

Unit 11- Intelligence

Practice Questions

AP Psychology

/30 Questions

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Factor analysis is a statistical procedure that can be used to
 - A) derive IQ scores by comparing mental age with chronological age.
 - B) evaluate how accurately test items predict a criterion behavior.
 - C) extract test norms from a standardization sample.
 - D) identify clusters of closely related test items.
 - E) provide a quantitative estimate of heritability.

5. 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*.
6. A person who demonstrates an exceptional specific mental skill while otherwise remaining very limited in intellectual capacity is said to show signs of
- A) emotional intelligence.
 - B) savant syndrome.
 - C) neural plasticity.
 - D) intrinsic motivation.
 - E) intelligence quotient.
7. Howard Gardner identified a total of _____ intelligences.
- A) three
 - B) five
 - C) eight
 - D) twelve
 - E) fifteen
8. Robert Sternberg distinguished among analytical, practical, and _____ intelligence.
- A) intrapersonal
 - B) creative
 - C) spatial
 - D) musical
 - E) physical
9. Emotional intelligence is a critical component of
- A) creativity.
 - B) social intelligence.
 - C) analytical intelligence.
 - D) convergent thinking.
 - E) factor analysis.

10. The ability to control one's impulses and delay immediate pleasures in pursuit of long-term goals is most clearly a characteristic of
- A) emotional intelligence.
 - B) heritability.
 - C) mental age.
 - D) savant syndrome.
 - E) divergent thinking.
11. MRI scans reveal correlations of about _____ between people's brain size (adjusted for body size) and their intelligence scores.
- A) $-.05$
 - B) $+.15$
 - C) $+.33$
 - D) $+.67$
 - E) $-.45$
12. 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.
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. A 6-year-old who responded to the original Stanford-Binet with the proficiency typical of an average 8-year-old was said to have an IQ of
- A) 75.
 - B) 85.
 - C) 100.
 - D) 125.
 - E) 133.

15. Binet and Terman would have been most likely to disagree about the
- A) extent to which intelligence is determined by heredity.
 - B) need to standardize intelligence tests.
 - C) possibility of predicting people's academic success from intelligence test scores.
 - D) definition of mental age.
 - E) belief that intelligence can be measured by an aptitude test.
16. The original IQ formula would be LEAST appropriate for representing the intelligence test performance of
- A) preschool students.
 - B) kindergarten students.
 - C) grade school students.
 - D) middle school students.
 - E) college students.
17. 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.
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 normal curve would represent the distribution of
- A) the American population in terms of gender.
 - B) American schoolchildren in terms of their ages.
 - C) American women in terms of their physical heights.
 - D) the American population in terms of their birth dates.
 - E) American historical dates in terms of importance.
21. The Flynn effect best illustrates that the process of intelligence testing requires up-to-date
- A) factor analyses.
 - B) standardization samples.
 - C) reliability indices.
 - D) heritability estimates.
 - E) intelligence quotients.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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.

25. 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.
26. “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
27. The heritability of intelligence refers to
- A) the extent to which an individual's intelligence is attributable to genetic factors.
 - B) the percentage of variation in intelligence within a group that is attributable to genetic factors.
 - C) the extent to which a group's intelligence is attributable to genetic factors.
 - D) a general underlying intelligence factor that is measured by every task on an intelligence test.
 - E) the extent to which the environment plays a role in the intelligence of biologically related siblings.
28. Twin and adoption studies are helpful for assessing the _____ of intelligence.
- A) predictive validity
 - B) reliability
 - C) heritability
 - D) standardization
 - E) content validity
29. 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.

30. Intelligence tests are most likely to be considered culturally biased in terms of their
- A) content validity.
 - B) predictive validity.
 - C) normal distribution.
 - D) reliability.
 - E) factor analysis.

Answer Key

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1/30

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. E
15. A
16. E
17. D
18. D
19. B
20. C
21. B
22. B
23. A
24. D
25. D
26. D
27. B
28. C
29. D
30. A