

Chapter 3

Intelligence Tests

- Primary functions
 - Obtain intelligence quotient (IQ), or estimate of current level of cognitive functioning
 - Provide clinical data
- Wechsler scales (WAIS V)
 - Used for ages 16 and older
- Stanford-Binet scales
 - Used for ages 2 to 85

Criticisms of Intelligence Tests

- Fail to consider the effects of culture, poverty, discrimination, and oppression
- Do not consider multidimensional attributes of intelligence
- Have a poor level of predictive validity
 - Do not accurately predict future behaviors or achievement
 - Motivation and work ethic may matter more

Tests for Cognitive Impairment

- Bender-Gestalt Visual-Motor Test
 - Involves copying geometric designs
- Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychology Test Battery
 - Differentiates patients with brain damage
 - Can provide valuable information about the type and location of the damage

Neurological Tests

- Allows noninvasive visualizations of brain structures
- Electroencephalograph (EEG)
- Computerized axial tomography (CT)
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - Functional MRI (fMRI)
 - Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI)
- Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
- Positron emission tomography (PET)

Diagnosing Mental Disorders

- Psychiatric classification system
 - Similar to a catalogue, with detailed descriptions of each disorder
 - Patterns of behavior are distinctly different
 - Each category accommodates symptom variations