

PTE Academic Sample questions:

Speaking and Writing:

Section 1: Personal Introduction: 1 minute

Section 2: 30-35 minutes

: Read aloud

: Repeat Sentence

: Describe image

: Re-tell Lecture

: Answer short questions

Section 3& 4 : Summarize written text : 20 minutes

Section 5; summarize written text or write essay: 10 or 20 minutes

Section 6: Write Essay : 20 minutes

Section 1: Read aloud questions:

Look at the text below in 40 seconds, you must read text aloud as naturally and clearly as possible. You have 40 seconds to read aloud (for each question)

1. British further education colleges did not traditionally have

any concerns about student drop-out, because the origins of the sector were in vocational apprenticeship training for employers where the apprentice could not drop out without endangering their job. In the 70s, this sector began to expand

2. The philosophy was mainly liberal with students regarded as adults who should not be heavily monitored, but rather free to make their own decisions; it was not uncommon to hear academic staff argue that attendance at classes was purely voluntary.

3. In the 80s, with an increased consciousness of equal opportunities, the focus of the further education college moved to widening participation, encouraging into colleges students from previously underrepresented groups, particularly from ethnic minorities.

4. This, in turn, led to a curriculum which was more representative of the new student body. For example, there were initiatives to ensure the incorporation of literature by black writers into A-level literature courses; history syllabuses were altered to move beyond a purely

5. Eurocentric view of the world; and geography syllabuses began to

look at the politics of maps.

A turning point came in 1991 with the publication of a report on completion rates by the government inspection body for education, Her Majesty's Inspectorate for England and Wales, (HMI 1991).

6.It is

suggested that the vast majority left either for personal reasons or because they had found employment and that only 10% left for reasons that could in any way be attributed to the college.

7.At this point

(and to a large extent still), further and higher education colleges were almost entirely funded from the public purse.

8.Not surprisingly, this focused the concern of colleges immediately and sharply on the need to improve student retention rates.

Repeat sentence:

You will hear a sentence .Please repeat the sentence exactly as you hear it.You will hear the sentence only once.

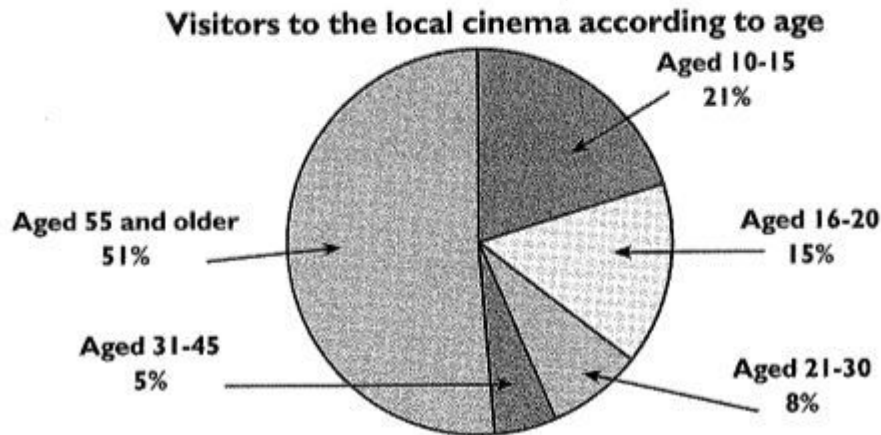
Listen to Recordings 1 to 5

Describe image:

Look at the graph below .In 25 seconds ,please speak into microphone and describe in detail what the graph is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.

The chart shows the number of visitors to a local cinema according to age in 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

