

Chapter 1

An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

1. What is the best explanation of the universal perspective in culture?
 - a) Survival is related to the degree that people can adapt to their environments and to the contexts in which they live
 - b) Evolutionary theorists believe people have evolved a set of motives and strivings that are ultimately related to reproductive success
 - c) Reproductive success and other functions such as eating and sleeping are biological imperatives if people are to survive
 - d) People must have solved a host of distinct social problems in order to adapt and thus achieve reproductive success
 - e) All of the above*

2. Which of the following is incorrect?
 - a) Human cultures uniquely have language and complex social cognition
 - b) Morality, a uniquely human product, is rooted in this unique human cognitive ability
 - c) Humans and animals have the ability to continually build upon improvements*
 - d) Complexity, differentiation, and institutionalization differentiate humans from animals

3. Is the following definition of human culture true?

Human culture, as a unique meaning and information system transmitted across generations, allows the group to meet basic needs of survival, pursue happiness and well-being, and derive meaning from life

 - a) True*
 - b) False

4. Which is a uniquely human activity?
 - a) Music
 - b) Sports
 - c) Art
 - d) Olympics for competition
 - e) All of the above*

5. Non-human animals have social groups similar to humans; they do not have human cultures.
 - e) True*
 - f) False

6. Which two of the following statements are true?
- a) Society is a system of interrelationships among people*
 - b) Only human animals are social and have societies
 - c) Culture and society have the meaning and information that are associated with social networks*
 - d) All human cultures assign similar or same meanings to their social groups
7. Which of the following statements explain race and culture correctly?
- a) All studies show that racially defined groups have same cultures.
 - b) Race is more biologically essential than social constructions*
 - c) Racial differences in culture are used scientifically to clearly the causes of racial discrimination
 - d) None of the above
8. Culture is “_____” Fill in the blank.
- a) Macro
 - b) Micro*
 - c) Group
 - d) Social level construct
9. Which of the following two statements are true regarding Hofstede’s cultural dimensions:
- a) Suggests four dimensions
 - b) The dimensions of individualism and collectivism show the tendency for people to look after themselves and their immediate family only
 - c) Masculinity and femininity refer to the distribution of social and sexual roles between males and females *
 - d) Power distance refers to the degree to which cultures emphasize the importance of social power*
10. Which one of the following statements is not true?
- a) Schwartz has measured values in many countries using a 56-item instrument
 - b) The values mean desirable goals that serve as guiding principles in people’s lives
 - c) Seven universal values were found
 - d) Embeddedness, hierarchy, uncertainty avoidance, mastery, harmony etc., were measured*
11. Social axioms are general beliefs and premises about oneself, the social and physical environment and the spiritual world
- a) True*
 - b) False

12. Which one of the following statements is not true in terms of cultural worldviews?
- a) Cultural worldviews contain attitudes, beliefs, opinions, and values about the world
 - b) These are culturally-specific belief systems about the world
 - c) People have worldviews because of globalization*
 - d) They are assumptions people have about their physical and social realities
13. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- a) Culture is an adaptational response to three factors: ecology, social factors, and biological factors
 - b) These factors combine to produce cultures on a macro-social level
 - c) Culture influences psychological processes, not behaviors*
 - d) Newborns have no culture
14. A process of learning is about their culture through a process of _____. Fill in the blank.
- a) Enculturation*
 - b) Education
 - c) Grouping
 - d) Language
15. Which one of the following statements is true?
- a) The evolution of human culture shows many psychological processes that all humans engage in
 - b) The universal perspective suggests humans have the unique ability to recognize that others are intentional agents
 - c) Understanding others' intentional agents is a unique ability that only humans have
 - d) Attribution processes may be found in only human society
 - e) All of the above*
16. Which one of the following statements is false?
- a) All human cultures exist in their own specific, unique environment; there are differences among them
 - b) Cultural differences can be related to the different attribution styles among different human cultures
 - c) Universal and culture-specific aspects need to understand psychological process
 - d) None of the above
17. The Ratchet effect is the concept that humans continually improve; that they don't go backwards or revert to a previous state
- a) True*
 - b) False

18. Ethics are aspects of life that appear to be consistent across different cultures; universal or pan-cultural truths or principles

- a) True *
- b) False

19. Universal means a psychological process that is found to be true or applicable for most people of most cultures

- a) True
- b) False*

20. _____ seek to understand behavior when it happens, explain why it happens, and even predict it before it happens. Fill in the blank.

