1. Norms a. 1st widely used IQ test
2. Standardization sample b. theoretical perfect distribution of scores
3. Factor analysis c. IQ range of 85-115
4. Standardization d. ability of test to say something about future ability
5. Reliability e. IQ range from 55-145
6. Validity f. normal IQ
7. Content validity g. avg. distance of any score from the mean
8. Predictive validity h. random sample of test takers-set norms
9. Construct validity i. administer test same every time
10. Criterion validity j. accuracy of test in covering all of material
11. Normal curve k. ability to gather and use info in productive ways
12. Stanford-Binet Test l. EQ-abilities that allow success
13. IQ m. test that measures what you know
14. Standard deviation n. test that measures you potential
15. Percentile o. IQ is increasing over time
16. Achievement test p. evaluates how much a trait is due to genetics over a population
17. Aptitude test q. IQ range-70-130
18. Stereotype threat r. consistency of test scores
19. Heritability s. correlation between scores on different version of a test
20. Emotional intelligence t. correlation between even/odd numbers of test
21. Crystallized intelligence u. correlation between taking same test 2nd time, and 1st score
22. Fluid intelligence v. ability to problem-solve
23. Split-half reliability w. ability to know specific factual information
24. Equivalent form reliability x. statistical method to narrow down traits through correlations
25. Test-restest reliability y. most commonly used IQ test-subscales id learning disabilities
26. Flynn Effect z. standards of performance for tests
27. Wechsler’s IQ tests aa. Accuracy of test compared to other measures of ability
28. 68% bb. Accuracy of operational definitions in creating a test
29. 95% cc. mental age/chronological age x 100
30. 99% dd. Self-fulfilling perception that you’ll be judged by a negative stereotype
31. 100 ee. Score that compares test takers to other people taking test
32. Intelligence ff. accuracy of a test to measure what it tries to measure

**Id:**

Howard Gardner:

Robert Sternberg:

Alfred Binet:

Louis Terman:

Charles Spearman:

Louis Thurstone:

**Identify IQ and percentile:**

- +1 standard deviation- - -1 standard deviation-

- +2 standard deviation- - -2 standard deviation-

- +3 standard deviation- - -3 standard deviation-

Write the following essay on the back in complete sentences :

1. A. Statistics are often used to describe and interpret the results of intelligence testing.
* Describe three measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode)
* Describe a skewed distribution.
* Relate the 3 measures of central tendency to a normal distribution
* Relate the 3 measures of central tendency to a positively skewed distribution
* An intelligence test for which the scores are normally distriubted has a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. Use this information to describe how the scores are distributed.
* In 2 normal distributions, the means are 100 for group I and 115 for group II. Can an individual in group I have a higher score than the mean score for group II ? Explain.

 B. Apply knowledge of psychological research in answering the following question about intelligence scores.

* Explain why norms for standardized intelligence tests are periodically updated.
* Describe how to determine whether an intelligent test is biased.