



Personality

What makes us who we are?

Psychology 305A: Lecture 17

Evolutionary Perspective Part II

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Body Doubles

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Body Doubles: the twin relationship

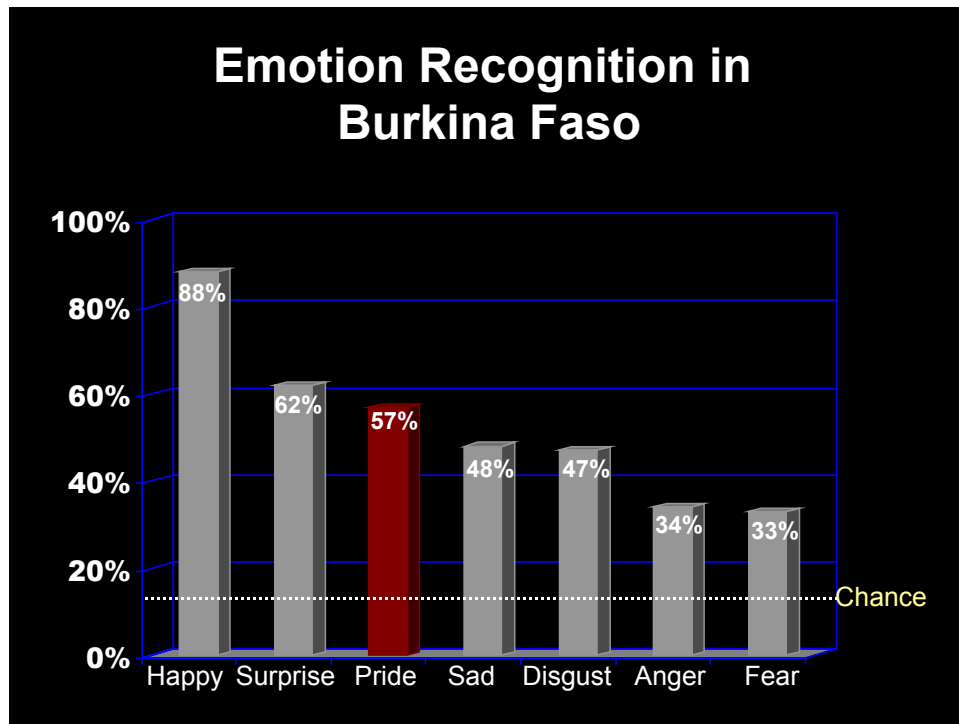
- How can we explain the emotional connection between identical twins?
- Is it different from fraternal twins?
- Why might some identical twins feel so similar and close, and others not?

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Body Doubles and genetics

- Did the film make you more or less convinced about the importance of genetics in shaping personality?
- What questions/challenges does the film raise for twin research?

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But, recognition was lower than in Western cultures

- Complicated procedure
 - Difficulty of translation
 - Illiterate participants must remember response options
 - Novelty of task
- Previous research on preliterate cultures
 - Very low recognition rates: 30-50% in some samples

Do people actually show the pride expression after a success?

- Is it just a recognizable stereotype, or is it an actual behavioral display
- If evolved to promote status
 - Must communicate success and increased status to others
 - Should occur after success

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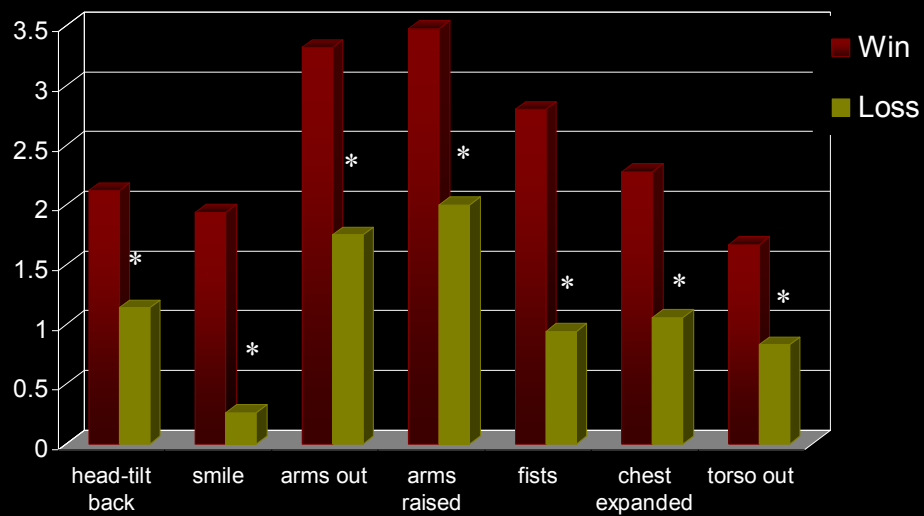
2004 Olympics: Judo Competition

