

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

1. In the context of psychology, which of the following is true of cross-cultural research?
- a. It is topic-specific, and not a method.
 - b. It concludes that humans are inherently alike and what is true of one culture is always true of another culture.
 - c. Traditionally, it incorporated knowledge contrasting human cultures versus nonhuman animal cultures.
 - d. It involves participants of differing cultural backgrounds and allows for comparisons of findings across those cultures.

ANSWER: d

2. Cross-cultural research helps us _____.
a. demonstrate that there are no cultural differences in attributional styles among different human cultures
b. understand principles about human behaviors within a global perspective
c. establish that the relationship between culture and behaviors is a one-way street
d. compare psychological processes within one culture

ANSWER: b

3. A universal psychological process is a process that is considered to be true for some people of some cultures.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

4. Cross-cultural research is important in application because it _____.
a. is not topic specific
b. adds to current psychology literature for understanding principles about human behavior
c. uncovers psychological processes that are true for all people of all cultures
d. encourages critical thinking skills when practicing psychology

ANSWER: d

5. Population density influences culture, whereas climate does not.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

6. Latitudinal psychology is a theory that suggests that _____.
a. group differences are only driven by distances from the equator, and other factors such as affluence do not affect such differences
b. environmental stress is the most when habitats are close to areas with temperate climate, and the least when closer to the north or south poles of the globe
c. distance from the equator can predict country levels of psychological variables, such as creativity, aggressiveness, life satisfaction, individualism, trust, and suicidality
d. psychological theories are universal instead of culture specific

ANSWER: c

7. One of the most important thinking abilities that humans have unlike other animals is the ability to _____.
a. believe that other people are intentional agents

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

- b. maintain social networks and hierarchies
- c. communicate with each other
- d. invent and use tools

ANSWER:

a

8. Morality is a uniquely human product that apparently turns on in humans around nine months of age.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

9. What refers to knowledge about motivations concerning behaviors that are common among people in a group?

- a. Shared intentionality
- b. Self-concept
- c. Hypercognition
- d. Collective identity

ANSWER:

a

10. Which of the following statements is true 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 set of basic psychological skills and abilities that people can use to meet their needs.
- c. It is a psychological process that is found to be applicable for humans only after the beginning of civilization.
- d. It is the process of learning about and being indoctrinated into a culture.

ANSWER:

a

11. The universal psychological toolkit _____.

- a. has not evolved over time and consists of skills that were present from the beginning of time
- b. is a set of basic skills and aptitudes that can be used to meet human needs
- c. refers to the blank slate that people come into the world with that allow for adaptability and survivability
- d. is a set of skills that are shared amongst human and animal cultures

ANSWER:

b

12. Human culture can be defined as a unique meaning and information system, shared by a group and transmitted across generations, that allows the group to meet basic needs of survival, pursue happiness and well-being, and derive meaning from life.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

13. Why is it important to understand the difference between human cultures and other animal cultures?

- a. This understanding serves as an important basis to understanding how humans are universally similar in important ways.
- b. This understanding allows us to draw parallels between the cultural differences within human cultures and nonhuman animal cultures.

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

- c. Human cultural life is not that unique and different from nonhuman life; therefore, this understanding facilitates our interpretation of the evolution of various cultures around the globe.
- d. The difference between human cultures and other animal cultures provides a basis for how we define human culture; specifically, the formation of social hierarchies and the utilization of tools are unique to humans.

ANSWER: a

14. What are the three characteristics of human cultures that differentiate them from animal cultures?

- a. Social groups, family, and language
- b. Complexity, differentiation, and institutionalization
- c. Communication, groups, and institutionalization
- d. Language, groups, and social needs

ANSWER: b

15. In the context of culture, which of the following statements is true?

- a. Groups are less efficient because they divide labor.
- b. Morality, a uniquely human product, is present since the birth of a child.
- c. Both humans and animals have the ability to continually build upon improvements.
- d. Unlike humans, other animals cannot achieve a cumulative culture that ratchets up.

