
Instructions: The following questionnaire consists of a set of statements, which describe oneself. Each statement may apply to you to a different extent ("Disagree", "Rather Disagree", "Rather Agree", and "Agree"). To fill in the questionnaire, please place a cross in the corresponding box. Please answer every statement. Should you feel unsure what to indicate, cross the one answer that suits you the most.

- It gives me a kick when things work out as planned.
- I get frustrated pretty easily if something doesn't work out as I had hoped.
- Even small things make me really happy.
- I become flustered quickly when I realize that I did something wrong.
- I sadden quickly if I don't attain a goal I was aiming for.
- You can barely stop me once I set myself a goal.
- If someone criticizes me, I get insecure and nervous.
- Even little everyday mishaps can really frustrate me.
- The prospect of success energizes me.
- If I feel that what I am doing goes wrong, I get anxious and insecure quickly.
- It stimulates me when I feel that I can attain a personal goal.
- I am easily delighted.
- I can get really sad if something doesn't work out the way I wanted it to.
- Even little mishaps unsettle me considerably.
- It makes me very happy to achieve a goal I strove for.
- I get rather seldom really excited about something.
- If I do something wrong, I immediately fear the consequences.
- Even little mishaps really disappoint me.
- I rarely get excited, even when I get something that I really wanted.
- Even little incentives can strongly motivate me.

2 0.1. Details about BAS

3 Regarding internal reliability, Cronbach’s alpha for these questionnaire measures are as fol-
4 lows: BIS I (0.84), BIS II (0.79), BAS I (0.74), BAS II (0.75) [9]. Regarding external validity of BAS
5 more generally, previous reports have examined the relation of BAS to affective, para/sympathetic,
6 neurophysiological and behavioral indices. The original publication [6] demonstrated that BAS re-
7 ward responsiveness predicted positive affect during reward anticipation. More specifically, BAS
8 reward responsiveness has been associated with stronger sexual arousability and excitability [5, 1].
9 Subsequent imaging literature work has produced evidence that reward responsiveness predicts
10 the strength of blood oxygen level dependent (BOLD) MRI responses to appetitive visual stimuli,
11 including erotic stimuli, within the classical “reward network” [8, 2, 3, 10]. Also relevant to our
12 task is a related paper showing that BAS predicts frontoparietal responses to monetary incentives
13 [7]. Interestingly, in contrast to imaging work, psychophysiological work has shown that BAS
14 reward responsiveness does not correlate strongly with other reliable sympathetic and parasym-
15 pathetic indices of reward [4]. While BAS reward responsiveness has been related to behavioral
16 performance on some tasks, e.g. the Iowa gambling task, inconsistencies remain in the litera-
17 ture [11]. Furthermore, the relation of these tasks to simple reward responsivity is often unclear.
18 For example, Iowa gambling performance incorporates punishment, reward and learning. Our
19 work was partly motivated by the issue of their external validity: in particular we wanted to ask
20 whether self-reported BAS II can predict behavioral reward responsiveness in a simple task which
21 quantifies energetic responsivity to incidental reward-cues. We quantified this cue-dependent in-
22 vigation in terms of its interference on an instrumental task, in which subjects could earn money
23 for each button press.

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