

Unit 11: Intelligence and Psychological Testing

Directions: As an introduction to the unit, this is a quote to give you the chance to think about the concepts we are about to discuss. Determine which letter from the choices above is the correct one and fits into the spaces below. When you are finished fill in the quote below.

A quote from Kurt Lewin:

N	A		E		E	S		W	O			C	R
E	E	T	D	O	I	E	N	N	L	T	A	L	E
E	X	P	E	R	K	N	O	C	E	E	D	G	O

Life is all memory, except for the one present moment that goes by you so quickly, you hardly catch it.

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?

Intelligence and Psychological Testing
The Basic History, Concepts and Theories of Intelligence

What is intelligence and how can we determine if a person is intelligent?

You should be able to review the basic history of the study of intelligence in psychology.

Essential Details

In 1904 Alfred Binet was commissioned by the French Government make an intelligence test for kids

Binet's test created a ratio between mental age and chronologic age.

Although Binet himself warned against the use of mental age as a label, many say that it is fixed.

In 1916, Lewis Terman's version of the Binet, called the Stanford Binet became the standard test.

Many of the early pioneers in intelligence not only believed in fixed traits but also eugenics!!!

In the 1920's and 1930's IQ tests were used to justify the treatment of Eastern European Immigrants.

As a reaction to cultural bias, the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale was created in 1939.

Howard Gardner's work in Multiple Intelligences has shaped psychology since the 1980's.

You should be able to explain how psychologists evaluate the quality of tests and testing.

Essential Details

Norms are the descriptions of frequencies of a particular set of scores. They regress to the mean.

The reliability "standard" means that the test measures the same thing in the same way each time.

Test - Retest Reliability means that a person takes the same test twice and gets similar results.

Alternate Forms and Split Half Reliability are also used to determine the reliability of tests.

The validity "standard" suggests the degree to which a test does what it was designed to do.

Content Validity suggests the degree that the content and the actual assessment are related to each other.

Construct validity refers to whether a scale measures or correlates with a psychological construct.

Predictive validity refers to the degree to which any measure can predict future concrete events.

You should be able to discuss the main approaches to the study of intelligence.

Essential Details

The main tools used to gather intelligence data are aptitude, achievement and interest tests.

Howard Gardner's Categories of Multiple Intelligences are the following: Bodily-Kinesthetic, Interpersonal, Verbal-Linguistic, Logical-Mathematical, Naturalistic, Intrapersonal, Visual-Spatial, and Musical intelligences.

Sternberg's theory of intelligence focuses on how well an individual deals with environmental changes throughout their life span. His theory comprises three parts: componential, experiential, and practical.

Convergent thinking is oriented towards deriving the single correct answer to a defined problem.

Divergent thinking is the ability to draw on ideas from many disciplines and find deeper understanding.

Crystallized and fluidic intelligence relates to the differences that exist between the old and young.

Although rather controversial, the study of intelligence is vast and diverse.

Unit 11: Intelligence and Psychological Testing

Directions: Each week in Advanced Placement Psychology, there will be three quizzes. Each quiz is worth 10 test points. This sheet will be turned in at the end of the week.

Quiz 01 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 02 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 03 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Grand Total _____

Intelligence and Psychological Testing

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Explain the significance of each answer.

What is an achievement test?

What is an aptitude test?

What is artificial intelligence?

What is body - kinesthetic intelligence?

What is one's chronological age?

What is cognition?

What is cognitive psychology?

What is a concept?

What is a connotative meaning?

What is consequences test?

What is context?

What is convergent thought?

What is critical thinking?

What is cultural bias?

What is a culture-fair test?

What is deductive thought?

What is denotative meaning?

What is divergent thought?

What is dogmatism?

What is emotional intelligence?

What is the the meaning of fluency?

What is functional fixedness?

What is a functional solution?

What is the significance of Howard Gardner?

What is a general intelligence test?

What is giftedness?

What is a group intelligence test?

What is heritability?

What does the word heuristic mean?

What is illogical thought?

What is an individual intelligence test?

What is inductive thought?

What is insight?

What is intelligence?

