

25 July 2005

PEARSON INTERIM RESULTS (unaudited)
Six months ended 30 June 2005

PEARSON MAKES STRONG START TO 2005

- Underlying sales up 10% and operating profit from continuing operations higher at £33m (£7m in 2004) with good growth in all businesses;
- Pearson Education sales up 14%. Higher Education up 5%, Professional up 12% and School, our largest business, up 19%; all benefiting from investments in content, testing and technology;
- FT Group sales up 5% and profits up 34%; *Financial Times* advertising revenues up 5% and IDC profits up 23%;
- Penguin sales up 5%, with record bestseller performance and stronger first-half phasing.

Marjorie Scardino, chief executive, said: "We are very pleased with the start we've made on 2005. We still have the majority of the year's trading ahead of us, but the first-half momentum supports our confidence that we will meet our financial goals."

£ millions	Half year 2005	Half year 2004	Underlying growth	Full year 2004
Sales	1,613	1,481	10%	3,696
Business performance				
Adjusted operating profit - continuing	33	7		395
Discontinued (Recoletos)	(3)	17		26
Adjusted (loss) / profit before tax	(9)	(16)		345
Adjusted (loss) / earnings	(15)	(22)		217
Adjusted (loss) / earnings per share	(1.9)p	(2.8)p		27.3p
Operating cash flow	(196)	(195)		418
Free cash flow	(265)	(262)		284
Statutory results				
Operating profit	73	9		404
Profit / (loss) before tax	48	(33)		325
Basic earnings / (loss)	337	(20)		262
Basic earnings / (loss) per share	42.3p	(2.5)p		32.9p
Dividend per share	10p	9.7p	3%	25.4p
Net borrowings	1,298	1,747		1,221

Throughout this statement, we refer to business performance measures for total operations and growth rates on an underlying basis unless otherwise stated. 'Underlying' means growth excluding currency impact and portfolio changes. Our continuing businesses exclude Recoletos following the sale of our 79% stake on 8 April 2005. The basis for our business performance measures is explained overleaf.

FIRST HALF 2005 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

These results are Pearson's first to be reported under IFRS. In May we published reconciliations of our 2003 and 2004 results from UK GAAP to IFRS, available at www.pearson.com/ifrs.

Sales up 10%, with good growth in all parts of the company.

Adjusted operating profit from continuing operations higher at £33 million (£7 million in 2004); adjusted loss per share improved to (1.9)p from (2.8)p.

Operating cash flow level with 2004 at £(196)m; average working capital to sales ratio improved to 28.7% (from 30.7% in first half of 2004).

Statutory profit for the period up to £346m from £(9)m, with gains on disposals of £342m after tax.

Net borrowings reduced to £1,298m from £1,747m, with £426m net proceeds from the sale of our stakes in Recoletos and MarketWatch.

Dividend increased 3% to 10p per share.

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Pearson's results presentation for investors and analysts will be webcast live today from 09.00 (BST) and available for replay from 12.00 (BST) via www.pearson.com.

We are holding a conference call for US investors at 15.00 (BST) / 10.00 (EDT). To participate please dial in on +1 866 800 8648 (inside the US) or +1 617 614 2702 (outside the US), participant code 69353005. The call will be available on replay for seven days on +1 888 286 8010 (inside the US) or +1 617 801 6888 (outside the US), pass code 51433647.

Video interviews with Marjorie Scardino and Rona Fairhead are also available at www.pearson.com. High resolution photographs are available for the media at www.newscast.co.uk.

Note: the 'business performance' measures, which Pearson uses alongside other measures to track performance, are included to provide additional detail on business performance. They are non-GAAP measures under both US GAAP and IFRS. Reconciliations of adjusted operating profit, adjusted profit/ (loss) before tax, adjusted earnings per share and operating cash flow to the equivalent statutory heading under IFRS are included in notes to the accounts 2, 5, 7 and 15 respectively. Business performance measures are presented on an adjusted basis to exclude other net gains and losses arising on the sale of subsidiaries, investments and associates together with short-term fluctuations in the market value of financial instruments following the adoption of IAS 39.

