

# Testing and Intelligence

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Hour: \_\_\_\_\_ DL Site: \_\_\_\_\_

<http://www.learner.org/discoveringpsychology/16/e16expand.html>

*"I am somehow less interested in the weight and convolutions of Einstein's brain than in the near certainty that people of equal talent have lived and died in cotton fields and sweatshops."*

Stephen Jay Gould

Answer the questions as you watch the video segment

1. *Sir Francis Galton was one of the first men to develop mental measurements.*

*He:*

- a. tried to demonstrate the hereditary basis of intelligence.
- b. tried to measure the multiple talents of individuals
- c.

2. *What was Alfred Binet's aim in developing a measure of intelligence?*

- a. to rank children
- b. to identify children needing extra help
- c. to develop the IQ test

3. *How were the results of Binet's test expressed?*

- a. as a percentile score
- b. as an IQ score
- c. as a mental age related to a norm

4. *In 1916 Lewis Terman of Stanford University took a different approach to testing and developed the Stanford-Binet test. What formula did he create to express intelligence?*

(Write it down from the screen)

\_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ =

5. *What did Lewis Terman believe about the intelligence quotient (IQ)?*

- a. it was of little value in predicting performance in life
- b. it depended almost entirely on the environmental influences
- c. it measured an inner unchanging quality that was largely hereditary

6. *David Wechsler, in 1939, designed a new test. Which is false?*

- a. He developed new, non verbal sections for intelligence tests
- b. his Adult intelligence scale is used to test millions of Americans
- c. Big business has been unable to take advantage of his ideas

7. *William Curtis Banks says that when a test for prospective police officers has been shown to predict success on the job the test would be:*

- a. valid
- b. unbiased
- c. reliable
- d. standardized

8. *Banks says that when a test measures in the same way each time it is used it is:*

- a. valid
- b. standardized
- c. reliable
- d. unbiased

9. *According to Banks, why do educators worry about "teaching to the test"?*

- a. students would only be able to do well on the material on the test and not anything else

- b. students have difficulty learning from this teaching strategy

10. According to Claude Steele stereotype threat is:

- a. the anxiety that influences members of a group worried that their performance on a test will conform to a negative stereotype.
- b. the notion that if one group scores better than another on a standardized test, the test results for both groups are inaccurate

11. What perspective does Howard Gardner bring to the study of measuring intelligence?

- a. we should define it as a single trait
- b. we should redefine it as practical intelligence
- c. we should expand it to include multiple intelligences

12. According to Gardner, the IQ, and other kinds of achievement tests, will:

- a. become increasingly important for teaching and learning
- b. become less important; we need to move to a broader view of intelligence

13. Yale Univ. Psychologist, Robert Sternberg studies “practical” intelligence. What relationship did he find between traditional tests and his practical intelligence tests?

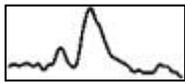
- a. Not much of a relationship
- b. They correlate very closely

14. How does Sternberg view or define intelligence?

- a. being able to figure out an environment
- b. being able to shape an environment
- c. being able select a new environment
- d. All of these

15. According to Sternberg, how well do standard intelligence tests predict how you will do in life?

- a. Very well
- b. Very poorly



16. Neuroscientists bypass mind and environment. They study brain wave frequencies. The P 300 waves are studied for interruptions.

These scientists predict that:

- a. smarter persons will have smaller P 300 waves because they absorb new information more readily
- b. less intelligent individuals will have smaller P 300 waves as they show less activity to outside stimuli