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Quizzes

Answers to Quizzes

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Preface

The test bank contains several types of questions. They include:

1. Questions related to key terms (definitions)
2. Multiple choice (on general comprehension and application of knowledge) questions
3. True-False questions
4. Short-answer and
5. Essay questions

For each chapter, you can find a selection of approximately 50 questions. In addition, a short quiz is created for every chapter. The quizzes may be used for either regular or practice tests.

For additional inquiries, comments, or electronic files, please contact Eric Shiraev:
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Don’t forget to visit the website for additional information.

Thank you for using our book!

Eric Shiraev, Washington, DC
David Levy, Los Angeles, CA

Special thanks to Tamara Levy (Pepperdine University) for her editorial help and advice.
Chapter 1. Understanding Cross-Cultural Psychology

1.1 Multiple choice questions (key terms)

1. _______ 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
   Answer: d

2. The critical and comparative study of cultural effects on human psychology is called:
   a. multiculturalism
   b. cross-cultural psychology
   c. cultural relativism
   d. cultural psychology
   e. cultural absolutism
   Answer: b

3. _______ 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
   Answer: d

4. The view that eliminates particular moral and cultural values from research and offers the opinion that any value is good so long as this value is a norm in a particular culture is called:
   a. ethnocentrism
   b. cross-cultural psychology
   c. cultural relativism
   d. cultural absolutism
   e. cultural psychology
   Answer: c
5. The term _________ refers to a set of attitudes, behaviors, and symbols shared by a group of people and usually communicated from one generation to the next.
   a. nation
   b. collectivism
   c. cultural relativism
   d. cultural psychology
   e. culture

   Answer: e

6. What is the term for a cultural heritage shared by a category of people who also share a common ancestral origin, language, and religion?
   a. ethnicity
   b. collectivism
   c. cultural psychology
   d. anthropology
   e. cultural absolutism

   Answer: a

7. The view that supports judgment about other ethnic, national, and cultural groups and events from the observer’s own ethnic, national, or cultural group’s outlook is called:
   a. ethnocentrism
   b. cross-cultural psychology
   c. cultural relativism
   d. cultural absolutism
   e. cultural psychology

   Answer: a

8. Complex behavior rooted in the pursuit of interpersonal goals, friendly atmosphere, consensus, modesty, caring for the weak, and quality of life is defined as:
   a. individualism
   b. power distance
   c. uncertainty avoidance
   d. collectivism
   e. femininity

   Answer: e

9. Complex behavior based on concern for oneself and one's immediate family or primary group as opposed to concern for other groups to which one belongs is defined as:
   a. ethnocentrism
   b. individualism
   c. culture concern
   d. cultural relativism
   e. family values

   Answer: b
10. Which type of knowledge in cross-cultural psychology exists in the form of laws and other prescriptions established by authorities?
   a. authoritarian  
   b. collectivist  
   c. prescribed  
   d. legal  
   e. popular beliefs  
   Answer: d 

11. What is the term for the view that encourages recognition of equality for all cultural and national groups and promotes the idea that various cultural groups have the right to follow their own paths of development and have their own unique activities, values, and norms?
   a. individualism  
   b. multiculturalism  
   c. femininity  
   d. cultural relativism  
   e. uncertainty avoidance  
   Answer: b 

12. The term ___________ indicates an individual’s acceptance of knowledge, beliefs, and practices related to a particular faith.
   a. attitudes  
   b. religious affiliation  
   c. ethnic affiliation  
   d. cultural dichotomy  
   e. social identity  
   Answer: b 

13. What is the term for the extent to which the members of a society accept that power in institutions and organizations is distributed unequally?
   a. individualism  
   b. power distance  
   c. uncertainty avoidance  
   d. collectivism  
   e. femininity  
   Answer: b 

14. A large group of people distinguished by certain similar and genetically transmitted physical characteristics is called:
   a. race  
   b. crowd  
   c. ethnicity  
   d. culture  
   e. nation  
   Answer: a
15. The term ________________ refers to people’s common ways to handle uncertainty in their daily situations and lives in general.
   a. individualism
   b. power distance orientation
   c. uncertainty orientation
   d. conservative orientation
   e. femininity
   Answer: c