OUTLOOK

Due to the seasonal phasing of our book publishing businesses, Pearson makes most of its sales and almost all of its profits in the second half of the year. However, based on our trading performance in the first half, we are confident of strong growth, in line with expectations, for the year as a whole. Our outlook for the full year is:

- Our **School** business is performing well in rapidly growing markets in the US and around the world. We expect our total worldwide School business to grow sales in double digits, and to improve margins by 1-2 percentage points.
- Our **Higher Education** business has a unique competitive advantage based on its leading market position, publishing strength and technological innovation. We expect it to grow by around 4% this year, ahead of the industry once again, and with similar margins to 2004.
- We expect our **Professional** division to grow sales in mid-to-high single digits this year. Our testing and government solutions businesses continue to achieve double digit sales growth and our worldwide technology publishing business has seen sales begin to stabilise after a severe downturn in technology markets.
- **Penguin** has made a solid start to 2005, a transitional year, in line with expectations. It has delivered a very strong bestseller performance in the US and the UK, with some major titles shifted into the first half. Our UK business is showing good growth, helped by the recovery of our UK warehouse and the comparison with a difficult first half of 2004. In the US, we are seeing good success with new imprints, homegrown authors and our new premium paperback format, although the mass market category has remained weak.
- We expect profits to improve further at **FT Publishing**, our group of business publications. Advertising revenues at the *Financial Times* were up 5% in the first half and if they grow at similar levels in the second half, we would expect the FT to be around breakeven for the year as a whole (after an IFRS impact of approximately £(3)m).
- **IDC** has reported that it expects to grow net income at the high end of the high single digit to low double digit range.

Interest and tax. As previously stated, we expect our full year interest charge to be a little lower than in 2004, with the benefit of lower average net debt being partly offset by the absence of the 2004 one-off credit of £9m. We expect our effective tax rate for the full year to be 32%, plus or minus a percentage point.

Exchange rates. Pearson generates around two-thirds of its sales in the US and each five cent change in the average £:\$ exchange rate for the full year (which in 2004 was £1:\$1.83) would have an impact of approximately 1p on adjusted earnings per share. The average rate during the first half of 2004 was £1:\$1.87 and the closing rate at the end of June was £1:\$1.79.

FIRST HALF 2005 BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

£ millions	Half year 2005	Half year 2004	Underlying growth	Full year 2004
Sales				
School	518	444	19%	1,087
Higher Education	192	186	5%	729
Professional	243	220	12%	507
<i>Pearson Education</i>	953	850	14%	2,323
FT Publishing	164	160	2%	318
IDC	143	130	8%	269
<i>FT Group</i>	307	290	5%	587
Penguin	353	341	5%	786
Total continuing	1,613	1,481	10%	3,696
Adjusted operating profit				
School	15	3	--	108
Higher Education	(45)	(42)	(12)%	129
Professional	8	6	33%	40
<i>Pearson Education</i>	(22)	(33)	30%	277
FT Publishing	6	2	--	4
IDC	36	29	23%	62
<i>FT Group</i>	42	31	34%	66
Penguin	13	9	22%	52
Total continuing	33	7	--	395
Discontinued (Recoletos)	(3)	17	--	26
Total	30	24	--	421

SCHOOL

- Market conditions improving: increased new adoption opportunity, improved state budgets, implementation of No Child Left Behind requirements in reading, testing and student data.
- Mid single digit growth in US publishing, despite delay of new adoptions in Texas, and on track for double digit growth for the full year. New programmes performing well in adoption states: estimated market share of more than 30% in new adoptions where we competed. Leading positions in maths, science and music.
- Testing businesses in the US and the UK up more than 30% in the first half, helped by the build-up of new contracts and phasing. New contracts won include Michigan, Minnesota and Louisiana; largest single contract, Texas, renewed for five more years. Edexcel marks three million GCSE and A-level scripts on screen and begins new contract to mark the UK's Key Stage tests.

