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This is the Pearson Test of English General Level 5. This test takes 2 hours and 55 minutes.

Section 1

You will have 10 seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option. Put a cross ☒ in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Example: What is the speaker doing?

- ☐ **A** recommending an action.
- ☒ **B** criticising a practice.
- ☐ **C** explaining a process.

1 How does the girl feel about the book?

- ☐ **A** She was disappointed by it.
- ☐ **B** It was an unusual choice for her.
- ☐ **C** The ending was predictable.

2 Who is the woman talking to?

- ☐ **A** people looking for a career in fashion.
- ☐ **B** a group of fashion professionals.
- ☐ **C** business leaders in the fashion industry.

3 What is the man implying?

- ☐ **A** that few Sun-like stars exist.
- ☐ **B** that life may exist on another planet.
- ☐ **C** that another Earth-like planet has been found.

4 The speaker says our reactions to something we fear

- ☐ **A** vary from person to person.
- ☐ **B** ignore what we know to be true.
- ☐ **C** make us look ridiculous sometimes.

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5 What does the man think is changing nowadays?

- ☐ A what people spend their money on.
- ☐ B how people identify themselves.
- ☐ C who people see as important in their lives.

6 What does the man say about the word 'community'?

- ☐ A It is a frequently used term.
- ☐ B It originated in the 20th century.
- ☐ C It is mainly a sociological term.

7 What does the woman criticize about soap operas that cover social issues?

- ☐ A their motives.
- ☐ B their lack of expertise.
- ☐ C the opinions they give.

8 What was a frequent outcome of the situation the woman describes?

- ☐ A The wife would sell her wedding ring.
- ☐ B The wife would buy something else.
- ☐ C The wife would lose something she owned.

9 What is the man saying?

- ☐ A Good employees will always find work.
- ☐ B Some companies take too many risks.
- ☐ C Things will get worse before they get better.

10 What is the man arguing about newspapers?

- ☐ A Their content has lost relevance.
- ☐ B They have variable standards.
- ☐ C They deserve financial support.

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Section
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(Total 10 marks)

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

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, leaving ample room for writing practice. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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Section 2

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Section 3

12–16 You will hear a news report. First, read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the talk. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Improved communications systems mean people can now
learn faster

12 A century ago we were impressed by the speed of

13 The writer remains unconvinced that global communications have made us more

14 We are more now than ever before.

15 There were greater similarities between people in than there are today.

16 This was despite different religions, language, food and ways of managing

17–21 You will hear an interview about the discovery of “exoplanets”. First, read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the interview. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: The speaker believes the mobile phone payment system is an advance towards
the creation of a cashless society

17 Barclaycard and Orange have supplied 50,000 outlets with

18 The speaker claims Google are about to announce a new phone with a

19 At the time of the interview, individual purchases have an upper limit of

20 The phone providers argue the mobile phone payment system is not

21 If your phone is stolen, you will not

(Total 10 marks)

That is the end of the listening section of the test. Now go on to the other sections of the test.

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Section 3

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Section 4

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

Example:

Pre-existing conditions

Please note: you will not be covered for any pre-existing medical conditions that you may have. A condition will be considered pre-existing if it is a condition you have received treatment for, one you knew about or in our reasonable opinion you

- ☒ A were not aware of.
- ☐ B need treatment for.
- ☒ C should have known about.

22

Writing a book is a horrible, exhausting struggle, like a long bout of some painful illness. One would never undertake such a thing if one were not driven on by some demon whom one can neither resist nor

- ☐ A invite.
- ☐ B identify.
- ☐ C believe.

22

23

No commercial venture This means that consumers have the power through their purchasing decisions to make a difference to the way companies conduct their business. Nowhere is this truer than in the field of green products where businesses, as a direct result of consumer pressure, have been forced to monitor and evaluate their green credentials.

- ☐ A is without its inherent weaknesses.
- ☐ B will own up to its environmental impact.
- ☐ C can survive without its customers.

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24 Willing to give your view on the Conservative Party or test out the latest moisturiser? If so, it's possible to earn £100s a year, without any It's all about stashing cash from filling in online surveys or taking part in focus groups, and this is a detailed guide.

- ☐ **A** hard feelings.
- ☐ **B** special skill.
- ☐ **C** wasted time.

25 Employers continue to hold predominantly positive attitudes towards work-life balance and to perceive its benefits for employees and workplaces alike, although it is clear that most employers feel that the implementation of flexible working practices is not always easy, and should not be expected by employees where it would cause to the business.

- ☐ **A** distraction.
- ☐ **B** disruption.
- ☐ **C** diversion.

