

PTE Practice Paper
PTE Speaking Practice Paper 5

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. The effects of global warming are already bringing harm to human communities and the natural world. Further temperature rises will have a devastating impact and more action on greenhouse gas emissions is urgently required. Population and climate change are inextricably linked. Every additional person increases carbon emissions — the rich far more than the poor — and increases the number of climate change victims – the poor far more than the rich.
2. A total of five ozone ascents were taken at Bharati station (Indian mission) Antarctica from April to June 2016. As the stratospheric temperatures reduced to -82.24 C on 20th June 2016 indicating the formation of stratospheric clouds which may lead to depletion of the ozone concentration in the stratosphere, leading scientists at Bharati station feared that Montreal Accord has not succeeded to control the emission of ozone-depleting gases in the atmosphere.
3. According to latest IMD (India meteorological department) report the real-time rainfall statistics for the pre-monsoon 2016 season India has received 28.2 mm rain against the normal rainfall for the season as 131.5 mm (departure -3%). Out of 36 sub meteorological divisions, 8 met subdivision received excess, 16 normal, 9 deficient and 3 scanty rainfalls. Scientists at IMD are expecting El-Nina phenomena will influence the forthcoming monsoon.
4. Skydiving is somewhat of a game including a skydiver to fall from a plane while it is flying and parachuting to the ground. Skydiving is made possible exclusively and with loads of individuals. The hop can likewise be produced using a helicopter or the base of a hot-air swell or a plane from 4000m or 13,000 ft. Skydiving can be an extremely energizing game.
5. Botanists intrigued by biology, think about the cooperation of plants with different living beings and the earth. Other field botanists hunt to discover new species or do investigations to find how plants develop under various

conditions. A few botanists concentrate on the structure of plants. They may work in the field, focusing on the example of the entire plant.

Repeat sentence

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.

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

1. I was so mad that I yelled at him at the top of my lungs.
2. I was so mad that I yelled at him at the top of my lungs.
3. The game looked fun but all the pieces were missing.
4. The chickens were running around and pecking worms out of the ground.
5. The clock was ticking and kept me awake all night.

