

Chapter 1: Introduction

1. b. The elemental approach
2. a. Phenomenology
3. a. The perception of a painting's features (colour, technique, etc.) vs. the perception of the painting as a whole
4. b. The perceiver re-interprets "friendly" as calculating or sly, making the traits fit well together into a single impression
5. d. Solomon Asch and Kurt Lewin
6. a. The individual's perception of their social environment
7. c. Both a and b
8. b. Behaviourists believed that even if cognitive processes exist, only overt and observable acts were valid objects of scientific study
9. c. Stimulus > Person > Response
10. b. Activated actor
11. a. Cognitive dissonance theory
12. b. Kurt Lewin
13. a. The belief in the importance of cognitive representations
14. a. Mental concepts are "elements," which can be "bonded" to other concepts through (typically repeated) associations
15. c. Instrumental learning
16. d. The adoption of methods such as reaction times to study social phenomena
17. d. The elemental approach
18. d. All of the above
19. b. Electromyography
20. c. Electroencephalography
21. a. Stress
22. a. Objects in a person's area of expertise
23. a. Outcome-oriented, process
24. c. Social processes
25. b. Rich
26. a. Independence vs. Interdependence
27. a. Perceiving an entity as having intentions and personality