What is intelligence quotient (IQ)?

What is internal representation?

What is interpersonal intelligence?

What is intrapersonal intelligence?

What is linguistic / verbal intelligence?

What is logical - mathematical intelligence?

What is logical thought?

What is mental age?

What is mental retardation?

What is mental rotation?

What is the MMPI?

What are morphemes?

What is the theory of multiple intelligences?

What is musical intelligence?

What is naturalistic intelligence?

What is the issue of nature v. nurture?

What is a norm?

What is the normal curve?

What is an objective test?

What is originality?

What is overlearning?

What is performance intelligence?

What are phonemes?

What is a projective test?

What is a prototype?

What is psychometrics?

What is a relational concept?

What is reliability?

What is the representativeness heuristic?

What is retardation?

What is selective combination?

What is semantic differential?

What is semantics?

What is spatial intelligence?

What does standardized mean?

What is the Stanford Binet Intelligence Scale?

Who wrote the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale?

What is syntax?

What is the TAT?

What are transformation rules?

What is the two factor theory?

What is the unusual uses test?

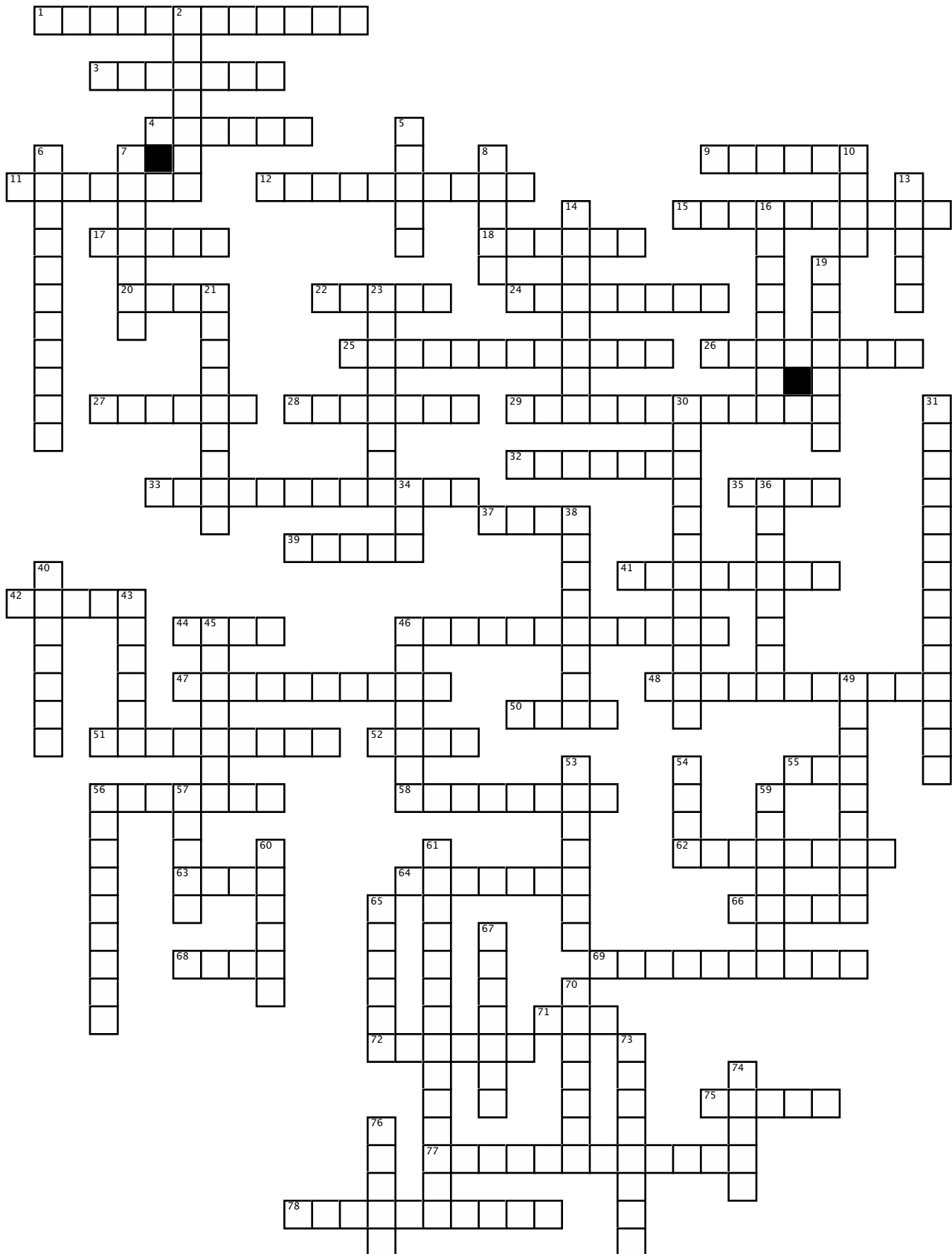
What is validity?

