

## PTE Summarize Spoken Text Practices with Sample Answers

کاری از گروه آموزشی استاد بهروز اسدیگی

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PTE summarize spoken text template. You may get 2-3 summarize spoken text in the exam. You will hear a short lecture. Write a summary of the lecture using 50-70 words. You will have 10 minutes to finish the task. written transcript of audio is provided for practice purpose.

### Practice 1

#### Transcript of audio:

So, my mother's a pediatrician, and when I was young, she'd tell the craziest stories that combined science with her overactive imagination. One of the stories she told was that if you eat a lot of salt, all of the blood rushes up your legs, through your body, and shoots out the top of your head, killing you instantly. She called it "high blood pressure."

This was my first experience with science fiction, and I loved it. So when I started to write my own science fiction and fantasy, I was surprised that it was considered un-African. So naturally, I asked, what is African? And this is what I know so far: Africa is important. Africa is the future. It is, though. And Africa is a serious place where only serious things happen.

So, when I present my work somewhere, someone will always ask, "What's so important about it? How does it deal with real African issues like war, poverty, devastation or AIDS?" And it doesn't. My work is about Nairobi pop bands that want to go to space or about seven-foot-tall robots that fall in love. It's nothing incredibly important. It's just fun, fierce and frivolous, as frivolous as bubble gum — "AfroBubbleGum."

#### Sample Answer:

The speaker was discussing her music and African heritage. She mentioned that her mother was a pediatrician and told her crazy stories when she was young. She talked about how she was told that Africa is the future and is serious. She described how when people ask if her work is about poverty, war or AIDS, she says it isn't, suggesting that it is fun and frivolous like bubblegum— AfroBubbleGum.

(70 words)

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### Practice 2

#### Transcript of audio:

When you get to a party, do you head for people your own age? Have you ever grumbled about entitled millennials? Have you ever rejected a haircut or a relationship or an outing because it's not age-appropriate? For adults, there's no such thing. All these behaviours are ageist. We all do them, and we can't challenge bias unless we're aware of it. Nobody's born ageist, but it starts at early childhood, around the same time attitudes towards race and gender start to form, because negative messages about late-life bombard us from the media and popular culture at every turn. Right? Wrinkles are ugly. Old people are pathetic. It's sad to be old. Look at Hollywood. A survey of recent Best Picture nominations found that only 12 percent of speaking or named characters were age 60 and up, and many of them were portrayed as impaired. Older people can be the most ageist of all because we've had a lifetime to internalize these messages and we've never thought to challenge them. I had to acknowledge it and stop colluding. "Senior moment" quips, for example: I stopped making them when it dawned on me that when I lost the car keys in high school, I didn't call it a "junior moment."

#### Sample Answer:

The speaker was discussing ageism. She talked about discrimination based on a person's age. She mentioned rejecting a haircut or relationship because it was age inappropriate. She discussed how Hollywood has about 12% of named characters over the age of 60. She suggested that no-one is born ageist, and quipping about a senior moment didn't explain why if she had a "junior moment" she never passed comment on it.

(69 words)

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### Practice 3

#### Transcript of audio:

If you ask people what the three most important things that they carry are — across cultures and across gender and across contexts — most people will say keys, money and, if they own one, a mobile phone. The question is, why? So why are these things so important in our lives? And it turns out, from our research, that it boils down to survival — survival for us and survival for our loved ones.

So, keys provide an access to shelter and warmth — transport as well, in the U.S. increased. Money is useful for buying food, sustenance, among all its other uses. And a mobile phone, it turns out, is a great recovery tool. If you prefer this kind of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, those three objects are very good at supporting the lowest rungs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. And in particular, it's the mobile phone's ability to allow people to transcend space and time. And what I mean by that is, you know, you can transcend space by simply making a voice call, right? And you can transcend time by sending a message at your convenience, and someone else can pick it up at their convenience. And this is fairly universally appreciated, it turns out, which is why we have three billion plus people who have been connected. And they value that connectivity.

#### Sample Answer:

The speaker was discussing the three most important things that people carry. He mentioned that keys, money and a mobile phone are important for survival. He talked about how these relate to Maslow's hierarchy of needs: shelter (keys), food (money) and connectivity (phone). He suggested that three billion people use a phone and we can be connected across time and space.

(61 words)

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### Practice 4

#### Transcript of audio:

Let me tell you what we think about children. They're hardwired for struggle when they get here. And when you hold those perfect little babies in your hand, our job is not to say, "Look at her, she's perfect. My job is just to keep her perfect — make sure she makes the tennis team by fifth grade and Yale by seventh." That's not our job. Our job is to look and say, "You know what? You're imperfect, and you're wired for struggle, but you are worthy of love and belonging." That's our job.

