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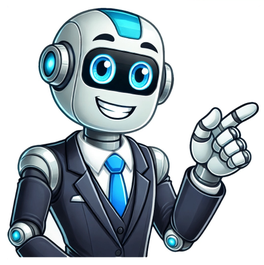

A PET scan is a test that creates 3 dimensional (3D) pictures of the inside of your body. PET stands for positron emission tomography. A PET scan uses a mildly radioactive liquid called a radioactive tracer. It shows areas of your body where cells are more active than normal. It's used to help diagnose some conditions, including cancer. It can help to find out: where the cancer is the size of the cancer whether the cancer has spread You usually have a PET scan in the radiology or nuclear medicine department as an outpatient. These scanners tend to be only in the major cancer hospitals. So you might have to travel to another hospital to have one. A radiographer operates the scanner. The scan usually takes between 20 and 30 minutes. But you will be in the department for around 2 hours. This is because you need to arrive about an hour before the scan to have the injection of the radioactive tracer. Your appointment letters will usually tell you how long your appointment will be. PET scans are often combined with CT scans to produce more detailed images. These are called PET-CT scans. You can also have an MRI scan with a PET scan. These are called PET-MRI scans. Why do I need a PET scan? A PET scan can help to: show up a cancer find out how big it is and whether it has spread (stage a cancer) show whether a lump is cancer or not help doctors decide the best treatment for your cancer show how well a treatment is working After you have had treatment for cancer, a CT scan may show that there are still some signs of the cancer left. A PET scan can help show whether this tissue is active cancer or not. Preparing for your PET scan Check your appointment letter for instructions on how to prepare for this test. You should follow the information given in your appointment letter. Some hospitals may have slightly different instructions. For most PET scans, you need to stop eating for about 4 to 6 hours beforehand. You can usually drink unflavoured water during this time. They will tell you if you need to stop any regular medication you are taking. Call the number on your appointment letter if not eating is a problem for you, for example, if you're diabetic. You might need to adapt your diet, and your appointment time could change. It is important to tell the scanning staff beforehand if you are pregnant or think you might be pregnant. Or you are breastfeeding. You might have instructions not to do any strenuous exercise for around 12 to 24 hours before the scan. Some people feel claustrophobic or closed in when they are having a scan. Contact the PET scanning staff before your test if you're likely to feel like this. They can take extra care to make sure you're comfortable and that you understand what's going on. Your doctor can arrange to give you medicine to help you relax, if needed. What happens? At the hospital Your radiographer will explain the test to you. This is a good time to ask any questions you may have. Your radiographer might ask you to change into a hospital gown. You have to remove any jewellery and other metal objects such as hair clips, coins, belts and a wired bra. Metal interferes with the images created by the scanner. You have the injection of the radioactive tracer about an hour before the scan. You have the injection through a small plastic tube called a cannula. It's only a small amount of radiation. You need to rest and avoid moving too much during this hour. This allows the radioactive tracer to spread through your body and into your tissues. The radioactive tracer is a radioactive sugar. The one commonly used is called FDG (fluorodeoxyglucose). Cancer cells are very active when they are growing and reproducing in a specific area. They need energy to grow. So, active cancer cells take up the FDG which then shows up brighter on the scan. In the scanning room Your radiographer takes you into the scanning room. The PET machine is large and shaped like a doughnut. You have most scans lying down on the machine couch on your back. Once you're in the right position, your radiographer leaves the room. They can see you on a TV screen or through a window from the control room. You can talk to each other through an intercom. Having the PET scan The couch slowly slides backwards and forwards through the scanner. The machine takes pictures as you move through it. The scan is painless but can be uncomfortable because you have to stay still. Tell your radiographer if you're getting stiff and need to move. It's not particularly noisy but you'll hear a constant background noise. In most places the radiographer will be able to play music for you. When it's over, your radiographer will come back into the room and lower the couch so you can get up. This 3-minute video shows you