What is verbal intelligence?

What is the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Third Edition (WAIS-III)?

What is the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Third Edition (WISC-III)?

Unit Review Number 11
Intelligence and Psychological Testing



Across

1. The TAT is the Thematic _____ Test.
3. Semantic differential is a measure of connotative _____ obtained by rating words or concepts on several dimensions.
4. The Stanford Binet Intelligence Scale is the form of the Binet Intelligence test that Lewis _____ developed at Stanford University.
9. Heritability is the capacity of being transmitted from _____ to child.
11. A relational _____ is defined by the relationship between features of an object or between an object and its surroundings.
12. Verbal intelligence is measured by answering questions involving _____, general information, arithmetic, and other language- or symbol-oriented tasks.
15. Giftedness is either the _____ of a high IQ or special talents or aptitudes.
17. Semantics is the _____ of meanings in language.
18. Naturalist intelligence is a person's ability to identify and classify patterns in _____.
20. A _____ is a typical score or average.
22. Mental retardation is the presence of a developmental disability, a formal IQ score _____ 70, or a significant impairment of adaptive behavior.
24. Interpersonal intelligence is the ability to _____ with others, understand them, and interpret their behavior is known as interpersonal intelligence.
25. The cognitive ability to understand and sense our "self" is called intrapersonal _____.
26. The Wechsler Intelligence Scale for _____ is a widely used intelligence test for children that rates both verbal and performance intelligence.
27. An objective test is one that can easily be _____, and assessed.
28. Logical _____ is the drawing conclusions on the basis of formal principles of reasoning.
29. Emotional _____ is the awareness of and ability to manage one's emotions in a healthy and productive manner.
32. Deductive _____ applies a general set of rules to specific situations; for example, using the laws of gravity to predict the behavior of a single falling object.
33. Logical - mathematical _____ is the ability to mentally process logical problems and equations, the type most often found on multiple choice standardized tests.
35. Divergent thought is thinking that produces _____ ideas or alternatives; a major element in original or creative thought.
37. Cultural _____ is when someone show preference due to his or her culture.

Down

2. Selective combinations are the abilities to _____ seemingly unrelated items of information.
5. The Wechsler _____ Intelligence Scale is a widely used adult intelligence test that rates both verbal and performance intelligence.
6. Reliability is a test's _____. Does the test continue to measure the same thing each time it is used.
7. Psychometrics is the process of mental measurement or _____.
8. Representativeness heuristic is the tendency to select _____ answers because they seem to match preexisting mental categories.
10. A group intelligence _____ is any intelligence test that can be administered to a group of people with minimal supervision.
13. A prototype is an ideal, or _____, used as a prime example of a particular concept.
14. Intelligence _____ is an index of intelligence defined as a person's mental age divided by his or her chronological age and multiplied by 100.
16. A functional _____ is one that is detailed, practical, and workable solution.
19. Howard _____ is a very famous contemporary theorist of intelligence who suggested that there are eight types of intelligence.
21. The MMPI is the _____ Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
23. Linguistic / verbal intelligence is the ability to master and understand _____ and languages with grace and ease.
30. Artificial _____ is any artificial system that is capable of human-like problem solving or skilled responding.
31. Internal _____ is any image, concept, precept, symbol, or process used to mentally represent information during thought.
34. Mental rotation is the ability to change the position of an image in mental space to examine it from a _____ perspective.
36. An _____ test is designed to measure a student's potential or ability to learn in some particular area, like music or mechanics.
38. Context is any information surrounding a stimulus that gives meaning to the _____.
40. In tests of creativity, originality refers to the degree of _____ or unusualness of the solutions produced.
43. An individual intelligence test is a test of intelligence designed for administration to a _____ individual by a trained specialist.
45. Dogmatism is the unwarranted positiveness or certainty in matters of belief or _____.
46. Convergent thought is thinking directed toward discovery of a single established _____ answer; conventional thinking.

