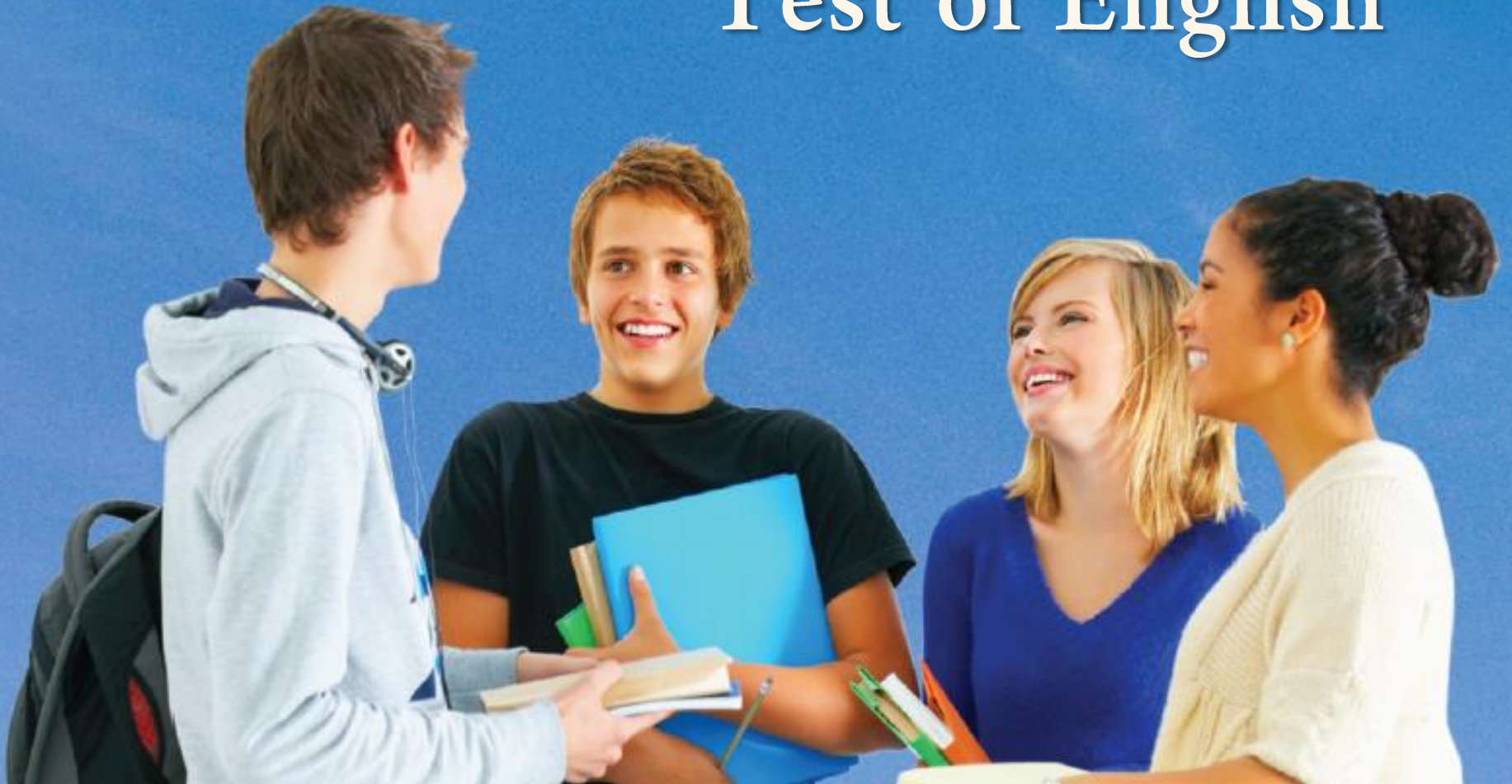


PEARSON

Test of English



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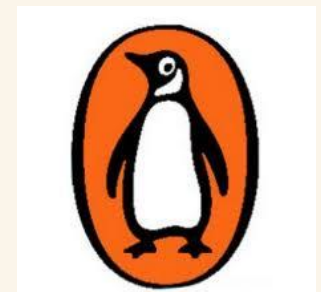
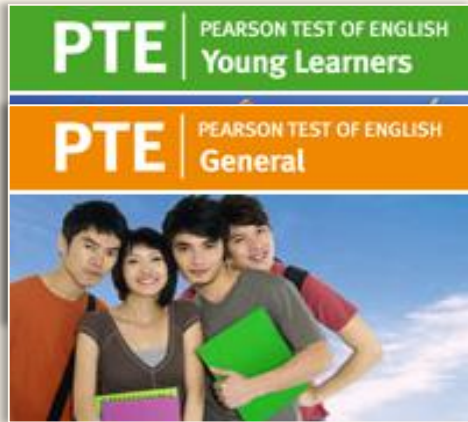
PTE

Міжнародні мовні іспити Пірсон

Що таке

Pearson?

1



Що take

Pearson Test of English?

2

PEARSON

**Міжнародні екзамени,
які підтверджують рівень
володіння англійською мовою
як іноземною**

На кого розрахований

Pearson Test of English General?

3

➤ Тест для підлітків та дорослих

Які є рівні в

Pearson Test of English?

4

PTE	Рівень	CEFR
A1	foundation	A1
Level 1	elementary	A2
Level 2	intermediate	B1
Level 3	upper intermediate	B2
Level 4	advanced	C1
Level 5	proficient	C2

Які переваги

Pearson Test of English?

5

- ✓ Безстроковий міжнародний сертифікат
- ✓ Визнаний Міністерством Освіти України
- ✓ Зрозумілий та чіткий формат екзамену
- ✓ Зручна підготовка
- ✓ Головне – знання англійської мови, а не формату тесту

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Від 20.02.2015 р. № 192

- Випускникам загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів, які отримали міжнародний сертифікат (диплом) мовного іспиту у поточному навчальному році ...**Pearson Test of English (PTE)** ... **рівня B-1** - для загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів, **B-2** - для спеціалізованих шкіл з поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов, результати зазначених іспитів зараховуються як атестація. У додаток до атестата про повну загальну середню освіту виставляється **атестаційна оцінка** з цих предметів **12 балів**.

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Від 20.02.2015 р. № 192

- Випускникам загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів, які отримали

Від 11.03.2015 р. № 1/9-120