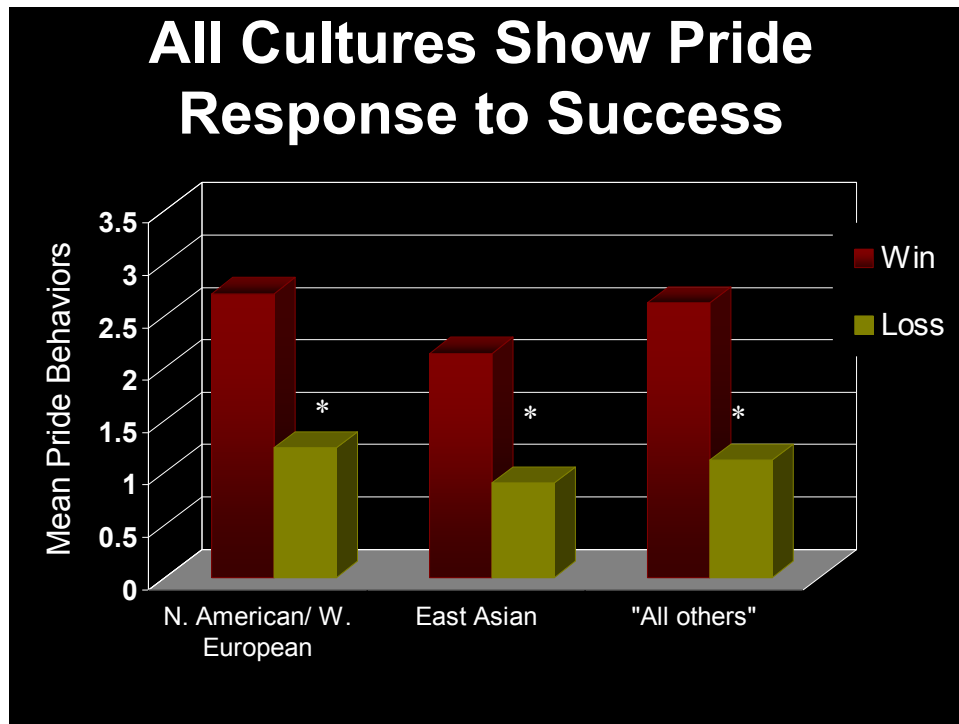


Olympic Judo Study

- Official photos by Judo Federation photographer
- 48% winners
- 46% women
- 36 nations
 - North American/Western European
 - East Asian
 - Eastern Europe/ South/Central American, Australian

Pride Behaviors Are Displayed in Response to Success





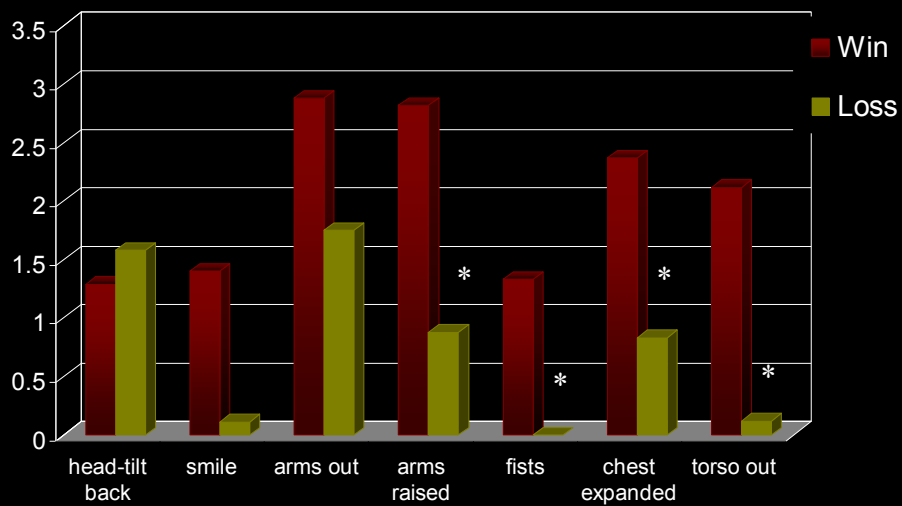
The Pride Expression

- Cross-cultural behavioral response to success
- Universally recognized
- May be an evolved signal of success
- But, is the pride expression *innate*?
 - Could the expression be a learned display?

