

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## chapter 1

1. Which of the following defines *culture*, according to the textbook?
  - a. a group of at least three people
  - b. males and females across different species who possess mentalizing abilities
  - c. any information learned from other members of one's species that can influence an individual's behaviors
  - d. a group of people who do not share the same context
  - e. novel innovations that an individual creates and does not share with others
  
2. Cat A teaches Cat B, who lives in the same alley, to hold a mouse in a certain way so that the mouse can be more easily eaten. This way of holding mice then gets passed on to other cats in different alleys. Based on the definitions of culture used in the textbook, can this example be said to be culture?
  - a. yes, because the information was passed on by social learning between Cats A and B
  - b. yes, because all animals have culture
  - c. no, because Cats A and B belong to a group of cats from the same alley
  - d. no, because the information was passed on to other cats in different alleys
  - e. no, because culture cannot not spread from one alley to another
  
3. According to the definition offered in the textbook, which of the following would NOT be a good example of culture?
  - a. a child mimics her friend by sticking her tongue out when she doesn't like her food
  - b. a child learns how to brush her teeth from her father
  - c. a child improves on her brother's game by using three marbles instead of two
  - d. a child creates a piece of art she has never seen before while, at the same time, listening to her sister sing songs
  - e. a child learns from her teacher how to sit down nicely in her chair during lunch

4. A chimpanzee learns from his human zookeeper to wash carrots in the artificial river in his habitat before eating them. Based on the definitions of culture used in the textbook, can this example be said to be culture?
  - a. yes, because the information was passed on by social learning
  - b. yes, because a habit or practice can be said to be culture
  - c. yes, because the chimpanzee belongs to a group of chimpanzees kept in zoos
  - d. no, because he learned the practice from a member of a different species
  - e. no, because he is the only member of his group to adopt this habit
  
5. Gwen wants to conduct a study on dating preferences among teens in France, but she finds that French teens in the countryside are very different from French teens in the cities. The difference between French teens in the countryside versus the cities best illustrates which challenge to defining culture?
  - a. Cultural boundaries are not always clear-cut.
  - b. Cultures are dynamic and change over time.
  - c. Culture and the mind make each other up.
  - d. There are as many variations within cultures as there are between cultures.
  - e. Psychology relies too much on WEIRD samples.
  
6. In an African studies research paper that you are writing for publication, you use the word “culture” to refer to a group of South African people. Which of the following is a challenge to using “culture” to define a group of South Africans?
  - a. South Africans are likely very different from people who live in parts of North Africa.
  - b. Present-day South Africans are likely very similar to South Africans in the early twentieth century.
  - c. All South Africans share the same political and environmental contexts, leading them to have very similar experiences.
  - d. There is too much variability within the South African population to warrant a single “South African” category.
  - e. South Africa is economically very different from its neighbor, Botswana.
  
7. A key difference between cultural psychologists and general psychologists is that

- a. cultural psychologists study people in many different cultures in order to study universals, whereas general psychologists study people from one culture to study universals.
- b. cultural psychologists study people from one culture, whereas general psychologists study people from many cultures.
- c. cultural psychologists try to discover laws that govern the mind as a central processing unit (CPU), whereas general psychologists study variability across contexts.
- d. general psychologists believe that the mind is independent from context and content, whereas cultural psychologists believe that the mind cannot be separated from context and content.
- e. general psychologists believe that all of human psychology is universal, whereas cultural psychologists believe that people in different cultures think and behave in very different ways that cannot be explained.

8. Trina believes that deep down, people from different cultures are all the same. Which psychological perspective best represents Trina's view?

- a. multicultural approach
- b. cultural psychology
- c. existential universal
- d. general psychology
- e. nonuniversal

9. A cultural neuroscience study by Hedden, Ketay, Aron, Markus, and Gabrieli (2008) had European Americans and East Asians make judgments on the figure-line task while in an fMRI scanner. The key results were that European Americans showed more activation in the left inferior parietal lobe and right precentral gyrus during the relative task, while East Asians showed this pattern during the absolute task. What do these results mean?

- a. European Americans had to pay more attention in the absolute task than the relative task.
- b. East Asians had to pay more attention in the absolute task than the relative task.
- c. East Asians were better at the absolute task than at the relative task.
- d. European Americans were happier during the absolute task than during the relative task.
- e. European Americans were more fearful during the relative task than during the absolute task.

10. Some people would describe cultural psychology as the study of how “culture and mind make each other up.” What does this statement mean?
- Culture and the mind are interchangeable concepts.
  - Culture and the mind are opposite concepts from one another.
  - Culture and the mind can be perceived as fantasy or make-believe.
  - Culture and the mind are dependent on each other.
  - Culture and the mind are very similar concepts.
11. A key belief of the Sambia is that
- people are born straight and become gay over time with experience.
  - femaleness is innate but maleness must be explicitly learned.
  - male sexuality is stable throughout life.
  - homosexual encounters are natural for males and females between the ages of 7 and 15.
  - maleness is innate, but femaleness must be explicitly learned.
12. In the Sambian context, the cultural emphasis on boys to go through rituals such as piercing their noses and thrashing them with sticks suggests that, for the Sambia,
- men must work hard to maintain their innate maleness.
  - women need to work toward obtaining a female essence.
  - pain is not associated with masculinity.
  - masculinity is something that boys gain from certain behaviors.
  - there is also a strong emphasis on sexuality being rigid and unchangeable.
13. According to the Sambia,
- men can get *jerungdu* from trees with white sap.
  - females must be taught to engage in warfare.
  - men can never lose *jerungdu*.
  - heterosexuality is the only accepted form of sexuality.
  - maleness will develop naturally over time.
14. What is the highest level of universality?

