

Reading

(25 questions – 30 minutes)

01 Choose one word (A, B or C) for each space and write the letter on the answer paper.
The first one (0) is done for you as an example with the answer A marked on your answer paper.

EXAMPLE 0	A. buy	B. eat	C. watch
1	A. very	B. more	C. same
2	A. think	B. remember	C. forget
3	A. closes	B. loses	C. works
4	A. hospital	B. room	C. business
5	A. almost	B. around	C. nearly

Hi Pete,

Can you A some things after you finish work today?

We need milk and eggs.

Don't forget to get a can of dog food.

The shop **closed** late today.

I have an appointment at the

I will see you at home at 7 o'clock.

Love,

Samantha

02 Order the sentences (B-G) below to make a story.
Write your answers on the answer paper (Questions 6-11).

The first sentence of the story (A) is given for you on the answer paper as an example.

A Life with Horses

EXAMPLE: A	William Bell was born in Argentina in 1953.
B	He used his popularity to help many young people learn to ride and take care of horses.
C	When he was a child, he lived on a farm and he loved animals.
D	After his success, he went on to win many international competitions and he became very famous.
E	Eventually he retired and returned home to his farm in Argentina.
F	He won his first riding competition when he was fifteen.
G	He worked with horses on the farm after school and became a very good horse rider.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A						

03 Read the text and complete each gap with a word from the list at the bottom of the page. Read the texts and answer questions 12-18.

Occupational Stress

Occupational stress relates to the physical, emotional and psychological (0)

_____ on a person. It can be caused by a/an (12)_____ between a person's ability and the demands of a task, long hours, poor environment or difficult

relationships. Stressful work environments can cause organisations

(13)_____ issues such as lower productivity, lackadaisical performance and

increased absenteeism. If individuals do not avoid stress, it may result in physical or mental (14)_____. Some options to manage stress related to work are

regular exercise, healthy diet and (15)_____ consumption of caffeinated

beverages and cigarettes. In some cases, professional (16)_____ may be

unavoidable. Office workers who responded to a recent (17)_____

suggested that employers should provide guidance on organising work tasks, balancing work and life demands and taking regular breaks. Some employees

have reported improvements after attending time (18)_____ workshops.

A - illness

B - assistance

C - complication

D - survey

E - increasing

F - significant

G - conflict

H - reducing

I - employers

J - management

K - effects

L - employers

04

Read the text below. Match the headings A-H to the paragraphs 19-25.

Write your answers (A-H) on the answer paper. There is one more heading than you need. The answer to paragraph 0 is given on the answer paper as an example (J).

The Kon-Tiki

0. In 1947, the strangest craft to set sail in 500 years crossed the South Pacific from Peru to Indonesia. A Norwegian scientist called Thor Heyerdahl built the boat, Kon-Tiki, named after the Indonesian Sun god, and made the massive journey across open seas with the aim of proving his theory about the origins of the Indonesian people.

19. Heyerdahl believed that the Indonesian people had come from Peru. He said, stone heads found on Easter Island were so similar to those around Lake Titicaca in Peru that there had to be a connection. But other scientists claimed that it would have been impossible for the Peruvians to make the journey across open sea. They said, the stone figures had been made by Indonesians to frighten a local enemy they were fighting. Heyerdahl thought these battles were really between Indonesian natives and Peruvian invaders, and that the Peruvians could have made the journey. It was this that he wanted to prove.

20. Kon-Tiki was designed by copying pre-Columbian illustrations and paintings. It was built in Peru using local materials like wood, reeds and rope made from plants. There was no metal used at all in the construction. The finished boat was 15 metres long and 5 metres wide. The six man crew, and a parrot called Lorita, shared a small cabin of 5 metres long and 2 metres wide. They also had to carry enough supplies for the 100-day crossing. They carried with them 1,250 litres of water and 200 coconuts as well as fruits and roots. The US Army had also given them emergency rations and survival equipment. Their diet was supplemented with the wide variety of fish that they were able to catch while at sea.

21. The crew members - four Norwegians and a Swede - who went with Heyerdahl included a steward, an engineer, a sociologist and translator, a guide and radio experts. The only modern equipment they carried was a compass and a radio, which was mainly used for giving weather reports and relaying their position to the Norwegian government.

22. They set out from the Peruvian sea port of Callao on April 28th, 1947. A navy boat pulled them 50 miles out to sea before releasing them. From there they sailed west, carried along by the Humbolt current. Their first sight of land, Puka-Puka island, was made 93 days later. Four days after that they saw Angatau Island and spoke to people from there but could not land. Finally, after 101 days at sea and sailing 6,980 kilometres, they touched dry land on the desert island of Raroia. However, people from nearby islands arrived in boats and took them to their village where they were welcomed with traditional dancing and parties.

23. Heyerdahl's trip sparked a number of reactions in other scientists. They said that he and his team hadn't sailed but drifted, and that it was chance that they reached their destination. They also claimed that there was more evidence that the people of the Indonesian islands had originally come from the West, and not from the East. However, as recently as 2011, genetic evidence has been found which supports Heyerdahl's claims.

24. Since the Kon-Tiki's ambitious crossing, there have been several similar expeditions. Not all of them were successful, but in 1970, the Spanish explorer, Vital Alsar, succeeded in crossing the Pacific Ocean in the longest recorded journey of its kind. Alsar was convinced that ancient sailors could read the ocean currents like road maps. He successfully proved the point in 1973 when he repeated the voyage. More recently still, a Norwegian team recreated the trip with a copy of Thor Heyerdahl's craft and made an award-winning documentary of the experience.

25. Thor Heyerdahl's impressive journey has captured the imagination of generations. His book, The Kon-Tiki expedition was published in 1948 and immediately became a best-seller. His documentary, made on 8mm film, taken during the journey and including interviews with the crew, won an Academy Award in 1951. The Kon-Tiki museum in Oslo is one of the most visited places in Norway. And as recently as 2012, Kon-Tiki, the most expensive Norwegian feature film of the journey was nominated for an Oscar.