

Practice Test: Interpersonal Relations

1. four dimensions of relationships (Wish)
2. stressor versus stress (What is the difference?)
3. two factors that LOWER the accuracy of interpersonal perceptions of people in close relationships
4. referent power
5. communal and exchange relationships
6. CL (what does it stand for?)
7. regression to mean explanation for the decline in marital satisfaction
8. commons dilemma
9. XYZ statements
10. the three components of Sternberg's triangular theory of love
11. geodesic
12. node
13. transitivity in triadic relationships in networks
14. zero-sum game (use an interaction matrix to show)
15. the dilemma in the Prisoner's dilemma game
16. Give two reasons what attachment research is so popular?
17. the determinants of satisfaction in the social exchange (Rusbult) model (give direction -- positive (add) or negative (subtract) -- for each)
18. three parts of the Shaver & Reis definition of intimacy
19. ludus
20. the most common behavioral measure of intimacy
21. the six factors that distinguish an intimate from a non-intimate relationship
22. the effect of having children on marital satisfaction (increase, decrease, stay the same)
23. demand/withdraw pattern
24. avoidant attachment style (Hazan & Shaver)
25. dismissing attachment style (Bartholomew)
26. pre-occupied attachment style (Bartholomew)
27. two functions of social support
28. average number of links or ties (i.e., degrees of separation) in the Milgram's small-world hypothesis
29. another measure of centrality besides number of links to the person
30. grave-dressing stage (Duck)
31. kitchen-sinking
32. complementarity
33. dyadic withdrawal

page # refers to text

1. four dimensions of relationships (Wish)

cooperative-competitive (positive-negative)
equal vs unequal status
socio-emotional vs task
intense vs superficial

2. stressor versus stress

Stressor is the *external* event (e.g., losing your job) that creates the *internal* feelings that are called stress. More simply, a stressor is external or an event and stress is experienced by the person.

3. two factors that lower the accuracy of interpersonal perceptions of people in close relationships

two of the following

biased processing of information (idealization and assumed similarity)
some cognitions are too threatening (e.g., my partner is sexually attracted to others)
lack of paying attention (over-confidence is not itself a source of inaccuracy, but it may lead to):
perseveration (not updating one's view)
not paying attention (particularly problematic in marriages which are long-term relationships and people have changed)

4. referent power (page 348)

you respect of like someone and so you do what they ask you to do

5. communal and exchange relationships (page 203-205)

In a communal relationship, the parties try to meet each others' needs whereas in an exchange relationship, the parties try to make sure they do the same amount for each other (immediate repayment of benefits).

6. CL (page 183-184)

comparison level (definition not needed)

7. regression to mean explanation for the decline in marital satisfaction

People get married at the point of greatest satisfaction and so what goes up must come down.

8. commons dilemma

group prisoner's dilemma

OR

a situation where people have access to a common resource but if they all use that resource they will deplete that resource

9. "XYZ" statements (page 174)

"When you do X in situation Y, if feel Z."

10. the 3 components of Sternberg's triangular theory of love (page 246-247)

passion, intimacy, commitment (one point each)

11. geodesic

in a social network the minimum number of ties between two persons or nodes

or

the degree of separation

12. node

in a network the units that are linked by ties; usually represented by circles and usually refer to a person (grade this very leniently, but only 1 pt if all they have is "person"; two points if they say "noun")

13. transitivity in triadic relationships in networks

If A is tied to B and C, are B and C tied together? (Basically, if there two ties between three people, is there a third?)

14. zero-sum game (use an interaction matrix to show)

something like below -- the key is that the cells sum to zero (no text necessary)

Person II

A

B

	A	5/-5	-4/4
Person I			
	B	8/-8	-1/1

15. the dilemma in the Prisoner's dilemma game

what is best for the person is worst for the dyad (or group)

16. Give two reasons what attachment research is so popular?

tied to other areas of psychology (developmental and personality)

easy to administer and can measure just one person

usually results in differences

17. the determinants of satisfaction in the social exchange (Rusbult) model (give direction -- positive (add) or negative (subtract) -- for each)

satisfaction = outcomes minus comparison level

OR

satisfaction = outcomes (positive) and comparison level (negative)

18. three parts of the Shaver & Reis definition of intimacy

feel understood

feel validated

feel cared for

19. ludus (text 260)

"play the field"; wants variety and change in one's relationship partners

20. the most common behavioral measure of intimacy

self-disclosure

21. the six factors that distinguish an intimate from a non-intimate relationship (page 4)

knowledge, caring, interdependence, mutuality, trust, commitment

22. the effect of having children on marital satisfaction

it lowers or DECREASES satisfaction

23. demand/withdraw pattern (page 371)

one partner approaches the other with a problem and the other responds with withdrawal

24. avoidant attachment style (Hazan & Shaver) (page 16)

person who wants intimacy but when they get it they drive the partner away by jealousy or they become afraid and rejecting of that intimacy

25. dismissing attachment style (Bartholomew) (page 263)

positive self view; negative view of others (1 point if only says avoidant)

26. pre-occupied attachment style (Bartholomew) (page 262)

negative self view; positive view of others

27. two functions of social support (2 points for one and 1 point for the second) notes

assistance or replacement
audience
influence agent
distraction
community ("I am not unique.")

28. average number of links or ties in the test of Milgram's small world hypothesis

6 or 7 full credit

5 or 8 (2 points)

29. another measure of centrality besides number of links to the person

Either:

how many ties do the people to whom you have ties to -- Whom do you know?

OR

average geodesic

30. grave-dressing stage (Duck) (page 416)

developing a face-account of one's relationship and why and how it ended

31. kitchen-sinking (page 171)

addressing several complaints during an argument

32. complementarity (text 103)

opposites attract (or some such thing); the two people fit together

33. dyadic withdrawal (text 232)

When people are in a close romantic relationship, they spend less time with their friends.