- a. nonuniversal
- b. accessibility universal
- c. existential universal
- d. ultimate universal
- e. functional universal

15. After an exhaustive study, you find no cultural variation across all samples explored in terms of sleeping in a tree at night. In other words, all examined cultures exhibited this practice, used trees for sleeping in the same way, and preferred sleeping in trees to the same extent. This finding would best be labeled as a(n)

- a. nonuniversal.
- b. accessibility universal.
- c. existential universal.
- d. conditional universal.
- e. functional universal.

16. If a psychological process involved in statistical reasoning is present only among individuals in a certain culture, it is a(n)

- a. statistical universal.
- b. existential universal.
- c. nonuniversal.
- d. functional universal.
- e. accessibility universal.

17. All cultures congratulate their members' achievements to make them feel good about themselves, but some cultures are much more willing to do this than others. According to Norenzayan and Heine (2005), what is this an example of?

- a. existential universal
- b. nonuniversal
- c. accessibility universal
- d. conditional universal
- e. functional universal

18. Assume that the act of giving gifts to neighbors has been documented in every culture that exists in the world. Which of the following is definitely true about the act of gift giving?
- It is a nonuniversal.
  - It serves the same purpose across all cultures.
  - It happens more in Western than in non-Western cultures.
  - It solves the same evolutionary problem in all cultures.
  - It shows some level of universality.
19. Your research team found evidence that people in multiple cultures walk with their shoes on their heads, but this “shoe-on-head” way of walking is activated for different reasons across cultures. This would be evidence of a(n)
- nonuniversal.
  - accessibility universal.
  - existential universal.
  - conditional universal.
  - functional universal.
20. People from all cultures use umbrellas, but in some cultures umbrellas are used only to block rainwater, whereas in other cultures umbrellas are used only to block the sun. The use of umbrellas across cultures would thus be classified as a(n)
- statistical universal.
  - existential universal.
  - nonuniversal.
  - functional universal.
  - accessibility universal.
21. You grew up learning that nodding your head means “yes,” and most people you know do the same; however, you recently learned that people in some cultures nod their heads when they mean to say “no.” Nodding your head would thus be characterized as a(n)
- existential universal.
  - accessibility universal.
  - functional universal.

- d. statistical universal.
  - e. nonuniversal.
22. Celebrating birthdays is a functional universal. This means that in two cultures, the purpose of birthdays is \_\_\_\_\_ across the cultures and the importance of birthdays is \_\_\_\_\_ across the cultures.
- a. different; the same
  - b. the same; different
  - c. different; different
  - d. There is not enough information to answer this question.
  - e. the same; the same
23. What does the acronym “WEIRD” stand for?
- a. White, Educated, Industrialized, Rural, Democratic
  - b. White, Educated, Introverted, Rich, Democratic
  - c. Western, Elite, Industrialized, Rich, Driven
  - d. Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, Democratic
  - e. Western, Educated, Introverted, Rural, Democratic
24. What is one way in which psychology samples tend to be unrepresentative of the world population?
- a. They tend to be high school students.
  - b. They tend to be from North America.
  - c. They tend to be mostly male.
  - d. They tend to have a short attention span.
  - e. They tend to be from warm climates.
25. You conduct a literature review on a topic for a class paper and realize that all the studies you found seem to use WEIRD samples. Based on this characteristic of the study samples, which of the following would be a limitation of your class paper?
- a. You would be unable to determine the level of universality.
  - b. You would be relying on a non-Western perspective.
  - c. You would be using a multicultural rather than a color-blind approach.

- d. Your conclusions would not generalize to people in industrialized countries.
  - e. You would not have enough studies to draw conclusions about WEIRD samples.
26. You want to raise your child so that she will not be susceptible to the Müller-Lyer illusion. Based on what the textbook discusses as being the reason for why some people are more susceptible to this illusion than others, what should you do to make your child less susceptible to it?
- a. train her and drill her on it as soon as she can talk
  - b. remove her from North America
  - c. raise her in an environment without corners
  - d. make sure she is born in South Africa
  - e. This cultural difference is genetically inherited, so little can be done to make one less susceptible.
27. Jarad wants to make sure he does not raise children who are susceptible to the Müller-Lyer illusion. As such, he should
- a. first establish whether that susceptibility is an existential universal.
  - b. adopt the perspective of a general psychologist.
  - c. make sure his children are low on ethnocentrism.
  - d. raise his children in places where corners are uncommon.
  - e. train his children in the Russian cultural-historical school of psychology.
28. What is the problem with relying too much on WEIRD societies for samples in psychology research?
- a. WEIRD samples represent a very narrow slice of the world's population.
  - b. WEIRD samples tend to have inconsistent behavioral responses compared to those in non-Western societies.
  - c. WEIRD samples do not get paid for their participation.
  - d. WEIRD samples do not show the Müller-Lyer illusion.
  - e. WEIRD samples are difficult to obtain compared to non-WEIRD samples.
29. How do Americans compare to people from other cultures when tested on the Müller-Lyer illusion?