

## *Question 1 – PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Single Answer*

### *Q- a) PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Single Answer*

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

So far, we have been looking at the work of humanist historians in the Renaissance and the new way in which they approached their subject. Not only did they use close reading of ancient texts, as you would expect, but they also did a lot of research in the archives. That is, they didn't just read the historians that came before them, they looked for real documents. For example, they studied the records of cases that went to court, official letters that had survived, and so on to get a fuller picture of how people really lived and went about their business.

These same techniques of historical research were used in what we can call "legal humanism". The idea here was to get as accurate a picture as possible of the law and its practice in ancient, especially Roman, times. Legal historians did this with a view to refining the laws and applying them to the present historical situation. Legal scholarship's original desire to recover and purify the heritage of the ancient world later came to be distorted by political views, but even here, in the 16th century, such intense study could lead to unexpected conclusions. For example, in France, inquiries meant to uncover and apply the legal wisdom of the Romans ended by uncovering a Roman law so pure that it was totally alien. This law, in fact, belonged to the past and to a different society and was therefore unusable.

#### **What was the ultimate aim of legal scholarship?**

- 1 To purify the ancient legal system.
- 2 To promote humanism in general.
- 3 To apply Roman law to their own society.
- 4 To perfect techniques of historical research.

*ANSWER – "3" ( PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Single Answer)*

1 is incorrect because legal scholarship aimed to have an effect on the present, not on the past.

2 is incorrect because no mention is made of this idea.

4 is incorrect because no mention is made of the desire to perfect the methods of historical research.

3 is correct because the writer says: The idea here was to get as accurate a picture as possible of the law and its practice in ancient, especially Roman, times. Legal historians did this with a view to refining the laws and applying them to the present historical situation.

### *Q- b) PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Single Answer*

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

When it comes to an organ of such complexity as the eye, it is not difficult to understand why some people cannot accept that such perfection was arrived at by the trial and error, or gradual development, of natural selection. Yet people thought the Earth stood still until Copernicus told them otherwise. In the same way, it shouldn't be hard to believe that a complex eye could be formed by natural selection if it can be shown that there were

numerous stages from a simple and imperfect eye to a complex and perfect one, with each development being useful to its possessor and the variations being inherited.

However, the search for the stages through which an organ in any one species has come to perfection, which ideally would mean looking exclusively at its past generations, is rarely possible. Therefore, researchers are forced to examine species and genera of the same group to discover what stages or gradual developments are possible. Even the state of development of the same organ in a different class of creature may throw light on the steps taken towards perfection.

Some people object that in order for the eye to modify and still remain a useful instrument to its owner, many changes would have had to take place simultaneously. However, it is not necessary to suppose this if the modifications were extremely slight and gradual.

**Why are researchers forced to look outside a specific species for clues to gradual development?**

- 1 Because the eye is so complex and perfect already.
- 2 Because evidence of its ancestors is almost impossible to find.
- 3 Because the eye cannot change without losing its usefulness.
- 4 Because other species have more complex eyes.

*ANSWER – “2” ( PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Single Answer)*

1 is incorrect because, although the eye is described as complex, that isn't given as a reason for studying other species.

3 is incorrect because it is contradicted by the text which says that the eye can change and remain useful if the changes are slight and gradual.

4 is incorrect because other species are examined to see what stages are possible, not because they have more complex eyes.

2 is correct because the writer says: ... the search for the stages through which an organ in any one species has come to perfection, which ideally would mean looking exclusively at its past generations, is rarely possible. Therefore, researchers are forced to examine species and genera of the same group to discover what stages or gradual developments are possible.

**Q- c) PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Single Answer**

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

On meeting a person for the first time, our first question is often “What do you do?” That is, we ask what they do for a living, what their job is, because we feel this will help us place them. It helps us to define their status. We can judge where they stand socially, we can make a guess at how much they earn, and through that what kind of a standard of living they can afford. In addition, it can give us a fairly good idea of their educational background.

The problem is that people often choose a career for the wrong reasons. For instance, some people follow in the footsteps of a parent, either entering the same trade or profession, or inheriting the family business. Others make exactly the opposite decision, either out of a fierce desire for independence, or to spite a parent, or simply to get away from family. They decide that whatever else they might do, they will certainly not do what their mother or father did. People may also persuade themselves to pursue a career for which they are unsuited out of hero-worship, or as a result of meeting people they admire. It is a pity that we have to make such an important decision about our future career at a stage in our lives when we are so

easily influenced by factors which have little or nothing to do with the central issue, namely, that we should do those things for which we have a natural talent.

Which of the following is not given as an example of a wrong reason for choosing a career?

- 1 Doing the same job as one's parents.
- 2 Doing a job that suits your abilities.
- 3 Deliberately not joining the family business.
- 4 Following the career path of someone you admire.

*ANSWER – “2” ( PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Single Answer)*

***Q- d) PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Single Answer***

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

Politically, the Roman Empire laid the foundations on which modern Europe was built. Culturally, partly through native genius and partly through absorbing the achievements of the older and richer culture of Greece, its literature became the basis of European values, in particular those values that arise out of the individual's relationship to their society. Rome began to produce literature between 300 and 100 BC at about the same time as it was conquering the rich Greek colonies in the south of Italy.

Roman writers and orators began to expand their imaginative and intellectual horizons and refine the Latin language through the study of Greek literature. Early Roman literature had been basically of two kinds: the recording and examination of public life and behavior through life stories of famous men, and the particularly Roman art of satirical comedy and drama.

