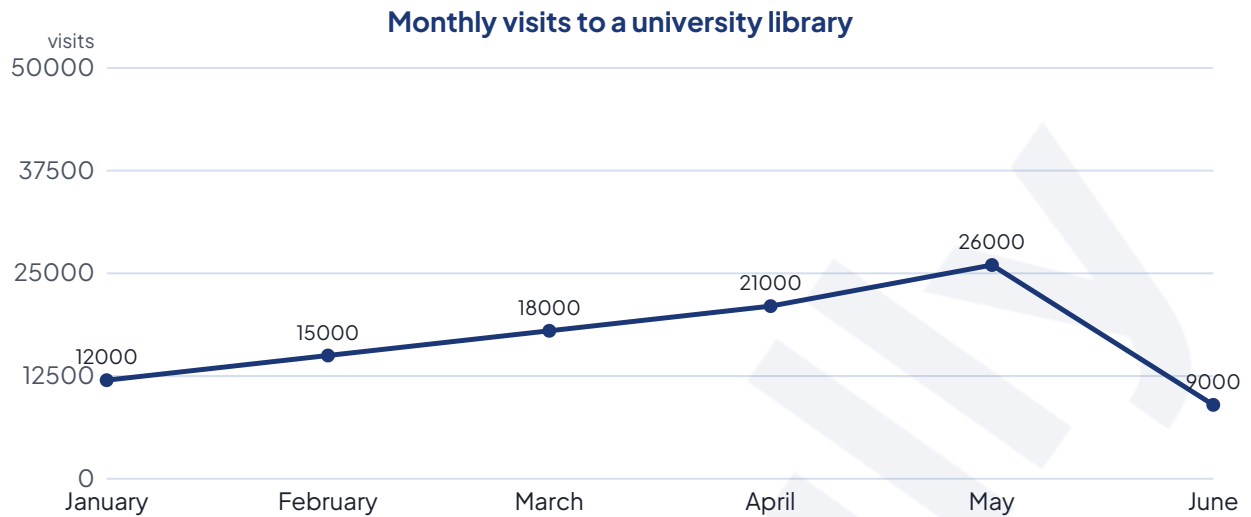
Describe Image (5 items): 25 seconds to study, 40 seconds to describe

Question 17 · Describe Image



Sample data for practice. Model answer in the key.

Question 18 · Describe Image



Sample data for practice. Model answer in the key.

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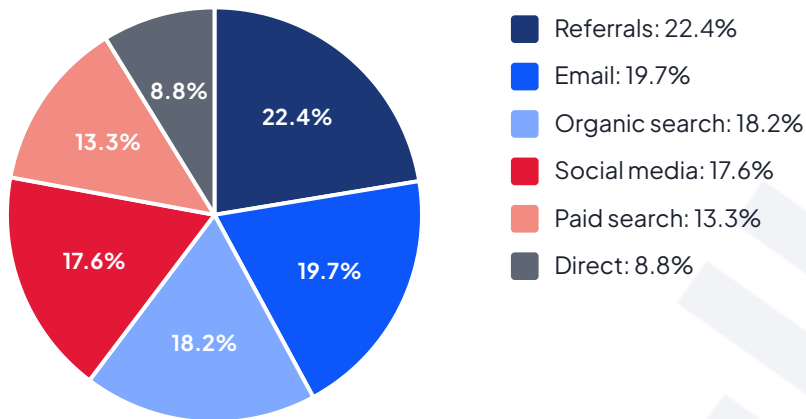
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Question 19 · Describe Image

Sources of traffic to a company website



Sample data for practice. Model answer in the key.

Question 20 · Describe Image

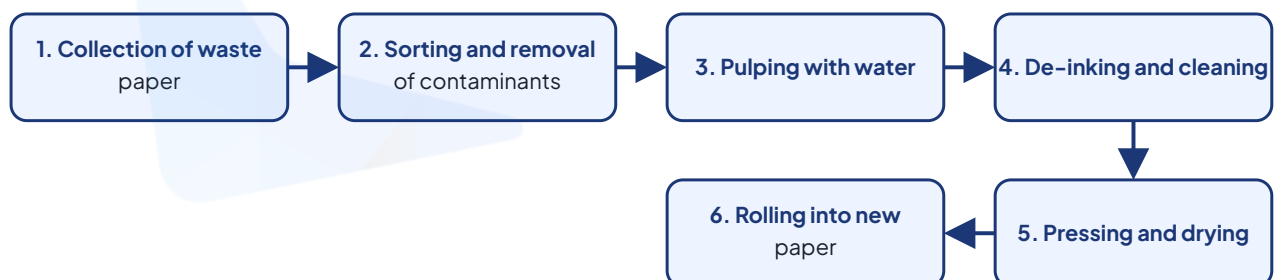
Weekly hours spent on activities by three students

Student	Lectures	Private study	Part-time work	Sport
Amara	14	20	8	3
Ben	12	10	20	5
Chen	16	25	0	6

Sample data for practice. Model answer in the key.

Question 21 · Describe Image

How waste paper is recycled



Sample data for practice. Model answer in the key.

Re-tell Lecture (2 items): listen once, 10 seconds to prepare, 40 seconds to re-tell

Question 22 · Re-tell Lecture

Lecture: Today I want to talk about what we call the urban heat island effect. If you measure the temperature in the centre of a large city and compare it with the surrounding countryside on the same night, the city is almost always warmer, sometimes by several degrees. Why does this happen? First, building materials such as concrete, brick and asphalt absorb heat during the day and release it slowly after dark. Second, cities have far less vegetation, so there is little shade and very little cooling from the evaporation of water through leaves. Third, vehicles, air conditioning units and factories all generate waste heat. The consequences are serious: higher energy use for cooling, worse air quality and greater health risks for elderly residents during heatwaves. Fortunately, there are solutions. Planting street trees, creating green roofs and painting surfaces in lighter colours that reflect sunlight have all been shown to lower city temperatures noticeably.

Question 23 · Re-tell Lecture

Lecture: Honeybees have one of the most remarkable communication systems in the animal world. When a forager bee discovers a rich source of nectar, she returns to the hive and performs what scientists call the waggle dance. She moves in a figure of eight pattern, and during the straight central section she waggles her body from side to side. The direction of this straight run, relative to the vertical surface of the comb, tells the other bees the direction of the flowers in relation to the sun. The length of the waggle run tells them the distance: the longer the run, the further away the food. Other bees follow the dancer closely, touching her with their antennae to pick up the scent of the flowers. This system allows a colony to concentrate thousands of workers on the best food sources very quickly, and its discovery changed how we think about animal communication.