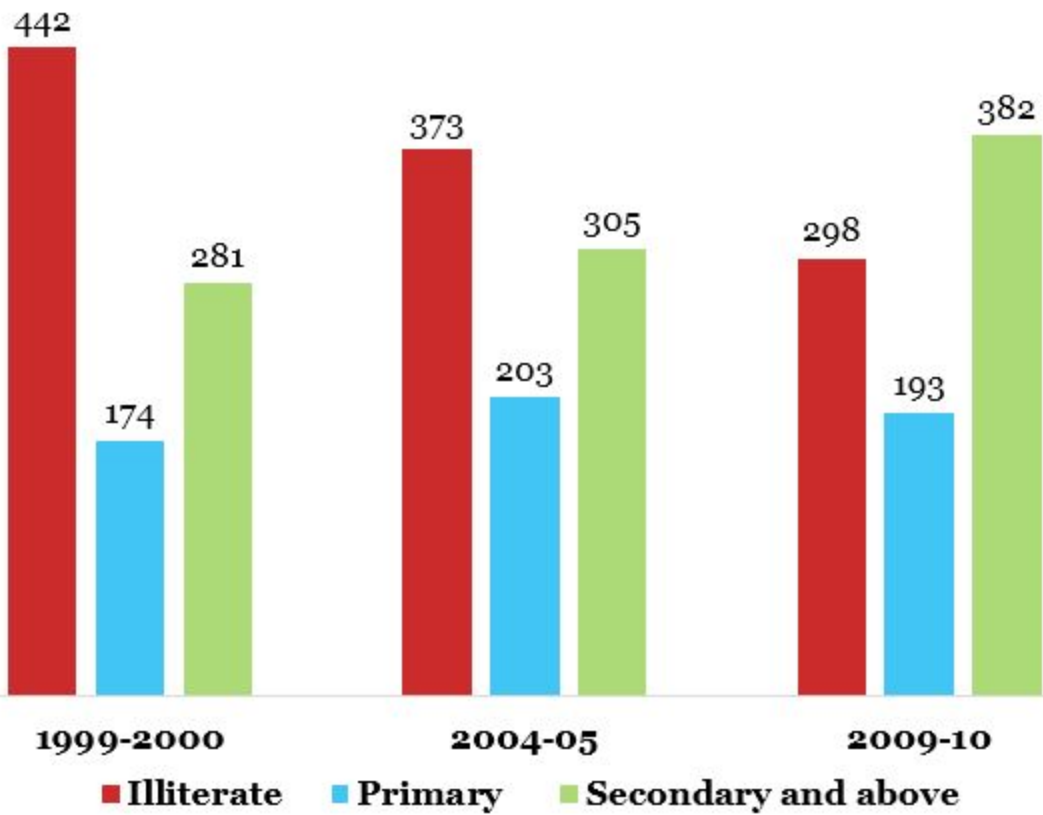
Describe image

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 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.

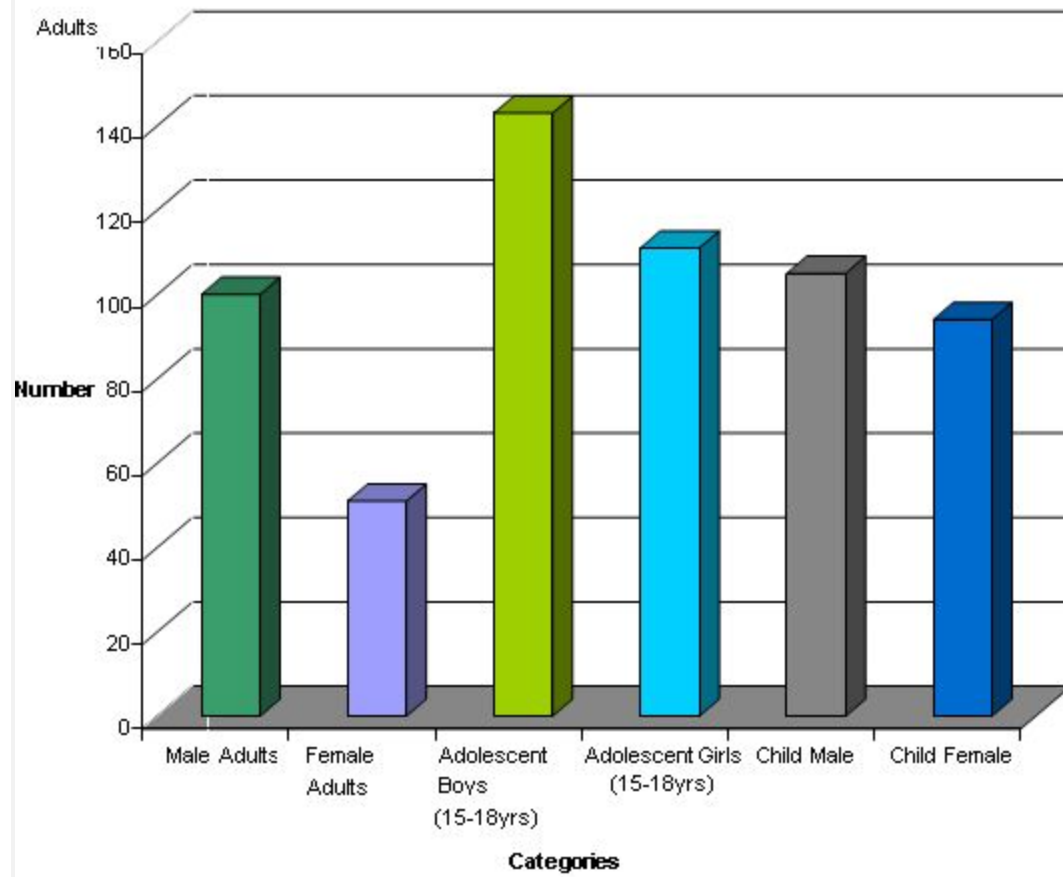
- 1.