- School technology business showing good growth, benefiting from investments in instructional and student information software.
 - \$270m acquisition of AGS Publishing completed on 22 July, strengthening testing and supplementary businesses. Targets growth in funds for students with special educational needs.
 - Strong growth in international school businesses. Continued investment in English Language Teaching; major new worldwide courses for primary schools (*English Adventure*, a partnership with Disney), secondary schools (*Sky*), adults (*Total English*) and business people (*Intelligent Business*, in partnership with *The Economist*).
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HIGHER EDUCATION

- Worldwide Higher Education sales growth of 5%, with strong growth in the US and international level with 2004, ahead of the key second half selling seasons.
 - Rapid growth in career or workforce education segment, with new publishing in allied health, criminal justice, paralegal, homeland security and hospitality.
 - 3m US college students now following their course through one of our online learning platforms. Continued roll-out to new subject areas including economics for the new academic year.
 - Custom publishing business continues to grow at 20%+; launch of custom media solutions team to provide integrated print and online programmes.
 - Contract to provide customised print and online materials for DeVry University's 43,000 students across 69 locations.
 - Exclusive partnership with Audible.com to publish audio study guides, downloadable to iPods, other MP3 players and PDAs, beginning autumn 2005.
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PROFESSIONAL

- Double digit sales growth in Government Solutions and Professional Testing.
 - Solid execution on major new contracts including the Driving Standards Agency, National Association of Securities Dealers and the Graduate Management Admissions Council.
 - Government Solutions' largest contract, with the US Department of Education, renewed and extended for a further ten years.
 - Technology Publishing sales level on first half of 2004; stabilising after four years of severe declines.
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FT PUBLISHING

- *Financial Times* sales up 4% to £108m and first-half loss reduced to £2m (loss of £7m in first half of 2004).
 - FT advertising revenues up 5% with FT.com up more than 20%. Average circulation of 427,000 for the first six months; UK circulation stabilising, with three consecutive months of modest year-on-year growth.
 - Excellent performance on key readership surveys. FT is Europe's leading business title with 22% more readers than its nearest rival (Europe 2005); UK readership is up 11% (NRS).
 - Sales and profits broadly level at the FT's other business newspapers and magazines in erratic advertising markets. Circulation up 2% at *Les Echos* to 120,000, up 6% at *FT Deutschland* to 101,000, and growing beyond the one million mark at *The Economist*.
 - Continued cost actions at our business newspapers. FT Publishing cost base now more than £160 million lower than it was four years ago.
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INTERACTIVE DATA CORPORATION (NYSE:IDC)

- Underlying sales growth of 8% from customer wins and 95%+ renewal rate, with profit growth of 23%.
 - Successful integration of FutureSource into e-Signal, adding new real-time futures, commodities and FX data.
 - Special dividend of \$0.80 per share announced in June (and paid after the period end).
 - IDC reported second-half results on 21 July 2005, available at www.interactivedatacorp.com.
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PENGUIN

- Strong first-half publishing performance, helped by shift in publishing strategy towards the first half of the year.
- Record number of bestsellers in the US (79 *New York Times* bestsellers), with strong showings in adult hardcover, adult paperback and young readers. Successful focus on new imprints, including Steve Coll's 2005 Pulitzer Prize-winning *Ghost Wars* from Penguin Press, and on homegrown talent with close to 150 first-time authors published in the US.
- Good growth in the UK with great publishing, recovery of UK distribution and benefit of comparison with a difficult first half of 2004. Strong growth at Dorling Kindersley with more key titles published in the first half.
- £4m invested in actions to reduce Penguin's cost base.