Answer Short Question (5 items): answer in one or a few words

24. **Partner asks:** What do we call the clothes that need washing?

25. **Partner asks:** What is the top floor of a building usually called?

26. **Partner asks:** What is the opposite of negative?

27. **Partner asks:** How many sides does a hexagon have?

28. **Partner asks:** What instrument is used to measure temperature?

Respond to a Situation (2 items): 10 seconds to prepare, 40 seconds to respond

Question 29 · Respond to a Situation

Situation: You are working on a group project with three classmates. Your group leader has proposed meeting every Wednesday at two o'clock, but you have a compulsory laboratory session at exactly that time. Speak to your group leader, explain the problem and suggest a way to find a time that suits everyone.

Question 30 · Respond to a Situation

Situation: Your lecturer, Dr Singh, has invited you to contribute a short section to a research paper that several students are writing together. You are interested, but you need more information before you agree. Speak to Dr Singh, thank her for the invitation and ask the questions you need answered before deciding.

Summarize Group Discussion (2 items): listen once, 10 seconds to prepare, 2 minutes to summarise

Question 31 · Summarize Group Discussion

Discussion: A: So the student union wants our views on improving recycling on campus. Honestly, I think the main problem is that there are not enough bins. In my building there is one recycling bin on the ground floor and nothing on the upper floors, so people just throw everything into the general waste. If there were paired bins on every floor, recycling would rise almost immediately. B: I agree that bins matter, but I think labelling is the bigger issue. Even where recycling bins exist, people are confused about what goes in them. Can you recycle coffee cups? What about pizza boxes? I would like clear pictures on every bin and a composting option for food waste from the cafeterias. C: Those are both good points, but I think we are missing incentives. People know they should recycle; they just do not bother. The campus cafes could offer a discount for anyone bringing a reusable cup, and halls of residence could compete for a monthly prize based on how much they recycle. A: A competition could work, although it might be hard to measure fairly. B: The university also needs to lead by example. If the administration uses single-use plastics at every event, students will not take the message seriously. C: Exactly, so it comes down to three things: making recycling convenient, making it clear, and making it rewarding. A: And visible. If people see others doing it, it becomes normal. B: Then let us put all of that in our response to the union.

Question 32 · Summarize Group Discussion

Discussion: A: Have you heard the proposal to give every student two mental health days each semester? You could take them without a medical note, no questions asked. I think it is a great idea. Burnout is a real problem, and sometimes a single day away from deadlines is enough to reset. B: I can see the appeal, but I am worried about how it would work in practice. If I miss a lab or a tutorial, that content does not disappear; I still have to catch up, so the pressure just moves to the next week. And some students might treat the days as extra holidays before a big assignment is due. C: That is a fair concern, but the same could be said about sick days, and we do not abolish those. I think the real question is what support comes with the days. A day off is only useful if students also learn how to manage stress. The university could pair the scheme with wellness workshops and easier access to counselling. A: I like that. The days signal that mental health matters, and the workshops give people practical tools. B: Perhaps it should be piloted in one faculty first, so that the university can see whether attendance or grades are affected before rolling it out everywhere. C: Agreed. Pilot it, collect feedback, and refine the rules. A: So we support the idea in principle, with a pilot and proper support alongside it.



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Summarize Written Text (2 items): 10 minutes each, one sentence of 5 to 75 words

Question 33 · Summarize Written Text

Before a mobile application is released to the public, most development teams run a period of beta testing. During this phase, a limited group of real users is given early access to the app and asked to use it in everyday conditions. Unlike testing carried out inside the company, beta testing exposes the software to a wide range of devices, operating system versions, network speeds and user habits that the developers could never fully reproduce in a laboratory. The primary purpose is to find bugs. Crashes, slow screens, battery drain and features that behave unexpectedly are far more likely to appear when hundreds of people use an app in their own way. Each problem reported during beta testing is one that paying customers will not encounter later, which protects both the reputation of the product and the ratings it receives in app stores. A second purpose is to gather feedback on the design itself. Testers often reveal that a feature the team considered essential is ignored, or that a button is hard to find. This information allows the team to adjust the layout, wording and flow of the app before it reaches a much larger audience. Beta testing has limits, however. Testers may not represent the eventual user base, and they can lose interest if the app is too unstable. Successful programmes therefore keep the test short, communicate clearly with participants, and prioritise the issues that affect the largest number of users. Managed well, beta testing turns a risky launch into a predictable one.

Question 34 · Summarize Written Text

For small businesses, social media has become one of the cheapest and most direct ways to build a brand. A clear brand gives customers a reason to trust a company, and trust is especially important for firms that lack the long history or advertising budgets of larger rivals. Building that trust online, however, requires more than opening an account and posting occasionally. The first step is to identify the audience precisely. A bakery serving a single neighbourhood and a consultancy selling to international clients need entirely different content, tone and posting schedules. Businesses that try to appeal to everyone usually end up appealing to no one. The second step is choosing the right platforms. Each network attracts a different mix of ages, interests and habits, and each rewards a different style of content, from short videos to detailed articles. Spreading limited time across every platform generally produces weak results everywhere, whereas focusing on one or two allows a business to post consistently and respond to comments quickly. The third step is creating content that genuinely connects. Posts that show the people behind the business, explain how products are made, or answer common customer questions perform better than constant promotional messages. Consistency in visual style and voice also matters, because customers recognise a brand through repeated exposure to the same colours, tone and values. Small businesses that follow these principles often find that social media does more than attract attention: it builds a community of loyal customers who recommend the brand to others.

Write Essay (1 item): 20 minutes, 200 to 300 words

Question 35 · Write Essay

Prompt: Some people believe that schools should require all students to wear a uniform, while others think students should be free to choose their own clothes. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. Support your answer with reasons and examples from your own knowledge or experience.



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PART 2

Reading

23 to 30 minutes for the whole part. Answer every item; only Multiple Choice, Multiple Answers has negative marking.

Reading and Writing: Fill in the Blanks (5 items): choose the best option for each gap

Question 36 · Fill in the Blanks (Dropdown)

City planners have long [1] that parks and tree-lined streets improve the quality of urban life, but recent research has given this belief a firmer scientific [2]. Residents who live within a short walk of a green area report lower levels of stress and are more likely to take regular exercise. Trees also [3] summer temperatures in densely built districts by providing shade and releasing moisture into the air. The benefits extend to wildlife, since even small patches of vegetation can [4] insects and birds that would otherwise disappear from the urban landscape. Despite this evidence, green space is often the first item to be cut when budgets are tight, because its value is difficult to express in financial terms. Some cities have therefore begun to [5] the economic contribution of their parks, calculating savings in health care and energy use so that these spaces can compete with other priorities for public funding.

