

Cross-Cultural Psychology. Quiz on Chapter 1

1. _____ is the study that seeks to discover systematic relationships between culture and psychological variables.
a. Multiculturalism b. Cross-cultural psychology c. Cultural relativism d. Cultural psychology
e. Cultural absolutism
2. If a researcher examines the degree to which people in a certain country accept inequality between the leaders and the led, the elite and the commons, what psychological phenomenon does this researcher actually study?
a. Collective identity b. Uncertainly avoidance c. Power sharing d. Power distance
e. Democratic collectivism
3. _____ refers to behavior based on traditions, concerns for other people, and values they share together.
a. Individualism b. Power distance c. Uncertainty avoidance d. Collectivism e. Femininity
4. In South Korea, there are several hundred thousands of professional mediators, called *manshin*. What is their role?
a. direct communication with multitudes of gods and spirits b. teaching traditional medicine
c. teaching the legal aspects of marriage and divorce d. mediating interpersonal conflicts between spouses
e. mediating interpersonal conflicts between parents and children
Answer: a Section: Knowledge in Cross-Cultural Psychology
5. According to evolutionary psychologist, Geoffrey Miller, the brain, like the peacock's tail, is designed through evolution to _____.
a. attract attention of enemies b. attract the opposite sex c. help in searching for food
d. intimidate enemies e. help in case of bad weather
6. Cross-culturally, poverty and life expectancy (the measure of how long the individual is expected to live in that country) are correlated. T / F
7. Cultural psychology advocates the idea that mental processes are the products of an interaction between education and the individual. T / F
8. Two people can belong to different nationalities but share the same ethnicity. T / F
9. Which view supports judgments about other ethnic, national, and cultural groups and events from the observer's own ethnic, national, or cultural group's outlook?
10. The process of globalization in the 21st century is based on three particular cultural-psychological principles. Names these principles.

Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 3

1. The propensity to resolve discrepancies between pre-existing schemas and new information in the direction of assimilation rather than accommodation, even at the expense of distorting the information itself is called _____.
a. post-hoc error b. accommodation error c. bidirectional causation d. Barnum effect
e. assimilation bias
2. Any variable that can be placed into either of two discrete and mutually exclusive categories is called _____.
a. continuous b. dependent c. dichotomous d. independent e. uncertainty avoidance
3. Jane is a national of Canada. She is kind, goal-oriented, knowledgeable, outgoing and musically inclined. Which of these characteristics would be considered a dichotomous variable?
a. Her nationality b. Her kindness c. Her emotional stability
d. Her social behavior e. Her musical skills
4. Lee has earned an undergraduate degree in biology. He is motivated to become a doctor. He has ascertained three letters of recommendation from his professors and has applied to medical school. He has not yet proposed to his girlfriend. Which of these characteristics referring to Lee is a continuous variable?
a. his college degree b. his school application
c. his letters of support d. his motivation e. his status as a fiancée
5. De-Barnumize the following statement: “Russians are sensitive to criticism”.
a. Russians are insensitive to criticism. b. Russians are extremely sensitive to criticism but insensitive to other people’s problems c. Russians are insensitive to criticism but sensitive to other people’s problems d. Russians have an appreciation for nature and respect their ancestors
e. Russians, in particular situations, become more sensitive to criticism than other groups
6. A motivational bias is any systematic error in attribution that derives from limits inherent in people’s cognitive abilities to process information. T / F
7. A continuous variable is one that lies along a dimension, range, or spectrum that can theoretically take on an infinite number of values and is expressed in terms of quantity, magnitude or degree, rather than in a discrete category. T / F
8. In Great Britain, different indicators of happiness haven't changed much for 40 years despite economic ups and downs. T / F
9. Tara thinks that, whenever she wears a red dress, she receives a call from her parents. She decides to wear a blue dress tonight to avoid a phone call from home. What is the name of the type of “magical thinking” that Tara is engaged in?

10. Joe recently lost his job and cannot find a new one. His friends and family have noticed that he has been agitated and temperamental. Due to the fundamental attribution error, his friends and family are likely to conclude that his moodiness is the result of _____ rather than external stressors.

[Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 4](#)

1. Studies suggest that individuals from hunter and gatherer cultures have _____ rates of color blindness than/as individuals from agricultural cultures.
a. lower b. the same c. higher d. significantly higher e. highly unusual
2. _____ is a quiet and relaxed state of tranquility in which a person achieves an integration of emotions, attitudes, and thoughts.
a. Hypnosis b. Aesthetic experience c. Trance d. Meditation e. Sleep
3. The organization of sensations in three dimensions, even though the image on the eye's retina is two-dimensional, is referred to as _____.
a. depth perception b. difference threshold c. sensory adaptation d. revealing experience
e. sensory threshold
4. The _____ suggests that while an ethnic group may excel in a particular sensory task, they may be less adept in others. Yet, in sum, sensory and other cognitive skills are evenly balanced across ethnic groups.
a. inequality hypothesis b. power hypothesis c. compensation hypothesis
d. justice hypothesis e. consciousness hypothesis
5. There is evidence that scanning patterns (scanning a picture or text, for example) are subject to cultural variations. These variations are most closely linked with _____.
a. perception of time b. religion c. access to water d. access to sand e. reading habits
6. Numerous experiments have demonstrated that people generally have more difficulty judging pictures of faces of other ethnic groups compared to faces of their own group. T / F
7. Research suggests that residents of large metropolitan cities, in general, tend to be more susceptible to near-death and other out of body experiences. T / F
8. The compensation hypothesis, involving sensory differences between African and European cultures, has not been supported by compelling empirical data. T / F
9. The text distinguishes between two types of trances; visionary and _____.
10. Why do most Americans draw circles in a counter-clockwise direction?

Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 5

1. What is the psychological term for originality or the ability to produce valued outcomes in a novel way?
a. Formal intelligence b. Creativity c. Informal intelligence
d. Empirical reasoning e. Field independent style

2. What is the psychological term for experience and cognitive operations drawn from everyday activities?
a. Formal intelligence b. Sorting and classification c. Empirical reasoning
d. Lifestyle learning e. Creativity

3. Which of the following most accurately explains the relationship between intelligence and intelligent behavior?
a. Intelligence is always practical, while intelligent behavior is not. b. Intelligence is measured by tests. Intelligent behavior is impossible to measure. c. Intelligent behavior is a term used to describe success on intelligence tests. d. Intelligent behavior is based on the practical use of intelligence in specific situations. e. There is no difference between intelligence and intelligent behavior.

4. Which of the following groups have the greatest chance of having similar IQ scores: identical twins raised apart or two biologically unrelated individuals raised together?
a. Two biologically unrelated individuals raised together
b. Two identical twins raised apart
c. Both groups will have equal chance to have similar scores
d. Both groups will have zero chance to have similar scores
e. The probability is impossible to predict

5. Regardless of his or her ethnic group, an individual who scores high on an IQ tests will likely have _____ in college.
a. poor (low) grades b. fine (high) grades c. a mixture of high and low grades
d. poor grades in social studies and high grades in math and science
e. the grades are impossible to predict

6. While boys were more likely than girls to score in the top 5 percent on science and math tests, they were also more likely to score near the bottom of the scale on tests of reading comprehension, memory and perceptual speed. T / F

7. Studies of Korean and Vietnamese children adopted into White homes in the United States show that they tend to grow to have IQs 10 or more points higher than their adoptive national norms. T / F

8. Studies show no correlation between people's total years of education and IQ scores. T / F

9. During the 1990s, what happened to the gap in IQ scores between U.S. urban and rural populations?
10. While reading the morning paper, you come across an article speculating that intelligence scores worldwide have declined. Would you as a scientist agree with this journalistic opinion?

[Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 6](#)

1. Which of the following terms refers to the process of identification, description and explanation of an emotional expression?
a. Stress reduction b. Display rules c. Emotion recognition d. Feeling rules
e. Intellectual challenge
2. What is the term for an individual assessment of emotions according to certain criteria or principles?
a. Evaluation of emotions b. Stress reduction c. Feeling rules d. Arousal e. Display rules
3. Basic human emotional expressions are _____ across cultures.
a. profoundly different b. generally similar c. inconsistent
d. impossible to measure e. very disruptive and interfere with people's thinking
4. Cross-culturally, studies of the process of identification, description, and explanation of facial emotional expressions show_____.
a. profound differences b. inconsistencies in the way people understand emotional expressions of anger and joy c. inconsistencies in the way people understand emotional expressions of sadness d. consistent and substantial cross-cultural similarities
e. that people had very little understanding of emotions
5. In the Buddhist tradition (accepted in Chinese language) the basic seven emotions are described as happiness, anger, sorrow, joy, love, hate, and desire. One emotion commonly appearing in all Western classifications does not appear in this line-up. Which one?
a. Jealousy b. Disgust c. Frustration d. Inspiration e. Depression
6. Despite similarities in emotional experiences across cultures, there is no one single universal description of basic emotions.
T / F
7. The recognition rate of facial expression on photographs was higher when subjects had little previous contact with other cultures. T / F
8. Research shows that a change in voluntary facial expression causes changes in galvanic skin response (used in so-called "lie detectors"). T / F

9. A study of samples in 32 countries showed that individualism was positively correlated with higher expressivity of emotions, especially happiness and surprise. Individualism was negatively correlated with expression of _____.
10. Recent studies of emotion recognition showed that subjects in China, compared to other national groups, had more problems with recognition of one emotion on photographed faces. Which one?

Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 7

1. Researching for his theory of self-actualization, Maslow collected a sample consisted primarily of _____.
- a. Chinese and Japanese b. African-American and European-American
c. Asian Hispanic d. Europeans and European-Americans e. Russian, French, and Hungarian
2. What do psychologists call the type of achievement motivation that directs a person to connect with others as his or her contribution is seen as beneficial to the members of a particular group or society in general?
- a. Collectivist instinct b. Anti-selfishness c. Drive
d. Intrinsic motivation e. Collectivist-success motivation
3. Most psychologists believe that, in general, achievement motivation is _____.
- a. an inborn trait b. learned during childhood c. learned during adulthood
d. an instinct e. an emotion, not motivation
4. The environmental approach to human sexuality asserts that social and cultural factors contribute to the development of homosexuality more than any other factors. However, the _____ approach asserts that homosexuality is primarily a function of biology.
- a. learning b. choice theory c. medical d. therapeutic e. genetic
5. The evolutionary approach to human motivation generally fails to explain the diversity of human motivation and overlooks the influence of _____.
- a. biological factors b. individual choice and reason c. age-related factors
d. gender-related factors e. natural selection
6. When people are continuously given highly salted foods, they develop a liking for excessive salt. T / F
7. Social needs are universal and direct human beings toward self-preservation. Biological needs direct people toward establishing and maintaining relationships. T / F

8. Today, in Western cultures, body thinness is a major aspect of the definition of attractiveness, which increases perceived femininity. T / F

9. In a large study, almost 30 percent of the respondents reported about their tendency to procrastinate. Half of them procrastinate for arousal reasons. They believe that they achieve better results when working under pressure. The other half is _____.

10. Psychoanalysis was developed primarily within the cultural environment of which culture?

Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 8

1. The term _____ refers to the rituals that recognize an individual's movement from one status to another.

a. means of access b. check points c. rites of passage d. pledges e. written tests

2. Critics of Piaget's theory maintain that he provoked a temptation to interpret some developmental stages as more valuable than others. Which stage might appear as most valuable?

a. Sensorimotor stage b. Pre-conventional stage c. Formal operational stage d. Conventional stage e. Self-actualization

3. Erikson's theory of development has been criticized by psychologists for mixing objective descriptions with _____.

a. statistical formulas b. complicated stories about extraordinary cases
c. subjective prescriptions d. journalist reports e. poetry

4. Societal expectations affect the way people interpret intelligence. For example, in Western cultures, *fluid intelligence* is particularly valued. Which of the following most accurately characterizes fluid intelligence?

a. Wisdom: knowledge and experience accumulated by the individual b. Ability to count money and perform other financial operations c. Intuition: ability to predict or knowing without the use of rational processes d. Ability to form concepts, think abstractly, and apply knowledge to new situations e. Capacity to memorize large chunks of information

5. More than 3,300 adolescents from 12 countries responded to the question about how many children they would love to have in the future. In most countries, on average, adolescents preferred:

a. to have one child b. to have between three and four children c. to have between one and two children d. to have between two and three children e. not to have children at all

