

Test 1

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 What is the writer suggesting about computer-produced works in the first paragraph?
- A People's acceptance of them can vary considerably.
  - B A great deal of progress has already been attained in this field.
  - C They have had more success in some artistic genres than in others.
  - D The advances are not as significant as the public believes them to be.
- 28 According to Geraint Wiggins, why are many people worried by computer art?
- A It is aesthetically inferior to human art.
  - B It may ultimately supersede human art.
  - C It undermines a fundamental human quality.
  - D It will lead to a deterioration in human ability.
- 29 What is a key difference between Aaron and the Painting Fool?
- A its programmer's background
  - B public response to its work
  - C the source of its subject matter
  - D the technical standard of its output
- 30 What point does Simon Colton make in the fourth paragraph?
- A Software-produced art is often dismissed as childish and simplistic.
  - B The same concepts of creativity should not be applied to all forms of art.
  - C It is unreasonable to expect a machine to be as imaginative as a human being.
  - D People tend to judge computer art and human art according to different criteria.
- 31 The writer refers to the paintings of a chair as an example of computer art which
- A achieves a particularly striking effect.
  - B exhibits a certain level of genuine artistic skill.
  - C closely resembles that of a well-known artist.
  - D highlights the technical limitations of the software.

Questions 32–37

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–G** below.

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 32–37 on your answer sheet.

- 32 Simon Colton says it is important to consider the long-term view when
- 33 David Cope's EMI software surprised people by
- 34 Geraint Wiggins criticised Cope for not
- 35 Douglas Hofstadter claimed that EMI was
- 36 Audiences who had listened to EMI's music became angry after
- 37 The participants in David Moffat's study had to assess music without

**List of Ideas**

- A generating work that was virtually indistinguishable from that of humans.
- B knowing whether it was the work of humans or software.
- C producing work entirely dependent on the imagination of its creator.
- D comparing the artistic achievements of humans and computers.
- E revealing the technical details of his program.
- F persuading the public to appreciate computer art.
- G discovering that it was the product of a computer program.

Test 1

Questions 38–40

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

In boxes 38–40 on your answer sheet, write

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>YES</b>       | <i>if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer</i>        |
| <b>NO</b>        | <i>if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer</i>        |
| <b>NOT GIVEN</b> | <i>if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i> |

- 38 Moffat's research may help explain people's reactions to EMI.
- 39 The non-experts in Moffat's study all responded in a predictable way.
- 40 Justin Kruger's findings cast doubt on Paul Bloom's theory about people's prejudice towards computer art.