

NAME:

DATE:

FINAL EXAM CONNECTIVITY -LEVEL 5



READING

1) Read the article. Then choose the correct answer to each question.

WHY DO WE LAUGH ?

Laughter is an essential part of human communication. Prehistoric humans started laughing long before they began using language. And babies begin to giggle at about 3 months old— many weeks before they utter their first words. So why exactly do we laugh? And what do we communicate to others when we chuckle, chortle, and giggle?

The first thing we associate with laughter is humor. If you find something truly funny, you may feel it deep in your abdomen. This is called “belly laughter” and is regarded as the most genuine form of laughter. Surprisingly, studies show that only 10%–20% of laughs are generated by anything resembling a joke. In fact, there are other reasons for laughter that are much more common.

Another type of laughter is “nervous laughter,” which occurs during stressful situations like public speaking or job interviews. Although we often try to suppress this kind of involuntary laughter, it has the useful purpose of communicating our discomfort to others and relieving stress. Laughing releases endorphins—the chemicals our bodies produce to make us feel happy. It also increases then decreases our heart rate and blood pressure, which produces a calming effect. Nervous laughter may also serve as a defense mechanism against emotions that make us feel threatened. For example, when being yelled at by someone who is angry, we might unexpectedly react by laughing. Because laughter can reduce other people’s tension, this can actually help defuse the situation and calm the other person.

We use “etiquette laughter” to get along and show agreement with others. For example, if your boss or a teacher makes a joke that isn’t funny, you might laugh anyway. Or if other people are laughing, you may join them to strengthen your connection with the group. This kind of laughter isn’t necessarily insincere. Researchers have found that the sound of laughter triggers a response in the brain that prepares the facial muscles for laughing. So when you hear others laughing, wanting to laugh yourself is a natural response. We are 30 times more likely to laugh when we are in groups compared to when we’re alone. Laughter is contagious.

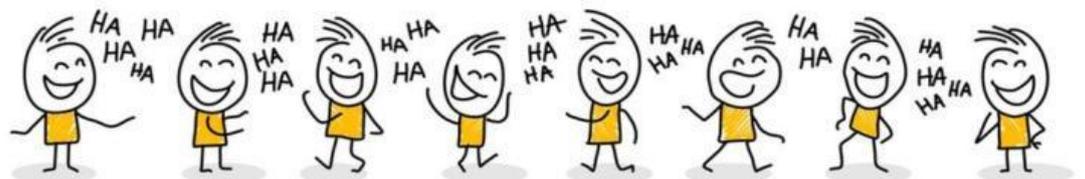
From relieving our nervous anxiety to cementing our social relationships, laughter plays a big role in our lives, so it’s not surprising that it’s also good for our health. It boosts our immune system, lowers blood pressure, increases oxygen flow, and even provides a workout for our abdominal and respiratory muscles. Laughter really is the best medicine!

1. **What can be inferred about the relationship between laughter and language development based on the information provided in the passage?**

- a. Laughter and language are independent and unrelated aspects of human communication
- b. Laughter and language developed simultaneously
- c. Laughter is a precursor to the development of language in human communication
- d. Language is a more advanced form of communication that eventually replaced laughter

2. **What percentage of laughter is NOT typically generated by humour or jokes?**

- a. 60%– 70%
- b. 80% – 90%
- c. 30%– 40%
- d. 50%



3. What is "belly laughter" considered to be?

- a. A sign of nervousness
- b. A sincere form of laughter
- c. An insincere form of laughter
- d. A response to others' laughter

4. What is one function of "nervous laughter"?

- a. To show agreement
- b. To express uneasiness
- c. To avoid embarrassment
- d. To entertain others

5. Why might someone laugh at an unfunny joke made by a superior?

- a. To get on well with him or her
- b. To establish Independence
- c. As a form of "nervous laughter"
- d. To discourage criticism

6. What is a common reason people laugh in groups?

- a. To show empathy
- b. To relieve nervous anxiety
- c. To strengthen bonds
- d. To avoid conflict

7. How does laughter physiologically benefit our health?

- a. Decreases oxygen flow
- b. Increases blood pressure
- c. Enhances immunity
- d. Decreases endorphin levels

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a health benefit of laughter in the passage?

- a. Lowering blood pressure
- b. Increasing oxygen flow
- c. Providing a workout for muscles
- d. Reducing anxiety attacks



LISTENING

2) You will hear a description. Read the paragraph below. Then listen and complete each statement with the word or short phrase you hear in the description.

The woman says she sometimes feels **1)** _____ because she's so
2) _____. She says that when she puts things away, she then can't
3) _____. She feels embarrassed to **4)** _____
because there's such a mess. So she asked her friend Alicia for **5)** _____
because Alicia's so **6)** _____. Alicia helped her **7)** _____
all her stuff to decide what was important and what she could **8)** _____.

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

3) Combine the sentences. Complete the CLEFT SENTENCES with WHAT or IT.

1. I stayed calm. It surprised me.

What _____.

2. He was bugging me. His name was Frank.

It _____.

3. It drove me crazy. It was my roommate's music.

It _____.

4. I received beautiful flowers. It made me happy.

What _____.

4) ADVERB CLAUSES OF CONDITION. Choose the correct word.

1. **WHETHER OR NOT** / **ONLY IF** / **IF** he learns to control his temper will he earn the trust and respect of his co-workers.

2. Let's meet in the conference room **IF** / **ONLY IF** / **UNLESS** it's in use.

3. I'm not going to be able to finish this project **ONLY IF** / **UNLESS** / **IF ONLY** my manager gives me more time.

4. **UNLESS** / **ONLY IF** / **WHETHER OR NOT** you agree with me, I know I made the right decision.

5. Ryan needs to apologize for what he said to me. **OTHERWISE** / **ALTHOUGH** / **EVEN IF**, I won't forgive him.

6. **EVEN IF** / **UNLESS** / **ONLY IF** he apologizes for his outburst, it won't change anything. I will never work with him again!



5) Rewrite each question in INDIRECT SPEECH.

1. Gina asked , "Can you explain that joke to me?"

Gina asked _____

2. Todd asked me, "When do you usually study?"

Todd asked me _____

3. Ms. Clark asked her employees, "Will you finish your reports on time?"

Ms. Clark asked her employees _____

4. I asked my sister, "What time did your plane land?"

I asked my sister _____

5. Peya asked us, "Have you been watching that new show about practical jokes?"

Peya asked us _____

6) Complete each sentence with the correct words: SHORTCOMINGS or vocabulary connected with ANGER.

1. Sonia is such a _____ that she'll never finish writing her novel. She keeps finding things wrong with it and never considers it done.
2. When we tell Bill about this, he's going to FLIP _____. He always loses his temper about these kinds of things!
3. Heath is a _____. He rarely starts his projects until the day before they are due.
4. Mark likes to LET OFF _____ by going for a run. He says he always feels better after exercise.
5. Tom is so _____ that can never find anything and he's always forgetting about appointments.
6. Instead of letting go of her anger, Sharon tends to HOLD IT _____ and not talk to anyone about it.
7. Eli is _____. You have to be careful when giving him negative feedback because it can make him upset easily.
8. Whenever Lana gets angry, she tries to _____ IT OFF and not let the situation bother her.

7) JOKES & HUMOUR. Choose the correct phrase to complete each sentence.

1. I've never heard anything funnier! That _____.
2. The joke doesn't make sense. I must have _____.
3. I don't understand. Could you _____ me again, please?
4. _____. I laughed so hard my belly hurts!
5. Sorry! I just don't get the joke. That went _____!
6. Did you hear that hilarious joke about the owl who went to school? _____!

