

# 1.2 Emotion and interpretation

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total: 12 marks**

**KEY WORDS** emotion 情绪 • physiological 生理的 • expression 表情 • interpretation 解释

## Objective

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Compare explanations of emotion using bodily change, feeling, and interpretation.

**You must be able to:**

- identify the parts of an emotion
- compare different orders of bodily response and feeling
- explain how context changes an emotional interpretation

## 1 Worked examples

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### ■ The same body state can feel different

Emotion includes a physical change, an expression, and a subjective feeling. A racing heart may be fear in a dark street but excitement at a concert.

One theory says the body responds before the feeling; another says both happen together; another includes an interpretation of the situation. The question's named theory determines the answer.

## 2 Practice

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**2.1** State one physiological change that can occur during emotion. [1]

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**2.2** State what subjective feeling means in an emotion. [1]

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**2.3** Explain how the same racing heart can be interpreted differently in two situations.[2]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

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**3.1** Explain why context is important in an interpretation-based account of emotion. [4]

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**3.2** Compare an account where bodily response comes first with one where bodily response and feeling happen together. [4]

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## Solutions

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### 2.1

- Increased heart rate, sweating, or changed breathing.

### 2.2

- The person's conscious feeling, such as fear or excitement.

### 2.3

- The bodily state is similar in both situations.
- The person uses the situation to label it as fear or excitement.

### 3.1

- A bodily change alone does not identify one emotion.
- The person notices the change and assesses the situation.
- The situation provides a meaning or label for the arousal.
- This is why similar physical states can produce different feelings.

### 3.2

- Both explain emotion using bodily change and feeling.
- The first says the physical response happens before the feeling.
- The second says physical response and feeling occur at the same time.
- Their difference is the order of the processes.