

Chapter 1 Test Questions

1. Who is thought to have spread the testing movement in the United States?
 - a. Clark Wissler
 - b. E.L. Thorndike
 - c. James McKeen Cattell X
 - d. Sir Francis Galton

2. Who is credited with the creation of the first formal personality test?
 - a. Alfred Binet
 - b. David Wechsler
 - c. Hermann Rorschach
 - d. Robert Woodworth X

3. _____ is an activity that involves judging or appraising the value or worth of something.
 - a. Assessment
 - b. Evaluation X
 - c. Measurement
 - d. Testing

4. Which of the following would be an example of a subjective test?
 - a. Exam consisting of essay questions X
 - b. Exam consisting of T/F questions
 - c. Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
 - d. Tests & Measurements Exam

5. Which of the following terms refers to the degree to which test scores are free from measurement error?
 - a. Reliability X
 - b. Validity
 - c. Accuracy
 - d. Consistency

6. A typical response test would be used to measure which of the following constructs?
 - a. Achievement
 - b. Aptitude
 - c. Attitudes X
 - d. Intelligence

7. A student scored better than 85% of his or her peers. This is an example of which approach to score interpretation?
 - a. Construct-referenced
 - b. Criterion-referenced
 - c. Norm-referenced X
 - d. Standard-referenced

8. Which of the following uses a criterion-referenced approach to score interpretation?
- a. Driver's license exam X
 - b. Intelligence test
 - c. MMPI-2
9. Which of the following assumptions of psychological assessment is correct?
- a. Assessment procedures are essentially error free
 - b. One source of information is enough for the assessment process
 - c. Psychological constructs can be measured X
 - d. There is only one way to measure a construct
10. Which of the following involves situations where people are assigned to different tracks, ordered in some way?
- a. Categorization
 - b. Classification
 - c. Placement X
 - d. Selection
11. How many tests did the American Psychological Association (APA) estimate are developed every year?
- a. 20
 - b. 200
 - c. 2000
 - d. 20000 X
12. Psychological assessment is:
- a. broader in scope than testing. X
 - b. one component of testing.
 - c. a less detailed and technical process than testing.
 - d. less precise and accurate than testing.
13. Testing is to assessment as _____ is to _____.
- a. blood test; medical exam X
 - b. placement; classification
 - c. X ray; MRI
 - d. intern; doctor
14. Validity refers to:
- a. the accuracy of the interpretation of test scores. X
 - b. the stability or consistency of test scores.
 - c. the method in which norms for the tests were developed.
 - d. whether the test is a good measure of a construct.
15. Reliability refers to:
- a. the stability or consistency of test scores. X
 - b. the method in which the test was developed.

- c. the specialization of the test.
16. Amy completes a 100 item questionnaire that asks her to respond “Yes” or “No” to statements about her typical ways of thinking and behaving. What type of test is this?
- a. Aptitude Test
 - b. Objective Personality Test X
 - c. Power Test
 - d. Speed Test
17. _____ is defined as a systematic procedure for collecting information that can be used to make inferences about the characteristics of people or objects.
- a. Evaluation
 - b. Measurement
 - c. Assessment X
 - d. Testing
18. Which is of the following is NOT a right of a test taker according to the Joint Committee on Testing Practices?
- a. The right to review their test questions X
 - b. The right to receive test administration by trained individuals
 - c. The right to receive information regarding their test results
 - d. The right to confidentiality of their results
19. A psychological or educational professional who has specialized in the area of testing, measurement, and assessment is referred to as a/an _____.
- a. academician
 - b. diagnostician
 - c. psychologist
 - d. psychometrician X
20. Since all psychological tests contain a fixed number of items, they:
- a. should be viewed as samples of behavior. X
 - b. by definition, are reliable.
 - c. cannot be used to predict behavior.
 - d. by definition, are valid.
21. _____ typically contain test items that are all about the same level of difficulty.
- a. Objective tests
 - b. Speed tests X
 - c. Power tests
 - d. Projective tests

22. _____ tests are typically used to measure what has been learned at a specific point in time; _____ tests are often used to predict future performance or measure potential for learning.
- Aptitude; achievement
 - Achievement; aptitude
 - Speed; power
 - Power; speed
23. Who was the German mathematician that first recognized measurement error?
- Carl Gauss X
 - Sigmond Freud
 - James Cattell
 - Clark Wissler
24. _____ is often considered the father of mental tests and measurements.
- Carl Gauss
 - Clark Wissler
 - Sir Francis Galton X
 - Alfred Binet
25. A power test:
- is a type of typical response test.
 - requires a stringent time limit.
 - emphasizes the use of items of similar difficulty.
 - can focus on aptitude or achievement. X
26. Typical response tests measure constructs such as:
- attitudes. X
 - achievement.
 - aptitude.
 - Intelligence.
27. Maximum performance tests are designed to:
- classify students into ability levels.
 - assess students' ability levels
 - assess upper limits of examinee's knowledge and abilities. X
 - assess lower limits of examinee's knowledge and abilities.
28. Which test below is considered a maximum performance test?
- Achievement test X
 - Depression test
 - Personality test
 - Interests test

29. Performance on pure _____ tests are assessed based on time, while pure _____ tests are assessed based on difficulty.
- speed; power X
 - power; speed
 - achievement; maximum performance
 - maximum performance; achievement
30. Johnny is shown a picture of two kids playing in the park and asked to describe what he believes each child is thinking. What type of test is this?
- Objective personality test
 - Typical response test
 - Maximum performance test
 - Projective personality test X
31. Which scores would be interpreted appropriately for measuring a student's mastery of a specific domain of knowledge?
- Norm-referenced scores
 - Criterion-referenced scores X
 - Standardized-referenced scores
 - Projective-referenced scores
32. An assumption of educational assessment is that tests are designed to measure traits or characteristics, known as:
- abilities.
 - behaviors.
 - constructs. X
 - skills.
33. A classroom teacher gives her students a final exam that is the bases for 50% of their final grades in the course. This is an example of which type of evaluation?
- Projective evaluation
 - Summative evaluation X
 - Formative evaluation
 - Feedback evaluation
34. Tim received his third exam score for Tests and Measurements and realizes that he needs to study more for the final. What type of evaluation would help by providing instructive feedback to him?
- Comprehensive evaluation
 - Feedback evaluation
 - Formative evaluation X
 - Summative evaluation

35. The majority of assessment information collected by most teachers comes from:
- professionally developed tests.
 - state-wide tests.
 - performance tests.
 - teacher made tests. X
36. At the classroom level, _____ must be able to interpret assessment results accurately and use them appropriately.
- counselors
 - diagnosticians
 - school psychologists
 - teachers X
37. Susan has been evaluated and determined to be learning disabled. This is an example of:
- assignment.
 - classification. X
 - placement
 - selection.
38. In reference to projective tests, what is the “projective hypothesis”?
- Examinees’ responses to ambiguous stimuli reflect their genuine unconscious desires, motives, and drives without interference from the ego or conscious mind. X
 - Examinees’ responses to specific stimuli reflect their genuine conscious desires, motives, and drives.
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39. The Scholastic Achievement Test (SAT) is a(n):
- pure speed test.
 - maximum performance test. X
 - typical response test.
 - projective test.
40. _____ is any systematic procedure for collecting information that can be used to make inferences about the characteristics of people.
- Appraisal
 - Assessment X
 - Evaluation
 - Measurement