PTE Speaking Practice Paper

PTE Speaking Practice Paper 4

Read aloud

In the speaking section, at a time, there will only be 10 answers stored. On addition of the 11th answer, the first answer gets deleted automatically.

Look at the text below. In 40 seconds, you must read this text aloud as naturally and clearly as possible. You have 40 seconds to read aloud.

1. Australians do speak English, however, for some tourists and travellers, it can be difficult to understand the slang. Also, the links between Australian and American English were seen to be very tenuous. At least some colloquialisms in Australian English does not exist in other types of English.
2. The man who invented a solution to this problem was named Frederic Eugene Ives. He went on to become a trailblazer in the field of photography and held over 70 patents by the end of his career. His story of creativity and innovation, which I will share now, is a useful case study for understanding the 5 key steps of the creative process.
3. Scientists know little about how exactly it works, especially when it comes to complex functions like memory formation. Research is more advanced in animals, but experiments on humans are hard. Yet, even today, some parts of the brain, like the motor cortex, are better understood. Nor is complete knowledge always needed. Machine learning can recognize patterns of neural activity; the brain itself gets the hang of controlling BCIS with extraordinary ease. And neurotechnology will reveal more of the brain's secrets.
4. Orientalists, like many other nineteenth-century thinkers, conceive of humanity either in large collective terms or in abstract generalities. Orientalists are neither interested in nor capable of discussing individuals; instead, artificial entities predominate. Similarly, the age-old distinction between "Europe" and "Asia" or "Occident" and "Orient" herds beneath very wide labels every possible variety of human plurality, reducing it in the process to one or two terminal collective realities.
5. Traditional divisions of domestic work are understood to persist because of the strong association of the home with femininity and paid work with masculinity – to challenge who does what in the home is arguably tantamount to challenge what it is to be a woman or a man.

Retell Lecture

Transcript 1. All of my research that I conducted, was by 60 plus graduate students, was motivated by their need to learn, so that we can teach. Of course, in some inventions

happened along the way but I've always considered the end result. And I always consider this invention to be byproduct, byproducts of the learning process. The end product for me was always better understanding or when one really succeeded in unifying theory that can help us in teaching the subject. I've also looked at teaching as a vehicle to try new ideas, of new ways to doing things on an intelligent group of learners. That is as the vehicle for the teaching research results. And in my experience, this kind of teaching is the most stimulated and motivating to students. I also uncovered many interesting research problems in the course of teaching assumption. It is this unity of research and teaching their close connection and the benefits gathered by exercising and the interplay that to me recognized the successful professor.

Transcript 2. This is a kind of object that you're probably all familiar with when you hear the term robot. But I'm going to show you the very first robots. These were the very first robots. There were characters in a play in the 1920s called Rossum's universal robots and their play was written by a Czech writer called Karel Capek and basically these robots. You know people tend to think of robots as kind of cute cuddly toys or you know Hollywood depictions kind of devoid of politics. But the first robots were actually created and imagined in a time of absolute political turmoil. You just had the first world war. You finished that had a devastating impact across Europe. And people kind of reflecting on what does it mean to be human what makes us human those kinds of questions and this kind on context is what inspired Czech x to kind of write this play and interestingly these robots have been humans. They are actually in the play assembled on a production line a bit like the Ford manufacturing production line. So even though they are human they are assembled and these robots are designed to labor and manage their primary purpose in society.

Transcript 3. This is Hans Krebs. Who in 1937 published a paper so in the sequence of chemical reactions by which energy is released in individual cells. It's called the Krebs cycle which some of you may remember from your chemistry course in high school. Krebs is a wonderful example to me of how a scientist who was determined can overcome all kinds of human obstacles. Krebs father constantly discouraged him and told him that he had just mediocre intelligence and would never do anything important in his life as a teenager. What Krebs remembers in his memoir his father said to him you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. And later on when Krebs studied with the great biochemist Otto Warburg. Warburg also told him the same thing not saying quote but that he had only mediocre ability and would never be a great scientist and we all hear about how important it is for parents to encourage their children. But sometimes the children will go on to do great things no matter what we say to them.

Transcript 4. Absolutely. There's a lot of interest in what forms those clouds. Why are those clouds there, why do they stick around? At the centre of every cloud, the drop is a particle. You can't grow a cloud drop without having a particle there for the water to condense on. The key questions that people have not directly addressed until very recently are what actually forms those clouds. And so the ones that you're looking at over the ocean, it turns out sea salt is a very effective nucleate for forming clouds, so there's a really good chance that those are loaded with sea salt. But as you go inland you start to

have pollution come from all different kinds of sources, and so different sources form clouds more effectively than others and we're trying to unravel which sources are actually contributing to the clouds. The clouds are incredibly important players in climate change in that they reflect the light back to space, and so they're keeping things much, much cooler than they would be if they weren't there. They also play a huge role in regional weather. So we're actually starting to see shifts where having more pollution input into the clouds is affecting weather patterns, and in particular, it's actually reducing the amount of precipitation, so we're starting to see drought in areas with super high levels of air pollution.

