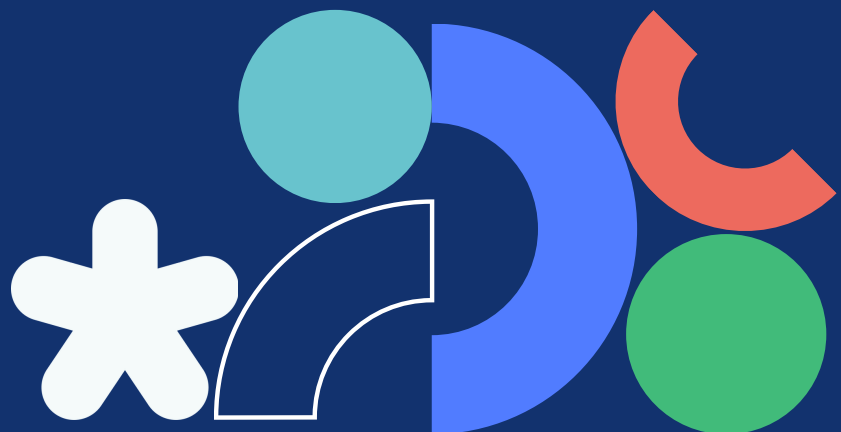




PTE 2026 MASTER CLASS

All four PTE 2026 guides in one complete prep pack

Updated for the **PTE Academic 2026** format: hybrid AI + human scoring. Covers Summarize Written Text, Summarize Spoken Text, Describe Image, Retell Lecture and Reading collocations.





WHAT'S INSIDE

Four guides, one complete 2026 system. Work through the parts in order, or jump straight to the task you need most. Tap any part to go there.

PART 1

The PTE SWT Score Booster Cheat Sheet **3**

Summarize Written Text: the 4 non-negotiable rules, the Spine Method, a connector bank, a paraphrasing cheat list and 10 practice passages with model answers.

PART 2

The PTE SST Toolkit **25**

Summarize Spoken Text: the Fast-Capture note-taking system, two summary frameworks and 10 practice lectures with model summaries.

PART 3

The PTE Speaking Confidence Pack **51**

Describe Image & Retell Lecture: the 2026 scoring reality, Flex Frames for both tasks, 8 image-type worksheets, keyword banks for 12 topics and a 40-second rhythm trainer.

PART 4

The 200 Must-Know PTE Collocations **82**

Reading: 200 collocations across 7 types, the Journal Method, a 30-question Fill in the Blanks workbook and a 3-week roadmap.

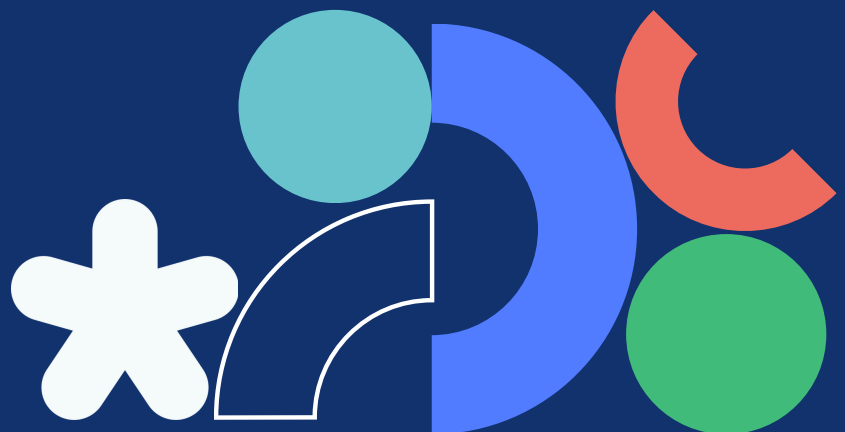
Each part opens with its own "How to use" page and includes a day-by-day practice routine.



The PTE SWT Score Booster Cheat Sheet

Part 1 of the PTE 2026 Masterclass: Summarize Written Text

Updated for the **PTE Academic 2026** format (post-August 2025 hybrid AI + human scoring).





HOW TO USE THIS CHEAT SHEET

1. Read the task rules and the scoring checklist first.
2. Memorise the *Spine Method* structure (not the words - the shape).
3. Internalise the connector bank so you can extend sentences fluidly.
4. Work through all *10 practice passages* with the sample answers.
5. Use the checklist every single time you practice.



1. THE 4 NON-NEGOTIABLE RULES

Rule	What the AI checks
ONE sentence only	If there are 2+ periods, Form = 0
5-75 words	Target the 35-55 word zone
No capitals-only responses	Normal sentence case only
Content must come from the passage	No personal opinion, no invented facts



2. THE 4 SCORING DIMENSIONS (how the AI marks you)

Dimension	Points	What it Measures
Content	0-4	Main idea + key supporting points captured
Form	0-1	1 sentence, 5-75 words, correct case
Grammar	0-2	Sentence holds together, tense, agreement
Vocabulary	0-2	Accurate paraphrasing, not verbatim copying
Total	0-9	Contributes to Writing AND Reading scores



3. THE SPINE METHOD - YOUR FLEXIBLE FRAMEWORK

Every strong SWT sentence has three parts:

[HOOK] + [SPINE] + [EXTENSION]

HOOK (3–8 words)

A noun phrase naming what the passage is about.



"Urban vertical farming..."



"The rise of telehealth..."



"The passage discusses..." (dead template)

SPINE (5–12 words)

A linking structure that connects your hook to the main argument.

High-scoring spines to keep in your toolkit:

- "...has emerged as..."
- "...is increasingly being recognised as..."
- "...represents a fundamental shift in..."
- "...poses both opportunities and challenges because..."
- "...has reshaped how..."
- "...demonstrates how..."
- "...reflects the growing importance of..."
- "...serves as a response to..."

EXTENSION (20–40 words)

Fold in supporting points using *subordinators* and *participial phrases* - never a second sentence.



4. THE CONNECTOR BANK (memorise this)

Adding information

- furthermore
- in addition
- as well as
- alongside
- together with

Cause and effect

- leading to
- resulting in
- driven by
- stemming from
- as a consequence of

Contrast / concession

- although
- while
- whereas
- despite
- however
- even though

Relative clauses (for sentence extension)

- which
- that
- where
- whose
- in which
- through which



4. THE CONNECTOR BANK (memorise this)

Time / sequence

- before
- after
- once
- following
- prior to

Conditional

- provided that
- unless
- if
- as long as



5. PARAPHRASING CHEAT LIST

Passage word	Swap options
Important	significant, crucial, vital, essential
Show	reveal, demonstrate, indicate, suggest
Cause	trigger, drive, contribute to, lead to
Big	substantial, considerable, marked, extensive
Help	assist, support, facilitate, aid
Use	utilise, employ, apply, draw on
Think	argue, contend, believe, propose
Problem	challenge, issue, concern, obstacle
Good	beneficial, advantageous, favourable
Bad	detrimental, harmful, adverse, negative
People	individuals, populations, communities
Many	numerous, a range of, multiple
Make	create, produce, generate, construct
Find	discover, identify, uncover, determine
Change	transform, alter, shift, modify



6. PRE-SUBMIT CHECKLIST (use every time)

- ☐ One sentence (one period, at the end only)
- ☐ Word count between 35 and 55 (word counter at bottom)
- ☐ Starts with a noun phrase, **not** "The passage..."
- ☐ Paraphrased - no chunks copied from the passage
- ☐ Main idea visible in the first 10 words
- ☐ At least 2 supporting points included via extension
- ☐ No personal opinion added
- ☐ Subject-verb agreement holds throughout
- ☐ Tense consistent throughout
- ☐ Punctuation clean (one period, commas used for clauses)



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 1 - Urban agriculture

The concept of urban agriculture, once regarded as a fringe hobby, has in recent decades evolved into a serious component of city planning. Rooftop gardens, vertical farms, and community plots are increasingly integrated into the design of new residential developments. Proponents argue that these practices reduce the distance food travels to consumers, cut emissions, and foster community engagement. However, critics note that the energy requirements of controlled-environment agriculture can offset some of these benefits. Policy experts suggest that effective urban agriculture strategies require coordination between municipal authorities, developers, and residents to balance environmental, social, and economic considerations.

Model answer (44 words):

Urban agriculture has evolved from a fringe hobby into a serious element of modern city planning, offering environmental and social benefits such as reduced food miles and stronger communities, although its energy demands and the need for coordinated policy remain significant implementation challenges.



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 2 - Sleep and memory

Recent neuroscience research has deepened our understanding of how sleep contributes to memory consolidation. During the slow-wave phases of sleep, the brain appears to selectively strengthen neural connections formed during the previous day, while pruning less relevant information. Studies using brain imaging show that participants who receive adequate rest after learning perform substantially better on recall tasks than those who do not. Beyond simple memory, sleep also plays a role in integrating new learning with existing knowledge, suggesting its function extends well beyond basic rest.

Model answer (41 words):

Neuroscience research demonstrates that sleep is essential for memory consolidation, as slow-wave phases strengthen relevant neural connections while pruning redundant information, resulting in measurably improved recall and supporting the broader integration of new learning into existing knowledge structures.



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 3 - Renewable energy adoption

The adoption of renewable energy has accelerated rapidly over the last decade, driven by falling technology costs, policy incentives, and growing public concern about climate change. Solar and wind now account for a significant share of new electricity generation capacity in many countries. Despite this progress, the intermittency of renewable sources continues to pose challenges for grid stability. Researchers suggest that large-scale energy storage, smart-grid technology, and regional transmission networks will be critical to sustaining this transition and ensuring reliability as dependence on fossil fuels declines.

Model answer (48 words):

Renewable energy adoption has accelerated significantly over the past decade due to falling costs, supportive policy, and climate concern, although intermittency continues to challenge grid stability and will require advances in energy storage, smart-grid technology, and transmission infrastructure for the transition to remain reliable.



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 4 - The history of coffee

Coffee, which originated in the highlands of Ethiopia, has shaped societies across continents over the past millennium. Traded first through the Arabian Peninsula, it spread rapidly through the Ottoman Empire before reaching Europe in the seventeenth century, where coffeehouses became centres of intellectual exchange. By the nineteenth century, coffee had become a major commodity driving colonial expansion, particularly in Latin America and Southeast Asia. Today, coffee remains one of the most traded agricultural products globally, though issues of fair pricing, environmental sustainability, and climate change now threaten the future of many producing regions.