There were those, however, who objected to the Greek influence, most notably Cato the Censor, who did his best to uphold the virtues of no-nonsense Latin prose against Greek luxury. More typical, and in the end more successful, was the poet Ennius, who managed to keep a balance between Greek and Latin values by writing a Homeric epic poem in Latin idiom, but using Greek poetic metre.

According to the text, which of the following statements is true of ancient Roman literature?

- 1 It was mainly the biographies of famous men.
- 2 It was deeply influenced by Greek writing.
- 3 It was mostly satirical.
- 4 It was subject to heavy censorship.

*ANSWER – “2” ( PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Single Answer)*

***Question 2 – PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Multiple Answer***

***Q- a) PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Multiple Answer***

A Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. More than one response is correct.

A Xhosa bride in southern Africa, in contrast to her western counterpart, is expected to show both reluctance and sadness during her wedding – any signs of joy are considered inappropriate. She may even cry, and not without reason, because she is leaving her own family and relatives to live among a group of strangers where she will have to be careful of what she says and does.

For example, a new bride is not allowed to walk across the central meeting place in the middle of the kraal, or village, nor the cattle pen. And when she wishes to go from house to house, she must take the back way. To show respect for her husband's senior relatives, she has to

avoid using the names of senior male relatives or even words similar to them, which can lead to some complex paraphrases. Furthermore, she is not allowed to use the personal names of her mother-in-law, nor those of her husband's aunts and elder sisters. Her first priority is the care of her husband, which means doing most of the heavy domestic work. Further constraints are having to wear a handkerchief low over her forehead, never showing her bare head to her husband's relatives, not being allowed to drink milk from the homestead herd, and not touching the drinking utensils.

However, these rules become less strict as time passes. The handkerchief is eventually removed, gifts are exchanged, and family relationships become a bit more relaxed. Finally, there is a ritual killing of a cow and the bride is allowed to drink the milk of the homestead. However, once she has done this, she can no longer drink the milk of her father's house, symbolizing her final separation from her family.

**According to the text, which of the following behaviors are expected of a new Xhosa bride?**

- 1 She is not allowed to drink milk from her father's cows.
- 2 She cannot use the name of any of her husband's male relatives.
- 3 At her wedding she is meant to appear unwilling.
- 4 She is not allowed to enter her new home by the front entrance.
- 5 She must wear a head scarf when meeting her husband's relatives.
- 6 She is not allowed to touch plates in the family home.
- 7 She must avoid using the names of some of her husband's female relatives.

*ANSWER – “3, 5, 7” ( PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Multiple Answer)*

1 is incorrect because the writer says that a new bride is not allowed to drink milk from her new family's cows.

2 is incorrect because she mustn't use the name of senior male relatives only.

4 is incorrect because a new bride has to avoid certain areas of the village, not the front entrance of her new home.

6 is incorrect because she has to avoid touching the drinking utensils.

3 is correct because the writer says: A Xhosa bride in southern Africa, in contrast with her western counterpart, is expected to show both reluctance and sadness during her wedding.

5 is correct because the writer says: Further constraints are having to wear a handkerchief low over her forehead, never showing her bare head to her husband's relatives.

7 is correct because the writer says: Furthermore, she is not allowed to use the personal names of her mother-in-law, nor those of her husband's aunts and elder sisters.

***Q- b) PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Multiple Answer***

Multiple choice choose multiple answer PTE reading repeated test questions.

More than one response is correct.

There are perhaps three ways of looking at furniture: some people see it as purely functional and useful, and don't bother themselves with aesthetics; others see it as essential to civilized

living and concern themselves with design and how the furniture will look in a room – in other words, function combined with aesthetics; and yet others see furniture as a form of art.

In the past, designers of furniture usually worked for royalty, the nobility, landowners and rich merchants and so were not constrained by the limits of space, economy, or even practicality that inhibit the contemporary designer. Indeed, function was not the first consideration and interiors did not always have to be practical. In the Renaissance, for example, fine furniture and interiors were designed to show off not only the riches of the owners, but their learning, wisdom and good taste as well. No doubt, this attitude still exists among a number of the wealthy.

Apart from a brief period in the 20th century when furniture designers mistook themselves for artists and sculptors, producing, say, chairs that were nice to look at, but impossible to sit on comfortably, modern designers have, for the most part, come to terms with the functional aspect of furniture. These days, a well-designed interior must be practical and exclude what is unnecessary. Limited space must be used imaginatively, and a sense of space and clarity is needed as a setting for efficient living. Therefore, in the modern home, furniture should fulfil a specific purpose, and need as little care and attention as possible. In addition to this, costs must be kept to a minimum because, these days, there are many luxuries competing for our attention. Function and economy, therefore, are of the utmost importance.

**According to the text, how does modern furniture design differ from that of the past?**

1 Practicality and economy are the most important considerations.

2 Designers are only employed by the wealthy.

3 Designers are primarily concerned with aesthetic appeal.

4 Modern furniture should need little looking after.

5 Making the best use of available space is important.

6 Furniture should be as decorative as possible.

*ANSWER – “1,4,5” ( PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Multiple Answer)*

2 is incorrect because this was true in the past.

3 is incorrect because it was only for a brief period in the 20th century that designers were mainly interested in aesthetic appeal.

6 is incorrect because modern designers focus on the function of furniture, rather than on the decorative aspect.

1 is correct because the writer says: Function and economy, therefore, are of the utmost importance.

4 is correct because the writer says: ... in the modern home, furniture should fulfil a specific purpose, and need as little care and attention as possible.

5 is correct because the writer says: Limited space must be used imaginatively,....

