Dr. Dan’s mother is worried about her (high) IQ decreasing over time. What could she do to prevent its decline?

SCHOOL TESTS

1. What does the SAT show you about learning?
2. What does the top of the test (bubble) section show you?
3. What is test-taking anxiety?
4. What is “overlearning”? 
5. Why would our society increasingly rely on tests?
6. If you think you’ll do poorly on a test, how well does psychology suggest you’ll perform? 
7. How would you explain the fact that smaller families seem to have higher I.Q.s? 
8. If everyone aged eighteen is pretty smart the year you take the SAT, how would this affect your score and percentile? 
9. Why might SAT scores be falling (Hint: think of the % of high school students taking the test today)? 

SITUATIONAL TESTING

1. What is the reasoning behind situational testing? 
2. Have your parent(s) taken a situational test?
3. Why has every entry level examination for government AND the military been successfully challenged in court? 
4. You want to train Sophie to take the place of BWU as goalie at the next soccer game. Devise a situational test to see if she is prepared. 

Review

A. Basic Test concepts: aptitude tests, achievement tests, concurrent validity, content validity, criterion related validity, equivalent form reliability, face validity, norms, power tests, reliability, split half reliability, standardization, standardization sample, speed tests, validity,

B. Theories of Intelligence: crystallized, fluid, Golman’s EQ, Garner’s multiple , Spearman’s 2 factors, Sternberg’s triarchic theory, Thurstone’s 7,

C. Intelligence tests: Flynn effect, Herrenstein’s “Bell Curve” heritability, morons, testing bias, 

D. Ways of figuring intelligence: Binet-Thurman, Wenschler’s norm-based