



Vocabulary

MEANING FROM CONTEXT

A   3.20 Read and listen to the conversation. Notice each word in **blue** and think about its meaning.

Max: Hey, Rika. What's wrong?

Rika: Nothing. I'm just reading the paper.

Max: Well, you're frowning as you read. Facial **expressions** always show your emotions. For example, frowning signals sadness or fear.

Rika: But doesn't that change depending on a person's culture? I'm Indonesian and you're Canadian. We probably just make different facial expressions.

Max: Actually, culture doesn't matter. Back in the 19th century, Charles Darwin found that all people typically make the same facial expressions. He reasoned that these expressions must be a **universal** human characteristic.

Rika: Really? Has anybody else looked into this, or was it just Darwin?

Max: Well, in the 1960s, a psychologist named Paul Ekman confirmed Darwin's theory. He conducted an experiment. He showed photos of facial expressions to people of many different cultures. The **results** showed that people across all cultures recognize—and make—the same facial expressions for the same emotions.

Rika: So culture doesn't matter then, right?

Max: Well, for *some* facial expressions. Neither Darwin nor Ekman could **confirm** that all facial expressions are universal. And Ekman also wondered whether there are things that universally **trigger** certain emotions.

Rika: So, you mean to say that what impacts our emotions is the same for everyone?

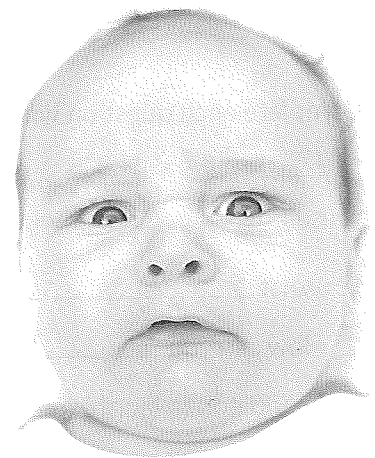
Max: Well, yes and no. Certain things are universal. For example, everyone gets scared whenever there's a sudden, unexpected movement in their field of vision.

Rika: That **makes sense**. A sudden movement might signal danger, and there's a **tendency** for humans to **react** to danger. We do it **instinctively**.

Max: Right, but not everything triggers the same emotion in different people. For example, one person might associate the smell of the sea with something enjoyable, like a vacation.

Rika: But for someone who has gotten seasick or been stung by a jellyfish, the ocean isn't so pleasant. So the smell might cause negative emotions.

Max: Exactly! Our reaction is influenced by our experience and, often, our **personality**.



B Discuss the questions with a partner.

1. Are you surprised that facial expressions are the same across cultures? Why or why not?
2. Which emotions do you feel are easiest to recognize? Which are most difficult? Explain.

C Write each word in blue from exercise A next to its definition.

1. _____ (n) ways to make your thoughts or feelings known (with gestures, writing, and so on)
2. _____ (v) is logical or easy to understand
3. _____ (n) the outcome
4. _____ (v) to cause a response in someone or something
5. _____ (adv) without having to think
6. _____ (n) a person's character and nature
7. _____ (n) likelihood
8. _____ (adj) experienced by all people
9. _____ (v) to make sure something is right
10. _____ (v) to respond to something or someone

D Complete each question with the correct form of a word from the box.

confirm expression instinctively personality
result trigger universal

1. What _____ fear in you? Joy? Explain.
2. How can you _____ an unbelievable story that you read online?
3. In addition to facial expressions, what else is _____ for humans?
4. What are other forms of _____, besides those that we make with our faces?
5. Think of a time when you tried to make something, but you didn't like the _____. Did you ever try to make it again? Why or why not?
6. If you saw someone in danger, do you think you would _____ try to help that person? Why or why not?
7. How important is _____ in succeeding at a job?

E Discuss the questions from exercise D with a partner. Then use the words below to create three more questions to ask your partner.

make sense react tendency


A: *Do your feelings and emotions usually make sense to you?*

B: *Usually, but sometimes I don't understand why I get angry about small things.*

B Vocabulary

- A** Make a list of words to describe your personality (e.g., curious, shy, agreeable).