[1] argued / argues / arguing / argument

[2] base / basis / basic / basically

[3] reduce / reduction / reducing / reduced

[4] sustain / sustainable / sustainability / sustained

[5] quantify / quantity / quantitative / quantities

Question 37 · Fill in the Blanks (Dropdown)

For many years scientists assumed that the brain simply rested during sleep, but it is now clear that the sleeping brain is highly [1]. One of its most important tasks is the consolidation of memory. During the day, new information is held in a temporary form that is easily lost. At night, this information is replayed and gradually [2] into more permanent networks, a process that appears to depend on the deep, slow-wave stages of sleep. Students who stay awake all night before an examination often find that the facts they studied are [3] by the morning, because the brain has had no opportunity to store them. Experiments with volunteers have shown that even a short afternoon nap can improve performance on tasks learned earlier in the day. The [4] for anyone who wants to learn efficiently is therefore simple: study in shorter sessions, and allow regular, adequate sleep rather than [5] on a single exhausting night of revision.

[1] active / activity / actively / activate

[2] transfer / transferred / transferring / transference

[3] forget / forgetful / forgotten / forgetting

[4] implicate / implication / implicit / implicated

[5] rely / reliance / reliable / relying

Question 38 · Fill in the Blanks (Dropdown)

Coral reefs occupy less than one per cent of the ocean floor, yet they support an extraordinary [1] of marine life. The reef itself is built by tiny animals that secrete a hard skeleton of calcium carbonate, and over thousands of years these skeletons [2] into vast structures that can be seen from space. The living coral depends on a partnership with microscopic algae that live inside its tissues and supply it with energy through photosynthesis. When the surrounding water becomes too warm, the coral expels these algae and turns white, a condition known as bleaching. If the stress is [3], the coral may recover, but repeated episodes leave it weakened and more [4] to disease. Scientists are now trying to identify strains of coral that tolerate higher temperatures, in the hope that these could be used to restore damaged reefs. The task is urgent, because reefs also protect coastlines from storms and provide food and income for millions of people who [5] on them.

[1] diverse / diversity / diversify / diversely

[2] accumulate / accumulation / accumulative / accumulated

[3] brief / briefly / brevity / briefing

[4] vulnerable / vulnerability / vulnerably / vulnerabilities

[5] depend / dependent / dependence / dependable

Question 39 · Fill in the Blanks (Dropdown)

As keyboards replace pens in classrooms, some educators have questioned whether handwriting still deserves a place in the curriculum. The answer, according to several studies, is that it does. When children write letters by hand, they must plan and [1] each stroke, and this physical effort appears to strengthen the brain's recognition of letter shapes. Older students who take lecture notes by hand tend to [2] the content in their own words, because they cannot write fast enough to copy every sentence. Those who type, by contrast, often produce a near complete transcript without [3] the material deeply. In one experiment, the handwriting group answered conceptual questions more [4] a week later, even though the typing group had recorded far more words. None of this means that keyboards should be abandoned. Typing is faster, easier to edit and essential for modern work. The sensible [5] is to teach both skills and to choose the tool that suits the purpose of each task.

[1] execute / execution / executive / executed

[2] summary / summarise / summarised / summarising

[3] process / processing / processed / processor

[4] accurate / accuracy / accurately / accuracies

[5] conclude / conclusion / conclusive / concluding

Question 40 · Fill in the Blanks (Dropdown)

Honeybees communicate the location of food through a remarkable [1] known as the waggle dance. When a forager returns to the hive after discovering a rich patch of flowers, she walks in a figure of eight pattern on the vertical surface of the comb, shaking her body during the straight section. The angle of this straight run relative to the vertical [2] the direction of the food in relation to the sun, while its duration indicates the distance. Other bees follow the dancer closely, touching her with their antennae, and then leave the hive to search in the direction she has [3]. Researchers confirmed this interpretation by training bees to feed at artificial dishes placed at known distances and then [4] the dances that followed. The system is not perfect, and recruits sometimes fail to find the target, but it is efficient enough to allow a colony to [5] its foraging effort on the best sources available on any given day.

[1] behave / behaviour / behavioural / behaving

[2] encode / encodes / encoded / encoding

[3] indicate / indicated / indicating / indication

[4] analyse / analysis / analysing / analysed

[5] concentrate / concentration / concentrated / concentrating

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Multiple Choice, Multiple Answers (2 items): choose all correct options**Question 41 · Multiple Choice, Multiple Answers**

Rewilding is an approach to conservation that aims to restore natural processes rather than to manage landscapes for a fixed outcome. Instead of mowing meadows or controlling the numbers of particular species, rewilding projects reintroduce missing animals, remove fences and drainage, and then allow ecosystems to develop with minimal human interference. Supporters argue that this produces richer habitats at a lower cost than traditional management, because the animals do the work. Large grazing animals, for example, create a mosaic of open ground, scrub and woodland that supports far more species than a uniform field or plantation. Beavers build dams that slow the flow of rivers, reducing flooding downstream and creating wetlands for insects, amphibians and birds. Critics raise several objections. Farmers worry that reintroduced predators will take livestock, and that land removed from production will reduce food supply. Some ecologists point out that the landscapes being restored never existed in their proposed form, since the climate and the mix of species have changed. Others argue that rewilding can become an excuse for neglect, in which rare habitats that depend on careful management, such as chalk grassland, are lost to scrub. Most practitioners now accept that rewilding works best on a spectrum, with some sites left almost entirely alone and others receiving targeted interventions. The debate is therefore less about whether to rewild than about where, how much and with what safeguards for the people who live and work nearby.

According to the passage, which of the following statements are supported by the text?

- A. Rewilding relies on animals rather than machinery to shape the landscape.
- B. Beavers increase the risk of flooding in the areas below their dams.
- C. Some habitats can be damaged if they are left without active management.
- D. Farmers generally support the return of large predators.
- E. Practitioners now mostly agree that every site should be left completely untouched.
- F. Critics question whether the restored landscapes are historically accurate.