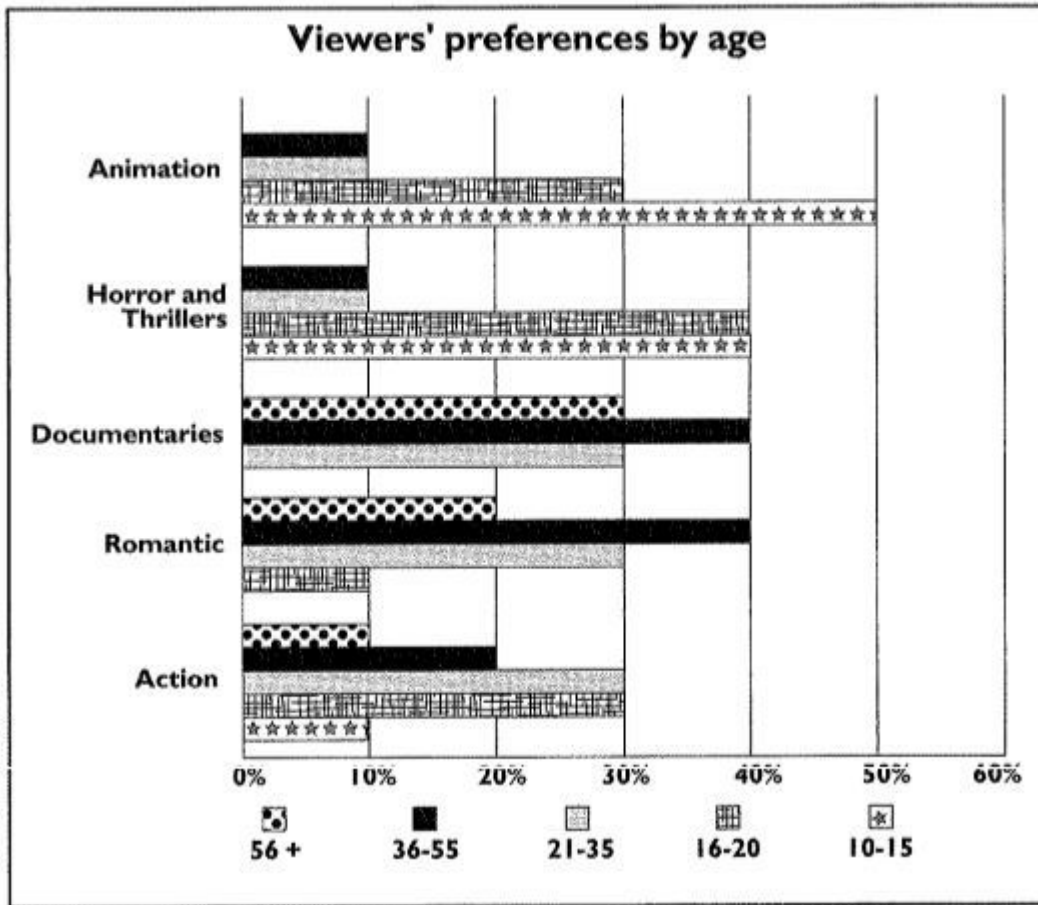
Write at least 150 words.



Graph

The chart below shows the types of film preferred by different age groups at one cinema.
 Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Re-tell lecture:

You will hear a lecture. After Listening to the lecture, in 10 seconds, please speak into the microphone and retell what you have just heard from the lecture in your own words. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.

Listen to track 6 .

Answer Short question

You will hear a question. Please give simple and short answer. Often just one or a few words is enough.

1. Which day comes between Monday and Wednesday?
2. Which festival of Christians is celebrated on 25th December?

Summarize written Text:

Read the passage below and summarize it using one sentence. Type your response in the box at the bottom of the screen. You have 10 minutes to finish this task. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and how well your response presents the key points in the passage.

Example:

From the deepest regions under the earth to the point where the diamonds finally reach the hands of the miners, the 4 C's come to the fore. The 4 C's are the four standards by which all diamonds are measured and judged. The first C stands for Carat. This refers to the unit of weight by which a diamond is measured. One carat equals exactly 200 milligrams. The value of a diamond increases mainly in relation to carat weight and so, the other 3 C's play a lesser role in determining the price of a diamond. Cut is the second determinant. As the term suggests, this is all about the art of transforming a rough diamond into a sparkling centerpiece. It requires significant technical knowledge, artistry and experience to cut a diamond. The dimensions and angles of a diamond

depend on how it is cut. The next C is colour. The colour of a diamond can change significantly depending upon the chemical combinations and structural formations of other minerals nearby as it is forming. The influence of neighbouring minerals can result in a diamond ranging in colour from completely transparent, to bluish, and a host of colours in between. The final C is clarity, which is a measure of a diamond's internal inclusions¹. These naturally occurring inclusions determine the transparency of the diamond and according to how many there are, an inclusion rating is given. In addition to the 4Cs, fluorescence in a diamond is also considered. Fluorescence refers to the ability of a diamond to absorb invisible light and emit visible light

Essay Writing:

Read the topic. Then write an essay about the topic in the space provided below. You should write 200-300 words.

1. Most high level jobs are done by men. Should governments encourage that a certain percentage of these jobs be reserved for women?
2. Are famous people treated unfairly by the media? Should they be given more privacy, or is the price of their fame an invasion into their private lives?