

Do the preparation task first to help you with the difficult vocabulary. Then read the article and do the exercises to check your understanding.

### Preparation

Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–h next to the number 1–8.

- |        |                         |    |  |
|--------|-------------------------|----|--|
| 1..... | to highlight something  | a. | to say that something might not be true  |
| 2..... | to distinguish          | b. | a strong feeling of dislike, especially for something that looks, smells or tastes bad |
| 3..... | to go about something   | c. | to recognise the difference between two things   |
| 4..... | to facilitate something | d. | to show an emotion   |
| 5..... | to challenge something  | e. | to do something in a certain way   |
| 6..... | to register             | f. | to make people notice something  |
| 7..... | disgust                 | g. | to explain or translate the meaning of something                                       |
| 8..... | to interpret            | h. | to make something easier   |

### 1. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- |    |   |             |              |
|----|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | The scientists from the University of Glasgow believe there are six basic emotions that we can recognise from facial expressions. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. | The emotions that are expressed on your face can be interpreted in different ways.  | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. | People from different places may have a different concept of what a disgust face looks like.                                      | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. | The scientists in Glasgow discovered that all cultures could recognise the difference between fear and surprise.                  | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. | Researchers asked Chinese volunteers to pull disgusted expressions and took photographs.  | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. | Our facial expressions have developed as a result of biological factors and our social context.                                   | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. | This work helps us to appreciate similarities and differences between different cultures and the way that they express emotions.  | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. | This research could be used to help people understand each other better when using new technologies.                              | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

## 2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Read the text and write the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the gaps. Look at the example at the beginning of the text.

The various *EXPRESSIONS* (**EXPRESS**) which we make on our faces communicate different emotions. However, it seems that there are different \_\_\_\_\_ (**INTERPRET**) of what emotions are being expressed in different parts of the world.

A team of scientists from Glasgow University has done research into understanding how facial expressions are interpreted across cultures. When an observer makes a \_\_\_\_\_ (**DECIDE**) about what emotion a face is expressing, it seems that people from the East and West actually look at different parts of the face. This could even lead to an unfortunate \_\_\_\_\_ (**UNDERSTAND**) when two people from different cultures are communicating. The research from the Glasgow University team may have an important \_\_\_\_\_ (**APPLY**) in the world of social media when people from different cultures are communicating. One future \_\_\_\_\_ (**POSSIBLE**) is that people talking on Skype may have an on-screen avatar which could translate the speaker's facial expression so that the other person can understand how they feel. This would certainly avoid a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (**CONFUSE**) and help people from different cultures understand each other.

### Discussion

What did you find most surprising or interesting about this new research?

### Vocabulary Box

Write any new words you have learnt in this lesson.