Transcript 5. Let's proceed to the main exhibit hall and look at some of the actual vehicles that have played a prominent role in speeding up mail delivery. Consider how long it used to take to send a letter across a relatively short distance. Back in the 1600s, it took two weeks on horseback to get a letter from Boston to New York, a distance of about 260 miles. Crossing a river was also a challenge. Ferry service was so irregular that a carrier would sometimes wait hours just to catch a ferry. For journeys inland, there was always the stagecoach, but the ride was by no means comfortable because it had to be shared with other passengers. The post office was pretty ingenious about some routes. In the 19th century, in the South-Western desert, for instance, camels were brought in to help get the mail through. In Alaska, reindeer were used. This practice was discontinued because of the disagreeable temperament of these animals. We'll stop here a minute so that you can enter this replica of a railway mail car. It was during the age of the Iron Horse that delivery really started to pick up. In fact, the United States transported most bulk mail by train for nearly 100 years. The first airmail service didn't start until 1918. Please take a few moments to look around. I hope you will enjoy your tour. And as you continue on your own, may I suggest you visit our impressive philatelic collection. Not only can you look at some of the more unusual Stamps issues, but there is an interesting exhibit on how stamps are made.

Repeat Sentence

Transcript 1. In English, the first letter of the months of the year are always capitalized.

Transcript 2. In 1880, cycling became a major phenomenon in the United States.

Transcript 3. In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America.

Transcript 4. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve.

Transcript 5. I used to have milk and sugar for my coffee.

Answer Short Questions

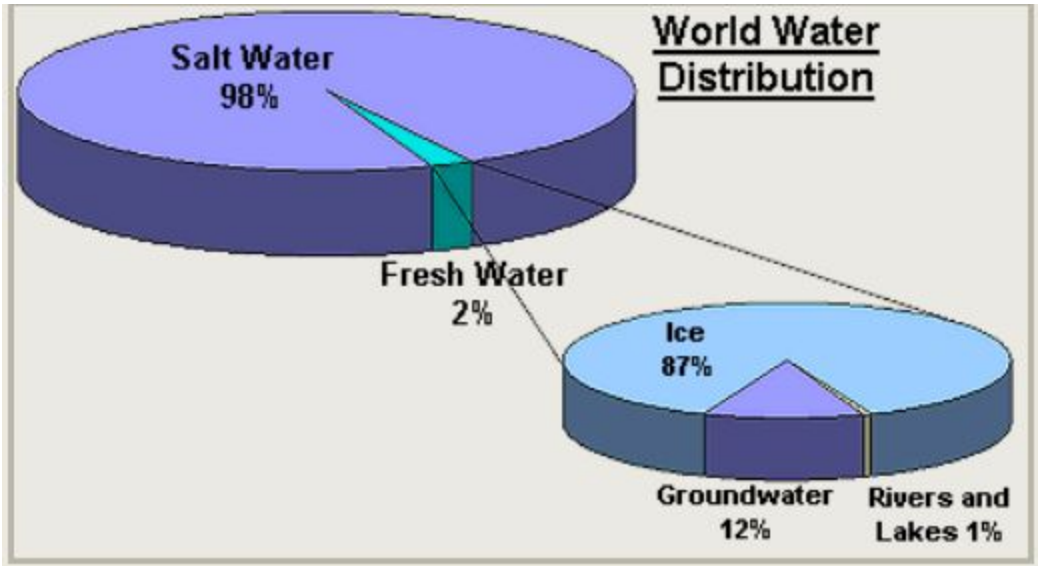
1. What is the habitat of camels?
2. What is the opposite of division in mathematics?
3. What is the antonym of vertical?
4. What is the act of students to be present at school?
5. What is the opposite to artificial?

