Intelligence Testing and Individual Differences

Princeton Review

1. In the context of psychometric testing, content validity is defined as
   a. The extent to which the test actually measures what it is purported to measure
   b. The degree to which there is a correlation between results on the test and future performance on another measure
   c. The degree to which the test will yield similar results across administrations
   d. The extent to which scores on two versions of the test are highly correlated
   e. The degree to which scores on two sections of the same test are consistent with each other

2. Which of the following is an example of a projective test?
   a. The Stanford Binet Intelligence Scale
   b. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
   c. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
   d. The Strong Vocational Interest Blank
   e. The F-scale

3. On a normal score distribution, an IQ score of 85 would be located
   a. Approximately one standard deviation above the mean
   b. Approximately one standard deviation below the mean
   c. Approximately two standard deviations above the mean
   d. Approximately two standard deviations below the mean
   e. In a variable position – it would depend on the age of the respondent

4. Test standardization is accomplished by
   a. Administering the test to a sample chosen to reflect the characteristics of the population in question
   b. Administering different parts of the test to different samples meant to reflect different populations
   c. Correlating the results on the test with the results on other tests that claim to measure the same dimension
   d. Correlating the consistency of scores given by different sets of graders
   e. Equilibrating the number of times each answer choice appears

5. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of intelligence in Howard Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligences?
   a. Environmental
   b. Mathematical
   c. Spatial
   d. Musical
   e. Emotional
6. Aptitude Tests are designed to measure
   a. Previously learned facts
   b. Future performance
   c. Previously learned skills
   d. Current competence
   e. Your IQ score

7. A standardization sample for developing a test
   a. Should be representative of all the types of people for whom the test is designed
   b. Is an early version of the test to determine questions that differentiate individuals
   c. Is a set of norms that will determine what score should be considered passing
   d. Should include people from all different age groups, ethnic groups, and genders
   e. Must include a standard set of directions for administering the test that all students will receive

8. If Mrs. Delvecchio compared the scores of students on the odd-numbered questions on the test with their scores for the even-numbered questions, she would be attempting to determine if the test had
   a. Content validity
   b. Split-half validity
   c. Predictive validity
   d. Test-retest reliability
   e. Concurrent validity

9. Advantages of group tests as compared to individualized tests include
   a. That they are cheaper and give more accurate results
   b. That they can be given to a large group of people at one time and are cheaper to grade
   c. The ability to establish rapport between the examiner and subjects to put them at ease
   d. That they have proven to be more reliable and valid in measuring abilities
   e. More subjective scoring of results by examiners who evaluate them
10. Which of the following best describes Charles Spearman’s $g$ of intelligence?
   a. There are many factors that determine intelligence, but genetics is the most important one.
   b. The internal validity of an intelligence test is $g$.
   c. A general intelligence that underlies success on a wide variety of tasks is $g$.
   d. Giftedness is determined by both innate ability to perform and experiences one has in life.
   e. The $g$ is measured by the speed with which one can process information.

11. According to Sternberg, which of the following types of intelligence in his triarchic theory are measured by standard IQ tests?
   I. analytic
   II. Practical
   III. Creative
   a. I only
   b. II only
   c. III only
   d. I and II only
   e. I, II, and III

12. Freddie is a 10-year-old boy with a mental age of 12. According to the scoring of the Stanford-Binet test, Freddie’s intelligence quotient score is
   a. 12
   b. 83
   c. 95
   d. 120
   e. 140

13. A comparison of the scores of African-American test takers to the scores of European-American test takers on current popular intelligence tests such as the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale and the Stanford-Binet indicates that
   a. Black students outperform white students on creative and practical intelligence scores
   b. The difference between the means of scores between groups is larger than the range of scores within groups
   c. Adopted black children score higher than their biological siblings
   d. There is no difference between the scores of whites and blacks
   e. The mean of black students is lower than the mean of white students

14. During development of standardized tests, questions that are answered correctly by almost all students and those that are missed by almost all students are eliminated. Why?
   a. Only questions that are moderately difficult should be included on a test
   b. These questions fail to show individual differences in abilities
   c. These questions are poorly written
   d. The questions may be valid, but they are not reliable
   e. This eliminates bias in administering the test
15. Barika, who is 75, takes longer to solve problems that require abstract reasoning than she did when she was 35. This tendency indicates
   a. A decrease in her overall intelligence level
   b. An increase in her crystallized ability
   c. A decline in her fluid intelligence
   d. Failing eyesight, which can be compensated for by large print being used on the test
   e. A problem in her concrete operational thought