Question 42 · Multiple Choice, Multiple Answers

The rapid growth of remote work has forced organisations to rethink assumptions that had gone unquestioned for a century. The first assumption was that productivity depends on supervision. Managers who could not see their staff feared that output would collapse, yet many teams reported that they completed the same work in less time once commuting and interruptions were removed. The second assumption was that collaboration requires physical presence. Here the evidence is more mixed. Routine coordination transfers easily to video calls and shared documents, but the informal exchanges that generate new ideas, such as a conversation at the coffee machine, are harder to replicate. Several companies found that innovation slowed even as routine output held steady. A third assumption concerned fairness. Remote work benefits employees with long commutes, caring responsibilities or disabilities, but it can disadvantage junior staff who learn by watching experienced colleagues and who may be overlooked for promotion if they are rarely seen. Organisations have responded in different ways. Some have returned fully to the office, citing culture and training. Others have adopted hybrid schedules that bring teams together on fixed days for creative work while leaving focused tasks to be done at home. The most successful arrangements appear to be those that are designed deliberately around the nature of the work, rather than imposed as a blanket policy or left to individual preference.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Removing the commute allowed many teams to finish their work faster.
- B. Video calls fully replace the informal conversations that produce new ideas.
- C. Junior employees may be at a disadvantage when working remotely.
- D. Every company has adopted a hybrid schedule.
- E. The writer favours policies tailored to the type of work being done.

Re-order Paragraph (2 items): put the sentences in the correct order**Question 43 · Re-order Paragraph**

- A. Therefore, rivers are key in forming some of the world's most fertile agricultural areas.
- B. As rivers flow, they erode the land and carry sediment, forming valleys and deltas.
- C. Rivers play a crucial role in shaping the geography of the land.
- D. They originate from sources like glaciers, springs, or rainfall and flow towards oceans, lakes, or other rivers.

Question 44 · Re-order Paragraph

- A.** The introduction of specially shaped lenses changed this, concentrating the light into a beam that could be seen many miles away.
- B.** Today most lighthouses are automated, but the patterns they display are still printed on nautical charts.
- C.** Before the invention of reliable lighting, sailors approaching a coast at night had little warning of rocks or shallow water.
- D.** These lenses also made it possible to give each lighthouse a distinctive pattern of flashes, so that sailors could identify where they were.
- E.** Early lighthouses solved this problem with open fires or candles, but their light was weak and easily hidden by weather.

Reading: Fill in the Blanks (4 items): drag words from the box into the gaps

Question 45 · Fill in the Blanks (Drag and Drop)

Glass is one of the few materials that can be recycled [1] without any loss of quality. Bottles and jars are collected, crushed into small pieces and melted together with fresh raw materials in a furnace. Because the crushed glass melts at a lower temperature than sand, the process [2] a considerable amount of energy. The main [3] is contamination: a single ceramic cup in a load of bottles can [4] an entire batch.

indefinitely saves obstacle ruin wastes method repair

Question 46 · Fill in the Blanks (Drag and Drop)

Foxes have become a familiar sight in many cities, where they find food in bins and [1] under garden sheds. Urban foxes are generally smaller than their rural relatives and live in much denser populations. They are mostly active at night, which [2] their contact with people. Although some residents enjoy seeing them, others [3] that foxes spread disease or attack pets. Research suggests that such incidents are rare and that the animals usually [4] humans altogether.

shelter limits complain avoid increases welcome hunt

Question 47 · Fill in the Blanks (Drag and Drop)

Tides are caused mainly by the pull of the moon on the oceans. As the earth rotates, each coastline passes through a bulge of water twice a day. The sun also [1] the tides, though its effect is weaker. When the sun and moon are [2], their forces combine to create unusually high spring tides. When they are at right angles, the [3] is smaller and the tides are called neap tides. Sailors have [4] on tide tables for centuries.

influences

aligned

difference

relied

ignores

scattered

dependent

Question 48 · Fill in the Blanks (Drag and Drop)

Reading aloud to young children is one of the most [1] things a parent can do. Children who are read to regularly hear a far wider [2] of words than they would in everyday conversation. They also learn how stories are structured and begin to [3] the marks on the page with the sounds of speech. The benefits are greatest when the adult pauses to ask questions and [4] the child to talk about the pictures.

valuable

range

associate

encourages

expensive

number

forbids



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Multiple Choice, Single Answer (2 items): choose one option**Question 49 · Multiple Choice, Single Answer**

Bees are among the most important pollinators on the planet. As they move from flower to flower collecting nectar, they carry pollen between plants, allowing those plants to reproduce. A large share of the crops that people eat depend on this service, including many fruits, vegetables and nuts. In recent decades, bee populations have declined in many regions, and scientists point to habitat loss, pesticides and disease as likely causes. If the decline continues, food production could fall and the variety of wild plants could shrink, with knock-on effects for the animals that depend on them.

Why are bees considered important in the passage?

- A. They produce honey for humans
- B. They reduce pollution
- C. They assist in plant reproduction
- D. They control the climate

Question 50 · Multiple Choice, Single Answer

Electric vehicles are gaining popularity as battery technology improves and prices slowly fall. They produce no exhaust emissions, run more quietly than petrol cars and cost less to maintain. Despite these advantages, several obstacles slow their adoption. The most frequently mentioned is the lack of charging stations, particularly outside large cities, which leaves drivers anxious about running out of power on long journeys. The upfront cost also remains higher than that of a comparable conventional car. Even so, sales continue to grow, especially in urban areas where journeys are short and charging points are easier to find.

What challenge to electric vehicle adoption is mentioned in the passage?

- A. Low fuel efficiency
- B. Poor vehicle design
- C. Lack of charging stations
- D. Difficulty parking in cities

PART 3

Listening

31 to 39 minutes. Each recording plays once only; the transcripts below stand in for the audio. Take notes as you listen.

Summarize Spoken Text (1 item): 10 minutes, 50 to 70 words

Question 51 · Summarize Spoken Text

Lecture: Today I want to talk about a phenomenon called the urban heat island. If you have ever walked from a park into the centre of a city on a summer afternoon, you will have felt it: the air in the built-up area is noticeably warmer. There are three main reasons. First, materials such as concrete, asphalt and brick absorb heat during the day and release it slowly at night, so cities do not cool down as the countryside does. Second, cities have far less vegetation. Plants cool the air by releasing water vapour, and without them that cooling effect is lost. Third, cities generate their own heat, from vehicles, air conditioners and industry. The consequences are serious. Higher temperatures increase energy demand for cooling, worsen air quality and raise the risk of heat-related illness, especially for elderly people. The good news is that the problem can be reduced. Planting street trees, creating green roofs and using lighter coloured, reflective surfaces have all been shown to lower local temperatures. The challenge for planners is to apply these measures where they are needed most, which is usually the dense, low-income districts with the least green space.



