

Lesson Quiz 13-1

Psychological Testing

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. A test administrator gives one set of instructions when administering a test on one day and a different set of instructions on a second day; this inconsistency can lead to errors in assessing the test takers.
- _____ 2. If a test is valid, it will also be reliable.
- _____ 3. Standardized tests can show how one individual compares to others.
- _____ 4. When a test's score depends more on the grader than the test taker, the score is considered reliable.
- _____ 5. Most intelligence, aptitude, and personality tests have been provided with norms.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. A test designed to measure sales ability is found to be a good predictor of how well an individual will do as a salesperson. This test is said to be
 - A. standardized.
 - B. valid.
 - C. reliable.
 - D. predictable.
- _____ 7. Suzanne gets a raw score of 65 on a standardized test, which puts her at the 82nd percentile. This percentile
 - A. transforms the raw score into a number that has meaning.
 - B. tells us that the test is reliable.
 - C. determines the test's validity.
 - D. allows educators to predict how well Suzanne will do in school.
- _____ 8. What is the primary reason for determining a test's validity?
 - A. to determine whether a test can predict future behavior
 - B. to eliminate any irrelevant variables that may influence a test-taker's score
 - C. to assess an individual's intelligence and interests
 - D. to determine whether a test is measuring what it is supposed to measure
- _____ 9. Jeremiah takes the same aptitude test twice in the same week. The first time he scores an 85 and the second time a 72. Because of the difference in his scores, this test cannot be said to be
 - A. valid.
 - B. standardized.
 - C. reliable.
 - D. objective.
- _____ 10. A student is ranked in the 85th percentile on her college entrance exams. This means that
 - A. 85 percent of her answers were correct.
 - B. 85 percent of the people who took the test in the standardization group scored lower.
 - C. 85 percent of the people who took the test in the standardization group scored higher.
 - D. The test is valid.

Lesson Quiz 13-2



Psychological Testing

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. In Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, _____ intelligence can be described as the ability to understand and sense oneself.
2. Psychologist _____ proposed that intelligence consisted of three ways of processing information.
3. The ability to acquire new ideas and new behavior and to adapt to new situations is called _____.
4. The tendency of males to outperform females on multiple-choice tests is an example of _____ bias.
5. When the wording of questions in a test is more familiar to people of one social group than another, the test is said to have _____ bias.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. According to psychologist Charles Spearman, what two factors make up intelligence?
 - A. general intelligence and an individual's specific mental abilities
 - B. interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligence
 - C. verbal ability and logical-mathematical reasoning skills
 - D. analytical thinking skills and creative thinking skills
- _____ 7. Lena knows that she is confident and analytical but also knows that she needs to improve her communication skills. According to Howard Gardner, what kind of intelligence is she showing?

A. verbal	C. spatial
B. logical-mathematical	D. intrapersonal
- _____ 8. How was Thurstone's theory similar to Gardner's theory?
 - A. Both recognized the importance of a "general" intelligence.
 - B. Both believed that intelligence could be divided into categories.
 - C. Both believed that general intelligence was not inherited.
 - D. Both believed that IQ tests had considerable cultural and gender bias.
- _____ 9. A teacher uses a variety of methods, including mapping, model building, and group discussion, when teaching her students about volcanoes. Whose theory of intelligence is she implementing?

A. Charles Spearman	C. Howard Gardner
B. Robert Sternberg	D. Alfred Binet
- _____ 10. Soon after birth, identical twins Jay and Jo were adopted by two different sets of parents, one from Boston and one from Los Angeles. When Jay and Jo grow up, they will be good candidates to
 - A. participate in a study of the effects of nature and nurture.
 - B. represent the Flynn effect.
 - C. serve in a study to explore the two-factor theory.
 - D. participate in a study of the effects of gender bias.

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Lesson Quiz 13-3



Psychological Testing

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. There are aptitude tests designed to measure everything from people's thinking and reasoning skills to their musical and artistic talents.
- _____ 2. The purpose of interest inventories is to tell students what interests they have in common with other students in their class.
- _____ 3. Adaptive testing is more accurate than standard testing because it adjusts to the student.
- _____ 4. The ACT is an example of an achievement test.
- _____ 5. In adaptive instruction, you are asked more questions about those topics with which you are having difficulty.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Bin is taking a test that is designed to measure his knowledge in the area of history. What kind of test is this?
 - A. aptitude test
 - B. achievement test
 - C. IQ test
 - D. personality inventory
- _____ 7. In what type of test is predictive validity especially important?
 - A. aptitude test
 - B. achievement test
 - C. IQ test
 - D. personality inventory
- _____ 8. Steve takes an aptitude test that is designed to assess his verbal abilities. Which of the following would most likely be on this test?
 - A. a question that asks him to solve a problem
 - B. a question about the history of the U.S. Constitution
 - C. a question about interpreting charts and graphs
 - D. a question about English grammar usage
- _____ 9. How do interest inventories work?
 - A. They attempt to measure a person's abilities in a particular field or area.
 - B. They adapt the questions they ask when the test taker gets the wrong answers.
 - C. They measure a person's mastery of a particular set of knowledge.
 - D. They compare test takers' responses to the responses given by people in clearly defined groups, such as specific occupations.
- _____ 10. Which of these tests has no right or wrong answers?
 - A. Campbell Interest and Skill Survey
 - B. Scholastic Aptitude Test
 - C. American College Test
 - D. Stanford Binet Intelligence Test

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Lesson Quiz 13-4



Psychological Testing

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Just like IQ tests, the questions on personality tests have right and wrong answers.
- _____ 2. Personality tests are useful for general screening and for locating individuals who may need help.
- _____ 3. Most psychologists think that MMPI-2 scores should be confirmed by observation and interviews.
- _____ 4. The CPI asks participants to tell stories about the images displayed on a series of 20 cards.
- _____ 5. On objective tests, the test taker must choose an answer from a small number of possible responses.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of the following is one purpose of personality tests?
 - A. to identify the different talents a person has
 - B. to determine a person's mental age
 - C. to predict how a person is likely to behave in the future
 - D. to disprove the results of a person's horoscope
- _____ 7. The _____ is an example of a projective personality test.
 - A. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
 - B. Thematic Apperception Test
 - C. Myers-Briggs Type Indicator
 - D. California Psychological Inventory
- _____ 8. How does the CPI differ from the MMPI?
 - A. The MMPI is designed for more general use.
 - B. The CPI does not have any questions designed to reveal psychiatric illnesses.
 - C. The CPI is an objective test, and the MMPI is not.
 - D. The MMPI is an objective test, and the CPI is not.
- _____ 9. What is a major criticism of the Rorschach test?
 - A. Because it is an objective test, the test taker's responses are extremely limited.
 - B. It should not be used with individuals who have psychological disorders such as depression.
 - C. It does not provide the person giving the test as much flexibility as a personality inventory.
 - D. The scoring systems are neither reliable nor valid.
- _____ 10. Which of these tests requires the most individualized administration and scoring?
 - A. TAT
 - B. CPI
 - C. Myers-Briggs
 - D. MMPI-2

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