

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELLING  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2024/2025 – SEMESTER II

BSC HONS IN PSYCHOLOGY

PLU5308– CROSS CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY- LEVEL 5

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST – NBT I

DURATION: 1 ½ HOURS



DATE: 16<sup>th</sup> July 2025

TIME: 11.30a.m. – 1.00 p.m.

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**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS/ INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES**

- This question paper consists of **NINE** pages with **TWO** sections.

**Section 1: 20 Multiple Choice Questions - (40 Marks)**

**Section 2: 12 Short Answer Questions - (60 Marks)**

- Write your **INDEX** number in the space provided.
- **Multiple Choice Questions (Section 1):** Indicate answers in the **ANSWER SHEET** provided by placing a cross (**X**) in **INK** in the relevant cage (answers in pencil will **NOT** be marked)
- **Short Answer Questions (Section 2):** Write the answer within the space provided.
- Do **NOT** remove any page/part of this question paper from the examination hall.
- Do **NOT** keep unauthorized materials, including mobile phones and other electronic equipment, with you during the examination.

### SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Questions - 40 Marks)

- 1.1 Human curiosity has driven cross-cultural comparisons for centuries. Which of the following ancient historians is often considered the "father of ethnography" due to his observations of cultural diversity?
- a Cicero
  - b Herodotus
  - c Plato
  - d Aristotle
- 1.2 The Renaissance period brought increasing contact with different cultures. What was a key factor that encouraged cultural understanding during the Renaissance?
- a Industrialization
  - b International trade and missionary work
  - c Development of experimental psychology
  - d Invention of the printing press
- 1.3 The post-enlightenment period saw greater scientific exploration of cultures. Which of the following scholars conducted cultural expeditions to Latin America and emphasized harmony in nature and culture?
- a Wilhelm Wundt
  - b Alexander von Humboldt
  - c Franz Boas
  - d Edward Tylor
- 1.4 Despite progress, challenges still exist in cross-cultural comparisons. What is one of the key debates in cross-cultural psychology today?
- a The role of neuroscience in cultural differences
  - b Defining and comparing cultural groups fairly and accurately
  - c The dominance of social media in all cultures
  - d Whether culture influences memory
- 1.5 Edward Burnett Tylor gave an early definition of culture. According to Edward Burnett Tylor, how is culture best described?
- a Culture refers to biological traits inherited across generations
  - b Culture is a fixed set of behaviors unique to individuals
  - c Culture consists of learned knowledge, beliefs, customs, and habits shared by members of a group
  - d Culture is limited to the art and morals of a society

- 1.6 How does ethnocentrism create barriers to accurately understanding other cultures and negatively affect cross-cultural understanding?
- a Encourages cultural relativism.
  - b Promotes acceptance of all cultures
  - c Places one's own culture above others.
  - d Avoids cultural comparisons.
- 1.7 Nationalism plays a significant role in shaping people's shared identities based on their nation. Which of the following best describes nationalism as a form of identity?
- a Nationalism encourages the appreciation of all nations equally.
  - b Nationalism rejects any form of cultural belonging.
  - c Nationalism seeks political self-governance and shared national identity.
  - d Nationalism is unrelated to culture or politics.
- 1.8 The etic and emic approaches differ in how cultural theories are developed and applied. What does the etic approach in cross-cultural research involve?
- a Developing theories originating within the culture studied.
  - b Focusing only on biological factors.
  - c Ignoring cultural influences entirely.
  - d Applying existing theories across different cultural contexts.
- 1.9 Cross-cultural psychology integrates insights from multiple disciplines to study human personality diversity. Which of the following disciplines primarily focuses on population-level concerns, while cross-cultural psychology focuses more on individual-level processes?
- a Psychology
  - b Anthropology
  - c Sociology
  - d Biology
- 1.10 The ecocultural framework helps explain human behaviour in cultural contexts. What does it emphasize in understanding this behaviour?
- a Viewing human behavior as influenced by ecological, social, and psychological interactions.
  - b Focusing solely on individual psychology.
  - c Ignoring ecological contexts in behaviour studies.
  - d Laboratory experiments as the only valid research method.
- 1.11 The relationship between human psyche and culture is central to cross-cultural psychology. What does the mutual constitution framework in cross-cultural psychology emphasize?
- a Culture shapes psychology, but psychology does not affect culture.
  - b Psychology and culture mutually influence and shape each other continuously.
  - c Psychology exists independently of cultural context.
  - d Culture is solely a product of psychology.