Describe image

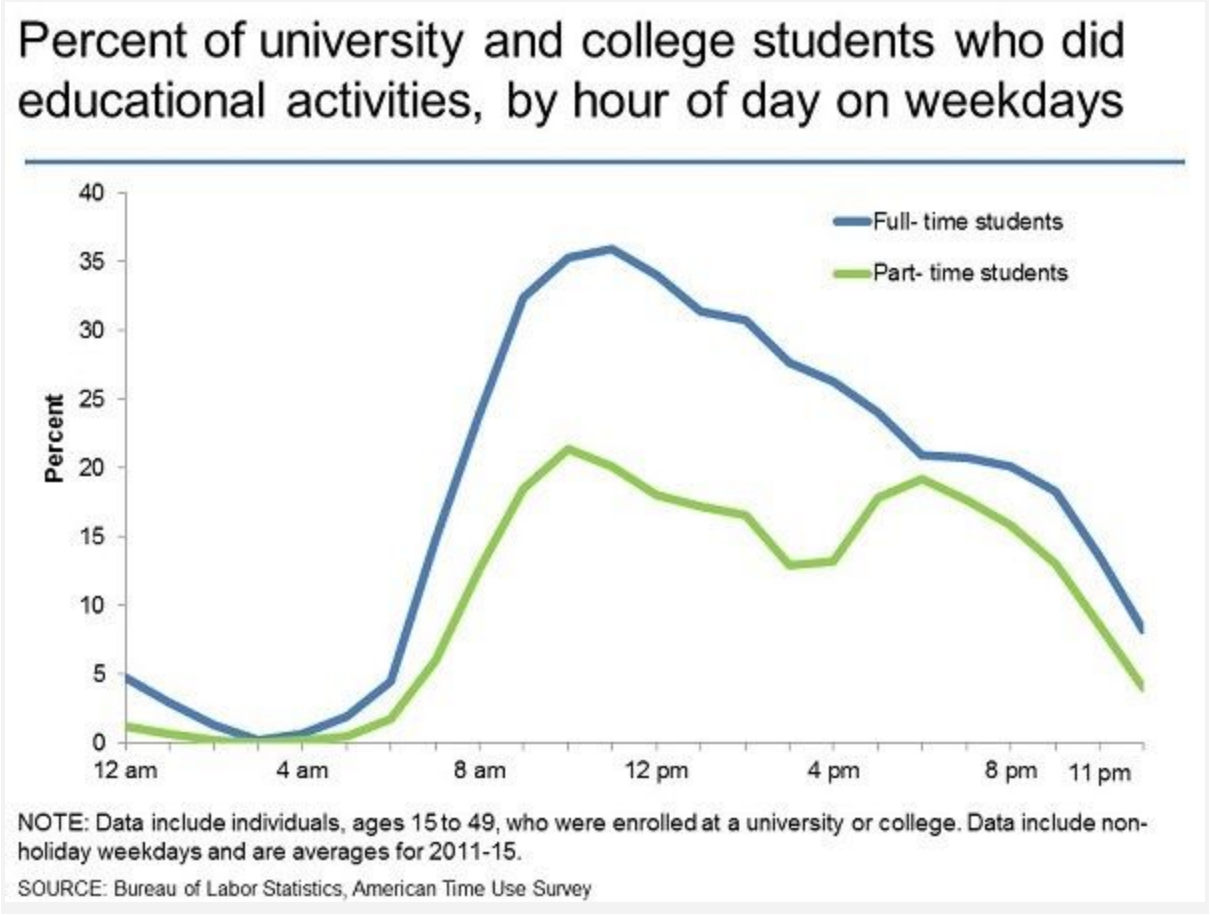
In the speaking section, at a time, there will only be 10 answers stored. On addition of the 11th answer, the first answer gets deleted automatically.

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

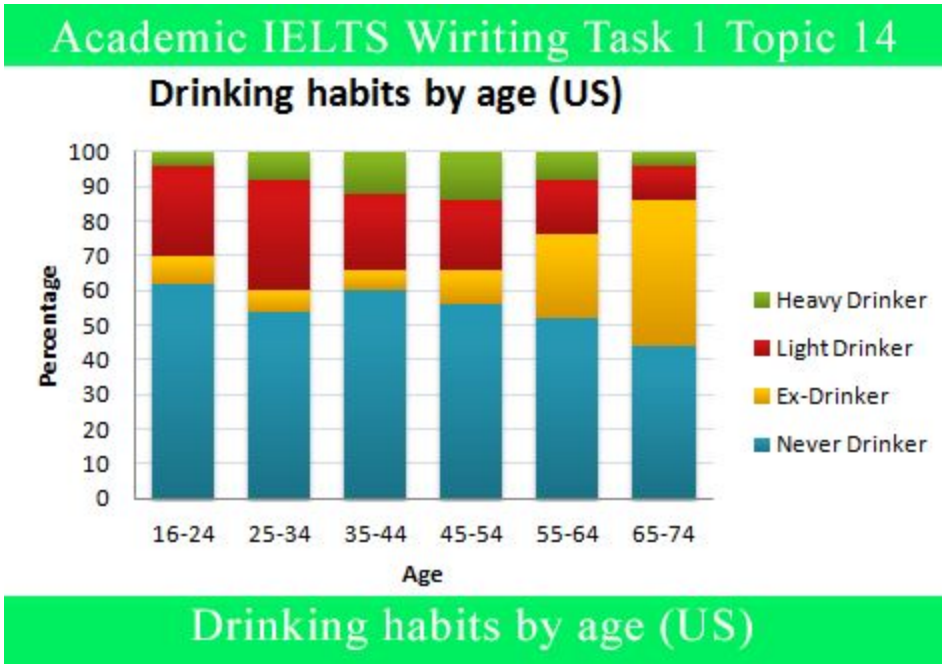
1.