Trend Of Urban Female Education From 1999-2000 To 2009-10



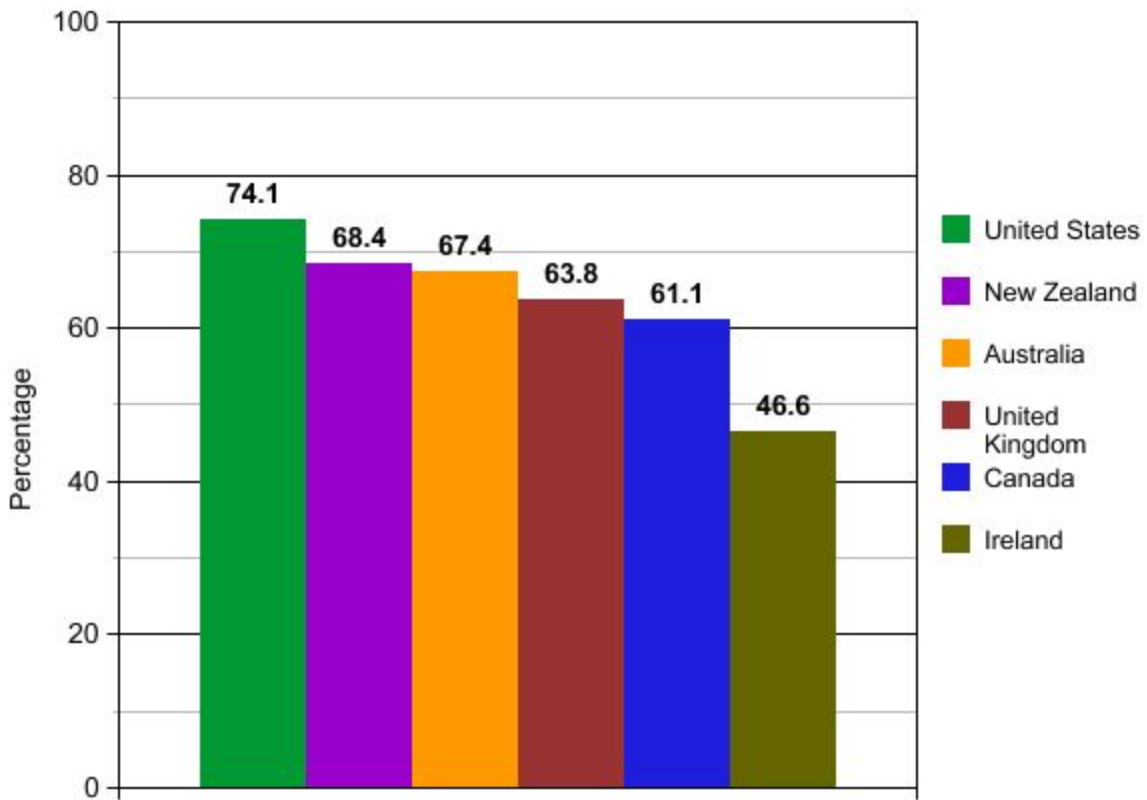
Figures per 1000 people
Source: NSSO

FICTIONAL NOVELS READ PER 1000 PEOPLE



3.

