Question 1

What defines the Acted or Posed Expressions category of emotional expression datasets?

A) Data collected from individuals in natural settings

B) Data captured when actors portray specific emotions

C) Data obtained through brain signal analysis

D) Data collected from individuals without their consent

Question 2

What characterizes the Naturalistic display of emotions category?

A) Data collected from actors mimicking emotions

B) Data obtained through induced emotional responses

C) Data captured in natural settings without actors portraying emotions

D) Data gathered solely through physiological signals

Question 3

Arrange in increasing order of data collection difficulty.

A. Induced < Acted < Naturalistic
B. Induced < Naturalistic < Acted
C. Acted < Induced < Naturalistic
D. Naturalistic < Induced < Acted

Question 4

What characterizes Passive or Perception based emotion elicitation?

A) Individuals perform specific behaviors to evoke emotions

B) Individuals are asked to watch stimuli like images or videos to evoke emotions

C) Emotions are induced through physical activities

D) Emotions are elicited through direct interaction with others

Question 5

How does Active or Expression based emotion elicitation differ from Passive elicitation?

A) It involves observing stimuli to evoke emotions

B) It requires individuals to perform specific behaviors to evoke emotions

C) It focuses on physiological signals only

D) It involves random interaction with the environment

Question 6

Why is it important to standardize the presentation method for images in passive emotion elicitation?

A) To make the task more challenging for participants

B) To make the process more interactive

C) To ensure participants experience emotions without any influence of external variables

D) To provide a diverse viewing experience for participants

Question 7

What of the following are disadvantages of using images as stimuli for passive emotion elicitation?

1) High intensity of emotions experienced by participants
2) Short duration of emotional reactions
3) Lack of personalization in emotional responses
4) Invasiveness of the method

images as stimuli
⟹ low intensity emotions are experienced

⟹ short term emotional experience

⟹ ...

A. 1, 2 and 4
B. 1 and 2 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 2, 3 and 4 only

Question 8

Which of the following statements true w.r.t. video stimuli?

1. Video clips can induce higher emotional intensity compared to static images, leading to a more vivid emotional experience.
2. Video clips can effectively evoke complex emotional states such as shame, guilt, or empathy, which may be challenging to induce using static images alone.
3. Participants who have seen the video clips before may have altered emotional responses, diminishing the ecological validity of the study.

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1,2 and 3

Question 9

Why might it be important to show a neutral baseline film before presenting emotional clips?

A) To ensure participants experience a variety of emotions

B) To establish a consistent emotional baseline among participants

C) To enhance the intensity of emotional responses to subsequent clips

D) To minimize participants' emotional reactions to the subsequent clips

Question 10

What is a common duration range for video clips used in emotion elicitation research?

A) 5 to 10 minutes

B) 1 to 2 hours

C) 20 to 30 seconds

D) 1 to 2 minutes

→ duration shouldn't be too long or too short

→ If too long, ⇒ leads to more complex emotional experiences, but we want a single intended emotion

→ If too short ⇒ there will be no time for proper emotional experience

Question 11

Why is it advantageous to use pre-validated video datasets for emotion elicitation research?

A) They allow for greater flexibility in creating customized emotional experiences

B) They provide a standardized set of stimuli with confirmed emotional effects

C) They ensure a diverse range of emotional responses from participants

D) They reduce the need for participants to provide self-assessments of their emotional experiences

Question 12

What does emotional latency refer to in the context of stimuli presentation?

A) The duration of emotional experience after stimulus presentation

B) The time taken for an individual to process emotional stimuli

C) The intensity of emotions experienced by participants

D) The delay between the presentation of a stimulus and the onset of emotional expression

Question 13

Which active method of emotion elicitation involves asking participants to mimic specific facial action units associated with certain emotions?

A) Social Interaction method *→ Active*

B) Recall method *→ Active*

C) Directed Facial Action Task *→ Active*

D) Image-based method *→ Passive technique*

Question 14

Which aspect of an experiment is the least important w.r.t. IRB?

A. Potential risks associated with the experiment and measures for protecting privacy and anonymity

B. Informed consent forms

C. Number of participants

D. Clear description of research methodology

Question 15

A single set of facial actions can become different emotional expressions in different contexts?

A. True
B. False

Question 16

Which of the following can be a parameter to define the inclusion exclusion criteria of a study?

A. Age
B. Gender
C. Literacy
D. All of the above

Question 17

What is the main aim of the abstract in an IRB application?

A. To convince the IRB committee of the importance of the research.
B. To convince the IRB committee that the researcher has sufficient expertise conducting the research.
C. To inform the IRB committee of the research materials and procedures.
D. To inform the IRB committee of the results of the research.

Question 18

What is the main function of the protocol section of an IRB application?

A. It should summarize the entire project.
B. It should provide a convincing argument for why the research is important.
C. It should contain the professional qualifications of the researchers.
D. It should detail how researchers intend to obtain informed consent from participants.

Question 19

SAM Manikins is used for

A. Data collection
B. Data labeling and annotation
C. Continuous emotion representation
D. All of the above

Question 20

Determine the correct order of events in the experimental design.

A. Determine Study Location → Develop study concept → Determine methods of evaluation → preparing IRB → Conduct the study
B. Develop study concept → Preparing IRB → Determine Study Location → Determine methods of evaluation → Conduct the study
C. Develop study concept → Determine Study location → Determine Study design → Determine methods of evaluation → Conduct the study → prepare IRB
D. Develop study concept → Determine Study design→ Determine Study location → Determine methods of evaluation → prepare IRB → Conduct the study

Question 21

PsychoPy is a tool for :

A. Data annotation
B. Data Collection
C. Affect Classification
D. Affect Expression

1) What is the process through which emotions are induced among human subjects? *1 point*

○ Emotional transference

○ Psychological projection

◉ Emotional elicitation

○ Cognitive dissonance

2) The ecological validity of data becomes a significant concern when dealing with Acted or Posed Expressions.

◉ True

○ False

3) The recall method is a form of passive technique for eliciting emotions

○ True

◉ False

4) In Human-Centered research, what should be the primary consideration when conducting studies involving individuals?

○ Funding availability

○ Data analysis

◉ Rights and welfare of human subjects

○ Publication of results

5) Which experimental design involves testing the same group of participants under different conditions to examine the effects of an independent variable?

○ Between-subject design
◉ Within-subject design
○ Both A and B
○ Correlational design

6) What is the purpose of data annotation in the context of collected data?

○ To enhance data collection methods
◉ To create ground truth for the data
○ To summarize collected information
○ To validate the accuracy of data

7) What does valence refer to in affect classification?

◉ Positivity or negativity of emotion
○ Intensity of emotion
○ Duration of emotion
○ Frequency of emotion

8) What is the key benefit of incorporating naturalistic expressions in studies on emotion recognition?

○ Consistency across cultures
○ Easier annotation and labeling
◉ Enhanced ecological validity
○ Higher number of citations over research papers

9) Which statement accurately reflects the ethical considerations in research involving *1 point* human subjects?

○ Data collection can commence immediately without any IRB approval.
○ IRB approval is optional for data collection.
◉ Data collection should wait until obtaining IRB approval.
○ IRB approval is only necessary after the completion of data collection.

10) The Control Group serves as a baseline for comparison in assessing emotion recognition accuracy.

◉ True
○ False