Psychology Unit 9 Test

Choose the best answer. (2 pts each).

1. Sternberg added a new category of intelligence, called ____________ intelligence.
   a. special
   b. practical
   c. mental
   d. original

2. If Jane’s intelligence quotient is 100, we know that she has a
   a. perfect score on a set of age-related tests.
   b. test performance superior to 90% of other children the same age who took the test.
   c. mental age typical of children who have the same chronological age.
   d. mental age below those of children with the same chronological age.

3. Having 47 chromosomes in each cell instead of 46 is a characteristic of
   a. Down syndrome.
   b. cretinism.
   c. hydrocephaly.
   d. microcephaly.

4. In Binet’s test of intelligence, items included at each age level were those which
   a. could be answered by an average child of that age.
   b. measured rote learning and memory.
   c. revealed a child’s grade level in school.
   d. required creative as well as correct answers.

5. Which of the following is an approach to measuring reliability?
   a. negative correlation
   b. double-blind
   c. content
   d. test-retest

6. Which of the following statements concerning the relationship between inspection time and IQ is true?
   a. The longer the inspection time, the greater the intelligence.
   b. The longer the inspection time, the lower the intelligence.
   c. The shorter the inspection time, the lower the intelligence.
   d. Inspection time and intelligence are not related.

7. Which of the following is one of Gardner’s types of intelligence?
   a. executive skills
b. ethics
c. music
d. creativity

8. Who would be the best norm group for the ACT or SAT college entrance exams?
   a. lawyers
   b. high school seniors
   c. college graduates
   d. college sophomores

9. It can be argued that standardized testing (such as the SAT) is beneficial because
   a. it can help label people as genius and gifted.
   b. there is a perfect correlation between standardized tests and academic performance.
   c. they predict future occupational success.
   d. they are fairer and more objective than admission officers’ judgments.

10. A school curriculum built on Howard Gardner’s theory of intelligence would provide
    a. neuromuscular training because such skills underlie general intelligence.
    b. training in logic, rhetoric, philosophy and math to strengthen the general factor of intelligence.
    c. emphasis on creative, artistic abilities rather than the traditional emphasis on cognitive abilities.
    d. a diverse curriculum with education in skills not traditionally associated with IQ.

11. Standardization includes formalizing testing procedures and establishing
    a. goals.
    b. plans.
    c. norms.
    d. forms.

12. The person responsible for the development and design of the first useful individual test of intelligence is
    a. Freud.
    b. Terman.
    c. Binet.
    d. Wechsler.

13. The distribution of IQ test scores
    a. is approximately normal or bell-shaped.
    b. shows that most people score between 80 and 100.
    c. reveals a difference in the average for men and women.
    d. falls off abruptly above 100.

14. When the same procedures are used in giving a test to all people, the test has been
    a. validated.
    b. normalized.
    c. operationalized.
15. A psychologist administers an intelligence test to 100 fourth graders. One month later the psychologist returns and readministers the test. The psychologist is probably interested in
   a. the validity of the test.
   b. an operational definition of “intelligence.”
   c. the creation of a “culture fair” test.
   d. the reliability of the test.

16. Howard Gardner has theorized all of the following types of intelligence EXCEPT
   a. language.
   b. creativity.
   c. interpersonal skills.
   d. intrapersonal skills.

17. The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
   a. was specifically designed to test adult intelligence.
   b. provides separate scores for performance intelligence and verbal intelligence.
   c. is completely culturally fair, in that children of different cultures do just as well as children in this culture.
   d. assumes that intellectual ability in childhood improves as age increases.

18. Sandra is below normal intelligence but she is able to tell you the exact day of the week of September 13, 1957. She has ________________ syndrome.
   a. genius
   b. savant
   c. giftedness
   d. calendar assessment

19. IQ may be defined as
   a. MA/CA x 100.
   b. CA/MA x 100.
   c. MA/100 x CA.
   d. MA x CA x 100.

20. When a person of limited intelligence shows exceptional abilities in art, music, mental arithmetic, or calendar calculations, it is called
   a. genius.
   b. giftedness.
   c. discalcula.
   d. savant syndrome.

21. The average twelve-year-old child has a mental age equal to
   a. 100.
   b. 120.
   c. 10.
   d. 12.
22. Billy has a mental age of 8 and a chronological age of 10. Billy’s IQ is
   a. 108.
   b. 125.
   c. 80.
   d. 92.

23. Howard Gardner theorizes that there are ____________ different kinds of intelligence.
   a. 2
   b. 3
   c. 8
   d. 120

24. A test is said to be reliable if it
   a. measures the skill it claims to test.
   b. is unaffected by external factors such as the time of administration.
   c. gives about the same score to a person when given on different occasions.
   d. allows one to correctly predict who will be successful when placed in a real-life situation.

25. Helena took a(n) _______________ test which indicated that she could excel in teaching English as a second language.
   a. intelligence
   b. special aptitude
   c. multiple intelligence
   d. achievement

26. Which of the following is another word for reliability?
   a. dependence
   b. consistency
   c. relevance
   d. validity

27. A test is said to be valid if it
   a. measures the skill it claims to test.
   b. is unaffected by external factors such as the time of administration.
   c. gives about the same score to a person when given on different occasions.
   d. allows one to correctly predict who will be successful when placed in a real-life situation.