Model answer (46 words):

Coffee, originating in Ethiopia and spreading through Arabia, the Ottoman Empire, and colonial trade networks, has shaped societies for a millennium and remains a major global commodity today, though modern challenges such as fair pricing, sustainability, and climate change threaten many producing regions.



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 5 - Artificial intelligence in healthcare

Artificial intelligence is transforming healthcare through applications ranging from diagnostic imaging to drug discovery. Machine learning models now match, and in some cases exceed, the accuracy of specialist physicians when analysing X-rays, pathology slides, and MRI scans. Beyond diagnostics, AI-assisted research is shortening the timeline for developing new treatments, and predictive models are helping hospitals manage resources more efficiently. Nonetheless, concerns about data privacy, algorithmic bias, and accountability when AI-driven decisions lead to harm highlight the need for robust regulatory frameworks as the technology becomes more deeply embedded in clinical practice.

Model answer (50 words):

Artificial intelligence is transforming healthcare by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, accelerating drug discovery, and improving hospital resource management, though concerns around data privacy, algorithmic bias, and clinical accountability underscore the urgent need for robust regulatory frameworks as the technology becomes increasingly integrated into medical practice worldwide.



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 6 - Language learning in adults

Traditional thinking held that language acquisition after childhood was a near-impossible task, with critical-period theories suggesting that neurological plasticity for language was lost after adolescence. More recent research challenges this view. Adult learners can achieve high fluency, though they often acquire language differently from children, relying more heavily on explicit grammatical knowledge and conscious strategies. Studies also show that immersive experience, motivation, and structured practice significantly improve outcomes, suggesting that the common belief that adults cannot master a second language is, in many respects, a myth that discourages capable learners.

Model answer (45 words):

Recent research challenges the long-held belief that adult language acquisition is nearly impossible, showing that adults can achieve high fluency through immersion, motivation, and structured practice, though they tend to rely more on explicit grammatical knowledge than children do when learning a new language.



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 7 - Biodiversity and ecosystems

Biodiversity, defined as the variety of life at genetic, species, and ecosystem levels, underpins the functioning of the natural systems on which human societies depend. Pollination, water filtration, soil formation, and climate regulation are all services delivered by diverse biological communities. Yet biodiversity is in sharp decline, with scientists describing the current loss rate as a sixth mass extinction. Habitat destruction, pollution, invasive species, and climate change are the leading drivers. Conservation biologists argue that reversing this trend requires not only protected areas, but also the integration of biodiversity considerations into agricultural, industrial, and urban planning.

Model answer (49 words):

Biodiversity underpins essential ecosystem services such as pollination, water filtration, and climate regulation, yet it is in sharp global decline due to habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change, with conservation experts arguing that reversal requires biodiversity to be integrated into agricultural, industrial, and urban planning.



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 8 - The gig economy

The gig economy, characterised by short-term, freelance, and platform-mediated work, has grown dramatically over the past fifteen years. Proponents highlight the flexibility, autonomy, and income opportunities it offers, particularly for workers with caregiving responsibilities or geographical constraints. Critics, however, point to the erosion of traditional labour protections, including paid leave, health insurance, and pension contributions, which salaried employees typically enjoy. Regulatory bodies in multiple countries are now exploring hybrid frameworks that aim to preserve flexibility while extending basic protections, recognising that neither complete deregulation nor traditional employment models adequately capture the realities of modern digital labour.

Model answer (47 words):

The gig economy, driven by digital platforms, has expanded rapidly and offers flexibility and income opportunities for many workers, though it erodes traditional labour protections such as paid leave and pensions, prompting regulators to explore hybrid frameworks that balance flexibility with essential worker rights.



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 9 - Space exploration

Space exploration has entered a new era defined by the entry of private companies alongside government agencies. Falling launch costs, driven by reusable rocket technology, have made activities such as satellite deployment, space tourism, and planned lunar missions economically feasible on timescales once considered decades away. Scientific objectives, including Mars exploration and the search for extraterrestrial life, continue to motivate major investment. At the same time, concerns over orbital debris, the militarisation of space, and equitable access to space resources are shaping international debates about how humanity will manage this expanding frontier responsibly.

Model answer (47 words):

Space exploration has entered a new era in which private companies and reusable rocket technology have made satellite deployment, tourism, and lunar missions economically feasible, while ongoing debates about orbital debris, militarisation, and equitable access shape how humanity will responsibly manage this expanding frontier.



7. THE 10 PRACTICE PASSAGES (with model answers)

PRACTICE 10 - Mental health in workplaces

Workplace mental health has become a significant issue for employers and policymakers. Research indicates that stress-related illness, anxiety, and burnout now account for a substantial share of lost productivity and absenteeism, with economic costs estimated in the hundreds of billions annually. Progressive organisations have introduced measures such as flexible hours, employee assistance programs, manager training, and designated mental health days. Experts warn, however, that these initiatives are insufficient without addressing underlying structural drivers, such as excessive workloads, job insecurity, and poor management practices, that contribute to the problem in the first place.

Model answer (47 words):

Workplace mental health has emerged as a critical economic and human concern, with stress, anxiety, and burnout driving significant productivity loss, and while flexibility, support programs, and manager training help, experts argue that structural drivers like excessive workloads and job insecurity must also be addressed.



8. YOUR 2-WEEK PRACTICE PLAN

Week 1 - Build the habit

- Days 1–3: Practice 1 at a slow pace. Focus on the Spine Method shape.
- Days 4–5: Practice 2 and 3 at a comfortable pace. Check word count.
- Days 6–7: Practice 4 and 5, aim for paraphrasing confidence.

Week 2 - Add time pressure

- Days 8–10: Practice 6 and 7 under a 7-minute timer.
- Days 11–13: Practice 8 and 9 under a 5-minute timer.
- Day 14: Practice 10 under full exam conditions.



9. WHEN YOU GET STUCK - THE 30-SECOND RESCUE

If you're 90 seconds in and staring at a blank box:

1. Read the *first* and *last* sentences of the passage only.
2. Those usually contain the main idea.
3. Write your Hook right now - just the topic as a noun phrase.
4. Pick a Spine from the bank (e.g., "...has emerged as...").
5. Add one supporting point from the middle of the passage.
6. Add one more with "although" or "however."
7. Proofread and submit.

You won't score a perfect 9, but you'll score 6–7 instead of 0. That's huge in a time crunch.



KEEP GOING

You have the framework, the connectors, the vocabulary swaps, and 10 worked examples. Now do the work. Five minutes a day. Two weeks.

Next up: **Part 2, The PTE SST Toolkit.** The same summarising skills you just built, now applied to audio instead of a written passage.

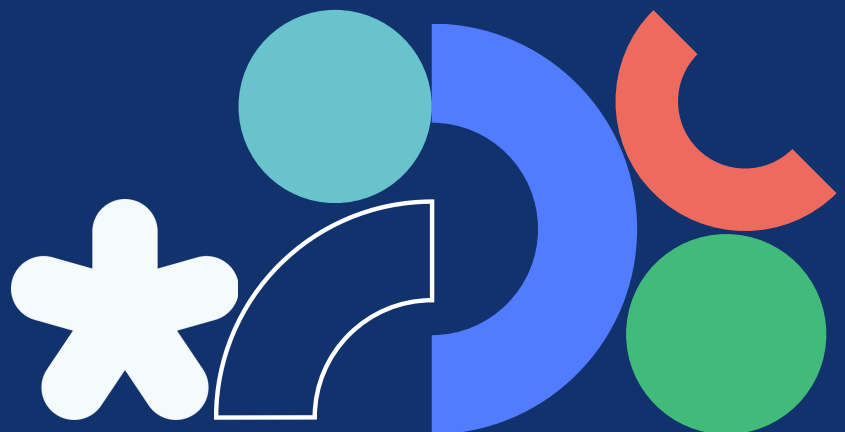
Best of luck on test day. 🎯



THE PTE SST TOOLKIT

Part 2 of the PTE 2026 Masterclass: Summarize Spoken Text

Updated for the **PTE Academic 2026** format: hybrid AI + human scoring.





HOW TO USE THIS TOOLKIT

1. Memorise the **Fast-Capture** note-taking system - this is the highest-leverage piece.
2. Learn the **two frameworks** (Academic Chain + Report Summary) as shapes, not scripts.
3. Work through all **10 practice lectures** - first listen-only, then write your own summary, then compare.
4. Run the **2-week plan** for exam readiness.



1. THE SST TASK IN 60 SECONDS

Element	Detail
Section	Listening (first task)
Audio length	60–90 seconds
Total time	10 minutes (listen + write + review)
Word limit	50–70 words (target 60–69)
Format	One paragraph, prose only - no bullets
Scoring	Contributes to Listening AND Writing scores

Scoring dimensions

- Content: main idea + key supporting points
- Form: 50–70 words (below 40 or above 100 = 0)
- Grammar: sentence structure, tense, agreement
- Vocabulary: varied, paraphrased, appropriate register
- Spelling: consistent US/UK/Aus/Canadian conventions



2. THE FAST-CAPTURE NOTE-TAKING SYSTEM

Draw this BEFORE the audio starts (takes 3 seconds):

TOPIC: _____

KEY 1: _____

KEY 2: _____

SO-WHAT: _____

- The rules
- Never write full sentences - keywords and symbols only
- Abbreviate or translate *while* you listen (not after)
- Catch the "So-What" in the last 15 seconds of audio - it's usually there
- 10-15 mini-entries total is enough for any SST
- Symbol reference chart

Symbol	Meaning
↑	increase, rise, grow
↓	decrease, decline, fall
→	leads to, causes, results in
←	comes from, caused by
↔	connected to, related to
≠	different from, contrast



2. THE FAST-CAPTURE NOTE-TAKING SYSTEM

- Symbol reference chart

Symbol	Meaning
<u> </u> <u> </u>	is, equals, same as
●●●	therefore, so, as a result
●●●	because, since
&	and
+	and, plus, also
w/	with, including
w/o	without
b/c	because
ex	example
ppl	people
gov	government
govt	government (alt)
bw	between
vs	versus, compared to



2. THE FAST-CAPTURE NOTE-TAKING SYSTEM

- Symbol reference chart

Symbol	Meaning
%	percentage, proportion
#	number of
@	at
re:	regarding, about
s/t	something
s/o	someone
yr	year
yrs	years
C19	19th century
C20	20th century
eco	economy, economic
env	environment, environmental
tech	technology, technological
dev	development



2. THE FAST-CAPTURE NOTE-TAKING SYSTEM

- Symbol reference chart

Symbol	Meaning
org	organisation
info	information
exp	experience, experiment
res	research
impt	important
diff	different / difference
est	estimate / established



2. THE FAST-CAPTURE NOTE-TAKING SYSTEM

- Topic shortcuts (common PTE topics)

Topic Area	Short Form
Climate change	cl. ch.
Artificial intelligence	AI
Public health	pub h.
Education	edu
Biology	bio
Psychology	psy
Environment	env
Economics	eco
Politics	pol
History	hist
Culture	cult



3. FRAMEWORK A: THE ACADEMIC CHAIN

Use when: the lecture follows a *topic* → *explanation* → *implication* structure. Works for science, history, social, policy.

