



Questions 1 – 5

Reading passage 1 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1 the parts of the human body which are sensitive to tickling

2 the interest in tickling shown by scientists and thinkers throughout history

3 the similarity between response to tickling and response to telling funny stories

4 an experiment on tickling oneself

5 a reason why some people do not believe they are ticklish

Questions 6 – 11

Look at the following claims (Questions 6-11) and the list of people below.

Match each claim with the correct person, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, in boxes 6-11 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

6 Laughter demonstrates that tickling is not a threat.

7 Tickling strengthens relations between people.

8 Different sorts of tickling cause different reactions.

9 Tickling oneself results in a weaker sensation than being tickled by someone or something else.

10 Effective tickling relies on not knowing where it will happen.

11 Understanding laughter will allow us to understand tickling.

List of people

A Charles Darwin

B Professor V S Ramachandran

C Christine Harris

D Sarah Jayne Blakemore

Questions 12 and 13

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 12 and 13 on your answer sheet.

When people are tickled, the brain produces a laughter-response. If you attempt to tickle yourself, the part of the brain called the **12** weakens the feeling you experience. A recent experiment testing why people do not laugh when they tickle themselves examined **13** in the brain to assess brain activity. The experiment found that the area of the brain where we experience the sensation of touch responded more intensely when tickling was controlled by another person.