UNIT 11 INTELLIGENCE PRACTICE TEST

1. Because intelligence is defined according to the attributes that enable success in a culture, psychologists consider intelligence to be
   A) neurologically determined.
   B) socially constructed.
   C) based on brain structure.
   D) a form of neural plasticity.
   E) genetically predetermined.

2. Psychologists use ________ to assess individuals' mental aptitudes and compare them with those of others.
   A) neural plasticity
   B) reliability coefficients
   C) intelligence tests
   D) the g factor
   E) achievement tests

3. To regard an abstract concept as if it were a real, concrete thing is called
   A) inductive reasoning.
   B) heritability.
   C) factor analysis.
   D) reification.
   E) standardization.

4. Factor analysis has been used to assess whether
   A) intelligence is determined primarily by heredity or by experience.
   B) intelligence is a single trait or a collection of distinct abilities.
   C) intelligence scores remain stable over the life span.
   D) differences in intellectual ability exist between groups of individuals.
   E) differences between academic achievement and intellectual ability are significant.

5. 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.

6. Those who emphasize the importance of the g factor would be most likely to encourage
   A) discontinuing special programs for intellectually advantaged children.
   B) deriving adult intelligence test scores from the ratio of mental age to chronological age.
   C) using a small standardization sample in the process of intelligence test construction.
   D) quantifying intelligence with a single numerical score.
   E) studying autistic savants in order to research alternative forms of intelligence.

7. Investigators detected a tendency for those who excelled in one of Thurstone's seven primary mental abilities to also demonstrate high levels of competence in other abilities. This provided some evidence of
   A) neural plasticity.
   B) standardization.
   C) emotional intelligence.
   D) general intelligence.
   E) predictive validity.

8. The characteristics of savant syndrome most directly suggest that intelligence is
   A) a diverse set of distinct abilities.
   B) largely unpredictable and unmeasurable.
   C) a culturally constructed concept.
   D) dependent upon the speed of cognitive processing.
   E) accurately measured by the general intelligence factor g.
9. In 8 to 10 seconds, memory whiz Kim Peek can read and remember the contents of a book page. Yet, he has little capacity for understanding abstract concepts. Kim's mental capacities best illustrate
A) autism.
B) Down syndrome.
C) emotional intelligence.
D) **savant syndrome.**
E) stereotype threat.

A) intrapersonal
B) **creative**
C) spatial
D) musical
E) physical

11. In very stressful or embarrassing situations, Sanura is able to maintain her poise and help others to feel comfortable. Sanura's ability best illustrates the value of
A) extrinsic motivation.
B) heritability.
C) divergent thinking.
D) savant syndrome.
E) **emotional intelligence.**

12. Research on intelligence and brain anatomy indicates that highly intelligent children demonstrate ______ than their less intelligent counterparts.
A) smaller synaptic gaps
B) longer axons
C) **greater neural plasticity**
D) higher dopamine levels
E) faster neurotransmitters

13. Higher intelligence scores are positively correlated with the volume of _______ in specific brain areas involved in memory, attention, and language.
A) endorphins
B) white matter
C) epinephrine
D) **gray matter**
E) dendrites

14. In developing a test of intellectual ability for Parisian schoolchildren, Binet and Simon assumed that
A) the test would measure capacities that were determined by heredity and thus unalterable.
B) the test would yield an intelligence quotient consisting of chronological age divided by mental age multiplied by 100.
C) a bright child would perform like a normal child of an older age.
D) measures of physical and sensory skills would be good predictors of school achievement.
E) intelligence tests translated into French would be more valid than other tests.

15. To determine whether a child's intellectual development was fast or slow, Binet and Simon assessed the child's
A) inductive reasoning.
B) emotional intelligence.
C) **mental age.**
D) genetic predispositions.
E) normal curve.

16. For the original version of the Stanford-Binet, IQ was defined as
A) mental age 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.**
E) mental age multiplied by chronological age divided by 100.

17. Twelve-year-old Norman has an IQ of 75 on the original version of the Stanford-Binet. His mental age is
A) 8.
B) 9.
C) 10.
D) 12.
E) 16.
18. The eugenics movement would have been most likely to encourage
A) selective breeding of highly intelligent people.
B) construction of culturally and racially unbiased tests of intelligence.
C) identification of lower IQ students in order to target more specific tutoring help.

19. The final exam in a calculus course would be an example of a(n) ________ test.
A) aptitude
B) achievement
C) standardized
D) general intelligence
E) diagnostic

20. 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.

21. About ________ percent of WAIS scores fall between 70 and 130.
A) 10
B) 30
C) 60
D) 70
E) 95

22. The Flynn effect is LEAST likely to be explained in terms of
A) changes in human genetic characteristics.
B) improvements in infant nutrition.
C) reductions in family size.
D) greater access to technology.
E) increasing educational opportunities.

23. Your psychology teacher has announced that the next test will assess your understanding of sensation and perception. When you receive the test, however, you find that very few questions actually relate to these topics. In this instance, you would be most concerned about the ________ of the test.
A) reliability
B) factor analysis
C) standardization
D) validity
E) normal distribution

24. Some studies indicate that a rough indicator of infants' later intelligence is their
A) birth weight.
B) readiness to sit up at an early age.
C) readiness to crawl at an early age.
D) preference for looking at a new rather than an old picture.
E) skull size at birth.

25. A condition involving intellectual disability caused by an extra chromosome in one's genetic makeup is known as
A) the Flynn effect.
B) functional fixedness.
C) Down syndrome.
D) savant syndrome.
E) autism.

26. 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.

27. J. McVicker Hunt began a program of tutored human enrichment in an Iranian orphanage. This program trained caregivers to
A) ignore babies' crying.
B) imitate babies' babbling.
C) assess babies' emotional intelligence.
D) calculate babies' intelligence quotients.
E) combat stereotype threat.
28. Research suggests that women are more skilled than men at
A) avoiding emotional uncertainty.
B) preventing emotions from distorting reasoning.
C) interpreting others' facial expressions of emotion.
D) delaying emotional gratification in pursuit of long-term goals.
E) improving the emotional intelligence of children through care-giving.

29. 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.

30. Blacks have been found to score lower on tests of verbal aptitude when tested by Whites than when tested by Blacks. This best illustrates the impact of
A) standardization.
B) savant syndrome.
C) emotional intelligence.
D) stereotype threat.
E) the Flynn effect.

ANSWERS POSTED ON CLASS WEBPAGE UNIT 11