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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |  | b. | maintain social networks and hierarchies | |  | c. | communicate with each other | |  | d. | invent and use tools |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 8. Morality is a uniquely human product that apparently turns on in humans around nine months of age.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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. | |  | 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 17. Which refers to the structure of relationships that exist among individuals?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Culture | |  | b. | Individualism | |  | c. | Collectivism | |  | d. | Society |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 18. Unlike humans, nonhuman animals do not have social groups.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 25. Which refers to the individual differences that exist among individuals within groups?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Personality | |  | b. | Temperament | |  | c. | Culture | |  | d. | Family |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 31. Different cultures foster different belief systems.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 37. What refers to the generally accepted standard of behavior within a culture or subculture group?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Rituals | |  | b. | Etiquette | |  | c. | Norms | |  | d. | Beliefs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 44. Scientists agree that many psychological processes—attitudes, values, beliefs, personality, cognition—are culturally constructed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 45. What are beliefs about the underlying causes of behavior?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Attitudes | |  | b. | Attributions | |  | c. | Etics | |  | d. | Emics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 46. There are cultural differences in attributional styles among different human cultures.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 50. Most cultures are not very successful in doing what they are supposed to do, which is help people survive.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |