

Test 2

Questions 27–31

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet.

- 27** When referring to laughter in the first paragraph, the writer emphasises
- A** its impact on language.
  - B** its function in human culture.
  - C** its value to scientific research.
  - D** its universality in animal societies.
- 28** What does the writer suggest about Charley Douglass?
- A** He understood the importance of enjoying humour in a group setting.
  - B** He believed that TV viewers at home needed to be told when to laugh.
  - C** He wanted his shows to appeal to audiences across the social spectrum.
  - D** He preferred shows where audiences were present in the recording studio.
- 29** What makes the Santa Cruz study particularly significant?
- A** the various different types of laughter that were studied
  - B** the similar results produced by a wide range of cultures
  - C** the number of different academic disciplines involved
  - D** the many kinds of people whose laughter was recorded
- 30** Which of the following happened in the San Diego study?
- A** Some participants became very upset.
  - B** Participants exchanged roles.
  - C** Participants who had not met before became friends.
  - D** Some participants were unable to laugh.
- 31** In the fifth paragraph, what did the results of the San Diego study suggest?
- A** It is clear whether a dominant laugh is produced by a high- or low-status person.
  - B** Low-status individuals in a position of power will still produce submissive laughs.
  - C** The submissive laughs of low- and high-status individuals are surprisingly similar.
  - D** High-status individuals can always be identified by their way of laughing.

## Questions 32–36

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A–H**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A–H**, in boxes 32–36 on your answer sheet.

### The benefits of humour

In one study at Australian National University, randomly chosen groups of participants were shown one of three videos, each designed to generate a different kind of **32** ..... . When all participants were then given a deliberately frustrating task to do, it was found that those who had watched the **33** ..... video persisted with the task for longer and tried harder to accomplish the task than either of the other two groups.

A second study in which participants were asked to perform a particularly **34** ..... task produced similar results. According to researchers David Cheng and Lu Wang, these findings suggest that humour not only reduces **35** ..... and helps build social connections but it may also have a **36** ..... effect on the body and mind.

- |                    |                      |                  |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| <b>A</b> laughter  | <b>B</b> relaxing    | <b>C</b> boring  |
| <b>D</b> anxiety   | <b>E</b> stimulating | <b>F</b> emotion |
| <b>G</b> enjoyment | <b>H</b> amusing     |                  |

## Test 2

### Questions 37–40

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

*In boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet, write*

**YES**                      *if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer*  
**NO**                        *if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*  
**NOT GIVEN**        *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

- 37** Participants in the Santa Cruz study were more accurate at identifying the laughs of friends than those of strangers.
- 38** The researchers in the San Diego study were correct in their predictions regarding the behaviour of the high-status individuals.
- 39** The participants in the Australian National University study were given a fixed amount of time to complete the task focusing on employee profiles.
- 40** Cheng and Wang's conclusions were in line with established notions regarding task performance.