## Tand m wk3and4



T&M 3 Assignment Person A -3 Z Score 20 T Score 200 CEEB Scores 55 IQ

Score -3 Percentile Person B +2 Z Score 60 T Score 600 CEEB Score 115 IQ

Score

85 Percentile

Person C

+3 Z Score

80 T Score

800 CEEB Score

145 IQ Score

100 Percentile

The Normal Curve

The normal curve is one of several models of "hypothetical distribution of various scores. There is a continuum from one end to the other with an equal amount of scores above and below a midpoint (Brock, n. d.). The distribution of these various deviations are derived form a midpoint so that a specific percentage of scores are between each area of the curve. The normal curve can be used to help psychologists better understand how to place an individual in a career or in a classroom.

Significance/Use of the Normal Curve

The normal curve is often used in a variety of settings including education and psychology. As an example, IQ scores are an example of how the normal curve is used. Many people would fall within the standard deviation between 85 and 115 (Brock, n. d.). Other IQ scores would be higher or lower on the normal curve. The curve was once used in classes where teachers took the highest score on a test and then made a bell curve to give students a better chance of getting a good grade on the test. As an example, if the highest

score was 95, then some students would score As at 95, and others would get Bs or Cs in the lower percentages.

## References

Brock, S. E. (n. d.). Descriptive statistics and psychological testing. California State University. Retrieved Sept. 21, 2010 from http://www.csus. edu/indiv/b/brocks/Courses/EDS%20245/Handouts/Week%2010/Descrptive %20Statistics%20and%20the%20Normal%20Curve. pdf Gregory, R. J. (1996). Psychological testing: History, principles and applications. 2nd Ed. MA: Simon & Schuster