

AP Psychology 12
Unit 11- INTELLIGENCE

In-Class Assessment

Name: _____ **Block:** _____

1. Experts would most likely agree that intelligence is
 - A) an inborn ability to perform well on standard intelligence tests.
 - B) a mental ability to learn from experience.
 - C) a general trait that underlies success on nearly any task.
 - D) a multiple array of completely independent adaptive traits.
 - E) the unconscious processing that occurs as the first step in problem solving.

2. 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.

3. The Stanford-Binet, WAIS, and WISC tests are all types of
 - A) personality tests.
 - B) factor analysis tests.
 - C) achievement tests.
 - D) multiple intelligence tests.
 - E) general intelligence tests.

4. Factor analysis has been used to assess whether
 - A) intelligence is determined primarily by heredity or by experience.
 - B) intelligence is a single trait or a collection of distinct abilities.
 - C) intelligence scores remain stable over the life span.
 - D) differences in intellectual ability exist between groups of individuals.
 - E) differences between academic achievement and intellectual ability are significant.

5. 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.
6. L. L. Thurstone identified seven clusters of primary mental abilities, including word fluency, memory, and inductive reasoning. He claimed that word fluency
- A) underlies all of our intelligent behaviors.
 - B) is the most difficult mental ability to assess reliably.
 - C) involves a different dimension of intelligence from that of reasoning.
 - D) is not actually a form of intelligence.
 - E) is negatively correlated with *g*.
7. Howard Gardner identified a total of _____ intelligences.
- A) three
 - B) five
 - C) eight
 - D) twelve
 - E) fifteen
8. Robert Sternberg distinguished among analytical, creative, and _____ intelligence.
- A) spatial
 - B) musical
 - C) practical
 - D) interpersonal
 - E) emotional
9. Emotional intelligence is a critical component of
- A) creativity.
 - B) social intelligence.
 - C) analytical intelligence.
 - D) convergent thinking.
 - E) factor analysis.

10. Environmental stimulation during childhood often contributes to the development of intelligence by altering the circuitry of the brain. This alteration illustrates
- A) the Flynn effect.
 - B) content validity.
 - C) heritability.
 - D) neural plasticity.
 - E) intelligence quotient.
11. *Hereditary Genius* is the title of a book authored by
- A) James Flynn.
 - B) David Wechsler.
 - C) Francis Galton.
 - D) Alfred Binet.
 - E) Robert Sternberg.
12. The nineteenth-century English scientist Sir Francis Galton believed that
- A) mental abilities cannot be measured.
 - B) superior intelligence is biologically inherited.
 - C) academic aptitude is detectable through factor analysis.
 - D) intelligence test performance depends on motivation rather than ability.
 - E) emotional intelligence correlated with intrapersonal intelligence.
13. Lewis Terman's widely used American revision of Binet's original intelligence test was the
- A) WISC.
 - B) WAIS.
 - C) Stanford-Binet.
 - D) Scholastic Assessment Test.
 - E) American College Testing Exam.
14. Binet and Simon designed a test of intellectual abilities in order to
- A) provide a quantitative estimate of inherited intellectual potential.
 - B) distinguish between academic and practical intelligence.
 - C) identify children likely to have difficulty learning in regular school classes.
 - D) assess general capacity for goal-directed adaptive behavior.
 - E) distinguish between people with high general intelligence factor (*g*) and savant syndrome.

15. Five-year-old Benjy has an IQ of 120 on the original version of the Stanford-Binet. His mental age is
- A) 4.
 - B) 6.
 - C) 8.
 - D) 9.
 - E) 12.
16. Achievement tests are designed to
- A) measure the desire and potential capacity to successfully meet challenges.
 - B) assess ability to produce novel and valuable ideas.
 - C) compare an individual's personality with those of highly successful people.
 - D) assess learned knowledge or skills.
 - E) measure capacity to learn.
17. Aptitude tests are specifically designed to
- A) predict ability to learn a new skill.
 - B) compare an individual's abilities with those of highly successful people.
 - C) assess learned knowledge or skills.
 - D) assess the ability to produce novel and valuable ideas.
 - E) measure educational achievement.
18. The WAIS consists of separate _____ subtests.
- A) intelligence and creativity
 - B) aptitude and achievement
 - C) practical and analytic
 - D) verbal and performance
 - E) emotions and reasoning
19. If a test is standardized, this means that
- A) it accurately measures what it is intended to measure.
 - B) a person's test performance can be compared with that of a representative pretested group.
 - C) most test scores will cluster near the average.
 - D) the test will yield consistent results when administered on different occasions.
 - E) the test's predictive validity has been studied and established.

20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. The correlation is likely to be lowest between the
- A) Stanford-Binet IQ scores and grades of elementary schoolchildren.
 - B) Wechsler intelligence scores and grades of high school students.
 - C) SAT scores and grades of first-year college students.
 - D) GRE scores and grades of graduate students.
 - E) SAT scores and GRE scores.
24. Individuals with Down syndrome are
- A) unlikely to show obvious signs of intellectual disability.
 - B) intellectually disabled due to neglect during infancy.
 - C) intellectually disabled, except for one specific ability in which they excel.
 - D) born with an extra chromosome.
 - E) born with low average numbers of neurons.

25. "Gifted child" programs can lead to _____ by implicitly labeling some students as "ungifted" and isolating them from an enriched educational environment.
- A) standardization
 - B) the Flynn effect
 - C) factor analysis
 - D) self-fulfilling prophecies
 - E) savant syndrome
26. The "Mozart effect" refers to the now-discounted finding that cognitive ability is boosted by
- A) hybrid vigor.
 - B) nutritional supplements.
 - C) Head Start programs.
 - D) listening to classical music.
 - E) studying a second language.
27. The heritability of intelligence is greatest among
- A) genetically identical individuals who have been raised in similar environments.
 - B) genetically similar individuals who have been raised in dissimilar environments.
 - C) genetically dissimilar individuals who have been raised in similar environments.
 - D) genetically dissimilar individuals who have been raised in dissimilar environments.
 - E) genetically identical individuals who have been raised in dissimilar environments.
28. The psychologist who disagreed with Spearman about the nature of intelligence, identifying seven clusters of primary mental abilities rather than one general intelligence factor, was
- A) Howard Gardner.
 - B) L. L. Thurstone.
 - C) Robert Sternberg.
 - D) Kim Peek.
 - E) Richard Wagner.
29. 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) inductive reasoning.
 - D) reification.
 - E) fundamental attribution.

30. The ability to learn from experience, solve problems, and use knowledge to adapt to new situations is known as
- A) divergent thinking.
 - B) neural plasticity.
 - C) intelligence.
 - D) validation.
 - E) aptitude.

31. **FREE RESPONSE QUESTION:**

You have been hired by a large public school system to construct a musical aptitude test. Describe how you would standardize your test and assess its reliability and validity. Explain why it might be more difficult to develop a valid musical aptitude test than a reliable one.