

# Lesson 1

## Unit 1



# LANGUAGE and BEHAVIOR

### Features in This Unit

**Types of Reading:** Journal; Essay  
**Reading Skills:** Visualizing; Summarizing  
**Vocabulary:** The Prefix *inter-*; Ordinal Numbers and Sequential Words  
**21<sup>st</sup> Century Skill:** Collaboration

## Let's Get Started

### A. Before You Read

1. Look at the photo below and answer the following question.



How does the man on the right feel according to his body language?

- a. He is proud.
- b. He is frustrated.
- c. He is overjoyed.

2. With a partner, discuss what the man on the left might be saying to the man on the right.
3. Have a discussion about what most likely happened. What kind of situation could have made the two men express themselves with this sort of body language?

### B. Reading Skill: Visualizing

One way of remembering what you've learned is by visualizing. As you read, try to picture in your head the key images presented in the words. You can think about things like people, places, actions, or even sounds, tastes, and feelings. Later, when you try to remember what you've read, you can just recall what you've visualized, and the information will come rushing back.

**Task 1:** Read the following short passage. As you read, picture the images portrayed by the words in your mind. Then, check which picture matches what you've visualized.

Last night, as the sun was setting, I stood by the sea, watching the gentle waves roll in. My wife stood by my side, and my son sat on my shoulders. The colors that lit up the sky were breathtaking. We stood there quietly, taking in the beautiful scene.



**Task 2:** Read the third paragraph of Reading 1. Circle the images that you visualized in your mind while reading.

1. participants in a laboratory
2. participants taking photos
3. a professor in front of a classroom
4. students seated outdoors
5. a woman dancing on stage
6. people viewing photos
7. a man raising his arms in victory
8. a woman crying

# When the **Body** Does the **Talking** 2))

There are many ways in which we tell how people are feeling about a certain **situation**<sup>1</sup> or topic. Firstly, of course, we can listen to their words. But what if there are no words to **interpret**<sup>2</sup> their thoughts? How can we figure out how people are feeling then?

5 In this case, most of us would turn to facial **expressions**<sup>3</sup>. Facial expressions are generally believed to reveal a person's true emotions. Is the person smiling or frowning? Are his or her eyes narrowed or wide open? These are just a few of the basic **indicators** of human emotion that are thought to be universal. However, new research shows that facial expressions might not be as clear of an indication as we  
10 once thought.

Researchers at Princeton University **conducted**<sup>4</sup> a study which suggests that facial expressions are not necessarily an accurate indication of the way a person is really feeling. This is especially true when it comes  
15 to intense emotions. The study **involved**<sup>5</sup> four separate **experiments**<sup>6</sup>. In the experiments, participants were asked to look at  
20 photographs and guess whether the people in the photos were experiencing feelings arising from things such as loss, a moment of  
25 **triumph**, or some kind of emotional pain.



Body language may reveal more of our true feelings than facial expressions do.

Some of the photos showed only facial expressions, some showed just body language, and others showed a **combination**<sup>7</sup> of both. Furthermore, the facial expression and the body language in some photos didn't show the same sort of emotion.

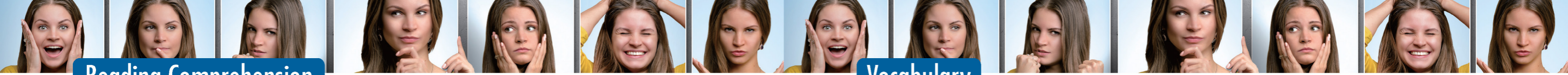
In each of the four experiments, the researchers found that the participants were able to most accurately guess what emotion was being **conveyed** in the photo when that photo showed body language, either by itself or along with the facial expression. The participants were more successful in their **determinations** than when they were simply shown a picture of a person's facial expression.

So, what does this mean? Well, in short, it means that although we tend to think we can tell people's emotions just by studying their facial expressions, there's actually a pretty good chance we could get it wrong. This goes completely against the widely-held **assumption**<sup>8</sup> that facial expressions are all we need when we try to know someone's feelings. As it turns out, facial expressions do offer certain **clues**.  
40 However, body **cues** actually speak more than we think.