6. The term “narrow socialization” refers to practices emphasizing independence and free self-expression. T / F
7. In a cross-cultural context, Jean Piaget’s theory accurately explains how children deal with conservation of volume, weight, and amount. T / F
8. A major criticism of Kohlberg’s studies of moral development is based on the fact that the stories used in the experiments primarily related to American subjects. T / F
9. Christian Arabs living in Israel are commonly viewed as a “double minority.” Why?
10. The suppression-facilitation hypothesis of human development suggests a general linkage between discouraged behavior and clinical symptoms. What is the linkage?

Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 9

1. Symptoms of psychological disorders that are observable in practically all cultures are called _____.
a. peripheral b. culture-bound c. medical d. central e. professional
2. What is the repressive adaptive style in coping with illness?
a. An individual’s desire to seek immediate help b. An individual’s desire to look for spiritual healers
c. A tendency of medical professionals to reject medication in therapy d. An individual’s desire to hide the symptoms
e. A tendency of medical professionals not to diagnose mental illness
3. *Dhat* is a culture-bound syndrome that occurs primarily in India. However, similar conditions also occur in which two countries?
a. Russia and Poland b. Sri Lanka and China c. Canada and Australia
d. Libya and Chad e. Peru and Ecuador
4. There is a statistical difference between people of Western cultures and non-Western in terms of how they experience depressive symptoms. Which symptoms are more common in Western cultures than in non-Western cultures?
a. Muscle pain b. Guilt c. Abdominal pain
d. Euphoria, unlimited optimism e. Schizophrenia
5. Globally, what are the chances that an individual will be with Schizophrenia?
a. One in a hundred b. Three in a hundred c. One in a thousand
d. Three in a thousand e. Three in ten thousand

6. Michael Phillip's (2004) research revealed that Schizophrenia was more prevalent in Chinese females than males. T / F
7. Studies show that suicide rates tend to be higher in those nations that rank high on subjective well-being. T / F
8. Collectivist norms allow some very limited deviance from what is considered appropriate behavior. As a result, there should be more tolerance of and more social sanctions against any exhibition of histrionic or anti-social traits. T / F
9. In terms of personality disorders studied across cultures, what does the term *pathologization* mean?
10. The textbook refers to *hikikomori*, a complex form of withdrawal behavior observed in Japan. Such behavior resembles the symptoms of what DSM-IV disorder?

Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 10

1. Perceived predominant behavioral and psychological features and traits common in most people of a nation are labeled as “_____.”
a. psychological profile b. general personality trait c. national character
d. specific personality trait e. social profile
2. How do professionals call psychological tensions caused by the perceived mismatch between attitudes and behavior?
a. attribution b. cognitive power c. frustration d. stereotype e. cognitive dissonance
3. In the debate about Western and non-Western values, it is argued that, in general, Western values are based on the fundamental beliefs that the nature of human beings is selfish, scarcity is a primary condition of nature and _____.
a. progress means gradual conquest of weaker groups and territories b. happiness is impossible to achieve without knowledge c. happiness is understood as a movement toward a goal
d. progress means growth, complexity, competition, and freedom e. suffering is unnecessary and people have to learn how to live without fear
4. In comparison to other cultural groups, the fundamental attribution error is more common in people living in _____ cultures:
a. collectivist b. non-Western c. northern d. southern e. individualist
5. If a researcher observed that most of the individuals from a given sample displayed an unassuming bias, what would this mean?
a. The people in this group believe their behavior is the result of their own effort, talents, and skills. b. The people in this group believe their behavior is the result of external factors, such

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as luck and help from other people. c. The people in this group refused to talk about their own success but insisted on talking about their own mistakes. d. The people in this group said that they had no idea about why they were successful. e. The people in this group did not believe that they were successful at all.

6. Across cultures, people with scars on their faces are evaluated as being more attractive, sociable, and honest than people with no scars on their faces. T / F

7. Myths and fairy tales from all continents show a consistent pattern: “good” characters are those who obtained their success due to their own effort and “bad” individuals are those who enrich themselves by harming others or doing nothing. T / F

8. It is a universal tendency for men to underestimate their own IQ’s when asked to make a guess about their own intelligence. T / F

9. How do international surveys described in the book portray Americans, for the most part, from the standpoint of their assertiveness, open-mindedness, and antagonistic behavior?

