Metaphors often link emotion and social experiences to the senses; for example, someone who is unfriendly can be described as cold (3, 4). The purpose of the study was to determine whether there are certain emotions that are consistently associated with the same sensory information. It was hypothesized that some emotions would have a strong, universal tendency to be associated with the same sensory words. A survey listed nine emotions and asked subjects to select from a list of sensory words that they associated with each emotion. Subjects were also asked for genders and ages. When surveys were returned, the percentages of subjects who associated each word with each emotion were compared. 100.000% of subjects associated "bright" with happiness, 85.185% associated "bright" and "loud" with surprise, 81.481% associated "cold" with sadness, etc. These consistent associations could be the result of popular familiarity with common figures of speech. They could, however, be even further rooted in the subconscious. Research conducted by the University of Toronto's Chen-Bo Zhong and Geoffrey Leonardelli suggests that people who are socially excluded literally feel cold (3). If this holds true for other associations, it could shine light on how figurative language is developed.