

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

The Art of Deception

Do tiny changes of facial expression show whether someone is telling lies?

Forty years ago, the research psychologist Dr Paul Ekman was addressing a group of young psychiatrists in training when he was asked a question, the answer to which has kept him busy ever since. Suppose the group wanted to know whether a particular patient who swears they are telling the truth really is. They look and sound sincere. So here is the question: is there any way you can be sure they are telling the truth? Ekman did not know the answer then, but he wanted to find out.

As part of his research, he had already filmed a series of 12-minute interviews with psychiatric patients. In a subsequent conversation, one of the patients told him that she had lied to him. So Ekman sat and looked at the film but saw nothing noteworthy. Then he slowed it down and looked again. Then he slowed it down even further. And suddenly, there, across just two frames of the film, he saw it: an intense expression of extreme anguish. It lasted less than a fifteenth of a second, but once he had spotted the first expression, he soon found three more examples in that same interview. He termed his discovery "micro-expressions": very rapid, intense demonstrations of emotion that the subject intended to conceal.

Over the course of the next four decades, Ekman successfully demonstrated a proposition first suggested by Charles Darwin: that the ways in which we express rage, disgust, contempt, fear, surprise, happiness and sadness are universal. The facial muscles triggered by those seven basic emotions are, he has shown, essentially standard, regardless of language and culture, from the US to Japan and Brazil to Papua New Guinea. What is more, expressions of emotion are impossible to suppress and, particularly when we are lying, micro-expressions of powerfully felt emotions will inevitably flit across our face before we get the chance to stop them.

Fortunately for liars, most people will fail to spot these fleeting signals of inner torment. Of the 15 000 Ekman has tested, only 50 people, whom he calls "naturals", have been able to do it. But given a little more training, Ekman says, almost anyone can develop the skill. He should know: since these tests were completed in the mid-1980s and the first publication of his research, he has been called in by the FBI and CIA (among countless more law-enforcement and other agencies around the world), not just to solve cases, but to teach them how to use his technique for themselves. He has held workshops for defence and prosecution lawyers, health professionals, even jealous spouses, all of them wanting to know exactly when someone is not being 100 percent candid.

Most recently, Ekman's research has resulted in a new television series about the exploits of the fictional Dr Cal Lightman, a scientist who studies involuntary body language to discover not only if you are lying, but why you might have been motivated to do so. According to the publicity blurb, Lightman is a human lie detector, even more accurate than a polygraph test. Ekman concedes he was sceptical when the producer first approached him with the idea of turning his life's work into a TV series, and initially would have stopped the project if he could. In particular, he was fearful that the show would exaggerate the effectiveness of his techniques and create the quite inaccurate impression among audiences that criminals could no longer hope to get away with lying. In the worst-case scenario, he was concerned about unfair convictions—that one day someone not properly trained in his techniques might be sitting on a jury and wrongly find someone guilty of a crime simply on the basis of a television programme.

In the end, though, he was won over because the series is unusual in several respects. It is the first time, as far as Ekman is aware, that a commercial TV drama has been based on the work of just one scientist. That scientist is also deeply involved in the project, talking through plot ideas and checking five successive drafts of each script to ensure details are correct. He was also impressed with the producer's manifestly serious and well-intentioned reasons for making the programme. Now that the first series has been completed, he believes probably 80–90 per cent of the show is based on fact and that's good enough for what it is. After all, it is a drama, not a documentary.

Ekman, incidentally, professes to have been a terrible liar ever since he was a small boy and observes that the ability to detect a lie and the ability to lie successfully are completely unrelated. He has been asked by people running for high office if he could teach them to become more credible with the public but has always refused to use his skills in that way on ethical grounds. He also insists that there are various kinds of lies. A "true" lie can be identified by having two essential characteristics: there must be a deliberate intent to mislead and there must be no notification that this is what is occurring. This means that an actor or a poker player isn't a true liar. They are supposed to deceive you—it's part of the game—and the same is true of flattery. He prefers to focus on the kinds of lies where the liar would be in grave trouble if they were found out, and where the target would feel properly aggrieved if they knew.

Questions 27 – 31

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 27 – 31 on your answer sheet.

