

Chapter 13: From Social Cognition to Affect

1. Which of the following refers to relatively mild subjective reactions that are essentially either pleasant or unpleasant?
 - a. Bivalence.
 - b. Moods.
 - c. Preferences.
 - d. Evaluations.
2. Which of the following refers to positive and negative affect without a specific target, but typically with some duration?
 - a. Bivalence.
 - b. Mood.
 - c. Preference.
 - d. Evaluation.
3. The term "affect" includes which of the following?
 - a. Evaluations.
 - b. Moods.
 - c. Emotion.
 - d. All of the above.
4. Which of the following is NOT true of emotions?
 - a. They include affects beyond just good and bad feelings.
 - b. They typically last as long as preferences and evaluations.
 - c. They imply intense feelings.
 - d. They occur with physical manifestations such as physical arousal.
5. Consider two-factor solutions to the structure of affect. The fact that a person could have strong engagement or disengagement demonstrates:
 - a. The bipolar structure of the dimension "engagement."
 - b. The bivalent structure of the dimension "engagement."
6. Again, consider two-factor solutions to the structure of affect. Someone feeling high-negative affect and high-positive affect demonstrates:
 - a. The bipolar structure of positive and negative affect.
 - b. The bivalent structure of positive and negative affect.
7. Whether affect will demonstrate bipolarity or bivalence is determined by which of the following:
 - a. Time frame.
 - b. Intensity.
 - c. Complexity.

- d. All of the above.
8. Which of the following phenomena has been called the Pollyanna effect:
- a. People's tendency to interpret, rate, and remember entities more positively than not.
 - b. Physiological patterns unique to each emotion revealing to us what we are feeling.
 - c. Emotional excitation of the sympathetic nervous system.
 - d. The ability to identify differentiated emotion areas in the brain.
9. A script, or prototypical emotion episode, begins with:
- a. Emotions.
 - b. Physiological states.
 - c. Appraising events.
 - d. Subjective feelings.
10. _____ of emotions interprets emotions as culturally shared, temporary social roles that people engage in under certain conditions.
- a. The James-Lange view.
 - b. The Cannon view.
 - c. Berscheid's theory.
 - d. The social constructionist view.
11. The facial feedback hypothesis is particularly compatible with the:
- a. The James-Lange view.
 - b. Arnold's theory.
 - c. Berscheid's theory.
 - d. The social constructionist view.
12. Research on the facial feedback hypothesis has shown some evidence for it regarding:
- a. Pleasant experiences.
 - b. Unpleasant experiences.
 - c. Arousal.
 - d. All of the above.
13. What does electromyography (EMG) measure?
- a. Slight changes in heart rate.
 - b. Tiny muscular activity.
 - c. Minute amounts of perspiration.
 - d. Slight changes in breathing.
14. Which of the following is NOT a component of emotional arousal:
- a. The excitatory component.
 - b. The dispositional component.

- c. The inhibitory component.
 - d. The experiential component.
15. Which of the following records neural event-related potentials, or voltage fluctuation on the scalp, detecting neural activity?
- a. Electroencephalography (EEG).
 - b. Electromyography (EMG).
 - c. Electrodermal responses (EDR).
 - d. Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS).
16. Which emotion is the insula particularly involved in:
- a. Fear.
 - b. Elation.
 - c. Sadness.
 - d. Disgust.
17. Which scholar proposed the arousal-plus-mind theory?
- a. Stanley Schachter.
 - b. Dolf Zillman.
 - c. Walter Cannon.
 - d. George Mandler.
18. High power is associated with _____ emotions and behaviors. Low power is associated with _____ emotions and behaviors.
- a. Avoidant, inhibited.
 - b. Approach, avoidant.
 - c. Inhibited, approach.
 - d. Aspirational, approach.
19. Whitney works as a paralegal in an office full of high-powered attorneys. Her workload, her schedule, and her pay are all controlled by the attorneys in the office. Which of the following would likely be observed in Whitney?
- a. Left frontal brain activity.
 - b. Automatic information processing.
 - c. Release of norepinephrine in the neuroendocrine system.
 - d. More impulsive behaviors.
20. During their junior year in college, Antoine and Jordan go to a show for one of the dance groups on campus. Jordan, who is a member of another dance group, sees the strengths and weaknesses of the show, and thinks they did a descent job. Antoine, who doesn't dance or go to dance shows

often, thinks the group was incredible because they synchronized so well. What does the discrepancy between Jordan's and Antoine's views best demonstrate?

- a. The complexity-extremity hypothesis.
- b. The arousal-plus-mind theory.
- c. Affective transference.
- d. Norm theory.

21. Which of the following demonstrates why people typically provide excuses that attribute negative behavior to external, uncontrollable circumstances?

- a. Weiner's attributional theory of motivation.
- b. Rudolph's theory of interpersonal judgment.
- c. Affective forecasting.
- d. Planning fallacy.

22. Which of the following explains the thought-polarization hypothesis?

- a. People use three dimensions to understand their successes and failures: internal or external locus, stability overtime, and controllability.
- b. Physiological arousal, brought about by interruptions, combines with evaluative cognition to produce emotions.
- c. People attempt to adjust their reactions to a given stimulus through avoidant attentional strategies or by changing the meaning of the threat.
- d. People make concepts fit into schemas over time, and their evaluations become more extreme as the attributes of schemas become more organized.

23. According to Weiner's attributional theory of achievement motivation, if someone perceives a certain occurrence as self-caused, controllable, and resulting in a negative outcome, what emotion will they likely feel:

- a. Anger.
- b. Pride.
- c. Guilt.
- d. Gratitude.

24. According to the theory that the simulation heuristic impacts emotions when forming post hoc inferences, events that are retrospectively _____ to undo mentally cause _____ emotion.

- a. Easier, less intense.
- b. Easier, more intense.
- c. More difficult, more intense.
- d. None of the above.

25. Lazarus proposed that appraisals of a given stimulus occur according to its personal significance to one's own wellbeing. Along these lines, what do secondary appraisals result in?
- Primitive emotions that involve either avoidance or approach, respectively, to potential harm or benefit.
 - Determining motivational relevance of the stimulus to one's goals and concerns.
 - Determining motivational congruence with one's goals.
 - More specific emotions whereby people consider how to cope.
26. According to the cognitive appraisal approach, appraising which dimension influences one's emotional reaction to a situation?
- Attention.
 - Agency.
 - Uncertainty.
 - All of the above.
27. In the 7th grade, Rana worked tirelessly on her science fair project examining how microwave radiation affects different organisms. When the judges announced the winners of the competition, however, Rana did not place among the winners. She doesn't think she will ever get over the disappointment of not winning after all of her hard work. Her reaction is a demonstration of a:
- Pollyanna effect.
 - Power asymmetry.
 - Durability bias.
 - Positivity offset.
28. If we see a snake in the grass and scream or recoil, which of the following would claim that this response itself constitutes our emotions, without any cognitive role?
- Facial feedback hypothesis.
 - James-Lange view.
 - Schachter & Singer's theory of emotion.
 - None of the above.