ANSWER: d

16. In the context of society and culture, which of the following statements is true?

- a. Society is a system of interrelationships among people.
- b. Only humans are social and have societies.
- c. Both culture and society refer to the meanings and information that are associated with social networks.
- d. All human cultures assign similar or the same meanings to their social groups.

ANSWER: a

17. Which refers to the structure of relationships that exist among individuals?

- a. Culture
- b. Individualism
- c. Collectivism
- d. Society

ANSWER: d

18. Unlike humans, nonhuman animals do not have social groups.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

19. The largest cultural difference in the world is not between human and nonhuman animal cultures, but among the various human cultures around the world.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

20. In the context of groups and culture, which of the following statements is true?

- a. Cultures and countries are terms that can be used interchangeably.
- b. Countries have their own history, language, government, and economic base, all of which affect culture.
- c. Groups specifically refer to the differences in culture based on the geopolitical delineation of a world area.
- d. Different groups generally share universal psychological theories and principles.

ANSWER: b

21. Which refers to groups that are distinguished by a common nationality, geographic origin, culture, or language?

- a. Ethnicity
- b. Race
- c. Regionality
- d. Nationality

ANSWER: a

22. Which of the following statements about research on race is true?

- a. Many psychologists today agree that race is more of a biological essential than a social construction.
- b. A racial group is solely determined by its cultural characteristics.
- c. Studies of biological markers (e.g., blood groups, serum proteins, enzymes) suggest that racially defined groups are more similar than different.
- d. Most anthropologists use skin color, hair, and other physical characteristics to define race.

ANSWER: c

23. In the context of culture and race, which of the following statements is true?

- a. Intelligence is determined by a person's race.
- b. Many psychologists believe that race is a social construction.
- c. People of different cultures have similar definitions of race.
- d. Race and culture are interchangeable terms.

ANSWER: b

24. Much like the structure of our houses and homes, which is the social psychological frame within which individuals reside?

- a. Society
- b. Culture
- c. Personality
- d. Race

ANSWER: b

25. Which refers to the individual differences that exist among individuals within groups?

- a. Personality
- b. Temperament
- c. Culture
- d. Family

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

ANSWER:

a

26. All of the following are part of Hofstede's value dimensions EXCEPT _____.

- a. individualism versus collectivism
- b. masculinity versus femininity
- c. power distance
- d. personality

ANSWER:

d

27. Hofstede's value dimension of _____ refers to the degree to which cultures will encourage less powerful members of groups to accept that power is distributed unequally.

- a. masculinity versus femininity
- b. individualism versus collectivism
- c. power distance
- d. power game

ANSWER:

c

28. Hofstede's value dimension of _____ refers to the degree to which people feel threatened by the unknown or ambiguous situations, and have developed beliefs, institutions, or rituals to evade them.

- a. power distance
- b. masculinity versus femininity
- c. individualism
- d. uncertainty avoidance

ANSWER:

d

29. Which of the following statements is true regarding Hofstede's value dimensions?

- a. Hofstede suggests that there are three dimensions that differentiate cultures.
- b. Power distance refers to the degree to which people feel threatened by ambiguous situations.
- c. Masculinity vs. femininity refers to the distribution of emotional roles between males and females.
- d. Intellectual autonomy refers to the degree to which cultures emphasize the promotion and protection of people's independent pursuit of positive experiences.

ANSWER:

c

30. Hofstede's dimension of _____ has been most commonly used to both predict and explain many differences across cultures, especially in many aspects of thinking and emotions.

- a. power distance
- b. uncertainty avoidance
- c. masculinity vs. femininity
- d. individualism vs. collectivism

ANSWER:

d

31. Different cultures foster different belief systems.

- a. True
- b. False

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

ANSWER:

True

32. What refers to the cultural-level, general beliefs and premises about oneself, the social and physical environment, and the spiritual world?

