

Bryant-Taneda: AP Psychology Test Bank – Intelligence (Chapter 11)

1. Experts who defend intelligence tests against the charge of being culturally biased and discriminatory would be most likely to highlight the _____ of intelligence tests.
 - A) normal distribution
 - B) content validity
 - C) predictive validity
 - D) reliability
 - E) standardization

2. A 12-year-old who responded to the original Stanford-Binet with the proficiency typical of an average 9-year-old was said to have an IQ of:
 - A) 75.
 - B) 85.
 - C) 115.
 - D) 125.
 - E) 133.

3. Intelligence tests have effectively reduced discrimination in the sense that they have:
 - A) avoided questions that require familiarity with any specific culture.
 - B) helped limit reliance on educators' subjectively biased judgments of students' academic potential.
 - C) provided an objective measure of teaching effectiveness in different public school systems.
 - D) done all the above.

4. Although Susan is a brilliant pianist and highly acclaimed ballet dancer, her high school intelligence test scores were only average. What does Susan's experience suggest regarding (a) the reliability and validity of intelligence tests, (b) the nature of intelligence, and (c) the desirability of currently popular "gifted child" education programs?

5. Which of the following provides the strongest evidence of environment's role in intelligence?
 - A) Adopted children's intelligence scores are more like their adoptive parents' scores than their biological parents'.
 - B) Children's intelligence scores are more strongly related to their mothers' scores than to their fathers'.
 - C) Children moved from a deprived environment into an intellectually enriched one show gains in intellectual development.
 - D) The intelligence scores of identical twins raised separately are no more alike than those of siblings.

6. Intelligence test scores are most likely to predict accurately the academic success of _____ students.
 - A) elementary school
 - B) high school
 - C) college
 - D) graduate school

7. Brain size (adjusted for body size) is _____ correlated with intelligence, and the brain's rate of glucose consumption while performing cognitive tasks is _____ correlated with intelligence.
 - A) positively; negatively
 - B) negatively; positively
 - C) positively; positively
 - D) negatively; negatively

8. The bell-shaped distribution of intelligence scores in the general population is called a:
- A) g distribution.
 - B) standardization curve.
 - C) bimodal distribution.
 - D) normal distribution.
9. In his study of children with high intelligence scores, Terman found that:
- A) the children were more emotional and less healthy than a control group.
 - B) the children were ostracized by classmates.
 - C) the children were healthy and well-adjusted, and did well academically.
 - D) later, as adults, they nearly all achieved great vocational success.
10. Which of the following suggestions would be LEAST helpful to a young performing artist who wants to become a highly creative ballet dancer?
- A) "Study the performances of the world's best ballet artists."
 - B) "Develop friendly and supportive relationships with fellow ballet dancers."
 - C) "Win competitive performances that will lead to performance arts scholarship offers."
 - D) "Take time for those practice drills that you find most enjoyable."
11. The contribution of environmental factors to racial gaps in intelligence scores is indicated by:
- A) evidence that individual differences within a race are much greater than differences between races.
 - B) evidence that White and Black infants score equally well on certain measures of infant intelligence.
 - C) the fact that Asian students outperform North American students on math achievement and aptitude tests.
 - D) all of the above.
12. The correlation between academic success and intelligence test scores will be highest if computed for a group of individuals whose scores range between:
- A) 55 and 100.
 - B) 85 and 115.
 - C) 100 and 145.
 - D) 70 and 130.
13. Scientists are most likely to be creative if they:
- A) investigate issues about which they have very little previous knowledge.
 - B) approach problems they find intrinsically interesting and satisfying to study.
 - C) think about the benefits to themselves and society that might result from their work.
 - D) do all the above.
14. Sandra completed the Computer Programming Aptitude Test when she applied for a position with Beta Electronics. Six months later, she took the same test when she applied for a position with another company. The fact that her scores were almost identical on the two occasions suggests that the test has a high degree of:
- A) content validity.
 - B) reliability.
 - C) predictive validity.
 - D) standardization.
15. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the text's position regarding the relative contribution of genes and environment in determining intelligence?
- A) Except in cases of a neglectful early environment, each individual's basic intelligence is largely the

