

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

TESTING AND INTELLIGENCE

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. How might a person prove that they are smart?
2. What does an IQ of 100 mean?
3. What is the goal of psychological assessment?
4. What is psychometrics?
5. What is a cognitive test, and what are some examples of cognitive tests?
6. What is a personality test?
7. What is projective test?
8. What is the MMPI? What does it test for?
9. Other than the "Apple Test" when was the first assessment recorded in history?
10. What did Sir Francis Galton believe about the heritability of intelligence?
11. Who wrote the first workable test of intelligence in 1905?
12. What was the quantification process of that first test?
13. How was that first test seen as a democratic tool?
14. What did Lewis Terman do in 1916?
15. What does this formula mean? $ma / ca * 100 = IQ$
16. What did Terman think about the heritability of intelligence and therefore IQ?
17. What is the significance of David Wechsler?
18. What is validity?
19. What is reliability?
20. Why does a test need to be standardized or normed correctly?
21. What is self fulfilling prophesy?
22. What is the most serious issue related to testing and intelligence?
23. If the test's standardization is incorrect, what will probably happen?
24. What are Howard Gardner's Seven Intelligences?
25. What is intelligence, to Robert Sternberg?

Unit Ten

Intelligence and Psychological Testing

Directions: match each concept to the appropriate statement, and write the corresponding letter in the space provided. Be ready to justify your answers.

1. _____ Relationship of the score to the other scores in the distribution
2. _____ The percentile scores of the standardized group
3. _____ Test consistency
4. _____ Lewis Terman's test
5. _____ Wechsler's Child Test
6. _____ Knowledge and skills gained from experience
7. _____ One's ability to solve certain types of problems
8. _____ Charles Spearman's theory
9. _____ Administered in the same way each time
10. _____ Norming without cultural sensitivity
11. _____ The abilities to learn from experience, etc.
12. _____ A much less bias test than the Stanford binet
13. _____ A person's talents or how well they will be able to learn a new skill
14. _____ How well a test actually measures a person's knowledge
15. _____ Deriving general rules from examples
16. _____ General Aptitude Test Battery
17. _____ Genetic predisposition
18. _____ Wechsler Adult Test
19. _____ Test authenticity
20. _____ Essential mental abilities

Concepts

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| A. HERITABILITY | B. WISC | C. BINET | D. NINE |
| E. CULTURAL BIAS | F. VALIDITY | G. IMBECILE | H. IQ |
| I. ACHIEVEMENT | J. TRIARCHIC | K. GATB | L. FACTOR |
| M. STANFORD BINET | N. CONTENT VALIDITY | O. PERCENTILE | P. PRIMARY ABILITIES |
| Q. INTELLIGENCE | R. INDUCTION | S. VALIDITY | T. STANDARDIZED |
| U. NORM | V. WECHSLER | W. WAIS | X. APTITUDE |

Unit Ten

Intelligence and Psychological Testing

DIRECTIONS: Define or explain the significance of each of the following concepts. These concepts are directly taken from the Chapter Test.

ACHIEVEMENT

ADAPTIVE INSTRUCTION

APTITUDE

BINET, ALFRED

BODY - KINESTHETIC

CHRONOLOGIC AGE

CONTENT VALIDITY

CPI

CULTURAL BIAS

DISTRIBUTION OF IQ SCORES

EMOTION INTELLIGENCE

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

G

GARDNER, HOWARD

GIFTED

GIFTED

HERITABILITY

IDENTICAL TWINS

INNATE

INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

INTEREST

INTERPERSONAL

LINGUISTIC

LOGICAL MATHEMATICAL

MENTAL AGE

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

MMPI

MUSICAL

MYERS-BRIGGS

NATURALIST

NORM

OBJECTIVE TEST

PERCENTILE SYSTEM

PERSONALITY TEST

PROJECTIVE TEST

RELIABILITY

RORSCHACH

SPEARMAN, CHARLES

STANFORD-BINET INTELLIGENCE SCALE

STERNBERG, ROBERT

TAT

TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY

THURSTONE, LOUIS

TRIARCHIC THEORY

TWO FACTOR THEORY

VALIDITY

WECHSLER ADULT INTELLIGENCE SCALE

WISC

130

Unit Ten

Intelligence and Psychological Testing

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

Across

1. Gardner believed that the seven different intelligences are _____ if each other.
4. Sensitivity to other people's feelings is called _____ intelligence.
6. the measure of the degree of genetic predisposition is often called _____.
7. Some tests are culturally _____ because they are normed with a standardized group that is culturally different than the test group.
9. Intelligence which involves the ability to accomplish everyday tasks _____.
10. Having an IQ at 70 or below is the technical definition for _____ handicapped.
11. Achievement tests are evaluated in terms of their _____ validity or how well they actually measure a person's knowledge.
12. A score that describes the relationship of the score to the other scores in the distribution is called a _____.
15. The most widely used aptitude test is the _____.
18. A test has _____ it measures what it is supposed to measure.
19. People with IQ's of below 25 are labeled as _____ handicapped.
21. The percentile scores of the standardized group are called _____.
22. The ability to invent new solutions to problems or to create original or ingenious materials is called _____.
25. Psychologist Charles Spearman believed that nine separate factors make up _____.
26. The Wechsler Child Test is also called the _____.
29. An _____ test attempts to discover a person's talents and predict how well he or she will be able to learn a new skill.
31. Gardner believed that intelligence has a broader base and that there are actually _____ different kinds of intelligence in us.
35. Insight into one's own inner feelings is called _____ intelligence.
37. The extent to which variation in a trait from person to person can be explained by genetic factors is called _____.
38. The _____ of a test refers to its consistency.
39. The _____ test is a much less biased test than the Stanford Binet.
40. A _____ test is administered in the same way each time and is normed.

Down

2. If a test does a good job of predicting performance, we say that it has high _____ validity.
3. DATE stands for _____ Aptitude Test.
5. The size of one's _____ may have an effect on their IQ.
8. The ability to derive general rules from examples is called _____ reasoning.
13. Robert Sternberg created the _____ because he said that different kinds of intelligence all work together.
14. Intelligence _____ is a number that reflects the relationship between a child's mental age and his or her actual age.
16. The ACT and SAT are both _____ tests.
17. According to Sternberg, intelligence includes _____, creative, and practical abilities.
20. The abilities to learn from experience, to think rationally, and to deal effectively with the environment as _____.
23. Knowledge and skills gained from experience is called _____.
24. Test _____ reliability is determined by comparing scores earned by the same person on the same test at different times.
27. Generally, _____ test scores measure the ability to solve certain types of problems.
28. Spearman called these mental abilities _____ mental abilities.
30. The concept of _____ intelligence involves the ability to deal with new situations.
32. Who wrote the intelligence tests used in the Paris Educational System in 1904?
33. Lewis Terman revamped the Binet Intelligence Test to incorporate a quotient system.
34. The Wechsler Adult Test is also called the _____.
36. Spearman suggested that all the behaviors we consider to be intelligent have a common underlying factor called the "g" _____.