

# Social Intelligence and Communication

Psychology · Answer Key · 30 Questions

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**1. What type of neuron is described as the fastest acting neuron in the brain that guides social decisions?**

- A) Mirror neurons
- B) Spindle cells**
- C) Interneurons
- D) Motor neurons

**2. Which neurons help us predict the behavior of others by subconsciously mimicking their movements?**

- A) Spindle cells
- B) Interneurons
- C) Mirror neurons**
- D) Sensory neurons

**3. What chemical is secreted by the brain when a man finds a woman he finds attractive attractive, making us feel pleasure?**

- A) Serotonin
- B) Dopamine**
- C) Adrenaline
- D) Endorphin

**4. Which of the following is NOT listed as a key element of social intelligence?**

- A) Verbal fluency
- B) Knowledge of social roles and rules
- C) Physical strength**
- D) Conversational skills

**5. What are brief, involuntary facial expressions shown on the face according to experienced emotions called?**

- A) Macro-expressions
- B) Voice intonations
- C) Micro-expressions**
- D) Gestures

**6. Micro-expressions typically occur in situations where people have something to lose or gain, also known as:**

A) Low-stakes situations

**B) High-stakes situations**

C) Neutral situations

D) Informal situations

**7. Which of the following emotions is NOT listed as one of the seven universal emotions expressed by micro-expressions?**

A) Disgust

B) Joy

**C) Empathy**

D) Contempt

**8. What is the variation of pitch when one speaks, crucial in how we express ourselves?**

A) Prosody

B) Accent

C) Linguistic nature

**D) Voice intonations**

**9. Which element of linguistic nature helps craft the music of the language?**

A) Accent

**B) Prosody**

C) Voice intonation

D) Pheromones

**10. What are stimuli that elicit a reaction called?**

A) Proto-conversations

B) Social triggers

**C) Acquisition**

D) Pheromones

**11. According to Goleman, what is the first aspect of proto-conversations?**

A) Social Facility

B) Social Cognition

**C) Social Awareness**

D) Empathic Accuracy

**12. Sensing another person's feelings and putting yourself in their shoes is known as:**

- A) Attunement
- B) Empathic Accuracy
- C) Primal Empathy**
- D) Social Cognition

**13. Listening with full receptivity is described as:**

- A) Primal Empathy
- B) Empathic Accuracy
- C) Social Facility
- D) Attunement**

**14. Understanding others' thoughts and intentions falls under which aspect of social awareness?**

- A) Social Facility
- B) Social Cognition
- C) Empathic Accuracy**
- D) Attunement

**15. Knowing how to have conversations and understanding social relationships is part of:**

- A) Social Awareness
- B) Social Cognition
- C) Social Facility**
- D) Influence

**16. Knowing how you come across to others is referred to as:**

- A) Influence
- B) Concern
- C) Self-presentation**
- D) Social Facility

**17. Shaping the outcome of social interactions is called:**

- A) Concern
- B) Self-presentation
- C) Influence**
- D) Social Facility

**18. What capability allows one to reckon that people and places trigger different emotions, affecting our ability to connect?**

- A) Social Triggers
- B) Social Awareness**
- C) Secure Base
- D) Proto-conversation

**19. Which 'road' is our instinctual, emotion-based way of processing interactions, reading body language and facial expressions?**

- A) The High Road
- B) The Low Road**
- C) The Instinctual Road
- D) The Emotional Road

**20. Which 'road' is our logical, critical thinking part of an interaction used for communication and storytelling?**

- A) The Low Road
- B) The Instinctual Road
- C) The High Road**
- D) The Logical Road

**21. What are social triggers described as?**

- A) High Road functions
- B) Low Road social anxieties**
- C) Instinctual reactions
- D) Communication barriers

**22. What is a ritual place or an activity that helps one process emotions and occurrences, providing a space to recharge?**

- A) Social Facility
- B) Secure Base**
- C) Proto-conversation
- D) Social Awareness

**23. What is a major pitfall in social intelligence, described as a lack of empathy?**

- A) Social Triggers
- B) Broken Bonds**
- C) Secure Base
- D) Proto-conversation

**24. The 'I-It' connection, where one views another as an object rather than a human being, is a concept coined by which philosopher?**

A) Daniel Goleman

**B) Martin Buber**

C) Howard Gardner

D) Sigmund Freud

**25. In the case study of Cynthia and Joyce, why did Cynthia stop saying yes to lunch dates?**

A) Joyce was always busy

**B) Joyce's emails were insincere and predictable**

C) Cynthia didn't like Joyce

D) Joyce moved away

**26. What is the principle of interacting with empathy or not interacting at all?**

**A) Broken Bonds**

B) Proto-conversation

C) Secure Base

D) Social Triggers

**27. When someone smiles at you and it's hard not to smile back, this is an example of:**

A) High Road response

B) Proto-conversation

**C) Mirror neurons in action**

D) Social trigger

**28. What does the text suggest about moods?**

A) They are not contagious

B) They can be influenced by pheromones

**C) They are catching**

D) They are only expressed through micro-expressions

**29. What is the foundation of 'pick-up' or 'game' as described in the text?**

A) Attraction

**B) Acquisition**

C) Social Facility

D) Empathy

**30. The text states that human brains contain more of which type of neuron than any other species?**

- A) Mirror neurons
- B) Motor neurons
- C) Interneurons
- D) Spindle cells**