



Pearson
English

STUDENT EDITION

THIS TEST PAPER CAN BE
COMPLETED DIGITALLY USING
ADOBE ACROBAT READER

STUDENT NAME

Pearson Test of English General

**Pearson English
International Certificate**

**Level 4
Advanced**

Paper Reference: 4064

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Practice paper written by Pearson English exam authors

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**WRITTEN
PRACTICE
TEST**

2

Please check the table below for the total time given to complete the written test at this level and score points available for each section. Please use the accompanying audio files for sections 1–3. Answer keys and transcripts are provided at the back of this document.

Section	Skills	Score points	Level A1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
1	Listening	10	1 hour 15 mins	1 hour 35 mins	1 hour 35 mins	2 hours	2 hours 30 mins	2 hours 55 mins
2	Listening and writing	10						
3	Listening	10						
4	Reading	5						
5	Reading	5						
6	Reading	8						
7	Reading	7						
8	Writing	10						
9	Writing	10						

The written test is scored out of **75 points** in total at all levels. Please see the Guide to PTE General at this level for further information.

Please note: The design of the practice tests is not identical to actual PTE General tests, however the content is equivalent.

This is the Pearson Test of English General Practice Test, to prepare for the Pearson English International Certificate, Level 4.

This test takes 2 hours and 30 minutes.

SECTION 1



You will have ten seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option. Put a cross in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Example: Who does the man feel should not be blamed for children's truancy?

- A Parents
- B School
- C The pupils

1. Why does the man think a smart watch would be a good present?

- A because his nephew does not have one
- B because smart watches are fashionable
- C because of specific smart watch features

2. What does the professor think the student has done?

- A failed to quote properly
- B copied another student's work
- C plagiarized an entire essay

3. What is the boy learning to do?

- A ride a bike
- B drive a car
- C conduct an experiment

4. What type of product is the customer looking for?

- A something that conceals smells
- B something that enhances beauty
- C something that prevents skin dryness

5. What does the women work to protect?

- A homes for elderly people
- B the natural environment
- C heritage sites

6. What does the woman feel about the workers' strike?

- A It is an obstacle to what she wants to achieve.
- B It is an appropriate course of action.
- C It is a cause that constantly leads to vandalism.

7. Why will the woman miss her neighbour?

- A her trustworthiness
- B her taste in music
- C her friendliness

8. Who are the speakers describing?

- A postal workers
- B fundraisers
- C landlords

9. What does Annie's mother want to do?

- A prevent Annie from using her phone in her bedroom
- B sit with Annie until she has finished her homework
- C make Annie see the value in doing homework

10. What is the main focus of the new education policy?

- A Teaching adults how to read and write
- B Boosting children's confidence at school
- C Improving schools in poorer countries

SECTION 2



You will hear a recording about Folk songs. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear. Make sure you spell the words correctly.

SECTION 3 (PART A)



You will hear an announcement. First, read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the announcement. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: *Big City Plan* first produced in 2007.

12. The plan is ever produced in the UK.
13. Five areas of are being targeted.
14. Investment in the station supported
15. replaced by a public square.
16. are central to Birmingham's future development.

SECTION 3 (PART B)



You will hear a talk. First, read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the talk. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: New policy launched to achieve Australia's *renewable energy target*

17. Households and can receive help to buy renewable energy systems.
18. After installing renewable energy systems, people receive
19. Value relates to amount of energy produced and where system is installed.
20. Renewable Energy Target updated in
21. Decisions about funding made by

SECTION 4

Read each section of the test and put a cross by the missing word or phrase, as in the example.

Example: Carters Restaurant – We promote _____, cultural-historical relevance and are avid supporters of the rare breed movement that helps to secure the future of our rare and native breeds of farm livestock with direct links to wild animals.

Expect a restrained style of cooking where the focus is on nature.

- A cuisine
- B sustainability
- C vegetarianism

22. NEW YORK RANGERS

Now thru Aug 26, choose one of our four 11-game Quarter Season Ticket Memberships and pick one of our bonus _____: watch a Rangers practice at the MSG training Center, take an on-ice photo, \$10 per-game food & beverage credit or 20% discount on merch.

- A packages
- B performances
- C perks

23. SHARED INVESTMENT, SHARED BENEFIT

Oxford Mosaic is continuing to evolve and improve, with both central and client funded _____ projects. All improvements to Mosaic then become available to all users, regardless of funding source.

- A divestiture
- B enhancement
- C privatization

24. The Nile crocodile is native to Africa. It lives in freshwater marshes, swamps, lakes, streams, and rivers of sub-Saharan Africa, the Nile basin, and Madagascar. It is an _____ species in Florida, USA, but it is unknown whether the population is reproducing.

- A invasive
- B innate
- C instinctive

25. _____ Yourself on Campus

Watch a UCSB campus virtual tour
(See Storke Tower, University Centre, library, recreation centre, Isla Vista and lagoon.)