- Shape

Sentence 1 - Topic + central claim (~15 words)

The lecturer introduced [TOPIC] and argued that [MAIN POINT].

Sentence 2 - Unpack supporting points (~30 words)

She explained that [POINT 1], while also highlighting [POINT 2], supported by examples such as [EXAMPLE].

Sentence 3 - Implication / conclusion (~15 words)

The lecturer concluded that [TAKEAWAY].



3. FRAMEWORK A: THE ACADEMIC CHAIN

- Flexible openers for each sentence

For Sentence 1, rotate between:

- The lecturer introduced the topic of...
- The speaker focused on...
- The talk examined...
- The lecture explored the concept of...
- The speaker discussed...

For Sentence 2, rotate between:

- She explained that...
- He went on to describe...
- The speaker argued that...
- The lecturer elaborated on...
- She further noted that...

For Sentence 3, rotate between:

- Overall, the lecturer concluded that...
- The speaker ended by emphasising...
- She concluded that...
- Ultimately, the talk suggested that...
- In closing, the lecturer highlighted...



4. FRAMEWORK B - THE REPORT SUMMARY

Use when: the lecture follows a *problem → causes → response* structure. Works for environment, policy, public health.

- Shape

Sentence 1 - The problem / phenomenon (~15 words)

The lecturer described [PROBLEM], which [CONTEXT].

Sentence 2 - Contributing factors / causes (~25 words)

This has been driven by [CAUSE 1] and [CAUSE 2], as well as [CAUSE 3].

Sentence 3 - Response / proposed action (~20 words)

To address these issues, [ACTION] is required, though [CHALLENGE] remains a barrier.



4. FRAMEWORK B - THE REPORT SUMMARY

- Flexible openers

For Sentence 1, rotate between:

- The lecturer described the issue of...
- The speaker raised concerns about...
- The talk examined the problem of...
- The speaker outlined the challenge of...

For Sentence 2, rotate between:

- This situation has been driven by...
- Key contributing factors include...
- The speaker identified several causes, including...
- The lecturer attributed this to...

For Sentence 3, rotate between:

- To address this, the speaker argued that...
- The lecturer proposed that...
- The talk concluded that [X] is required, though [Y] remains a challenge.
- Ultimately, the speaker suggested...



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

For each: read the transcript aloud at a normal pace (around 70 seconds), then take Fast-Capture notes, then write your summary without re-reading. Compare with the model.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 1 - The psychology of habit formation

Transcript (70 seconds):

"Today I want to discuss how habits actually form in the brain. Contrary to popular belief, habits are not simply the result of willpower or motivation. Neuroscientific research shows that habits are encoded in a region called the basal ganglia, and they follow a three-part loop: a cue, a routine, and a reward. When a cue triggers a behaviour, and that behaviour leads to a satisfying outcome, the brain begins automating the loop to conserve cognitive energy. This is why breaking bad habits is so difficult - you're fighting a system designed for efficiency. Researchers now suggest that the most effective way to change a habit is not to eliminate it, but to keep the same cue and reward while substituting a new routine. This approach has been used successfully in treating addiction, improving diet, and building exercise routines."

Framework to use: Academic Chain (Framework A)

Model answer (63 words):

The lecturer introduced the topic of habit formation, arguing that habits are encoded in the basal ganglia and follow a cue-routine-reward loop rather than depending on willpower. She explained that this loop exists to conserve cognitive energy, which is why bad habits are hard to break, and concluded that the most effective change strategy is to substitute the routine while keeping the original cue and reward.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 2 - Coral reef decline

Transcript (75 seconds):

"Coral reefs, which cover less than one percent of the ocean floor but support roughly a quarter of all marine species, are in severe decline. The primary driver is rising sea temperatures, which trigger a stress response known as coral bleaching, where corals expel the symbiotic algae they depend on for energy. If temperatures remain elevated, bleached corals eventually die. Additional pressures include ocean acidification from absorbed carbon dioxide, which weakens coral skeletons, and direct pollution from agricultural runoff and plastic. Marine biologists estimate that half of the world's reefs have been lost since the 1950s. Restoration efforts include coral farming, breeding heat-resistant strains, and establishing marine protected areas, though scientists emphasise that these will only succeed if global emissions are significantly reduced."

Framework to use: Report Summary (Framework B)

Model answer (66 words):

The lecturer described the severe decline of coral reefs, which support a quarter of marine species despite covering under one percent of the ocean floor. This has been driven primarily by rising sea temperatures causing coral bleaching, along with ocean acidification and pollution. The speaker concluded that restoration efforts such as coral farming and marine protected areas can only succeed if global emissions are significantly reduced.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 3 - The printing press

Transcript (65 seconds):

"The invention of the printing press in fifteenth-century Europe, attributed to Johannes Gutenberg, fundamentally altered the trajectory of human civilisation. Before the press, books were copied by hand, making them expensive, rare, and largely confined to religious institutions and the wealthy. Gutenberg's movable-type printing enabled rapid, affordable book production, which dramatically increased literacy rates, accelerated the spread of scientific knowledge, and contributed to the Protestant Reformation by making religious texts available in vernacular languages. Historians often compare the printing press to the modern internet, both being technologies that democratised access to information and reshaped economic, political, and cultural life across multiple generations."

Framework to use: Academic Chain

Model answer (65 words):

The lecturer introduced the printing press, invented by Johannes Gutenberg in fifteenth-century Europe, and argued that it fundamentally altered human civilisation. He explained that by replacing hand-copied books, the press dramatically increased literacy, accelerated scientific knowledge, and enabled the Protestant Reformation. The speaker concluded by comparing it to the modern internet, describing both as transformative technologies that democratised information and reshaped society.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 4 - Urban air pollution

Transcript (75 seconds):

"Air pollution in cities remains one of the leading environmental health risks globally, linked to millions of premature deaths each year. The primary sources in most urban environments are vehicle emissions, industrial activity, and residential heating, particularly where coal or wood is used. Particulate matter, especially fine particles known as PM 2.5, is especially dangerous because it can penetrate deep into the lungs and enter the bloodstream. Exposure has been linked to respiratory illness, cardiovascular disease, and cognitive decline. Cities are adopting a range of mitigation strategies, including low-emission zones, the electrification of public transport, and tighter industrial regulations, though experts caution that without coordinated national policy and sustained investment, gains in one area can be offset by increased activity elsewhere."

Framework to use: Report Summary

Model answer (66 words):

The lecturer described urban air pollution as a leading global health risk causing millions of premature deaths, particularly through fine PM 2.5 particles linked to respiratory, cardiovascular, and cognitive illness. This has been driven by vehicle emissions, industrial activity, and residential heating. The speaker concluded that while cities are implementing low-emission zones and public transport electrification, coordinated national policy and sustained investment remain essential.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 5 - The microbiome

Transcript (65 seconds):

"The human microbiome refers to the trillions of bacteria, viruses, and fungi that live on and inside the human body, particularly in the gut. Once thought to be passive passengers, microbes are now understood to play critical roles in digestion, immune function, and even mental health, communicating with the brain through what is called the gut-brain axis. Disruptions to the microbiome, caused by factors like antibiotic overuse, processed diets, and stress, have been linked to conditions ranging from inflammatory bowel disease to depression. Researchers are now exploring targeted interventions, including specific dietary patterns and probiotic therapies, as a way to restore microbial balance and improve overall health."

Framework to use: Academic Chain

Model answer (64 words):

The lecturer introduced the human microbiome, explaining that the trillions of microbes living in the body play essential roles in digestion, immunity, and mental health through the gut-brain axis. She noted that disruptions caused by antibiotics, processed diets, and stress are linked to illnesses from inflammatory bowel disease to depression, and concluded that dietary and probiotic interventions offer promising ways to restore microbial balance.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 6 - Electric vehicles

Transcript (70 seconds):

"The global shift to electric vehicles is accelerating rapidly, driven by falling battery costs, tightening emissions regulations, and growing consumer interest in sustainable transport. Electric vehicle sales have grown from less than one percent of the global market in 2015 to over fifteen percent in 2023, with projections suggesting they will represent the majority of new car sales by the mid-2030s. Key obstacles to wider adoption include insufficient charging infrastructure, lingering concerns about driving range, and the environmental impact of battery production. Manufacturers and governments are responding with investments in fast-charging networks, battery recycling technologies, and incentives for domestic lithium and cobalt supply chains, though experts stress that a complete transition will require coordinated effort across policy, industry, and consumer behaviour."

Framework to use: Report Summary

Model answer (67 words):

The lecturer described the rapid global shift to electric vehicles, with sales rising from under one percent in 2015 to over fifteen percent in 2023. This has been driven by lower battery costs, stricter emissions rules, and consumer demand, though charging infrastructure, driving range, and battery production remain obstacles. The speaker concluded that a full transition requires coordinated action across policy, industry, and consumer behaviour.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 7 - The evolution of written language

Transcript (70 seconds):

"Written language emerged independently in several ancient civilisations, with the earliest examples dating to approximately 3200 BCE in Mesopotamia. Early writing systems, such as Sumerian cuneiform and Egyptian hieroglyphs, were pictographic, using stylised images to represent objects and concepts. Over time, these evolved into more abstract systems, including the first alphabets, which represented sounds rather than objects, making writing dramatically more efficient to learn and use. The Phoenician alphabet, developed around 1200 BCE, became the ancestor of most modern Western alphabets. Writing enabled the accumulation of knowledge across generations, the administration of large empires, and the emergence of literature, fundamentally shaping the trajectory of human civilisation."

