

Psychology chapter 11 test questions



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Intelligence the ability to learn from experience solve problems (abstract concepts and speed) use knowledge to adapt to new situations

concept Psychologists believe intelligence is a

reification viewing an abstract immaterial concept as if it were a concrete thing.

general mental ability Intelligence tests measure

aptitude tests designed to measure potential of the test taker; predict how they will perform in the future

achievement tests gauge a person's mastery and knowledge of various subjects

standardized the uniform procedures used in the administration and scoring of a test

1. Test-makers give the test to a sample of people. 2. Individuals who later take the same test have their scores compared to the initial (standard) set of scores. 3. These standard scores are updated periodically. In other words, standardized tests tell you how you score relative to other test takers. To enable meaningful comparison

Percentile score indicates the percentage of people who score the same or higher than the score one has obtained.

consistent results A test is reliable when it yields

Split-half Reliability Dividing the test into two equal halves and assessing how consistent the scores are.

Reliability using different tests Using different forms of the test to measure consistency between them

Test-Retest Reliability Using the same test on two occasions to measure consistency

what the test is supposed to measure or predict. Validity of a test refers to

1. Content Validity 2. Predictive Validity 3. Construct Validity three types of validity

Content Validity Refers to the extent a test measures a particular behavior or trait

Predictive Validity Refers to the function of a test in predicting a particular behavior or trait

Construct Validity the extent to which evidence shows that a test measures a particular hypothetical construct (intelligence, creativity, personality)

Sir Francis Galton notable for his studies on genetic influence of intelligence

intelligence is passed from generation to generation through genes. Galton concluded that success runs in families because

Galton _____ coined the phrase nature vs. nurture to refer to the heredity-environment issue.

Galton Leader in the eugenics movement

eugenics belief that only genetically “superior”

Alfred Binet: (1905) devised a test to identify mentally subnormal children who could benefit from special education programs in France

Binet-Simon scale scale expressed a child’s score in terms of mental age

mental age the chronological age that corresponds to the difficulty of questions a child can answer

Lewis Terman adapted Binet’s tests as the Stanford-Binet IQ test

Intelligence Quotient a child’s mental age divided by chronological age (created by William Stern)

Lewis Terman Promoted the use of widespread intelligence testing

David Wechsler created the first high-quality IQ test designed specifically for adults

Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)

1. Included non-verbal reasoning skills. 2. Discarded IQ in favor of a new scoring scheme based on the normal distribution, which is now used by most intelligence tests Two major innovations of the WAIS

Charles Spearman pioneer in use of factor analysis

factor analysis correlations among many variables are analyzed to identify closely related clusters of variables

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the “ g” factor a general mental ability.

Intellectual disability refers to subnormal general mental ability accompanied by deficiencies in adaptive skills

intellectually disabled children with an IQ below 70-75 are deemed

Down syndrome marked by distinctive physical characteristics most cases carry extra chromosome

Phenylketonuria (PKU) metabolic disorder caused by inherited enzyme deficiency

Hydrocephaly excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the skull destroys brain tissue

1. Down syndrome 2. Phenylketonuria (PKU) 3. Hydrocephaly organic conditions that can cause mental retardation

130 Gifted children usually have an IQ at

1. high intelligence 2. high creativity 3. high motivation Whether one becomes an eminent adult depends on three intersecting factors:

Savant syndrome rare condition in which people with developmental disorders have one or more areas of expertise, ability, or brilliance that are in contrast with the individual's overall limitations

twin studies In order to assess the plausibility of genetic determination of intelligence, researchers use

+ .86 similar The average correlation between identical twins' is ___ indicating that identical twins tend to be quite _____ in intelligence

+ .60 Fraternal twins' average correlation is

environment Adoption studies showcase the influence of _____ on intelligence

biological Adopted children closely resemble their _____ parents in intelligence

statistically significant and positive However correlations for adopted children and their adoptive parents are

increased Evidence is showing that performance on IQ tests has steadily _____ over generations.

" Flynn Effect" Evidence showing that performance on IQ tests has steadily increased over generations.

lower The average IQ for many minority groups in the US is somewhat _____ than the average white American.

heredity Some psychologists conclude the discrepancy between racial IQs results from

environment Some researchers conclude that _____ not heredity, is the cause of ethnic differences in IQ.

disadvantaged environment Minority students test scores are lower because these students tend to grow up in a

More likely to come from large or single-parent families. Exposed to fewer books and outlets for learning. Have poorer role models for language development. Experience less encouragement to work hard on intellectual pursuits. Attend schools that are underfunded and understaffed. Grow up in neighborhoods where “street smarts” are more revered than “book smarts”. Suffer from malnutrition. In comparison to middle and upper classes, lower class children are

Claude Steele argued that negative stereotypes of stigmatized groups’ intellectual abilities create feeling of vulnerability in the classroom

stereotype threat. negative stereotypes of stigmatized groups’ intellectual abilities create feeling of vulnerability

Gray matter neural density of cell bodies and dendrites; predictive of information-processing capabilities

White matter quantity of axons and their degree of myelin insulation; predicative of the efficiency of neural communication.

1. Good genes could foster both higher intelligence and resilient health. 2. Health self-care is a life-long mission for which brighter people are better prepared. 3. Intelligence fosters career success and higher social status reduces mortality. Studies suggest three possible reasons for smarter people live longer:

Robert Sternberg focuses his research on how people use their intelligence.

1. analytical intelligence
2. creative intelligence
3. practical intelligence
three facets that characterize the "triarchic theory"

analytical intelligence abstract reasoning, evaluation and judgment

creative intelligence ability to generate new ideas and be inventive in dealing with novel problems

practical intelligence application and use for everyday tasks

Howard Gardner believed that IQ tests emphasize verbal and mathematical skills to the exclusion of other important skills

1. Verbal-Linguistic
2. Logical-Mathematical
3. Bodily-Kinesthetic
4. Visual-Spatial
5. Musical-Rhythmic
6. Interpersonal
7. Intrapersonal
8.

Naturalistic
Howard Gardner's list of multiple intelligences

3 before the age of __ intelligence tests generally do not predict future scores

predictive validity
The _____ of intelligence tests is not as high as their reliability

intelligence
a certain level of _____ is necessary but not sufficient for creativity

savant syndrome
The existence of _____ reinforces the generally accepted notion that intelligence is a multidimensional quality

creates a self-fulfilling prophecy. increases social isolation between the groups. promotes racial segregation and prejudice. Sorting children into gifted and nongifted education groups

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predict school performance in children. The test created by Alfred Binet was designed specifically to

reification By creating a label such as “ gifted,” we begin to act as if all children are naturally divided into two categories, gifted and nongifted. This logical error is referred to as:

Reification the error of creating a concept and then assuming the created concept has a concrete reality

William Stern The formula for the intelligence quotient was devised by the amount by which the test-taker’s performance deviates from the average performance of others the same age Current intelligence tests compute an individual’s intelligence score as

7 By which age does a child’s performance on an intelligence tests stabilize?

the children were healthy and well-adjusted, and did well academically In his study of children with high intelligence scores, Terman found that

About 1% of the population is mentally retarded. More males than females are mentally retarded. A majority of the mentally retarded can learn academic skills. Which of the following statements is true?

spatial abilities High levels of male hormones during prenatal development may enhance

Neither education level nor intelligence scores accurately predict income. Which of the following is not cited as evidence of the reciprocal relationship between schooling and intelligence?

Both genes and life experiences significantly influence performance on intelligence tests. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the text's position regarding the relative contribution of genes and environment in determining intelligence?