So, the next time you're trying to figure out how people are really feeling, don't just study their faces. Pay attention to their body language. The way they are standing, what they are doing with their arms or hands, and many other forms of movement might tell you what's actually going on.  
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- 1 **situation** *n.* all the events and conditions that exist at a particular time in a particular place
- 2 **interpret** *v.* to explain the meaning of something
- 3 **expression** *n.* a look on someone's face
- 4 **conduct** *v.* to organize and do something
- 5 **involve** *v.* to include something (as part of an activity)
- 6 **experiment** *n.* a scientific test

- 7 **combination** *n.* two or more different things that are put together
- 8 **assumption** *n.* a thing that is accepted as truth without proof



# Reading Comprehension

# Vocabulary

**Multiple Choice:** Based on the reading, choose the best answer to each question.

- GIST** 1. What is the main point of the article?
- Facial expressions have different meanings from place to place.
  - Facial expressions are universal.
  - Body language shows how people are really feeling.
  - Body language can easily be faked and is not reliable.

- VOCABULARY** 2. The word "reveal" in Line 6 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- hear
  - repeat
  - touch
  - show

- DETAIL** 3. What did the participants in the study have to do?
- They had to observe some people in person.
  - They had to make different facial expressions.
  - They had to watch some videos.
  - They had to look at different photos.

- DETAIL** 4. When participants were shown only a person's facial expression, \_\_\_\_.
- they were more likely to make a wrong guess
  - they would definitely arrive at the wrong conclusion
  - they would always get the answer right
  - they would know the person's body language

- DETAIL** 5. What do most people think about facial expressions?
- They are the most useful way of interpreting how a person feels.
  - They give no indication of how a person feels.
  - They are second to body language in determining how a person feels.
  - They are the worst way of finding out how a person feels.

- INFERENCE** 6. If you want to know people's true feelings, you should \_\_\_\_.
- listen to their words
  - watch their mouth
  - observe the movement of their arms
  - study their eyes

### Think More

- Do you think people can control what they reveal through their body language? Why or why not?
- What are some of the most common ways people reveal their emotions through body language?

### A. Words in Context

Use the words from the box to complete the following sentences. Change the word form if necessary.

assumption	situation	expression	involve
conduct	combination	experiment	interpret

- I can tell by the angry \_\_\_\_\_ on your face that you are not pleased.
- Based on the manager's reaction, Dave made the \_\_\_\_\_ that he was in favor of the plan.
- Scientists will \_\_\_\_\_ an experiment to test their new theory.
- In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ where violence could arise, it's best to walk away.
- This meeting does not \_\_\_\_\_ your department, so you may leave now.
- In the \_\_\_\_\_, the scientists were trying to prove that time travel is theoretically possible.
- I can't speak French. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ what this man is saying to me?
- This two-hour class is a \_\_\_\_\_ of ballet and pop dance.

### B. Vocabulary Builder: The Prefix inter-

The prefix *inter-* means "between, among, or within." Take *interpret* from Reading 1 for example. When you *interpret* words, you're translating those words between different languages. Another example is *intersection*, which refers to a place where two roads come together.

**Task 1:** Match each word to the correct definition.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. international • | • between countries                                    |
| 2. internal •      | • to be involved in a difficult situation to change it |
| 3. interact •      | • to talk or do things together                        |
| 4. interrupt •     | • to stop a conversation between others                |
| 5. intervene •     | • on the inside  |

**Task 2:** Choose the correct words from the box to complete the sentences below.

interject	interpreter	interview	Internet
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- Our manager is going to \_\_\_\_\_ three possible candidates for the job tomorrow.
- Nowadays, people can connect to the world through the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The boss is not fluent in English, so he hires an \_\_\_\_\_ whenever he travels for business.
- We wonder if we should \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher's informal chat and go back to our lesson.

