1. According to the textbook, what do most people emphasize when asked to define intelligence?
   **problem-solving**

2. What is meant when it is said that intelligence is multifaceted?
   **It can be expressed in many domains or areas**

3. What do the authors of your textbook state about an intelligent person?
   **They are goal-directed and adapt to difficulties**

4. Why would intelligence vary cross-culturally?
   **Because the function of intelligence is to allow people to manage the tasks they confront in their lives**

5. What are some aspects that would make a Cree Indian of northern Ontario ‘intelligent’?
   **having a good sense of direction, being wise and respectful, and paying attention**

6. What do Western views of intelligence emphasize?
   **Verbal ability, mathematical ability, and spatial ability**

7. How do the authors define intelligence?
   **The application of cognitive skills and knowledge to learn, solve problems, and obtain ends that are valued by an individual or culture**

8. What are psychometric instruments?
   **Tests that quantify psychological attributes, such as personality traits or intellectual abilities**

9. What are intelligence tests?
   **Measures designed to assess the level of cognitive capabilities of an individual compared to other people in a population**

10. Who was Francis Galton?
    **The first person to make a systematic attempt to measure intelligence**

11. What did Sir Francis Galton believe to be the building blocks of intelligence?
    **Perceptual abilities, sensory abilities, and motor abilities**

12. What did Galton's test of intelligence at the 1884 International Health Exposition mark?
    **The beginning of scientific efforts to measure intelligence**
13. Who could you say is the founder or father of today’s intelligence testing?
   Alfred Binet

14. Binet believed an intelligent individual must display what?
   Good memory, judgment, and comprehension

15. What was Alfred Binet's purpose in designing his intelligence test?
   To identify mentally impaired children

16. If a 5-year-old can solve all of the problems for a 9-year-old and half of the problems for a 10-year-old, what is the best way to classify their mental age?
   9.5

17. If a five-year-old female can answer intelligence questions at an eight-year-old level, what is her mental age?
   8

18. What did Binet and Simon state when developing their intelligence test?
   That a child should have a mental age comparable to their chronological age

19. Who revised Binet's test for the United States?
   Lewis Terman

20. What scale did Terman devise?
   Stanford-Binet scale

21. According to the authors of your textbook, what was the most important modification made by Terman?
   Developing the intelligence quotient

22. What is the formula for calculating an individual's IQ?
   \((\text{MA}/\text{CA}) \times 100\)

23. If a five-year-old child can solve the problems of a ten-year-old, what is that child's IQ score?
   200

24. What is the average IQ score?
   100

25. What can IQ tests predict?
   school success

26. What were the two intelligence tests devised by the Army?
   They are Beta and Alpha
27. What were the two army tests designed to measure? The Alpha test measured IQ in literate adults, while the Beta test measured IQ for illiterate or non-English speaking adults.

28. Why were the Army Alpha and Beta tests noteworthy? Because they were group tests that could be given to many people at once.

29. What was the biggest difference between the Army tests and the Stanford-Binet test? The Army tests were group tests while the Stanford-Binet was one-on-one administered by trained personnel.

30. What is the purpose of the Scholastic Assessment Test, or SAT? It predicts college performance.

31. How is the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale different from earlier tests? Measures verbal and non-verbal scores to derive the overall score.

32. What is the difference between the WAIS and the WISC? Children take the WISC and adults take the WAIS.

33. What information can be obtained from the WAIS-III? Scores for verbal and nonverbal IQ, separate scores for each of the 14 subtests, and the individual's processing speed.

34. How did Wechsler fix the problem of IQ appearing to decrease with an increase in age? He dropped the concept of mental age.

35. How did Wechsler achieve a bell-shaped or normal distribution of intelligence scores? He dropped the concept of mental age and considered each person's score relative to their peers.

36. According to normal distribution, approximately what percentage of the people will get IQ scores between 85 and 115? 68 percent.

37. Most people have an IQ score that falls between what numbers? 85 and 115.

38. What do the authors of your textbook state are the two extremes of intelligence? Mental retardation and gifted.

39. An IQ score of what number will get a label of mental retardation? A score of 70 or below.

40. What must be true for a person to be classified as mentally retarded? There must be deficits in adaptive functioning, problems with functioning must first
exist in childhood, and problems with functioning must exist in more than one realm

41. If someone has deficits in adaptive functioning and an IQ score of 65 after a serious car accident, what can be said about that person?
   They could be labeled cognitively impaired but not mentally retarded

42. Approximately what percentage of the population is mentally handicapped?
   2%

43. What percent of those classified as mentally handicapped have been classified as having an IQ between 50 and 70.
   75 to 90 percent

44. What can usually be said regarding severe mental retardation?
   It mostly reflects some biological anomaly

45. What is the cause of Down Syndrome?
   An extra chromosome 21

46. If a child is suffering from PKU and is diagnosed as such immediately after birth, what can be done to ensure a normal IQ?
   The child's dietary consumption needs to be carefully monitored

47. What does it mean when someone is gifted?
   He or she is an exceptionally talented individual

48. What IQ score marks the beginning of giftedness?
   130

49. What did Lewis Terman find after he studied over 1000 children with IQs over 140?
   later in life the gifted children had a slightly better chance of marital success

