

Questions 11-21 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Francis J. Flynn and Gabrielle S. Adams, "Money Can't Buy Love: Asymmetric Beliefs about Gift Price and Feelings of Appreciation." ©2008 by Elsevier Inc.

Every day, millions of shoppers hit the stores in full force—both online and on foot—searching frantically for the perfect gift. Last year, Americans spent over \$30 billion at retail stores in the month of December alone. Aside from purchasing holiday gifts, most people regularly buy presents for other occasions throughout the year, including weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations, and baby showers. This frequent experience of gift-giving can engender ambivalent feelings in gift-givers. Many relish the opportunity to buy presents because gift-giving offers a powerful means to build stronger bonds with one's closest peers. At the same time, many dread the thought of buying gifts; they worry that their purchases will disappoint rather than delight the intended recipients.

Anthropologists describe gift-giving as a positive social process, serving various political, religious, and psychological functions. Economists, however, offer a less favorable view. According to Waldfogel (1993), gift-giving represents an objective waste of resources. People buy gifts that recipients would not choose to buy on their own, or at least not spend as much money to purchase (a phenomenon referred to as "the deadweight loss of Christmas"). To wit, givers are likely to spend \$100 to purchase a gift that receivers would spend only \$80 to buy themselves. This "deadweight loss" suggests that gift-givers are not very good at predicting what gifts others will appreciate. That in itself is not surprising to social psychologists. Research has found that people often struggle to take account of others' perspectives—their insights are subject to egocentrism, social projection, and multiple attribution errors.

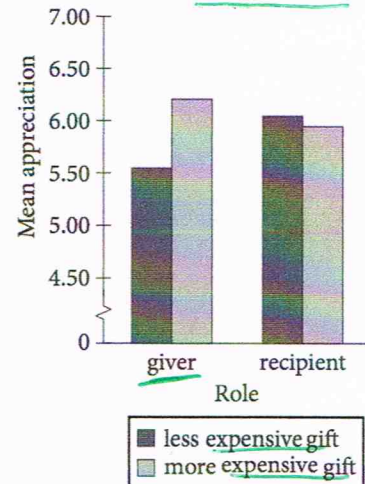
What is surprising is that gift-givers have considerable experience acting as both gift-givers and gift-recipients, but nevertheless tend to overspend each time they set out to purchase a meaningful gift. In the present research, we propose a unique psychological explanation for this overspending problem—i.e., that gift-givers equate how much they spend with how much recipients will appreciate the gift (the more expensive the gift, the stronger a gift-recipient's feelings of appreciation). Although a link between gift price and feelings of appreciation might seem intuitive to gift-givers, such an assumption may be unfounded. Indeed, we propose that gift-recipients will be less inclined to base their feelings of appreciation on the magnitude of a gift than givers assume.

Why do gift-givers assume that gift price is closely linked to gift-recipients' feelings of appreciation? Perhaps givers believe that bigger (i.e., more expensive) gifts convey stronger signals of

thoughtfulness and consideration. According to Camerer (1988) and others, gift-giving represents a symbolic ritual, whereby gift-givers attempt to signal their positive attitudes toward the intended recipient and their willingness to invest resources in a future relationship. In this sense, gift-givers may be motivated to spend more money on a gift in order to send a "stronger signal" to their intended recipient. As for gift-recipients, they may not construe smaller and larger gifts as representing smaller and larger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.

The notion of gift-givers and gift-recipients being unable to account for the other party's perspective seems puzzling because people slip in and out of these roles every day, and, in some cases, multiple times in the course of the same day. Yet, despite the extensive experience that people have as both givers and receivers, they often struggle to transfer information gained from one role (e.g., as a giver) and apply it in another, complementary role (e.g., as a receiver). In theoretical terms, people fail to utilize information about their own preferences and experiences in order to produce more efficient outcomes in their exchange relations. In practical terms, people spend hundreds of dollars each year on gifts, but somehow never learn to calibrate their gift expenditures according to personal insight.

Givers' Perceived and Recipients' Actual Gift Appreciations



11 AHSS

The authors most likely use the examples in lines 1-9 of the passage ("Every . . . showers") to highlight the

- (A) regularity with which people shop for gifts.
- B) recent increase in the amount of money spent on gifts.
- C) anxiety gift shopping causes for consumers.
- D) number of special occasions involving gift-giving.

11
GIFT BUYING HUGE

12
MIXED FEELINGS

15
ANOTHER POSITIVE

20
ECONOM NEG WASTE

25
LOSS SHOWS GIVERS STINK

30
EXPER VET OVER SPEND

35
FOR MORE APPRE BUT NOT

18
NO MONEY, NO FEELINGS

(A)
SYMBOLIC RITUAL

STRONG SIGNALS

BUT RECIPIENTS DON'T SEE IT

EVEN WITH EXPER, STILL SUCK AT UNDERSTANDING

SHOWS ONLY ONE PART

12 AHSS WIC

In line 10, the word “ambivalent” most nearly means

- A) unrealistic.
- B) conflicted. *11, 14 MIXED FEELINGS*
- C) apprehensive.
- D) supportive.

13 AHSS

The authors indicate that people value gift-giving because they feel it

- A) functions as a form of self-expression.
- B) is an inexpensive way to show appreciation.
- C) requires the gift-recipient to reciprocate.
- D) can serve to strengthen a relationship. *12-13*

14 AHSS COE

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 10-13 (“Many . . . peers”)
- B) Lines 22-23 (“People . . . own”)
- C) Lines 31-32 (“Research . . . perspectives”)
- D) Lines 44-47 (“Although . . . unfounded”)

15 AHSS

The “social psychologists” mentioned in paragraph 2 (lines 17-34) would likely describe the “deadweight loss” phenomenon as

- A) predictable. *30-31*
- B) questionable.
- C) disturbing.
- D) unprecedented.

16 AHSS

The passage indicates that the assumption made by gift-givers in lines 41-44 may be

- A) insincere.
- B) unreasonable.
- C) incorrect. *46-47, 44-46, 63-65*
- D) substantiated.

17 AHSS COE

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 53-55 (“Perhaps . . . consideration”)
- B) Lines 55-60 (“According . . . relationship”)
- C) Lines 63-65 (“As . . . consideration”)
- D) Lines 75-78 (“In . . . relations”)

18 AHSS WIC

As it is used in line 54, “convey” most nearly means

- A) transport.
- B) counteract.
- C) exchange.
- D) communicate. *SHOW*

19 AHSS COE

The authors refer to work by Camerer and others (line 56) in order to

- A) offer an explanation. *51-52, 55-60*
- B) introduce an argument.
- C) question a motive.
- D) support a conclusion.

20 AHSS

The graph following the passage offers evidence that gift-givers base their predictions of how much a gift will be appreciated on

- A) the appreciation level of the gift-recipients.
- B) the monetary value of the gift.
- C) their own desires for the gifts they purchase.
- D) their relationship with the gift-recipients.

21 AHSS

The authors would likely attribute the differences in gift-giver and recipient mean appreciation as represented in the graph to

- A) an inability to shift perspective. *70-75*
- B) an increasingly materialistic culture.
- C) a growing opposition to gift-giving.
- D) a misunderstanding of intentions.