

### Chapter 13: From Social Cognition to Affect

1. c. Preferences
2. b. Mood
3. d. All of the above
4. b. They typically last as long as preferences and evaluations
5. a. The bipolar structure of the dimension "engagement"
6. b. The bivalent structure of positive and negative affect
7. d. All of the above
8. a. People's tendency to interpret, rate, and remember entities more positively than not
9. c. Appraising events
10. d. The social constructionist view
11. a. The James-Lange view
12. d. All of the above
13. b. Tiny muscular activity
14. c. The inhibitory component
15. a. Electroencephalography (EEG)
16. d. Disgust
17. d. George Mandler
18. b. Approach, avoidant
19. c. Release of norepinephrine in the neuroendocrine system
20. a. The complexity-extremity hypothesis
21. a. Weiner's attributional theory of motivation
22. d. People make concept fits into the schemas over time, and their evaluations become more extreme as the attributes of schemas become more organized
23. c. Guilt
24. b. Easier, more intense
25. d. More specific emotions whereby people consider how to cope
26. d. All of the above
27. c. Durability bias
28. b. James-Lange view