

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

The Purpose of Facial Expressions

*Do facial expressions reflect inner feelings?
Or are they social devices for influencing others?*

- A** The use of facial expressions for measuring people's emotions has dominated psychology since the late 1960s. This was when Paul Ekman of the University of California pioneered the idea that, by carefully measuring facial expression, he could evaluate people's true emotions. Ekman carried out experiments in which people were asked to label photos of basic facial expressions - such as a smile, frown or scowl - with words for emotions. He found, for example, that a smile represented joy and a scowl represented anger. In fact, since the 1970s Ekman has dominated the field of emotion research with his theory that when an emotion occurs, a large number of electrical impulses also occur, creating specific facial expressions and other physiological changes, such as increased or decreased heart rate or heightened blood pressure.
- B** Many took Ekman's work to imply that facial expressions precisely indicated people's feelings. However, this theory has been attacked by a number of psychologists, such as Alan Fridlund of the University of California, who claim that there is no one-to-one correspondence between facial expressions and emotions. Expressions evolved to set off certain behaviors in other people, says Fridlund. So a smile may prompt people to approach, a scowl may warn them to stay away, and a look of sadness may elicit words of sympathy and reassurance. In other words, in Fridlund's view, facial expressions are inherently social - they involve not one, but two or more people. Even when people are alone they are holding a dialog with another person internally, or imagining themselves in a social situation.
- C** Thus Fridlund thinks of facial expressions as tools for influencing social interactions, a view which, he claims, enables us to begin predicting when certain facial expressions will occur. This in turn will allow more precise theories about social interactions. His studies find that expressions occur most often during pivotal points, the turning points in social interactions - during greetings, social crises, or times of appeasement, for example. At these pivotal points there is an approach, or closeness, or more intimacy, and facial expressions, as well as gestures, open up the possibilities of various social interactions.

- D** Although much work on the emotions relies on a link between facial expression and emotions, psychologist James Russell, of the University of British Columbia, says there is very little evidence supporting such a connection. 'There's some sense in which faces express emotion, but only in the sense that everything expresses emotion,' says Russell, a long-time critic of the expression-emotion link. 'Music does, posture does, words do, tone of voice does, your behavior does. The real question is, "Is there anything special about faces?" And there we really do not know much. What is more likely, argues Russell, is that facial expressions tell others something about a person's overall mood and context, rather than provide details about specific emotions.'
- E** Others, including Ekman, argue that the face can display information about emotions, but they admit that it is not reliable one hundred percent of the time. And those who only examine faces when trying to study emotion will jump to false conclusions. But according to Ekman, to say, as Fridlund does, that there is no connection at all between facial expressions and emotions is simply wrong. 'There is a link between facial expression and emotion,' agrees developmental psychologist Linda Camras of DePaul University, 'but it's not a one-to-one kind of relationship as many once thought.' She believes there are many situations where emotion is experienced, yet no basic facial expression is displayed. And there are times when a facial expression appears with no corresponding emotion.
- F** Ekman's theory states that if the emotion comes on slowly or is rather weak, the feeling might not be strong enough to trigger the expression. This would explain why there can sometimes be emotion without expression, he argues. In addition, cultural rules - which determine when and whether people of certain cultures display emotional expressions - can prevent this otherwise automatic process from being completed. Facial expressions evolved in humans as signals to others about how they feel, says Ekman. At times, though, it may be uncomfortable or inconvenient for us to let others know our emotions. But in the long run, over the course of evolution, it was useful to us as signalers: an angry look on someone's face may be a warning that they are preparing to behave in an angry fashion.
- G** Although Fridlund disagrees with Ekman on certain matters, the two basically share the opinion that facial expressions indicate people's future actions. The area of dispute between Fridlund and Ekman draws attention away from their major areas of agreement, says Joseph Campos of the University of California. Indeed, he says, 'there is profound agreement that the face, along with the voice, body posture and hand gestures, forecasts to outside observers what people will do next.' He goes on to say, 'The face is a component [of emotion], but to make it the center of study of the human being experiencing an emotion is like saying the only thing you need to study in a car is the transmission. Not that the transmission is unimportant, but it's only part of an entire system.'

Questions 14–18

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 14–18 on your answer sheet.

- 14** a recognition that facial expressions do not always provide a true guide to feelings
- 15** examples of ways that a person's facial expression can affect someone else's actions
- 16** a reference to reasons for hiding emotions
- 17** examples of times when facial expressions are used especially frequently
- 18** examples of changes inside the body when an emotion is felt

Questions 19–23

Look at the following statements (Questions 19–23) and the list of researchers below.

*Match each statement with the correct researcher, **A–E**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–E**, in boxes 19–23 on your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

- 19** Focusing on the face in researching emotions is similar to researching a large structure by looking at just one small unit of it.
- 20** Facial expressions developed in order to encourage other people to react in particular ways.
- 21** Although certain researchers have different opinions about various points, they share some important ideas.
- 22** Both emotion and expression can exist independently of each other in certain circumstances.
- 23** It cannot be proved that there is a connection between facial expression and real emotion.

List of Researchers

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| A | Paul Ekman |
| B | Alan Fridlund |
| C | James Russell |
| D | Linda Camras |
| E | Joseph Campos |

Questions 24–26

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 24–26 on your answer sheet.

- 24** In Fridlund's view _____ on someone's face may be intended as an invitation to come nearer.
- 25** According to Fridlund, when we are by ourselves we still use facial expressions because we are having a _____ with someone in our minds.
- 26** Fridlund considers facial expressions to be _____ that can affect our contact with other people.