what happens when you have a PET scan or PET-CT scan. After your PET scan Your radiographer removes the cannula from your arm before you go home. You can then eat and drink normally. The radiation in the radioactive tracer is very small. Drinking plenty of fluids after your scan helps to flush the radioactive tracer out of your system. The radioactive tracer gives off very small levels of radiation that go away very quickly. As a precaution, you should avoid close contact with pregnant women, babies and young children for the rest of the day. Your radiographer will give you more information about this. Speak to them if you have any questions. Some hospitals may have different instructions. If you've had medicine to help you relax (sedation), you need someone to take you home and stay overnight. If you've had sedation, for the next 24 hours, you also shouldn't: drive drink alcohol operate heavy machinery sign any legally binding documents If you are travelling abroad within a week of your PET scan, it's a good idea to take your appointment letter with you. This is because most airports have sensitive radiation monitors. This may pick up a trace of radiation left in your body following your test. Possible risks A PET scan is a safe test for most people. But like all medical tests it has some risks. Your doctor and radiographer make sure the benefits of having the test outweigh these risks. Some of the possible risks include: Pregnancy Pregnant women should only have the scan in an emergency. There's a risk that the radiation could harm the developing baby. Contact the department beforehand if you're pregnant or think you might be pregnant. Breastfeeding If you're breastfeeding, let the department know a few days before your appointment. They will let you know if you need to stop breastfeeding for a length of time after having the radioactive tracer. You might need to store enough expressed milk for at least one feed. Bruising and swelling You might get a small bruise around the area where they put the cannula in. There is a risk that the radioactive tracer will leak outside the vein, this is rare. If this does happen, it can cause swelling and pain in your arm. Allergic reaction Rarely, people have an allergic reaction to the radioactive tracer. This most often starts with weakness, sweating and difficulty breathing. Tell your radiographer immediately if you feel unwell. Radiation Exposure to radiation from the radioactive tracer during a PET scan slightly increases your risk of developing cancer in the future. Talk to your doctor if this worries you. Getting your results You should get your results within 1 or 2 weeks. Ask your doctor, radiographer, or nurse how long it will take to get them. Contact the doctor who arranged the test if you haven't heard anything after a couple of weeks. Waiting for test results can make you anxious. You might have the contact details of a specialist nurse who you can speak to for information and support if you need to. It may also help to talk to a close friend or relative about how you feel. For information and support, you can call the Cancer Research UK information nurses on freephone 0808 800 4040. The lines are open from 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday. More information We have more information on tests, treatment and support if you have been diagnosed with cancer. Recommendations for cross-sectional imaging in cancer management (3rd Edition) The Royal College of Radiologists, April 2022 FDG PET Scan British Nuclear Medicine Society (BNMS) Website. Accessed April 2025 PET/CT Imaging Basics and Practice K Agrawal and others (Editors) Springer, 2022 The hospital where you're having the PET scan will tell you what you need to do before the scan.For example, you'll usually be asked to: Talk to a GP or doctor at the hospital if you're feeling anxious about having a PET scan or have a fear of small spaces (claustrophobia).A PET scanner is open at both ends, but some people may still find it claustrophobic. You may be able to have medicine to help you relax. A positron emission tomography (PET) scan is an imaging test that produces images of your organs and tissues at work. The test uses a safe, injectable radioactive chemical called a radiotracer and a device called a PET scanner.The scanner detects diseased cells that absorb large amounts of the radiotracer, which indicates a potential health problem.Healthcare providers frequently use PET scans to help diagnose cancer and assess cancer treatment. They can also assess certain heart and brain issues with the scan.What's the difference between a PET scan, CT scan and MRI?Computed tomography (CT) scans use X-rays. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans use magnets and radio waves. Both produce still images of organs and body structures.PET scans use a radioactive tracer to show how an organ is functioning in real time. PET scan images can detect cellular changes in organs and tissues earlier than CT and MRI scans. Your healthcare provider may perform a PET scan and CT scan at the same time (PET-CT). This combination test produces 3D images that allow for a more accurate diagnosis.Some hospitals now use a hybrid PET/MRI scan. This new technology creates extremely high-contrast images. Providers mainly use this type of scan for diagnosing and monitoring cancers of the soft tissues (brain, head and neck, liver and pelvis).What does a PET scan check for?Your healthcare provider may order a PET scan to check for signs of:Cancer, including breast cancer, lung cancer and thyroid cancer.Coronary artery disease, heart attack or other heart problems.Brain disorders, such as brain tumors, epilepsy, dementia and Alzheimer's disease.When would I need a PET scan?In general, a PET scan can measure vital functions, such as blood flow, oxygen use and blood sugar (glucose) metabolism. It can also identify organs and tissues that aren't working as they should.If your healthcare provider suspects you may have cancer, they'll likely recommend a PET scan, which can detect cancer and/or make a diagnosis.If you've already been diagnosed with cancer, your provider may recommend more than one PET scan throughout your treatment to:Determine whether the cancer has spread in your body (metastasized).Assess the effectiveness of treatment.Determine if the cancer has returned after treatment (recurred).Evaluate the prognosis (outlook) of the cancer.If you're having heart issues, your provider may recommend a PET scan to:Determine the effects of a heart attack on areas of your heart.Identify areas of the heart muscle that would benefit from angioplasty or coronary artery bypass surgery.If you're experiencing neurological symptoms, your provider may recommend a PET scan to evaluate possible brain abnormalities, such as tumors, seizures and other central nervous system conditions. A positron emission tomography (PET) scan is an imaging exam that shows how your tissues and organs are working. PET scans can cause anxiety for some people. But knowing what to expect and following the recommended prep can make a big difference. Here, I'll answer common questions about PET scans, including how they work, how to prepare for one and their role in cancer treatment. What is a PET scan? A PET scan is an imaging test that uses a radiotracer to look at things like sugar metabolism or tumor markers. A PET scan captures images of your tissues and organs to see how they are working. PET scans can be used to help diagnose or guide the treatment of cancer and other medical conditions like Alzheimer's disease. How are PET scans used in cancer care? While PET scans cannot confirm cancer, they can help get to a diagnosis. If your PET scan reveals something concerning, your doctor may order a biopsy to confirm whether you have cancer. Once a cancer diagnosis has been made, a PET scan can help determine how large the tumor is and how far it has spread in the body. PET scans can also let your doctors know if cancer treatment is working. Your doctor may order multiple PET scans throughout treatment to see how the tumor is responding. A PET scan can show whether the cancer has stayed the same, grown, spread or shrunk. This can help guide treatment. What is the difference between a CT scan and a PET scan? CT scans and PET scans are both imaging tests that look at what's happening inside the body. A CT scan uses X-rays that allow doctors to see what certain organs look like. For example, a lung cancer screening CT scan can show us a nodule in the lung. We can see how big it is and what it's made of (fat, soft tissue, etc.), but we don't know if the tumor is active. PET scans look for metabolic activity within cells. This helps us know if the tumor is growing or the cancer has spread. Modern PET scans include a CT scan, or in some cases an MRI. These are known as a PET-CT or PET-MRI. They can help doctors better understand the cancer. How do you prepare for a PET scan? It's important to prepare for your PET scan, so your doctor gets the information they need. Preparation is different for each radiotracer used, so be sure to follow your doctor's instructions. The most common type of PET scan uses FDG (a radioactive sugar) as a radiotracer, which looks at sugar metabolism. So, eating or drinking anything with calories will affect your scan results and may require you to do a repeat scan. That's why we ask that for six hours before your PET scan, you don't eat or drink anything except for plain, unflavored, non-carbonated water or prescribed medicines that do not contain sugar and are not for diabetes. Your last meal before your scan should include foods high in protein