Quiz 6 – Emotion & Motivation (25 points)

1. (2 points) Professor Stanek explains that the need for physical safety must be met before city dwellers will be motivated to form close friendships with their neighbors. Professor Stanek is providing an example of:
   a. Task leadership
   b. A hierarchy of motives
   c. Homeostasis
   d. Extrinsic motivation

2. (2 points) Kerry, is 14, of average height but weighs only 80 pounds. She has lost 30 pounds in the last 6 months by eating very little and running 5 miles a day. She is determined not to gain weight and ignores suggestions to eat well-balanced meals. Kerry suffers from:
   a. Bulimia nervosa
   b. Obesity
   c. An abnormally low set point
   d. Anorexia nervosa

3. (2 points) Hunger controls are located within the
   a. Hypothalamus
   b. Medulla
   c. Temporal lobe
   d. Amygdala

4. (2 points) The basic components of emotion are:
   a. Sympathetic arousal, parasympathetic inhibition, and cognitive labeling
   b. Physical gestures, facial expressions, and psychological drives
   c. Physiological arousal, expressive behaviors, and conscious experience
   d. Cognition, affect, and behavior

5. (2 points) Which theory suggests that the experience of emotion results from the awareness of one’s own physiological responses to an emotion-arousing event?
   a. The Cannon-Bard theory
   b. The opponent process theory
   c. The James-Lange theory
   d. The adaptation-level theory

6. (2 points) According to drive theorists, the foremost motivation for all organisms is to
   a. achieve self-actualization
   b. maintain homeostasis
   c. ensure their own survival and the survival of their species
   d. experience as much pleasant stimulation as possible

7. (3 points) If you are extremely angry, you are experiencing an emotion with high arousal and negative valence.

8. (3 points) Fear is the human emotion most likely to occur without any conscious experience or processing.

9. (3 points) An incentive is an external goal that motivates behavior.

10. (4 points) Name the four stages of the human sexual response cycle.
    Arousal (Excitement), Plateau, Orgasm (Climax), Resolution