

PTE Speaking Practice Paper

PTE Speaking Practice Paper 3

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. Fence, humanly erected barrier between two divisions of land, used to mark a legal or another boundary, to keep animals or people in or out, and sometimes as an ornament. In newly settled lands fences are usually made of materials at hand, e.g., stone, earth, or wood.
2. Perhaps the most measurable benefit of the program has been the opportunity to work in small groups, something that is difficult to arrange in such a desperate organization. Many officers would have worked together for thirty years but still would not know others' strengths and weaknesses.
3. The department determines whether or not the candidate has passed the examination. In cases where an appearance for the final public oral examination would constitute a substantial financial hardship for the candidate, the director of graduate studies may recommend to the dean of the Graduate School that the examination be waived.
4. The training of an actor is an intensive process which requires curiosity, courage and commitment. You will learn how to prepare for rehearsal, how to rehearse and how to use independent and proactive processes that inform you to do the best work possible for both stage and screen.
5. Have you ever pictured a world without light? Just think how much we rely on man-made light sources in our lives; without engineers, we wouldn't be able to live the way we do. No street lights, no TV, no computer displays, no house light; engineers design and build all these things.

Retell Lecture

Transcript 1. According to the World Health Organization, 400 million people worldwide have no access to essential health care. That's a staggering number of people. Some of those services include things like basic sanitation and clean water, prenatal care and vaccinations or immunizations for children.

Many things contribute to this crisis. Sometimes people live too remotely to get timely care if an emergency occurs. Even when living in a city, the patient to doctor ratio can be as high as 50,000 people to just one doctor. Making it impossible for that doctor to meet the demands of health care in that area. These are valuable people, made in the image of God who are physically suffering.

Many of them without a personal relationship with Christ. So we do this with a week of hands-on training consisting of a variety of topics like basic sanitation and hygiene, taking vital signs, wound care and infection prevention basic birth assisting and emergency skills. Those who participate in the training then have practical skills in supplies to care for others in their community in a way that glorifies God and opens the door for sharing the gospel in a new way.

Transcript 2. Winston Churchill was a British politician famous for his leadership of the United Kingdom during World War 2. He was also a Nobel Peace Prize nominee, winner of the 1953 Nobel Prize for Literature and the first person to be made an honorary citizen of the United States.

Churchill was born in 1874 in Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire England. His father was a prominent conservative politician from the aristocratic family of the Duke of Marlborough. Churchill lived in Dublin until he was six then attended several schools in England; where he struggled academically. He then enrolled in the army and actively sought out military action and began to take an interest in war correspondence. In 1895 Churchill traveled to Cuba to observe the Spanish army fighting the Cubans. He then saw active service in India and Sudan and was then named as a conservative candidate for the Oldham constituency in England.

He was unsuccessful in his political campaign, so he obtained a commission to act as a war correspondent in the second Boer War in South Africa. He was captured and imprisoned in a prisoner of war camp in Pretoria in South Africa but escaped and rejoined his troops and continued fighting. He then returned to England and published his experiences and once again stood for the Oldham constituency in the general election of nineteen hundred and one.

Transcript 3. Thanks for this opportunity to speak about Australia's engagement with Asia from the perspective of trade and, in particular, to say a few words about what Australia is doing in this space. And I'm particularly pleased to be addressing trade and investment not just of course because these two things are inextricably linked, but also of course because Australia reports to Australia's first ever Minister for trade and investment.

Asia's importance to Australia's economy is growing by the day. It is one of the most important factors to consider when assessing the International conditions for our national prosperity. Asian demand for our exports has helped Australia manage the global financial crisis better than most other developed economies. In fact probably better than all other developed economies. Investment from Asia has added to the productive capacity of the

economy and overall productivity. In 2013, seven of our top ten export markets were in Asia and represented 65 percent of our total exports. Asian markets and Australia's geographic proximity are critical not just for our trade ties and our capacity to access important global supply chains but also to the level of foreign investment in Australia.

Transcript 4. In today's lecture, I'm going to talk about changes in air pollution since the middle of the last century and what has created these changes. So, um – by the 1950s, air pollution was very visible with frequent thick black fogs known as 'smogs' in many large cities around the world. The main source of this pollution was from factories and it caused severe health problems. For example, a particularly severe smog in London in 1952 caused over four thousand deaths.

