

Questions 30–34

Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases, A–J, below.

Write the correct letter, A–J, in boxes 30–34 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

Glass and Singer (1972) showed that situations in which there is intense noise have less effect on performance than circumstances in which 30 noise occurs. Subjects were divided into groups to perform a task. Some heard loud bursts of noise, others soft. For some subjects, the noise was predictable, while for others its occurrence was random. All groups were exposed to 31 noise. The predictable noise group 32 the unpredictable noise group on this task.

In the second part of the experiment, the four groups were given a proofreading task to complete under conditions of no noise. They were required to check written material for errors. The group which had been exposed to unpredictable noise 33 the group which had been exposed to predictable noise. The group which had been exposed to loud predictable noise performed better than those who had heard soft, unpredictable bursts. The results suggest that 34 noise produces fatigue but that this manifests itself later.

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| A | no control over |
| B | unexpected |
| C | intense |
| D | the same amount of |
| E | performed better than |
| F | performed at about the same level as |
| G | no |
| H | showed more irritation than |
| I | made more mistakes than |
| J | different types of |