

This is the Pearson Test of English General Level 3. This test takes 2 hours.

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 (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Example: Who are the speakers?

- A Tom's work colleagues
- B Tom's friends
- C Tom's parents

1. How many medals did the speaker win?

- A none
- B one
- C two

1

2. What is the woman talking about?

- A schools
- B museums
- C toy shops

2

3. What is the man suggesting?

- A It was harder for him when he was a student.
- B He doesn't know how to help her with the computer.
- C She needs to work on her research skills.

3

4. The speakers are

- A complaining
- B volunteering
- C arguing

4

5. How does the man feel about modern life?

- A Things will get worse in the future.
- B Things are changing too quickly.
- C It's an exciting time to be alive.

5

6. Which group of people is most seriously affected by losing a mobile phone?

- A taxicab drivers
- B phone owners
- C businesses

6

7. The speakers are

- A admiring current fashion trends.
- B reflecting on differences in fashion trends.
- C predicting future fashion trends.

7

8. What does the caller think about sport?

- A It requires less skill than other pastimes.
- B It is more important than the arts.
- C It receives too much support.

8

9. What are the speakers talking about?

- A travel
- B fashion
- C crime

9

10. What is the man speaking about?

- A the basic need for people to connect with one another
- B technology that leaves people feeling disconnected
- C society's lack of connected structure

10

Q1

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(Total 10 marks)

Section 3

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

Example: In the future robots will do **repetitive** jobs.

12. At home robots probably wouldn't do

13. Robots would be to perform tasks.

14. Robots would be similar to

15. In car factories robots already do

16. On farms robots are unlikely to animals.

12

13

14

15

16

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

Example: The interviewer has asked about the speaker's **writing process**

17. The speaker says he doesn't have a daily

18. He says his normal work can't really be described as

19. Some weeks, his work was extremely

20. He did his writing when he was able to

21. Some days, he managed to produce as much as

17

18

19

20

21

Q3

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(Total 10 marks)

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

Section 4

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

Example:

We are a long-established family business that provides a reliable upholstery service that repairs antique furniture. If you have please visit us at our shop to get an estimate and see our extensive range of fabrics.

- A** an enquiry
- B** some work
- C** a suggestion

22. This new course helps people over 65 to see how new technology can improve their lives. It also challenges young people to some of the basic problems older people have with technology.

- A** share
- B** develop
- C** understand

22

23. Hans Zimmer, who has written scores for 100 films, Christopher Nolan's three 'Dark Knight' movies, explains why Ennio Morricone's score for Sergio Leone's 1968 film Once Upon a Time in the West is genius.

- A** providing
- B** including
- C** featuring

23

24. We invite you to explore Baltimore, a vibrant city on the water where you will find something new around every corner. This is a city that is growing and with new hotels, and new and expanding attractions.

- A evolving
- B coinciding
- C stimulating

24

25. Welcome to **Computer Repair UK**. We offer a of online computer support services including remote IT Support and server support services as well as local PC and computer help.

- A collection
- B range
- C type

25

26. The jobs market is very competitive and you need to the crowd more than ever. We all need to market ourselves to give us an edge over our 'competitors'.

- A get on to
- B keep up with
- C stand out from

26

(Total 5 marks)

Q4

Section 5

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

Dr Martens Footwear: The History.

Klaus Märtens was a doctor in the German army during World War II. While on leave in 1945, he injured his ankle while skiing in the Bavarian Alps. He found that his standard-issue army boots were too uncomfortable on his injured foot. While recuperating, he designed improvements to the boots, with soft leather and air-padded soles. When the war ended, Märtens used leather from a shoe repairer's shop to make himself a pair of boots with air-cushioned soles.

Märtens didn't have much luck selling his shoes until he met up with an old university friend, Dr. Herbert Funck, in Munich in 1947. Funck was intrigued by the new shoe design, and the two went into business that year in Seeshaupt, Germany. The comfortable and durable soles were a big hit with housewives, with 80% of sales in the first decade going to women over the age of 40.

Sales had grown so much by 1952 that they opened a factory in Munich. In 1959, the company had grown large enough that Märtens and Funck looked at marketing the footwear internationally. Almost immediately, British shoe manufacturer R. Griggs Group Ltd. bought patent rights to manufacture the shoes in the United Kingdom. Griggs anglicized the name, slightly re-shaped the heel to make them fit better, added the trademark yellow stitching, and trademarked the soles as AirWair.

The first Dr. Martens boots in the United Kingdom came out on 1 April 1960 (known as style 1460 and still in production today). Originally Dr. Martens were made in their Cobbs Lane factory (which is still working today). In addition, a number of shoe manufacturers in the Northamptonshire area also produced DM's under license, as long as they passed quality standards.

On 1 April 2003, under pressure from declining sales, the Dr. Martens company ceased all production in the United Kingdom, with production moved to China and Thailand. With this change also came the end of the company's vegan-friendly non-leather products, which had been produced since the early 1990s. In 2007, the company began producing footwear again in England, in the Cobbs Lane Factory in Wollaston.

Example: Klaus Märtens disliked his army boots because they

- A weren't very good for skiing.
- B caused an injury to his foot.
- C were extremely uncomfortable.

