AP Clicker Questions Chapter 10

1. Which of the following best describes test validity?
2. A test is valid if it measures what it is supposed to measure.
3. A test is valid if it is convenient and easy to use.
4. A test is valid if it consistently gets the same results.
5. A test is valid if it is developed using scientific procedures.
6. Spearman’s application of the factor analysis statistical technique to study intelligence led him to conclude that intelligence tests are primarily influenced by what two factors?
7. General intelligence and specific intelligence
8. Focused intelligence and broad intelligence
9. Global intelligence and specific intelligence
10. General intelligence and learned intelligence
11. According to Cattell, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intelligence is the ability to perceive relationships independent of previous specific experience or instruction, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intelligence is mental ability derived directly from previous experience.
12. intellectual; general
13. specific; general
14. raw; learned
15. fluid; crystallized
16. Comparisons have been made between the correlations of identical twins’ IQs and the correlations of fraternal twins’ IQs. What are the findings of these comparisons?
17. The correlation coefficient is higher for fraternal twins than for identical twins, suggesting genes play a large role in determining intelligence.
18. The correlation coefficient is higher for identical twins than for fraternal twins, suggesting genes play a large role in determining intelligence.
19. The correlation coefficient is higher for fraternal twins than for identical twins, suggesting genes do not play a significant role in determining intelligence.
20. The correlation coefficient is higher for identical twins than for fraternal twins, suggesting genes do not play a significant role in determining intelligence.
21. According to James Flynn, IQ tests have steadily risen by 9 to 15 points in the past 30 yrs. What is NOT a suggested factor in this rise?
22. Increased travel
23. Increased access to information and ideas
24. Improved schooling
25. Increased access to technology

1. In testing for a person’s IQ, one uses various subtests. Which is NOT an example of a Performance subtest?
2. Block Design
3. Arithmetic
4. Object assembly
5. Digit-symbol coding
6. In testing a person’s IQ, one uses various subtests. Which IS an example of a Verbal subtest?
7. Digit Span
8. Symbol search
9. Matrix reasoning
10. Picture arrangement
11. Research investigating the use of analogies in scientific reasoning indicates that
    1. Scientists rarely use analogies in their own field of study.
    2. Scientists regularly use analogies to help them produce hypotheses and understand results.
    3. Nonscientists can effectively use analogies to help them reason about physical systems.
    4. Both b and c are true
12. What type of reasoning task is typified by the sequence-completion problem 2,4,8,\_\_\_.
13. Deductive
14. Inductive
15. Conditional
16. Analogical
17. Reasoning from a set of premises to a conclusion that logically follows involves:
18. Deductive reasoning
19. Inductive reasoning
20. Analogical reasoning
21. Both deductive and inductive reasoning.
22. Dominique has a very quick reaction time and good sensory abilities. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would consider Dominique very intelligent based on his conceptualization of intelligence as stemming from neural quickness and sensory acuity.
23. Alfred Binet
24. Charles Spearman
25. David Wechsler
26. Francis Galton
27. The first intelligence test commonly used in North America was the \_\_\_\_\_, which was based on \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Binet-Simon Scale; David Wechsler’s test
29. Stanford-Binet Scale; the Binet- Simon Scale
30. WISC-R; The Stanford-Binet Scale
31. Scholastic Aptitude Test; the WAIS-R
32. Spearman’s g was derived
33. Neuropsychologically
34. Evolutionarily
35. Philosophically
36. Statistically
37. How do fluid and crystallized intelligence change as a function of age?
38. Fluid intelligence peaks in early adulthood, then declines gradually, whereas crystallized intelligence continues to increase until about age 50.
39. Crystallized intelligence peaks in early adulthood, then declines gradually, whereas fluid intelligence continues to increase until about age 50.
40. Both fluid and crystallized intelligence continue to increase until about age 50.
41. Both fluid and crystallized intelligence peak in early adulthood, then decline gradually.
42. Which of the following is a reasonable nature-nurture question to ask when considering IQ differences among individuals?
43. Is my intelligence due more to genes or to environment?
44. Which is more important in determining intelligence differences among individuals, genes or environment?
45. Are differences in a trait among individuals in a certain population due more to differences in their genes or differences in their environment?
46. All of the above are reasonable questions to ask about nature-nuture.