26 There are many reasons why teaching is an increasingly popular choice of career for a wide range of skilled and talented people. Teaching is a rewarding profession, offering fantastic career prospects and development opportunities in addition to competitive financial benefits.

- ☐ **A** in more ways than one.
- ☐ **B** on a case-by-case basis.
- ☐ **C** from a different angle.

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Section 5

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

As you walk the green acres of the Henry Moore Foundation in Hertfordshire, the presence of the sculptor who dominated British art for a good half of the 20th century isn't as immediately apparent as you might like. In the post-war decades Moore loomed over culture in this country: the Yorkshire miner's son who gave Britain international artistic respect, who hung on to gut-level socialist principles in spite of immense wealth. His status as the greatest sculptor of the 20th century was reiterated in endless television documentaries and magazine articles in which he walked white-haired and craggy-featured through these very grounds, handling ancient flints, working on models for sculptures in his studio. The ancient flints are still here, maquettes crowd his surprisingly small personal studio, while iconic sculptures dot the gardens and surrounding fields.

Yet it's only when you enter the house that you get that neck-prickling sense that the man is here. Not so much in the long sitting room, built onto the house to showcase Moore's art collection, but in a much smaller snug at the back of the 16th-century farmhouse, with a group of rather worn armchairs pointed towards a large, old television and board games stacked on the shelves. I move into a kitchen that appears untouched since the Fifties – though Moore lived here until 1986. On the wall hang Picasso etchings and African masks.

Since his death, Moore's standing has declined massively. Works that once appeared timeless and universal have come to be seen as dated, mannered, even twee. The sincerity of Moore's political conviction has been questioned and his position as the greatest British artist of the 20th century usurped by the once marginal Francis Bacon.

Now Tate Britain is mounting the first major Henry Moore exhibition in this country in over 20 years, which aims to rediscover the artist for a new generation that barely knows who he is. Looking beyond the honours and public commissions of his later decades, it locates an edgier, darker Moore amid the unease of the interwar period, when he was still a contentious, avant-garde figure, involved with the more morbid side of Surrealism and virtually a Communist – if, indeed, he wasn't actually one.

Example: What are the writer's first impressions of the Henry Moore foundation?

- ☐ **A** There is not enough sculpture.
- ☒ **B** There's not enough sense of the artist.
- ☐ **C** There's not enough to admire.

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27 What do we learn about his beliefs?

- ☐ A They were long-held and very resilient.
- ☐ B They influenced the artistic culture.
- ☐ C They were difficult for him to reconcile with his wealth.

28 Where is the sense of the artist most keenly felt?

- ☐ A where he relaxed.
- ☐ B where he did his work.
- ☐ C where his work is displayed.

29 Lately his work is criticised for being too

- ☐ A childish.
- ☐ B affected.
- ☐ C conventional.

30 What do we learn about Francis Bacon?

- ☐ A He was Moore's great rival.
- ☐ B He is now Moore's equal.
- ☐ C He has grown in reputation.

31 The new Moore exhibition focuses on his

- ☐ A more celebrated work.
- ☐ B more controversial work.
- ☐ C more light hearted work.

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Section
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(Total 5 marks)



Section 6

Read the book article below and answer the questions.

Talking Primates

Dr. Sue Savage-Rumbaugh is a researcher who strongly believes in the ability of primates to use language. One of her most impressive observations involved a bonobo chimpanzee named Kanzi. Savage-Rumbaugh tried to no avail to train Kanzi's adoptive mother to use a keyboard of symbols. The researchers were surprised to find that Kanzi had been eavesdropping on his mother's lessons and had acquired a substantial vocabulary. From then on, Kanzi was not given structured training like his mother, but was taught while walking through the forest with his trainers. By the age of 6, Kanzi had acquired a vocabulary of 200 words and was able to construct sentences by combining words with gestures or with other words. Kanzi's most notable accomplishment was captured on videotape: he was told, "Give the dog a shot," and he proceeded to inject his stuffed dog with a syringe. Savage-Rumbaugh argues that Kanzi's language was initially dependent upon contextual cues, but that once he mastered a substantial vocabulary, he could respond accurately to 70% of novel commands from a concealed speaker. Critics say that Kanzi's accomplishments are not proof of language ability in primates because the crucial element in language ability is production, not comprehension.

Example: What does Dr Savage-Rumbaugh believe primates can do?

Use language

32 How did Kanzi first acquire vocabulary?

32

33 What type of training did Kanzi's mother receive?

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34 What were the two elements of Kanzi's sentences?

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35 What key feature of language ability is missing from Kanzi's achievements?

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Read the report below and answer the questions.