- Створити умови для вивчення **англійської мови**, як мови міжнародного академічного спілкування, задля досягнення випускниками ВНЗ **рівня B2** відповідно до Загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти. У разі надання студентом **міжнародного сертифікату з підтвердженням цього рівня** володіння англійською мовою, такий студент (за бажанням) **звільняється** від вивчення цієї дисципліни.

For university teachers



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКР

НАКАЗ

14.01.2016 № 13

Додаток 1
до Порядку присвоєння вчених звань
науковим і науково-педагогічним
працівникам
(підпункт 4 пункту 1 розділу II)

ПЕРЕЛІК

рекомендованих міжнародних тестів на знання англійської мови як іноземної

Провайдер

Назва іспиту

Pearson

Pearson Test of English (PTE)

Pearson

Pearson EDEXCEL (English as a Second language)

Trinity College London

Integrated Skills in English (ISE)

ETS (Education Testing Service)

Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL)

Pearson/London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
[LCCI]

English for Specific Purposes,
London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LCCI

Pearson/London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
[LCCI]

English for Specific Purposes,
London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LCCI

Pearson Test of English

в Україні

6

- В Україні з **2010** року
- Видано понад **5000** сертифікатів
- **3** тестових сесії щороку
- **10** центрів тестування
- Виїзні сесії у Вашому навчальному закладі

Pearson Test of English

1 Широко визнаний у світі та в Україні

2 Зрозумілий формат

3 Комунікативний підхід

4 Усі рівні (A1-C2)

5 Безстроковий сертифікат

Формат PTE

PTE Structure

7

The exam structure

- ✓ Integrated skills
- ✓ Rewards positive achievement
- ✓ Only 2 exam papers.
- ✓ Clearly linked to the CEFR system.

