PAPER

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

Read the article below and then answer questions **1-8**.

MUSIC TO THEIR EARS?

Many pet owners leave their home radios playing all day for the pleasure of their dogs and cats. The choice of radio stations vary. "We tend to assume that they like what we like," said Charles Snowdon, an animal psychologist. "People believe that if they like Mozart, their dog will like Mozart and if they prefer rock music, their dog will like it too."

Recent research shows that animals actually do share our love for music, but rather than liking classical or rock music, Snowdon has discovered that animals like a different kind of music. They enjoy what he calls "species-specific music," which uses the pitches, tones and tempos that are familiar to their particular species.

According to this theory, humans like music that falls within their acoustic and vocal range, the tones they understand, and a tempo similar to that of their heartbeats. They don't understand a tune that is too high or too low, too fast or too slow because these are not recognized by the human brain. Animals, on the other hand, are unable to appreciate songs that are written for the human ear. Most studies find that animals generally respond to human music with a total lack of interest. That's why Snowdon has been working with composer David Teie, trying to make music to suit animals.

In 2009, they composed two songs for tamarin monkeys that may sound unpleasant to us but seem to be music to the monkeys' ears. The song, which imitated excited monkey tones and was set to a fast tempo, made the tamarins excited and active. In contrast, they calmed down and became unusually social in response to a "tamarin ballad" that combined happy monkey tones with a slower tempo.

Snowdon and Teie have moved on to composing music for cats and dogs, while studying how they respond to it. They found that cats prefer to listen to music composed in their frequency range and tempo, rather than human music. Dogs, however, are a tougher audience, mostly because breeds vary in size, acoustic range and heart rate. Large dogs such as Labradors, for example, have acoustic ranges that are quite similar to those of adult male humans. "So, it is possible that they might be responsive to music in our frequency range," Snowdon says.

The increase in demand for new ways to please our pets will probably lead to progress in the field of animal music. But no matter how much composers perfect their dog and cat songs, these animals will probably never appreciate their species-specific music since, according to Snowdon, they lack the basic ability to understand music the way humans do.

nswer questions **1-8**. (70 points)

. What do we learn from lines **1-5**?

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

i) Humans and animals share the same taste in music.

ii) Dogs like to listen to the radio.

iii) The musical preference of dogs is similar to that of cats.

iv) People think that their pets enjoy the same music they do.

(7 points)

2. What is explained in lines **6-16**?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... i) Why humans like the music of heartbeats.

..... ii) What kind of music animals like.

..... iii) Why Teie started composing music for animals.

..... iv) When David Teie wrote music for animals.

..... v) How animals respond to music.

..... vi) Which music Snowdon prefers.

(2x7=14 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The information in lines **10-16** helps explain why .....

.....

(7 points)

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

When the writer says "music to the monkeys' ears" (line 18), he means .....

.....

(7 points)

5. In lines 19-20 the writer says "In contrast". In contrast to WHAT?

ANSWER: .....

.....

(8 points)

6. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Dogs are a "tougher audience" (lines **24-25**) because (–).

i) they are very tough creatures

ii) they are a problematic audience

iii) there are many large dogs

iv) there are many different kinds of dogs

(6 points)

7. Charles Snowdon expresses TWO opinions regarding the ability of animals to understand music. What are they?

(1) Lines **6-9**: ..... .

(2) Lines **29-33**: ..... .

(2x7=14 points)

8. What will Snowdon tell pet owners to do?

ANSWER: .....

(7 points)