**Q- c) PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Multiple Answer**

Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. More than one response is correct.

Before Luke Howard invented his system for classifying clouds, they had simply been described by their shape and color as each person saw them: they were too changeable and

moved too quickly for anyone to think they could be classified in any useful way. Howard had been interested in clouds – and meteorology in general – ever since he was a small boy, and for thirty years kept a record of his meteorological observations. In 1802-1803, he produced a paper in which he named the clouds, or, to be more precise, classified them, claiming that it was possible to identify several simple categories within the various and  
ra practice for the classification of plant and animal species, they were given Latin names, which meant that the system could be understood throughout Europe.

Howard believed that all clouds belonged to three distinct groups: cumulus, stratus and cirrus. He added a fourth category, nimbus, to describe a cloud “in the act of condensation into rain, hail or snow”. It is by observing how clouds change color and shape that weather can be predicted, and as long as the first three types of cloud keep their normal shape there won’t be any rain.

This system came to be used across the European continent, and in the 20th century his cloud classification system was adopted, with some additions, as the international standard, but that was not his only contribution to meteorology. He wrote papers on barometers and theories of rain, and what is probably the first textbook on weather. He can also be considered to be the father of what is now called “urban climatology” Howard had realized that cities could significantly alter meteorological elements One of these he called “city fog”. Nowadays we call it “smog”, a combination of smoke and fog.

Which of the following achievements can be attributed to Luke Howard?

- 1 He wrote a book about barometers.
- 2 He was the first to notice the different shapes and colors of clouds.
- 3 He was the first to identify and classify different cloud forms.
- 4 His classification system became used all over the world.
- 5 He was the first to use the word “smog”
- 6 He realized that cities could have an effect on the weather.

*ANSWER – “3,4,6” ( PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Multiple Answer)*

***Q- d) PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Multiple Answer***

Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. More than one response is correct.

When does a hobby or pastime, or whatever you want to call what you do in your leisure time for rest a pastime and become something a bit more serious, such as something you realize can be turned into financial gain, or an obsession that can mess up your life as much as any other addiction? The whole point of them, of course, is that they are done out of personal interest and for pleasure and enjoyment, not for financial gain.

Most people’s hobbies turn out to be easy and stress-free pastimes such as collecting things, making things, sports, playing a musical instrument, reading, and so on. And – so it is claimed – they are good for you, too. Pursuing a hobby can have calming and helpful beneficial effects. For a start, it can take your mind off your problems, and the more interests you have, the more you enjoy life.

One way in which the subject becomes a little bit serious is when you are applying for a job and writing out your curriculum vitae, or résumé. There’s invariably a section which asks what your outside interests are, and because getting a job is a serious business, and you want to impress your prospective employers, you might find yourself claiming that you like nothing better at weekends than being flown by helicopter to the top of the Alps and then making your way home by snowboard and hang-glider. Perhaps people find themselves doing this because they feel that applying for a job and coming across well at interview is a test of

character and being an aficionado of extreme sports is a lot cooler than stamp collecting. But why turn what is supposed to be calming and relaxing into a cause for anxiety?

Which of the following statements are true about hobbies and pastimes, according to the text?

- 1 They are often used as therapy.
- 2 They are not pursued for economic profit.
- 3 Your leisure time activities reveal your true character.
- 4 Many people do extreme sports because it's cool.
- 5 Most people's hobbies are simple and undemanding.

*ANSWER – “2,5” ( PTE Reading Multiple-Choice, Choose Multiple Answer)*

### *Question 3 – PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs*

#### **Q- a) PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs**

**The paragraphs have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order.**

- A. Habeas corpus, a law by which a prisoner could demand to be brought before the courts and have his case heard, was a well-established right in England, but the authorities had found a number of ways of getting round its use where political prisoners were concerned.
- B. The new act put a stop to such abuses and deprived the executive of powers it might have used to support oppressive and arbitrary government.
- C. In 1679, what became known as the first Exclusionist Parliament passed at least one useful piece of legislation: on the day parliament was suspended, the King gave his assent to a Habeas Corpus Act.
- D. James Harrington, the philosopher, is a good example. When his sisters applied for habeas corpus, he was taken from the Tower of London to a barren island where habeas corpus could not be imposed.

*Answer – PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs – C – A – D – B*

#### **Q- b) PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs**

**The paragraphs have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order. PTE reading reorder paragraph repeated test questions.**

- A. However, the potential for crime is enormous. Some experts believe that American financial systems are losing up to \$5 billion a year to computer fraud. Once a hacker has got into the bank's system, he or she can order it to transfer large sums of money to a foreign account.
- B. Any computer network connected to the telephone system is vulnerable because the hacker needs only to discover the coded password in order to gain entry to the network. All it takes is intelligent guesswork, trial and error, and perseverance.
- C. At first, this appeared to be a perfect example of electronic spying, but it turned out to be a bunch of talented computer buffs doing it for fun. If they had wanted to create real problems, they could have altered files or deleted them altogether.
- D. A German student sitting at home at a computer terminal connected to the telephone system managed to hack into NASA's computers and read top secret files. He and a group of other students in Hamburg had also got into about thirty other restricted computer networks.

