

Chapter 13: From Social Cognition to Affect

1. d. Mood
2. a. Rewards, guilt
3. b. Positive moods, likely because people want to maintain their positive mood by helping others
4. b. The experience of the self as the target of other's perceptions, often experiencing the self as failing to live to up to ideal standards
5. b. Mood-congruent memory
6. c. Reading mood-relevant sentences
7. d. Both A and C
8. b. Depressed people
9. a. Mood state-dependent memory
10. d. All of the above
11. b. Negative moods increase the perceived the likelihood of future negative events
12. a. Anger
13. b. Private body consciousness (PBC)
14. a. True
15. c. Expecting a relationship between two variables when none actually exists
16. b. The insula
17. a. Early life experiences
18. c. Take more risks if the possible losses are small
19. a. Positive mood
20. b. Affective valence tells the self how it should evaluate a stimulus, even when the affect has an irrelevant source
21. d. The fundamental attribution error
22. d. Both A and B
23. c. Robert B. Zajonc
24. d. All of the above
25. b. Drawings
26. b. False
27. a. Schema activation
28. c. Is intellectual knowledge acquisition, involves all mental activity