Discussion Questions for First Midterm Exam
Interpersonal Relations

A few of the following questions will appear on the midterm exam. Most questions can be answered with 120-130 words, or less. Make sure you answer every part of the questions. You may work with other students to prepare answers ahead of time.

1. What are the three disclosure-liking effects supported by the Collins and Miller (1994) meta-analysis? Provide your OWN example (specific description of a scenario) of each of the three effects.

2. What is the definition of interdependence (as in “Interdependence as the Cornerstone of Relationships”)? In class we covered three possible bases for dependence. Name and fully describe each of the three possible bases for dependence, including your OWN example (not in class notes) of each one.

3. Attachment theorists focus on individual differences in close relationship styles. What are the three attachment styles; what are the usual distributions (percentages) of attachment styles? In what specific way is each attachment style developed? Are some people more ready for relationships than others (summarize information from Q8 in the book, including information about each attachment style)?

4. There is much research showing that we are attracted to others who are similar to our self. According to what we covered in class, what types of similarity are evident in close relationships? We tend to have mixed reactions when it comes to attraction to someone who is similar to our ideal self. Describe the results of Herbst et al.’s study. Provide your OWN specific example (not in the book or in class notes) of the mixed reaction we have to someone who is similar to our ideal self.

5. Based on what we covered in class, summarize the Snyder et al. (1977) “self-fulfilling prophecy” study about physical attractiveness. Your answer should include the three part description of self-fulfilling prophecy. Summarize the study’s method and results. Relate the results to each part of your description of the self-fulfilling prophecy.