Show me a generation of kids raised like that, and we'll end the problems, I think, that we see today. I would say to companies, this is not our first rodeo, people. We just need you to be authentic and real and say ... "We're sorry. We'll fix it." But there's another way. This is what I have found: To let ourselves be seen, deeply seen, vulnerably seen ... to love with our whole hearts, even though there's no guarantee — and that's really hard, and I can tell you as a parent, that's excruciatingly difficult — to practice gratitude and joy in those moments of terror, when we're wondering, "Can I love you this much? Can I believe in this passionately? Can I be this fierce about this?" just to be able to stop and, instead of catastrophizing what might happen, to say, "I'm just so grateful because to feel this vulnerable means I'm alive."

And the last, which I think is probably the most important, is to believe that we're enough. Because when we work from a place, I believe, that says, "I'm enough" ... then we stop screaming and start listening, we're kinder and gentler to the people around us, and we're kinder and gentler to ourselves.

#### Sample Answer:

The speaker was discussing the need to be kind. She mentioned how children are hardwired to survive. She discussed how our job is to tell them that they are worthy of love and belonging. She mentioned that companies need to be authentic when they make mistakes. She suggested that if we accept we are enough, we will be kinder and more gentle to people around us and to ourselves.

(69 words)

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### Practice 5

#### Transcript of audio:

I want to admit that I am an optimist. Any tough problem, I think it can be solved. And part of the reason I feel that way is looking at the past. Over the past century, average lifespan has more than doubled. Another statistic, perhaps my favourite, is to look at childhood deaths. As recently as 1960, 110 million children were born, and 20 million of those died before the age of five. Five years ago, 135 million children were born — so, more — and less than 10 million of them died before the age of five. So that's a factor of two in the reduction of the childhood death rate.

It's a phenomenal thing. Each one of those lives matters a lot. And the key reason we were able to do it was not only rising incomes but also a few key breakthroughs: vaccines that were used more widely. For example, measles was four million of the deaths back as recently as 1990 and now is under 400,000. So, we really can make changes. The next breakthrough is to cut that in half again. And I think that's doable in well under 20 years. Why? Well, there's only a few diseases that account for the vast majority of those deaths: diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria.

#### Sample Answer:

The speaker was discussing diseases. He mentioned that he is an optimist and any tough problem can be solved. He talked about how measles accounted for 4 million of ten million infant deaths. He discussed that this could be reduced to 200,000 in the next 20 years. He suggested that only a few diseases account for most infant deaths.

(59 words)

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### Practice 6

#### Transcript of audio:

For my senior collection at fashion design school, I decided to try and 3D print an entire fashion collection from my home. The problem was that I barely knew anything about 3D printing, and I had only nine months to figure out how to print five fashionable looks. I always felt most creative when I worked from home. I loved experimenting with new materials, and I always tried to develop new techniques to make the most unique textiles for my fashion projects. I loved going to old factories and weird stores in search of leftovers of strange powders and weird materials, and then bring them home to experiment on. As you can probably imagine, my roommates didn't like that at all.

#### Sample Answer:

The speaker was discussing how for her senior collection at fashion school she tried 3D printing. She mentioned how she knew nothing about it but had to create five fashion looks. She described how she felt more creative working from home and discussed how she collected weird and strange materials to develop unique textiles. She suggested that her roommates didn't like her bringing this work home.

(66 words)

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### Practice 7

#### Transcript of audio:

I'm here to talk about the next big thing because what we're finding out is that we have this capacity to report eyewitness accounts of what's going on in real time. We're seeing this in events like Mumbai recently, where it's so much easier to report now than it is to consume it. There is so much information; what do you do? So, what we find is that there is this great deal of wasted crisis information because there is just too much information for us to actually do anything with right now.

And what we're actually really concerned with is this first three hours. What we are looking at is the first three hours. How do we deal with that information that is coming in? You can't understand what is actually happening. On the ground and around the world people are still curious, and trying to figure out what is going on. But they don't know. You see this with Twitter, too. You get this information overload. So you've got a lot of information. That's great. But now what?

So we think that there is something interesting we can do here. And we have a small team who is working on this. We think that we can actually create a crowdsourced filter. Take the crowd and apply them to the information. And by rating it and by rating the different people who submit information, we can get refined results and weighted results. So that we have a better understanding of the probability of something being true or not. This is the kind of innovation that is, quite frankly — it's interesting that it's coming from Africa. It's coming from places that you wouldn't expect.

#### Sample Answer:

The speaker was discussing crowdsourcing news reports of crises. He mentioned that the first three hours can be unclear and overloaded. He talked about how we can create a crowdsourced filter. He mentioned that people can rate comments to better indicate the probability of true reports. He suggested that it is amazing that this innovation is coming out of Africa.

