1. A 12-year-old who responded to the original Stanford-Binet with the proficiency typical of an average 9-year-old was said to have an IQ of
   A)  75.
   B)  85.
   C)  115.
   D)  125.
   E)  133.

2. Blacks have been found to score lower on tests of verbal aptitude when tested by Whites than when tested by Blacks. This best illustrates the impact of
   A)  standardization.
   B)  savant syndrome.
   C)  emotional intelligence.
   D)  stereotype threat.
   E)  the Flynn effect.

3. The average difference in intellectual aptitude scores of white and black college graduates has been observed to be greatest when these individuals were
   A)  eighth graders.
   B)  high school juniors.
   C)  college sophomores.
   D)  college seniors.
   E)  graduate students.

4. Robert Sternberg distinguished among analytical, practical, and _______ intelligence.
   A)  intrapersonal
   B)  creative
   C)  spatial
   D)  musical
   E)  physical

5. Researchers assess the correlation between scores obtained on two halves of a single test in order to measure the _______ of a test.
   A)  validity
   B)  reliability
   C)  standardization
   D)  normal distribution
   E)  factor analysis
6. Five-year-old Wilbur performs on an intelligence test at a level characteristic of an average 4-year-old. Wilbur's mental age is
   A) 4.
   B) 4.5.
   C) 5.
   D) 80.
   E) 125.

7. Experts who defend intelligence tests against the charge of being culturally biased and discriminatory would be most likely to highlight the ________ of intelligence tests.
   A) factor analysis
   B) content validity
   C) predictive validity
   D) reliability
   E) cultural filters

8. Who would have been most enthusiastic about the value of a single intelligence test score as an index of an individual's mental capacities?
   A) Thurstone
   B) Spearman
   C) Gardner
   D) Sternberg
   E) Skinner

9. Self-fulfilling expectations are most likely to be triggered by
   A) the Flynn effect.
   B) factor analysis.
   C) savant syndrome.
   D) stereotype threat.
   E) aptitude testing.

10. In developing a test of intellectual ability for Parisian schoolchildren, Binet and Simon assumed that
    A) the test would measure capacities that were determined by heredity and thus unalterable.
    B) the test would yield an intelligence quotient consisting of chronological age divided by mental age multiplied by 100.
    C) a bright child would perform like a normal child of an older age.
    D) measures of physical and sensory skills would be good predictors of school achievement.
    E) intelligence tests translated into French would be more valid than other tests.
11. The final exam in a calculus course would be an example of a(n) _______ test.
   A) aptitude
   B) achievement
   C) standardized
   D) general intelligence
   E) diagnostic

12. A test that measures or predicts what it is supposed to is said to have a high degree of
   A) validity.
   B) standardization.
   C) reliability.
   D) the g factor.
   E) factor analysis.

13. Which of the following observations provides the best evidence that intelligence test scores are influenced by environment?
   A) Fraternal twins are more similar in their intelligence scores than are ordinary siblings.
   B) The intelligence scores of children are positively correlated with those of their parents.
   C) Identical twins are more similar in their intelligence scores than are fraternal twins.
   D) The intelligence scores of siblings reared together are positively correlated.
   E) Different national groups have different average intelligence scores.

14. Factor analysis is a statistical procedure that can be used to
   A) derive IQ scores by comparing mental age with chronological age.
   B) evaluate how accurately test items predict a criterion behavior.
   C) extract test norms from a standardization sample.
   D) identify clusters of closely related test items.
   E) provide a quantitative estimate of heritability.

15. Spearman's g factor refers to
   A) the internal consistency of an intelligence test.
   B) the genetic contribution to intelligence.
   C) a general intelligence that underlies successful performance on a wide variety of tasks.
   D) a highly developed skill or talent possessed by an otherwise retarded person.
   E) the ability to understand and regulate emotions.
16. A test has a high degree of validity if it
   A) measures or predicts what it is supposed to measure or predict.
   B) yields consistent results every time it is used.
   C) produces a normal distribution of scores.
   D) has been standardized on a representative sample of all those who are likely to take
      the test.
   E) assesses aptitude and achievement accurately.

17. Joni claims that she is intellectually gifted because she “possesses” an IQ of 145. She is
    most clearly committing the error known as
    A) heritability.
    B) the Flynn effect.
    C) reification.
    D) the naturalistic fallacy.
    E) savant syndrome.

18. Dr. Bronfman has administered her new 100-item test of abstract reasoning to a large
    sample of students. She is presently comparing their scores on the odd-numbered
    questions with those on the even-numbered questions in an effort to
    A) determine the test's validity.
    B) determine the test's reliability.
    C) standardize the test.
    D) factor-analyze the test.
    E) correlate abstract reasoning abilities.

19. Those who score above average on tests of mathematical aptitude are also likely to score
    above average on tests of verbal aptitude. According to Spearman, this best illustrates
    the importance of
    A) predictive validity.
    B) factor analysis.
    C) heritability.
    D) the g factor.
    E) reliability.