Framework to use: Academic Chain

Model answer (66 words):

The lecturer introduced the evolution of written language, explaining that it emerged independently in several ancient civilisations, beginning with Mesopotamian cuneiform around 3200 BCE. He described how early pictographic systems evolved into alphabets, with the Phoenician alphabet around 1200 BCE influencing most Western scripts, and concluded that writing enabled knowledge accumulation, administration of empires, and the rise of literature, fundamentally shaping human civilisation.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 8 - Rising global obesity

Transcript (75 seconds):

"Global obesity rates have risen sharply over the past four decades, with the World Health Organisation reporting that prevalence has nearly tripled since 1975. Obesity is associated with elevated risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, certain cancers, and reduced life expectancy, placing substantial pressure on healthcare systems. Contributing factors include the widespread availability of ultra-processed foods, declining levels of physical activity in increasingly sedentary lifestyles, aggressive food marketing, and socioeconomic inequalities that limit access to healthy options. Public health researchers argue that individual-focused advice is insufficient, and that systemic interventions such as sugar taxes, reformulated food standards, urban design that encourages physical activity, and regulated food marketing are required to reverse the trend."

Framework to use: Report Summary

Model answer (66 words):

The lecturer described the sharp rise in global obesity, noting that rates have nearly tripled since 1975 and are linked to cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and reduced life expectancy. This has been driven by ultra-processed foods, sedentary lifestyles, aggressive marketing, and socioeconomic inequality. The speaker concluded that systemic interventions such as sugar taxes, food reformulation, and urban design changes are essential to reverse the trend.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 9 - The James Webb Space Telescope

Transcript (65 seconds):

"The James Webb Space Telescope, launched in December 2021 as a successor to the Hubble Space Telescope, represents one of the most significant investments in space-based astronomy. Webb operates primarily in the infrared spectrum, allowing it to observe objects that are too distant, too cool, or too obscured by dust for visible-light telescopes. Early observations have included the most detailed images ever captured of early galaxies, new insights into exoplanet atmospheres, and stunning portraits of stellar nurseries. Scientists anticipate that Webb will help answer fundamental questions about the early universe, the formation of stars and planets, and potentially the conditions under which life may arise elsewhere."

Framework to use: Academic Chain

Model answer (64 words):

The lecturer introduced the James Webb Space Telescope, launched in December 2021 as Hubble's successor and a major investment in astronomy. She explained that Webb's infrared capabilities allow it to observe distant, cool, or dust-obscured objects, yielding detailed images of early galaxies, exoplanet atmospheres, and stellar nurseries, and concluded that it will help answer fundamental questions about the early universe and extraterrestrial life.



5. 10 PRACTICE LECTURES (full transcripts + model summaries)

PRACTICE 10 - Remote work

Transcript (70 seconds):

"The shift to remote work, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has fundamentally changed the nature of employment for many knowledge workers. Research shows that employees working remotely often report higher job satisfaction, improved work-life balance, and productivity levels equal to or greater than those in traditional office settings. However, the shift has also created challenges: difficulties with collaboration and innovation, blurred boundaries between work and personal life, mental health concerns from isolation, and inequities between roles that can be done remotely and those that cannot. Employers are now experimenting with hybrid models that combine remote flexibility with scheduled in-office time, though the optimal balance remains an open question that will likely vary by industry, role, and individual."

Framework to use: Report Summary

Model answer (68 words):

The lecturer described the pandemic-driven shift to remote work, noting that remote employees often report higher satisfaction and productivity equal to office-based peers. This has been accompanied by challenges including reduced collaboration, blurred work-life boundaries, isolation-related mental health concerns, and inequity between remote-capable and on-site roles. The speaker concluded that hybrid models offer a potential balance, though the optimal arrangement will vary by industry and role.



6. COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

- ✗ Writing in bullet points or dashes - SST must be a paragraph
- ✗ Copying exact phrases from the lecture
- ✗ Adding personal opinion ("I think," "I believe")
- ✗ Missing the "So-What" conclusion
- ✗ Losing track of word count while writing
- ✗ Not reviewing in the final 2–3 minutes



7. YOUR 2-WEEK PLAN

Week 1:

- Days 1–2: Practice Fast-Capture notes only (no writing) with Practices 1–2
- Days 3–5: Use Framework A with Practices 3–5
- Days 6–7: Use Framework B with Practices 6–7

Week 2:

- Days 8–10: Practices 8–10 under a 10-minute timer
- Days 11–13: New practice content with full exam simulation
- Day 14: Two SSTs back-to-back for stamina



KEEP GOING

You have the symbols, the frameworks, and ten fully worked examples. The rest is reps.

Next up: **Part 3, The PTE Speaking Confidence Pack**, where your note-taking carries straight into Retell Lecture.

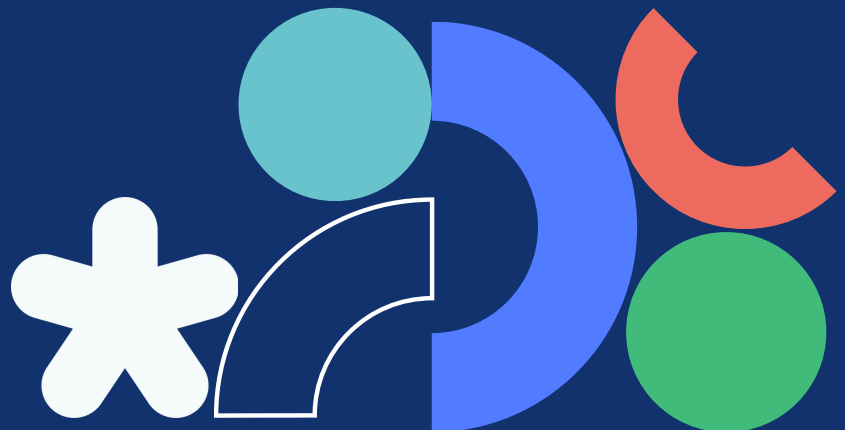
Best of luck on test day. 



THE PTE SPEAKING CONFIDENCE PACK

Part 3 of the PTE 2026 Masterclass: Describe Image & Retell Lecture

Updated for the **PTE Academic 2026** format – including the November 2024 human content review system for Describe Image and Retell Lecture.





HOW TO USE THIS PACK

1. Read the scoring reality check so you know what counts in 2026.
2. Learn the **Describe Image Flex Frame** - 8 image-type variations inside.
3. Learn the **Retell Lecture Flex Frame** - with rotating linking-phrase bank.
4. Drill the **keyword banks** for the 12 most common PTE topics.
5. Use the **40-second rhythm trainer** daily for delivery control.



1. THE 2026 SCORING REALITY

What's different in 2026

- **Nov 4, 2024:** human review of *content* added for Describe Image and Retell Lecture
- **Aug 2025:** hybrid AI + human scoring formalised across flagged responses
- **2026:** memorised templates now detectable - "rhythmic monotony" flagged
- Fluency and pronunciation still weighted heavily

What the AI + human team check

What they check	Why it matters
Continuous speech (AI)	No long pauses, no restarts
Pronunciation clarity (AI)	Understandable, consistent
Natural rhythm (AI)	Not a flat-toned recitation
Content relevance (Human)	Actually about <i>this</i> image/lecture
Originality (Human)	Built from the prompt, not generic
Keyword fit (Human)	Key words from the prompt appear naturally

The takeaway

Use **flexible shapes** (Flex Frames) not fixed scripts. Rotate your openers. Use real content from what you see or hear. Speak continuously - fluency > content perfection.



2. DESCRIBE IMAGE: THE FLEX FRAME

The 4-block shape (40 seconds total)

Block	Time	Content
1. Overview	~8 sec	Name the image type + topic + timeframe
2. Standout feature	~10 sec	The most striking data point or visual element
3. Comparison / trend	~15 sec	Compare values or describe changes
4. Implication	~7 sec	One short takeaway sentence

Vocabulary reference for Block 1

Opener	When to use it
<i>The visual illustrates...</i>	Any image
<i>This chart presents...</i>	Bar/line/pie charts
<i>The graph depicts...</i>	Line graphs, trends
<i>We can see from this diagram that...</i>	Process diagrams, flow charts
<i>The map shows...</i>	Geographical images
<i>The image displays...</i>	Photographs with data
<i>This table summarises...</i>	Data tables

RULE: Rotate these across your practice sessions so your openers aren't identical across responses



2. DESCRIBE IMAGE: THE FLEX FRAME

Level up: Content-led variants

The openers above are good. Content-led openers are *better* - they make the topic the grammatical subject of your sentence, which the human reviewer reads as more genuine engagement with what's on screen. Both score well; content-led scores higher.

- **Standard:** *"The bar chart illustrates global smartphone ownership across four regions..."*
- **Content-led:** *"Global smartphone ownership across four regions has changed dramatically between 2015 and 2023, as shown in this bar chart..."*

The chart-type reference is still there - it just sits inside the sentence rather than commanding it. If you can do this comfortably under time pressure, it's a free upgrade. If not, the standard openers are fine.

Why the bar isn't as high here as in Retell Lecture:

Describe Image inherently requires you to reference the visual - that's literally the task. Saying "the bar chart illustrates X" isn't template filler in the same way "the lecturer introduced X" is, because the chart-type reference genuinely orients the listener. Retell Lecture is different - there, you're conveying ideas from a lecture, and constantly narrating "the lecturer said this, the speaker explained that" reads as scripted because the speaker isn't actually the subject of the lecture's content.