- product of heredity.
- B) With the exception of those with genetic disorders such as Down syndrome, intelligence is primarily the product of environmental experiences.
 - C) Both genes and life experiences significantly influence performance on intelligence tests.
 - D) Because intelligence tests have such low predictive validity, the question cannot be addressed until psychologists agree on a more valid test of intelligence.
16. Standardization refers to the process of:
- A) determining the accuracy with which a test measures what it is supposed to.
 - B) defining meaningful scores relative to a representative pretested group.
 - C) determining the consistency of test scores obtained by retesting people.
 - D) measuring the success with which a test predicts the behavior it is designed to predict.
17. Which of the following provides the strongest evidence of the role of heredity in determining intelligence?
- A) The IQ scores of identical twins raised separately are very similar.
 - B) The intelligence scores of fraternal twins are more similar than those of ordinary siblings.
 - C) The intelligence scores of identical twins raised together are more similar than those of identical twins raised apart.
 - D) The intelligence scores of adopted children show relatively weak correlations with scores of adoptive as well as biological parents.
18. The importance of environmental influences on intelligence is provided by evidence that:
- A) fraternal twins have more similar intelligence test scores than ordinary siblings.
 - B) intellectual development of neglected children in impoverished environments is often retarded.
 - C) Head Start programs for disadvantaged children lead to short-term improvements in intelligence test scores.
 - D) all the above are true.
19. A high-school psychologist who is looking at a student's intelligence score finds a jump of 30 points between the earliest score at age 2 and the most recent at age 17. The psychologist's knowledge of testing would probably lead her to conclude that such a jump:
- A) indicates that different tests were used, creating an apparent change in intelligence level, although it actually remained stable.
 - B) signals a significant improvement in the child's environment over this period.
 - C) is unsurprising, since intelligence scores do not become stable until late adolescence.
 - D) is mainly the result of the age at which the first test was taken.
20. Five-year-old Jaime performs on an intelligence test at a level characteristic of an average 4-year-old. Jaime's mental age is:
- A) 4.
 - B) 4.5.
 - C) 5.
 - D) 80.
 - E) 125.
21. When Samson was told that he correctly answered 80 percent of the items on a mathematical achievement test, he asked how his performance compared with that of the average test taker. Samson's concern was directly related to the issue of:
- A) standardization.
 - B) predictive validity.
 - C) reliability.

D) content validity.

22. The decline in college aptitude test scores during the 1960s and 1970s was due in part to:

- A) the increasing academic diversity of students taking these tests.
- B) the standardization of college aptitude tests on more representative samples of the population.
- C) the introduction of new and increasingly difficult aptitude test questions.
- D) today's students' inexperience with standardized tests.

23. Before about age _____, intelligence tests generally do not predict future scores.

- A) 1
- B) 3
- C) 5
- D) 10
- E) 15

24. When completing a verbal aptitude test, members of an ethnic minority group are particularly likely to perform below their true ability levels if they believe that the test:

- A) is a measure of emotional intelligence as well as academic intelligence.
- B) assesses their interests as well as their abilities.
- C) is biased against members of their own ethnic group.
- D) results in a distribution of scores that form a bell-shaped curve.

25. Which of the following observations provides the best evidence that intelligence test scores are influenced by heredity?

- A) Japanese children have higher average intelligence scores than American children.
- B) Fraternal twins are more similar in their intelligence scores than are ordinary siblings.
- C) The intelligence scores of children are positively correlated with the intelligence scores of their parents.
- D) Identical twins reared separately are more similar in their intelligence scores than fraternal twins reared together.

26. Boys are most likely to outnumber girls in a class designed for students gifted in:

- A) reading.
- B) speech.
- C) mathematics.
- D) a foreign language.

27. The test created by Alfred Binet was designed specifically to:

- A) measure inborn intelligence in adults.
- B) measure inborn intelligence in children.
- C) predict school performance in children.
- D) identify mentally retarded children so that they could be institutionalized.
- E) do all of the above.