*Answer – PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs – D – C – B – A*

#### **Q- c) PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs**

**The paragraphs have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order.**

- A. At the turn of the 19th century, however, only a relatively small sector of the British economy had been directly affected by the Industrial Revolution.
- B. For each of the three major countries of western Europe – Britain, France, and Germany – the closing decades of the 18th century were years of increasing economic prosperity, and the pace of economic development in Britain far outdid that of the others.
- C. It would be a mistake to call the other two countries underdeveloped – in terms of cultural achievement, especially literature, art, and philosophy, they outstripped Britain – but they lagged behind in terms of economic development.
- D. Even two decades later, the picture was little different, except that cotton had become the country's leading manufacturing industry. It was not until the middle of the century that it could be properly described as an industrial society.

*Answer – PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs – B – A – D – C*

**Q- d) PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs**

**The paragraphs have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order.**

- a) By 1817, trousers were shoe-length. Popular with the king, they became accepted as standard daywear by 1825, and were worn with a waistcoat and, by day, a frock coat, but with a tailcoat in the evening.
- b) Jackets didn't become fashionable for casual wear until the 1850s. The jacket was derived from the short jacket worn by boys and working men, and in the age of mass-production and ready-made suits, its simple style was casier to produce than the tailored coat.
- c) It was George "Beau" Brummell, the champion of simple English style, who started a trend for wearing tight black trousers in the early 1800s.
- d) The favorite patterns for trousers were strong plaids, stripes and checks. The loose straight cut came in about the 1860s, and front creases in the 1880s. By the turn of the century, they had become the common way to dress.

*Answer C – A – D – B*

**Q- e) PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs**

**The paragraphs have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order.**

- a) Between May and August 1783, two volcanic eruptions had occurred, one in Iceland and one in Japan. The northern hemisphere had been covered in a "great fog"
- b) A year earlier, a volcano had erupted in Indonesia, sending up vast quantities of fine volcanic dust into the atmosphere. Circling the Earth, the dust reflected sunlight back into space.
- c) This, of course, was an extraordinary event. In fact, it is considered one of the most catastrophic global events in recorded history. But something like it had happened before, and within living memory.
- d) The Earth literally darkened, temperatures dropped. Throughout western Europe and North America crops failed, and cattle died. A large portion of the world lay under a huge volcanic cloud.
- e) In the spring of 1816, the weather suddenly changed. The unseasonably warm spring turned cold and people were forced indoors by continual rain. The skies darkened and there was no summer.

*Answer E – B – D – C – A*

**Q- f) PTE Reading Reorder Paragraphs**

**The paragraphs have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order.**

- a) Only four years later did football become an official competition at the Games. At this stage it was, of course, for amateurs only.
- b) Ironically, the first tournament was won by an amateur team from the northeast of England, who had been especially invited after the British Football Association refused to be associated with the competition,
- c) The first international football match was played in 1872 between England and Scotland, when football was rarely played anywhere outside Great Britain
- d) As an alternative, Sir Thomas Lipton decided to organize an event for professionals. Often described as The First World Cup, it took place in Turin in 1909 and featured the most prestigious professional clubs from Italy, Germany and Switzerland.
- e) However, as football increased in popularity, it was admitted to the Olympics in 1900 and 1904, but only as a sideshow and not in the competition for medals.

*Answer C – E – A – D – B*

### **Question 4 – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

#### **Q- a) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

Get some PTE reading fill in the blanks repeated questions now:

In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise.

This MPhil (1) ..... students from a wide variety of academic, business and political (2) ..... to the traditions, methods, and state-of-the-art research that shape an advanced analysis of human society. The MPhil is an eleven-month course designed for those who wish to go on to do doctoral research or (3) ..... for those who (4) ..... want to improve their understanding of methodology and analysis, and attain an independent postgraduate degree in its own right.

**( backgrounds, plainly, equally, professions, introduces, presents, simply )**

#### **Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

1 introduces (We need a verb to complement to later in the sentence: introduce someone to something.)

2 backgrounds (We need a noun to go with academic, business and political to describe where the students come from.)

3 equally (We need an adverb to say that the course is for two types of people.)

4 simply (We need an adverb to contrast the complexity of doctoral research with the simpler aim of improving understanding.)

#### **Q- b) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise. PTE reading fill in the blanks practice with answers.**

The main (1) ..... of advertising is to sell (2) ..... by getting them known and, here, brash, sensational ideas may often serve the (3) ..... But by no means is all advertising aimed at promoting a new product or even a product at all. One of the most

famous posters of the 20th century (4) ..... Lord Kitchener early in the 1914-18 war pointing a finger, perhaps accusingly, at the entire male military-age population of Britain.

**(aim, illustrates, products, purpose, point, shows, produces)**

**Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

1 aim (We need a noun to describe the reason for advertising.)

2 products (We need a noun to describe what is sold through advertising.)

3 purpose (Serve the purpose is a collocation.)

4 shows (We need a verb that means “depicts, contains a picture of”.)

**Q -c) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise.**

Universities are, of course, the primary centers of intellectual life in modern society. Therefore, they are a (1) ..... center of criticism: criticism of society and of the dominant (2) ..... in it, especially its politics, by sections of both the (3) ..... and the student bodies. This critical (4) ..... of the university, as the place where ideas are born and where support for criticism is (5) ..... among students, who form the mass base for many protest movements, has been true for a long time and in many countries.

**(semester, revealed, key, found, staff, trends, participation, role)**

**Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

1 key (We need an adjective that means “very important”)

2 trends (We need a noun to describe the main forces at work in society.)

3 staff (We need a noun to contrast with “the student bodies”.)

4 role (We need a noun to describe the function of the university.)

5 found (We need a verb to describe where we see ideas and social criticism.)