- a) Psychologists *
- b) Sociologists
- c) Philosophers
- d) None of the above

21. Attribution is beliefs about the underlying causes of behavior

- a) True *
- b) False

22. Which one of the following statements is false?

- a) Many animals are social and live in groups
- b) In animal societies, there are clear social networks and hierarchies
- c) Like the human, the animal that smiles or averts its face loses and becomes the subordinate
- d) Many animals invent and use tools
- e) All of the above *

23. Which one of the following statements is incorrect in terms of language?

- a) Unlike other animals, humans have the unique ability to symbolize their physical and metaphysical world
- b) Humans create sounds representing symbols
- c) Humans create rules connecting those symbols into meaningful speech
- d) Language is not a uniquely human product*

24. Intentional agents does not include

- a) Wishes
- b) Reactions*
- c) Desires
- d) Intention to act and behave

25. Morality is a uniquely human product and turns on in humans around 9 months of age.

- a) True*

b) False

26. Girls playing with dolls and boys playing with cars are examples of _____. A pregnant woman is an example of a _____.

- a) Sex roles; gender role
- b) Gender roles; sex role *
- c) Sex differences; gender difference
- d) None of the above

27. _____ can also be described as a folk theory. Fill in the blank.

- a) Race as a biological construct *
- b) Race as a social construct
- c) Race as an evolutionary construct
- d) Race as a categorical construct

28. Nationality is a term that includes concepts of both race and culture.

- a) True
- b) False *

29. Cross cultural research can be understood in relation to mainstream academic psychology as a matter of _____. Fill in the blank.

- a) Population parameters
- b) Culture specific ideology
- c) Psychological science
- d) Scientific philosophy *

30. Which one of the following statements is not true in terms of culture?

- a) Many animals are social; that is, they work and live in groups
- b) In animal societies, there are clear social networks and hierarchies
- c) Animals do not invent and use tools *
- d) Many animals communicate with each other

31. What are the three characteristics of human social and cultural life that differentiates it from those of animals?

- a) Complexity, family, language
- b) Complexity, differentiation, and institutionalization *
- c) Play, groups, institutionalization
- d) Language, groups, biological needs

32. What is not a factor that influences culture?

- a) Climate
- b) Technology
- c) Temperament
- d) All of the above *

33. One of the most important thinking abilities that humans have that other animals apparently do not have is the ability to believe that other people “_____”. Fill in the blank

- a) Are intentional agents *
- b) Understand gestures
- c) Make sounds
- d) None of the above

34. _____ refers to the fact that relationships among individuals exist, and in human societies, individuals have multiple relationships with multiple groups, and the groups themselves have interrelationships with other groups. Fill in the blank.

- a) Culture
- b) Social interaction
- c) Collectivism
- d) Society *

35. _____ refers to the individual differences that exist among individuals within groups. _____ is the social psychological frame within which individuals reside, much like the structure of our houses and homes. Fill in the blanks.

- a) Personality, culture *
- b) Temperament, society
- c) Culture, education
- d) Family, culture

36. _____ refers to the degree to which cultures will encourage less powerful members of groups to accept that power is distributed unequally. Fill in the blank.

- a) Individualism
- b) Collectivism
- c) Power distance *
- d) Power game

37. _____ refers to the degree to which people feel threatened by unknown or ambiguous situations, and have developed beliefs, institutions, or rituals to avoid them. Fill in the blank.