The exam structure

Paper 1

- ✓ Listening
- ✓ Reading
- ✓ Writing

✓ **2 hours**

✓ **75%**

Paper 2

- ✓ Speaking

✓ **7 minutes**

✓ **25%**

The exam structure

Paper 1

- ✓ Listening
- ✓ Reading
- ✓ Writing

✓ **2 hours**

✓ **75%**

Listening Section One

➤ Multiple choice

Example: What is the speaker's job?

- A ☒ vet
- B ☐ doctor
- C ☐ nurse

Listening Section Two

➤ Dictation

You will hear a short text about press freedom. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear. Make sure you spell the words correctly.



Listening Section Two

➤ Dictation

There have been a number of cases recently in which celebrities have successfully challenged the right of newspapers to print stories about them. This raises the issue of where the line can be drawn between the individual's right to privacy and the public's right to know.

Listening Section Three

➤ Gap fill

Example. The caller is interested in a career as a *social worker*

- 12 The course has been available at the university for.....•
- 13 The university works with in the local area.
- 14 As part of the course students have to undertake.....•
- 15 Applicants are more likely to get a place on the course if they have done.....•
- 16 Potential students must apply for the course by.....•

- **Multiple choice (x2)**
- **Open comprehension questions**
- **Gap fill**

Section 4: Multiple Choice

SECTION 4



Read each text and put a cross (X) by the missing word or phrase, as in the example.

Example.

We are a long-established family business that provides a reliable upholstery service that repairs antique furniture. We would welcome from you for us to arrange a visit with our extensive range of fabrics.

- A ☒ an enquiry
- B ☐ some work
- C ☐ a suggestion

Section 5: Multiple Choice



Read the passage and answer the questions below. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

We are often told of the benefits that tourism brings, to the point where its positive influence has become an assumption. Perhaps the most common belief is that tourism brings wealth to local people. The reality, though, is more often quite the opposite: tourism makes a small number of people in the host country extremely rich, while the poor majority lose their land, their resources and identity, receiving little, if anything, in return.

The loss of land and resources is easy to see. Hotels, resorts and safari parks spread relentlessly across previously untouched natural areas. Water is diverted from meeting local needs to providing tourist luxuries like hotel showers and golf courses. The loss of identity is harder to measure, but is perhaps best summed up by the words of an African tribesman who said: "We are no longer what we are; we are becoming what we seem."

Tourists are hungry for the exotic, for worlds that are different from their own, but at the same time most of them are not keen to experience the realities of that difference. So they usually view it from behind barriers: coach windows, hotel doors or camera lenses. Hunger for the exotic can never be satisfied in a tourist context – as soon as you touch it, it disappears. Whether tourists like it or not, the local culture and tradition they observe will have altered itself to fit in with the expectations of those who pay for it.

Travel, the old saying says, broadens the mind. Yet, as the masses of tourists spread across the world, treating countries and their inhabitants like a huge theme park, even this idea is debatable. Tourists are, as one writer put it "the aristocracy of the New World Order", protected from reality everywhere they go, treated with outward respect, their motives almost never questioned. At best, the opinion they arrive at will be an uninformed idea that "the natives are really friendly and welcoming". If they are occasionally surprised by reality, it will usually be a negative experience, and they will return home surer than ever that "foreigners can't be trusted."

Example: What does the article say about the advantages of tourism?

- A ☒ They are often not even questioned.
- B ☐ They are mostly to do with money.
- C ☐ They have a positive influence.

27. What does the writer say about poor people?

- A ☐ They are in the majority in most countries.
- B ☐ They don't usually benefit much from tourism.
- C ☐ They become rich from tourism in a few cases.

28. Why does the writer use the words of the African tribesman?

- A ☐ To explain what is meant by loss of identity.
- B ☐ To summarise the main point of the text.
- C ☐ To show how he feels about local people.

29. According to the article, how do most tourists relate to the countries they visit?

- A ☐ They are usually disappointed by the reality of what they see.
- B ☐ They fail to get a true impression of how people there live.
- C ☐ They find experiences that are different from their normal life.

30. What common belief about travel has been repeated for a long time?

- A ☐ It is turning many countries into theme parks.
- B ☐ It will increase continuously in the future.
- C ☐ It makes people more open to different ideas.

