- Using contact to read emotions
- Are there universally recognized emotion?
- Do facial expressions affect feelings?

Emotional Expression
- Are there universal forms of emotional expression seen on human faces across all cultures?
- Are there differences by individual, culture, or gender in how emotions are expressed?
- What is the relationship between emotional expression and the inner experience of emotion?
- What emotion do we see in these faces and body positions?
- If these emotions are hard to read, is it because it's a different culture from your own, or because its performance?

Detecting emotion in others
- People read a great deal of emotional content in the eyes ("the window to the soul") and the faces.
- Introverts are better at detecting emotions; extroverts have emotions that are easier to read.
- We are primed to quickly detect negative emotions, and even negative emotion words.
- Those who have been abused are biased towards seeing fearful faces as angry.

Detecting lies
- Polygraphs (detecting physiological arousal) fail sometimes at correctly identifying when people are lying.
- Visible signs of lying: eye blinks decreased and other facial movements change.

Gender and emotional expression and detection
- Women seem to have greater and more complex emotional expression
- Women are also more skilled at detecting emotions in others
- However, this is an overgeneralization. People tend to attribute women's emotionality to their dispositions and attribute men's emotions to their circumstances.

Culture and emotional expression: are there universally recognized emotions
- There seem to be some universally understood facial expressions.
- People of various cultures agree on the emotional labels for the expressions on the faces on their right.
- People in other studies did have more accuracy judging emotions from their own culture.

Linking emotions and expressive behaviors: facial feedback
- The facial feedback effect: facial position and muscle changes can alter which emotion we feel.
- In one study, people whose faces were moved into smiling or frowning positions experienced a change in mood.