- a) Femininity
- b) Masculinity
- c) Individualism
- d) Uncertainty avoidance *

38. Which of the following is not one of Hofstede’s cultural dimensions?

- a) Individualism
- b) Masculinity
- c) Femininity
- d) Personality *

39. _____ is the degree to which cultures emphasize the maintenance of the status quo, propriety, and restraint of actions or inclinations that might disrupt the solidarity of the group or the traditional order. Fill in the blank.

- a) Embeddedness *
- b) Ambiguity
- c) Personality
- d) Power distance

40. _____ is the degree to which cultures emphasize the legitimacy of hierarchical allocation of fixed roles and resources such as social power, authority, humility, or wealth. Fill in the blank.

- a) Mastery
- b) Hierarchy *
- c) Intellectual autonomy
- d) Affective autonomy

41. Which one of the following statements is not true?

- a) Schwartz's work focuses on values, which are desirable goals that serve as guiding principles in people's lives
- b) Schwartz has measured values in many countries using a 56-item instrument
- c) Schwarz has identified seven values that are universal
- d) Schwarz studied work-related values around the world and suggested four cultural dimensions *

42. _____ is the degree to which cultures emphasize the promotion and protection of people's independent pursuit of positive experiences. It fosters pleasure and an exciting or varied life.

- a) Egalitarianism
- b) Affective autonomy *
- c) Harmony
- d) Intellectual autonomy

43. _____ are (is) general beliefs and premises about oneself, the social and physical environment, and the spiritual world. Leung et al. (2002) demonstrated the universal existence of five types of _____ on the individual level in 41 cultural groups. Fill in the blanks.

- a) Dynamic externality
- b) Harmony
- c) Affective autonomy
- d) Social axioms *

44. _____ represents an outward-oriented, simplistic grappling with external forces that are construed to include fate and a supreme being. It is the culture-level reflection of the belief structures that form part of a psychological constellation that aids citizens to mobilize psychologically to confront environmental difficulties. Fill in the blank.

- a) Dynamic externality *
- b) Affective autonomy
- c) Social axioms
- d) Mastery

45. _____ affects different types of psychological processes, and we draw a distinction here between behaviors and cultural worldviews. It affects actual overt, observable behaviors; how we express our emotions in social situations, how we seek help when we are sick, how we greet each other, and how we interact with strangers. Fill in the blank.

- a) Physical reality
- b) Assumption
- c) Psychologist
- d) Culture *

46. _____ are(is) culturally specific belief systems about the world; they contain attitudes, beliefs, opinions, and values about the world; They are assumptions people have about their physical and social realities. Fill in the blank.

- a) Cultural worldviews *
- b) Power distance
- c) Social Cynicism
- d) Culture

47. Culture is an adaptational response to three factors; _____, _____, _____ these three factors combine to produce cultures on a macro-social level. What are these three factors.

- a) Ecology, social, biological factor *
- b) Personality, social, biological factor
- c) Relational, individual, biological factor
- d) Psychological, ecology, biological factor

48. _____ refer to those processes that are consistent across different cultures; to a universal psychological processes. _____ refer to those processes that are different across cultures. Fill in the blanks.

- a) Phonetics, etics
- b) Etics, emics *
- c) Emics, languages
- d) Phonetics, phonemes

49. What is the concept of the “ratchet effect” ?
- a) It refers to the idea that humans continually improve on improvements, that they do not go backward or revert to a previous state *
 - b) It is a psychological process that is considered to be true for some people of some cultures but not for others
 - c) It is a psychological process that is found to be true or applicable for all people of all cultures
 - d) It is a process of learning about and being indoctrinated into a culture
50. _____ are (is) beliefs about the underlying causes of behavior. Fill in the blank.
- a) Culture-specific
 - b) Attributions *
 - c) Enculturation
 - d) Emics