

Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world, but how can we tell when other people are happy or **despondent**? It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be universal. Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval. **Baring the teeth in a hostile way**, as noted by Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century, may be a universal sign of anger. As the originator of the theory of evolution, Darwin believed that the universal recognition of facial expressions would have survival value. For example, facial expressions could signal the approach of enemies (or friends) in the absence of language.

Directions: Mark your answer by filling in the oval next to your choice.

- The word "**despondent**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - curious
 - unhappy
 - thoughtful
 - uncertain
- The author mentions "**Baring the teeth in a hostile way**" in order to
 - differentiate one possible meaning of a particular facial expression from other meanings of it
 - support Darwin's theory of evolution
 - provide an example of a facial expression whose meaning is widely understood
 - contrast a facial expression that is easily understood with other facial expressions

Most investigators **concur** that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in all people. Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions. In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness. He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being depicted in **them**. Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands. All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions. **The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.** Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures in which participants were permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions. The participants generally agreed on which two emotions were being shown and which emotion was more intense.

- The word "**concur**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - estimate
 - agree
 - expect
 - understand
- The word "**them**" in the passage refers to
 - emotions
 - people
 - photographs
 - cultures
- According to paragraph 2, which of the following was true of the Fore people of New Guinea?
 - They did not want to be shown photographs.
 - They were famous for their storytelling skills.
 - They knew very little about Western culture.
 - They did not encourage the expression of emotions.
- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 - The Fore's facial expressions indicated their unwillingness to pretend to be story characters.
 - The Fore were asked to display familiar facial expressions when they told their stories.
 - The Fore exhibited the same relationship of facial expressions and basic emotions that is seen in Western culture when they acted out stories.
 - The Fore were familiar with the facial expressions and basic emotions of characters in stories.