Obviously, something had to be done and in 1956 a Clean Air Act was introduced in Britain. This addressed the pollution from factories and the smogs soon disappeared. However, as you know, these days air pollution is still a big issue. The main difference between now and the 1950s is that you can't see it – it's invisible. Also, the main source of pollution now is from cars and lorries, and although these don't produce visible signs, this air pollution is still a significant risk to health. And one of the key factors in the rise of this type of pollution is that we have all become much more vehicle-dependent. There are far more cars and lorries, trains, and planes than in the 1950s and this is now the main source of air pollution around the world.

Transcript 5. Interviewer: In an article that you wrote that I just read, you said you wished you could take everyone back to decades ago to look at the Florida Keys.

Interviewer: Fifty years ago. Think about how much change has taken place in that short period of time. We have managed to consume on the order of 90% of the big fish in the ocean: the tunas, the swordfish, the sharks. They're mostly gone. Until recently people have had the belief that there isn't much we puny human beings can do to change the nature of the ocean. But in fact, we have, not just because of what we've been taking out, and the destructive means often applied to take fish and other creatures from the sea, but also what we're putting into the sea, either directly or what we put into the atmosphere that falls back into the sea.

Interviewer: So if you were going to give a grade on the health of the oceans today, what would it be?

Interviewer: Well, it depends on which aspect. Across the board. Huh. The oceans are in trouble. It's hard for me to assign a specific grade. Maybe C

Repeat Sentence

Transcript 1. The turning point in our company came with the successful takeover.

Transcript 2. It was evident that Prince Andrew was not interested in such abstract conversation.

Transcript 3. Free people establish governments to protect their rights.

Transcript 4. New products are driven not by some central authority but by the free market.

Transcript 5. Sleep came without definition, as did the dream.

Answer Short Questions

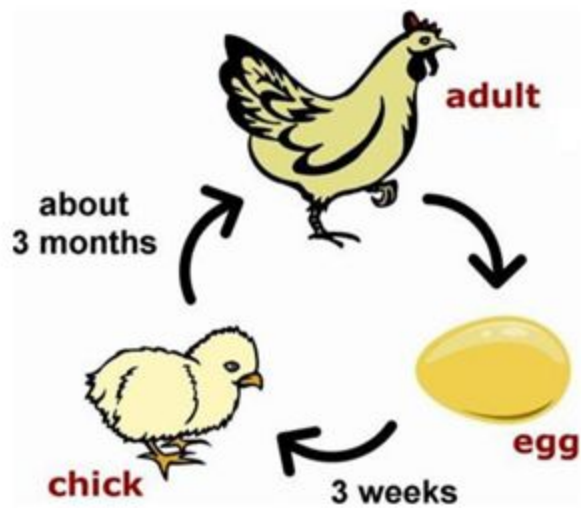
1. If a car is not stopping, what it is doing?
2. Which symbol is used to complete a sentence?
3. How many extra days are there in February in a leap year?
4. What do you call the computer you can carry with you?
5. Does a scapegoat receive or give a crime?

Describe image

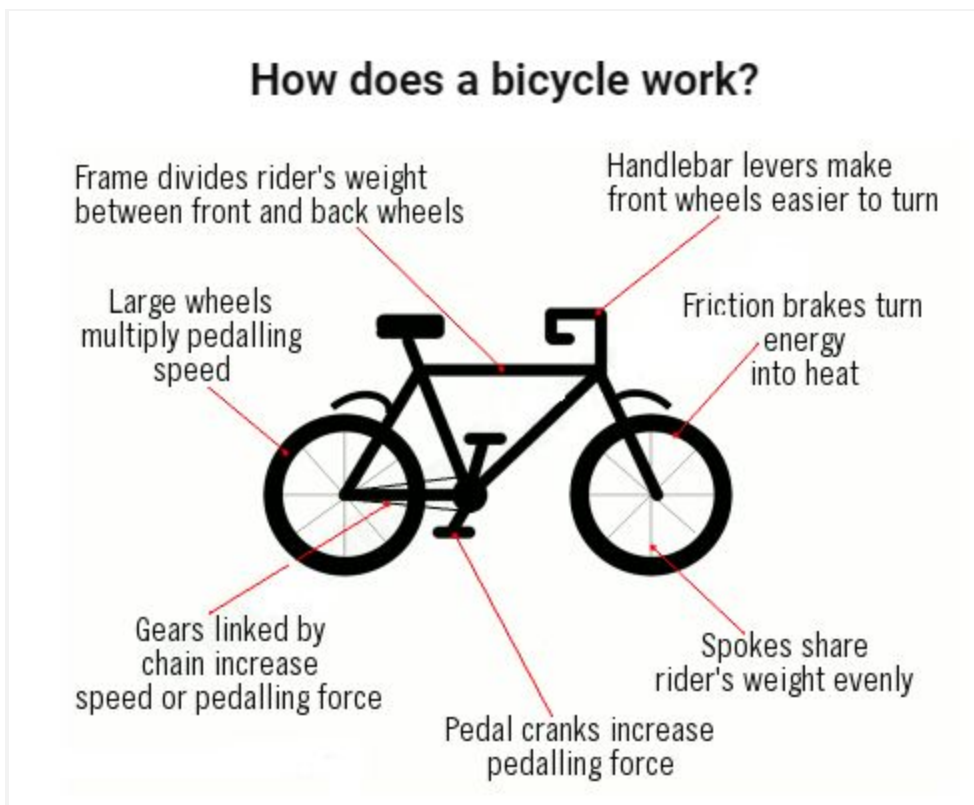
In the speaking section, at a time, there will only be 10 answers stored. On addition of the 11th answer, the first answer gets deleted automatically.