## I. Sentence Completion

- As she speaks fluent Spanish, Margaret was hired to \_\_\_\_\_ the words of the visiting politician from Spain.  
a. interpret                      b. inspire                      c. arrest                      d. acclaim
- Judging by the \_\_\_\_\_ on Carrie's face, I can tell she is unhappy.  
a. explosion                      b. combination                      c. tradition                      d. expression
- The company wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a survey in the neighborhood to find out what people like and don't like about their service.  
a. entertain                      b. conduct                      c. signal                      d. assume
- It's unwise to make a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ about what Betty wants to do when you haven't actually spoken to her about it.  
a. impression                      b. reduction                      c. instruction                      d. assumption
- Vegetables are good for our body. \_\_\_\_\_, they contain many nutrients, such as vitamins A, C, and E. Secondly, they have fewer calories than meat.  
a. Firstly                      b. Next                      c. Lastly                      d. Secondly
- Football experts \_\_\_\_\_ that the Bears will beat the Lions by three points on Sunday.  
a. restrict                      b. depict                      c. predict                      d. script
- Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt is the three-time Olympic \_\_\_\_\_ in the men's 100 meter race.  
a. champion                      b. indicator                      c. record                      d. competitor
- Michael Jordan is a basketball \_\_\_\_\_ and an idol to millions of players and fans.  
a. inventor                      b. producer                      c. relay                      d. legend
- Bali, Indonesia, is a \_\_\_\_\_ place, featuring beautiful beaches and mountain scenery.  
a. magic                      b. picturesque                      c. athletic                      d. tragic
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake, and I'm terribly sorry!  
a. did                      b. took                      c. brought                      d. made

## II. Cloze Test 8

Next month, Jack is traveling to Thailand for the first time. He loves Thai food, but he is not familiar with Thai 1 and customs. He doesn't want to do anything 2 while he is there, so he has been reading up on some dos and don'ts in Thailand. First of all, Jack finds that Thai people greet each other by placing their palms and fingers together. This praying 3 has a similar meaning to shaking hands in the US. In addition, he finds that he is not supposed to touch anyone on the head. The head is the holiest part of the body, according to Thai beliefs. If someone touches a Thai on the head, it is considered a(n) 4. Of course, the police won't 5 the person who does it, but the locals will be unhappy about it.

- a. triumph                      b. adversity                      c. defeat                      d. culture
- a. offensive                      b. apparent                      c. picturesque                      d. reluctant
- a. trauma                      b. gesture                      c. catcall                      d. medley
- a. clue                      b. cue                      c. insult                      d. invitation
- a. arrest                      b. convey                      c. review                      d. conduct

## III. Reading Comprehension 9

Singaporean swimming sensation Joseph Schooling received a warm welcome on his return to Singapore after his big Olympic win. Some people, however, drew attention to a darker side of his story.

Following his victory, many Singapore businesses were quick to use the athlete's face or name on congratulatory advertisements. A public transport operator, for example, displayed "Our Pride J Schooling" on their taxi rooftop signs. They also gave customers a discount if they wanted to go and greet the athlete at the airport on his return. In short, they were promoting their own businesses. Schooling, in spite of having his name used for advertising, would see no financial benefit.

Likewise, many politicians jumped to offer their congratulations while linking their names to Schooling's success. A Member of Parliament, for instance, posted a message of praise. In the post, she mentioned that she helped elite Singaporean athletes move their military service to a later time so that they could focus on their training. In other words, she took partial credit for Schooling being in the Olympics.

Meanwhile, as Schooling's training was paid for by his parents, other Singaporean athletes such as rower Saiyidah Aisyah had to turn to crowdfunding due to a lack of government support. Where are these businesses and politicians when Schooling and others like him are unknowns? It seems that the future of athletics in Singapore is in doubt, unless more concrete measures are taken to support local athletes financially.

- What is the main purpose of this passage?  
a. To emphasize the importance of military service in Singapore  
b. To introduce some local businesses and athletes in Singapore  
c. To criticize the problems related to funding and athletic achievement  
d. To prove that funding does not necessarily equal success
- How was Schooling welcomed on his return to Singapore?  
a. No one was aware he had returned.                      b. Many taxi drivers offered to give him a ride.  
c. He was greeted coolly by his countrymen.                      d. People were excited to have him back.
- What was true of Schooling's training?  
a. It was funded by the government.                      b. His family had to pay for his training.  
c. He had to turn to crowdfunding.                      d. He received the support of local businesses.
- When the author speaks of the future of athletics in Singapore, it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. fact, as politicians have already agreed upon what will happen  
b. opinion, because the local athletes don't agree with the author  
c. fact, because what will happen in the future is already known  
d. opinion, as it is not yet known what will happen in the future
- What is the author's attitude toward the government and businesses mentioned in the article?  
a. They only wanted to benefit from Schooling's success, not help him achieve it.  
b. They have been there from the beginning for Schooling and share his achievement.  
c. They do not have to give athletes any funding but can benefit from their success.  
d. They are the main reason why Schooling managed to be successful in the first place.