28. The written exam for a driver's license would most likely be considered a(n) _____ test.

- A) achievement
- B) reliability
- C) interest
- D) aptitude
- E) intelligence

29. Most experts view intelligence as a person's:
- A) ability to perform well on intelligence tests.
 - B) innate mental capacity.
 - C) ability to learn from experience, solve problems, and adapt to new situations.
 - D) diverse skills acquired throughout life.
30. Your psychology professor 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
31. If a test yields consistent results every time it is used, it has a high degree of:
- A) standardization.
 - B) predictive validity.
 - C) reliability.
 - D) content validity.
 - E) heritability.
32. If both depressed and nondepressed individuals receive similar scores on a diagnostic test for depression, it is said that the test:
- A) has not been standardized.
 - B) is not valid.
 - C) is not reliable.
 - D) has not been factor-analyzed.
 - E) does not produce scores that form a normal distribution.
33. Achievement tests are designed to:
- A) measure 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.
34. Gifted child education programs are most likely to be criticized for:
- A) overemphasizing the genetic determinants of giftedness.
 - B) limiting the concept of giftedness to superior academic aptitude.
 - C) claiming that intelligence test scores can predict children's academic success.
 - D) underestimating the extent to which a g factor underlies success in a wide variety of tasks.
35. Which of the following best describes the relationship between creativity and intelligence?
- A) Creativity appears to depend on the ability to think imaginatively and has little if any relationship to intelligence.
 - B) Creativity is best understood as a certain kind of intelligence.
 - C) The more intelligent a person is, the greater his or her creativity.
 - D) A certain level of intelligence is necessary but not sufficient for creativity.

36. 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
37. Disproportionately more Whites than Blacks would be admitted into American colleges if performance scores on _____ were the only criterion for college admissions.
- A) the Stanford-Binet
 - B) the WAIS
 - C) the SAT
 - D) any of the above
38. In order for Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg to best predict their newborn daughter's future intellectual aptitude they should:
- A) carefully assess the infant's sensory and reflexive responses.
 - B) observe their daughter's general level of emotional reactivity.
 - C) obtain information about their own levels of intelligence.
 - D) monitor the age at which their child first walks and talks.
39. 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 success 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.
40. 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.
41. The bell-shaped pattern that represents the frequency of occurrence of intelligence test scores in the general population is called a:
- A) standardization sample.
 - B) reliability coefficient.
 - C) factor analysis.
 - D) normal curve.
 - E) savant syndrome.
42. Intelligence scores are most likely to be stable over a 1-year period for a _____ student whose intelligence test score is _____.
- A) preschool; 80
 - B) second-grade; 125
 - C) sixth-grade; 115
 - D) tenth-grade; 95
43. 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 pretested group.
- C) most test scores will cluster near the average.
- D) the test will yield consistent results when administered on different occasions.

44. Validity is to reliability as _____ is to _____.
- A) causation; correlation
 - B) accuracy; consistency
 - C) stability; change
 - D) aptitude; achievement
 - E) academic intelligence; emotional intelligence

45. A classmate makes the following claim: "Despite numerous federally funded Head Start programs and nationwide efforts to desegregate public schools, blacks continue to lag behind their white counterparts in intelligence and academic achievement. Clearly, black Americans must be genetically inferior to white Americans." Use research evidence and logical arguments to intelligently refute your classmate's statement.

46. Studies of adopted children and their biological and adoptive families demonstrate that with age, genetic influences on intelligence:
- A) become more apparent.
 - B) become less apparent.
 - C) become more difficult to entangle from environmental influences.
 - D) become easier to entangle from environmental influences.

47. The similarity between the intelligence test scores of identical twins raised apart is:
- A) less than that between children and their biological parents.
 - B) equal to that between identical twins reared together.
 - C) equal to that between fraternal twins reared together.
 - D) greater than that between ordinary siblings reared together.

48. Before becoming attorneys, law students must pass a special licensing exam, which is an _____ test. Before entering college, high school students must take the SAT, which is an _____ test.
- A) achievement; aptitude
 - B) aptitude; achievement
 - C) achievement; achievement
 - D) aptitude; aptitude

49. If you compare the same trait in people of similar heredity who live in very different environments, heritability for that trait will be _____; heritability for the trait is most likely to be _____ among people of very different heredities who live in similar environments.
- A) low; high
 - B) high; low
 - C) environmental; genetic
 - D) genetic; environmental

50. By what age does a child's performance on an intelligence test become stable?
- A) 2
 - B) 4
 - C) 6
 - D) 7

E) 12

51. 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.

