Vocabulary

Definitions

1a Match the words below with the meanings (1–8).

assume benefit goal negative professional
research similarities topic

1 a careful study of something to find out more information
2 think that something is true without having evidence
3 bad
4 something you want to achieve
5 characteristics that are almost the same
6 connected with a job.
7 an advantage
8 a subject that you talk or learn about

2a Complete questions (1–8) with the correct form of the words from Exercise 1.

1 Is it a good idea to have a _____ in your studies? What is yours?
2 What are some positive and _____ effects of being ambitious?
3 What are some _____ between you and your parents?
4 What _____ qualifications might you need in future?
5 What do people _____ about you when they first meet you?
6 What _____ do you most enjoy talking about with your friends?
7 What is a _____ of learning English?
8 Why do university students do _____ ?

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Collocations

3a Complete the collocations with words from Exercise 1. You can use a word more than once.

When scientists **conduct** 1 _____ , they first decide on a **research** 2 _____ , such as an area of interest or an important change. They discuss this with their team and decide on the 3 _____ that they want to **achieve**, for example looking at the positive or 4 _____ **effects** of something. From this, they plan their research question and methods. When ready, they **carry out** the 5 _____ and analyse the data. They publish the key findings and hope that it **provides** a 6 _____ to the field of research.

Research

4a Choose the correct options in *italics* to complete the text. Sometimes both options are possible.

Facing up to our emotions

We know from **1** *methods / research* that smiling makes us feel good by releasing chemicals into our brain and frowning can make us feel less happy. But recent **2** *processes / studies* have found that being unable to smile or frown affects our emotions too. In one **3** *experiment / test*, researchers invited a group of people to a **4** *lab / laboratory* and injected half of them with a chemical that froze muscles in their forehead. All **5** *participants / researchers* watched a set of videos and completed a **6** *questionnaire / survey*. **7** *Analysis / Examination* of the data showed that the participants who couldn't smile felt fewer emotions that those who could. However, the **8** *findings / results* of a second study showed that the same chemical reduced the strength of negative feelings because they could not frown. We can therefore **9** *analyse / conclude* that it is not just our emotions which affect our muscles; our muscles also change the way we feel. It is possible that this **10** *data / research* may change some people's views on whether to use chemicals to reduce the lines on their face.

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