

Unit 11 Reading Guide Testing and Individual Differences

Module 60: Introduction to Intelligence (pg. 606-616)

- **Intelligence:**
- **Intelligence Test:**
- Spearman's "g" General Intelligence:
 - Why is Spearman's single intelligence score controversial?
- **Savant Syndrome:**
 - What disorder do many people with Savant Syndrome also have?
- Summarize Gardner's Multiple Intelligences Theory.
- What are Gardner's 8 intelligences? (Figure 60.1)
- Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of intelligences includes what three things, define?
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Which of Sternberg's Strengths is your strongest?

- **Social Intelligence:**
- **Emotional intelligence:**
- Do people with bigger brains have bigger smarts? What lobes specifically?
- What do brain scans of smart people reveal about efficiency?

Module 61: Assessing Intelligence (pg. 617-624)

- What kinds of things did Galton test as a measure of intelligence?
- **Binet's Mental Age:**
 - A child has a mental age of 10. What does that mean?
- Did Binet believe that children are slow because of genes (nature) or environment (nurture)?
- **Terman's Stanford-Binet:**
- **Intelligence Quotient (IQ):**
 - If a child has a mental age of 10 and a chronological age of 12, what is their IQ?
 - Is IQ still calculated like this today?
 - What does the term IQ represent today?
- What was Terman's goal for the use of intelligence tests?

- **Achievement Test:**
 - Example:
- **Aptitude Test:**
 - Example:
- **Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS):**
- What are four difference parts to the most recent WAIS?

A. Principles of Test Construction

- To be widely accepted, psychological tests must meet three criteria:
- **Standardization:**
- **Normal Curve:**
 - Looking at the normal curve, what percentage of scores are within one standard deviation of the mean?
- What is the Flynn Effect?
- **Reliability:**
- **Validity:**
- **Content Validity:**
 - Example:
- **Predictive Validity:**
 - Example:

Module 62: The Dynamics of Intelligence (pg. 625-631)

- In cross-sectional studies, what did they find about intelligence over time?
- In longitudinal studies, what did they find about intelligence over time?
- So, does intelligence decline with age?
- **Crystallized Intelligence:**
 - Increase or decrease with age?
- **Fluid Intelligence:**
 - Increase or decrease with age?

A. Extremes of Intelligence

- **Intellectual disability:**
 - What did this used to be called?
- **Down Syndrome:**
- What are people with extremely high intelligence usually called, at least in school?
- Does a high IQ dictate success?

Module 63: Studying Genetic and Environmental Influences on Intelligence (pg. 632-637)

- One of the biggest debates about intelligence is the nature vs. nurture debate. What kind of political implications does that have?
- **Heritability:**
 - What is the heritability of intelligence?
- Are there specific genes for genius?
- What do twin studies show about the environmental contribution to IQ scores?
- What becomes more dominant as we age—genes or environment?
- After reading this whole section—what do you think about *yourself*. Do you think Intelligence is more due to nature or nurture in you? Why?

Module 64: Group Differences and the Question of Bias (pg. 638-645)

- What kinds of intelligences are girls better at?
- What kinds of intelligences are boys better at?
- Racial groups differ in their average intelligence test scores. Why? (this is a complicated question, so be sure to read the whole section before answering)
- When do psychologists consider a test to be biased?
- In the psychologist definition of bias, are intelligence tests biased?
- What is the scientific meaning of bias?
- In the scientific meaning of bias, are intelligence tests biased?
- **Stereotype threat:**
 - What happened to black students who were reminded of their race just before taking a verbal aptitude test?