52. Boys are most likely to outperform girls in a(n):

- A) essay contest.
- B) chess tournament.
- C) speed-reading tournament.
- D) spelling bee.
- E) speech-giving contest.

53. 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.

54. High levels of male hormones during prenatal development may enhance:

- A) verbal reasoning.
- B) spatial abilities.
- C) overall intelligence.
- D) all of the above.

55. By creating a label such as "gifted," we begin to act as if all children are naturally divided into two categories, gifted and nongifted. This logical error is referred to as:

- A) rationalization.
- B) nominalizing.
- C) factor analysis.
- D) reification.
- E) heritability.

56. Vanessa is a very creative sculptress. We would expect that Vanessa also:

- A) has an exceptionally high intelligence score.
- B) is quite introverted.
- C) has a venturesome personality and is intrinsically motivated.
- D) lacks expertise in most other skills.
- E) is more successful than other sculptors.

57. Aptitude tests are to _____ as achievement tests are to _____.

- A) current interests; past competence
- B) past competence; current interests
- C) current competence; future performance
- D) future performance; current competence

58. Studies of 2- to 7-month-old babies show that babies who quickly become bored with a picture:
- A) often develop learning disabilities later on.
 - B) score lower on infant intelligence tests.
 - C) score higher on intelligence tests several years later.
 - D) score very low on intelligence tests several years later.
59. Binet and Simon assumed that intellectually bright children:
- A) can be identified at a very young age by measuring their physical coordination and sensory skills.
 - B) have a mental age that is completely unrelated to their chronological age.
 - C) are just as likely to have difficulty in regular classes as slow learners.
 - D) are as intellectually developed as average children who are older than they.
60. Current intelligence tests compute an individual's intelligence score as:
- A) the ratio of mental age to chronological age multiplied by 100.
 - B) the ratio of chronological age to mental age multiplied by 100.
 - C) the amount by which the test-taker's performance deviates from the average performance of others the same age.
 - D) the ratio of the test-taker's verbal intelligence score to his or her nonverbal intelligence score.
61. The formula for the intelligence quotient was devised by:
- A) Sternberg.
 - B) Gall.
 - C) Binet.
 - D) Terman.
 - E) Stern.
62. Which of the following is NOT cited as evidence of the reciprocal relationship between schooling and intelligence?
- A) Neither education level nor intelligence scores accurately predict income.
 - B) Intelligence scores tend to rise during the school year.
 - C) High school graduates have higher intelligence scores than do those who drop out early.
 - D) High intelligence is conducive to prolonged schooling.
63. Who would have been the LEAST enthusiastic about a reliance on eugenics for the improvement of human intellectual functioning?
- A) Plato
 - B) Binet
 - C) Terman
 - D) Darwin
64. In order to assess whether intelligence is a single trait or a collection of several distinct abilities, psychologists have made extensive use of:
- A) the normal distribution.
 - B) criterion-based validation.
 - C) standardization.
 - D) reliability assessment.
 - E) factor analysis.
65. A measure of intelligence based on head size is likely to have a _____ level of reliability and a _____ level of validity.
- A) low; low

- B) low; high
- C) high; low
- D) high; high

66. Mr. and Mrs. Lembo are parents of a mentally retarded child. It is most likely that their child:

- A) is a female rather than a male.
- B) suffers obvious physical defects.
- C) was born with an extra chromosome.
- D) will have difficulty adapting to the normal demands of independent adult life.

67. Individuals with Down syndrome are:

- A) unlikely to have difficulty in regular school classes.
- B) mentally retarded due to neglect during infancy.
- C) mentally retarded, except for one specific ability in which they excel.
- D) born with an extra chromosome.

68. Precocious college students with unusually high levels of verbal intelligence are most likely to:

- A) retrieve information from memory at an unusually rapid speed.
- B) perform at only an average level on tests of mathematical aptitude.
- C) experience less loneliness and achieve happier marriages than the average college student.
- D) demonstrate unusually high levels of the practical managerial intelligence common to successful business executives.

69. Benito was born in 1937. In 1947, he scored 130 on an intelligence test. What was Benito's mental age when he took the test?

- A) 9
- B) 10
- C) 11
- D) 13
- E) It cannot be determined from the information provided.