**Q -d) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise. The best example for PTE reading fill in the blanks repeated test question.**

When it comes to low-cost housing, architects are hardly ever (1) ..... About 98% of the market is built without architects and the result is usually rows of clones of a building, regardless of whether they are (2) ..... for an area or not. Developers alone, without the (3) ..... of an architect, do not see the big picture needed to make housing part of a safe, vibrant community. A little more thought could instantly improve community (4) ..... as well as lead to building houses that are both comfortable and cheap.

**(useful, safety, relations, involved, input, practical, consultation)**

**Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

1 involved (If you are involved in something, you take part in it.)

2 practical (We need an adjective that means “suitable, appropriate”.)

3 input (We need a noun that means “advice, opinion”)

4 safety (We need a noun to describe one advantage of employing an architect.)

**Q -e) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise.**

During the 19th century, the enormous expansion of world production and trade was (1) mainly by gold. Even the (2) ..... issued by the banks were fully convertible to gold on demand, and this was the basis of their acceptance. However, production and trade were expanding at a faster (3) ..... than new (4) ..... of gold were being discovered. If trade was to continue growing at this rate, some commodity other than gold also had to be used as a (5) ..... of exchange.

**(cash, amounts, notes, supplies, way, means, rate, financed)**

**Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 financed (We need a verb that means "paid for".)
- 2 notes (Banks issue notes.)
- 3 rate (We need a noun that means "speed, pace")
- 4 supplies (We need a noun to describe the new sources of gold.)
- 5 means (Means of exchange is a collocation.)

**Q -f) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise.**

You may think that the World Cup, like the Olympic Games, only occurs once every four years. It is the (1) ..... rounds that take (2) ..... every four years, but the competition as a whole is an ongoing (3) ....., since the qualifying rounds take place over the preceding three years. The final phase of the tournament now involves thirty-two teams competing over a four-week (4) ..... in a previously nominated (5) ..... nation. It has become the most widely-viewed sporting event in the world.

**(event, final, home, host, last, period, place, time)**

**Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 final
- 2 place
- 3 event
- 4 period
- 5 host

**Q -g) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise.**

Ideas as well as people can take (1) ..... stage at the right time and the right place. If new ideas are to have a wide-ranging (2) ....., they had better occur at the right time – usually when old theories are worn out or have reached a dead (3) ..... Then they make people think along new lines and in ways that may (4) ..... in unexpected directions. These ideas needn't be new in themselves. They can be older, half-forgotten ideas brought back to life, or new combinations of (5) ..... ones presented in a new light.

**(center, effect, end, familiar, front, known, lead, stop)**

**Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 center
- 2 effect
- 3 end
- 4 lead
- 5 familiar

**Q -h) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise.

Most of us believe that when we are making decisions about money we are being clear-headed and sensible, and assume that any rational person would (1) ..... in the same way and make the same decisions. But our (2) ..... are always based on the private logic of our own (3) ..... mind-set, our deep beliefs about money and what it's for, and no two people are the same. Even when two people come to the same (4) ....., they have probably used quite different logical paths.

(answer, behave, choices, conclusion, economical, financial, ideas)

**Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 behave
- 2 choice
- 3 financial
- 4 conclusion

**Q -i) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise.

There are, I have been (1) ....., some languages that don't have a word for rubbish, garbage, or whatever you call it. For their speakers, nothing is useless or goes to (2) ..... – just as our ancestors used to hoard, patch up, reuse and hand things (3) ..... to the next generation rather than throw them (4) ....., These days, however, rubbish and how to (5)..... of it has become a major problem: we are running out of places to put it.

(away, dispose, waste, over, said, down, rid, told)

**Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 told
- 2 waste
- 3 down
- 4 away
- 5 dispose

**Q -j) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

In the text below some words are missing. Choose the correct word to fill each blank from the box below. There are more words than you need to complete the exercise.

A "duel of honour" was a way of settling disputes between gentlemen over some injury or insult. The (1) ..... had to be arranged privately because duelling was never (2) ....., but it became common in the 17th century. A social code governed the duel of honour and, as long as the rules were (3) ..... to, the survivor could usually escape without being punished by the law. Duels were fought with either pistols or swords, but pistols became the more usual (4)..... after. swords went out of fashion at the end of the 18th century.

(battle, fight, gun, kept, legal, obeyed, weapon)

**Answer -PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 fight
- 2 legal
- 3 kept
- 4 weapon

*PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks (Appropriate Answer)*

**Q -a) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.**

The first printed books began to (1) ..... during the second quarter of the 15th century. The earliest examples were put together in a number of different ways, sometimes leaving space for decorations and ornate capitals to be (2) ..... by miniaturist painters, and sometimes containing handwritten text alongside printed illustrations. Most of them had texts and pictures printed (3) ..... from woodblocks, which is how they got the name "block-books". Printing was normally done on separate leaves which were then bound together in book form.

The obvious advantage of having printed text and visual images together on one sheet was quickly grasped by monks, who saw its (4) ..... as a means of spreading knowledge, and as an economic and effective way to get their message across to a wide audience. The monasteries, however, by no means had a monopoly on the production and sale of woodcut printing; in fact, probably the most profitable area of European printmaking was the production of playing cards.

Nonetheless, the content of most surviving block-books is essentially biblical. The purpose of the illustrations was functional: to make the meaning of the stories as clear and as understandable as possible to those who were unable to read the often difficult text. It was also a result of the need to (5) ..... the stories that the characters were presented in contemporary clothes and the illustrations contained details of ordinary life in the late Middle Ages.