(61 words)

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### Practice 8

#### Transcript of audio:

South Korea is planning to move its capital from Seoul to a new site in the middle of the country. Although Seoul has been the capital since the fourteenth century, the city of over 20 million is now very crowded, and also close to the hostile armies of North Korea. The new capital is planned to cost \$45 billion, with construction finishing by 2012.

There is, however, strong opposition to the project, since similar schemes in other countries have taken far longer and cost much more than originally planned. Australia, for example, took over 70 years to finish building Canberra, while Nigeria has never completed its planned new capital, Abuja.

Both Brazil and Malaysia have found that the building of new capitals (Brasilia and Putrajaya) can sharply increase the national burden of debt. Even if the government does eventually move to the new capital, it is unlikely that South Korea's main businesses will follow it, so Seoul will probably continue to be the country's principal city.

#### Sample Answer:

It is planned to move South Korea's capital from Seoul to a central site by 2012, at a cost of \$45 billion. Although Seoul is crowded and too near the border, critics claim that this scheme will be too expensive and take too long. Businesses are unlikely to move away from Seoul when the government does. Other countries have experienced severe problems with capital relocation.

(65 words)

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### Practice 9

#### Transcript of audio:

Most medical people despised the press, holding attitudes not totally unfamiliar today. Reporters tended to be suckers for every quack, half-quack, over-eager scientist, or naive country doctor who thought he had a serum to cure tuberculosis, an herbal remedy for cancer, or a new surgical procedure to rejuvenate the aged.

When the newspapers were not wasting space on undeserving medical stories, they were over-playing legitimate news, getting their facts wrong, and generally making a nuisance of themselves interfering in the lives and practices of busy professionals.

Doctors' deep suspicion of what they read in the newspapers and even in the less-carefully edited of the medical journals, helps to explain some of the early skepticism about insulin in countries like Britain: Oh, the Americans are always curing everything; this week it's diabetes.

Even in Canada and the United States it was some months before there was enough confirmation of the unlikely news from Toronto to convince wire services and the more skeptical doctors and editors that insulin was, indeed, the real thing.

#### Sample Answer:

Insulin as a treatment for diabetes was not widely accepted for many months because doctors had become skeptical about the legitimacy of medical discoveries as reported in newspapers and by some less professional medical journals.

(35 words)

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### Practice 10

#### Transcript of audio:

Today, children love playing video games. In fact, children would sometimes skip meals and family outings just to spend time in front of the computers playing these games.

The dangers of such games are many. For one, when children spend hours in front of the computer screens, nothing else matters. They lose interest in their studies. What becomes a priority, is their game. They become addicted to the games and will become agitated if they do not get their daily “fix”.

Moreover, when children spend so much time alone in their little virtual world, they have no interest in socializing with other children. This will lead to antisocial behavior.

These games are expensive too. An original copy of the Counter Strike game children these days are so fond of, can easily cost a hundred dollars at least. Nevertheless, they are willing to spend their entire allowance on just one game. But all is not lost. There are many things parents can do to tackle this problem.

#### Sample Answer:

Video games can bring about a lot of ill effects. Children who play too much video games tend to lose interest in their studies when the games become a priority to them. Moreover, the games can be addictive. Children become antisocial because they hardly mix with people. In addition, children tend to spend too much money on these expensive games.

(60 words)

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### Practice 11

#### Transcript of audio:

Government health officials and doctors don't like to talk about it. The major reason meth (methamphetamine) hooks people is that it increases their s\*x drive and performance—for a short while, anyway.

It is even more powerful than cocaine in this respect. Dr. Mary Holley of Alabama interviewed meth addicts. Both men and women said the effect on sex was the number one reason they used the illegal drug. After about six months, meth addicts can't have sex unless they're high, and after a while longer, they're unable to have sex at all.

At first, meth fires up the dopamine system in the brain. After a while, it burns it out. Once that happens, the person no longer functions sexually. Besides causing brain damage, meth has other nasty effects. Paranoia is common. Some meth addicts hallucinate. Others become violent. Users who inject meth risk contracting HIV and hepatitis C, a life-threatening liver disease. Those who share needles are also at risk for other sexually transmitted diseases. Meth users' hair and teeth eventually fall out. The nation's prisons are filled with former meth users whose teeth are crumbling. The prisons cannot afford the dental treatment for them.

#### Sample Answer:

The main reason people get hooked on meth (methamphetamine) is that it boosts their sex drive and performance, but only temporarily. After about half a year, meth users can only have sex when they're high, and later on, they can't have sex at all. In addition, meth causes brain damage and has other terrible effects.