70. Juan is the oldest son of Mexican parents who immigrated to the United States less than 5 years ago. Juan's high school teachers perceive him to be fairly intelligent, but his SAT scores are low and he is having trouble getting into college. Juan's mother angrily claims that "intelligence tests are biased against Hispanics." Juan's father sadly counters, "It's not the tests that are biased; it's American education that is biased." Carefully explain why you would agree or disagree with the comments made by each of the parents.

71. Research on gender and emotional intelligence suggests that women are more skilled than men at:

- A) avoiding the experience of emotional ambivalence.
- B) preventing emotions from distorting reasoning.
- C) interpreting others' facial expressions of emotion.
- D) delaying emotional gratification in pursuit of long-term goals.

72. Current estimates are that _____ percent of the total variation among intelligence scores can be attributed to genetic factors.

- A) less than 10
- B) approximately 25
- C) between 50 and 70
- D) over 75

73. At age 16, Angel's intelligence score was 110. What will her score probably be at age 32?
- A) 105
 - B) 110
 - C) 115
 - D) There is no basis for predicting an individual's future IQ.
74. The WAIS consists of separate _____ subtests.
- A) intelligence and creativity
 - B) aptitude and achievement
 - C) validity and reliability
 - D) verbal and performance
75. Object assembly, picture arrangement, and block design are three subtests of the:
- A) WAIS.
 - B) SAT.
 - C) Stanford-Binet.
 - D) GRE.
76. First-time parents Geena and Brad want to give their baby's intelligence a jump-start by providing a super enriched learning environment. Experts would suggest that the new parents should:
- A) pipe stimulating classical music into the baby's room.
 - B) hang colorful mobiles and artwork over the baby's crib.
 - C) take the child to one of the new "superbaby" preschools that specialize in infant enrichment.
 - D) relax, since there is no surefire environmental recipe for giving a child a superior intellect.
77. A 6-year-old child has a mental age of 9. The child's IQ is:
- A) 96.
 - B) 100.
 - C) 125.
 - D) 150.
 - E) 166.
78. 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) extent to which individuals differ in their intellectual abilities.
79. The highly positive correlations between scores received on comparable sections of the SAT and GRE provide evidence for the _____ of these test scores.
- A) reliability
 - B) heritability
 - C) content validity
 - D) predictive validity
 - E) normal distribution
80. Who would have been most enthusiastic about the value of a single intelligence test score as an index of an individual's mental capacities?
- A) Thurstone
 - B) Spearman

- C) Gardner
- D) Sternberg

81. Factor analysis is a statistical procedure 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.

82. Those who define intelligence as academic aptitude are most likely to criticize:

- A) Terman's concept of innate intelligence.
- B) Spearman's concept of general intelligence.
- C) Binet's concept of mental age.
- D) Gardner's concept of multiple intelligences.
- E) Stern's concept of intelligence quotient.

83. If a test designed to indicate which applicants are likely to perform the best on the job fails to do so, the test has:

- A) low reliability.
- B) low content validity.
- C) low predictive validity.
- D) not been standardized.

84. Gerardeen has superb social skills, manages conflicts well, and has great empathy for her friends and co-workers. Peter Salovey and John Mayer would probably say that Gerardeen possesses a high degree of:

- A) g.
- B) social intelligence.
- C) practical intelligence.
- D) emotional intelligence.

85. The best indicator of infants' intellectual aptitude is their:

- A) readiness to crawl at an early age.
- B) capacity for imitating adult facial expressions.
- C) tendency to quickly shift their gaze from a familiar to a novel picture.
- D) ability to discriminate their mother's voice from that of a female stranger.
- E) head circumference at birth in relation to their total weight.

86. Don's intelligence scores were only average, but he has been enormously successful as a corporate manager. Psychologists Sternberg and Wagner would probably suggest that Don's _____ intelligence exceeds his _____ intelligence.

- A) verbal; performance
- B) performance; verbal
- C) academic; practical
- D) practical; academic

87. To assess mental age, Binet and Simon measured children's:

- A) head size.
- B) reasoning skills.
- C) muscular power.

- D) sensory acuity.
- E) all of the above.