**Answer – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 occur publish appear seem
- 2 made printed copied added
- 3 early entirely singly only
- 4 potential possibility advantage ability
- 5 simplify popularize modernize improve

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 appear (This means "come into existence".)
- 2 added (This means "put on as an extra feature".)
- 3 entirely (This means "completely")
- 4 potential (If you see the potential of something, you realize the future possibilities it has.)
- 5 popularize (This means "make available to ordinary people".)

**Q- b) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.**

For copyright purposes, a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work must be original and it must be set down in some (1) ..... form, for example, on paper, computer disk, or on audio or video tape. It is not unusual for people to have the same idea at roughly the same

time, but copyright applies in the way an idea is expressed, not in the idea itself. This is because ideas can encompass a wide range of concepts: for example, thousands of books and films have the same basic (2) ..... – boy meets girl, loses girl, gets girl back, good triumphs over evil, and so on. So ideas, as opposed to the way in which they are expressed, cannot be protected under copyright law. Perhaps oddly, statistical lists and computer programs are also (3) ..... as literary works and therefore come under copyright law.

You are breaking the law when you reproduce the whole or a significant part of someone else's creation without their permission. This would include, for example, recording a CD or a video, putting on a public ..... of a play, making photocopies, or copying onto a computer disk. It is also a breach of the law to key copyright material into a computer without consent, as is storing it on the computer memory. This can even apply to a small part of a work if the (5) ..... is considered to be essential.

Infringement of copyright can be both a criminal act and a civil wrong. However, consumers who buy illegally copied materials, such as music CDs and films on DVD, for private use cannot be prosecuted, even if they know its origin.

- 1 solid, complete, actual, permanent
- 2 histories, plots, scenes, genres
- 3 thought, presented, regarded, given
- 4 acting, show, performance, display
- 5 content, substance, subtext, matter

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 permanent (This means "lasting for a long time")
- 2 plots (This refers to the stories in books and films.)
- 3 regarded (This means "thought of" and collocates with as.)
- 4 performance (Public performance is a collocation.)
- 5 content (This means "information")

**Q -c) – PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

*PTE fill in the blanks reading practice sample*

**Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.**

In prehistoric times, Europe was (1) ..... with vast primeval woods and forests, which must have deeply influenced the minds as well as the lives of our ancestors. In places where they had not made clearings, they must have lived in a constant half-light. As far as we know, the oak was the commonest and most (2) ..... tree. We get our evidence partly from the statements of some classical writers, but more convincingly from the (3) ..... of ancient villages built on wooden piles in lakes and from the oak forests which have been found embedded in peat bogs.

These bogs, which are most evident in northern Europe, but which are also found in some central and southern parts of the continent, have (4) ..... the plants and trees which flourished after the end of the Ice Age. The great peat bogs of Ireland reveal that there was a time when vast woods of oak and yew covered the country, the oak growing on hills that were up to a height of four hundred feet or so above the sea, while the yew grew at higher (5)..... Ancient roadways made of oak have been found, as have, more famously, human relics.

- 1 smothered, covered, overgrown, flourishing
- 2 useful, productive, practical, varied

- 3 rest, remains, leftovers, lack
- 4 kept, maintained, conserved, preserved
- 5 levels, piles, degrees, points

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 covered (This collocates with *with*.)
- 2 useful (This describes the oak tree and the passage later mentions some of its uses.)
- 3 remains (When villages and towns, etc., disappear, they leave behind *remains*.)
- 4 preserved (This means “kept in the same form or shape”)
- 5 levels (The text is referring to the levels at which different trees grew.)

**Q -d) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

A rule of thumb for distinguishing butterflies from moths in this country is to examine the antennae or feelers, although, when comparing Lepidoptera worldwide, this technique is not to be relied on. Generally, especially among those native to the UK, butterflies have clubbed feelers, (1) ..... moths can have feelers of various kinds other than clubbed. There are moths that fly by day and the more brightly colored of them are sometimes (2) ..... for butterflies, but their feelers will distinguish them.

Variations within a single species of butterfly often occur, and all kinds are (3) ..... to vary in their tint or markings, or sometimes both. These variations may at times be so (4) ..... as to be hardly noticeable, but in a fair proportion, the variation is quite striking. In such cases, unless the difference is extreme, it is possible to track all the intermediate stages between the ordinary form of a species and its most extreme variety. The coloring on the underside of a butterfly differs from that of the upper side and matches, or (5) ..... in with, its natural habitat to a remarkable degree. This is why, when they settle, you can see them with their wings positioned together upright over their back.

The number of known species of butterflies throughout the world has been put at about thirteen thousand or more, but some believe there are several thousand more species as yet undiscovered.

- 1 nevertheless, however, whereas, nonetheless
- 2 mistaken, misplaced, misled, misunderstood
- 3 bound, probable, liable, susceptible
- 4 invisible, slight, marginal, unimportant
- 5 colors, shades, blends, moves

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 whereas (This contrasts the feelers of butterflies with those of moths.)
- 2 mistaken (This collocates with *for*.)
- 3 liable (If something is liable to do something, it tends to do it.)
- 4 slight (This means “small, subtle”)
- 5 blends (*Blend in with* is a collocation.)

**Q -e) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

Every day, on television, on the radio, and in the newspapers, we see, hear, and read about leaders and politicians making decisions that are clearly wrong-headed and that seem to us, the horrified watchers, listeners, and readers, counter-productive. To be reasonably impartial about such blunders, we must try to put (1) ..... for the moment how the decision might affect us as individuals; what we are looking for are decisions that are contrary to the interests of their makers. A glaring historical example of such stupidity would be the respective attempts of Charles XII, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Hitler to invade Russia (2) ..... the disasters it brought each of their predecessors.

