**Study Guide: Chapter 15: Close Relationships**

**Social Psychology**

**Terms**

Interdependence (theory)

Mutuality

Commitment

Securely attached

Anxious-ambivalent

Fearfully avoidant

Dismissive avoidant

Self-expansion Model of Relationships

Social Exchange Model

Comparison level

Equity theory

Assortative mating

Matching phenomenon

Self-disclosure

Comparison level f or alternatives

1. Be able to recognize the six components of closeness in a relationship.
2. What is a parasocial relationship? What are the three components of closeness is a parasocial relationship?
3. Do close relationships cause stress? How?
4. What are the practical benefits of close relationships?
5. What are the emotional benefits of close relationships?
6. Describe love according to your textbook.
7. Does unrequited love cause damage to self-esteem?
8. What qualities are at the core of romantic love? What qualities are at the core of friendship?
9. Why is breaking up so hard to do?
10. In what ways does culture define love? Does love ever conflict with culture? Explain.
11. What is attachment theory, and what is the prototype of attachment?
12. What is the Strange Situation (experimental paradigm)?
13. Describe 1) secure; 2) anxious-ambivalent; and 3) avoidant attachment styles for adults.
14. What does each of these styles predict for adult relationships?
15. How do attachment styles affect working models of relationships?
16. What are attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance?
17. Describe (or recognize the description of) the anxious-ambivalent or preoccupied style.
18. Recognize the description of the anxious-avoidant and dismissive-avoidant (low anxiety) styles.
19. According to the attachment model, love is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Terror Management Model says that the romantic partner replaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. The Self-expansion Model sees love as the basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which includes pleasure and excitement. Schachter described love as a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
21. Who developed a triangular model of the three characteristics of a relationship? What components does romantic love have? Companionate? Consummate? When times are difficult, which component keeps the relationship together?
22. What is the Social Exchange Model formula for a good relationship? What is a comparison level?
23. What is the equity theory of relationship satisfaction and what is its formula/
24. In Western society, what is the only “real” reason for marriage and continued commitment to a relationship?
25. You should be able to recognize the factors that distinguish between long-term relationships that dissolve vs. those that thrive.