and plenty of water. Avoid carbohydrates and foods with sugar. It's also important that you don't exercise for 24 hours before your PET scan. That's because exercise affects how the radiotracer works and may affect the results of your test. Contact the PET scan facility if you are: Additionally, let the facility know if you: Have an on-body injector, pump or continuous glucose monitor Have a PEG or nasogastric feeding tube Recently received a high-density contrast procedure, such as a barium swallow Must be transported by stretcher or ambulance If any of these apply to you, the PET care team can make adjustments to keep you comfortable and ensure accurate PET scan results. What happens during a PET scan? When you arrive for your PET scan, your care team will start an IV line, and a radiotracer will be injected into your body. If the radiotracer is FDG and you are diabetic, your care team will check your blood sugar before starting. During this time, you may read, listen to music with headphones or read while the tracer goes through your bloodstream. You will be asked to empty your bladder right before the PET scan because having a full bladder can affect the quality of the images. Once you're ready to start the scan, you'll be asked to lie on your back on a padded table. The table will move into a large, tunnel-shaped scanner where the PET scan is performed. It's very important to remain still during the test. That's because movement could affect the results of your PET scan. How long does a PET scan take? It takes about 60 to 90 minutes for the PET scan's radiotracer to start working. The scan can take anywhere from 10 to 40 minutes. In total, you should plan to be in the PET department for 2 to 3 hours. What happens after a PET scan? After your PET scan, a very small amount of the radiotracer will remain in your body. So, be sure to drink plenty of water to help flush it out of your system. You may eat and use the restroom as usual after your scan. A specialist will review your PET scan and share the results with your doctor. Your doctor will discuss the results and answer any questions you may have at your next appointment. Aaron Jessop, M.D., is a diagnostic imaging specialist at MD Anderson. Request an appointment at MD Anderson online or call 1-877-632-6789. Positron emission tomography, also called PET imaging or a PET scan, is a diagnostic examination that involves getting images of the body based on the detection of radiation from the emission of positrons. Positrons are tiny particles emitted from a radioactive substance administered to the patient. Patient Safety Tips Prior to the Exam Please let us know if you have any allergies or adverse reactions to medications. If you are pregnant or may be pregnant, please tell your doctor or technologist. Please leave your valuables at home or in your room in the hospital. Please let us now if you need interpreting services, this can be arranged for you. Bring a list of your current medications with you (out-patient). Preparation for the Procedure You will be asked to follow the Limited Carbohydrate diet for the previous 24 hours before the date of your appointment. Do not eat or drink anything, except water, for 6 hours before the exam. You may drink water, as much water as you can would be helpful, until arrival. Routine medications may be taken, unless you have been instructed otherwise. If you are diabetic, you may take your diabetes medication no less than 4 hours prior to the exam. Arrive 15-30 minutes before your PET scan. The technologist will verify your identification and exam requested. You will be given a contrast screening form to complete. In certain situations, the doctor may order lab tests prior to contrast being given. Commonly, contrast is injected into a vein to better define the images throughout the body. If the radiologist believes this is helpful, a small intravenous (IV) line is placed in an arm vein. Through this line, the contrast and the isotope will be injected. The contrast will be excreted through your kidneys. During the Exam The duration of the exam will vary, but the average is about 2 hours. The technologist will position you on the exam table, and give you instructions to remain still or to hold your breath. You will have the opportunity to ask the technologists questions. After the Procedure You should drink about 5 glasses of water. Nursing mothers should wait for 24 hours before resuming breast-feeding. If you feel any symptoms such as nasal congestion, itchy eyes, hives, rashes, sneezing, restlessness, tremors, pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, please notify the staff immediately. The staff is prepared to handle these situations. If you feel any of these symptoms after you have left the department, please contact your doctor or go to the nearest