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Multiple Choice, Multiple Answers (2 items)

Question 52 · Multiple Choice, Multiple Answers

Audio transcript: Good morning. Last week several of you asked me why, even when the deadline is clear and the task is important, you still find yourselves putting work off. Psychologists who study procrastination have a fairly consistent answer, and it is not laziness. Procrastination is mainly a problem of emotion regulation. When a task makes us feel anxious, bored or unsure of ourselves, we avoid it to escape those feelings, and the relief we get is immediate, while the cost is in the future. That is why telling yourself to try harder rarely works. Three strategies do seem to help. The first is to shrink the task: instead of writing the essay, commit to writing one paragraph, or even one sentence. The second is to remove the decision: fix a specific time and place for the work so that you do not have to choose each day whether to start. The third, and perhaps the most surprising, is self-compassion. Students who forgive themselves for a lapse are less likely to repeat it, because guilt itself is one of the feelings we procrastinate to avoid. Notice that none of these strategies involves willpower. They work by changing the situation, not the person.

According to the lecturer, which of the following statements are true?

- A. Procrastination is best understood as a way of avoiding unpleasant feelings.
- B. Telling yourself to try harder is usually an effective solution.
- C. Breaking a task into very small steps can help people begin.
- D. Fixing a regular time and place for work removes the need to decide each day.
- E. Feeling guilty about a lapse helps to prevent further procrastination.

Question 53 · Multiple Choice, Multiple Answers

Audio transcript: Today's topic is seed banks. A seed bank is essentially a library of plant genetic material. Seeds are dried, sealed and stored at very low temperatures, where many of them remain viable for decades. Why go to this trouble? The first reason is insurance. Modern agriculture depends on a surprisingly small number of crop varieties, and if a new disease or a change in climate wipes out one of them, breeders need older or wild relatives to cross with. The second reason is that habitats are disappearing. A plant that is lost in the wild can still survive as a sample in a freezer and may one day be reintroduced. There are limits, of course. Not every seed tolerates drying, and some tropical species have to be kept alive as growing plants instead, which is far more expensive. Seeds also lose viability slowly, so stored samples must be grown out and replaced every few decades, which requires land and skilled staff. And a seed on its own preserves the plant but not the ecosystem around it, the pollinators, soil organisms and fungi it depends on. So seed banks are a vital safeguard, but they are a complement to conservation in the wild, not a substitute for it.

Which of the following points does the lecturer make about seed banks?

- A. Stored seeds can help breeders respond to new crop diseases.
- B. All seeds can be preserved by drying and freezing.
- C. Stored samples must periodically be grown and replaced.
- D. Seed banks make conservation in the wild unnecessary.
- E. Seed banks protect the whole ecosystem around a plant.

Fill in the Blanks (2 items): type the missing words

Question 54 · Fill in the Blanks

Partner reads (do not show the reader this text): Volcanic soil is among the most fertile in the world, which explains why so many people choose to live close to active volcanoes despite the danger. When a volcano erupts, it deposits ash and minerals across the surrounding land, and over time these break down into nutrients that crops can absorb. Farmers on the slopes of some volcanoes harvest several times a year. The risk, however, is permanent. Scientists monitor gas emissions and small earthquakes to predict eruptions, but their warnings are not always heeded.

On screen: Volcanic soil is among the most [1] in the world, which explains why so many people choose to live close to active volcanoes despite the [2]. When a volcano erupts, it [3] ash and minerals across the surrounding land, and over time these break down into nutrients that crops can absorb. Farmers on the slopes of some volcanoes harvest several times a year. The risk, however, is [4]. Scientists monitor gas emissions and small earthquakes to [5] eruptions, but their warnings are not always heeded.

Question 55 · Fill in the Blanks

Partner reads (do not show the reader this text): The idea of the weekend is more recent than most people assume. For most of history, workers had a single day of rest, usually set by local custom. The two-day weekend emerged when factory owners realised that exhausted employees were less productive and more likely to have accidents. Giving them Saturday afternoon off reduced absence on Monday mornings. Over time the half day became a full day, and the pattern spread from factories to offices and shops. Today some companies are experimenting with a four-day week on similar grounds.

On screen: The idea of the weekend is more [1] than most people assume. For most of history, workers had a single day of rest, usually set by local [2]. The two-day weekend emerged when factory owners realised that exhausted employees were less [3] and more likely to have accidents. Giving them Saturday afternoon off reduced [4] on Monday mornings. Over time the half day became a full day, and the pattern spread from factories to offices and shops. Today some companies are [5] with a four-day week on similar grounds.

Highlight Correct Summary (2 items): choose the best summary

Question 56 · Highlight Correct Summary

Audio transcript: Tree rings are one of the most useful records we have of past climate. Each year a tree adds a new layer of wood just beneath the bark. In a good growing season, with plenty of rain and warmth, the ring is wide; in a poor season it is narrow. By matching the patterns of wide and narrow rings across many trees, including timber from old buildings, researchers have built continuous records stretching back thousands of years. These records show droughts, cold periods and even the effects of distant volcanic eruptions. The method has limits, since it works best in regions with distinct seasons, but it remains a cornerstone of climate history.

- A.** Tree rings record growing conditions year by year, with wide rings in good seasons and narrow ones in poor seasons. By matching patterns across many trees, scientists have built long climate records, although the method works best where seasons are clearly distinct.
- B.** Tree rings are mainly used to determine the age of timber in old buildings. Because each ring represents one year, builders and historians can date a structure precisely, and the technique is reliable in every climate zone around the world.
- C.** Scientists have found that trees grow more in cold, dry periods than in warm, wet ones, which allows them to identify volcanic eruptions. However, the records only cover the last few decades and are of limited use for climate history.

Question 57 · Highlight Correct Summary

Audio transcript: You might assume that the more people witness an emergency, the more likely it is that someone will help. Research suggests the opposite. When many people are present, each individual feels less personal responsibility, assuming that someone else will act. People also look to others for cues, and if nobody reacts, they conclude the situation is not serious. This is known as the bystander effect. The practical lesson is simple: if you need help in a crowd, single out one person, make eye contact and give a specific instruction. Once responsibility is assigned to an individual, the hesitation usually disappears.

- A.** The speaker explains that emergencies in crowded places are usually dealt with quickly, because the presence of many witnesses increases the pressure on each person to act. The best strategy for a victim is to shout loudly so that everyone hears.
- B.** The speaker describes the bystander effect, in which people in a crowd are less likely to help because responsibility feels shared and nobody reacts. Victims should direct a clear request to one specific person, since assigning responsibility removes the hesitation.
- C.** The speaker argues that people are naturally unwilling to help strangers, whether or not others are present. Training courses in first aid are the only reliable way to make sure that someone in a crowd will respond to an emergency.