- Launch of 'premium paperback' format in US as part of plans to tackle industry-wide challenges in mass market segment (industry mass market sales down a further 2% in first five months of 2005, according to the AAP). Six major Penguin authors publishing new premium paperbacks in the second half.
 - Good performance in children's books across the group, developing strong best-selling brands such as Eoin Colfer's *Artemis Fowl*, Young Bond, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* and US licences including *The Little Engine That Could* and *Atomic Betty*.
 - Second half publishing schedule includes new books from Patricia Cornwell, Nora Roberts, Jan Karon, Amy Tan, Peggy Noonan, John Berendt, Terry McMillan, Maureen Dowd, Billy Graham, JM Coetzee, Paul McCartney, Jamie Oliver, Zadie Smith, Ryan Giggs, Ellen MacArthur and Gloria Hunniford.
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ENDS

Except for the historical information contained herein, the matters discussed in this press release include forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include international, national and local conditions, as well as competition. They also include other risks detailed from time to time in the company's publicly-filed documents, including the company's Annual Report on form 20-F. The company undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Condensed consolidated income statement

for the six months to 30 June 2005

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	note	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Continuing operations				
Sales	2	1,613	1,481	3,696
Cost of goods sold		(812)	(747)	(1,789)
Gross profit		801	734	1,907
Operating expenses		(776)	(730)	(1,520)
Other net gains and losses	3	40	2	9
Share of results of joint ventures and associates		8	3	8
Operating profit	2	73	9	404
Net finance costs	4	(25)	(42)	(79)
Profit / (loss) before tax	5	48	(33)	325
Income tax	6	(2)	11	(63)
Profit / (loss) for the period from continuing operations		46	(22)	262
Discontinued operations				
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	8	300	13	22
Profit / (loss) for the period		346	(9)	284
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent company		337	(20)	262
Minority interest		9	11	22

Earnings / (loss) per share from continuing and discontinued operations

Basic	7	42.3p	(2.5)p	32.9p
Diluted	7	42.2p	(2.5)p	32.9p

Earnings / (loss) per share from continuing operations

Basic	7	4.6p	(3.8)p	30.8p
Diluted	7	4.6p	(3.8)p	30.8p

The results are presented under IFRS and comparatives have been restated accordingly (see note 1). None of the figures have been audited or reviewed.

Condensed consolidated statement of recognised income and expense

for the six months to 30 June 2005

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	257	(41)	(206)
Exchange differences on net investment hedges	(80)	-	-
Actuarial (losses) / gains on defined benefit pension schemes	(31)	45	(58)
Taxation on items taken directly to equity	-	2	9
Net income / (expense) taken directly to equity	146	6	(255)
Profit / (loss) for the financial period	346	(9)	284
Total recognised income and expense for the financial period	492	(3)	29
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company	483	(14)	7
Minority interest	9	11	22

Condensed consolidated balance sheet

as at 30 June 2005

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	note	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		359	344	355
Intangible assets	11	3,506	3,409	3,278
Investments in joint ventures and associates		42	52	47
Deferred income tax assets		404	373	359
Derivative financial instruments		63	-	-
Other financial assets		17	14	15
Other receivables		100	110	102
		4,491	4,302	4,156
Current assets				
Intangible assets – pre publication		402	358	356
Inventories		401	397	314
Trade and other receivables		1,003	994	933
Derivative financial instruments		49	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents		810	645	461
		2,665	2,394	2,064
Non-current assets classified as held for sale		-	344	358
Total assets		7,156	7,040	6,578
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings		(1,832)	(1,804)	(1,714)
Derivative financial instruments		(5)	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities		(148)	(132)	(139)
Retirement benefit obligations		(436)	(316)	(408)
Provisions for other liabilities and charges		(35)	(50)	(43)
Other liabilities		(139)	(127)	(99)
		(2,595)	(2,429)	(2,403)
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		(779)	(732)	(868)
Borrowings		(368)	(688)	(109)
Derivative financial instruments		(15)	-	-
Current income tax liabilities		(88)	(52)	(89)
Provisions for other liabilities and charges		(17)	(16)	(14)
		(1,267)	(1,488)	(1,080)
Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale		-	(77)	(81)
Total liabilities		(3,862)	(3,994)	(3,564)
Net assets				
		3,294	3,046	3,014
Share capital		201	201	201
Share premium		2,475	2,470	2,473
Reserves		472	175	126
Attributable to equity holders of the parent company		3,148	2,846	2,800
Minority interest		146	200	214
Total equity	13	3,294	3,046	3,014