2. DESCRIBE IMAGE: THE FLEX FRAME

Vocabulary bank for each image type

Bar chart / Column chart

- **high/low:** highest, peak, topped the chart; lowest, smallest, least
- **comparisons:** substantially higher than, nearly double, slightly below, on par with
- **change:** rose from... to..., fell from... to..., increased by... percentage points

Line graph

- **trend direction:** steadily climbed, rose sharply, plateaued, dipped, gradually declined
- **speed:** dramatic rise, gentle decline, modest increase, sharp drop
- **patterns:** upward trajectory, downward trend, fluctuating pattern, relatively stable

Pie chart

- **proportions:** accounts for, represents, makes up, constitutes
- **dominance:** the largest share, dominant segment, smallest portion, accounts for over half
- **description:** a clear majority, a minor share, roughly equal, nearly equivalent

Process diagram / Flow chart

- **sequence:** the first stage, followed by, subsequently, in the next step, finally
- **relationships:** leads to, triggers, feeds into, results in, produces
- **structure:** cyclical process, linear progression, branching pathway



2. DESCRIBE IMAGE: THE FLEX FRAME

Vocabulary bank for each image type

Map

- **regions:** northern / southern / coastal / central / interior
- **distribution:** concentrated in, spread across, sparsely populated, densely clustered
- **comparison:** higher in the east than the west, uniform across, uneven distribution

Table

- **scanning:** looking at the data, examining the figures, comparing the rows
- **extremes:** the highest value, the lowest recorded, the outlier
- **patterns:** across the categories, consistently, with one exception

Photograph with caption

- **description:** depicts, shows, captures
- **elements:** in the foreground, in the background, to the left of
- **interpretation:** suggests, indicates, illustrates

Double / Combination chart

- **relationships:** while [A] rose, [B] fell; [A] and [B] moved in opposite directions
- **comparisons:** in contrast, conversely, meanwhile, by comparison



2. DESCRIBE IMAGE: THE FLEX FRAME

Filler-safe extension phrases (when you need to keep speaking)

- "...which suggests that..."
- "...reflecting a broader pattern of..."
- "...consistent with what we see in..."
- "...notably different from..."
- "...representing a substantial share of..."
- "...indicating a shift towards..."

Use sparingly! These help you keep speaking if you blank, but overusing them reads as filler.



3. DESCRIBE IMAGE: 8 IMAGE-TYPE WORKSHEETS

These are NOT scripts to recite. They're vocabulary toolkits, organised by image type. The 4-block shape is the same for every image - what changes is the *vocabulary you reach for* depending on what's in front of you.

How to use these:

- Read each one before practice sessions
- Build the vocabulary into your active speech (use the words when you describe images at home)
- On test day, your Flex Frame supplies the structure - the right vocabulary surfaces because you've practised it.



3. DESCRIBE IMAGE: 8 IMAGE-TYPE WORKSHEETS

TYPE 1: Bar chart

What to scan for: The tallest and shortest bars, comparisons between categories, change between time points (if temporal).

Vocabulary for the standout:

- *the tallest column, the highest bar, the lowest figure, the smallest share*
- *stood at, reached, came in at, registered, totalled approximately*

Vocabulary for comparison:

- *substantially higher than, nearly double, a fraction of, on par with, marginally above, only slightly behind*

Vocabulary for change (if temporal):

- *rose from X to Y, climbed from X to Y, fell from X to Y, grew by X percentage points, more than tripled*

Block reminders:

- Block 1: name what's measured + categories + timeframe
- Block 2: pick the most striking value, give a rough number
- Block 3: at least one comparison; if temporal, describe the trend
- Block 4: what overall pattern the data points to

Watch out for: Percentages vs absolute numbers - read the y-axis label before you speak.



3. DESCRIBE IMAGE: 8 IMAGE-TYPE WORKSHEETS

TYPE 2: Line graph

What to scan for: Trend direction, peaks and troughs, rate of change, turning points.

Vocabulary for trend direction:

- *climbed, rose, declined, plateaued, dipped, fluctuated, recovered, stabilised*

Vocabulary for speed and intensity:

- *dramatically, sharply, gradually, gently, modestly, steeply, abruptly*

Vocabulary for patterns:

- *upward trajectory, downward trend, fluctuating pattern, stable plateau, sustained recovery, sudden surge*

Vocabulary for time markers:

- *between X and Y, by Z, prior to, following, at the start of the period, towards the end*

Block reminders:

- Block 1: name the variable + the time period
- Block 2: the most dramatic change (peak, trough, or turning point) + roughly when
- Block 3: describe the overall trend with intensity language
- Block 4: what the trend implies about the variable's direction.

Watch out for: Multiple lines on one graph - you don't need to describe every line; pick the most distinctive ones.



3. DESCRIBE IMAGE: 8 IMAGE-TYPE WORKSHEETS

TYPE 3: Pie chart

What to scan for: The dominant segment, the smallest segment, whether a few segments dominate or shares are roughly equal.

Vocabulary for proportions:

- *accounts for, represents, makes up, constitutes, comprises*

Vocabulary for size:

- *the dominant segment, the largest share, the smallest portion, a clear majority, a minor share, roughly equal portions*

Vocabulary for quantifying:

- *just over, just under, approximately, around, slightly more than half, close to a third*

Block reminders:

- Block 1: name what's being divided (the total) and how many segments
- Block 2: the largest segment, with rough percentage
- Block 3: the next largest + the smallest, for contrast
- Block 4: what the distribution suggests.

Watch out for: Very small segments - group them as "the remaining segments" rather than naming each one.



3. DESCRIBE IMAGE: 8 IMAGE-TYPE WORKSHEETS

TYPE 4: Process diagram / Flow chart

What to scan for: The starting point, the ending point, key transformations, whether the process is linear or cyclical.

Vocabulary for sequence:

- *the first stage, initially, the next step, subsequently, this is followed by, finally, ultimately*

Vocabulary for causation:

- *leads to, triggers, produces, results in, feeds into, gives rise to*

Vocabulary for structure:

- *a multi-stage process, a cyclical pattern, a linear progression, a branching pathway, an iterative cycle*

Vocabulary for critical points:

- *the central transformation, the key step, the tipping point, the crucial stage*

Block reminders:

- Block 1: name the variable + the time period
- Block 2: the most dramatic change (peak, trough, or turning point) + roughly when
- Block 3: describe the overall trend with intensity language
- Block 4: what the trend implies about the variable's direction.

Watch out for: Cyclical diagrams - don't treat them as linear; mention the loop explicitly.



3. DESCRIBE IMAGE: 8 IMAGE-TYPE WORKSHEETS

TYPE 6: Table

What to scan for: The highest and lowest values, patterns across rows or columns, outliers, total or average rows if present.

Vocabulary for reading the table:

- *a quick scan reveals, the figures show, the data indicates, the table records*

Vocabulary for extremes:

- *the highest figure, the lowest entry, the standout value, the clear outlier*

Vocabulary for patterns:

- *a consistent pattern, a clear trend, with one notable exception, broadly similar across*

Vocabulary for comparison:

- *nearly identical, in stark contrast, comparable to, more than double*

Block reminders:

- Block 1: name what the table records + the categories shown
- Block 2: the standout figure (highest, lowest, or outlier)
- Block 3: a pattern across rows or columns + a contrast
- Block 4: what the table suggests overall.

Watch out for: Tables can hide trends because numbers don't form a visual shape - speak the comparisons aloud as you'd say them.



3. DESCRIBE IMAGE: 8 IMAGE-TYPE WORKSHEETS

TYPE 7: Photograph with caption

What to scan for: Main subject, foreground/background elements, the caption (always read it carefully - it carries critical information).

Vocabulary for spatial description:

- *in the foreground, in the background, to the left of, to the right of, in the centre, at the top, at the bottom*

Vocabulary for description:

- *depicts, captures, shows, presents, illustrates*

Vocabulary for the caption:

- *the caption notes, according to the caption, the caption explains, the caption identifies*

Vocabulary for interpretation:

- *suggests, illustrates, reflects, indicates, points to*

Block reminders:

- Block 1: what the photograph shows + the setting (if visible or in the caption)
- Block 2: the main subject, described in detail
- Block 3: secondary elements + use the caption for context
- Block 4: what the photograph illustrates about the broader topic.

Watch out for: Don't ignore the caption - it often contains data or context the photo alone can't convey.



3. DESCRIBE IMAGE: 8 IMAGE-TYPE WORKSHEETS

TYPE 8: Combination chart (bar + line)

What to scan for: What the bars represent, what the line represents, whether the two move together or in opposite directions.

Vocabulary for relationship:

- *move in tandem, move in opposite directions, correlate with, diverge from, mirror each other, run counter to*

Vocabulary for combined description:

- *tracked alongside, plotted against, overlaid with, shown together*

Vocabulary for patterns:

- *as X rose, Y also climbed; while X remained stable, Y declined; the two variables peaked at different times*

Block reminders:

- Block 1: name both variables + what each visual element represents (bars = X, line = Y)
- Block 2: the standout point on whichever variable shows it most clearly
- Block 3: describe the relationship between the two variables
- Block 4: what the combined data suggests.

Watch out for: Two y-axes - combination charts often have a left and right y-axis with different scales; check both before describing values.



4. RETELL LECTURE: THE FLEX FRAME

The 4-block shape (40 seconds total)

Block	Time	Content
1. Topic statement	~8 sec	Name what the lecture was about
2. Key point 1	~12 sec	First major idea from the lecture
3. Key point 2	~12 sec	Second major idea
4. Takeaway	~8 sec	The lecturer's conclusion or central argument



4. RETELL LECTURE: THE FLEX FRAME

How to fill the blocks: The content-first rule

Most PTE candidates fall into the same trap with Retell Lecture: they structurally narrate the lecturer instead of conveying the lecture's content. After the November 2024 human-review rule, this gets flagged.

Speaker-led (template-flagged):

"The lecturer introduced honeybee communication. She explained that bees use a waggle dance. She then went on to describe research from Würzburg. The talk emphasised that this inspires engineers."

Every sentence has the speaker as the subject. The human reviewer in 2026 spots this within the first ten seconds of your response.

Content-led (passes both AI and human review):

"Honeybee communication, according to today's lecture, involves a complex behaviour called the waggle dance, which encodes direction, distance, food richness, and predator warnings. Research from the University of Würzburg has shown that the angle and duration of the waggle correspond to direction and distance. The lecturer's central argument was that these natural systems are now inspiring engineers in swarm robotics."

Same content. Completely different texture. The lecturer is referenced TWICE - once for source attribution at the start, once for the takeaway. The rest of the time, **the content is the subject of the sentence.**



4. RETELL LECTURE: THE FLEX FRAME

The two-rule system

Rule 1: Lead with content, not the speaker. Make the topic, idea, or finding the grammatical subject of your sentences. Reference the speaker only when attribution genuinely earns its keep.