16. The term _________ is used to describe cultures based largely on beliefs, rules, symbols, and principles established predominantly in the past, confined in local or regional boundaries, restricting and mostly intolerant to social innovations.
   a. advanced culture
   b. collectivism
   c. traditional culture
   d. power distance
   e. uncertainty avoidance
   Answer: c

17. Cultures based largely on modern beliefs, rules, symbols, and principles relatively open to other cultures, absorbing and dynamic, science-based, technology-driven, and relatively tolerant to social innovations are referred as:
   a. advanced cultures
   b. collectivist norms
   c. non-traditional cultures
   d. individualist norms
   e. industrial communities
   Answer: c
1.2. Multiple choice questions (comprehension and application)

1. If a psychologist examines a 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

   Answer: d  Section: Empirical Examination of Culture

2. People in cultures considered “high” on the measure of __________ tend to support beliefs promising certainty, and to maintain social institutions protecting conformity (find a missing term).
   a. collectivism
   b. uncertainty avoidance
   c. power distance
   d. femininity
   e. masculinity

   Answer: b  Section: Empirical Examination of Culture

3. Since the beginning of scientific polling almost seventy years ago, how many Americans report consistently that they believe in God?
   a. 30%
   b. 50%
   c. 70%
   d. 75%
   e. 95%

   Answer: e  Section: Religious affiliation

4. The Cultural Mixtures Approach challenges the concept of __________
   a. cultural dichotomies
   b. social Darwinism
   c. uncertainty avoidance
   d. sociobiology
   e. correlation

   Answer: a  Section: The Cultural Mixtures Approach
5. Imagine you are asked to prepare a journal article about “indigenous psychologies.” This means that this article should discuss ______________.
   a. cultural groups that show a hostile attitude about anything foreign
   b. large cultural groups that migrate from time to time and mix with other groups while preserving their own customs and beliefs
   c. cultural groups understood from “within” with the help of methodologies associated almost exclusively with these groups
   d. small groups of collectivist tribes living in the mountains
   e. small communities pursuing an ethnocentric view of reality

   Answer: c    Section: Indigenous Psychology

6. If a psychologist studies the obscure, hidden meanings that people of different countries attach to their birthday greetings, they are studying _______ cultural characteristics?
   a. explicit
   b. collectivist
   c. implicit
   d. individualist
   e. power-distance related

   Answer: c    Section: Culture

7. What is the second largest racial group recognized by the U.S. Bureau of the Census?
   a. Hispanic
   b. White
   c. Black
   d. Asian and Pacific Islander
   e. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut

   Answer: a    Section: Society, Race, and Ethnicity

8. The United States' culture is commonly associated with individualism. This suggests that ____________.
   a. all people in the USA are individualists
   b. people in the USA enjoy individual freedom
   c. there are more individualist than collectivist features in the US culture
   d. the individualists influence the level of power distance
   e. the individualists influence the level of uncertainty avoidance

   Answer: c    Section: Cultural Traditionalism

9. Which of the following is not typical of traditional cultures?
   a. most social roles are prescribed individuals
   b. there is a clear distinction between good and evil in behavior
   c. individuals’ choices are restricted to the boundaries of social perceptions
   d. truth is revealed through the competition of ideas
   e. all these features are typical in traditional cultures

   Answer: d    Section: Cultural Traditionalism
10. 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

   Answer: b   Section: Evolutionary theories
1.3. True/false questions

1. Cross-culturally, poverty and life expectancy (the measure of how long the individual is expected to live in that country) are correlated.
   Answer: T   Section: The Integrative Approach

2. Individuals from “high-power-distance” cultures tend to reject inequality between various social groups, such as parents and children.
   Answer: F   Section: Empirical Examination of Culture

3. Cultural psychology advocates the idea that mental processes are the products of an interaction between education and the individual.
   Answer: F   Section: What is Cross-cultural Psychology?

