Intimate Relationships 2nd edition Goodfriend Test Bank

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Intimate Relationships (2nd)

ISBN 9781071953587 | Chapter 1

Total Questions: 30

Multiple Choice (15)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Using research results to create a new method of recovery training for people with substance use disorder is an example of _____ research.

a) behavioral
b) foundational
c) applied ✓ correct
d) longitudinal

Q2. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Humans have a fundamental instinct to share resources and aid in survival by forming _____.

a) selection processes
b) alliances ✓ correct
c) trust pacts
d) evolutionary circles

Q3. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Providing a friend references to a good estate lawyer and a list of grief counselors is an example of _____ social support.

a) esteem
b) informational ✓ correct
c) instrumental
d) emotional

Q4. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Research finds that cuddling triggers the release of dopamine and oxytocin into our bodies, which facilitates our _____ others.

a) socialization with
b) attachment to ✓ correct
c) attraction to
d) conflict with

Q5. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Research studies have found a negative correlation between _____ and mental disorders.

a) supportive relationships ✓ correct
b) social networking
c) eating disorders
d) overall happiness

Q6. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Rubin's (1970) self–report survey was designed to distinguish between _____.

a) liking and loving ✓ correct
b) attraction and attachment
c) friendship and romantic relationships
d) social support and social networking

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In Sternberg's triangular theory, eight types of love result from varying levels of _____.

a) attraction, satisfaction, and attachment
b) intimacy, attachment, and support
c) commitment, social support, and sexuality
d) intimacy, passion, and commitment ✓ correct

Q8. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The 1965 Alameda County study established an association between social support and _____.

a) well–being
b) physical health ✓ correct
c) mental health
d) resilience

Q9. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

According to Sternberg's triangular theory when a relationship has passion, commitment, and intimacy, it is _____.

a) infatuation
b) companionate
c) consummate ✓ correct
d) romantic

Q10. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Brit describes her new boyfriend in terms that her friend, Mia, says is companionate love. What is missing according to Sternberg's triangular love theory?

a) commitment
b) intimacy
c) passion ✓ correct
d) romance

Q11. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

In research, defining constructs in specific, measurable ways is called _____.

a) categorizing
b) conceptualizing
c) operationalizing ✓ correct
d) scaling

Q12. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

An example of a human phenomenon that needs to be operationalized in order to be studied scientifically is _____.

a) well–being ✓ correct
b) ethnicity
c) height
d) age

Q13. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A system based on ranges, such as degrees of liking or loving, is a continuous approach called a _____ scale.

a) degree
b) Likert
c) sliding ✓ correct
d) moving

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Q14. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In terms of quantity, a(n) _____ type of love comprises the majority of our personal relationships.

a) liking
b) empty
c) nonlove ✓ correct
d) fatuous

Q15. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which special feature of this book helps simplify abstract or complicated ideas so that students can apply them to their own relationships?

a) “what’s my score?”
b) research deep dive
c) relationships in popular culture
d) making use of relationship science ✓ correct

True/False (10)

Q16. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The theoretical foundations covered in earlier chapters of this book help explain why people act and think as they do in relationships.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q17. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Research indicates that physical health is associated with a person’s social support levels.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q18. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The older we get, the more social support relates to mortality rates.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q19. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Well–being refers to the overall summary of someone’s happiness, mental health, and cognitive ability to cope with stress.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q20. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Most researchers use objective indicators such as relationship length when assessing participants’ experiences of love.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

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Q21. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

A relationship's intimacy, passion, and commitment levels will change equally over time.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q22. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The 1965 Alameda County study had a low sample size and response rate.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q23. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

After a relationship breakup, assuring a friend that he is worthy of love and will eventually find another partner is an example of instrumental support.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q24. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Companionate love is missing the element of commitment within Sternberg's triangular theory.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q25. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Research shows that the components of love tend to vary based upon couple members' ages.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Essay (5)

Q26. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Briefly discuss what is meant by the phrase "correlation does not equal causation."

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Research indicates that having better social support might lead to better physical health outcomes. On the other hand, the other direction of causality might also be true: People with worse health might be less likely to go out with friends, less likely to initiate romantic relationships, or even be less likely to join social groups, so it could be that worse health leads to lower social support. This is a good example of the reason why "correlation does not equal causation." We know that physical health and social support are tied together, but we cannot say for sure whether one causes change in the other without a different kind of research. At first glance, both directions of causality are equally plausible.*

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Q27. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Discuss the findings from the Alameda County social support and physical health study. Discuss the overall implications of the findings.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: In the Alameda County sample, death rates for people between 20 and 29 years old were very low, regardless of social support levels, but for older participants, higher levels of social support were associated with lower death rates over the 9 years of the study. This trend was especially pronounced for men and was stronger as people got older. Overall, people with better social support were 2–4 times less likely to die. You can imagine how the four kinds of social support—emotional, tangible, informational, and companionship—might contribute to healthier habits, more frequent exercise, more visits to the doctor, and so on. People might have a friend with whom they go to the gym a few times a week, or someone's partner might remind them to take their pills or make doctor's appointments. In these ways, having better social support might lead to better physical health outcomes. This indicates that relationship development and encouragement of socialization is an important element in human development.*

Q28. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Discuss Zick Rubin's operationalized definition of love. What were the problems with his definition?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: His definition was this: "love between unmarried opposite-sex peers, of the sort which could possibly lead to marriage." Right away, you can probably see several problems with this definition. First, it assumes that most people in love are on a path toward marriage, but many couples may not be interested in marriage at all. Next, it assumes that romantic love only exists between "opposite-sex" peers, which means that only heterosexual, cisgender people feel love. Lastly, it assumes that married people do not feel romantic love.*

Q29. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Although Rubin's Liking and Loving Scales are somewhat dated and seem limited in describing love across different types of intimate relationships, they have been used within contemporary research. Identify at least one study in the last 20 years that has used Rubin's Liking and Loving Scales and describe the findings of that study.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: A study found that higher scores on Rubin's Love Scale were associated with more certainty and confidence about the status of people's relationships, as well as more confidence in their own feelings about their partner, and more confidence in their partner's feelings (Knobloch et al., 2001). In another study, people reported being more in love when their current partners matched their ideal expectations in terms of trustworthiness, attractiveness, and status (Campbell et al., 2001). When married couples filled out the Rubin Love Scale in another study, higher scores were correlated with better overall marital quality, more sexual satisfaction, and better communication (Perrone & Worthington, 2001).*

Q30. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Describe how the eight types of love defined within Sternberg's theory can change over time.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Commitment, intimacy, and passion can fluctuate up and down within a given relationship over time. At the beginning of a new potential relationship, the two people involved barely know each other (nonlove); all three components are low. As time goes on, they quickly develop physical attraction toward each other; as their passion peaks and is the driving force behind spending time together, they are infatuated. This matches a finding (Walster et al., 1966) that on first dates, physical attraction is the most important factor in how much people feel satisfied by the end. A bit later, if the couple members become emotionally invested and decide to commit to each other, for a moment in time, they achieve consummate love.*

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