Now, when investigating these matters we must tread carefully and remember that it is wrong to judge the past by the ideas of the present. Therefore, the disastrous (3) ..... made in the past must have been seen at the time by contemporaries to be counterproductive, not just with the (4) ..... of experience. Again, we must check to see if there were any other (5) ..... of action that could have been taken and, if so, why they were not.

- 1 away, aback, aside, behind
- 2 although, despite, regardless, whatever
- 3 actions, decisions, practices, effects
- 4 benefits, aim, interest, clarity
- 5 ways, means, possibilities, courses

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

1 aside (If you *put something aside for the moment*, you ignore it temporarily.)

2 despite (This means "in spite of" and can be followed by a noun.)

3 decisions (This collocates with *made*.)

4 benefit (This means "*advantage*".)

5 courses (*Courses of action* is a collocation.)

**Q -f) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

Light is usually (1) ..... as a form of energy and it is indeed a kind of electromagnetic energy, not much different from radio waves, television signals, heat, and X-rays. All of these are made up of waves that spread, bend, interfere with one another, and (2) ..... with obstacles in their path, rather like waves in water. A physicist might tell you that light, along with all its electromagnetic relatives, is really a form of matter, little different from more substantial matter such as houses and, like them, it is made up of individual particles. Light particles, called photons, (3) ..... in streams, similar to the way in which water pours through a hose.

To most people, this might sound paradoxical or illogical, as many things to do with physics seem to these days. How can light be both energy and matter, wave and particle? The reason it can be is, in fact, not at all (4) .....: all energy is a form of matter. Almost everybody recognizes – even if they do not understand – Einstein's famous equation,  $E=mc^2$ , which spells it out: E refers to energy and m to the mass of matter. Furthermore, all matter has some of the (5) ..... of waves and some of particles, but the waves of such solid-seeming things as houses are not discernable and can generally be ignored because ordinary matter acts as if it were made up of particles.

- 1 illustrated, pictured, described, referred
- 2 crash, encounter, collide, react
- 3 journey, travel, pour, voyage
- 4 complicated, sophisticated, unknowable, incomprehensible
- 5 particulars, characteristics, character, actions

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

1 described (This collocates with *as*.)

2 react (This collocates with *with*.)

3 travel (We use *travel* to talk about the motion of particles.)

4 complicated (This means “difficult, complex”, and is then contrasted with a simple explanation.)

5 characteristics (This refers to the properties of the waves and particles; the ways they behave.)

**Q -g) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.**

The human body is designed to (1) ..... physically rather than mentally to stressful situations. This instinctive reaction to a situation is (2) ..... as the “fight or flight” response. The body is prepared to either stand and deal with the problem by fighting it, or to escape to safety. Even if the problem or threat is emotional and not physical, the body behaves in the same way: the heart beats faster, the muscles tense, and the skin sweats more. If someone finds themselves in a situation where there is no (3) ..... to escape or overcome the (4) ..... of the threat, then stress and anxiety will occur.

Some of the first signs that the pressure is getting to you are loss of concentration, inability to sleep, loss of temper for minor reasons, headaches, aching limbs and a general feeling of uneasiness. These(5)..... can lead on to more serious problems, such as high blood pressure which increases the risk of a heart attack. Stress weakens the body’s defence system, so you are more likely to get minor ailments like colds. It can also lead to baldness. Mentally, it becomes harder and harder to perform your normal day-to-day activities, and can lead to a nervous breakdown. Recognizing all this is the first step (6) ..... getting back to health and being able to cope with the causes of stress.

1 deal, respond, cope, act

2 called, named, known, referred

3 chance, occasion, hope, likelihood

4 reason, cause, manner, purpose

5 symptoms, infections, moods, pains

6 away, back, towards, forward

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

1 respond

2 known

3 chance

4 cause

5 symptoms

6 towards

**Q -h) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

**Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.**

Most of the rubbish we produce – about two-thirds of it – goes into landfills. Now, it is (1) ..... that the average UK household produces about one and a half tons of rubbish a year. These figures may not sound alarming, but the UK is geographically small and it all adds up, and there aren’t many places (2) ..... where we can dig huge holes and fill them with our rubbish, which is why ever-increasing amounts of waste from western countries are being exported to the developing world. Furthermore, (3) ..... European recycling laws and higher landfill taxes mean that the days of dumping waste into landfill sites are almost at an end.

Landfill is cheap but wasteful and, as we have seen, unsustainable in the long run, whereas burning or incineration is expensive and wasteful. Besides, local communities don't want huge incineration plants in their back yards.

Recycling is considered by many to be the best solution, but it isn't nearly as good as most people think. The recycling process degrades most materials, so that they can only be used in limited ways. Also, many of the products we buy that are (4) ..... as recyclable can only be recycled with great difficulty and at great (5) ..... Perhaps the best idea is to have reusable packaging, such as returnable bottles and refillable packets.

- 1 researched, estimated, surveyed, assumed
- 2 still, over, around, left
- 3 harder, stricter, austere, extreme
- 4 labelled, marked, produced, branded
- 5 effort, cost, price, hardship

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 estimated
- 2 left
- 3 stricter
- 4 labelled
- 5 cost

**Q -i) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

We all have our own ideas about what constitutes anti-social behavior, some of us being more tolerant than others, but the (1) ..... definition allows for a fairly broad interpretation. To quote the Crime and Disorder Act of 1998, it is behavior which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people who are not in the same household as the perpetrator". Such behavior (2) ..... writing graffiti, which can make even the cleanest urban space look squalid, making excessive noise, especially at night, and throwing litter onto the streets. Such behavior, however, affects everyone in the community, and requires the community to work together to find ways of dealing with it.