Prevalence of overweight people in the Anglosphere



SOURCE: World Health Organization, 2007

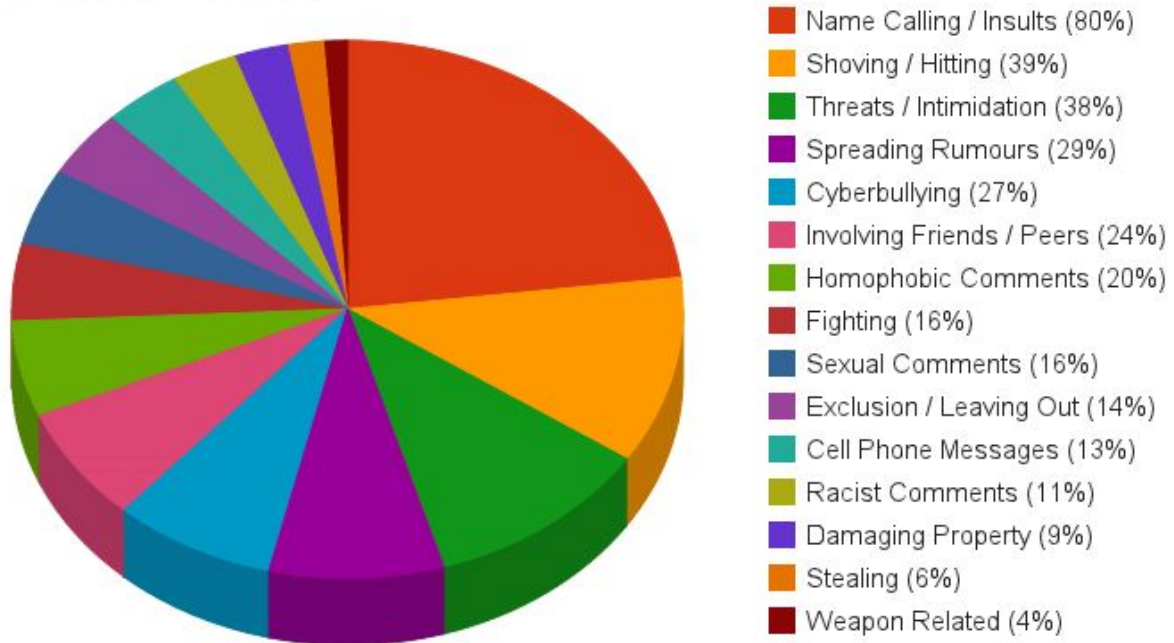
4.

STOP A BULLY

SAFE & ANONYMOUS

TYPES OF BULLYING REPORTED

(StopABully School Reports from Sept 2011 - April 2012)



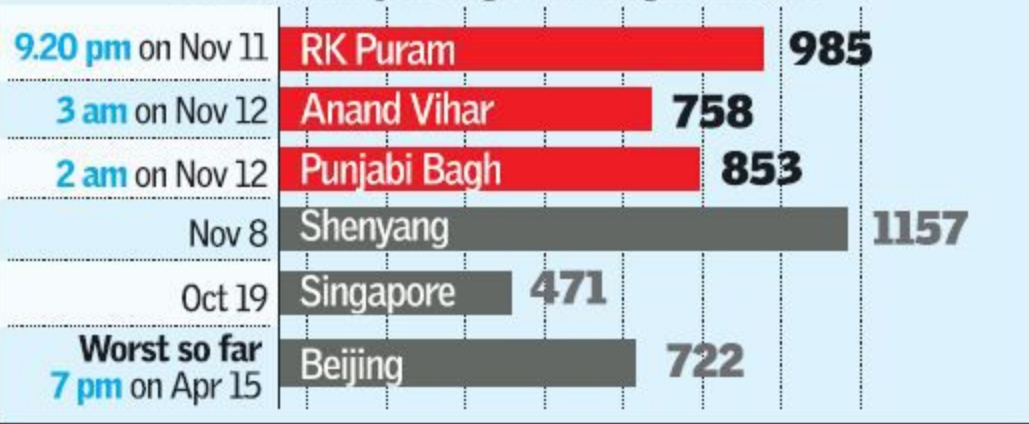
*Multiple bullying types are allowed to be selected.

5.

DEADLY DIWALI

PARTICULATE MATTER LEVELS IN DELHI SURPASSED EVEN BEIJING ON DIWALI NIGHT

PM 2.5 (hourly average in microgramme/ m³)



SOURCE: Beijing pollution source: US Department of State, Singapore & Shenyang: media sources, Delhi: DPCC