- 1.12 Cultural constructs vary in their relevance depending on the context. In the Sri Lankan context, which of the following constructs is considered more meaningful for distinguishing groups?
- a Race
  - b Ethnicity
  - c Eye color
  - d Height
- 1.13 Sociological theories explain how society and psychology interact through material and non-material aspects. Which of the following sociological theories views society as a system of parts that function together to maintain stability?
- a Functionalism
  - b Conflict theory
  - c Symbolic interactionism
  - d Evolutionary theory
- 1.14 Symbolic interactionism highlights the role of face-to-face interactions in shaping culture. What is the central idea behind symbolic interactionism?
- a Culture is static and unchanging.
  - b Culture is created and maintained through the interpretation of symbols.
  - c Culture is determined by genetic inheritance and the evolutionary process.
  - d Culture is only influenced by economic factors.
- 1.15 Eco-cultural theories emphasize the influence of ecological and social environments on psychological development. Which of the following agents does eco-cultural theory identify as proactive in shaping the impact of social and global ecologies on individuals?
- a Government
  - b Family
  - c Media
  - d Schools
- 1.16 Anthropology and cross-cultural psychology share historical roots but differ in their research approaches. Which of the following research methods is most closely associated with anthropology in studying cultures?
- a Laboratory experiments
  - b Ethnography and participant observation
  - c Clinical trials with humans
  - d Online surveys

- 1.17 Sociology and cross-cultural psychology both study human behavior, but from different focal points. How does sociology primarily differ from cross-cultural psychology?
- a Sociology studies individual-level processes only.
  - b Sociology focuses on how socio-cultural contexts shape individuals.
  - c Sociology ignores social institutions.
  - d Cross-cultural psychology studies social institutions exclusively.
- 1.18 Technology plays a reciprocal role in shaping culture and is influenced by cultural factors. How does technology contribute to cross-cultural psychology?
- a By limiting cultural exposure.
  - b By isolating cultural groups.
  - c By enabling cultural transmission and preservation.
  - d By preventing cultural change.
- 1.19 Biology and culture interact in shaping human psychology, with some traits being universal and others culturally specific. What does biological transmission refer to in the study of cross-cultural psychology?
- a The passing of cultural practices between individuals.
  - b The learning language from peers.
  - c The passing of genetic material from parents to offspring.
  - d The adoption of new social roles.
- 1.20 Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory emphasizes multiple environmental layers influencing human development. Which of the following best describes the mesosystem in Bronfenbrenner's model?
- a The immediate setting where direct interactions occur.
  - b The larger cultural context, such as societal beliefs and ideologies.
  - c Interactions between two or more immediate settings in which a person participates.
  - d Settings that do not directly involve the person but affect them indirectly.

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**ANSWER SHEET FOR SECTION-1**

| Q. No. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.1    |     |     |     |     |
| 1.2    |     |     |     |     |
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| 1.20   |     |     |     |     |

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## SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

All Questions are compulsory.

2.1 What is 'ideal affect' according to Affect Valuation Theory? (5 marks)

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2.2 Briefly explain the “cross-ethnicity effect” in face recognition research? (5 marks)

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2.3 The principle of linguistic relativity links grammar and thought. Explain in brief how grammatical structure can shape cognitive categories. (5 marks)

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2.4 Explain the concept of 'culture shock' as introduced by Oberg? (5 marks)

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2.5 Discuss two (02) main factors that influence a migrant's adjustment process in a host country? (5 marks)

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- 2.6 Why is understanding the cultural background of the 'other' important in negotiation processes? Explain in brief. (5 marks)

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- 2.7 Identify the four layers of personality in Saw's (1978) model of the African personality? (5 marks)

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- 2.8 Explain one limitation of using universal trait theories across cultures? (5 marks)

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- 2.9 According to Rotter, what is meant by 'Locus of Control'? (5 marks)

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- 2.10 Explain "display rules" in the context of emotional expression. (5 marks)

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- 2.11 What is meant by 'culture-bound syndromes'? Give one example. (5 marks)

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- 2.12 Why is it important to validate psychotherapeutic methods within the cultural setting they are applied to? Given reasons. (5 marks)

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-----END OF QUESTION PAPER-----