Condensed consolidated cash flow statement

for the six months to 30 June 2005

<i>All figures in £ millions</i>	note	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	15	(155)	(147)	524
Interest paid		(55)	(43)	(98)
Tax paid		(23)	(29)	(45)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operations		(233)	(219)	381
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(28)	(13)	(35)
Acquisition of joint ventures and associates		(4)	(7)	(10)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (PPE)		(40)	(50)	(125)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		1	-	4
Purchase of intangible assets		(3)	-	(1)
Disposal of subsidiary, net of cash disposed		367	-	1
Disposal of joint ventures and associates		54	-	24
Disposal of investments		-	3	17
Interest received		10	7	13
Dividends received from joint ventures and associates		1	1	12
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		358	(59)	(100)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares		2	1	4
Purchase of treasury shares		(11)	(2)	(10)
Proceeds from borrowings		203	469	414
Liquid resources acquired		-	(1)	(5)
Other borrowings		-	(2)	59
Repayment of borrowings		(10)	(43)	(524)
Finance lease principal payments		(1)	(1)	(2)
Dividends paid to Company's shareholders		(125)	(119)	(195)
Dividends paid to minority interests		-	(1)	(2)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		58	301	(261)
Effects of exchange on cash and cash equivalents		23	(13)	(4)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		206	10	16
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		544	528	528
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		750	538	544

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are included net of overdrafts repayable on demand. These overdrafts are excluded from the definition of cash and cash equivalents disclosed on the balance sheet.

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

for the six months to 30 June 2005

1. Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRIC interpretations issued and effective or issued and early adopted as at 31 March 2005. The IFRS standards and IFRIC interpretations that will be applicable at 31 December 2005 are not known with certainty at the time of preparing these condensed consolidated financial statements. The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss from 1 January 2005.

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accounting policies published by the Company on 30 June 2005 which are available on the Company's website at www.pearson.com. The applied IFRS accounting policies were selected by management considering all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) by 31 March 2005. The policies comply with the amendment to IAS 19 that was published in December 2004 which the Group expects to early adopt in its first IFRS financial statements. The applied accounting policies are also based on the Group's expectation of adopting IFRS 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' retrospectively from 1 January 2003, its date of transition to IFRS. IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation' have not been applied to the six months ended 30 June 2004 or the 12 months ended 31 December 2004 because the Group has taken a transitional exemption and adopted those standards prospectively from 1 January 2005. It should be noted that these policies may be subject to revision to reflect further IFRS standards, interpretations and pronouncements.

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas requiring a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the condensed consolidated financial statements have been published by the Company on 30 June 2005 which are available on the Company's website as noted above.

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*
for the six months to 30 June 2005

2. Segment information

The Group is organised into five primary business segments: School, Higher Education, Penguin, Financial Times Publishing and Interactive Data Corporation (IDC). Our remaining business group, Professional, brings together a number of education publishing, testing and services businesses and does not meet the criteria for classification as a 'segment' under IFRS.

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Sales			
School	518	444	1,087
Higher Education	192	186	729
Professional	243	220	507
Pearson Education	953	850	2,323
FT Publishing	164	160	318
IDC	143	130	269
FT Group	307	290	587
Penguin	353	341	786
Total sales	1,613	1,481	3,696
Adjusted operating profit / (loss)			
School	15	3	108
Higher Education	(45)	(42)	129
Professional	8	6	40
Pearson Education	(22)	(33)	277
FT Publishing	6	2	4
IDC	36	29	62
FT Group	42	31	66
Penguin	13	9	52
Adjusted operating profit – continuing operations	33	7	395
Adjusted operating profit – discontinued operations	(3)	17	26
Total adjusted operating profit	30	24	421
Adjusted operating profit – continuing operations	33	7	395
Other gains and losses	40	2	9
Operating profit	73	9	404
Net finance costs	(25)	(42)	(79)
Profit / (loss) before tax	48	(33)	325
Income tax	(2)	11	(63)
Profit / (loss) for the period from continuing operations	46	(22)	262
Discontinued operations	300	13	22
Profit / (loss) for the period	346	(9)	284

Discontinued operations relate to the disposal of the Group's interest in Recoletos, see note 8.