emergency room. If your symptoms are life threatening, call 911. A positron emission tomography (PET) scan provides detailed three-dimensional images of your internal body organs and tissue, which helps diagnose a wide range of conditions. Some people worry about the side effects of a PET scan because a short-acting radioactive substance is injected into your body to produce the images. However, there are very few risks associated with a PET scan. This article describes what PET scans are used for, including the diseases they can help diagnose, and how the procedure is performed. It also explains the possible risks and what the PET test results mean. Illustration by Emily Roberts, Verywell Positron emission tomography (PET) is an imaging test that detects changes in metabolism and your body's biochemistry. The patterns of these changes can help diagnose different diseases. PET scans use various radioactive drugs called radiotracers that are injected into your bloodstream. Tracers may be labeled forms of sugar, amino acids, ammonia, water, or other substances.\ The tracer can help show if metabolic activity in tissue and organs is typical (normal) or atypical (abnormal) based on how much of the tracer is taken up by cells. A PET scan can evaluate metabolic functions like blood flow, oxygen intake, how your body uses glucose (blood sugar), and the speed by which cells replicate. Based on atypical changes, a PET scan can sometimes detect disease before other imaging tests, including computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). PET is primarily used for the following purposes: PET is especially useful for cancer as it can scan the entire body and pinpoint both the primary (initial) tumor and areas of metastasis (where cancer has spread). With that being said, not all cancers can be detected by PET. Those that can include: For cardiovascular disease, a PET scan can reveal areas of decreased blood flow to the heart, brain, or lungs. By viewing adverse changes to your circulation, a healthcare provider can make the most appropriate treatment choices (such as deciding between angioplasty or cardiac bypass surgery). PET can also help predict the likelihood of a heart attack or stroke by detecting the hardening and narrowing of arteries (atherosclerosis). Different types of radioactive tracers are used in PET scans to target specific areas of the heart, such as perfusion, metabolism, innervation, and inflammation. Cardiovascular conditions PET can diagnose include: A PET scan can measure brain activity in relation to areas of high and low radioactivity. Since the brain requires large amounts of glucose and oxygen to function, any shortages can easily be detected on a scan. Neurologic disorders a PET can help diagnose include: When diagnosing a disease, there is an advantage to looking at both the cause and consequence of a disease. For this reason, a PET is frequently combined with CT or MRI to provide the healthcare provider with both anatomical (physical) and metabolic (biochemical) information. Modern PET scanners are now available with integrated CT scanners (PET-CT) or MRI scanners (PET-MRI), which create two sets of precisely matched images. PET scans are performed on an outpatient basis in the nuclear medicine imaging unit of a hospital or a dedicated facility. The test is performed by a nuclear medicine technologist. A nurse may also be on hand. In preparation for the scan, you will need to eat a low-carbohydrate, no-sugar diet 24 hours beforehand to keep your blood sugar within normal limits. As a general rule, you would avoid high glycemic index (GI) foods like bread, dairy, pasta, and juices that raise your blood sugar. You need to avoid strenuous exercise 24 hours before the test, which can alter your normal insulin response and cause a drop in your blood sugar (hypoglycemia). Six hours before the scan, you will need to stop eating altogether. Four hours beforehand, insulin or any other diabetes medications would also need to be stopped. The PET scanner is a large machine with a doughnut-shaped hole in the center, similar to a CT or MRI unit. The procedure itself is relatively standard and performed as follows: Once you have arrived and changed into a hospital gown, an intravenous (IV) line will be inserted into a vein in your arm to deliver the radioactive tracer.You will need to relax in a quiet, reclined state for 60 minutes until the radioactive agent has fully circulated.After 60 minutes, you will be led to the scanning room and positioned on the bed at the opening of the unit. The technologist will glide the bed into the PET chamber via remote control.You will then need to remain still while the scan is performed. There may be times when the technologist will ask you to hold your breath or adjust your position. During the scan, you will hear