_____.

10. If a person has a deep-seated belief that all individuals are equals and must share basic interests and receive similar treatment, he/she holds a(n) _____ value system?

Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 11

1. A form of social influence in which individuals change their attitudes and/or behavior in order to adhere to existing social norms is called _____.

- a. social loafing
- b. social facilitation
- c. group polarization
- d. authoritarian power
- e. conformity

2. What is the psychological term for the tendency of group members to shift, as a result of group discussion, toward more extreme positions than those they initially held?

- a. Social loafing
- b. disobedience
- c. Conformity shift
- d. Group polarization
- e. Group sanctions

3. Replications of the Milgram experiment in different countries _____.

- a. yielded results substantially different from those obtained by Milgram himself
- b. failed due to financial problems
- c. were not completed due to the subjects’ complaints
- d. yielded similar results, but only in non-democratic countries
- e. yielded generally similar results

4. Under what conditions is the authoritarian style of leadership become effective?

- a. When three different ethnic groups interact
- b. In situations of power struggle between two leaders
- c. When people in an ethnic community share different values
- d. In case of an emergency
- e. When immigrants form own groups to assimilate to a mainstream culture

5. Which of the following is likely to be an example of an ascribed status?
 - a. After a lengthy interview, Ravi was chosen to be the new manager of the company.
 - b. After checking with the referees, Ravi learned that he won the championship match
 - c. After his 18th birthday, Ravi took a test and received his driver's license.
 - d. After he was born, Ravi was named the heir (inheritor) to his father's business.
 - e. After midnight, Ravi became a newly elected member of the Parliament.

6. The Milgram experiment was not conducted in countries outside the United States and researchers had almost no opportunity to see if this study had cross-cultural validity. T / F

7. Studies show that there are no national differences in the way people maintain eye contact. T / F

8. The characteristics of task-oriented leaders seem to be universal across countries. T / F

9. What phenomena would be considered the opposite of social loafing?

10. What is the relationship between power distance and obedience to authority?

[Cross-Cultural Psychology Quiz on Chapter 12](#)

1. An individual who has left his or her native country and is unwilling or unable to return to it because of persecution or fear of persecution (because of race, religion, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion) is called a(n) _____.
 - a. colonist
 - b. settler
 - c. explorer
 - d. immigrant
 - e. refugee

2. _____ refers to a broad range of phenomena concerning “non-material” matters related to faith, trust, and hope, as opposed to “material” matters related to ownership, accumulation of possessions, and competition.
 - a. Possession
 - b. Spirituality
 - c. Abstract thinking
 - d. Folk philosophy
 - e. Non-traditional thinking

3. In terms of conflict resolution, in countries with high-power distance, disagreements between two groups are typically resolved with the help of _____.
 - a. “Magical” powers and other paranormal activities
 - b. Money
 - c. Formal rules and procedures
 - d. Friendly advice from friends
 - e. Negotiations and voting

4. Defenders of *political* censorship argue that restrictions on information are necessary to protect _____.
 - a. mental health
 - b. social order and stability
 - c. cultural norms of collectivism
 - d. uncertainty avoidance
 - e. individual rights

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5. Which one on the list is not a common symptom of acculturative stress?
a. Nostalgic symptoms b. Loss of control c. Hallucinations and delusions
d. Dissatisfaction over language barriers e. Dissatisfaction over perceived differences
6. In the United States, African Americans have the highest mortality on most causes of death, along with Native Americans.
T / F
7. Contemporary science has evidence that deeply religious people have a higher life expectancy.
T / F
8. Contemporary science has no evidence that methods associated with spirituality improve recovery from acute illness.
T / F
9. Why are many illegal immigrants afraid to speak up against inhumane practices and customs such as domestic violence and psychological abuse?
10. After 2001, the Dutch parliament allows doctors to inject a sedative and a lethal dose of muscle relaxant into an adult terminal patient suffering great pain. What is the main condition under which this decision is made by a doctor?