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*
for the six months to 30 June 2005

3. Other net gains and losses

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Profit on sale of interest in MarketWatch	40	-	-
Other	-	2	9
Total other net gains and losses	40	2	9

Other net gains and losses represent profits and losses on the sale of subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and investments that are included within continuing operations.

4. Net finance costs

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Net interest payable	(35)	(39)	(74)
Finance cost re employee benefits	(4)	(3)	(5)
Net foreign exchange gains	10	-	-
Other gains on financial instruments in a hedging relationship:			
- fair value hedges	1	-	-
- net investment hedges	2	-	-
Other gains / (losses) on financial instruments not in a hedging relationship:			
- amortisation of transitional adjustment on bonds	5	-	-
- derivatives	(4)	-	-
Total net finance costs	(25)	(42)	(79)
Analysed as:			
Net interest payable	(35)	(39)	(74)
Finance cost re employee benefits	(4)	(3)	(5)
Net finance cost reflected in adjusted earnings	(39)	(42)	(79)
Other net finance income	14	-	-
Total net finance costs	(25)	(42)	(79)

Fair value gains and losses on financial instruments are analysed between three elements: net interest payable, foreign exchange and other gains and losses. For the purposes of adjusted earnings we have excluded foreign exchange and other gains and losses as they represent short-term fluctuations in market value and are subject to significant volatility. These gains and losses may not be realised in due course as it is normally the intention to hold these instruments to maturity. The increased volatility has been introduced as a result of adopting IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' as at 1 January 2005 (see note 16).

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*
for the six months to 30 June 2005

5. Profit / (loss) before tax

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Profit / (loss) before tax	48	(33)	325
Add back: other gains and losses	(40)	(2)	(9)
Add back: other finance income (see note 4)	(14)	-	-
Adjusted profit / (loss) before tax - continuing operations	(6)	(35)	316
Adjusted profit / (loss) before tax - discontinued operations	(3)	19	29
Total adjusted profit / (loss) before tax	(9)	(16)	345

Included within profit / loss before tax are charges relating to share based payments of £11m (2004 half year: £11m, 2004 full year £25m), post retirement benefits £35m (2004 half year: £30m, 2004 full year £64m) and intangible amortisation £3m (2004 half year: £2m, 2004 full year £5m).

6. Taxation

Income tax is recognised in these condensed consolidated financial statements at the rate of 32.0% of adjusted profit before tax for the six months ended 30 June 2005. This is management's best estimate of the rate expected for the full financial year.

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Income tax (charge) / benefit	(2)	11	(63)
Add back: tax benefit on other gains and losses	-	-	(36)
Add back: tax charge on other finance income	4	-	-
Adjusted income tax benefit / (charge) - continuing operations	2	11	(99)
Adjusted income tax benefit / (charge) - discontinued operations	1	(6)	(7)
Total adjusted income tax benefit / (charge)	3	5	(106)
Tax rate reflected in adjusted earnings	32.0%	31.3%	30.7%

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*
for the six months to 30 June 2005

7. Earnings / (loss) per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent Company (earnings) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares to take account of all dilutive potential ordinary shares and adjusting the profit attributable if applicable to account for any tax consequences that might arise from conversion of those shares.