Re-tell lecture

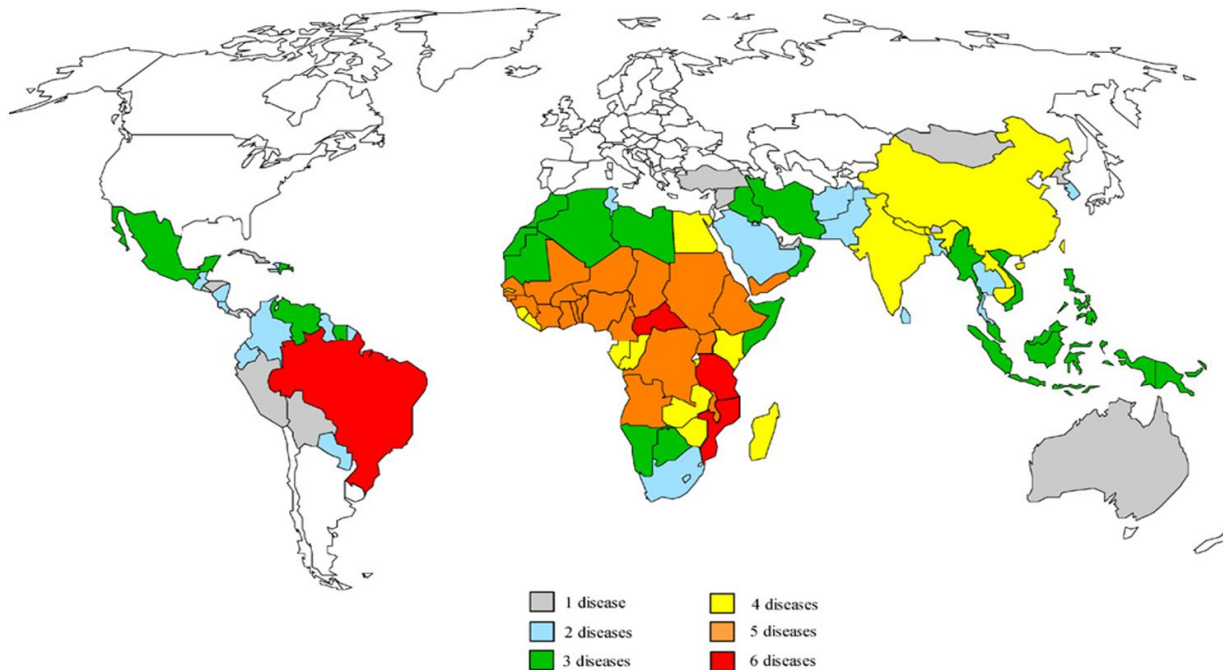
In the speaking section, at a time, there will only be 10 answers stored. On addition of the 11th answer, the first answer gets deleted automatically.

You will hear a lecture. After listening to the lecture, in 6 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.

1.

Global distribution of NTDs

Approximately 1 billion people are affected by more than one of NTDs



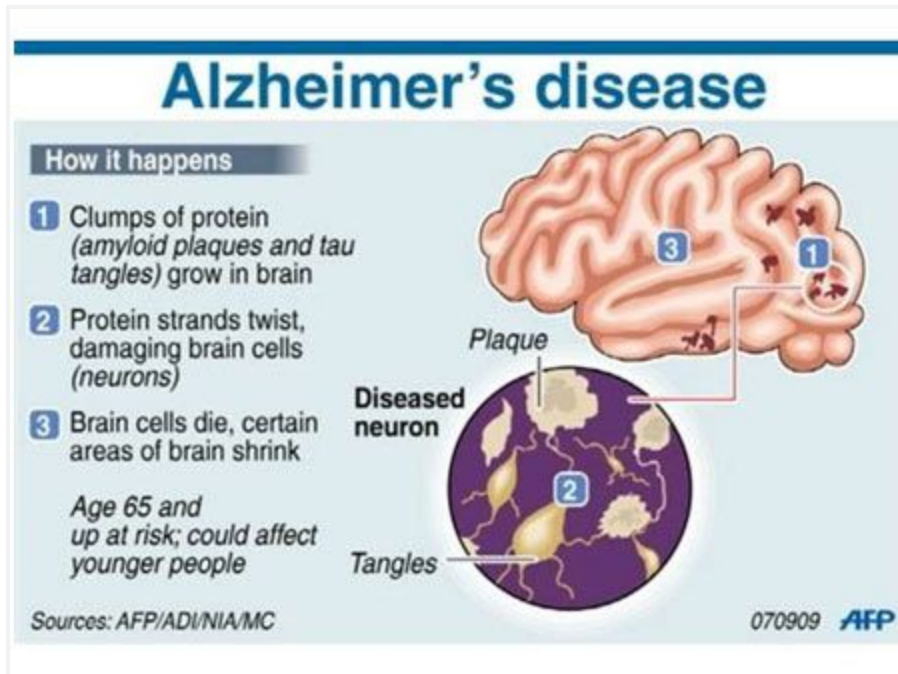
Source: Savioli, L. (2010). *Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs): Yesterday's drain, tomorrow's gain for global health*. Retrieved July 27, 2010, from <http://ntd.rti.org/publications/index.cfm?fuseaction=throwpub&ID=220>