Just as the problems are many and varied, the solution too must work effectively on many levels. Anti-social behavior is not confined to any particular (3) ..... group, and it affects the quality of life of young and old (4) ..... . This in turn means that it needs an active partnership between all of the various social groups that make up society. More than an efficient police force is required. Schools, for example, need to have effective rules to deal with truancy and bullying. Landlords should take (5) ..... for anti-social behavior by or against their tenants. The same also goes for local authorities and social services when taking decisions that affect the community. Furthermore, they need to share information as openly as possible.

- 1 real, actual, legal, proper
- 2 concerns, includes, means, involves
- 3 generation, child, community, age
- 4 both, alike, together, separately
- 5 blame, responsibility, action, measures

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 legal
- 2 includes

- 3 age
- 4 alike
- 5 responsibility

**Q -j) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

Is altruism, the state of acting unselfishly on behalf of others, a particularly human trait, or is it a behavior other species practice too? What's more to the point, is it in fact a trait we have at all, or can all our actions be finally attributed to self-interest, however selfless they might at first (1) ..... ?. For example, if you rush into your neighbour's burning house and save him and his family, this is naturally seen as a good and noble deed, but some would argue that it wasn't a natural human instinct that (2) ..... you to put your life at (3) ....., but that your true motive was that you would expect you neighbour to do the same for you under (4) ..... circumstances. Other species do co-operate and work together for the mutual benefit of the group, mainly in terms of hunting for food and defence and is for the collective good. But altruism proper suggests that little or no advantage attaches to the altruistic act you might even lose your life in the process. Cynics will say that at bottom all our actions are (5) ..... in some way or another, while those who take a rosier view believe that altruism, and goodness, are a part of human nature. Aristotle himself was a bit of an optimist in this matter, believing that all people were basically good, but that this quality could only be brought out within society and that, therefore, we are, in the original sense of the word, political animals.

- 1 be claim occur appear
- 2 made caused took provoked
- 3 danger trouble risk peril
- 4 other same different similar
- 5 motivated selfish bad deceitful

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 appear
- 2 caused
- 3 risk
- 4 similar
- 5 selfish

**Q -k) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

In the past people traveled, if they had to, for particular and practical reasons, for example, to trade in other countries, to find better land to (1) ....., to get away from an unpleasant political regime or situation, or to go on a pilgrimage. But at what point did travel become tourism? Certainly, pilgrimages had a sort of holiday air about them, as any reader of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales will know. And people on pilgrimages to other countries did touristy things like bringing back (2) ..... "Travel," however, as Skeat's etymological dictionary points out, was the same word as "travail," meaning effort or labor, because of the toil of traveling in olden times." Over time, the pilgrimage became the Grand Tour which was fashionable in the 16th century and after. This was a (3) ..... around Europe made by the sons of the wealthy with the supposed purpose of (4)..... them in the great cultures of the past, the architecture and works of art, especially in Italy. So it could be said that the Grand Tour had (5) ..... of the pilgrimage about it. It is therefore possible, at a pinch, to date the origins of tourism to the medieval pilgrimage. But the word itself was

only officially used for the first time in 1937, and referred to people traveling abroad for periods of over twenty-four hours.

- 1 grow, harvest, cultivate, pick
- 2 postcards, visas, photos, souvenirs
- 3 trip, travel, voyage, ride
- 4 educating, teaching, involving, filling
- 5 something, aspects, attitudes, similarities

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 cultivate
- 2 souvenirs
- 3 trip
- 4 educating
- 5 something

**Q -1) PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks**

Below is a text with blanks. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

The words "garden" and "paradise" are related by more than just having similar definitions. Both mean a piece of ground, often enclosed or walled, where fruit, flowers, herbs or vegetables can be grown. The word paradise has its root in the ancient Persian pairi-daeza, meaning "a place walled in, a park, a pleasure ground". Formal gardens have a long (1) ....., from the gardens of the pharaohs in Egypt to today's neat suburban gardens and urban allotments and rooftop gardens. They are places of refuge, where one can go for solitude, peace and quiet, for thought. Nature, which in its wild (2) ..... is unpredictable and dangerous, is tamed and domesticated and made to serve man. Trade and military conquest carried the cultural development of the Egyptian garden to Persia, where emperors built private pleasure gardens full of shade and water, large enclosed game reserves and terraced parks (3) ..... with trees and shrubs. In Egypt, to begin with, gardens in private homes and villas were mostly used for growing vegetables and located close to a canal or the river, later, however, they were often surrounded by walls and their purpose incorporated pleasure and beauty besides utility. This, of course, was for the rich. The poor, meanwhile, kept a patch for growing vegetables, rather like today's allotments. But central Persia is largely hot and dry and it is water that makes such gardens possible. Therefore they came up with a brilliantly (4) ..... system of aqueducts which brought melted snow down to the central plains from the mountains in the north-east for irrigation. In fact, water became the essence of the Persian garden. A rich variety of species thrived while thin channels delivered water throughout the garden, feeding fountains and pools and (5) ..... the atmosphere.

- 1 past, history, record, story
- 2 state, situation, places, areas
- 3 full, bedded, planted, covered
- 4 built, manufactured, engineered, formed
- 5 wetting, spraying, soothing, cooling

**Answer – PTE Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks**

- 1 history
- 2 state
- 3 planted
- 4 engineered
- 5 cooling