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Multiple Choice, Single Answer (2 items)

Question 58 · Multiple Choice, Single Answer

Audio transcript: Many people believe that reading in dim light damages the eyes. In fact, there is no evidence that it causes any lasting harm. Dim light makes the eyes work harder to focus, so they may feel tired or dry after a long session, and some people develop a headache, but these effects disappear with rest. The belief probably comes from an older time when reading by candlelight was common and eye problems were widespread for other reasons, such as poor nutrition. Eye specialists today are far more concerned about the amount of time children spend focusing on close objects, which does appear to be linked to short-sightedness.

What is the speaker's main point about reading in dim light?

- A. It causes permanent damage to the eyes.
- B. It may cause temporary discomfort but not lasting harm.
- C. It is the main cause of short-sightedness in children.
- D. It was safer in the past than it is now.

Question 59 · Multiple Choice, Single Answer

Audio transcript: In this seminar we look at how museums decide what to display. A typical museum shows only a small fraction of its collection at any time. The rest sits in storage, not because it lacks value but because space and staff are limited. Curators choose objects that tell a coherent story, that are in a stable enough condition to be exhibited, and that appeal to a broad audience. Objects that are fragile, repetitive or poorly documented tend to stay behind the scenes. Some museums now rotate items more frequently or photograph their stores so that visitors can see them online.

According to the speaker, why do most museum objects remain in storage?

- A. They are considered worthless.
- B. Visitors are not interested in them.
- C. There is not enough space or staff to show them.
- D. They have all been photographed instead.

Select Missing Word (1 item): choose the words that complete the recording

Question 60 · Select Missing Word

Audio transcript: When we talk about the strength of a material, we have to be clear about what kind of strength we mean. Steel resists being pulled apart, which is why it is used in cables and suspension bridges. Concrete, on the other hand, is very strong under compression but cracks easily when it is stretched. That is why engineers rarely use concrete on its own in a beam. Instead, they place steel rods inside it, so that the finished structure combines the advantages of ...

- A. both materials
- B. neither material
- C. the cheapest option
- D. a single component

Highlight Incorrect Words (2 items): click the words that differ from the audio

Question 61 · Highlight Incorrect Words

Partner reads (do not show the reader this text): Sleep plays a central role in learning. During the night, the brain replays the experiences of the day and strengthens the connections that store them. Students who sleep well after studying remember more than those who stay awake, and this advantage persists for weeks. Regular sleep is therefore not a luxury but an essential part of any serious study plan.

On screen: Sleep plays a minor role in learning. During the night, the brain replays the experiences of the day and weakens the connections that store them. Students who sleep well after studying remember more than those who stay awake, and this advantage persists for days. Regular sleep is therefore not a luxury but an optional part of any serious study plan.



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Question 62 · Highlight Incorrect Words

Partner reads (do not show the reader this text): Public libraries have changed enormously over the past generation. They still lend books, but they now also offer internet access, language classes and quiet space for people who have nowhere else to work. For many residents, the library is the only free indoor public space in their neighbourhood. Closing a branch therefore removes far more than a collection of books.

On screen: Public libraries have changed slightly over the past generation. They still lend books, but they now also offer internet access, language classes and noisy space for people who have nowhere else to work. For many residents, the library is the only expensive indoor public space in their neighbourhood. Closing a branch therefore adds far more than a collection of books.

Write from Dictation (3 items): type the sentence exactly

63. **Partner reads:** It is important to plan your study time carefully.
64. **Partner reads:** Gravity is the force that attracts two bodies towards one another.
65. **Partner reads:** You are required to attend lectures and write weekly reports.



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ANSWER KEY

Answers and model responses

Model responses are one strong way to answer, not the only way. Compare your response against the content, form and language points in each one.

Describe Image

Q17. This bar chart shows the average number of hours of sleep per night across five age groups. The youngest group, those under eighteen, sleep the most at about eight and a half hours. Sleep then declines steadily with age, falling to roughly six and a half hours for people aged forty-six to sixty, the lowest figure. Interestingly, the over sixties recover slightly to nearly seven hours. Overall, younger people clearly sleep longer than adults in middle age.

Q18. This line graph illustrates the number of visits to a university library over six months. Visits begin at twelve thousand in January and rise steadily each month, reaching eighteen thousand in March and twenty-one thousand in April. The peak occurs in May, with twenty-six thousand visits, which is likely the examination period. There is then a dramatic fall to just nine thousand in June. In conclusion, library use climbs through the semester and drops sharply once term ends.

Q19. This pie chart presents the different sources of traffic to a company website. The largest share comes from referrals, at just over twenty-two per cent, followed closely by email at nearly twenty per cent. Organic search and social media are similar, at eighteen and almost eighteen per cent respectively. Paid search contributes around thirteen per cent, while direct traffic is the smallest source at under nine per cent. Overall, the traffic is spread fairly evenly, with no single source dominating.

Q20. This table compares how three students divide their weekly hours between lectures, private study, part-time work and sport. Chen devotes the most time to academic activity, with sixteen hours of lectures and twenty-five hours of private study, and does no paid work at all. Ben, by contrast, works twenty hours a week and studies privately for only ten. Amara sits between them, with twenty hours of study and eight of work. Overall, paid work appears to reduce study time.

Q21. This diagram shows the six stages involved in recycling waste paper. The process begins with the collection of used paper, which is then sorted and cleared of contaminants such as plastic and staples. Next, the paper is mixed with water to form a pulp. After that, the pulp is de-inked and cleaned to remove impurities. It is then pressed and dried, and finally rolled into new sheets. In short, the process turns waste into a reusable product.

Re-tell Lecture

Q22. Key points: City centres are warmer than the surrounding countryside, especially at night; Causes: heat-absorbing building materials, lack of vegetation, and waste heat from vehicles and machines; Effects: higher energy use, poorer air quality and health risks for the elderly; Solutions: street trees, green roofs and light-coloured reflective surfaces. Model answer: The lecture explains the urban heat island effect, where city centres are noticeably warmer than nearby rural areas, particularly at night. The speaker gives three causes: materials like concrete and asphalt store heat, cities lack cooling vegetation, and vehicles and machines produce waste heat. This leads to higher energy use, worse air quality and health risks for older people. Finally, planting trees, adding green roofs and using light reflective surfaces can reduce the problem.

