1. A 6-year-old child has a mental age of 9. The child's IQ is:
   A) 100.
   B) 166.
   C) 96.
   D) 125.
   E) 150.

2. The test created by Alfred Binet was designed specifically to:
   A) identify mentally retarded children so that they could be institutionalized.
   B) predict school performance in children.
   C) measure inborn intelligence in adults.
   D) measure inborn intelligence in children.
   E) do all of the above.

3. If asked to guess the intelligence score of a stranger, your best guess would be:
   A) 100.
   B) 125.
   C) “I don't know; intelligence scores vary too widely.”
   D) 75.

4. Benito was born in 1937. In 1947, he scored 130 on an intelligence test. What was Benito's mental age when he took the test?
   A) 11
   B) 13
   C) It cannot be determined from the information provided.
   D) 9
   E) 10

5. Originally, IQ was defined as:
   A) mental age subtracted from chronological age and multiplied by 100.
   B) chronological age subtracted from mental age and multiplied by 100.
   C) chronological age divided by mental age and multiplied by 100.
   D) mental age divided by chronological age and multiplied by 100.
6. The formula for the intelligence quotient was devised by:
   A) Gall.
   B) Binet.
   C) Terman.
   D) Stern.
   E) Sternberg.

7. Current intelligence tests compute an individual's intelligence score as:
   A) the ratio of chronological age to mental age multiplied by 100.
   B) the ratio of the test-taker's verbal intelligence score to his or her nonverbal intelligence score.
   C) the ratio of mental age to chronological age multiplied by 100.
   D) the amount by which the test-taker's performance deviates from the average performance of others the same age.

8. According to the text, what can be concluded from early intelligence testing in the United States?
   A) Most European immigrants were “feeble-minded.”
   B) Army recruits of other than West European heritage were intellectually deficient.
   C) The tests were biased against people who did not share the culture assumed by the test.
   D) Both a. and b. could be concluded.

9. Most experts view intelligence as a person's:
   A) diverse skills acquired throughout life.
   B) ability to perform well on intelligence tests.
   C) innate mental capacity.
   D) ability to learn from experience, solve problems, and adapt to new situations.

10. 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:
    A) factor analysis.
    B) reification.
    C) nominalizing.
    D) heritability.
    E) rationalization.
11. The concept of a g factor implies that intelligence:
   A) is a single overall ability.
   B) is several specific abilities.
   C) cannot be defined or measured.
   D) is both a. and c.
   E) is a dynamic rather than stable phenomenon.

12. Melvin has been diagnosed as having savant syndrome, which means that he:
   A) was exposed to high levels of testosterone during prenatal development.
   B) is mentally retarded but has one exceptional ability.
   C) has an IQ of 120 or higher.
   D) would score high on a test of analytical intelligence.

13. The existence of ________ reinforces the generally accepted notion that intelligence is a multidimensional quality.
   A) general intelligence
   B) adaptive skills
   C) savant syndrome
   D) mental retardation

14. Don's intelligence scores were only average, but he has been enormously successful as a corporate manager. Psychologists Sternberg and Wagner would probably suggest that Don's ________ intelligence exceeds his ________ intelligence.
   A) practical; academic
   B) academic; practical
   C) verbal; performance
   D) performance; verbal

15. Gerardeen has superb social skills, manages conflicts well, and has great empathy for her friends and co-workers. Peter Salovey and John Mayer would probably say that Gerardeen possesses a high degree of:
   A) emotional intelligence.
   B) practical intelligence.
   C) g.
   D) social intelligence.
16. Amelia recently took a test that assessed her ability to perceive, understand, and regulate her emotions. The test she took was the:

A) SAT.
B) WAIS.
C) WISC.
D) MEIS.

17. Studies of 2- to 7-month-old babies show that babies who quickly become bored with a picture:

A) score lower on infant intelligence tests.
B) score very low on intelligence tests several years later.
C) often develop learning disabilities later on.
D) score higher on intelligence tests several years later.