88. Twenty-five-year-old Carmella is mentally handicapped and can neither read nor write. However, after hearing lengthy, unfamiliar, and complex musical selections just once, she can reproduce them precisely on the piano. It is likely that Carmella is:

- A) gifted with a high level of Spearman's g factor.
- B) gifted with a high level of creativity.
- C) suffering from Down syndrome.
- D) someone with savant syndrome.

89. Boys outnumber girls at the _____ levels of reading ability and at the _____ levels of mathematical problem-solving ability.

- A) high; low
- B) low; low
- C) high; high
- D) low; high

90. Research on racial and ethnic differences in intelligence indicates that:

- A) desegregation has actually decreased the academic achievement of black American children.
- B) the average mathematics achievement test scores of Asian children are notably higher than those of North American children.
- C) among American Blacks, those with African ancestry receive the highest intelligence test scores.
- D) the Black-White difference in SAT scores has increased since 1979.
- E) all of the above are true.

91. Which of the following persons best illustrates Sternberg and Wagner's concept of practical intelligence?

- A) Jamal, a college student who quickly recognizes the correct answers to multiple-choice test questions
- B) Gareth, a graduate student who generates many creative research ideas
- C) Shelley, a newspaper reporter who has a knack for making connections with very important people
- D) Cindy, a young mother who prefers playing with her children to cleaning her house

92. The existence of _____ reinforces the generally accepted notion that intelligence is a multidimensional quality.

- A) adaptive skills
- B) mental retardation
- C) general intelligence
- D) savant syndrome

93. There is a _____ correlation between head size and intelligence and a _____ correlation between brain size and intelligence.

- A) slightly negative; slightly positive
- B) slightly positive; slightly negative
- C) moderately positive; slightly positive
- D) slightly positive; moderately positive

94. 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

95. Which of the following is NOT a requirement of a good test?

- A) reliability
- B) standardization
- C) reification
- D) validity
- E) criterion

96. Research on the effectiveness of Head Start suggests that enrichment programs:

- A) produce permanent gains in intelligence scores.
- B) improve school readiness, but have no measurable impact on intelligence scores.
- C) improve intelligence scores but not school readiness.
- D) produce temporary gains in intelligence scores.

97. The normal curve would represent the distribution of:

- A) the American population in terms of gender.
- B) American school children in terms of their ages.
- C) American women in terms of their physical heights.
- D) all of the above.

98. Research indicates that Head Start programs:

- A) contribute to dramatic and enduring gains in the participants' intelligence test scores.
- B) yield the greatest benefits for participants coming from intellectually stimulating home environments.
- C) reduce the likelihood that participants will repeat grades or require special education classes.
- D) do all the above.

99. Sorting children into gifted and nongifted educational groups:

- A) presumes that giftedness is a single trait.
- B) does not result in higher academic achievement scores.
- C) promotes racial segregation and prejudice.
- D) sometimes creates self-fulfilling prophecies.
- E) has all of the above effects.

100. The eugenics movement would have been most likely to encourage:

- A) selective breeding of highly intelligent people.
- B) creation of special education programs for intellectually inferior children.
- C) construction of culturally and racially unbiased tests of intelligence.
- D) use of factor analysis for identification of various types of intelligence.

Answer Key – Ch.11:Untitled Exam-2

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4.
- 5. C
- 6. A
- 7. A

8. D
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. D
20. A
21. A
22. A
23. B
24. C
25. D
26. C
27. C
28. A
29. C
30. D
31. C
32. B
33. D
34. B
35. D
36. E
37. D
38. C
39. C
40. A
41. D
42. D
43. B
44. B
- 45.
46. A
47. D
48. A
49. A
50. D
51. B
52. B
53. C
54. B
55. D
56. C
57. D
58. C
59. D
60. C
61. E
62. A
63. B
64. E
65. C

- 66. D
- 67. D
- 68. A
- 69. D
- 70.
- 71. C
- 72. C
- 73. B
- 74. D
- 75. A
- 76. D
- 77. D
- 78. A
- 79. A
- 80. B
- 81. D
- 82. D
- 83. C
- 84. D
- 85. C
- 86. D
- 87. B
- 88. D
- 89. D
- 90. B
- 91. C
- 92. D
- 93. D
- 94. D
- 95. C
- 96. D
- 97. C
- 98. C
- 99. E
- 100. A