4. In general, people of the Central American origin are considered Hispanic in the U.S.A.
   Answer: T   Section: Society, Race, and Ethnicity

5. Two people can belong to different nationalities but share the same ethnicity.
   Answer: T   Section: Society, Race, and Ethnicity

6. In general, traditional cultures embrace the ideology of liberal individualism.
   Answer: F   Section: Cultural Traditionalism

7. Research shows that people in Eastern and Western cultures tend not to differ in how they handle uncertainty.
   Answer: F   Section: Uncertainty Orientation

8. Max Weber believed that in success-oriented societies, people tend to see each other on the basis of “what they are,” not “who they are.”
   Answer: T   Section: Sociological Approach

9. Atheists or agnostics account for 4 percent of the total population of the United States, according to surveys.
   Answer: T   Section: Religious affiliation

10. Psychologists H. Hermans and H.Kempen suggest that the “old” cross-cultural psychology is captivated by an illusion that cultures are confined within certain geographic locations.
    Answer: T   Section: The Cultural Mixtures Approach

11. It was shown that people in colder areas, by far, are poorer economically than those in hotter areas.
    Answer: F   Section: Ecocultural Approach
1.4. Short-answer questions

1. Some ethnic groups in Nepal use the term, “spirit loss”. What does this term mean?
   Answer: stressful symptoms such as fatigue, lack of motivation, loss of appetite and sleep
   Section: Knowledge in Cross-Cultural Psychology

2. Name the major racial categories, besides Black, White, and Native American, historically identified in the United States.
   Answer: Asian and Hispanic
   Section: Society, Race, and Ethnicity

3. When was the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology first published?
   Answer: 1970
   Section: A Brief History of the Field

4. Which view supports judgment about other ethnic, national, and cultural groups and events from the observer’s own ethnic, national, or cultural group’s outlook?
   Answer: ethnocentrism
   Section: Ethnocentrism

5. The view that not only encourages recognition of equality for all cultural and national groups, but also promotes the idea that various cultural groups have the right to follow their own unique paths of development and have their own unique activities, values, and norms is called _____
   Answer: multiculturalism
   Section: Multiculturalism

6. Jana was born in New York and is a U.S. citizen. Her father was born in Turkey. Her mother was born in Argentina. What is Jana’s nationality?
   Answer: USA
   Section: Society, Race, and Ethnicity

7. Psychologist Harry Triandis describes the individualism-collectivism phenomenon from two dimensions. Which ones?
   Answer: vertical and horizontal
   Section: Collectivism and Individualism: Further Research

8. The developmental niche is viewed as a combination of three settings. These include (1) physical and social settings, (2) customary practices, and ________ .
   Answer: beliefs and expectations
   Section: Ecocultural approach

9. The process of globalization in the 21st century is based on three particular cultural-psychological principles. Names these principles.
   Answer: freedom of choice, tolerance, and openness to experience
   Section: The Cultural Mixtures Approach
10. When was the International Society of Cross-Cultural Psychology established?
   Answer: 1972
   Section: A Brief History of the Field

11. People who are _____________ tend to refer to rules, customs, or opinions of other people, including authority figures, to resolve uncertainty
   Answer: certainty oriented
   Section: Uncertainty Orientation

12. Psychologists develop at least three views on how local cultures will respond to globalization. The first view predicts that globalization will inevitably lead to a new international culture. The second view is based on the assumption that today’s globalization patterns will eventually pull cultures further apart. What is the third view?
   Answer: globalization will probably make a difference probably for only half of the world’s population.
   Section: Cultural Mixtures Approach

13. What is the name of popular beliefs, a type of “everyday psychology” created by the people and for the people?
   Answer: folk theories
   Section: Knowledge in Cross-Cultural Psychology
1.5. Essay questions

1. What is the major difference between nationality and ethnicity? Give examples.

2. Describe the similarities between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology.

3. Describe the differences between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology.

4. Provide examples of vertical and horizontal collectivism.

5. What is the difference between explicit and implicit characteristics of a culture?

6. Describe the main differences between traditional and nontraditional cultures.

7. What makes the Cultural Mixtures Approach distinct from the cross-cultural theories that preceded it?

8. Describe three views in psychology on how local cultures will respond to globalization.

9. Briefly describe the Ecocultural Approach to cross-cultural psychology.

10. Provide examples of behavior that might arise in “high uncertainty avoidance” cultural settings.

11. Research shows that people in egalitarian, low power-distance cultures are less preoccupied with the behavioral rules attached to the high social status. Could you explain why?

12. Discuss how unequal access to resources in different societies might affect several cultural syndromes.

13. Describe the differences between scientific knowledge and popular beliefs.

14. Describe the differences between legal knowledge and scientific knowledge.