In order to show results from operating activities on a consistent basis, an adjusted earnings per share is presented which excludes certain items as set out below. The Company's definition of adjusted earnings per share may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Earnings / (loss)	337	(20)	262
Adjustments to exclude profit for the period from discontinued operations:			
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	(300)	(13)	(22)
Minority interest share of above items	-	3	5
Earnings / (loss) – continuing operations	37	(30)	245
Earnings / (loss)	337	(20)	262
Adjustments:			
Other gains and losses	(40)	(2)	(9)
Profit on sale of discontinued operations (see note 8)	(304)	-	-
Other finance income	(14)	-	-
Taxation on above items	6	-	(36)
Minority interest share of above items	-	-	-
Adjusted (loss) / earnings	(15)	(22)	217
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	797.0	795.4	795.6
Effect of dilutive share options	1.0	-	1.1
Weighted average number of shares (millions) for diluted earnings / (loss)	798.0	795.4	796.7
Earnings / (loss) per share from continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic	42.3p	(2.5)p	32.9p
Diluted	42.2p	(2.5)p	32.9p
Earnings / (loss) per share from continuing operations			
Basic	4.6p	(3.8)p	30.8p
Diluted	4.6p	(3.8)p	30.8p
Adjusted (loss) / earnings per share	(1.9)p	(2.8)p	27.3p

Where the Group has made a loss for the financial period the effect of share options is anti-dilutive and there is no difference between the loss per share and the diluted loss per share.

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*
for the six months to 30 June 2005

8. Discontinued operations

In April 2005, Pearson closed the sale of its 79% interest in Recoletos Grupo de Comunicacion S.A. to Retos Cartera, a consortium of investors, for net cash proceeds of £372m. The transaction became unconditional on approval from the Spanish regulatory authorities in February 2005. The results of Recoletos have been consolidated for the period to 28 February 2005 and are included in profit from discontinued operations shown in the table below. The related assets and liabilities have been classified as held for sale in the comparative periods.

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Sales	27	90	190
Operating (loss) / profit	(3)	17	26
Net finance income	-	2	3
Profit before tax	(3)	19	29
Attributable tax benefit / (expense)	1	(6)	(7)
Profit on disposal of discontinued operations	304	-	-
Attributable tax expense	(2)	-	-
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	300	13	22

9. Dividends

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period	125	119	195

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 10.0p per equity share, payable on 23 September 2005 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 26 August 2005. This dividend has not been included as a liability as at 30 June 2005.

10. Exchange rates

Pearson earns a significant proportion of its sales and profits in overseas currencies, the most important being the US dollar. The relevant rates are as follows:

	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Average rate for profits	1.87	1.82	1.83
Period end rate	1.79	1.81	1.92

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*
for the six months to 30 June 2005

11. Intangibles

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Goodwill	3,385	3,301	3,160
Other intangibles	121	108	118
Total intangibles	3,506	3,409	3,278

12. Net debt

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Non current assets			
Derivative financial instruments	63	-	-
Current assets			
Derivative financial instruments	49	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	810	645	461
Non current liabilities			
Borrowings	(1,832)	(1,804)	(1,714)
Derivative financial instruments	(5)	-	-
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	(368)	(688)	(109)
Derivative financial instruments	(15)	-	-
Net debt – continuing operations	(1,298)	(1,847)	(1,362)
Net cash classified as held for sale	-	100	141
Total net debt	(1,298)	(1,747)	(1,221)

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*
for the six months to 30 June 2005

13. Reconciliation of movements in equity

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Total recognised income and expense for the period	483	(14)	7
Share-based payment charges	11	11	25
Shares issued	2	1	4
Treasury shares purchased	(11)	(2)	(10)
Dividends to equity holders of the parent company	(125)	(119)	(195)
Net movement for the period	360	(123)	(169)
Attributable to equity holders of the parent at the beginning of the period	2,800	2,969	2,969
Transition adjustment on adoption of IAS 39 (see note 16)	(12)	-	-
Attributable to equity holders of the parent at the end of the period	3,148	2,846	2,800
Minority interests	146	200	214
Total equity	3,294	3,046	3,014

14. Post balance sheet events

In June 2005, Pearson announced the acquisition of AGS Publishing from WRC Media for \$270m in cash. The acquisition completed on 22 July 2005 and has not been accounted for at 30 June 2005.

