1. Psychologists measure the correlation between aptitude test scores and school grades in order to assess the ________ of the aptitude test.
   A) validity
   B) normal distribution
   C) standardization
   D) factor analysis
   E) reliability

2. 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) extent to which intelligence is determined by heredity.
   C) extent to which individuals differ in their intellectual abilities.
   D) need to standardize intelligence tests.

3. Over the past 50 years, college aptitude test scores have ________ and WAIS scores have ________.
   A) declined; risen
   B) remained stable; declined
   C) declined; remained stable
   D) risen; declined

4. Twenty-five-year-old Carmella is mentally handicapped and can neither read nor write. However, after hearing lengthy, unfamiliar, and complex musical selections just once, she can reproduce them precisely on the piano. It is likely that Carmella is:
   A) suffering from Down syndrome.
   B) someone with savant syndrome.
   C) gifted with a high level of creativity.
   D) gifted with a high level of Spearman's g factor.

5. The Flynn effect refers to the fact that:
   A) White and black infants score equally well on measures of infant intelligence.
   B) Individual differences within a race are much greater than between-race differences.
   C) Asian students outperform North American students on math achievement tests.
   D) The IQ scores of today's better fed and educated population exceed that of the 1930s population.

6. Which of the following is NOT cited as evidence of the reciprocal relationship between schooling and intelligence?
   A) High intelligence is conducive to prolonged schooling.
   B) Neither education level nor intelligence scores accurately predict income.
   C) High school graduates have higher intelligence scores than do those who drop out early.
   D) Intelligence scores tend to rise during the school year.

7. Spearman's g factor refers to:
   A) the internal consistency of an intelligence test.
   B) the ability to understand and regulate emotions.
   C) a highly developed skill or talent possessed by an otherwise retarded person.
   D) the genetic contribution to intelligence.
   E) a general intelligence that underlies success on a wide variety of tasks.
8. Disproportionately more Whites than Blacks would be admitted into American colleges if performance scores on ________ were the only criterion for college admissions.
   A) the Stanford-Binet
   B) the SAT
   C) the WAIS
   D) any of the above

9. The test created by Alfred Binet was designed specifically to:
   A) measure inborn intelligence in children.
   B) identify mentally retarded children so that they could be institutionalized.
   C) measure inborn intelligence in adults.
   D) predict school performance in children.
   E) do all of the above.

10. In order for Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg to best predict their newborn daughter's future intellectual aptitude they should:
    A) carefully assess the infant's sensory and reflexive responses.
    B) obtain information about their own levels of intelligence.
    C) monitor the age at which their child first walks and talks.
    D) observe their daughter's general level of emotional reactivity.

11. Gerardeen has superb social skills, manages conflicts well, and has great empathy for her friends and co-workers. Peter Salovey and John Mayer would probably say that Gerardeen possesses a high degree of:
   A) g.
   B) emotional intelligence.
   C) practical intelligence.
   D) social intelligence.

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

13. Sandra completed the Computer Programming Aptitude Test when she applied for a position with Beta Electronics. Six months later, she took the same test when she applied for a position with another company. The fact that her scores were almost identical on the two occasions suggests that the test has a high degree of:
   A) reliability.
   B) predictive validity.
   C) standardization.
   D) content validity.

14. Which of the following provides the strongest evidence of the role of heredity in determining intelligence?
A) The intelligence scores of adopted children show relatively weak correlations with scores of adoptive as well as biological parents.
B) The intelligence scores of identical twins raised together are more similar than those of identical twins raised apart.
C) The intelligence scores of fraternal twins are more similar than those of ordinary siblings.
D) The IQ scores of identical twins raised separately are very similar.

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

16. According to the text, what can be concluded from early intelligence testing in the United States?
   A) Most European immigrants were "feeble-minded."
   B) Army recruits of other than West European heritage were intellectually deficient.
   C) The tests were biased against people who did not share the culture assumed by the test.
   D) Both a. and b. could be concluded.

17. Before about age ________, intelligence tests generally do not predict future scores.
   A) 10
   B) 3
   C) 5
   D) 15
   E) 1

18. At age 16, Angel's intelligence score was 110. What will her score probably be at age 32?
   A) There is no basis for predicting an individual's future IQ.
   B) 115
   C) 105
   D) 110

19. Tests of ________ measure what an individual can do now, whereas tests of ________ predict what an individual will be able to do later.
   A) validity; reliability
   B) reliability; validity
   C) achievement; aptitude
   D) aptitude; achievement

20. Joni claims that she is intellectually gifted because she "possesses" an IQ of 145. She is most clearly committing the error known as:
   A) reification.
   B) the Flynn effect.
   C) the naturalistic fallacy.
   D) savant syndrome.
21. Which of the following is NOT a requirement of a good test?
   A) criterion
   B) validity
   C) reification
   D) reliability
   E) standardization

22. Which of the following persons best illustrates Sternberg and Wagner's concept of practical intelligence?
   A) Jamal, a college student who quickly recognizes the correct answers to multiple-choice test questions
   B) Cindy, a young mother who prefers playing with her children to cleaning her house
   C) Shelley, a newspaper reporter who has a knack for making connections with very important people
   D) Gareth, a graduate student who generates many creative research ideas

23. Which of the following statements is true?
   A) Many of the mentally retarded are mainstreamed into regular classrooms.
   B) More males than females are mentally retarded.
   C) About 1 percent of the population is mentally retarded.
   D) A majority of the mentally retarded can learn basic reading skills.
   E) All of the above are true.

24. The ability to control one's impulses and delay immediate pleasures in pursuit of long-term goals is most clearly a characteristic of:
   A) the g factor.
   B) savant syndrome.
   C) emotional intelligence.
   D) mental age.
   E) heritability.

25. On average, the intelligence test scores of the Wallonians are much higher than those of the Danasians. The difference in the average test scores of the two groups might be a product of:
   A) environmental differences between two groups with similar genetics.
   B) genetic differences between two groups with similar environments.
   C) both genetic and environmental differences between the two groups.
   D) any of the above.

26. 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) 125.
   C) 115.
   D) 133.
   E) 85.

27. A measure of intelligence based on head size is likely to have a ________ level of reliability and a
A) high; high
B) high; low
C) low; high
D) low; low

28. Psychologists assess the correlation between scores obtained on two halves of a single test in order to measure the ________ of a test.
   A) normal distribution
   B) reliability
   C) factor analysis
   D) standardization
   E) validity

29. Which of the following statements is true?
   A) The predictive validity of intelligence tests is not as high as their reliability.
   B) The predictive validity and reliability of most intelligence tests is very low.
   C) Modern intelligence tests have extremely high predictive validity and reliability.
   D) The reliability of intelligence tests is not as high as their predictive validity.

30. The correlation between intelligence test scores and creativity test scores is ________ among those whose intelligence score is ________ than 120.
   A) positive; less than
   B) positive; greater than
   C) negative; greater than
   D) negative; less than
Answer Key -- 2002quiz11

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. E
8. D
9. D
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. D
15. D
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. C
20. A
21. C
22. C
23. E
24. C
25. D
26. A
27. B
28. B
29. A
30. A