Soap box or soft soap? The British soap opera

The importance of the soap opera to the British audience as a popular form of entertainment has been well-documented. The genre stands out from other television programme types as one in which the audience invests both time and involvement, building relationships with characters over time. This means that expectations about the genre are based on experience, and the individual nature of each soap opera is created through an established long-term familiarity. It is when these expectations are challenged, with little warning or in a way considered inappropriate to that particular soap opera, that the Broadcasting Standards Commission receives complaints.

The fact that soap operas are generally scheduled before the 9.00 p.m. watershed and are viewed frequently as a family also creates particular tensions. Having said that, complainants to the Commission often express concern about what children, in general, might learn from soap operas – the way in which they might be influenced in a negative way. The complainants are not always talking about their own children, but rather children 'in general'. This would marry with the finding, over the years, that respondents recognise that soap operas allow family discussion about issues that might otherwise be considered embarrassing or 'difficult' to broach.

Example: What do audiences bring to watching soap operas that makes them different to other television shows?

Time and involvement

36 What gives a soap opera its individual character?

36

37 When are complaints made to the Broadcasting Standards Commission?

37

38 What do complaints often focus on?

38

39 In what way may soap operas have a positive impact in families?

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Section
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(Total 8 marks)



Section 7

Read the magazine article and complete the notes. Write **no more than three words** from the text in each gap from the article.

Why advertising doesn't work

Whether in a shopping mall or supermarket, surfing the internet or just watching television, consumers are bombarded with messages – up to 3500 a day or one every 15 seconds of our waking lives, according to some estimates. In 2004, companies worldwide spent \$401 billion on advertising, according to the independent World Advertising Research Centre based in Henley-on-Thames, UK. But as the graveyard of failed products shows, they usually get it wrong.

Nine out of 10 new products meet an early death, says Jamie Rayner, director of research at ID Magasin, a UK consultancy specialising in consumer behaviour. And the reason is simple: traditional advertising has ceased to work. Rayner and his colleagues have measured how consumers react to advertising and their conclusion should send a chill down any executive's spine. They used a camera embedded in a pair of glasses to record people's gaze as they glanced at ads during a shopping trip or journey to work. After analysing the recordings and questioning the subjects, they found that most of the ads made no impression at all: only around 1 per cent could be recalled without prompting.

Jane Raymond, a consumer psychologist at the University of Wales in Bangor, thinks she knows why. Her move from research in visual processing into consumer psychology began in the early 1990s, when she discovered a quirk in the brain's attentional system. She showed people a stream of letters and numbers on a screen and asked them to look out for a white letter or an X. When she asked her volunteers afterwards what they had seen, she found that if the X appeared up to half a second or so after the white letter, or vice versa, people failed to see it.

She concluded that if something catches your attention, your brain is blind to anything else for a short period afterwards. She called the effect the "attentional blink". It has since become an established example of how our awareness plummets when the brain is occupied, according to Nilli Lavie, a psychologist specialising in attention at University College London.

In short, the reason most advertising doesn't work is that we're in a chronic state of attentional overload. Unless advertising is presented in a way the brain can absorb, it is simply not seen, Raymond says.

So what does this mean for advertisers? A typical television ad consists of a series of grabby images interspersed with the product. But unless the scenes in the ad are cut to take account of attentional blink, the brain is likely to ignore the information the advertiser wants to get across. Similarly, in a magazine or TV ad, viewers often register the main image but fail to pick up on the secondary images – which are often the bits advertisers desperately want us to see.

It seems obvious, but Raymond says advertisers consistently fail to consider how easily the brain can lose the plot. Raymond's advice is simple: slow it down and stop shouting.

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Example: Each day we may see as many as 3500 advertisements.

40 It is clear from the number of that most advertising expenditure is wasted.

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41 Rayner's study monitored the of shoppers and commuters.

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42 Few of the ads in the study were remembered by the subjects if they didn't receive

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43 The term for an inability to focus on something new immediately after something eye-catching is

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44 According to Raymond, we don't see adverts which our brains don't

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45 People routinely don't see the in ads although these are crucial for the advertisers.

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46 Advertisers need to remember the brain's tendency to

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Section 9

48 Choose **one** of the topics below and write your answer in **100–150 words**.

Either:

A You see this notice at your gym and health club:

What is the best way to lead a healthy lifestyle? Write in and tell us and the best answer will win free membership for a year.

Write an article addressing the question.

Or:

B Write an essay responding to the following question.

Innovations in science

Which two scientific advancements made in the past 20 years do you think have most impacted on daily life?

Explain your answer with reasons and examples.

Put a cross ☒ in the box next to the task you have chosen.

A ☒

B ☐

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