18. Which of the following best describes the relationship between creativity and intelligence?

A) A certain level of intelligence is necessary but not sufficient for creativity.
B) Creativity appears to depend on the ability to think imaginatively and has little if any relationship to intelligence.
C) Creativity is best understood as a certain kind of intelligence.
D) The more intelligent a person is, the greater his or her creativity.

19. Vanessa is a very creative sculptress. We would expect that Vanessa also:

A) is quite introverted.
B) lacks expertise in most other skills.
C) is more successful than other sculptors.
D) has a venturesome personality and is intrinsically motivated.
E) has an exceptionally high intelligence score.

20. When performing a task, the brains of highly skilled people:

A) demonstrate a more complex brain-wave response to stimuli.
B) retrieve information from memory more quickly.
C) register simple stimuli more quickly.
D) do all of the above.
21. Before becoming attorneys, law students must pass a special licensing exam, which is an ________ test. Before entering college, high school students must take the SAT, which is an ________ test.
A) aptitude; achievement  
B) achievement; achievement  
C) aptitude; aptitude  
D) achievement; aptitude

22. Tests of ________ measure what an individual can do now, whereas tests of ________ predict what an individual will be able to do later.
A) achievement; aptitude  
B) validity; reliability  
C) aptitude; achievement  
D) reliability; validity

23. If you wanted to develop a test of musical aptitude in North American children, which would be the appropriate standardization group?
A) children with known musical ability  
B) children of musical parents  
C) children all over the world  
D) North American children

24. The bell-shaped distribution of intelligence scores in the general population is called a:
A) standardization curve.  
B) bimodal distribution.  
C) normal distribution.  
D) g distribution.

25. Standardization refers to the process of:
A) measuring the success with which a test predicts the behavior it is designed to predict.  
B) determining the consistency of test scores obtained by retesting people.  
C) determining the accuracy with which a test measures what it is supposed to.  
D) defining meaningful scores relative to a representative pretested group.

26. The Flynn effect refers to the fact that:
A) The IQ scores of today's better fed and educated population exceed that of the 1930s population.  
B) Individual differences within a race are much greater than between-race differences.  
C) Asian students outperform North American students on math achievement tests.  
D) White and Black infants score equally well on measures of infant intelligence.
27. Over the past 80 years, college aptitude test scores have _______ and WAIS scores have _______.
A) remained stable; declined
B) declined; risen
C) declined; remained stable
D) risen; declined

28. Jack takes the same test of mechanical reasoning on several different days and gets virtually identical scores. This suggests that the test has:
A) high predictive validity.
B) high content validity.
C) been standardized.
D) high reliability.
E) all of the above qualities.

29. Which of the following is not a requirement of a good test?
A) validity
B) reification
C) reliability
D) criterion
E) standardization

30. Which of the following is true of people who score high on aptitude tests?
A) They are likely to be happier.
B) They always do well in college.
C) They achieve greater career success.
D) None of the above is true.
E) All of the above are true.

31. A school psychologist found that 85 percent of those who scored above 115 on an aptitude test were “A” students and 75 percent of those who scored below 85 on the test were “D” students. The psychologist concluded that the test had high _______ validity because scores on it correlated highly with the _______ behavior.
A) content; target
B) content; criterion
C) predictive; target
D) predictive; criterion
32. If a test designed to indicate which applicants are likely to perform the best on the job fails to do so, the test has:
A) low content validity.
B) not been standardized.
C) low reliability.
D) low predictive validity.

33. Which of the following statements is true?
A) The reliability of intelligence tests is not as high as their predictive validity.
B) The predictive validity and reliability of most intelligence tests is very low.
C) The predictive validity of intelligence tests is not as high as their reliability.
D) Modern intelligence tests have extremely high predictive validity and reliability.

34. You would not use a test of hearing acuity as an intelligence test because it would lack:
A) predictive validity.
B) content reliability.
C) content validity.
D) predictive reliability.