- a. Attributions
- b. Social norms
- c. Attitudes
- d. Social axioms

ANSWER:

d

33. Which is a social axiom dimension that represents an outward-oriented, simplistic grappling with external forces that are construed to include fate and a supreme being?

- a. Dynamic externality
- b. Affective autonomy
- c. Societal cynicism
- d. Intellectual autonomy

ANSWER:

a

34. What refers to the propositions that are regarded as true, and exist on the individual and cultural levels?

- a. Ethnicities
- b. Beliefs
- c. Attitudes
- d. Worldviews

ANSWER:

b

35. Belief in a zero-sum game is a belief system _____.

- a. about the protagonist nature of social relations
- b. about the antagonistic nature of social relations
- c. suggesting that all social exchanges are win-win and benefit society as a whole
- d. that is antithetical to the social axioms

ANSWER:

b

36. What refers to organized systems of beliefs that tie together many attitudes, values, beliefs, worldviews, and norms and provide guidelines for living?

- a. Religions
- b. Ethnicities
- c. Norms
- d. Ethics

ANSWER:

a

37. What refers to the generally accepted standard of behavior within a culture or subculture group?

- a. Rituals
- b. Etiquette
- c. Norms

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

d. Beliefs

ANSWER:

c

38. What refers to the culturally prescribed conduct or any kind of established procedure or routine?

- a. Religions
- b. Ethics
- c. Emics
- d. Rituals

ANSWER:

d

39. What refers to evaluations of things occurring in ongoing thoughts about those things, or stored in memory?

- a. Attitudes
- b. Worldviews
- c. Beliefs
- d. Norms

ANSWER:

a

40. Which of the following statements is true regarding cultural worldviews?

- a. Cultural worldviews contain attitudes, beliefs, opinions, and values about the world.
- b. Cultural worldviews are universal belief systems about the world.
- c. A person's cultural worldview always remains unchanged over their lifetime.
- d. Having a worldview is a psychological process specific only to certain cultures.

ANSWER:

a

41. Which of the following is true about worldviews?

- a. People have worldviews because of evolved, complex cognition.
- b. Having a worldview is a psychological process specific only to certain cultures.
- c. The content of worldviews is the same for every culture.
- d. Behaviors have a direct influence on cultural worldviews.

ANSWER:

a

42. In the context of the association between culture and human behavior, which of the following statements is correct?

- a. Culture is a uniquely human product.
- b. Culture is a tangible concept and not an abstract one.
- c. Culture influences psychological processes, not behaviors.
- d. Newborns have no culture.

ANSWER:

d

43. The process by which individuals learn and adopt the ways and manners of their specific culture is called _____.

- a. enculturation
- b. globalization
- c. grouping
- d. motivation

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

ANSWER:

a

44. Scientists agree that many psychological processes—attitudes, values, beliefs, personality, cognition—are culturally constructed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

45. What are beliefs about the underlying causes of behavior?

- a. Attitudes
- b. Attributions
- c. Etics
- d. Emics

ANSWER:

b

46. There are cultural differences in attributional styles among different human cultures.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

47. Which of the following statements is true of human cultures?

- a. Culture is a uniquely human product.
- b. Humans are not unique in their ability to recognize that other people are intentional agents.
- c. There are no cultural differences in attributional styles among different human cultures.
- d. All human cultures exist in their own specific, unique environment.

ANSWER:

d

48. _____ refer to those processes that are consistent across different cultures. _____ refer to those processes that are different across cultures.

- a. Emics; Etics
- b. Etics; Emics
- c. Phonemes; Phonetics
- d. Phonetics; Phonemes

ANSWER:

b

49. All humans share the same basic needs and abilities, and it's important to understand the reasons why people of different cultures do things the way they do them.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

50. Most cultures are not very successful in doing what they are supposed to do, which is help people survive.

- a. True
- b. False

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

Chapter 01: An Introduction to Culture and Psychology

ANSWER:

False