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*
for the six months to 30 June 2005

15. Cash flows

<i>all figures in £ millions</i>	2005 half year	2004 half year	2004 full year
Reconciliation of profit / (loss) for the period to cash (used in) / generated from operations			
Profit / (loss) for the period	346	(9)	284
Income tax	3	(5)	70
Net finance costs	25	40	76
Other gains and losses	(344)	(2)	(8)
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(8)	(3)	(8)
Depreciation and amortisation charges	54	52	108
Equity settled share based payments	11	11	25
Increase in intangible assets – pre publication	(25)	(19)	(13)
Increase in inventory	(70)	(67)	(14)
Increase in receivables	(31)	(64)	(18)
(Decrease) / increase in payables	(104)	(71)	61
Decrease in provisions	(14)	(11)	(24)
Other and non-cash items	2	1	(15)
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(155)	(147)	524
Dividends from joint ventures and associates	1	1	12
Net purchase of PPE including finance lease principal payments	(40)	(51)	(123)
Purchase of intangibles	(3)	-	-
Add back: Cash spent against integration and fair value provisions	1	2	5
Pearson operating cash flow	(196)	(195)	418
Operating tax paid	(23)	(25)	(55)
Operating finance charges paid	(34)	(36)	(85)
Operating free cash flow	(253)	(256)	278
Non operating tax (paid) / received	-	(4)	10
Non operating finance charges paid	(11)	-	-
Integration and fair value spend	(1)	(2)	(4)
Total free cash flow	(265)	(262)	284
Dividends paid (including minorities)	(125)	(120)	(197)
Net movement of funds from operations	(390)	(382)	87
Acquisitions of businesses and investments	(32)	(20)	(46)
Disposals of businesses, investments and property	422	3	42
New equity	2	1	4
Purchase of treasury shares	(11)	(2)	(10)
Other non operating items	(1)	-	3
Net movement of funds	(10)	(400)	80
Fair value and exchange movements on net debt	(67)	29	75
Total movement in net debt	(77)	(371)	155

Included in net cash (used in) / generated from operations is an amount of £(6)m (2004 half year: £(3)m, 2004 full year £24m) relating to discontinued operations. Operating cash flow, operating free cash flow and total free cash flow have been disclosed as they are part of Pearson's corporate and operating measures. Tax payments and receipts that can be clearly identified with disposals, integration and exchange differences taken to reserves are allocated as non operating tax payments and receipts.

Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements *continued*
for the six months to 30 June 2005

16. Explanation of transition to IFRS

Reconciliations, including explanations, from UK GAAP to IFRS of the condensed consolidated balance sheet as at 1 January 2003 (the date of transition to IFRS), 31 December 2003, 30 June 2004 and 31 December 2004 (the date of the last UK GAAP financial statements) together with the reconciliations of the condensed consolidated income statement, the condensed consolidated cash flow statement and the condensed consolidated statement of recognised income and expense for the years to 31 December 2003 and 31 December 2004 and the six months to 30 June 2004 have been published on the Company's website at www.pearson.com.

IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation' have not been applied to the six months ended 30 June 2004 or the 12 months ended 31 December 2004 because the Group has taken a transitional exemption and adopted those standards prospectively from 1 January 2005. The accounting policy in respect of financial instruments, as applied from 1 January 2005, is as follows:

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The Group designates certain of the derivative instruments within its portfolio to be hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges) or hedges of net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedges). All income statement movements have been disclosed within net finance costs.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as net investment hedges are recognised in equity. Gains or losses relating the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in the income statement. Certain derivatives do not qualify or are not designated as hedging instruments. Such derivatives are classified at fair value and any movement in their fair values is recognised in the income statement immediately.

The effect of the transitional adjustment on the balance sheet as at 1 January 2005 is as follows:

<i>All figures in £ millions</i>	1 January 2005	Transition Adjustment	31 December 2004
Non-current assets			
Derivative financial instruments	79	79	-
Deferred income tax assets	364	5	359
Current assets			
Derivative financial instruments	67	67	-
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	(1,848)	(134)	(1,714)
Derivative financial instruments	(12)	(12)	-
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(854)	14	(868)
Borrowings	(109)	-	(109)
Derivative financial instruments	(31)	(31)	-
Reserves	(114)	12	(126)