31. In the writer's opinion, what reaction applies to most tourists?

- A ☐ They are not really changed by their experiences.
- B ☐ They rarely question their motives for travelling.
- C ☐ They tend to have negative experiences abroad.

Test Tip

You may sometimes find a particular text more difficult to understand. If so, don't panic and give up. Try to get an idea of the general meaning first and then answer the questions.

Section 6 – Open Comprehension

Example. In which part of the world does Innocent Water sell its products?

Southern Asia

Innocent Water provides clean drinking water in developing countries across southern Asia. The company was founded by Cathy Cousins in 2002 when she returned to the UK from a year's travelling after university. She contracted dysentery in Bangladesh after drinking dirty water.

Despite being very sick, she realised she was “one of the few lucky ones”: more than 4000 people worldwide die daily due to lack of clean drinking water. Her brainchild was to sell ethical bottled water, to concerned people who wanted it, using the profits to provide safe drinking water for remote communities.

Initially, Cathy had just a shoestring budget and a few volunteers to help her. She set up Innocent Water intending to be honest and outspoken about water supplies in developing countries.

32. What did Cathy do before she went travelling?

33. How many lives does dirty water claim each day?

34. Who did Cathy intend would benefit from her company?

Section 7 – Gapped text

sharing website: Napster



Read the article below and complete the notes that follow. Write no more than three words from the article in each gap.

File-sharing programs first started attracting attention when a website called Napster was set up in 1999 by Shawn Fanning. The site allowed people to share music files over the Internet. Since then many more file-sharing programs have appeared, allowing users to download not only music files but also photos, movies and games.

Music for free – it seemed too good to be true, and maybe it was. For one thing, users have often found that while downloading music onto their computers, they were also importing less desirable things like spyware and viruses. Then the record companies started complaining that sharing copyright material was illegal, and governments started to take a hard line on both sites and users. Many users, especially in the US, have been hit with fines of over \$2000. Many of the original free sites were closed down and replaced by new, legal sites, which allowed people to download

music tracks or whole albums cheaper, not free but more cheaply than buying CDs.

However, free music, it seems, is here to stay. A new report suggests that the fight against illegal file-sharing may actually be increasing the problem. The number of new sites has risen by 300 per cent over the past three months, according to research by McAfee, the Internet security group.

Meanwhile, a survey of over 1,000 British people has shown that people who download illegal music tracks actually spend an average of £77 a year on legal music, £33 more than legal downloaders, and 42% of those who admitted to having downloaded music illegally did so as a means of trying the content before they bought it. Also, only 9% of people asked actually admitted to downloading music illegally, suggesting that the problem may not be quite as great as the music industry would like us to think.

40. As well as music, images and films, newer file-sharing sites offer
41. Some music files from free sites contain harmful
42. It is illegal to share material protected by the law of
43. Some illegal downloaders have been punished with
44. Research seems to show that illegal downloading is
45. Difference between amount spent on music by illegal and legal downloaders:
46. Nearly half of illegal downloaders say they do it for the purpose of

Section 8



Use information from section 7 to help you write your answer.

47. You have read the article about illegal file-sharing. Write a letter to the magazine giving your response to the article.

Write about 90–120 words. In your letter you should:

- give your opinion on downloading free music from the Internet
- say whether you think people who do this should be punished
- explain your own method of obtaining and listening to music

Section 8 – Compulsory email

- ✓ **Related to the reading from section 7**

Section 9 – 2 options, write 1.

- ✓ Essay
- ✓ Article
- ✓ Report
- ✓ Blog entry
- ✓ Review

The exam structure

Paper 2

✓ Speaking

✓ **7 minutes**

✓ **25%**

Speaking

Part 1 – Monologue

1.5 minutes

Part 2 – Discussion

2 minutes

Speaking

Part 1 – Monologue	1.5 minutes
Part 2 – Discussion	2 minutes
Part 3 – Picture Description	1.5 minutes
Part 4 – Role Play	2 minutes

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Test of English PTE

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<http://pearsonpte.com/pte-general/>

<http://www.s2a.com.ua/>

<http://elt.dinternal.com.ua/examinations>