

First: what are the main points of the Siegel et al. (2018) and Kragel et al. (2016) papers? If you had to summarize the papers in one bullet, what would you write?

According to Lisa Feldman Barrett (All in the Mind podcast), what are the classic views of emotion? And what does she view as wrong with these perspectives?

According to the podcast and the papers, how might researchers study emotion?

Extra material (but good to apply your Perception background): What does it mean to have a *predictive coding* framework (Siegel article, Barrett podcast)? This goes back to what you learned on perception. How might that change the way you view the Kragel paper?

What are some limitations or critiques of either perspective or paper?

So, both the Kragel reading and the Lisa Feldman Barrett podcast (and reading) mostly discussed emotional *concepts* or *categories*. What would a dimensional view of emotion look like?

- If emotions fall on a continuum, they could fall on two orthogonal axes: valence (hedonic quality: pleasant to unpleasant) and arousal (sense of physical activation: excited/active/jittery vs. calm/relaxed/disengaged)
- What would this look like? Try to map out where different emotions would fall on these axes, assuming that similar emotions will be closer together.

- If a scientist approached research with a dimensional vs. categorical view of emotion, how do you think their research goals would change?

- Extra (optional material, for those interested in neural mechanisms): like suggested in the Kragel paper, do you think that there are unique brain regions associated with particular emotions? If so, what would they be?

- Can you think of other theories of emotion? The generation of an emotion can be broken down into 3 stages or components:
  - 1- The *evaluation* of sensory input (“Is this a bear running toward me?”)
  - 2- The experience of a *feeling* (Fear)
  - 3- The *expression* of physiological and behavioral responses (high heart rate, running away from the bear!)

For example, how might they differ based on which comes first: the experience of the emotion or the physiological pattern? What would it mean if emotion -> physiology or physiology -> emotion? What about non-humans? Do they experience the same emotions as us? What emotions would be basic in them? How does context impact our emotions? I list 2 theories on the first question; 1 on non-humans; 1 on context