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Questions 14–18 (段落信息配对)

题号	答案	题干译文	精确定位句 (第X段)	译文与解释
14	E	认识到面部表情并不总能真实反映感受	<i>“the face can display information about emotions, but they admit that it is not reliable one hundred percent of the time ... ‘There is a link ... but it’s not a one-to-one kind of relationship ... there are many situations where emotion is experienced, yet no basic facial expression is displayed. And there are times when a facial expression appears with no corresponding emotion*.”</i> (第E段)	这段话直接指出“并非百分之百可靠”“并非一一对应”，而且给出“有情无表/有表无情”的两种情形，恰答“并不总能真实指引感受”。
15	B	说明面部表情如何影响他人的行动的例子	<i>“Expressions evolved to set off certain behaviors in other people ... a smile may prompt people to approach, a scowl may warn them to stay away, and a look of sadness may elicit words of sympathy.”</i> (第B段)	题干要“影响他人行动的例子”，本段给出靠近/远离/表达安慰等具体行为，完全对应。
16	F	提到隐藏情绪的原因	<i>“cultural rules ... can prevent this otherwise automatic process from being completed. ... at times, it may be uncomfortable or inconvenient for us to let others know our emotions.”</i> (第F段)	两类原因：①文化规范会阻止表达；②让他人知道情绪可能“不舒服/不方便”。
17	C	举出面部表情特别常见的时刻	<i>“expressions occur most often during pivotal points ... during greetings, social crises, or times of appeasement.”</i> (第C段)	明确罗列“问候/社会危机/安抚时刻”等“高频”时间点。
18	A	举出情绪产生时体内变化的例子	<i>“when an emotion occurs ... creating specific facial expressions and other physiological changes, such as increased or decreased heart rate or heightened blood pressure.”</i> (第A段)	题干问“体内变化的例子”，本段给出心率增减、血压升高等生理例子。

Questions 19–23 (研究者配对)

题号	答案	题干译文	精确定位句 (第 X 段)	译文与解释 (指出对应学者)
19	E (Joseph Campos)	只盯着“脸”研究情绪就像用一个小部件研究一整台大机器	“The face is a component [of emotion], but to make it the center of study ... is like saying the only thing you need to study in a car is the transmission.” (第 G 段)	Campos 用“汽车与变速箱”的类比强调“脸只是部件”，与题干的“用小部件研究整体”一致。
20	B (Alan Fridlund)	面部表情是为了引发他人的特定反应而进化的	同 15 题定位：“Expressions evolved to set off certain behaviors in other people ...” (第 B 段)	Fridlund 的核心观点即“社交工具、引发行”，完全对应。
21	E (Joseph Campos)	尽管一些研究者在若干点上意见不同，但他们在重要观点上是一致的	“Although Fridlund disagrees with Ekman on certain matters, the two basically share the opinion ... there is profound agreement that the face ... forecasts what people will do next.” (第 G 段)	Campos 点明“分歧之中有重要共识”，与题干吻合。
22	D (Linda Camras)	在某些情况下，情绪与表情可以彼此独立存在	“‘There is a link ... but it’s not a one-to-one ... there are many situations where emotion is experienced, yet no basic facial expression is displayed . And there are times when a facial expression appears with no corresponding emotion.’” (第 E 段)	Camras 直言“有情无表/有表无情”，即“可相互独立”。
23	C (James Russell)	不能证明面部表情与真实情绪存在联系	“there is very little evidence supporting such a connection ... More likely ... facial expressions tell others something about overall mood and context, rather than details about specific emotions .” (第 D 段)	Russell 长期质疑“表情–情绪”强关联，认为证据甚少，正合题干。

Questions 24–26 (ONE WORD ONLY 填空)

题号	答案	题干译文	精确定位句 (第 X 段)	解释
24	smile	在 Fridlund 看来，某人脸上的_____可能是邀请他人靠近	“a smile may prompt people to approach.” (第 B 段)	“靠近”= approach；与“smile”一一对应。
25	dialog	Fridlund 认为，即使独处我们仍会用表情，因为我们在心里与某人进行一场_____	“Even when people are alone they are holding a dialog with another person internally ...” (第 B 段)	原文用 dialog (美式拼法)，按题目“ONE WORD ONLY”应从文中原词作答。
26	tools	Fridlund 把面部表情视为能影响我们与他人接触的_____	“Fridlund thinks of facial expressions as tools for influencing social interactions .” (第 C 段)	关键词就是 tools。

20 题可能有争议 (B vs A) 请参考下页解析。

为什么选 B (Fridlund)

- 原文第 B 段直述: “Expressions **evolved to set off certain behaviors in other people ... a smile may prompt people to approach, a scowl may warn them to stay away, and a look of sadness may elicit words of sympathy.**”
这句和题干“为了促使他人作出特定反应而发展”逐词同义: evolved → developed; set off behaviors / prompt / elicit → encourage to react; approach / stay away / offer sympathy → particular ways (具体反应)。

为什么不是 A (Ekman)

- 第 F 段 (Ekman) 说: “Facial expressions **evolved... as signals to others about how they feel ... an angry look ... may be a warning that they are preparing to behave in an angry fashion.**”
Ekman 的核心是表达/传递内部情绪 (signals about how the expresser feels), 并且“警告”主要是预示表达者自己的后续行为, 而非像 Fridlund 那样把表情定义为为了引发他人的特定行为 (approach / avoid / comfort) 的工具。
- 另外, 第 C 段继续从 Fridlund 的角度强调: “Fridlund **thinks of facial expressions as tools for influencing social interactions.**”这与题干功能性目的 (encourage others to react) 完全一致。