Paralympics Judo Study: Blind Athletes



Born-Blind Show Pride Response



* $p < .05$

Evidence for Evolutionary Perspective: Universal Emotions



Surprise



Anger



Disgust



Pride



Fear



Happiness



Sadness

Evolutionary Perspective: Sex Differences

- Throughout evolutionary history, men and women faced different problems in reproduction
 - Men need to make sure they invest in *their* children
 - External fertilization
 - Women need to find a mate who will provide resources during the pregnancy and after
- Result: gender-specific relationship strategies and desires

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Hypotheses

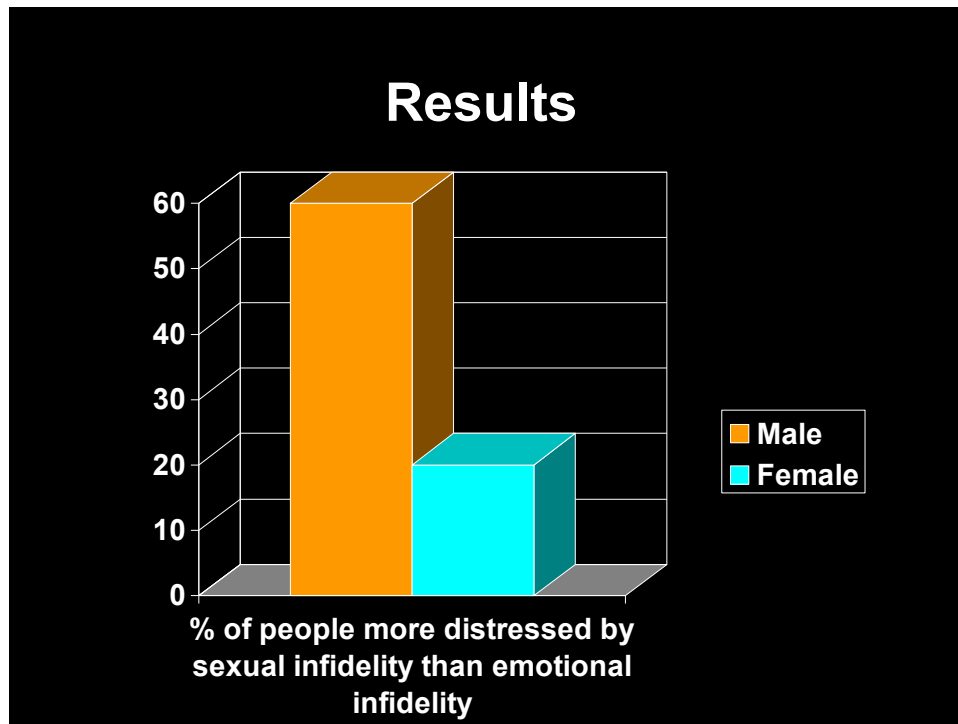
- Jealousy is the adaptive solution
 - Motivates people to make sure they're not being cheated on
- Gender differences in mating problem should lead to gender differences in source of jealousy
 - External fertilization → Sexual jealousy
 - Internal fertilization → Emotional jealousy

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Buss, Larsen, Westen, & Semmelroth (1992)

- Which would distress you more:
 - Imagining your romantic partner forming a deep emotional attachment to someone else
 - Or...
 - Imagining your romantic partner enjoying passionate sex with someone else?

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Further Evidence

- Gender difference replicates across several cultures
- Men show higher physiological arousal (heart rate, sweat) during sexual infidelity imagery than emotional infidelity imagery
 - Women show higher physio arousal during emotional infidelity imagery
- Men show better memory for sexual infidelity cues in a story; women better memory for emotional infidelity

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Do you buy it?

- Why else might we see these gender differences?

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What about gender differences in the way we think about sex?

- If your partner has a deep emotional connection with someone else, do you think he/she will ALSO have sex with him/her?
- If your partner has passionate sex with someone else, do you think he/she ALSO loves him/her?

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Results

- Women more likely to think that for men, being in love means ALSO having sex
- Men more likely to think that for women, having sex means ALSO being in love
- Jealousy difference may due to a “double-shot” effect
- But... Buss found that the effect holds even when participants are told to assume NO SEX or NO LOVE

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How else might we explain the difference?

- Cognitive Load study
 - Found that women became more like men when both are under cog load
 - Both genders found sexual infidelity problematic
- But, would we expect an evolved brain mechanism that detects and regulates responses to infidelity to operate automatically?
 - Even if it did, could it work this way in an imagined scenario task?

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How else might we account for the sex difference?

- Distinct Emotion findings
 - Sexual infidelity leads to anger
 - Emotional infidelity leads to sadness
- Still gender differences, but the difference is in the negativity of different emotions

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Further Evidence for Buss et al.

- Gender difference in:
 - How many sexual partners do you hope to have?
 - 13 vs. 2.5 in next 30 yrs, worldwide
 - 18 vs. 4/5 in lifetime, in the U.S.
 - Would you have sex with an attractive stranger who approached you?
 - 75% vs. 0%
 - What if he/she is a “friend of a friend”?
 - 95% vs. 5%

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Next Class

- Wrap up Evolutionary Approach
- Begin Learning and Behaviorism & Cognitive Approach
 - Read Larsen & Buss, Ch. 12

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