This would be a fascinating topic for a student research report. You could ask 
**teachers** who are perceived as strict to provide **positive facial emotions** and those normally perceived as laid-back to provide **negative** ones. Then you could compare student judgements of Ekman’s faces with those of teachers about whom students might already have developed **person perceptions** and **attributions**... Of course the sole problem might be getting the strict, critical teachers to look happy...


**Person Perception and Attribution - Notes**

1. What is meant by the phrase **person perception**? (p.354)
2. Which factors do you believe influence your judgement... 
   (a) during your first class of the year with a new teacher? 
   (b) when you meet someone at a party? 
   (c) when you meet a fellow student for the first time? 
3. How accurate do you believe your initial judgements of people have been up until now? 
   • very often inaccurate • often inaccurate • neither accurate nor inaccurate • usually accurate • almost always accurate 
4. What is meant by the term **halo effect**? (p.355) 
5. In what ways does **eye contact** affect our person perception and how does this depend on **context**? How does the interpretation of eye contact vary from culture to culture? (p.356) 
6. Which facial expressions are perceived similarly by all cultures? Summarise the work of Ekman briefly. How did he overcome a potential **confounding variable**? (pp.356-7) 
7. What does the term **attribution** mean? What is the difference between a **personal** and a **situational attribution**? Give a personal example to illustrate this difference. (p.360) 
8. Explain what is meant by the **fundamental attribution error**. How does this concept relate to the idea of the **just world belief**? (p.361) 
9. What is a common exception to the **fundamental attribution error**? (p.361) Refer in your answer to the **self-serving bias**. 
10. How do people from **individualistic** and **collectivist** cultures differ in making the **fundamental attribution error**? Which group is more prone to **self-serving bias**? (p.362-3)