Rule 2: Attribute surgically. Speaker references aren't banned - they're used purposefully. There are TWO places attribution genuinely belongs:

- **Block 1 opening** - to flag where the content is coming from. One small attribution like *"according to the lecture"* anchors the response.
- **Block 4 takeaway** - to signal that this conclusion belongs to the lecturer, not to you. Otherwise the sentence sounds like your personal opinion.

Attribution phrases - minimal use only

Attribution earns its keep in two specific places: Flagging the source at the start, and marking the conclusion at the end. Don't treat this as a menu to rotate through. Pick what you actually need, and stop there.

The hard cap: TWO attribution moments per response. One in Block 1, one in Block 4. That's the ceiling

If you find yourself needing more, you've slipped back into narrating the lecturer instead of conveying the content.



4. RETELL LECTURE: THE FLEX FRAME

Block 1 - to flag the source (use ONE, embedded mid-sentence):

- *...according to today's lecture...*
- *...as outlined in today's talk...*

Mid-response (Blocks 2–3) - generally unnecessary. The strong default is *zero* attribution mid-response. If a specific finding genuinely needs sourcing because it's a research result you want to flag (rather than your own claim), one brief *"the lecturer noted that"* is acceptable, but if you're reaching for these phrases, that's usually a signal to rephrase content-first instead.

Block 4 - to mark the conclusion as the lecturer's, not yours (use ONE):

- *The lecturer's central argument was that...*
- *The talk's main conclusion was that...*



4. RETELL LECTURE: THE FLEX FRAME

Block-by-block, with worked examples

Block 1 - Topic Statement (~8 sec). Make the topic the subject. Embed brief attribution mid-sentence

-  *"The lecturer introduced the topic of honeybee communication."*
-  *"Honeybee communication, according to today's lecture, involves a behaviour called the waggle dance."*

Block 2 - Point 1 (~12 sec). The first key idea. Make the IDEA the subject. Pack in details.

-  *"She began by explaining that the dance encodes a lot of information."*
-  *"The dance encodes a remarkable amount of information, including direction, distance, food source richness, and even predator warnings."*

Block 3 - Point 2 (~12 sec). The second key idea. Same principle. If attribution is needed, keep it brief.

-  *"She then went on to argue that researchers at Würzburg have studied this."*
-  *"Research from the University of Würzburg has shown that the waggle's angle and duration correspond to direction and distance."*

Block 4 - Takeaway (~8 sec). The conclusion. Attribution genuinely helps here — it signals this is the lecturer's takeaway, not yours.

-  *"The lecturer's central argument was that these natural systems are now inspiring engineers in swarm robotics."*



4. RETELL LECTURE: THE FLEX FRAME

Why this scores higher in 2026

The AI checks fluency and pronunciation - content-led sentences are no harder to deliver fluently than speaker-led ones. The HUMAN reviewer is checking whether you actually engaged with the lecture. Content-led responses prove engagement. Speaker-led narration sounds like a script someone memorised.

A template says *"the speaker explained, the speaker described, the speaker concluded."* A genuine retell says *"[the actual idea], according to the speaker."* Same information. Completely different texture.



5. KEYWORD BANKS FOR 12 COMMON PTE TOPIC AREAS

When you hear a lecture on one of these topics, these are the high-value keywords you want to catch and use.



5. KEYWORD BANKS FOR 12 COMMON PTE TOPIC AREAS

1. Environment & climate

- emissions, carbon footprint, sustainability, biodiversity
- ecosystem, renewable energy, greenhouse gases, fossil fuels
- conservation, deforestation, species decline, habitat loss
- climate mitigation, climate adaptation, carbon neutrality

2. Health & medicine

- chronic disease, public health, clinical trial, treatment
- epidemiology, immunity, pathogen, wellness, mental health
- lifestyle factors, healthcare system, preventive medicine
- therapy, intervention, diagnosis, prognosis

3. Technology & AI

- artificial intelligence, machine learning, automation, algorithm
- data processing, innovation, digital transformation, cybersecurity
- neural network, predictive analytics, human-AI collaboration
- emerging technology, disruption, efficiency gains

4. Education

- pedagogy, curriculum, learning outcomes, student engagement
- literacy, numeracy, critical thinking, educational equity
- online learning, blended learning, assessment, tertiary education
- skills gap, vocational training, lifelong learning



5. KEYWORD BANKS FOR 12 COMMON PTE TOPIC AREAS

5. Economics & business

- market, supply and demand, investment, consumer behaviour
- economic growth, recession, inflation, productivity
- global trade, competitive advantage, supply chain, stakeholders
- profit margin, revenue, GDP, workforce

6. Psychology & behaviour

- cognition, perception, motivation, bias, decision-making
- mental health, wellbeing, stress, resilience, behaviour change
- social influence, habit formation, reinforcement, emotion regulation

7. Science & research

- hypothesis, experimental method, data analysis, peer review
- findings, research, evidence, scientific consensus
- laboratory, experiment, observation, replication

8. History & culture

- civilisation, era, historical period, cultural exchange
- empire, revolution, tradition, heritage, migration
- social movement, political reform, globalisation



5. KEYWORD BANKS FOR 12 COMMON PTE TOPIC AREAS

9. Biology & nature

- evolution, species, adaptation, genetic diversity
- ecosystem, organism, habitat, food chain, symbiosis
- cellular, molecular, microbiome, reproduction

10. Space & astronomy

- universe, galaxy, solar system, planet, exoplanet
- telescope, observation, astronomical, cosmic
- orbit, spacecraft, mission, gravitational, atmosphere

11. Policy & government

- policy, regulation, legislation, governance, public sector
- reform, compliance, implementation, stakeholders
- democratic, international cooperation, sovereignty

12. Urban development

- urbanisation, infrastructure, public transport, housing
- zoning, density, urban planning, sustainable city
- smart city, transit-oriented development, gentrification



6. THE 40-SECOND RHYTHM TRAINER

Daily practice routine (10 minutes, 5 days a week)

Day 1 - Pace control

1. Read any news article aloud for exactly 40 seconds.
2. Record yourself.
3. Play back. Aim for 130–150 words per minute.
4. Repeat 5 times with different articles.

Day 2 - Rhythm control

1. Pick a an educational video intro (usually 40 seconds).
2. Play once. Listen to the rhythm.
3. Shadow - read aloud in sync with the speaker.
4. Record yourself speaking it solo.
5. Compare.

Day 3 - Fluency control

1. Pick a random Describe Image from the worksheets.
2. 25 seconds prep, 40 seconds speak - no restarts allowed.
3. Record.
4. Play back. Count the pauses >1 second. Aim for zero.

Day 4 - Pronunciation control

1. Pick 10 multi-syllable words from the keyword banks.
2. Say each one 3 times, clearly.
3. Record.
4. Compare to a dictionary audio (Cambridge Dictionary app).



6. THE 40-SECOND RHYTHM TRAINER

Daily practice routine (10 minutes, 5 days a week)

Day 5 - Full simulation

1. Two Describe Image + two Retell Lecture, back-to-back.
2. Full exam timing. No pauses.
3. Record.
4. Play all 4 responses back. Self-assess: fluency, pronunciation, content.



7. THE 4 TEMPLATE TRAPS TO AVOID

-  Generic opener that could apply to any image ("The image shows a lot of information about...")
-  Filler phrases that eat time without adding content
-  Identical opening sentences across multiple responses
-  Pre-written conclusions that don't match the image.



8. PRE-SPEAKING CHECKLIST (in your head, 5 seconds before recording)

- Which Flex Frame block am I starting with?
- What's my opener?
- What's my standout feature or key point?
- What's my implication or takeaway?

If you have answers to those 4 questions - start speaking.



KEEP GOING

Describe Image and Retell Lecture reward **control**. You've got the frames, the vocabulary, the keyword banks, and the rhythm trainer.

Next up: **Part 4, The 200 Must-Know PTE Collocations**, the vocabulary that lifts every task you've practised so far.

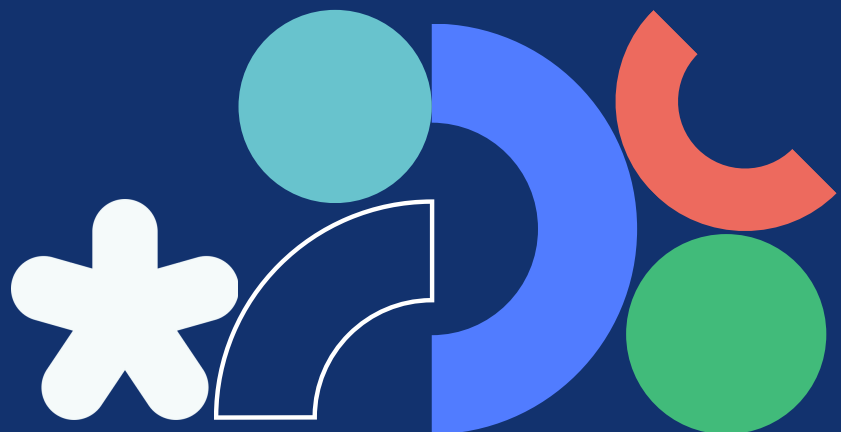
You can do this! 💪



THE 200 MUST-KNOW PTE COLLOCATIONS

Part 4 of the PTE 2026 Masterclass: Reading Collocations & Academic Vocabulary

Curated from Pearson's 2,469-entry Academic Collocation List for the PTE Academic 2026 format. Organised by collocation type, with example sentences and a note on which PTE section each one most commonly appears in.





HOW TO USE THIS LIST

1. **Don't try to learn all 200 at once.** The Journal Method (5 per day for 21 days) is built into this PDF - use it.
2. Focus on **recognising word pairs**, not memorising definitions.
3. Use the **Fill in the Blanks workbook** at the end to test yourself.
4. Re-visit this PDF every week - collocation recall improves with spaced repetition.

PTE section abbreviations used below:

- **R** = Reading Fill in the Blanks (drag-and-drop)
- **RW** = Reading & Writing Fill in the Blanks (dropdown)
- **W** = Essay / Summarize Written Text
- **S** = Describe Image / Retell Lecture
- **L** = Summarize Spoken Text / Write from Dictation



SECTION 1 - ADJECTIVE + NOUN (50 collocations)

Most common collocation type in PTE Reading FIB. Watch for near-synonym traps.