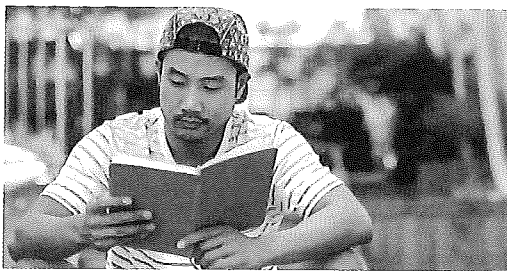
MEANING FROM
CONTEXT

- B**  3.22 Read and listen to the information. Notice each word in blue and think about its meaning.

INTROVERT AND EXTROVERT

Modern psychology offers many models to explain personality types, but nearly all of them include two terms made popular by Carl Jung in the early 20th century: **introvert** and **extrovert**. These two personality types have very different characteristics, and while almost everyone has some aspects of both in their own personality, one type is usually stronger.

In general, introverts prefer activities they can do alone, such as reading or playing video games. For most people, being an introvert simply means preferring less frequent social contact with smaller numbers of people—going out with friends one-on-one, instead of in a large group, for example. In more extreme cases, introverts may feel **awkward** in social situations and may even feel so much **anxiety** that they avoid socializing altogether.



Extroverts **differ** from introverts in several ways. Extroverts **thrive** on interaction with others and feel energized at big social gatherings. They often have jobs in which they collaborate with others—teachers and politicians tend to be extroverts, for example. While people often find extroverts charming, some can be too talkative and **outgoing**, to the point that others may feel uncomfortable around them. Extroverts often become **upset** when they **lack** human contact on the job or in their social lives. Sometimes feelings of being alone can even **lead to** depression. In general, extroverts tend to feel best about themselves in the company of others.



- C** Look at the words you wrote to describe yourself in exercise A. Are you more of an introvert, extrovert, or a combination? Discuss with a partner.

D Write each word in blue from exercise B next to its definition.

1. _____ (adj) unhappy or disappointed
2. _____ (v) to vary, be different from
3. _____ (v ph) to result in
4. _____ (n) a feeling of extreme nervousness or worry
5. _____ (v) to have too little of
6. _____ (n) a person who prefers to spend time alone or in small groups
7. _____ (adj) friendly, enjoys meeting others
8. _____ (v) to be motivated, energized by
9. _____ (n) a person who prefers to spend time with other people
10. _____ (adj) uncomfortable and embarrassed

VOCABULARY SKILL Identifying Latin Prefixes and Suffixes

Many words in English take prefixes and suffixes that originate from Latin. Here are some Latin prefixes and suffixes commonly used in English.

Prefix	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning
co-	<i>together</i>	-able, -ible	<i>capable, able to</i>
inter-	<i>between, among</i>	-er, -or	<i>one who (does something)</i>
intro-	<i>inward</i>	-ion, -sion, -tion	<i>act of, result of</i>
pre-	<i>before</i>	-ive	<i>having a tendency to</i>
re-	<i>again</i>	-logy	<i>the study of</i>

E Notice the prefix and/or suffix in each word. Then write another word with that same word part. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>introverted</u> <i>introspective</i> | 6. teacher _____ |
| 2. <u>depression</u> _____ | 7. <u>collaborate</u> _____ |
| 3. <u>talkative</u> _____ | 8. <u>interaction</u> _____ |
| 4. <u>psychology</u> _____ | 9. <u>preteen</u> _____ |
| 5. <u>comfortable</u> _____ | 10. <u>reconfirm</u> _____ |

F Work with a partner. Discuss these questions.

1. Describe someone you know who is very outgoing. What are some other personality characteristics of the person?
2. Describe situations in which people often feel awkward. Explain why they may feel that way.
3. Why do people suffer from anxiety in today's world? Give at least three reasons.