Transcript:

Tropical diseases, encompass all infectious diseases such as malaria, lymphatic Filariasis, African Trypanosomiasis, leishmaniosis, onchocerciasis, dengue, and chikungunya occur solely in the tropics and thrive in hot, humid conditions. Approximately 1 billion people from tropical and subtropical areas covering developing and least developed countries of Latin America, Caribbean, Africa, South Asia and South-East Asia are affected by these diseases. Due to global warming and increase in the temperature, many infectious diseases have resurfaced

with vengeance making it difficult for health authority across the world. Crumbling health infrastructure reduced investment in public health and a new variant of drug resistance infectious disease have wreaked havoc in the developing countries.

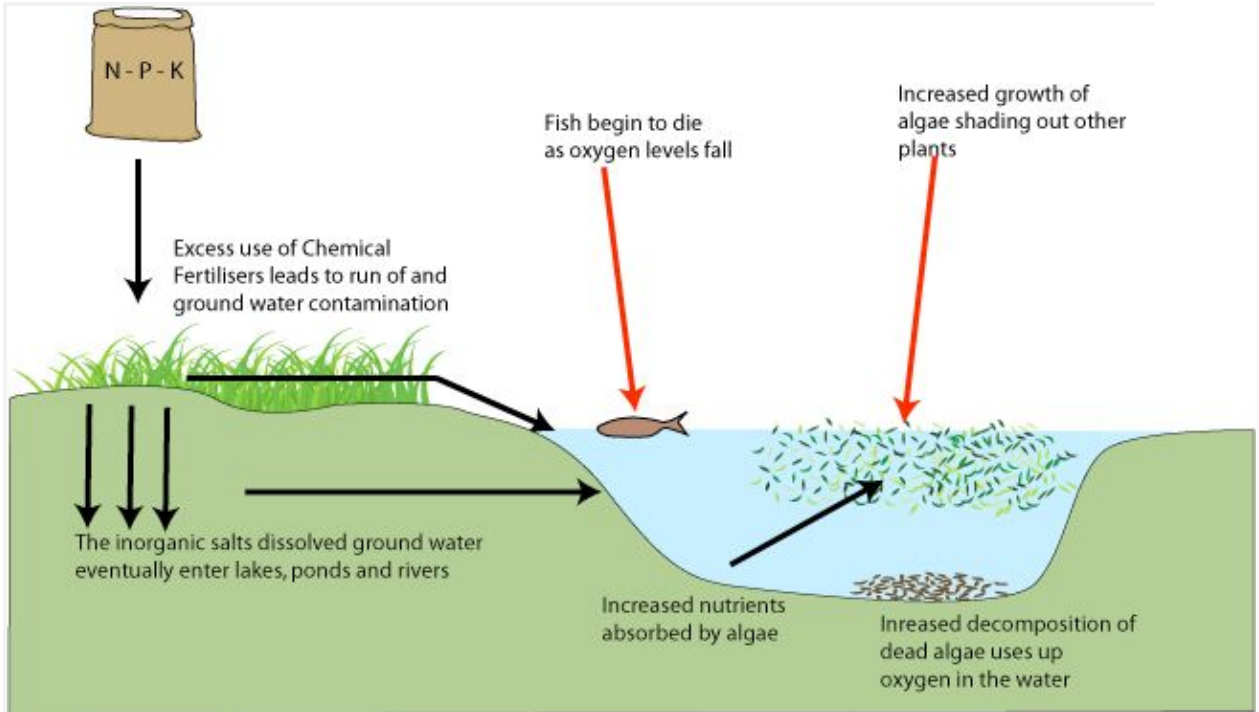
2.