50. What is creativity?
   the ability to produce valued outcomes in a novel way

51. How are creativity and intelligence related?
   They are moderately and positively related

52. What is divergent thinking?
   The ability to generate multiple possibilities in a given situation

53. On the TV show ‘Politically Incorrect,’ host Bill Mahr provides more than a few solutions or ways of dealing with the country’s problems or issues, which exemplifies what?
   That he utilizes divergent thinking
54. Someone who is creative is also likely to have what other features?
   A high amount of energy, is intuitive, independent, and will tackle problems just for sheer pleasure

55. What was a unique feature of Einstein's brain?
   He had a slightly larger than average temporal lobe

56. What is a savant?
   An individual with low overall intelligence but have an extraordinary talent in one particular realm of ability

57. What is the correlation between IQ score and school?
   Between 0.60 and 0.70

58. Why would psychologists re-test the same person multiple times?
   To assess the reliability of a measure

59. What do critics of IQ tests argue?
   They do not provide insight into practical intelligence, they do not assess creativity, and that they do not assess interpersonal skills

60. What are some other criticisms of IQ tests?
   They have a lack of a theoretical basis, there is potential for cultural bias, and they have low validity for success in everyday life

61. It has been argued that IQ tests are designed to favor what group?
   Middle class whites

62. What was proposed by Robert Williams?
   The idea that race and linguistic differences influence IQ scores

63. What is the name of the IQ test devised by Robert?
   Black Intelligence Test of Cultural Homogeneity

64. What are some findings regarding IQ tests?
   They tend to be valid when comparing people with similar backgrounds, using IQ tests to compare members of different cultures or subcultures can be problematic, and they are good predictors of school achievement and job performance.

65. What does the Psychometric approach try to do?
   Identify groups of items in a test that correlate highly with one another so that underlying skills and abilities can be discovered.

66. What is factor analysis?
   The statistical procedure for identifying common elements that underlie performance across a set of tasks
67. What did Charles Spearman propose?
The two-factor theory of intelligence

68. What are the two factors in the two factor theory of intelligence proposed by Charles Spearman?
General and specific

69. If a child would score high on the g-factor, what does that mean?
That the child would do exceptionally well on math, vocabulary, and overall knowledge

70. Why did Spearman propose the s factor?
Because he noted that some individuals would score high on one test but not necessarily be high on another test

71. Where does Spearman get support for his g-factor?
From PET scans

72. Which lobe of the brain would be activated during a g-factor related task?
The frontal lobe

73. What did Thurstone propose?
The idea that there are seven primary factors in intelligence

74. What are the types of intelligence, according to the Gf-Gc theory?
Fluid and crystallized

75. What is meant by fluid intelligence?
Intellectual capacities that have no specific content but are useful in processing information and approaching novel problems

76. If one person loves analogy tests while another despises them, they differ in what area of intelligence?
Fluid intelligence

77. What is crystallized intelligence?
The storehouse of knowledge that people have obtained

78. What does the cognitive approach try to understand with regards to intelligence?
The processes that underlie intelligent behavior

79. What is important for the information processing approach to intelligence?
Knowledge base, speed of processing, and mental strategies

80. What are some individual differences in knowledge base?
How much is known, the organization of what is known, and the accessibility to the information in the knowledge base

81. What did Gardner propose?
   **The idea of multiple intelligences**

82. How many intelligences are identified in Gardner's theory?
   **8 intelligences**

83. What are Gardner's 8 intelligences?
   **You find them and be able to identify them**

84. According to Gardner, what does his theory of multiple intelligences avoid?
   **An overemphasis on skills valued in technological societies**

85. What does Howard Gardner argue is the reason people have multiple intelligences?
   **Because they have multiple neural modules**

86. How do savants help Gardner in his argument for multiple intelligences?
   **Savants help to explain the different levels of abilities a person has and that a person's ability in one area does not allow us to predict that person's ability in all areas**

87. What is a prodigy?
   **An individual with extraordinary and generally early-developing genius in one area but normal abilities in others**

88. If a child that appears to be mentally challenged can easily tell you the number of syllables contained in an hour long television show, what classification would this child get?
   **A savant**

89. If a child has a superior ability to store information, both conceptually and literally, yet is average in every other respect, how should he be classified?
   **As a prodigy**

90. If I administer an IQ test to the same group of children each year from the time they were 5 up until the time they are 40, what kind of study is this?
   **A longitudinal study**

91. What studies have revealed that a child's IQ decreases with an increase in the number of risk factors?
   **Longitudinal studies**

92. According to the textbook, what is a strong predictor of a child's IQ?
   **Maternal IQ**
93. What did Plomin study?
   The relationship between genes (particularly chromosomes) and intelligence

94. What did Plomin find?
   That intelligence is linked to chromosomes 4 and 6

95. According to Plomin, which chromosome appears to be involved in memory and learning?
   Chromosome 6

96. What is the difference in IQ scores between whites and blacks?
   It has consistently been about 15 points

97. The difference between whites and blacks in terms of intelligence, according to Arthur Jensen, is due to what?
   Genetics

98. What was found when black children were adopted by white middle-class families?
   They tended to have higher IQ scores than similar black children raised in poverty

99. What is the trend in IQ in industrialized countries?
   It appears to be increasing by about 3 points per 10-years

100. What did the APA’s investigation into intelligence reveal?
    That intelligence tests are highly predictive of school success, the heritability of IQ in children is about 0.45 and 0.75 in adults, and that whites and Asian Americans have higher IQs than Hispanics, who have higher IQs than African Americans