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Ready-to-Use English Lessons by Sean Banville

Level 5 – 13th July, 2021

Why we see faces everywhere we look

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https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2107/210713-happy-faces-5.html

Contents

Please try Levels 4 and 6. They are (a little) harder.

THE READING

The process of imagining a face in an inanimate object is called pareidolia. This is the tendency to see patterns in something where there is nothing there. We all see "false" faces in everyday objects. Many of us see them in clouds or in an object as mundane as an electrical plug socket. Scientists from a university in Australia conducted a study to investigate whether our brain processes these false faces in the same way it does with human faces. Their research suggests there are some similarities in how we recognise both human and false faces.

In the study, 17 volunteers looked at different false and human faces. They rated the strength of emotion they felt upon seeing each one. The researchers said the same neural processing was involved in deciding what was or wasn't a real face. Researcher David Alais said: "We know these objects are not truly faces, yet the perception of a face lingers." He said our brain sees two things at once, and that we focus more on the image of a face than the object. He added: "The first impression of a face does not give way to the second perception of an object."

PHRASE MATCHING

PARAGRAPH ONE:

1.	a face in an inanimate	a.	processes these
2.	the tendency to see	b.	in everyday objects
3.	there is nothing	c.	see them in clouds
4.	see false faces	d.	object
5.	Many of us	e.	are some similarities
6.	an electrical plug	f.	patterns
7.	our brain	g.	socket
8.	there	h.	there

PARAGRAPH TWO:

1.	different false and	a.	or wasn't a real face
2.	They rated the strength	b.	processing
3.	upon	c.	perception
4.	neural	d.	of emotion
5.	deciding what was	e.	of a face
6.	our brain sees two things	f.	human faces
7.	we focus more on the image	g.	at once
8.	the second	h.	seeing each one

LISTEN AND FILL IN THE GAPS

The process of imagining a face in (1) _____ is called pareidolia. This is the (2) _____ patterns in something where there is nothing there. We all see "false" faces (3) _____. Many of us see them in clouds or in an object as mundane as an (4) _____. Scientists from a university in Australia conducted a study to investigate whether our brain (5) _____ faces in the same way it does with human faces. Their research suggests there are some (6) _____ we recognise both human and false faces.

In the study, 17 volunteers (7) _____ false and human faces. They rated the (8) _____ they felt upon seeing each one. The researchers said the same neural processing was (9) _____ what was or wasn't a real face. Researcher David Alais said: "We know these objects are not truly faces, (10) _____ of a face lingers." He said our brain sees two (11) _____, and that we focus more on the image of a face than the object. He added: "The first impression of a face does not (12) _____ the second perception of an object."

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

Theprocessofimaginingafaceinaninanimateobjectiscalledpareidolia. Thisisthetendencytoseepatternsinsomethingwheretheisnothingt here.Weallsee"false"facesineverydayobjects.Manyofusseethemincl oudsorinanobjectasmundaneasanelectricalplugsocket.Scientistsfro mauniversityinAustraliaconductedastudytoinvestigatewhetherourb rainprocessesthesefalsefacesinthesamewayitdoeswithhumanfaces. Theirresearchsuggeststherearesomesimilaritiesinhowwerecognise bothhumanandfalsefaces.Inthestudy17volunteerslookedatdifferent falseandhumanfaces.Theyratedthestrengthofemotiontheyfeltupon seeingeachone.Theresearcherssaidthesameneuralprocessingwasin volvedindecidingwhatwasorwasn'tarealface.ResearcherDavidAlaiss aid:"Weknowtheseobjectsarenottrulyfaces,yettheperceptionofafac elingers."Hesaidourbrainseestwothingsatonce,andthatwefocusmor eontheimageofafacethantheobject.Headded:"Thefirstimpressionof afacedoesnotgivewaytothesecondperceptionofanobject."

HAPPY FACES SURVEY

Write five GOOD questions about happy faces in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.
When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

WRITE QUESTIONS & ASK YOUR PARTNER(S)

Student A: Do not show these to your speaking partner(s).

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

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WRITE QUESTIONS & ASK YOUR PARTNER(S)

Student B: Do not show these to your speaking partner(s).

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

WRITING

Write about **happy faces** for 10 minutes. Read and talk about your partner's paper.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____