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.



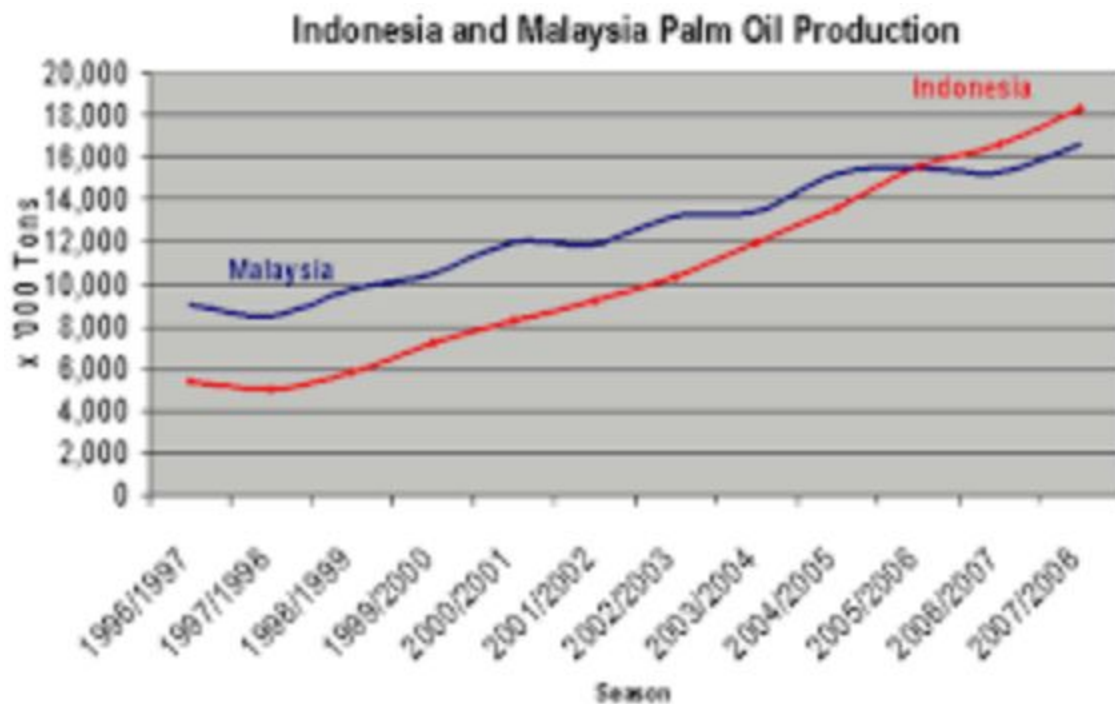
3.

Baby sleep pattern

Age	Nighttime Sleep	Daytime Sleep *	Total Sleep
1 month	8 1/2	7 (3)	15 1/2
3 months	10	5 (3)	15
6 months	11	3 1/4 (2)	14 1/4
9 months	11	3 (2)	14
12 months	11 1/4	2 1/2 (2)	13 3/4
18 months	11 1/4	2 1/4 (1)	13 1/2
2 years	11	2 (1)	13
3 years	10 1/2	1 1/2 (1)	12

*Note: number of naps in parentheses

4.



5.