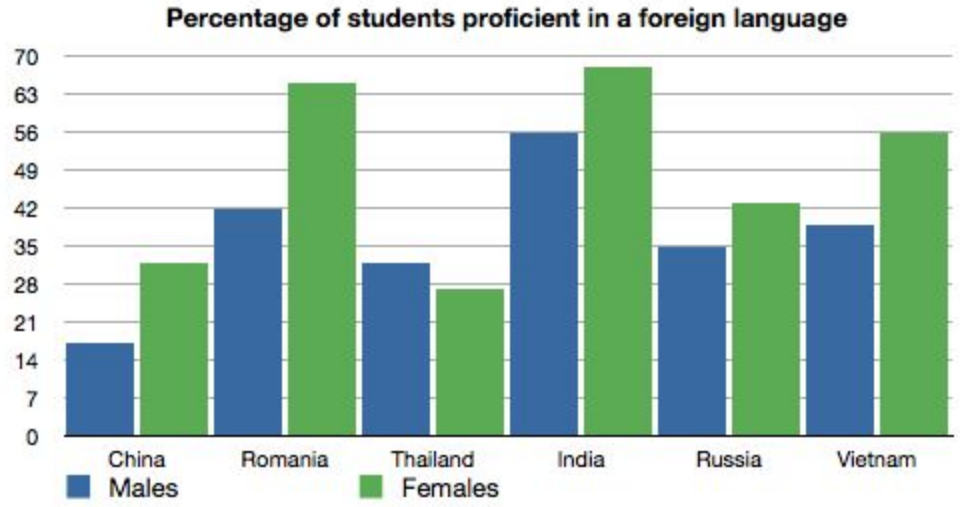
2.


Percent of university and college students who did educational activities, by hour of day on weekdays
Full- time students
Part- time students
Percent
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
12 am
4 am
8 am
12 pm
4 pm
8 pm
11 pm
NOTE: Data include individuals, ages 15 to 49, who were enrolled at a university or college. Data include non-holiday weekdays and are averages for 2011-15.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey

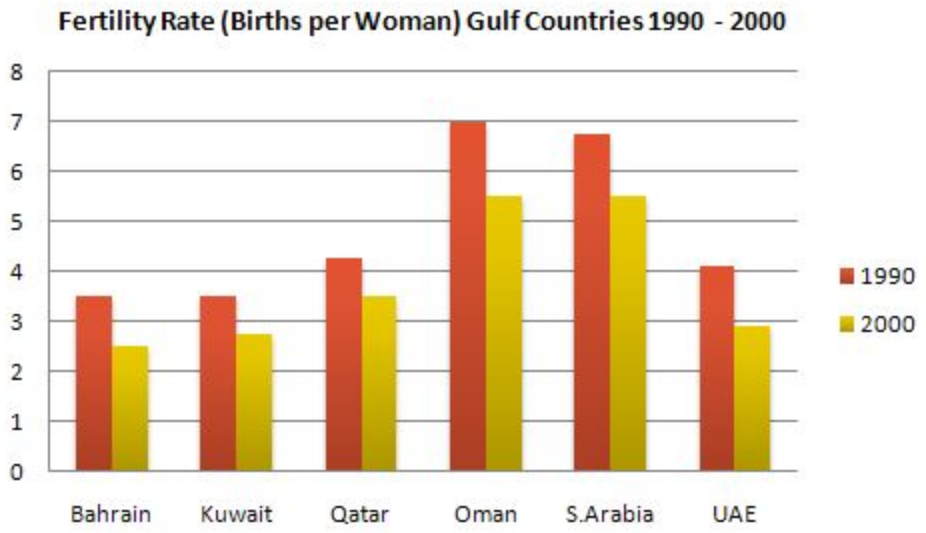
3.


Academic IELTS Wiriting Task 1 Topic 14
Drinking habits by age (US)
Percentage
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
16-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-64
65-74
Age
Heavy Drinker
Light Drinker
Ex-Drinker
Never Drinker
Drinking habits by age (US)

4.


Percentage of students proficient in a foreign language
70
63
56
49
42
35
28
21
14
7
0
China
Romania
Thailand
India
Russia
Vietnam
Males
Females

5.


Fertility Rate (Births per Woman) Gulf Countries 1990 - 2000
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Bahrain
Kuwait
Qatar
Oman
S.Arabia
UAE
1990
2000