whirring and clicking sounds. The PET scan can take anywhere from 20 to 45 minutes to complete, depending on the purpose and scope of the test. Some variations of the test can take longer, particularly if a PET-CT or PET-MRI is performed. The side effects of PET scans are relatively minor and mainly involve pain and swelling at the injection site. Allergic reactions to the injection are rare, but let your healthcare provider know immediately if you experience symptoms like nausea, nasal congestion, hives, restlessness, or dizziness. A PET scan is painless and poses few risks. The scanner itself does not emit radiation, and the amount of radiotracer used for the imaging is so small as to not require the use of standard radiation precautions. Claustrophobia may be a concern for some patients. If being placed inside the tube-like device makes you nervous, let your healthcare provider know. If needed, you may be given a mild sedative such as low-dose Valium (diazepam) or Ativan (lorazepam). A PET scan may not be possible if you are obese and unable to fit into the scanning chamber. Most scanning tables have a maximum weight capacity of 450 pounds and a chamber diameter of only 27.5 inches (70 centimeters). Image quality may be degraded if weight and size limits are exceeded. Moreover, the radiotracer dose may not be adequate to achieve a quality image if you are extremely overweight. While upping the dose may help, it cannot be raised beyond a certain point due to potential harm. Newer multidetector scanners can overcome some of these concerns. A few manufacturers are also offering units with chambers as large as 30.5 inches (78 centimeters). PET can be performed during pregnancy; the tracer is not likely to pose a risk to the fetus. If you are nursing, your healthcare provider may recommend that you avoid breastfeeding for 24 hours just to be safe. You can prepare by pumping enough breastmilk beforehand or using bottled formula. On the other hand, a PET-CT scan may not be appropriate if you are pregnant. In general, CT scans are not recommended in people with pregnancy unless the benefits clearly outweigh the potential risks. Always let your healthcare provider know if you are pregnant or nursing before a PET scan. You can have a PET scan if you have diabetes but need to ensure that your blood glucose levels are under 200 mg/dL before scanning. If your glucose levels are high, the radiotracer will not be taken up efficiently in cells. On the other hand, if your insulin is high, it will cause an increased uptake of the radiotracer and throw off the results. If your blood sugar is uncontrolled, you need to advise your healthcare provider in advance so that special dietary or pharmaceutical measures can be taken to achieve control. The PET images will usually be sent to your healthcare provider within 48 hours, along with a report detailing the normal and abnormal findings. The image may highlight "hot spots" where excessive amounts of tracers have accumulated; these are areas of high cellular metabolism. While this may be suggestive of cancer, there may be other explanations as well. Expert interpretation by an oncologist and lab pathologist is needed. By contrast, areas with less radiotracer uptake are known as "cold spots." This indicates areas of low metabolic activity, often the result of reduced blood flow or possibly tissue necrosis (tissue death). A PET scan is an imaging test that can help detect diseases based on changes in your body's metabolism. It involves a radioactive tracer that is injected into your bloodstream. The scanner measures metabolic activity based on how much or little of the tracer is taken up by cells. PET scans can be used to detect different types of cancers, cardiovascular diseases, and neurological disorders. Side effects are few, and there are no absolute contraindications to the scan other than obesity due to the size and weight limitations of the units. PREFIXES SPELLING AND EXPLANATION Negative Prefixes 1 WB31 Negative Prefixes 2 WB32 Prefixes (UN, DIS, IM, IN, MIS, IR) 1 WB33 Prefixes (UN, DIS, IM, IN, MIS, IR) 2 WB34 Prefixes (UN, DIS, IM, IN, MIS, IR) 3 WB35 Prefix Meanings NOUN SUFFIXES EXPLANATION Suffixes (OR, ER, IST) WB23 Suffixes (MENT, ITY, NESS, ION) WB24 ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES EXPLANATION Suffixes (Y, ED, FUL, (I)OUS) WB29 Suffixes (ABLE, LESS, IVE, AL) WB30 Difficulty level: B1 / low intermediate The Preliminary English Test is one of the Cambridge English exams. Who is it for? Do this test if you want to know that you have an intermediate level of English. With this level of English you will enjoy holidays in English speaking countries. You should probably continue studying once you have passed the B1 Preliminary exam. What is the B1 Preliminary test like? The test has these sections: