

Emotional and Social Intelligence

Psychology · Practice Test · 21 Questions

1. The interpersonal clusters of social awareness and relationship management were relabeled as:

- A) Emotional Intelligence competencies
- B) Social Intelligence competencies
- C) Cognitive Intelligence competencies
- D) Behavioral Intelligence competencies

2. The intrapersonal clusters of self-awareness and self-management were relabeled as:

- A) Social Intelligence competencies
- B) Behavioral Intelligence competencies
- C) Emotional Intelligence competencies
- D) Interpersonal Intelligence competencies

3. What does the new term Emotional and Social Intelligence (ESI) help to differentiate?

- A) Cognitive abilities from emotional abilities
- B) Behavioral manifestations of EI from SI
- C) Interpersonal skills from intrapersonal skills
- D) Job performance from personality traits

4. According to the text, a competency is defined as:

- A) A learned skill
- B) An underlying characteristic that leads to effective or superior performance
- C) A measure of cognitive ability
- D) A personality trait

5. An ESI competency is defined as an ability to recognize, understand, and use emotional information about oneself or others that leads to:

- A) Increased social interaction
- B) Effective or superior performance
- C) Better memory recall
- D) Higher cognitive scores

6. Which researcher uses the concept of emotional and social intelligence and includes a set of interrelated emotional and social competencies?

- A) Goleman
- B) Boyatzis
- C) Albrecht
- D) Bar-On

7. Emotional intelligence is essential for human life because it helps to perceive, understand, and manage:

- A) Social situations
- B) Cognitive processes
- C) Emotions
- D) Interpersonal relationships

8. Social intelligence is described as the ability to relate to people, perceive social situations, and:

- A) Memorize social cues
- B) React accordingly
- C) Analyze cognitive biases
- D) Predict future social events

9. According to Goleman, Boyatzis, & McKee, ESI is a set of competencies organized along two distinct aspects in how a person:

- A) Learns new information and solves problems
- B) Is aware of himself/herself, manages him/herself, is aware of others, and manages relationships
- C) Communicates effectively and listens actively
- D) Demonstrates leadership and teamwork

10. Karl Albrecht elaborated the five major dimensions of Social intelligence as an acronym:

- A) SAGE
- B) SPACE
- C) SCOPE
- D) SPARK

11. The first dimension of Karl Albrecht's SPACE model, 'Situational Radar', refers to the ability to:

- A) Project confidence
- B) Be honest with oneself and others
- C) Read situations and understand the social context
- D) Use language effectively

12. The dimension of 'Presence' in Albrecht's model refers to:

- A) The ability to persuade with ideas
- B) The external sense of one's self that others perceive
- C) The ability to create connectedness with others
- D) The capacity to interpret social cues

13. 'Authenticity' in Karl Albrecht's model is described as:

- A) The ability to adapt to social situations
- B) The opposite of being phony and engenders honesty
- C) The capacity to express emotions clearly
- D) The knowledge of social rules

14. The ability to express oneself clearly, use language effectively, and persuade with ideas is part of which SPACE dimension?

- A) Empathy
- B) Presence
- C) Authenticity
- D) Clarity

15. The ability to create a sense of connectedness with others is known as:

- A) Clarity
- B) Presence
- C) Empathy
- D) Situational Radar

16. Consistent aspects of social intelligence among researchers include knowledge of social situations, accurate interpretation, and:

- A) Emotional regulation
- B) Cognitive flexibility
- C) Skills to behave appropriately
- D) Self-awareness

17. Hopkins and Bilimoria opined that to be considered socially intelligent, one has to be good at:

- A) Problem-solving
- B) Human relationships
- C) Strategic planning
- D) Data analysis

18. Crowne defined social intelligence as the ability to interact effectively with others in any:

- A) Professional setting
- B) Academic environment
- C) Social situation
- D) Competitive arena

19. Emmerling and Boyatzis describe social intelligence competency as the ability to be aware of, understand, and act on emotional information about others that leads to:

- A) Personal growth
- B) Effective performance
- C) Increased creativity
- D) Social acceptance

20. Thorndike's early concept of social intelligence was initially perceived as a single concept, but later others saw it as divided into:

- A) Cognitive and affective intelligences
- B) Interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligences
- C) Verbal and non-verbal intelligences
- D) Analytical and creative intelligences

21. Social intelligence has been thought of as the ability to accomplish interpersonal tasks and to act wisely in:

- A) Problem-solving scenarios
- B) Learning environments
- C) Relationships
- D) Decision-making processes