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
1	significant impact	The policy had a significant impact on poverty rates.	RW, W
2	growing concern	There is growing concern about data privacy.	R, W
3	widespread belief	There is a widespread belief that exercise improves mood.	RW
4	crucial role	Bees play a crucial role in pollination.	RW, S
5	key factor	Education is a key factor in economic mobility.	R, RW
6	fundamental principle	Equality is a fundamental principle of democratic societies.	W
7	major challenge	Climate change poses a major challenge for coastal cities.	RW, W
8	potential benefits	Researchers highlighted the potential benefits of AI in medicine.	RW
9	extensive research	Extensive research has linked sleep to memory consolidation.	RW, W
10	robust evidence	There is robust evidence that smoking causes lung disease.	R



SECTION 1 - ADJECTIVE + NOUN (50 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
11	common practice	Recycling has become a common practice in modern cities.	RW
12	urgent need	There is an urgent need for investment in public transport.	W, S
13	comprehensive review	The report provides a comprehensive review of the sector.	RW
14	broad consensus	There is a broad consensus among scientists on this issue.	R
15	substantial increase	The data showed a substantial increase in solar installations.	S, RW
16	rapid growth	The region has seen rapid growth in its technology sector.	S, RW
17	critical issue	Water scarcity is a critical issue in arid regions.	W
18	vital importance	Sleep is of vital importance for cognitive performance.	W, S
19	complex process	Protein synthesis is a complex process.	RW
20	long-term effects	The study examined the long-term effects of early education.	W
21	short-term gains	Short-term gains often come at the cost of long-term stability.	W



SECTION 1 - ADJECTIVE + NOUN (50 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
22	primary source	Solar energy is a primary source of renewable power.	R, RW
23	secondary source	Journal articles are secondary sources in historical research.	R
24	central argument	The central argument of the paper is well-supported.	RW, W
25	leading cause	Smoking is a leading cause of preventable death.	RW, S
26	distinct advantage	Electric vehicles offer a distinct advantage in emissions.	RW
27	inherent risk	There is an inherent risk in any new technology.	W
28	remarkable achievement	The telescope's launch was a remarkable achievement.	RW, S
29	lasting impact	The reforms had a lasting impact on public education.	W, S
30	immediate consequences	The storm had immediate consequences for local infrastructure.	W
31	valuable insights	The report offered valuable insights into consumer trends.	RW
32	reasonable explanation	The researcher provided a reasonable explanation for the results.	W



SECTION 1 - ADJECTIVE + NOUN (50 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
33	plausible hypothesis	The plausible hypothesis is that temperature drives migration.	R
34	compelling argument	The author makes a compelling argument for reform.	W
35	severe limitations	The study had severe limitations in sample size.	RW
36	notable exception	Denmark is a notable exception to this European trend.	RW
37	striking contrast	There is a striking contrast between urban and rural outcomes.	S, RW
38	significant challenge	Retention of older workers remains a significant challenge.	W
39	relevant information	The report contains all the relevant information.	R
40	accurate data	The analysis requires accurate data from multiple sources.	RW
41	sustainable development	Sustainable development balances growth with environmental care.	W, RW
42	valuable insights	The report offered valuable insights into consumer trends.	RW
43	academic performance	Sleep quality is linked to academic performance.	RW, W



SECTION 1 - ADJECTIVE + NOUN (50 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
44	economic growth	Economic growth has slowed in several advanced economies.	S, RW
45	cultural diversity	Cultural diversity is a strength of modern universities.	W
46	global trade	Global trade patterns have shifted since 2020.	RW
47	social inequality	Social inequality remains a pressing concern.	W
48	public awareness	Campaigns aim to raise public awareness of recycling.	RW
49	human behaviour	Human behaviour is shaped by both genetics and environment.	W
50	natural resources	Many economies depend heavily on natural resources.	RW, W



SECTION 2 - VERB + NOUN (50 collocations)

Classic trap territory. Note which verb pairs with each noun.

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
51	conduct research	The team conducted research on deep-sea ecosystems.	RW, S
52	raise awareness	The initiative aims to raise awareness of mental health.	RW
53	reach a consensus	The committee reached a consensus after long debate.	RW
54	reach a conclusion	The researchers reached a conclusion after three years.	RW, W
55	draw a conclusion	We cannot yet draw a firm conclusion from limited data.	RW
56	draw attention	The study draws attention to inequality in healthcare.	RW, S
57	provide evidence	The fossil record provides evidence of rapid evolution.	RW
58	provide insight	The research provides insight into consumer decision-making.	RW
59	play a role	Language plays a role in shaping cultural identity.	RW, S
60	pose a threat	Invasive species pose a threat to local biodiversity.	RW, W
61	pose a challenge	Aging populations pose a challenge for healthcare systems.	W



SECTION 2 - VERB + NOUN (50 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
62	take action	Governments must take action on climate change.	W
63	take measures	The company took measures to reduce emissions.	RW
64	make progress	The team has made significant progress on the project.	RW
65	make a decision	Investors must make a decision based on available information.	RW
66	make a contribution	She made a major contribution to the field.	W
67	express an opinion	Participants were invited to express an opinion.	W
68	carry out a study	Researchers carried out a study on urban sleep patterns.	RW. S
69	gather information	The survey gathered information from 5,000 households.	R
70	obtain permission	Researchers obtained permission before contacting participants.	W
71	launch a campaign	The charity launched a campaign to improve literacy.	RW
72	implement a policy	The city implemented a policy to reduce plastic waste.	RW
73	adopt an approach	The school adopted a new approach to assessment.	W



SECTION 2 - VERB + NOUN (50 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
74	achieve a goal	Most students struggle to achieve this goal without support.	W
75	meet a target	The company failed to meet its emissions target.	RW
76	meet demand	Supply could not meet demand during the peak season.	RW
77	meet a need	The new service aims to meet a growing need.	RW
78	overcome obstacles	Startups often have to overcome significant obstacles.	W
79	tackle a problem	Policymakers must tackle the problem of affordable housing.	W
80	address an issue	The report addresses the issue of workplace stress.	RW
81	face challenges	Rural hospitals face particular challenges with staffing.	W, S
82	solve a problem	Technology alone cannot solve this problem.	W
83	ask a question	The journalist asked a direct question.	R
84	answer a question	The spokesperson refused to answer the question.	R
85	raise a question	These results raise important questions about the method.	RW



SECTION 2 - VERB + NOUN (50 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
86	give an example	Let me give an example of how this works in practice.	S
87	set an example	The CEO wanted to set an example through her actions.	W
88	follow a pattern	The migration follows a predictable seasonal pattern.	RW
89	break a record	The athlete broke the world record in 2023.	RW
90	save time	Using templates can save time during preparation.	W
91	save money	Switching suppliers could save the business money.	W
92	spend time	They spend time reviewing every submission.	W
93	gain experience	Interns gain valuable experience during placement.	W
94	gain access	Only authorised staff gain access to the database.	RW
95	lose interest	Students lose interest when lessons are not engaging.	W
96	pay attention	Drivers must pay attention to road conditions.	W
97	take responsibility	Managers should take responsibility for their decisions.	W



SECTION 2 - VERB + NOUN (50 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
98	take advantage	Some companies take advantage of tax loopholes.	W
99	take risks	Successful entrepreneurs take calculated risks.	W
100	meet expectations	The film failed to meet audience expectations.	RW



SECTION 3 - NOUN + NOUN (25 collocations)

Compound nouns that function as single concepts. Very common in PTE Reading.

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
101	climate change	Climate change is reshaping coastal ecosystems.	RW, W, S
102	population growth	Population growth places pressure on urban services.	RW, S
103	market demand	Market demand for electric vehicles is rising quickly.	S, RW
104	consumer behaviour	Consumer behaviour has shifted since the pandemic.	W
105	policy framework	A robust policy framework is essential for implementation.	RW, W
106	research findings	The research findings were published in Nature.	RW
107	data analysis	The report includes detailed data analysis.	RW
108	supply chain	Global supply chains were disrupted during the crisis.	S, RW
109	income inequality	Income inequality has widened in many developed economies.	W
110	gender equality	Gender equality remains a key policy objective.	W
111	human rights	Human rights principles underpin the convention.	W



SECTION 3 - NOUN + NOUN (25 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
112	public opinion	Public opinion has shifted on this issue.	RW
113	government policy	Government policy has strongly favoured renewable energy.	W
114	market value	The company's market value has doubled since 2022.	RW, S
115	job opportunity	The region offers many job opportunities in technology.	W
116	life expectancy	Life expectancy has risen steadily in most countries.	S, W
117	risk factor	Smoking is a major risk factor for heart disease.	RW
118	case study	The report includes a case study of Copenhagen.	RW
119	time frame	The project has a tight time frame.	W
120	role model	Teachers serve as role models for young students.	W
121	peer pressure	Peer pressure strongly influences adolescent behaviour.	W
122	quality control	Strict quality control is essential in manufacturing.	RW
123	customer service	Good customer service builds brand loyalty.	W



SECTION 3 - NOUN + NOUN (25 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
124	family background	Family background influences educational outcomes.	RW
125	decision-making	Decision-making under uncertainty is a core skill.	W



SECTION 4 - ADVERB + ADJECTIVE (25 collocations)

Amplifiers and qualifiers. Common in academic prose.

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
126	highly effective	The intervention was highly effective.	RW, W
127	highly controversial	The policy remains highly controversial.	W
128	widely recognised	Her work is widely recognised in the field.	RW
129	widely accepted	The theory is widely accepted among biologists.	RW
130	deeply rooted	The tradition is deeply rooted in local culture.	W
131	deeply concerned	Residents are deeply concerned about flooding.	W
132	closely linked	The two variables are closely linked.	RW, S
133	closely related	These species are closely related.	R
134	extremely important	Early detection is extremely important.	W
135	extremely difficult	Quitting smoking can be extremely difficult.	W
136	fundamentally different	The two models are fundamentally different.	RW



SECTION 4 - ADVERB + ADJECTIVE (25 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
137	fundamentally changed	The internet has fundamentally changed how we communicate.	W, S
138	significantly higher	Rural infection rates were significantly higher.	S, RW
139	significantly lower	The new design has significantly lower energy use.	S, RW
140	perfectly suited	The soil is perfectly suited to vineyards.	RW
141	entirely dependent	The region is entirely dependent on seasonal tourism.	W
142	partly responsible	Industrial emissions are partly responsible for smog.	W
143	directly involved	The CEO was directly involved in the negotiations.	RW
144	strongly influenced	The painter was strongly influenced by Impressionism.	RW
145	strictly prohibited	Smoking is strictly prohibited in all public buildings.	RW
146	relatively stable	The economy has remained relatively stable	S, RW
147	remarkably similar	The two languages are remarkably similar.	RW
148	increasingly popular	Electric bikes are becoming increasingly popular.	RW, S



SECTION 4 - ADVERB + ADJECTIVE (25 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
149	readily available	Information is now readily available online.	W
150	universally acknowledged	The threat is universally acknowledged by experts.	W



SECTION 5 - ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION (20 collocations)

The preposition is often the blank. You must know the pair - logic won't save you.