Reading six parts - 32 questions - 45 minutes Writing two parts - 45 minutes Listening four parts - 25 questions - 30 minutes Speaking - an interview, - four parts - 12-17 minutes You will receive a separate score for each of the four papers. These four scores are averaged to give you an overall result for the exam. There are two versions of the B1 Preliminary test: B1 Preliminary B1 Preliminary for Schools Both versions have the same type of questions. The B1 Preliminary for schools test has content of interest to school-age learners. Paper-based or computer-based exams You can do the B1 Preliminary exam on paper or on a computer. There are monthly examination dates for the B1 Preliminary exam, and even more options for the B1 Preliminary for Schools. Scores You receive a Statement of Results showing the CEFR level. 160-170 = A = B2 153-159 = B = B1 130-152 = C = B1 120-139 = Level A2 If you receive a score lower than 120, it will be reported on your Statement of Results but you will not receive the Preliminary English Test certificate. Level B1 / B2 / Alte 2 / low intermediate. Click here to see how it compares with other exams. When can I take the test? Arrange with your closest test centre. How much does it cost to take B1 Preliminary? Fees are set by test centres. Expect to pay around €120 euros. The Cambridge English B1 Preliminary exam, previously known as the PET exam, which stands for Preliminary English Test, is designed for students with intermediate English. Like all of the Cambridge English exams, the PET Exam is a pass/fail test and for those who pass, it delivers a certificate that does not expire. The B1 Preliminary exam can be either a paper-based test or a computer-based test. In both versions, the PET lasts 140 minutes in total.The B1 Preliminary exam tests all four skills: listening, reading, writing, and speaking. It is structured as follows: Part 1 (45 minutes) – The first section of the PET Exam tests reading comprehension. It is subdivided into 6 subsections with a total of 32 questions. There are multiple-choice, matching and fill-in-the-blank questions, but also two writing prompts (a postcard and either a letter or a story). Part2 (45 minutes) – This section of the B1 Preliminary exam tests writing ability. It was previously part of the first section but was separated into its own section in 2020. It is composed of two writing prompts: an e-mail and either an article or a story. Each writing sample should be about 100 words. Part 3 (24 minutes + 6 minutes extra to transfer answers to the answer sheet) – The third section of the PET exam test listening comprehension. You hear each recording twice and must answer questions about the recording. There are a total of 25 questions in this part, each worth 1 point. The question types are multiple-choice and fill-in-the-blank. Part 4 (12 to 17 minutes) – The last section of the B1 Preliminary exam tests speaking ability. Students are put into pairs and asked to have a conversation with an examiner and then with each other. There is a second examiner listening. The speaking test starts with the examiner asking questions about each student. The examiner then gives each student a picture and the student describes and discusses it. The examiner then presents a situation and the students discuss possible solutions. Finally, the students discuss likes and dislikes. The speaking test may be given on a different day from the first three parts of the B1 Preliminary, depending on the exam center's scheduling.From 2016, all Cambridge English Exams are reported using the same scoring scale. Lower-level tests are able to deliver scores on a lower range of the scale and more difficult tests are able to deliver scores higher on the same scale. In the past, the PET had its own scoring scale, so PET test scores prior to 2016 must be converted to the new scale in order to be compared. Valid scores on the B1 Preliminary exam today range from 120 to 170. A score of 140 or above is considered a "pass" and students with that score will receive the B1 Preliminary exam certificate, which corresponds to a level B1 in English on the CEFR. Students scoring 160 or above on the PET Exam will receive a Cambridge Preliminary English Test certificate for level B2. Students scoring between 120 and 139 will receive an A2 English certificate. Each section of B1 Preliminary is worth 25% of the total score. The results are broken down by the four parts of the exam, as well as an overall result and the corresponding CEFR level. If the student got a passing score on the B1 Preliminary, they will also receive a B1 English certificate which is valid forever. The next test in the Cambridge Exam suite is called the Cambridge B2 First Certificate. Taking the free Cambridge placement test can help you decide which of the Cambridge exams is the right one for your current level of English. The Cambridge English B1 Preliminary exam, previously known as the PET exam, which stands for Preliminary English Test, is designed for students with intermediate English. Like all of the Cambridge English exams, the PET Exam is a pass/fail test and for those who pass, it delivers a certificate that does not expire. The B1 Preliminary exam can be either a paper-based test or a computer-based test. In both versions, the PET lasts 140 minutes in total.The B1 Preliminary exam tests all four skills: listening, reading, writing, and speaking. 