

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FACE RESEARCH

For each question choose the correct answer from the list of options
The answers for each question are given at the end of the test

Topic 1. Why study attractiveness?

1. The tendency to automatically ascribe positive personality characteristics to physically attractive individuals:

- a. rarely occurs on studies of face perception
- b. is called the 'attractiveness halo effect'
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

2. The overall attractiveness of women:

- a. has not been studied
- b. is more closely related to their body appearance than the appearance of their faces
- c. is related to their body and facial attractiveness equally
- d. is more closely related to their facial appearance than the appearance of their bodies

3. Very young infants:

- a. prefer to look at faces irrespective of their attractiveness
- b. prefer to look at unattractive faces
- c. prefer to look at attractive faces
- d. do not like looking at faces

4. People prefer to:

- a. employ attractive individuals but vote for unattractive individuals
- b. employ and vote for attractive individuals
- c. vote for attractive individuals but employ unattractive individuals
- d. employ and vote for unattractive individuals

5. Attractiveness:

- a. counts against fraudsters when juries pass sentence but reduces the perceived seriousness of the crime of burglary
- b. counts against burglars when juries pass sentence but reduces the perceived seriousness of the crime of fraud
- c. counts against burglars and fraudsters to the same extent when juries pass sentence
- d. reduces the perceived seriousness of the crimes of burglars and fraudsters to the same extent when juries pass sentence

6. Which of these statements is true?

- a. the attractiveness of mothers has no effect on maternal bonding
- b. the attractiveness of infants has a negative effect on maternal bonding
- c. the attractiveness of infants has no effect on maternal bonding
- d. the attractiveness of infants has a positive effect on maternal bonding

Topic 2. Why are symmetric faces attractive?

7. The claim that symmetric individuals are attractive because they are particularly healthy

- a. refers to the Perceptual Bias view of attractiveness

- b. refers to the Evolutionary Advantage view of attractiveness
- c. has not been studied
- d. is the only explanation scientists have offered to explain face preferences

8. Little and Jones (2003) showed that preferences for symmetry were stronger for judgments of upright than inverted faces and suggested this supports:

- a. the evolutionary advantage account of symmetry preferences
- b. the perceptual bias account of symmetry preferences
- c. both the evolutionary advantage account of symmetry preferences & the perceptual bias view
- d. neither the evolutionary account of symmetry preferences nor the perceptual bias view

9. Symmetry signals:

- a. health in men but not women
- b. an individual's health (asymmetric individuals being healthier than symmetric individuals)
- c. an individual's health (symmetric individuals being healthier than asymmetric individuals)
- d. health in women but not men

10. Symmetry is preferred in:

- a. No non-human species
- b. Swallows but not peacocks
- c. Peacocks but not swallows
- d. Swallows and peacocks

11. Inverting faces:

- a. enhances face processing
- b. disrupts face processing
- c. has no effect on face processing
- d. is rarely noticed

12. Women prefer symmetry:

- a. more in female faces than male faces
- b. more in male faces than female faces
- c. in both male and female faces to the same extent
- d. in art but not faces

Topic 3. Are average faces attractive?

13. The theory of attractiveness whereby the averageness of faces is thought to be the most important determinant of their attractiveness:

- a. is often called the 'averageness hypothesis'
- b. is often called the 'caricaturing hypothesis'
- c. is the same as the claim that masculine and feminine characteristics are important for attractiveness
- d. can explain all findings for facial attractiveness

14. Perrett et al. (1994) reported:

- a. compelling evidence against the claim that some exaggerated facial characteristics were important for attraction
- b. compelling evidence against the claim that averageness and attractiveness are the same
- c. that average and exaggerated characteristics were equally important for attraction
- d. none of the above

15. Exaggerating the differences between an average and an individual face is referred to as:

- a. caricaturing
- b. averaging
- c. prototyping
- d. composites

16. Composite faces represent:

- a. no characteristics that are common to a sample of faces
- b. some characteristics that are common to a sample of faces
- c. all characteristics that are common to a sample of faces
- d. none of the above

