

Unit 11- Intelligence
25 Multiple Choice Practice Questions

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

1. 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.

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. 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*.

4. Howard Gardner identified a total of _____ intelligences.
 - A) three
 - B) five
 - C) eight
 - D) twelve
 - E) fifteen

5. Howard Gardner is most likely to agree that the concept of intelligence includes
- A) minimizing one's negative emotions.
 - B) spatially analyzing visual input.
 - C) experiencing positive self-esteem.
 - D) behaving morally.
 - E) effectively completing factor analysis.
6. Robert Sternberg distinguished among analytical, practical, and _____ intelligence.
- A) intrapersonal
 - B) creative
 - C) spatial
 - D) musical
 - E) physical
7. Emotional intelligence is a critical component of
- A) creativity.
 - B) social intelligence.
 - C) analytical intelligence.
 - D) convergent thinking.
 - E) factor analysis.
8. Although Nicole scored well above average on the SAT, she frequently loses her temper and needlessly antagonizes even her best friends. Her behavior best illustrates a low level of
- A) reliability.
 - B) validity.
 - C) the g factor.
 - D) mental age.
 - E) emotional intelligence.
9. *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.

10. Studies suggest that there is a positive correlation between intelligence and the
- A) brain's rate of glucose consumption.
 - B) brain's production of endorphins.
 - C) neural processing speed in the brain.
 - D) the brain's ability to process language in the right rather than the left hemisphere.
 - E) size of the brain's synaptic gaps.
11. High intelligence scores have been linked with high concentrations of gray matter in certain regions of the frontal lobe. The gray matter refers to the _____ of neurons.
- A) cell bodies
 - B) axons
 - C) dendrites
 - D) synaptic junctions
 - E) receptor sites
12. The French government commissioned Binet to develop an intelligence test that would
- A) demonstrate the innate intellectual superiority of western European races.
 - B) effectively distinguish between practical and creative intelligence.
 - C) provide an objective measure of teaching effectiveness in the public school system.
 - D) reduce the need to rely on teachers' subjectively biased judgments of students' learning potential.
 - E) use achievement test scores to accurately predict aptitude.
13. 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.
14. 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.

15. 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
16. When a person's test performance can be compared with that of a representative and pretested sample of people, the test is said to be
- A) reliable.
 - B) standardized.
 - C) valid.
 - D) normally distributed.
 - E) internally consistent.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. Researchers assess the correlation between scores obtained on alternate forms of the same test in order to measure the _____ of the test.
- A) content validity
 - B) predictive validity
 - C) normal distribution
 - D) standardization
 - E) reliability

20. A test that measures or predicts what it is supposed to is said to have a high degree of
- A) validity.
 - B) standardization.
 - C) reliability.
 - D) the g factor.
 - E) factor analysis.
21. Psychologists measure the correlation between aptitude test scores and school grades in order to assess the _____ of the aptitude test.
- A) reliability
 - B) standardization
 - C) normal distribution
 - D) factor analysis
 - E) validity
22. 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.
23. Terman observed that children with IQ scores over 135 are likely to
- A) be athletically uncoordinated.
 - B) be academically successful.
 - C) have a high degree of practical intelligence.
 - D) be socially isolated.
 - E) have low emotional intelligence.
24. 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.

25. 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.

Answer Key

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