Campus Map

UCSB Points of Interest

Getting Around Santa Barbara

- A Locate
- B Be
- C Orient

26. THE WORLD BANK

About: Urban Regeneration

Every city has pockets of underused and underutilized land or distressed and _____ urban areas. These pockets of underused land weaken the city's image, livability, and productivity. They are usually the result of changes in the urban growth and productivity patterns.

- A decaying
- B irrecoverable
- C revitalized

SECTION 5

Read the passage and answer the questions below. Put a cross in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Access to credit via mobile devices like smartphones and laptops is changing consumer credit use and experience of indebtedness, says recent research. "Our findings indicate that digital interfaces and devices produce significant changes in consumer behaviours, experiences and understandings of credit use which, in many cases, lead to financial, psychological and emotional harm for the consumer," says Dr James Ash. High-cost short-term credit (HCSTC) is increasingly accessible online. More than 80% of cash and payday loans (a key form of HCSTC) are now applied for and managed via digital interfaces on laptops, tablets and smartphones. The speed and ease of access to online borrowing is problematic, says Dr Ash. "It encourages people to see credit as money and not as debt, and reinforces financially harmful behaviour, such as impulsive borrowing and spending." In-depth interviews with 40 users of HCSTC reveal that 40% of them described their use of digital credit as impulsive. In addition, where and when consumers apply for and use credit matter, since product choice, loan amount and credit use are intimately tied to people's circumstances at the time of applying for a loan. For example, arrears rates vary considerably, peaking on loans originating after midnight and on Fridays. The study further indicates that digital access to credit increases instances of borrowing because it gives consumers a heightened sense of anonymity, privacy and agency around money matters. This can reinforce secretive behaviours and lead consumers to keep borrowing activity hidden from friends and family. Moreover, digital access fails to address the root cause of borrowing by simply deferring consumer need for, or worries about, money to another time and place which can lead to unsustainable cycles of borrowing and credit use. "Changes to the accessibility of credit are now causing consumer detriment that cannot be addressed through current regulation," says Dr Ash. Future reform of the HCSTC market should consider further intervention, including design measures for websites and mobile applications that slow down consumer decision-making. "We recommend a minimum 'dwell time' on application pages and prompts that require active demonstrations of consumer understanding," he says. Mechanisms are also needed to mitigate impulse borrowing such as a night-time curfew (11pm to 7am) on credit access, a mandatory delay of four hours between application, approval and receipt of funds, and a scheme whereby consumers can request their exclusion from HCSTC products and services.

Source: <https://esrc.ukri.org/files/news-events-and-publications/publications/magazines/society-now/society-now-issue-34/> (Page 4)

Example: According to the passage, mobile devices are being used to acquire

- A credit.
- B consumers.
- C new experiences.

27. According to the research reported in the article, digital devices

- A affect behaviours and attitudes toward credit adversely.
- B produce significant financial returns for consumers of credit.
- C receive credit for changing consumers' understanding of psychology.

28. How does Dr James Ash feel about the readiness of access to credit?

- A It generates short-term loans.
- B It shapes views toward debt.
- C It encourages new research.

29. Which of the following statements are true, according to the article?

- A Online loans lead consumers to access debt without sufficient forethought.
- B A majority of interviewees reported that they use digital credit impulsively.
- C Financial harmful behaviour can be controlled by using digital interfaces.

30. The article states that borrowers

- A may have learnt unsustainable credit use habits from their friends or family.
- B are now able to access credit anonymously through their digital devices.
- C who access loans on Fridays are less likely to pay them back on time.

31. The article recommends

- A reducing the amount of money borrowers can access online.
- B measures that would demand greater thoughtfulness about debt.
- C creating curfews that would restrict borrowing to a four-hour period.

SECTION 6

Read the article below and answer the questions.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Foundations of Computational Agents

2nd Edition

Artificial intelligence, including machine learning, has emerged as a transformational science and engineering discipline. *Artificial Intelligence: Foundations of Computational Agents* presents AI using a coherent framework to study the design of intelligent computational agents. By showing how the basic approaches fit into a multidimensional design space, readers learn the fundamentals without losing sight of the bigger picture. The new edition also features expanded coverage on machine learning material, as well as on the social and ethical consequences of AI and ML. The book balances theory and experiment, showing how to link them together, and develops the science of AI together with its engineering applications. Although structured as an undergraduate and graduate textbook, the book's straightforward, self-contained style will also appeal to an audience of professionals, researchers, and independent learners. The second edition is well-supported by strong pedagogical features and online resources to enhance student comprehension.

Source: <https://www.cambridge.org/gb/academic/subjects/computer-science/artificial-intelligence-and-natural-language-processing/artificial-intelligence-foundations-computational-agents-2nd-edition?format=HB>

Example: In which academic area has artificial intelligence become a subject? *engineering*

32. What does the book provide to guide understanding of AI?

.....

33. What does the book ensure readers keep in mind while studying core details of AI?

.....

