

Understanding Social Intelligence

Social Psychology · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. What does 'SI' stand for in the context of this text?

- A) Situational Insight
- B) Social Intelligence**
- C) Systematic Interaction
- D) Self-Improvement

2. According to Albrecht (1930), what is the primary goal of social intelligence study?

- A) To improve technical skills
- B) To enhance artistic abilities
- C) To equip learners to cope well with others and sharpen interpersonal skills**
- D) To develop leadership qualities

3. What does the 'S' in the S.P.A.C.E. model represent?

- A) Sympathy
- B) Self-awareness
- C) Situational awareness**
- D) Spontaneity

4. The holistic model S.P.A.C.E. is customized from the work of which individual?

- A) Edward Thorndike
- B) Karl Albrecht**
- C) Daniel Goleman
- D) Moss and Hunt

5. What is 'Presence' in the S.P.A.C.E. model?

- A) The ability to be honest and sincere
- B) The manner in which a person affects others through appearance, demeanor, and body language**
- C) The ability to express thoughts clearly
- D) The ability to be aware of others' feelings

6. Who is credited with claiming that social intelligence is the ability to understand and manage people and act wisely in human relations in the 1920s?

- A) Karl Albrecht
- B) Edward Thorndike**
- C) Moss and Hunt
- D) Zaccaro et al

7. What are the two main aspects of social intelligence identified by Zaccaro et al (1990)?

- A) Cognitive and practical features
- B) Social understanding and situational-appropriate behavior**
- C) Self-awareness and self-management
- D) Interpersonal and intrapersonal clusters

8. Which of the following is NOT listed as a characteristic of a socially intelligent person by Kosmitzki and John?

- A) Understands people's thoughts, feelings and intentions well
- B) Is good at dealing with people
- C) Has extensive knowledge of scientific theories**
- D) Adapts well in social situations

9. Social intelligence is defined as the ability to use what in social situations?

- A) Logical reasoning
- B) Emotional intelligence**
- C) Physical strength
- D) Financial acumen

10. Daniel Goleman's work on social intelligence focused on which area?

- A) Economic forecasting
- B) Biological research and neural endocrine functioning**
- C) Historical analysis
- D) Artistic expression

11. According to Goleman, Boyatzis, and McKee, which aspect of ESI refers to the awareness of others' emotions, needs, thoughts, and perceptions, and navigating the social environment?

- A) Emotional Intelligence (EI)
- B) Intrapersonal Intelligence
- C) Social Intelligence (SI)**
- D) Abstract Intelligence

12. What is a competency, according to Boyatzis?

- A) A learned skill
- B) An underlying characteristic that leads to effective or superior performance**
- C) A theoretical concept
- D) A measure of IQ

13. Which of the following is a characteristic of socially intelligent people mentioned in the text?

- A) They are always introverted
- B) They have confidence in social circumstances**
- C) They avoid new experiences
- D) They struggle to adapt to new situations

14. What does 'Situational Radar (Awareness)' in the text refer to?

- A) The ability to predict weather patterns
- B) The ability to read situations, understand the social context, and choose successful behavioral strategies**
- C) The ability to navigate physical terrain
- D) The ability to analyze financial markets

15. Which of the following is NOT one of the five qualities of SI mentioned?

- A) Social understanding
- B) Social memory
- C) Social creativity**
- D) Social flexibility

16. What is the function of 'mirror neurons' in the brain?

- A) To process visual information
- B) To help predict the behavior of others by subconsciously mimicking their movements**
- C) To regulate body temperature
- D) To store long-term memories

17. Which of these is listed as a key element of social intelligence?

- A) Mathematical aptitude
- B) Musical talent
- C) Conversational skills**
- D) Problem-solving in physics

18. What does the 'Proto-conversation' include?

- A) Only verbal communication
- B) Social awareness, primal empathy, attunement, empathic accuracy, social cognition, and social facility**
- C) Technical jargon
- D) Formal speeches

19. What is the 'Low Road' in how our brain processes social interactions?

- A) The logical, critical thinking part
- B) The instinctual, emotion-based way of processing interactions**
- C) The part responsible for planning
- D) The component for long-term memory recall

20. What is the 'High Road' in how our brain processes social interactions?

- A) The instinctual, emotion-based way
- B) The logical, critical thinking part of an interaction**
- C) The part that processes sensory input
- D) The mechanism for subconscious learning