27. Märtens began to develop a new boot design when

- A the war had finished.
- B he was recovering from an injury.
- C he later worked as a cobbler.

27

28. The new boots were sold successfully once Märtens had

- A teamed up with Herbert Funck.
- B gone into business in Munich.
- C returned to his old university.

28

29. Initially, most of their customers were

- A students.
- B women.
- C elderly.

29

30. What happened when Märtens and Funck decided to sell the boots abroad?

- A they began to make boots in larger sizes.
- B a British businessman bought all the boots.
- C small changes were made to the design.

30

31. Dr Märtens stopped making boots in the UK because

- A the quality of leather declined.
- B they stopped selling as many boots.
- C the Cobbs Lane factory had to close.

31

Q5

(Total 5 marks)

Section 6

Read the article about communities below and answer the questions.

Community Services

The Community Services Team provides services to support children, young people, families and vulnerable adults when they are facing a crisis and have nobody else to turn to. We support people experiencing difficulty in coping with family life and social situations and work in partnership with agencies to co-ordinate and deliver a program of focused interventions.

The CCP Personal Advisor works with young people referred by education welfare officers. The pupils will be in danger of disengaging from education, may have a record of poor attendance or may have been subject to exclusions. Concerns over the pupils' home circumstances may be evident.

A key feature of the Advisor's role is working on a regular 1:1 basis to build the confidence, aspirations and self-esteem of children who have limited prospects at school or as school leavers.

Example: What does the Community Services Team offer people with social problems?

services/support

32. What is the relationship between the team and the agencies?

32

33. Who identifies children in need of help?

33

34. Apart from problems related to education, what else may cause difficulties for children?

34

35. What is a common factor amongst the children the advisor deals with?

35

Read the book review below and answer the questions.

First published in 1979, *The Complete Guide to Cartoons and Animation* is widely regarded as the most authoritative guide to making animated movies. This revised edition is not just a minor update – it's more like a completely new book. Since its first publication, computer technology has made a whole new world available to the amateur cartoonist, making it easy for anyone to create high quality animations. You don't even need much artistic talent or technical skill, just imagination and creativity. Nothing currently on the market comes close to this book's range of information. It does exactly what the title promises, and unless you're a real specialist, it's the only book you'll ever need.

Example: What does this book teach people to create?

..... animated movies

36. How is this book related to the 1979 original?

36

37. What has made animation easier since the first book was written?

37

38. What is needed to make good animations?

38

39. What aspect of the book is better than any other book available?

39

Q6

(Total 8 marks)

Section 7

Read the web page and complete the notes. Write **no more than three words** from the webpage in each gap.

JustGiving

About us

JustGiving is the world's leading platform for charity giving. Since our launch in 2001, we've enabled over 21 million people to raise £1.5 billion for over 13,000 charities and causes in radically new ways. Our job is to make giving and raising money for charity simple, social and rewarding. Through online and mobile we bring the best that technology has to offer to charities worldwide – which explains why more charities recommend JustGiving than any other online fundraising platform.

Are you ready to start fundraising? It couldn't be easier:

- Make your page
- Share it with your friends
- Raise money for your charity

Make your page

Your fundraising story is unique. With photos, videos and text, you can tell it in your own way. What you're doing is amazing. Whether it's a triathlon for an international charity or a cake sale for a local cause, the money you raise will make a difference. Get started – make your page now. Make it stand out: use photos to tell a story (and say thank you). Show your sponsors what their donation can do. Keep your supporters and page up to date.

Share it with your friends

Friends can sponsor you online, on Facebook, on their mobile and, if you're in the UK, by text message.

Raise money for your charity

Search our website and find the cause you want to support. There are more than 9,000 charities and projects from all over the world on JustGiving.

Low on fundraising ideas?
Here's a little bit of inspiration.

Trekking: Looking for an adventure, something to tone your thighs and raise money for charity? Dig out those boots. The average amount raised by an active trekking page in 2010 was £1,266 – more than double the average for other pages. 14,865 trekking pages were created in 2010.

Food forfeit: A little sacrifice can go a long way when it comes to fundraising. Love cheese? Chocolate? Chillies? Get sponsored for abstaining and turn your loss into your favourite charity's gain.

Birthday: Always told you're hard to buy for? Save your friends and family hours of traipsing round the shops – ask for donations to a cause you care about instead. The number of birthday pages created increased by 21% from 2009 to 2010. A birthday page attracts an average of 14 donations.

Example: JustGiving is a website that helps people raise money for **charity**

40. The website aims to make fund-raising and charity giving easy, friendly and

40

41. Visual content will help your fund-raising page to from other pages.

41

42. The information on your page should be kept

42

43. You can choose from the many available on the site.

43

44. Money raised by trekking tends to be the amounts raised by other activities.

44

45. Another suggestion is to make a small by giving up something that you enjoy.

45

46. You could ask to donate money instead of buying you a birthday present.

46

Q7

(Total 7 marks)

Section 9

48. Choose **one** of the topics below and write your answer in **150–200 words**.

Either:

A Write an essay. Give reasons and examples to support your ideas.

Do computers save people time or do they cause people to waste more time?

Or:

B You see the following question posted in a student magazine. Write an article in response to the question.

Studying history is a waste of time. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

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

A ☒

B ☒

Write 150–200 words.

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48E

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