Q23. Key points: A forager bee performs the waggle dance after finding nectar; The angle of the straight run shows the direction of the food relative to the sun; The length of the waggle run shows the distance to the food; Other bees follow the dancer and pick up the flower scent, so the colony finds food quickly. Model answer: The lecture describes how honeybees communicate the location of food through the waggle dance. When a forager finds nectar, she dances in a figure of eight inside the hive. The angle of the straight part of the dance indicates the direction of the flowers relative to the sun, while its length indicates the distance. Other bees follow her and detect the scent, so the colony can send many workers to the best food rapidly.

Answer Short Question

Q24. Laundry (also accepted: washing, the laundry, dirty clothes)

Q25. Penthouse (also accepted: the penthouse, top floor, attic)

Q26. Positive

Q27. Six (also accepted: 6)

Q28. Thermometer (also accepted: a thermometer)

Respond to a Situation

Q29. Hi Priya, thanks for organising the meetings. Unfortunately, Wednesday at two is a real problem for me because I have a compulsory lab session at that time every week, and I cannot miss it. I am sorry for the inconvenience. Could we consider moving the meeting to Wednesday at four, or perhaps Thursday afternoon? Alternatively, each member could suggest two or three free slots and we pick the one that suits most people. I am happy to help coordinate this.

Q30. Thank you very much, Dr Singh, for inviting me to contribute to the paper. I would really like to be involved, as the topic relates to my dissertation. Before I commit, may I ask a few questions? Roughly how long should my section be, and which referencing style should I use? Also, what is the deadline for the first draft, and will there be a chance to receive feedback before submission? Once I know these details, I can confirm.

Summarize Group Discussion

Q31. The three speakers discussed how to improve recycling on campus. Speaker A argued that the main barrier is a shortage of bins, particularly on upper floors of buildings, and suggested placing paired recycling and general waste bins on every floor. Speaker B felt that confusion is the bigger problem and proposed clear picture labels on all bins and a composting scheme for cafeteria food waste. Speaker C focused on motivation, suggesting discounts for reusable cups and a monthly competition between halls of residence. They agreed that the university itself must set an example, and concluded that recycling needs to be convenient, clear, rewarding and visible.

Q32. The discussion was about a proposal to give students two mental health days each semester. Speaker A strongly supported the idea, arguing that burnout is common and that a day away from deadlines can help students recover. Speaker B was more cautious, worrying that missed classes would simply shift the pressure to the following week and that some students might misuse the days before assignments. Speaker C suggested that the days should be combined with wellness workshops and better access to counselling so that students learn to manage stress. The group agreed to support the proposal in principle, provided it is piloted in one faculty first and refined based on feedback.

Summarize Written Text

Q33. Beta testing gives a limited group of real users early access to a mobile app so that developers can discover bugs and gather design feedback under real conditions before launch, and although testers may not represent all users, a short, well-managed programme makes the release far more predictable. (48 words, one sentence)

Q34. Small businesses can build brand trust cheaply through social media provided they define their audience precisely, concentrate on one or two suitable platforms where they can post consistently, and create authentic, recognisable content that connects with customers rather than relying on constant promotion. (43 words, one sentence)

Write Essay

Q35. Whether schools should insist on uniforms is a question that divides parents, teachers and students alike. Supporters see uniforms as a tool for equality and discipline, whereas opponents regard them as an unnecessary restriction on personal expression. In my view, the benefits of a well-designed uniform policy outweigh its drawbacks, although schools should apply such policies with flexibility. Those in favour of uniforms argue that they reduce visible differences between wealthy and less wealthy students. When everyone wears the same clothes, there is less pressure to buy fashionable brands and fewer opportunities for bullying based on appearance. Uniforms also simplify the morning routine for families and help students associate their clothing with a focused, purposeful environment. Many teachers report that classrooms feel calmer when a dress code is in place. On the other hand, critics maintain that clothing is an important form of self-expression, particularly for teenagers who are developing their identities. Forcing every student into identical outfits may send the message that individuality is unwelcome. Opponents also point out that uniforms can be expensive, since families must purchase specific items from approved suppliers rather than choosing cheaper alternatives, which undermines the equality argument. Having considered both sides, I believe that uniforms do more good than harm, provided schools keep them affordable and allow some personal choice, such as in accessories or hairstyles. A simple, low-cost uniform promotes a sense of belonging and limits social comparison without erasing personality. In conclusion, schools should retain uniforms but design their policies thoughtfully so that fairness and individual expression can coexist. (258 words)

Fill in the Blanks (Dropdown)

Q36. [1] argued; [2] basis; [3] reduce; [4] sustain; [5] quantify. [1] Present perfect after 'have long' needs the past participle 'argued'. [2] A noun is needed after 'a firmer scientific'; 'basis' collocates with 'scientific'. [3] 'Trees also' needs a base form verb; 'reduce temperatures' is the natural collocation. [4] After the modal 'can' a base form verb is needed: 'sustain insects and birds'. [5] 'Begun to' is followed by a base form verb; 'quantify' means express in numbers, matching 'calculating savings'.

Q37. [1] active; [2] transferred; [3] forgotten; [4] implication; [5] relying. [1] After 'is highly' an adjective is needed: 'active'. [2] Passive voice parallel to 'is replayed': 'is ... transferred into'. [3] Passive with 'are' needs the past participle 'forgotten'. [4] The article 'The' signals a noun: 'implication'. [5] After the preposition 'than' in 'rather than' a gerund fits: 'relying on'.

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Q38. [1] diversity; [2] accumulate; [3] brief; [4] vulnerable; [5] depend. [1] 'An extraordinary ... of' needs a noun: 'diversity of marine life'. [2] Plural subject 'these skeletons' takes the present simple base form 'accumulate'. [3] After 'the stress is' an adjective is needed: 'brief'. [4] 'More ... to disease' needs the adjective 'vulnerable', which takes 'to'. [5] Relative clause 'people who' needs a verb; 'depend on' is the fixed collocation.

Q39. [1] execute; [2] summarise; [3] processing; [4] accurately; [5] conclusion. [1] 'Must plan and ...' needs a second base form verb: 'execute'. [2] 'Tend to' is followed by a base form verb: 'summarise'. [3] After the preposition 'without' a gerund is needed: 'processing'. [4] 'Answered ... more' needs an adverb to describe the verb: 'accurately'. [5] 'The sensible ... is' needs a noun: 'conclusion'.

Q40. [1] behaviour; [2] encodes; [3] indicated; [4] analysing; [5] concentrate. [1] 'A remarkable ... known as' needs a noun: 'behaviour'. [2] Singular subject 'The angle' needs the present simple 'encodes', parallel to 'indicates'. [3] Present perfect 'she has' needs the past participle 'indicated'. [4] Parallel with 'by training ... and then analysing': a gerund after 'by'. [5] 'Allow a colony to' is followed by a base form verb: 'concentrate ... on'.

