

### Questions 27–30

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 27–30 on your answer sheet.

- 27** In the second paragraph, the writer refers to a shape-matching test in order to illustrate
- A** the subjective nature of art appreciation.
  - B** the reliance of modern art on abstract forms.
  - C** our tendency to be influenced by the opinions of others.
  - D** a common problem encountered when processing visual data.
- 28** Angelina Hawley-Dolan's findings indicate that people
- A** mostly favour works of art which they know well.
  - B** hold fixed ideas about what makes a good work of art.
  - C** are often misled by their initial expectations of a work of art.
  - D** have the ability to perceive the intention behind works of art.
- 29** Results of studies involving Robert Pepperell's pieces suggest that people
- A** can appreciate a painting without fully understanding it.
  - B** find it satisfying to work out what a painting represents.
  - C** vary widely in the time they spend looking at paintings.
  - D** generally prefer representational art to abstract art.
- 30** What do the experiments described in the fifth paragraph suggest about the paintings of Mondrian?
- A** They are more carefully put together than they appear.
  - B** They can be interpreted in a number of different ways.
  - C** They challenge our assumptions about shape and colour.
  - D** They are easier to appreciate than many other abstract works.

### Questions 31–33

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

Write the correct letters, **A–H**, in boxes 31–33 on your answer sheet.

## Art and the Brain

The discipline of neuroaesthetics aims to bring scientific objectivity to the study of art. Neurological studies of the brain, for example, demonstrate the impact which Impressionist paintings have on our **31** ..... Alex Forsythe of the University of Liverpool believes many artists give their works the precise degree of **32** ..... which most appeals to the viewer's brain. She also observes that pleasing works of art often contain certain repeated **33** ..... which occur frequently in the natural world.

**A** interpretation

**B** complexity

**C** emotions

**D** movements

**E** skill

**F** layout

**G** concern

**H** images

### Questions 34–39

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

*In boxes 34–39 on your answer sheet, write*

**YES**                      *if the statement agrees with the views of the writer*  
**NO**                        *if the statement contradicts the views of the writer*  
**NOT GIVEN**    *if there is no information on this*

- 34** Forsythe's findings contradicted previous beliefs on the function of 'fractals' in art.
- 35** Certain ideas regarding the link between 'mirror neurons' and art appreciation require further verification.
- 36** People's taste in paintings depends entirely on the current artistic trends of the period.
- 37** Scientists should seek to define the precise rules which govern people's reactions to works of art.
- 38** Art appreciation should always involve taking into consideration the cultural context in which an artist worked.
- 39** It is easier to find meaning in the field of science than in that of art.

### Question 40

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

*Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.*

- 40** What would be the most appropriate subtitle for the article?
- A** Some scientific insights into how the brain responds to abstract art
  - B** Recent studies focusing on the neural activity of abstract artists
  - C** A comparison of the neurological bases of abstract and representational art
  - D** How brain research has altered public opinion about abstract art