35. At age 16, Angel's intelligence score was 110. What will her score probably be at age 32?
A) 110
B) 115
C) There is no basis for predicting an individual's future IQ.
D) 105

36. A high-school psychologist who is looking at a student's intelligence score finds a jump of 30 points between the earliest score at age 2 and the most recent at age 17. The psychologist's knowledge of testing would probably lead her to conclude that such a jump:
A) signals a significant improvement in the child's environment over this period.
B) is mainly the result of the age at which the first test was taken.
C) indicates that different tests were used, creating an apparent change in intelligence level, although it actually remained stable.
D) is unsurprising, since intelligence scores do not become stable until late adolescence.
37. By what age does a child's performance on an intelligence test become stable?
   A) 4
   B) 7
   C) 2
   D) 12
   E) 6

38. Before about age __________, intelligence tests generally do not predict future scores.
   A) 4
   B) 15
   C) 10
   D) 1
   E) 5

39. Twenty-two-year-old Dan has an intelligence score of 63 and the academic skills of a fourth-grader, and is unable to live independently. Dan probably:
   A) will eventually achieve self-supporting social and vocational skills.
   B) has Down syndrome.
   C) has savant syndrome.
   D) is mentally retarded.

40. Down syndrome is normally caused by:
   A) a missing chromosome in the person's genetic makeup.
   B) prenatal exposure to an addictive drug.
   C) an extra chromosome in the person's genetic makeup.
   D) malnutrition during the first few months of life.

41. Which of the following statements is true?
   A) A majority of the mentally retarded can learn academic skills.
   B) About 1 percent of the population is mentally retarded.
   C) Many of the mentally retarded are mainstreamed into regular classrooms.
   D) More males than females are mentally retarded.
   E) All of the above are true.

42. In his study of children with high intelligence scores, Terman found that:
   A) later, as adults, they nearly all achieved great vocational success.
   B) the children were more emotional and less healthy than a control group.
   C) the children were ostracized by classmates.
   D) the children were healthy and well-adjusted, and did well academically.
43. Sorting children into gifted and nongifted educational groups:
A) does not result in higher academic achievement scores.
B) sometimes creates self-fulfilling prophecies.
C) presumes that giftedness is a single trait.
D) promotes racial segregation and prejudice.
E) has all of the above effects.

44. Which of the following provides the strongest evidence of the role of heredity in determining intelligence?
A) The intelligence scores of fraternal twins are more similar than those of ordinary siblings.
B) The intelligence scores of identical twins raised together are more similar than those of identical twins raised apart.
C) The intelligence scores of adopted children show relatively weak correlations with scores of adoptive as well as biological parents.
D) The IQ scores of identical twins raised separately are very similar.

45. Current estimates are that ________ percent of the total variation among intelligence scores can be attributed to genetic factors.
A) approximately 25
B) over 75
C) less than 10
D) between 50 and 75

46. If you compare the same trait in people of similar heredity who live in very different environments, heritability for that trait will be ________; heritability for the trait is most likely to be ________ among people of very different heredities who live in similar environments.
A) environmental; genetic
B) low; high
C) genetic; environmental
D) high; low

47. To say that the heritability of a trait is approximately 50 percent means:
A) that the trait's appearance in a person will reflect approximately equal genetic contributions from both parents.
B) that of the variation in the trait within a group of people, 50 percent can be attributed to heredity.
C) that genes are responsible for 50 percent of the trait in an individual, and the environment is responsible for the rest.
D) all of the above.
48. Studies of adopted children and their biological and adoptive families demonstrate that with age, genetic influences on intelligence:
   A) become more difficult to entangle from environmental influences.
   B) become more apparent.
   C) become easier to entangle from environmental influences.
   D) become less apparent.

49. Which of the following provides the strongest evidence of environment's role in intelligence?
   A) The intelligence scores of identical twins raised separately are no more alike than those of siblings.
   B) Adopted children's intelligence scores are more like their adoptive parents' scores than their biological parents'.
   C) Children's intelligence scores are more strongly related to their mothers' scores than to their fathers'.
   D) Children moved from a deprived environment into an intellectually enriched one show gains in intellectual development.

50. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the text's position regarding the relative contribution of genes and environment in determining intelligence?
   A) Both genes and life experiences significantly influence performance on intelligence tests.
   B) Because intelligence tests have such low predictive validity, the question cannot be addressed until psychologists agree on a more valid test of intelligence.
   C) With the exception of those with genetic disorders such as Down syndrome, intelligence is primarily the product of environmental experiences.
   D) Except in cases of a neglectful early environment, each individual's basic intelligence is largely the product of heredity.

51. J. McVicker Hunt found that institutionalized children given “tutored human enrichment”:
   A) responded so negatively as a result of their impoverished early experiences that he felt it necessary to disband the program.
   B) actually developed greater intelligence than control subjects who had lived in foster homes since birth.
   C) showed no change in intelligence test performance compared with institutionalized children who did not receive such enrichment.
   D) thrived intellectually and socially on the benefits of positive caregiving.
52. First-time parents Geena and Brad want to give their baby's intelligence a jump-start by providing a super-enriched learning environment. Experts would suggest that the new parents should:
A) hang colorful mobiles and artwork over the baby's crib.
B) relax, since there is no surefire environmental recipe for giving a child a superior intellect.
C) pipe stimulating classical music into the baby's room.
D) take the child to one of the new “superbaby” preschools that specialize in infant enrichment.

53. Which of the following is not cited as evidence of the reciprocal relationship between schooling and intelligence?
A) High school graduates have higher intelligence scores than do those who drop out early.
B) High intelligence is conducive to prolonged schooling.
C) Intelligence scores tend to rise during the school year.
D) Neither education level nor intelligence scores accurately predict income.

54. Research on the effectiveness of Head Start suggests that enrichment programs:
A) improve intelligence scores but not school readiness.
B) produce temporary gains in intelligence scores.
C) improve school readiness, but have no measurable impact on intelligence scores.
D) produce permanent gains in intelligence scores.

55. Hiroko's math achievement score is considerably higher than that of most American students her age. Which of the following is true regarding this difference between Asian and North American students:
A) It is a recent phenomenon.
B) It may be due to the fact that Asian students have a longer school year.
C) It holds only for girls.
D) Both a. and b. are true.
E) a., b., and c. are true.

56. Most psychologists believe that racial gaps in test scores:
A) indicate that intelligence is in large measure inherited.
B) are in large measure caused by environmental factors.
C) are increasing.
D) have been exaggerated when they are, in fact, insignificant.
57. Reported racial gaps in average intelligence scores are most likely attributable to:
A) environmental factors.
B) genetic factors.
C) the use of biased tests of intelligence.
D) the use of unreliable tests of intelligence.

58. The contribution of environmental factors to racial gaps in intelligence scores is indicated by:
A) the fact that Asian students outperform North American students on math achievement and aptitude tests.
B) evidence that individual differences within a race are much greater than differences between races.
C) evidence that White and Black infants score equally well on certain measures of infant intelligence.
D) all of the above.

59. Which of the following is not true?
A) Males score higher than females on tests of spatial abilities.
B) In math grades, the average girl typically equals or surpasses the average boy.
C) The gender gap in math and science scores is increasing.
D) Women are better than men at detecting emotions.

60. High levels of male hormones during prenatal development may enhance:
A) overall intelligence.
B) verbal reasoning.
C) spatial abilities.
D) all of the above.
Answer Key

1. E
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. A
15. A
16. D
17. D
18. A
19. D
20. D
21. D
22. A
23. D
24. C
25. D
26. A
27. B
28. D
29. B
30. D
31. D
32. D
33. C
34. C
35. A
36. B
37. B
38. A
39. D
40. C
41. E
42. D
43. E
44. D
45. D
46. B
47. B
48. B
49. D
50. A
51. D
52. B
53. D
54. B
55. D
56. B
57. A
58. D
59. C
60. C