

Blizzard Bag #2

AP Psychology

Wyss

Directions: Utilizing your notes, textbook, and any additional reference sources, answer the practice exam multiple choice questions.

30. 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.
31. Psychological tests show that 18-year-old Isaiah has an intelligence score of 65. Nevertheless, Isaiah can, with a few seconds of mental calculation, accurately tell the day of the week on which Christmas falls for any year in this century. It would be fair to conclude that
- A) the intelligence test Isaiah was given has no validity.
  - B) intelligence tests are generally good measures of verbal but not of mathematical intelligence.
  - C) Isaiah is a person with savant syndrome.
  - D) Isaiah excels in inductive reasoning.
  - E) the intelligence test Isaiah was given has no reliability.
32. Who is most likely to be criticized for extending the definition of intelligence to an overly broad range of talents?
- A) Howard Gardner
  - B) Lewis Terman
  - C) Charles Spearman
  - D) Alfred Binet
  - E) B. F. Skinner
33. 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.

34. Postmortem brain analyses reveal that highly educated people have \_\_\_\_\_ when they die than do their less educated counterparts.
- A) less neural plasticity
  - B) more synapses
  - C) less gray matter
  - D) more reification
  - E) larger neurons
35. Brain size (adjusted for body size) is \_\_\_\_\_ correlated with intelligence. The speed of taking in perceptual information is \_\_\_\_\_ correlated with intelligence.
- A) not; negatively
  - B) negatively; positively
  - C) positively; positively
  - D) negatively; not
  - E) negatively; negatively
36. Who attempted to assess intellectual strengths by measuring muscular power, sensory acuity, and body proportions?
- A) Lewis Terman
  - B) Alfred Binet
  - C) Charles Spearman
  - D) Francis Galton
  - E) Howard Gardner
37. Intelligence tests were initially designed by Binet and Simon to assess
- A) academic aptitude.
  - B) inductive reasoning.
  - C) emotional intelligence.
  - D) savant syndrome.
  - E) heritability.
38. Five-year-old Wilbur performs on an intelligence test at a level characteristic of an average 4-year-old. Wilbur's mental age is
- A) 4.
  - B) 4.5.
  - C) 5.
  - D) 80.
  - E) 125.

39. 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.
40. 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
41. A test of your capacity to learn to be an automobile mechanic would be considered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ test.
- A) reliability
  - B) interest
  - C) achievement
  - D) aptitude
  - E) intelligence
42. A bell-shaped curve that characterizes a large sample of intelligence test scores is a graphic representation of a
- A) factor analysis.
  - B) normal distribution.
  - C) heritability estimate.
  - D) savant syndrome.
  - E) g factor.
43. About \_\_\_\_\_ percent of WAIS scores fall between 85 and 115.
- A) 0
  - B) 30
  - C) 50
  - D) 68
  - E) 100

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44. 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.
45. 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.
46. Women scoring in the highest 25 percent on the Scottish national intelligence test at age 11 tended to \_\_\_\_\_ than those who scored in the lowest 25 percent.
- A) live longer
  - B) be less creative
  - C) talk at an earlier age
  - D) experience more stereotype threat
  - E) marry earlier
47. 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.
48. Over the past 50 or so years, children with an intellectual disability have increasingly been likely to
- A) have difficulty adapting to the normal demands of independent living.
  - B) be diagnosed as having a chromosomal abnormality.
  - C) demonstrate symptoms of savant syndrome.
  - D) be mainstreamed into regular school classrooms.
  - E) receive medications to compensate for learning disabilities.