Transcript:

The symptoms of Alzheimer's disease, a type of dementia usually develop gradually with mild memory loss and become severe enough to interfere with daily tasks of a patient. It severely affects patient's memory, thinking and behaviour. Though people above 65 years' age are mainly affected by Alzheimer's disease, it is not just a disease of old age but younger people (Up to 5 per cent of people with the disease) are also at risk. According to the mechanism of this disease, initially, a clump of proteins grow in the brain which damage brain cells of a patient but later on it kills the brain cells hence certain areas of brain start shrinking and patient gradually loose memory power. Depending on age and other health conditions, the average life span of patients with Alzheimer's is 4 to 20 years. With no cure available insight, current treatment of Alzheimer can only slow down symptoms and improve the patient's quality of life.

3.



Transcript:

Eutrophication is the process whereby the terrestrial vegetation is affected by an increase in the concentration of nutrients (nitrate and phosphate). Eutrophication occurs in freshwater and marine water. Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizer contaminates groundwater and increases nutrient concentration in the various water body. The higher concentration of nutrient leads to exponential growth of algae at the cost of other vegetation. Increase decomposition of dead algae reduces the oxygen level in water threatening other vegetation and fishes in the water. Across the world, governments are encouraging farmers to adopt organic fertilizer, sprinkler and drip irrigation methods to rationalize the usage of chemical fertilizers. Simultaneously, governments across the world are also discouraging farming activities nearby rivers and water bodies to control eutrophication.

4.



Transcript:

People wear clothes according to the climatic conditions. This helps them to sustain the climatic conditions. During summer, people sweat a lot. So, they like to wear light cotton clothes. But clothes are not readily available. There is a process in making clothes. Cotton grows on plants. It is found inside the fruit of the cotton plant called bolls. Farmers pick the cotton out from these bolls. The picked cotton looks like a bundle of some fluffy material but actually, it has thin fibres in it. These fibres are twisted together to make long threads. This process is called spinning. These threads are then woven into fabrics by weavers. The weaving machine is called a loom. The fabric is then dyed in unusual colours. Beautiful designs can be printed on it to make it look prettier. Dyeing and printing of fabric are done in a factory by dyers and printers. This fabric is then sent to the market and is used to make a variety of clothes. These clothes are then turned into beautiful outfits. We get other clothes and materials from plants. Jute is also obtained from a plant and is used to make gunny bags, ropes, carpets, etc. Linen fibre is obtained from the flax plant; it is mainly used to make bed sheets, curtains, and towels. Coir is obtained from the outer covering of a coconut; coir is used to make foot mats, ropes, mattresses, etc. You will find jute is used to make many other useful products.



Transcript:

Observe a car, a house or even a kite. You will notice that all these objects have a structure or a 'frame'. A-frame gives shape and strength to the object. In the same way, our skeletal system is a frame that gives shape to and supports our body. The functions of the skeletal system are: To give shape and support, to protect the inner organs, such as brain, heart, lungs etc. to help in movement. The skeletal system or skeleton is made up of bones. An adult has 206 bones. The human skeleton consists of the skull, the backbone, the rib cage and two pairs of limbs, which are attached to two pairs of girdles. Along with muscles, the skeletal system helps our body to move. Together, they are called the muscular-skeletal system. Bones in different parts of the body differ in number, size, and shape. Some bones are long, like those of the arm and leg; some are short like those in the wrist and the ankle. Some are flat, like those in the skull, and the bone of our ear has an irregular shape. Bones are connected by flexible tissues called ligaments. The long bones are filled with a soft fatty material called bone marrow. The skull is made of two sets of bones- Bones that make up the forehead and the back of your head. There are eight flat bones that are interlocked. Bones that make your face. The face is made up of fourteen bones that protect the eyes, nose, and tongue. The jaw bone is the largest and strongest bone on our face. The lower jaw can be moved, but not the upper jaw; the movable lower jaw helps you to speak and eat food. The hard and bony skull protects the delicate brain from injury.

Answer short question

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.

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

1. Which organ in the human body does the purification of blood?
2. Which country in the world is largest in terms of area?
3. Which country is the largest in terms of population?
4. Which gas human does inhale from the atmosphere during respiration?
5. Which gas does plant use during the photosynthesis?