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...

Image: http://cdn.thefiscaltimes.com/sites/default/files/emotions-3.jpg

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)