1. Ekman & Friesen (1971) (This is discussed in chapter 2, and will also be part of the assignment for the first application paper, so you should eventually be able to answer these questions)
   a. They are often cited as saying that facial expressions are universal. What do they mean by this?
      i. To which emotions does this apply?
   b. Do they expect any variability in emotions across cultures?
   c. How have they studied universality?
      i. What was their criteria for subject selection in this study and why?
      ii. What was the task?
      iii. What were the major findings?
   d. Could their results just be due to learning? What do they say about this possibility?

2. Fridlund (1991)
   a. Why is he doing these studies? What aspect of facial expression and emotion is he addressing?
   b. What did he do in experiment 1?
   c. What were the main findings of experiment 1 for cheek activity, brow activity, and self-reported happiness? (Note that there are a lot of analyses – don’t’ get too lost in detail, just know the gist.)
   d. Why did he do experiment 2?
      i. What did he find in experiment 2?
   e. What is his interactional account for facial expressions?

3. Ambadar et al. (2005)
   a. What are the different possible reasons the authors give for why motion may improve the identification of facial expressions?
      i. How do the different conditions in experiment 1 allow them to differentiate among the different explanations?
      ii. Why did they look at the effects of inverted faces?
   b. What did they find in study 1 in terms of the effects of motion?
      i. Did the effects differ as a function of type of expressions?
      ii. What are some possible explanations for the expression differences?
      iii. What effect did inversion have?
   c. What new condition did they introduce in study 2 and what explanation was it designed to test?
      i. What did they find in study 2?
      ii. What does this imply about the type of information that motion information provides?