**Fast Track to a 5**

16. Ava excels in her art class, but has tremendous difficulty in math and English. According to Robert Sternberg, Ava displays what type of intelligence?
   a. Analytical
   b. Practical
   c. Creative
   d. General
   e. Emotional

17. The psychologist who developed the first modern intelligence test used to help the French government with the placement of special needs students was
   a. Charles Spearman
   b. Robert Sternberg
   c. Howard Gardner
   d. Lewis Terman
   e. Alfred Binet

18. Anan is taking a final exam in his calculus class. All of the questions on the exam relate to material that was covered over the course of the year. Therefore, the test can be said to display high
   a. Criterion validity
   b. Standardization
   c. Reliability
   d. Content validity
   e. Test-retest reliability

19. Garrett scored a 28 the first time he took the college entrance exam. Six months later, he took it again and scored a 29. Because his scores were so close together the test would be considered
   a. Valid
   b. Normed
   c. Standardized
   d. Reliable
   e. Predictable
20. Together with 200 other high school students, Claude is taking a timed test that is said to predict how well a person will do in his or her first semester in college. Claude is most likely taking what type of intelligence test?
   a. Individualized
   b. Group
   c. Motivational
   d. Stamina
   e. Interest

21. Which of the following best illustrates Spearman’s concept of $g$?
   a. Lisa does well in mathematics, but poorly in chemistry
   b. Fatima does not know the capital of her state but can compose music successfully
   c. Quon is an excellent baseball player who has received a scholarship to play in college
   d. Sarah has maintained straight A’s throughout high school
   e. Kris is an excellent actor and singer

22. Bailee recently took the Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC) and scored one standard deviation above the mean. Bailee would most likely have an IQ of
   a. 115
   b. 85
   c. 130
   d. 95
   e. 100

23. Mr. Trevor believes that students with high IQ’s are more likely to succeed in life than are those with low IQ’s. Which psychologist would most likely agree with Mr. Trevor?
   a. Daniel Goleman
   b. Lewis Terman
   c. Robert Sternberg
   d. Noam Chomsky
   e. Leon Festinger

24. Professor Yanders recently conducted a study that examined the IQ’s of 1000 different families. He concluded that if parents had high IQ’s, their children would also have high IQ’s. Professor Yanders believes in which view of intelligence?
   a. Standard
   b. Nature
   c. Nurture
   d. Longitudinal
   e. Factoring
25. Jason received a low score on the Weschler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) but is capable of navigating his way through a busy city without the assistance of a map. According to Robert Sternberg, Paul displays what type of intelligence?
   a. Creativity
   b. Analytical
   c. Practical
   d. Emotional
   e. General

26. Which of the following best illustrates the concept of divergent thinking?
   a. Hank is good at listening to other people and helping them with their problems
   b. Gloria is an excellent softball player who receives a scholarship to play in college
   c. Tony does extremely well in school, but has a difficult time making friends
   d. Richard knows the lyrics of every song he has ever heard
   e. All designs workplace accommodations for the physically impaired

27. Which of the following is not considered an advantage of individualized intelligence tests?
   a. They allow good rapport between the test taker and the person administering the test
   b. If a person is having a bad day the test can often be rescheduled to accommodate extenuating circumstances
   c. They are cheap and easy to administer to many people at once
   d. The test taker can help dictate the pace of the test
   e. If the test taker has a question, he or she can ask the test administrator for clarification

28. Which of the following would score high on the emotional intelligence scale?
   a. Jaelyn can complete crossword puzzles quickly
   b. Claude is good at interpreting the emotions of others
   c. Pauline is good at fixing mechanical machines
   d. Marcus knows how to make spaghetti
   e. Elle has invented a new device to help others learn to read

29. Who was the first psychologist to propose that intelligence is the result of nature?
   a. Robert Sternberg
   b. Howard Gardner
   c. Charles Spearman
   d. Sir Francis Galton
   e. Lewis Terman
30. Which of the following is a disadvantage of group intelligence tests?
   a. They are relatively cheap to administer
   b. They can be administered to numerous people at the same time
   c. There is considerable rapport between the test taker and the test administrator
   d. Test fatigue may cause a low score
   e. The test is given in a controlled environment

