* **Chapter 1: The World of Testing**

1. Which is NOT one of the major categories of tests used by the textbook to organize the field of psychological testing?

A. achievement

B. neuropsychological

C. medical

D. mental ability

1-C

1. Within the major category of personality tests, two major subdivisions of tests are \_\_\_.

A. objective and subjective

B. objective and projective

C. valid and reliable

D. valid and invalid

2-B

1. In the term “objective personality test,” the word “objective” refers mainly to how the test is \_\_\_.

A. scored

B. interpreted

C. constructed

D. administered

3-A

1. Neuropsychological tests are designed primarily to yield information about functioning of the \_\_\_.

A. peripheral nervous system

B. central nervous system

C. physiological systems

D. midbrain

4-B

1. The textbook contrasts “paper-and-pencil” tests with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tests.

A. computer

B. power

C. hands-on

D. performance

5-D

1. The textbook contrasts “speed” tests with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tests.

A. power

B. performance

C. maximum

D. norm-referenced

6-A

1. The textbook contrasts “norm-referenced” tests with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tests.

A. individual

B. group-referenced

C. criterion-referenced

D. un-normed

7-C

1. A power test usually will have \_\_\_.

A. a very generous time limit

B. many items

C. machine scoring

D. at least some essays

8-A

1. Some test interpretation compares performance to an external standard rather than to a set of norms. This type of interpretation is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interpretation.

A. non-normative

B. criterion-referenced

C. test-referenced

D. non-test-based

9-B

10. Which is NOT one of the major categories of test usage identified in the text?

A. research

B. clinical

C. commercial

D. personnel

10-C

1. The text identifies two major uses of tests in educational settings. One is to measure achievement. The other is to –

A. predict success in academic work

B. identify problem children

C. reduce teachers’ paperwork

D. evaluate school administrators

11-A

1. According to the textbook, the primary users of tests for purposes of personnel selection are \_\_\_.

A. colleges and universities

B. businesses and the military

C. non-profit agencies

D. government offices

12-B

1. Which is one of the crucial assumptions we make in the field of testing?
2. Traits are quite unstable.
3. There are relatively few traits.
4. There are a nearly infinite number of traits.
5. Traits are reasonably stable.

13-D

1. Which is one of the crucial assumptions we make in the field of testing?
2. It is very difficult to quantify human traits.
3. We can quantify human traits.
4. Qualitative analysis of human traits is the best approach.
5. Qualitative analysis of human traits often conflicts with quantitative analysis.

14-B

1. What technical term do we use to refer to the stability of test performance?

A. validity

B. norms

C. development

D. reliability

15-D

1. What technical term do we use to refer to whether a test measures what it purports to measure?

A. validity

B. norms

C. development

D. reliability

16-A

1. We interpret someone’s performance on a test in terms of how other people have performed on the test. Other people’s performance is the basis for the test’s \_\_\_\_.

A. reliability

B. norms

C. validity

D. items

17-B

1. In many areas of psychology, we seek to establish general laws about behavior. Another approach is to study how people vary. This second approach is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

A. non-general

B. differential

C. standard deviation

D. average

18-B

1. The dominant interest regarding human behavior of such writers as Aristotle and Plato was \_\_\_.

A. how humans differed

B. personality traits

C. what was common to humans

D. spiritual matters

19-C

1. Very early (e.g., around 200 BC) versions of civil service examinations have been found in what culture?

A. American

B. African

C. British

D. Chinese