34. What topic has been elaborated on in the latest edition of the book?

.....

35. What supplementary materials are available in addition to the book?

.....

Read the report below and answer the questions.

In the Netherlands, where there are more bikes than people, finding a space to park can be a problem. The Dutch city of Utrecht is unveiling an answer at its railway station: the world's largest multi-storey parking area for bicycles. The concrete-and-glass structure holds three floors of gleaming double-decker racks with space for 12,500 bikes, from cargo bikes that hold a family to public transport bikes for rent. It is part of a strategy in which hundreds of millions of euros are being devoted to enhancing cycling infrastructure across the Netherlands. But some experts sound a note of caution. Although the Fietsersbond, a Dutch cycling organisation, warmly welcomes the investment, it warns that it is irritating and counterproductive when bike parks are combined with a no-tolerance policy to on-street parking – as in central Amsterdam, where “wild” parked bikes are confiscated. “I am not a fan of this,” said its director, Saskia Kluit. “parked bikes give the street liveliness and movement.”

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2019/aug/19/dutch-take-cycling-to-a-new-level-with-worlds-biggest-bike-park>

Example: What have cyclists in the Netherlands been struggling to locate?
space to park

36. What has been built in Utrecht to address this problem for commuters?

.....

37. What has the new building been made out of?

.....

38. Approximately how much has been spent on improving infrastructure for cyclists?

.....

39. How are strict bicycle parking policies described?

.....

SECTION 7

Read the article and complete the notes. Write no more than three words in each gap from the article.

SCHEMA

A schema is a cognitive structure that serves as a framework for one's knowledge about people, places, objects, and events. Schemas help people organize their knowledge of the world and understand new information. While these mental shortcuts are useful in helping us make sense of the large amount of information we encounter on a daily basis, they can also narrow our thinking and result in stereotypes. The term schema was first introduced in 1923 by developmental psychologist Jean Piaget. Piaget proposed a stage theory of cognitive development that utilized schemas as one of its key components. Cognitive development hinges on an individual acquiring more schemas and increasing the nuance and complexity of existing schemas. The concept of schema was later described by psychologist Frederic Bartlett in 1932. Bartlett conducted experiments that tested how schemas factored into people's memory of events. He said that people organize concepts into mental constructs he dubbed schemas. He suggested that schemas help people process and remember information. So, when an individual is confronted with information that fits their existing schema, they will interpret it based on that cognitive framework. However, information that doesn't fit into an existing schema will be forgotten.

Types of Schemas

There are many kinds of schemas that assist us in understanding the world around us, the people we interact with, and even ourselves. Types of schemas include:

- Object schemas, which help us understand and interpret inanimate objects, including what different objects are and how they work. For example, we have a schema for what a door is and how to use it. Our door schema may also include subcategories like sliding doors, screen doors, and revolving doors.
- Person schemas, which are created to help us understand specific people. For instance, one's schema for their significant other will include the way the individual looks, the way they act, what they like and don't like, and their personality traits.
- Social schemas, which help us understand how to behave in different social situations. For example, if an individual plans to see a movie, their movie schema provides them with a general understanding of the type of social situation to expect.
- Role schemas, which encompass our expectations of how a person in a specific social role will behave. For example, we expect a waiter to be warm and welcoming.

Modification of Schema

Piaget suggested that we grow intellectually by adjusting our schemas when new information comes from the world around us. Schemas can be adjusted through:

- Assimilation, the process of applying the schemas we already possess to understand something new.
- Accommodation, the process of changing an existing schema or creating a new one because new information doesn't fit the schemas one already has.

Source: <https://www.thoughtco.com/schema-definition-4691768>

Example A schema provides a *framework* for organizing knowledge.

40. There is a risk schemas can produce _____ in our mind.
41. _____ cannot occur without continuous attainment of schemas.
42. Bartlett felt new experiences are _____ if they do not relate to preexisting schemas.
43. _____ help us understand things that do not move.
44. The role played by a spouse in a person's life is remembered with the help of _____
45. Schemas are the basis of what we _____ about future experiences.
46. _____ occurs when information we already possess fails to correspond with new experiences, according to Piaget.

SECTION 8

Use the information in **Section 7** to help you write your answer.

Use your own words.

47. You have read a passage about cognitive development and how people grow intellectually. Now write a formal letter to a local school outlining what you think are the best ways to support children's development. **Write 120–150 words** and include the following information:

- Activities that teachers should do in the classrooms
- Experiences that children need to have outside of school
- Ways that children should be supported to remember information

SECTION 9

48. Choose **one** of the topics below and write your answer **in 200–250 words**.

Either: A – Write an essay in response to the following question:

What are the most significant lifestyle differences between people growing up in your generation and that of your parents?

A

Or: B – Write a review for a magazine of a film or book that you have recently enjoyed about people or events from the past.

B

Put a cross in the box next to the task you have chosen.

Write your answer here. Do not write outside of the box.