Myer’s Psychology for AP

31. Children are said to have an intellectual disability if they have difficulty adapting to the demands of independent living and have IQ scores below
   a. 60
   b. 70
   c. 80
   d. 90
   e. 100

32. Charles Spearman’s g refers to
   a. general intelligence
   b. grouped intelligence factors
   c. genetic intelligence
   d. generated creativity
   e. generalized reliability

33. What would be true of a thermometer that always reads three degrees off?
   a. It is valid but not reliable
   b. It is both reliable and valid
   c. It is neither reliable nor valid
   d. It is not valid but you cannot determine if it is reliable from the information given
   e. It is reliable but not valid

34. In general, males score higher than females on tests of
   a. spelling
   b. verbal fluency
   c. emotion detection
   d. spatial ability
   e. sensitivity to touch, taste, and odor

35. Achievement tests are aptitude tests as
   a. verbal performance is to spatial performance
   b. elementary school skills are to secondary school skills
   c. measurement is to prediction
   d. reliability is to validity
   e. general intelligence is to multiple intelligences
36. Howard Gardner found evidence of multiple intelligences in individuals who scored low on intelligence but had an area of exceptional ability—for example, to make complex calculations. These people have
   a. The Flynn effect
   b. Savant syndrome
   c. Advanced mental age
   d. Wechsler syndrome
   e. Intelligence heritability

37. Which of the following does Robert Sternberg include as a type of intelligence?
   a. Naturalistic intelligence
   b. General intelligence
   c. Practical intelligence
   d. Savant intelligence
   e. Kinesthetic intelligence

38. The Flynn effect refers to
   a. Superiority of certain racial and ethnic groups on intelligence tests
   b. Fact that male performance on math tests is more extreme (that is, more very high and very low scores) than is female performance
   c. Stereotype threat that might cause some Black students to underperform on standardized tests
   d. Predictive ability of intelligence tests
   e. Gradual improvement in intelligence test scores over the last several decades

39. The ability to perceive, understand, manage, and use emotions is called
   a. Interpersonal intelligence
   b. General intelligence
   c. Practical intelligence
   d. Emotional intelligence
   e. Adaptive intelligence

40. Heritability of intelligence refers to
   a. The extent to which a person’s intelligence is caused by genetics
   b. The effect of adoption on the intelligence of adopted children
   c. The amount of group variation in intelligence that can be attributed to genetics
   d. The extent to which the quality of schools and other environmental factors determine intelligence
   e. The correlation between intelligence test scores of individual twins

41. The neurobiological basis of intelligence is most dependent on
   a. Overall number of neurons
   b. Quantity of specific neurotransmitters
   c. Development of the left hemisphere
d. Development of the right hemisphere
e. Number of synapses between neurons

42. The most widely used modern intelligence test was developed by
   a. Alfred Binet
   b. Louis Terman
   c. Robert Sternberg
   d. David Wechsler
   e. Howard Gardner

43. Students who do well on college entrance exams generally do well in college.
   This helps establish that these exams have
   a. Predictive validity
   b. Split-half reliability
   c. Content validity
   d. Test-retest reliability
   e. Standard validity

44. The purpose of Alfred Binet’s early intelligence test was to
   a. Predict how children would do in school
   b. Identify differences among ethnic and racial groups
   c. Help French graduates find the occupation to which they were most likely to succeed
   d. Establish the scientific definition of intelligence
   e. Facilitate “genetic breeding” experiments

45. The intelligence quotient compares a child’s
   a. Aptitude to his or her school performance
   b. Mental age to his or her chronological age
   c. Intelligence to his or her siblings’ intelligence
   d. Intelligence to his or her parents’ intelligence
   e. Math intelligence to his or her verbal intelligence
Key

1. A  
2. B  
3. B  
4. A  
5. E  
6. B  
7. A  
8. B  
9. B  
10. C  
11. A  
12. D  
13. E  
14. B  
15. C  
16. C  
17. E  
18. D  
19. D  
20. B  
21. D  
22. A  
23. B  
24. B  
25. C  
26. E  
27. C  
28. B  
29. D  
30. D  
31. B  
32. A  
33. E  
34. D  
35. C  
36. B  
37. C  
38. E  
39. D  
40. C  
41. E  
42. D  
43. A  
44. A  
45. B