Questions 27–29

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 27–29 on your answer sheet.

27 The writer suggests that people may have difficulty sleeping in the mountains because

A humans do not prefer peace and quiet to noise.
B they may be exposed to short bursts of very strange sounds.
C humans prefer to hear a certain amount of noise while they sleep.
D they may have adapted to a higher noise level in the city.

28 In noise experiments, Glass and Singer found that

A problem-solving is much easier under quiet conditions.
B physiological arousal prevents the ability to work.
C bursts of noise do not seriously disrupt problem-solving in the long term.
D the physiological arousal of control subjects declined quickly.

29 Researchers discovered that high noise levels are not likely to interfere with the

A successful performance of a single task.
B tasks of pilots or air traffic controllers.
C ability to repeat numbers while tracking moving lines.
D ability to monitor three dials at once.

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.

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

Questions 35–40

Look at the following statements (Questions 35–40) and the list of researchers below.

*Match each statement with the correct researcher(s), **A–E**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–E**, in boxes 35–40 on your answer sheet.*

NB You may use any letter more than once.

35 Subjects exposed to noise find it difficult at first to concentrate on problem-solving tasks.

36 Long-term exposure to noise can produce changes in behaviour which can still be observed a year later.

37 The problems associated with exposure to noise do not arise if the subject knows they can make it stop.

38 Exposure to high-pitched noise results in more errors than exposure to low-pitched noise.

39 Subjects find it difficult to perform three tasks at the same time when exposed to noise.

40 Noise affects a subject's capacity to repeat numbers while carrying out another task.

List of Researchers

A Glass and Singer
B Broadbent
C Finkelman and Glass
D Cohen et al.
E None of the above