Multiple Choice, Multiple Answers

Q41. A, C, F. A is supported by 'the animals do the work'. C is supported by the example of chalk grassland lost to scrub without management. F matches the ecologists who say the landscapes 'never existed in their proposed form'. B contradicts 'reducing flooding downstream', D contradicts the farmers' worry about livestock, and E contradicts the idea of a spectrum with targeted interventions.

Q42. A, C, E. A matches 'completed the same work in less time once commuting ... removed'. C matches the point that junior staff who learn by watching colleagues may be overlooked. E matches the final sentence about arrangements 'designed deliberately around the nature of the work'. B is contradicted by 'harder to replicate', and D is contradicted by 'Some have returned fully to the office'.

Re-order Paragraph

Q43. C → D → B → A. The general statement about rivers shaping the land comes first. 'They' then refers back to rivers and explains their sources. The erosion sentence describes what happens as they flow, and 'Therefore' introduces the consequence, fertile farmland, as the conclusion.

Q44. C → E → A → D → B. The sentence describing the original problem opens the paragraph. 'This problem' then points to the early solution with fires and candles. 'Changed this' refers to the weak light and introduces lenses. 'These lenses' continues the same topic with the flash patterns. 'Today' closes the chronology with the present situation.

Fill in the Blanks (Drag and Drop)

Q45. [1] indefinitely; [2] saves; [3] obstacle; [4] ruin. [1] An adverb is needed after 'recycled'; 'indefinitely' matches 'without any loss of quality'. [2] A lower melting temperature means less energy, so the process 'saves' energy, not 'wastes' it. [3] 'The main ... is contamination' needs a noun for a problem: 'obstacle'. 'Method' makes no sense. [4] After 'can' a base form verb is needed; contamination would 'ruin' a batch, not 'repair' it.

Q46. [1] shelter; [2] limits; [3] complain; [4] avoid. [1] Parallel verb with 'find food': foxes 'shelter' under sheds. 'Hunt under sheds' does not fit. [2] Being active at night reduces contact, so 'limits' is correct and 'increases' is the opposite. [3] 'Although some residents enjoy' signals a contrast, so others 'complain'. 'Welcome' contradicts the contrast. [4] Incidents are rare because foxes 'avoid' humans; 'hunt humans' contradicts the sentence.

Q47. [1] influences; [2] aligned; [3] difference; [4] relied. [1] 'Though its effect is weaker' shows the sun does affect tides, so 'influences', not 'ignores'. [2] Forces combine when the two bodies are 'aligned'; 'scattered' cannot describe two bodies. [3] 'The ... is smaller' needs a noun contrasting high and low tide: 'difference'. [4] Present perfect 'have ... on' needs a past participle: 'relied'. 'Dependent' is an adjective and would need 'been'.

Q48. [1] valuable; [2] range; [3] associate; [4] encourages. [1] An adjective of worth fits 'one of the most ... things'; 'expensive' contradicts the idea of reading aloud at home. [2] 'A far wider ... of words' takes 'range'; 'wider number' is not a natural collocation. [3] 'Begin to ... the marks ... with the sounds' needs 'associate', which takes 'with'. [4] Parallel with 'pauses to ask questions and ...': a present simple verb, 'encourages the child to talk'. 'Forbids' contradicts the benefit.

Multiple Choice, Single Answer

Q49. C. The passage says bees carry pollen between plants, 'allowing those plants to reproduce'. Honey, pollution and climate are not mentioned.

Q50. C. The passage names 'the lack of charging stations' as the most frequently mentioned obstacle. Fuel efficiency, design and parking are not discussed.

Summarize Spoken Text

Q51. The lecturer explained the urban heat island, the tendency of city centres to be warmer than surrounding areas. She attributed it to heat-absorbing building materials, the lack of cooling vegetation and heat produced by vehicles and machinery. These higher temperatures raise energy use and health risks, but planting trees, adding green roofs and using reflective surfaces can reduce them, particularly in dense districts. (63 words)

Listening: Multiple Choice, Multiple Answers

Q52. A, C, D. The lecturer says procrastination is 'a problem of emotion regulation' used 'to escape those feelings' (A), recommends shrinking the task to one paragraph or sentence (C), and fixing a time and place so you 'do not have to choose each day' (D). B is contradicted by 'rarely works', and E is contradicted by the point that guilt is itself a feeling people procrastinate to avoid.

Q53. A, C. A matches the 'insurance' reason, where breeders use stored relatives after a new disease. C matches 'stored samples must be grown out and replaced every few decades'. B is contradicted by 'not every seed tolerates drying', D by 'not a substitute', and E by 'preserves the plant but not the ecosystem around it'.

Listening: Fill in the Blanks

Q54. [1] fertile; [2] danger; [3] deposits; [4] permanent; [5] predict

Q55. [1] recent; [2] custom; [3] productive; [4] absence; [5] experimenting

Highlight Correct Summary

Q56. A. Option A captures the main idea (rings as a climate record), the wide and narrow ring mechanism and the limitation about distinct seasons. Option B turns a passing detail (timber from buildings) into the main purpose and wrongly claims reliability everywhere. Option C reverses the growing conditions and contradicts the 'thousands of years' of records.

Q57. B. Option B states the bystander effect, its two causes (shared responsibility and looking to others for cues) and the advice to single out one person. Option A says the opposite of the research finding. Option C introduces first aid training, which the speaker never mentions, and ignores the role of other people being present.

Listening: Multiple Choice, Single Answer

Q58. B. The speaker says there is 'no evidence that it causes any lasting harm' and that tiredness and headaches 'disappear with rest'. Short-sightedness is linked to close focusing, not dim light, and the past is mentioned only to explain the origin of the belief.

Q59. C. The speaker says objects stay in storage 'not because it lacks value but because space and staff are limited'. Photographing stores is mentioned as a response by some museums, not as the reason for storage.

Select Missing Word

Q60. A

Highlight Incorrect Words

Q61. Shown / spoken: minor / central; weakens / strengthens; days / weeks; optional / essential

Q62. Shown / spoken: slightly / enormously; noisy / quiet; expensive / free; adds / removes

Write from Dictation

Q63. It is important to plan your study time carefully.

Q64. Gravity is the force that attracts two bodies towards one another.

Q65. You are required to attend lectures and write weekly reports.

Scoring yourself

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