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Part 4 (12 to 17 minutes) – The last section of the B1 Preliminary exam tests speaking ability. Students are put into pairs and asked to have a conversation with an examiner and then with each other. There is a second examiner listening. The speaking test starts with the examiner asking questions about each student. The examiner then gives each student a picture and the student describes and discusses it. The examiner then presents a situation and the students discuss possible solutions. Finally, the students discuss likes and dislikes. The speaking test may be given on a different day from the first three parts of the B1 Preliminary, depending on the exam center's scheduling.From 2016, all Cambridge English Exams are reported using the same scoring scale. Lower-level tests are able to deliver scores on a lower range of the scale and more difficult tests are able to deliver scores higher on the same scale. In the past, the PET had its own scoring scale, so PET test scores prior to 2016 must be converted to the new scale in order to be compared. Valid scores on the B1 Preliminary exam today range from 120 to 170. A score of 140 or above is considered a "pass" and students with that score will receive the B1 Preliminary exam certificate, which corresponds to a level B1 in English on the CEFR. Students scoring 160 or above on the PET Exam will receive a Cambridge Preliminary English Test certificate for level B2. Students scoring between 120 and 139 will receive an A2 English certificate. Each section of B1 Preliminary is worth 25% of the total score. The results are broken down by the four parts of the exam, as well as an overall result and the corresponding CEFR level. If the student got a passing score on the B1 Preliminary, they will also receive a B1 English certificate which is valid forever. The next test in the Cambridge Exam suite is called the Cambridge B2 First Certificate. Taking the free Cambridge placement test can help you decide which of the Cambridge exams is the right one for your current level of English. Eligibility Syllabus Pattern Exam Dates PET Exam 2024 - Preliminary English Test acronym PET is one of the Cambridge English Exam which is recognized around the world by thousands of employers, universities, and government ministries as proof of ability to use English. Preliminary English Test Exam 2024 Important Dates Date of Notification & Start of Online Registration Last Date of Submission of Application Form Date of Entrance Exam Date of Declaration of Result PET Exam 2024 Eligibility There is no specific age limit or prescribed qualification for taking the PET Exam. It is practically open to everybody who wants to take it. PET Exam Types PET test is of two types (modules) i.e., Both versions have the same type of questions. The PET for schools test has a content of interest to school-age learners. PET Exam 2024 Syllabus Both modules are made up of four parts: Listening Reading Writing Speaking PET Exam 2024 Pattern PET consists of three sections i.e., Reading and Writing are taken together - 90 minutes Listening - 30 minutes Speaking - an interview, 10 minutes There are two versions of the PET test i.e Paper-based or Computer-Based Exams PET Exam Duration The total test time is 2 hours and 10 minutes. For how many times one can take the PET Exam? Unlimited attempts are allowed to take PET Exam. You can retake the test if you do not achieve the desired score/grades. Where is it taken and for how many times PET is taken in a year? PET computer-based exam is available once a month. However, the paper-based exam is only available six times a year at over 2,800 centers in 130 countries around the world. How to apply for PET Exam 2024? To take the PET exam one needs to register directly with an authorized exam center. There are over 2,800 centers in 130 countries around the world. There are 39 centers in the following states of India. Andhra Pradesh Bihar Delhi Gujarat Haryana Karnataka, Kerala Maharashtra Punjab Tamil Nadu West Bengal PET Exam 2024 Dates Pet is held once a month and six times a year. PET Exam 2024 Fee The fee for PET is set by the respective test centers. It may be expected equivalent to €130 Euros.