Across

39. Retardation is the mental capacity significantly _____ average; traditionally defined as an IQ score below 70.
41. Cognitive psychology is the study of human _____, knowing, understanding, and information processing.
42. Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units in a language, such as syllables or _____.
44. The issue of nature v. nurture asks which has a larger _____ to play in our intelligence, genetic predisposition or experience.
46. The _____ test is a test of creativity based on listing the consequences that would follow a basic change in the world.
47. The denotative meaning is the exact, _____ definition of a word or concept; its objective meaning.
48. An _____ test is a test of developed skill or knowledge.
50. A general intelligence _____ is a test that measures a wide variety of mental abilities.
51. A _____ is any strategy or technique that aids problem solving, especially by limiting the number of possible solutions to be tried.
52. A culture-fair _____ is designed to minimize the importance of skills and knowledge that may be more common in some cultures than in others.
55. Mental _____ is the average mental ability displayed by people of a given age.
56. In tests of creativity, _____ refers to the total number of solutions produced.
58. Critical _____ is an ability to evaluate, compare, analyze, critique, and synthesize information.
62. Cognition is the process of _____, knowing, or mentally processing information.
63. The normal curve is a bell-shaped curve with a large number of scores in the middle, tapering to very few extremely _____ and low scores.
64. Inductive thought is a type of thinking in which a _____ rule or principle is inferred from a series of specific examples.
66. Chronological age is a person's age in _____.
68. The concept of standardization means that the test is administered in exactly the _____ way to all those that take it.
69. Connotative meaning is the _____, personal, or emotional meaning of a word or concept.
71. The unusual uses test is a test of creativity in which subjects try to think of _____ uses for a common object.
72. Overlearning is the act of studying or learning that continues after initial mastery of _____ or information.

Down

49. Gardner suggested that those who are gifted kinesthetically would have great control of their _____, balance, agility and grace.
53. Illogical thought is any thought that is intuitive, _____, or haphazard.
54. A projective _____, in psychology, is a personality test designed to let a person respond to ambiguous stimuli, presumably revealing hidden traits.
56. Functional _____ is the rigidity in problem solving caused by an inability to see new uses for familiar objects.
57. The theory of multiple intelligence is Howard Gardner's theory about human intelligence. He says that there are _____ types of intelligence.
59. A _____ is a generalized idea representing a class of related objects or events.
60. Spatial intelligence is the ability to tap our spatial intelligence is most commonly seen in how we comprehend _____ and images in three dimensions.
61. Insight is a sudden mental _____ of a problem that causes the solution to seem self-evident.
65. Phonemes are the basic _____ of a language that can be joined into syllables and words.
67. Performance intelligence is measured by solving _____, assembling objects, completing pictures, and doing other non-verbal tasks.
70. Spearman suggested that school children's scores on a wide variety of seemingly unrelated subjects were positively correlated, which led him to postulate that a _____ mental ability, or g.
73. Validity is a measure of whether the test actually does what the test was _____ to do.
74. Syntax is the set of _____ for ordering words when forming sentences.
76. Musical intelligence is the ability to perform and compose music have been scientifically pinpointed in certain areas of the _____ and this type of intelligence.

Across

75. Transformation _____ are simple declarative sentence may be changed to other voices or forms (past tense, passive voice, and so forth).

77. The Stanford-Binet _____ Scale was written by Lewis Therman.

78. Intelligence is the overall capacity to think _____, act purposefully, and deal effectively with the environment.