20. The widespread improvement in intelligence test performance during the past century is
    called
    A) the bell curve.
    B) divergent thinking.
    C) the g factor.
    D) standardization.
    E) the Flynn effect.
21. Research on racial and ethnic differences in intelligence indicates that
A) desegregation has actually decreased the academic achievement of black American children.
B) the average mathematics achievement test scores of Asian children are notably higher than those of North American children.
C) among American Blacks, those with African ancestry receive the highest intelligence test scores.
D) the Black-White difference in SAT scores has increased since 1979.
E) the average vocabulary achievement test scores of North American and Asian children are about the same.

22. Intrinsic motivation is thought to be an important component of
A) practical intelligence.
B) creativity.
C) the Flynn effect.
D) savant syndrome.
E) the g factor.

23. A bell-shaped curve that characterizes a large sample of intelligence test scores is a graphic representation of a
A) factor analysis.
B) normal distribution.
C) heritability estimate.
D) savant syndrome.
E) g factor.

24. A statistical procedure that identifies clusters of test items that seem to tap a common ability is called
A) correlational measurement.
B) standardization.
C) reliability assessment.
D) criterion-based validation.
E) factor analysis.

25. Boys are most likely to outperform girls in a(n)
A) essay contest.
B) chess tournament.
C) speed-reading tournament.
D) spelling bee.
E) speech-giving contest.
26. Whenever Arlo reminded himself that his musical skills could earn him fame and fortune, he became less creative in his musical performance. This best illustrates that creativity may be inhibited by
   A) the Flynn effect.
   B) a venturesome personality.
   C) the g factor.
   D) emotional intelligence.
   E) extrinsic motivation.

27. A college administrator is trying to assess whether an admissions test accurately predicts how well applicants will perform at his school. The administrator is most obviously concerned that the test is
   A) standardized.
   B) valid.
   C) factor-analyzed.
   D) normally distributed.
   E) reliable.

28. Spearman referred to the general capacity that may underlie all of a person's specific mental abilities as
   A) IQ.
   B) heritability.
   C) the g factor.
   D) factor analysis.
   E) emotional intelligence.

29. In one experiment, college students were either aware or unaware that experts would evaluate their creativity in constructing paper collages. This experiment most directly illustrated that creativity is facilitated by
   A) intrinsic motivation.
   B) emotional intelligence.
   C) the Flynn effect.
   D) convergent thinking.
   E) imaginative thinking skills.

30. A test is reliable if it
   A) measures what it claims to measure or predicts what it is supposed to predict.
   B) yields dependably consistent scores.
   C) has been standardized on a representative sample of all those who are likely to take the test.
   D) samples the behavior that is being assessed.
   E) produces a normal distribution of scores.
31. The distribution of intelligence test scores in the general population forms a bell-shaped pattern. This pattern is called a
   A) standardization sample.
   B) reliability coefficient.
   C) factor analysis.
   D) normal curve.
   E) savant syndrome.

32. The best predictor that infants will develop high levels of intellectual aptitude is their
   A) readiness to crawl at an early age.
   B) capacity for imitating adult facial expressions.
   C) tendency to quickly shift their gaze from a familiar to a novel picture.
   D) ability to discriminate their mother's voice from that of a female stranger.
   E) head circumference at birth in relation to their total weight.

33. Researchers assess the correlation between scores obtained on alternate forms of the same test in order to measure the _______ of the test.
   A) content validity
   B) predictive validity
   C) normal distribution
   D) standardization
   E) reliability

34. When we refer to someone's intelligence quotient as if it were a fixed and objectively real trait such as height, we commit a reasoning error called
   A) standardization.
   B) factor analysis.
   C) convergent thinking.
   D) reification.
   E) fundamental attribution.

35. The distribution of intelligence test scores among _______ Americans is represented by the normal curve.
   A) Asian
   B) white
   C) Hispanic
   D) black
   E) members of any of the above groups of
36. The intelligence test scores of adopted children are least likely to be positively correlated with the scores of their adoptive siblings during
   A) middle childhood.
   B) early adolescence.
   C) middle adolescence.
   D) early adulthood.
   E) retirement age.

37. Tests designed to assess what a person has learned are called _______ tests.
   A) factor analysis
   B) aptitude
   C) standardized
   D) achievement
   E) ability

38. Binet and Terman would have been most likely to disagree about the
   A) possibility of predicting people's academic success from intelligence test scores.
   B) need to standardize intelligence tests.
   C) extent to which intelligence is determined by heredity.
   D) definition of mental age.
   E) importance of validity on psychometric tests.

39. Exposure to high levels of male sex hormones during prenatal development is most likely to facilitate the subsequent development of
   A) the g factor.
   B) savant syndrome.
   C) spatial abilities.
   D) Down syndrome.
   E) emotional intelligence.

40. One component of emotional intelligence involves
   A) the ability to completely forget emotionally traumatic experiences.
   B) a lack of concern about receiving social approval.
   C) predicting accurately when feelings are about to change.
   D) selectively focusing attention on positive thoughts and feelings.
   E) repressing unwanted, hostile emotions.
Answer Key

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