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
151	aware of	Investors should be aware of the risks.	RW
152	consistent with	The data is consistent with earlier studies.	RW, W
153	responsible for	Local councils are responsible for waste collection.	W
154	subject to	All applications are subject to review.	RW
155	dependent on	The economy is dependent on seasonal tourism.	W
156	opposed to	Many residents are opposed to the new proposal.	RW
157	relevant to	These findings are relevant to urban planners.	W
158	similar to	This method is similar to previous approaches.	RW
159	essential to	Good sleep is essential to cognitive function.	W, S
160	vulnerable to	Coastal cities are vulnerable to flooding.	W, S
161	capable of	The new device is capable of measuring at nano-scale.	RW



SECTION 5 - ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION (20 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
162	typical of	This behaviour is typical of the species.	R
163	critical of	The report was critical of current regulations.	RW
164	familiar with	Students should be familiar with the format.	W
165	different from	This approach is different from traditional methods.	RW
166	compatible with	The software is compatible with most systems.	RW
167	accessible to	The service is accessible to everyone.	W
168	beneficial to	Exercise is beneficial to both body and mind.	W
169	suitable for	This material is suitable for outdoor use.	RW
170	proud of	The team is proud of their achievement.	W



SECTION 6 - VERB + PREPOSITION (20 collocations)

Another preposition-trap zone. Learn as fixed pairs.

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
171	contribute to	Regular exercise contributes to mental health.	RW, W
172	result in	The policy resulted in lower emissions.	RW, W
173	rely on	Many communities rely on seasonal rainfall.	RW, W
174	depend on	The outcome depends on cooperation.	W
175	account for	This factor accounts for most of the variation.	RW, S
176	focus on	The chapter focuses on industrial policy.	W
177	refer to	The author refers to several classic studies.	RW
178	deal with	The book deals with environmental law.	W
179	cope with	Families struggle to cope with rising costs.	W
180	benefit from	Students benefit from small class sizes.	W
181	suffer from	Many elderly people suffer from chronic loneliness.	W



SECTION 6 - VERB + PREPOSITION (20 collocations)

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
182	participate in	Students participate in weekly discussions.	RW
183	engage in	Children engage in creative play naturally.	W
184	agree with	The critics largely agree with the conclusion.	W
185	apply for	Candidates must apply for a visa in advance.	W
186	consist of	The team consists of five researchers.	RW
187	succeed in	The startup succeeded in entering the market.	W
188	interfere with	Noise can interfere with concentration.	W
189	specialise in	The firm specialises in renewable energy.	W
190	care for	The program cares for vulnerable children.	RW



SECTION 7 - NOUN + PREPOSITION (10 collocations)

Hugely common in data and comparison passages.

#	Collocation	Example sentence	Common in
191	an increase in	There was an increase in public investment.	S, RW
192	a decline in	The report showed a decline in readership.	S, RW
193	a rise in	A rise in global temperatures has been recorded.	S, RW
194	a fall in	A fall in employment followed the closures.	S, RW
195	approach to	The new approach to treatment shows promise.	W
196	access to	Equal access to education is a key objective.	W
197	demand for	Demand for sustainable products continues to grow.	RW, S
198	response to	The rapid response to the outbreak saved lives.	W
199	lack of	A lack of data hampered the investigation.	W
200	alternative to	Cycling is a healthy alternative to driving.	W



THE JOURNAL METHOD - DAILY TEMPLATE

Pick 5 collocations per day for 21 days. Copy this template into your notebook and fill it in.

Date: _____

Collocation 1: _____

Type (Adj+N, V+N, etc.): _____

Sentence from an article: _____

My OWN sentence (about my life): _____

Collocation 2: _____

Type: _____

Sentence from an article: _____

My OWN sentence: _____

Collocation 3: _____

Type: _____

Sentence from an article: _____

My OWN sentence: _____

Collocation 4: _____

Type: _____

Sentence from an article: _____

My OWN sentence: _____

Collocation 5: _____

Type: _____

Sentence from an article: _____

My OWN sentence: _____

The personal sentence is the secret ingredient. Connecting a new phrase to your own life tags it as important in your memory and makes it stick.



FILL IN THE BLANKS PRACTICE WORKBOOK (30 questions)

Pick the word that makes the strongest collocation. Answers at the end.

Questions 1–10 (Adjective + Noun)

1. The new legislation had a _____ impact on recycling rates.
a) big b) significant c) strong d) heavy
2. There is _____ concern about declining bee populations.
a) rising b) growing c) increasing d) bigger
3. Vaccines play a _____ role in public health.
a) crucial b) very big c) main d) important
4. The scientist provided _____ evidence for the theory.
a) strong b) robust c) heavy d) thick
5. Climate change represents a _____ challenge for coastal cities.
a) big b) large c) major d) important
6. The article offers _____ insights into consumer behaviour.
a) valuable b) precious c) expensive d) nice
7. The approach shows _____ promise in early trials.
a) great b) considerable c) heavy d) strong
8. A _____ consensus has emerged on this issue.
a) wide b) broad c) big d) large
9. The region has seen _____ growth in clean energy.
a) quick b) rapid c) speedy d) swift
10. There is an _____ need for affordable housing.
a) urgent b) immediate c) quick d) fast



FILL IN THE BLANKS PRACTICE WORKBOOK (30 questions)

Questions 11–20 (Verb + Noun)

11. The team will _____ research on marine ecosystems.
a) do b) make c) conduct d) perform
12. The charity aims to _____ awareness of homelessness.
a) make b) create c) raise d) build
13. We cannot yet _____ a firm conclusion from the data.
a) make b) reach c) take d) do
14. The government must _____ action on air pollution.
a) make b) take c) do d) have
15. Invasive species _____ a threat to native wildlife.
a) pose b) make c) have d) bring
16. The report _____ attention to workplace inequality.
a) brings b) pulls c) draws d) calls
17. Small businesses often struggle to _____ targets.
a) reach b) meet c) achieve d) hit
18. The school _____ a new approach to language learning.
a) took b) adopted c) had d) took on
19. Policymakers must _____ the problem of regional inequality.
a) fix b) repair c) tackle d) handle
20. New research _____ evidence of early agriculture in Asia.
a) gives b) shows c) provides d) makes



FILL IN THE BLANKS PRACTICE WORKBOOK (30 questions)

Questions 21–30 (Prepositions and mixed)

21. The findings are consistent _____ earlier studies.
a) to b) with c) of d) at
22. Local councils are responsible _____ waste collection.
a) for b) of c) with d) on
23. All applications are subject _____ review.
a) to b) of c) with d) for
24. Good sleep is essential _____ cognitive function.
a) of b) for c) to d) with
25. The outcome depends _____ the weather.
a) of b) at c) on d) from
26. Exercise contributes _____ overall wellbeing.
a) for b) to c) with d) in
27. There was a sharp increase _____ online shopping in 2020.
a) of b) in c) for d) at
28. The team specialises _____ marine biology.
a) on b) at c) in d) for
29. Demand _____ renewable energy has risen steadily.
a) of b) for c) to d) with
30. These species are closely _____.
a) linked b) related c) connected d) paired



FILL IN THE BLANKS PRACTICE WORKBOOK (30 questions)

ANSWERS

1. b) significant impact
2. b) growing concern
3. a) crucial role
4. b) robust evidence
5. c) major challenge
6. a) valuable insights
7. b) considerable promise (also "show great promise" is fine, but "considerable" is the stronger collocation)
8. b) broad consensus
9. b) rapid growth
10. a) urgent need
11. c) conduct research
12. c) raise awareness
13. b) reach a conclusion
14. b) take action
15. a) pose a threat
16. c) draws attention
17. b) meet targets
18. b) adopted
19. c) tackle
20. c) provides
21. b) with (consistent with)
22. a) for (responsible for)
23. a) to (subject to)
24. c) to (essential to)
25. c) on (depends on)
26. b) to (contributes to)
27. b) in (increase in)
28. c) in (specialises in)
29. b) for (demand for)
30. b) related (closely related - all are possible, but "closely related" is the fixed academic collocation)



YOUR 3-WEEK ROADMAP

Week 1 - Foundation (Days 1-7)

- Day 1: Section 1, collocations 1-5 (Journal Method)
- Day 2: Section 1, collocations 6-10
- Day 3: Section 1, collocations 11-15
- Day 4: Section 1, collocations 16-20
- Day 5: Section 1, collocations 21-25
- Day 6: Section 1, collocations 26-30
- Day 7: Section 1, collocations 31-35 + re-read all

Week 2 - Building (Days 8-14)

- Day 8: Section 1, 36-40
- Day 9: Section 1, 41-45
- Day 10: Section 1, 46-50 + Section 2, 51-55
- Day 11: Section 2, 56-65
- Day 12: Section 2, 66-75
- Day 13: Section 2, 76-85
- Day 14: Section 2, 86-100 + re-read all

Week 3 - Completing (Days 15-21)

- Day 15: Section 3, 101-125 (Noun+Noun - these come quickly)
- Day 16: Section 4, 126-150 (Adverb+Adjective)
- Day 17: Section 5, 151-170 (Adjective+Preposition) - HIGH PRIORITY
- Day 18: Section 6, 171-190 (Verb+Preposition) - HIGH PRIORITY
- Day 19: Section 7, 191-200 (Noun+Preposition)
- Day 20: Fill in the Blanks workbook (30 questions)
- Day 21: Re-read weak-spot collocations, re-do workbook



KEEP GOING

You now have the 200 collocations that turn PTE Reading Fill in the Blanks from a coin flip into a skill-based task.

That completes your **PTE 2026 Masterclass**. Come back to any part whenever you need a quick refresher.

You can do this! 💪



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