17. The first person to develop methods for making composite faces was:

- a. Charles Darwin
- b. David Perrett
- c. Francis Galton
- d. George Washington

18. When the first composite face photographs were shown to other scientists they:

- a. agreed that the composite faces tended to be more attractive than the individual face photographs from which they were manufactured
- b. agreed that the composite faces tended to be less attractive than the individual face photographs from which they were manufactured
- c. agreed that the composite faces tended to be as attractive as the individual face photographs from which they were manufactured
- d. did not comment on the attractiveness of the images

Topic 4. Masculinity-femininity and attractiveness

19. Peahens prefer:

- a. to 'shake their tail feathers'
- b. peacocks without extravagant and colourful tail feathers
- c. peacocks irrespective of their tail feathers
- d. peacocks with extravagant and colourful tail feathers

20. Biologists have proposed that exaggerated sex-typical traits signal:

- a. an individual's health and reproductive capabilities, whereby individuals with the least exaggerated sex-typical traits are the healthiest and most fertile
- b. an individual's health, but not their reproductive capabilities
- c. an individual's health and reproductive capabilities, whereby individuals with the most exaggerated sex-typical traits are the healthiest and most fertile
- d. an individual's reproductive capabilities, but not their health

21. Penton-Voak et al. (1999) found that:

- a. women's preferences for masculine faces changed during their menstrual cycle.
- b. women's preferences for masculine faces did not change during their menstrual cycle.
- c. women were unconcerned with the masculinity-femininity of faces when judging others' attractiveness
- d. none of the above

22. Perrett et al. (1998) showed that:

- a. positive personality traits (e.g. trustworthy, warm personality, 'good parent') were typically ascribed to masculinised faces while negative personality characteristics (e.g. untrustworthy, cold personality, 'bad parent') were typically ascribed to feminised faces
- b. positive personality traits (e.g. trustworthy, warm personality, 'good parent') were typically ascribed to feminised faces while negative personality characteristics (e.g. untrustworthy, cold personality, 'bad parent') were typically ascribed to masculinised faces
- c. some positive personality traits (e.g. trustworthy) and some negative ones (bad parent) were ascribed to masculinised faces
- d. attributing personality characteristics to faces was unaffected by facial masculinity-femininity

23. Perrett et al. (1998) manipulated masculinity-femininity in faces by:

- a. varying faces along a dimension defined by prototypes of old and young faces
- b. varying faces along a continuum defined by prototype male and prototype female faces
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

Topic 5. Social signals and face perception

24. Brain imaging studies have:

- a. shown that expressions have no effect on how rewarding it is to look at attractive faces
- b. shown that viewing attractive faces is less rewarding when the faces are smiling than when they are shown with neutral expression
- c. never been used to explore facial attractiveness
- d. shown that viewing attractive faces is more rewarding when the faces are smiling than when they are shown with neutral expressions

25. Researchers have shown that gaze direction influences expression perception by demonstrating that:

- a. people are more sensitive to angry expressions with direct gaze than averted gaze, but more sensitive to fearful expressions with averted gaze than direct gaze
- b. people are more sensitive to fearful expressions with direct gaze than averted gaze, but more sensitive to angry expressions with averted gaze than direct gaze
- c. people are more sensitive to sad expressions with direct gaze than averted gaze, but more sensitive to happy expressions with averted gaze than direct gaze
- d. people are more sensitive to happy expressions with direct gaze than averted gaze, but more sensitive to sad expressions with averted gaze than direct gaze

THE ANSWER KEY IS GIVEN ON THE NEXT PAGE

ANSWER KEY

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. b 8. a 9. c 10. d 11. b 12. b
13. a 14. b 15. a 16. c 17. c 18. a 19. d 20. c 21. a 22. b 23. b 24. d
25. a