- 27** According to the writer, Ekman became interested in lying after a question from his
- A** peers.
 - B** patients.
 - C** students.
 - D** teachers.
- 28** The writer refers to the 12-minute interviews in order to
- A** illustrate how frequently patients lie.
 - B** describe the origins of Ekman's theories.
 - C** compare Ekman's research to previous studies.
 - D** show how patients' behaviour is affected by filming.
- 29** What is the writer's point in the third paragraph?
- A** Micro-expressions are common to all people.
 - B** Recent research has refuted an old idea.
 - C** With practice we can learn to control our micro-expressions.
 - D** Human society is too complex to allow for generalisations.
- 30** What are we told about Ekman's conclusions from his tests?
- A** It's natural for people to lie.
 - B** Few untrained people can detect lying.
 - C** Most liars suffer from periods of depression.
 - D** All of his subjects were trained to identify micro-expressions.
- 31** What point does the writer make about Ekman's techniques in the fourth paragraph?
- A** They take a decade to teach.
 - B** They have been in great demand.
 - C** They have aroused the suspicions of some agencies.
 - D** They can be used by a limited range of occupations.

Questions 32 – 36

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A–I**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A–I**, in boxes 32 – 36 on your answer sheet.

The television series based on Ekman's work

A new TV series based on Ekman's work features a hero named Lightman, who detects lies. Initially, Ekman was unenthusiastic about the TV project because he feared the possibility of encouraging viewers' **32** _____. For example, he was worried that one day the programme could result in **33** _____ not being carried out. Ultimately, though, he has given the show his blessing because he is not aware of any other comparable programme based on a single person's **34** _____. The **35** _____ of the show's producer have been another pleasant surprise considering the genre of the programme. Ekman is happy with the show's overall **36** _____.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| A consequences | B crimes | C false beliefs |
| D motives | E justice | F accuracy |
| G acting | H research | I ratings |

Questions 37 – 40

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 37 – 40 on your answer sheet, write

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| YES | <i>if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer</i> |
| NO | <i>if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer</i> |
| NOT GIVEN | <i>if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i> |

- 37** Ekman regrets the lies he told as a child.
- 38** People who are good at lying tend to be good at detecting lies.
- 39** Ekman has worked with poker players to help them lie more convincingly.
- 40** Ekman is more interested in the types of lies with serious consequences.

题号	答案	定位句 (修订版自然段序)	解析
27	C	第 1 段: "...the research psychologist Dr Paul Ekman was addressing a group of young psychiatrists in training when he was asked a question..."	触发 Ekman 研究谎言的是他面对的“年轻实习精神科医师”——本质上是他的学生, 选 C <i>students</i> 。
28	B	第 2 段: 叙述 12 分钟访谈并发现“micro-expressions”。	引用这段访谈是为了阐述 Ekman 理论的起源 (发现过程), 选 B <i>describe the origins of Ekman's theories</i> 。
29	A	第 3 段: "...he successfully demonstrated... the ways in which we express rage, disgust... are universal ."	第 3 段核心: 微表情对所有人都通用, 选 A <i>Micro-expressions are common to all people</i> 。
30	B	第 4 段: "Of the 15 000 Ekman has tested, only 50 people ... have been able to do it."	结论是: 极少未经训练者能识别微表情, 选 B <i>Few untrained people can detect lying</i> 。
31	B	第 4 段: "he has been called in by the FBI and CIA (among countless more agencies) ... He has held workshops..."	多领域机构竞相邀请 → 需求很大, 选 B <i>They have been in great demand</i> 。
32	C	第 5 段: "...feared that the show would exaggerate the effectiveness of his techniques and create the quite inaccurate impression among audiences..."	他担心观众形成 错误观念 (false beliefs) , 故 32 = C <i>false beliefs</i> 。
33	E	第 5 段: "...he was concerned about unfair convictions —that one day someone... might wrongly find someone guilty of a crime..."	该情形意味着 justice 可能得不到伸张, 33 = E <i>justice</i> 。
34	H	第 6 段: "...a commercial TV drama has been based on the work of just one scientist ."	值得赞许之处是节目基于单个人的 研究 , 34 = H <i>research</i> 。
35	D	第 6 段: "He was also impressed with the producer's manifestly serious and well-intentioned reasons for making the programme."	让他惊喜的是制片人的 动机 , 35 = D <i>motives</i> 。
36	F	第 6 段: "...probably 80-90 percent of the show is based on fact and that's good enough..."	他满意的是整体 准确性 , 36 = F <i>accuracy</i> 。
37	NG	第 7 段 仅说他“从小就是个糟糕的说谎者”, 未提他是否 后悔 儿时撒谎。	无相关信息 → NOT GIVEN 。
38	NO	第 7 段: "the ability to detect a lie and the ability to lie successfully are completely unrelated ."	题干声称“两种能力倾向于并存”, 与原文相反 → NO 。
39	NG	第 7 段 提到“actor or poker player isn't a true liar”, 未说明 Ekman 是否曾与扑克玩家合作。	信息缺失 → NOT GIVEN 。
40	YES	第 7 段: "He prefers to focus on the kinds of lies where the liar would be in grave trouble if they were found out..."	他更关注 后果严重的谎言 , 与题干一致 → YES 。