

Intelligence testing article analysis



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Intelligence scores generated by the bell curve can show that people with high IIS are usually lawyers, doctors, scientists, and so forth (Sheller & Levy, 2010). The bell curve also explains that people who have low IIS are more likely to be convicts, criminals, single mothers, drug addicts, and high-school failures, and so on (Shirker & Levy, 2010). The score is measured by using the answers from a series of tasks/questions (Shirker & Levy, 2010). Every test has several subtests that measure numerous cognitive skills (Shirker & Levy, 2010).

The authors believe that intelligence tests have a superior legitimacy that predicts intelligence (Machete, 2003). They believe these tests are respected tools in fields of psychology, especially in the educational and occupational fields of psychology. Intelligence is measured in two separate ways, which are the psychometric or biological approach. As per biological theories, distinctive parts of the brain control different cognitive functioning and the behaviors linked with it, and biological studies search for those brain functions that produce separate changes in intellectual abilities (Machete, 2003).

The author believes intelligence testing will avoid bias by understanding the relations between test scores and pertinent biological directories (Machete, 2003). Employing this knowledge would have the benefit of not exposing the test to criticisms, of being biased against specific groups, occasionally aimed against intelligence tests (Machete, 2003). SECOND ARTICLE ANALYSIS The title of the second article analyzed is limpity theories of intelligence as exemplar stories of success: Why intelligence test validity is in the eye of the beholder.

This article explains that test producers and test users measure the foretelling or simultaneous legitimacy of an intelligence test by comparing it with other like tests or with external principles, which is very difficult and causes many robbers (Sternberg, 2000). Intelligence may be measured by psychophysical tasks, such as recognizing different tones in sounds rather than external principles (Sternberg, 2000). Internal-consistency reliability analyses are normally significant pieces of psychometric studies, which regard matters inside a test to the degree that they are similar to each other (Sternberg, 2000).

Comparing tests with other types of criterion is not a cure-all though (Sternberg, 2000). This article explains the continental theory may be used to determine the value of intelligence, which measure IQ scores (Sternberg, 2000). The continental theory explains that words can be broken down into elementary defining mechanisms, such as the word ' bachelor' has three components and explained as an ' unmarried adult male' (Sternberg, 2000). This theory indicates that intelligence would be a collection of definitional mechanisms, and these definitions come from adaptation to the cultural surroundings (Sternberg, 2000).

Intelligence testing can determine a person's ' Q, but intelligence is the universal ability to think reasonably, act decisively, rise above difficulties, and adapt to a shifting culture (Shirker & Levy, 2010). From this definition intelligence is intertwined with cognition, and cognitive development is neither completely culturally comparative nor entirely identical universally (Shirker & Levy, 2010). Currently numerous tests can display variances in IQ scores with substantial cultures. Shiest on IQ tests and African Americans
<https://assignbuster.com/intelligence-testing-article-analysis-article-samples/>

score the lowest (p. 147). However, there is a big difference between intelligence and intelligent behavior (Shirker & Levy, 2010). Intelligence is a psychological process that permits or does not permit certain behavioral patterns, and patterns of intelligent behavior may differ from one culture to the next (Shirker & Levy, 2010). Not all cultures believe in the same things, and what one culture believes to be intelligent may not be true for other cultures (Shirker & Levy, 2010).

Not all cultures are exactly the same, so some things seen as intelligent may be unintelligent in others and vice versa. Intelligence tests are thought to measure 'g', which is converted into a numeric score. IQ is the cognitive processes that allow people the ability to solve problems and reach goals, which varies between cultures (Shirker & Levy, 2010). Scores are acquired by obtaining answers from a series of tasks/questions answered by the test takers (Shirker & Levy, 2010). Different theories represent methods to measure a person's IQ score.

Understanding biological theories allow researchers to understand the relations between test scores and pertinent biological directories of different cultures (Machete, 2003). The continental theory may be used to determine the value of intelligence by breaking words down into elementary defining mechanisms (Sternberg, 2000). Most importantly, researchers have dissimilar concepts of what the standard behaviors are that must be employed in measuring whether an intelligence test is legitimate (Sternberg, 2000). References Machete, G (2003).