Quizzes

Quiz No.01

1. Standard deviation is an example of:

- Raw scores
- Measure of Dispersion
- Inferential Statics
- Percentile Ranks

2. Rozeena , psychologist, gave Hira a paper and pencil and asked her to draw picture of man or woman, tree and house. Which of the following test she was administering?

- HTP
- DAP
- COPE
- TAT

3. First major goal of psychology is:

- Understanding
- Observation
- Explanation
- Prediction

4. First psychological laboratory was developed by Wilhelm Wundt in:

- 1879
- 1878
- 1880
- 1876

5. Questionnaire methods and rating scales were introduced by _____.

- Esquirol
- Galton
- Darwin
- Terman

6. In psychology, the term “mental test” was first time used by:

- Esquirol
- Galton

- Darwin
- Cattell

7. What is the mean of the stanine scale?

- Three
- Four
- Five
- Six

8. You as a researcher administered a personality test to analyze the basic personality traits of honorable bank manager. After six months, re-administered that personality test on same sample and got same findings. Result showed that your test was:

- Reliable
- Valid
- Standardized
- Normative

9. Tests for mental measurement were first time developed in:

    - China
    - America
    - Australia
    - France

10. Who has given the concept of "Object Permanence"?

- Piaget
- freud

11. A basic landmark for understanding and treating mental retardation was given by:

- Esquirol
- Galton
- drawin
- Cattell

12. Which of the following test measures aptitude?

- DAT
- DAp
- COPE
- TAT

13. SAT is an example of

- Achievement test
- Intelligence test
- Personality test
- aptitude test

14. American Civil Service Commission was established in

- 1883
- 1873
- 1883

15. An eight year old child, can understand that quantity of a liquid will remain same either it is poured into a different shaped container. Who has given this idea?

- Piaget
- Freud
- Adler
- Gesell

16. _____is used to build healthy relationships with others in order to gain their trust and confidence

- Rapport
- Testing
- Reinforcement
- Counseling

17. HTP is best used for _____ purposes.

- Diagnostic
- Educational
- Professional
- Employment

18. Bender Gestalt Test is:

- Neurophysiological test
- Educational test
- Assessment test

19. Salman, a 15 years old boy, can perform only those tasks that a 6 years old boy can do. What will be his mental age?

- 15 years
- 6 years
- 10 years
- 7 years

20. First major goal of psychology is:

- Understanding
- Observation
- Explanation
- Prediction

21. APA stands for_____.

- American philological association
- American psychosomatic association
- American psychological association
- American psychosocial association

22. Civil service testing program was first time developed by whom?

- Chinese
- Japanese
- Americans
- Germans

23. You as a researcher administered a personality test to analyze the basic personality traits of honorable bank managers. After six months, re-administered that personality test on same sample and got same findings. Results showed that your test was:

- Reliable
- Valid
- Standardized
- Normative

24. Which one of the following tests can be utilized to assess the capability for a relatively specific task or type of skill?

- Personality tests
- Achievement tests

25. Psychology is the scientific study of:

- Testing and mental processes
- Assessment and testing
- Behavior and mental processes
- Behavior and testing

26. Which of the following measure tells us the difference between mean and the average individual scores?

- Mean
- Median
- Standard deviation
- Percentile rank

27. Which of the following theory has been presented by Charles Spearman?

- Two-factor theory of mental abilities
- Triarchic theory of intelligence
- Theory of multiple intelligence
- One factor theory of mental abilities

28. Fatima was very nervous and feeling restless before facing an interview panel. She was feeling:

- Anxiety
- Depression
- Phobia
- Obsessions

Quize.02

1. Individual difference is an example of which of the following error factor of measurement?

- Test related factors
- Test administration process
- Examinee related variables
- True scores of test

2. Test conceptualization is the _____ step in test construction.

- First
- 2nd
- Forth
- Fifth

3. Which of the following formulas is used when items are scored as either zero or one

- Coefficient Alpha
- Regression Formula
- Kuder-Simoom

4. The ratio of true score variance to observe score variance is called:

- Valid
- Reliable
- Normative
- Regular

5. When a test taker has a tendency to agree with more than one item at the same time, then this situation is called:

- Resistance response set
- Confrontation response set
- Rejection response set
- Acquiescence response set

6. A test is said to have _____, when two tests constructed in the same way from the same content domain and give consistent results as well.

- Test-Retest Reliability
- Internal Consistency Reliability
- Inter-Observer Reliability
- Parallel-Forms Reliability

7. An item that includes two or more ideas at the same time is called:

- Double negative item
- Double positive item
- Double- barreled item
- Double standard item

8. A set of numbers whose properties are typical to the empirical properties of the objects or traits to which numbers are assigned is called:

- Counting

- Scale
- Statistics
- Norms

9. Followings are the basic qualities of a good psychological test EXCEPT:

- Reliability
- Validity
- Standardization
- Comprehension

10. The test-retest coefficient is also known as:

- Coefficient of regression
- Coefficient of stability
- Coefficient of coefficient
- Coefficient of determination

11. When same scores are obtained by the same persons when they are reexamined with the same test on different occasions, known as a _____ tool.

- Valid
- Normative
- Reliable
- Regular

12. Don't you think that unsupervised media is not good for moral development of children? This statement an example of:

- Double positive item
- Double- barreled item
- Double negative item
- Double negative item

13. Writing an essay is a type of which of the following format?

- Likert format
- Category format
- Response format
- Checklists

14. Career or aptitude tests are examples of:

- Construct validit

- Face validity
- Content validity
- Predictive Validity

15. A set of numbers whose properties are typical to the empirical properties of the objects or traits to which numbers are assigned is called:

- Counting
- Scale
- Norms
- Statistics

16. Extent to which a test measures what it was designed to measure is called:

- Reliability
- Coefficient
- Validity
- Consistency

17. Concurrent validity is a type of:

- Content validity
- Face validity
- Criterion-related Validity
- Construct validity

18. A test is said to have _____, when two tests constructed in the same way from the same content domain and give consistent results as well.

- Test-Retest Reliabilit
- Internal Consistency Reliability

19. The ratio of true score variance to observed score variance is called:

- Valid
- Reliable
- Normative
- Regular

20. Careful test _____ leads to test construction.

- Item analysis
- Try-out
- Standardization
- Conceptualization

29. Spearman used which of the following statistical technique for developing two factors of intelligence?

- Factor analysis
- Regression analysis
- Factorial analysis
- Correlational analysis

30. Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test meant to be used with age ranges of:

- 4 to 90 years
- 80 to 90 years
- 10 to 90 years
- 50 to 90 years

31. The “g” factor referred to:

- General intelligence
- General ability
- General factor
- General capacity

32. Which of the following refers to understand and manage relationships effectively?

- Social intelligence
- Critical intelligence
- Crystal intelligence
- Fluid intelligence

33. Greater validity shrinkage may be expected when sample are_____.

- Smaller
- Larger
- Greater
- Medium

34. The original Binet-Simon intelligence test was comprised of _____ items arranged according to increasing order of difficulty

- 30
- 35
- 35
- 31

35. Lewis Terman gave the first Stanford revision of which of following the scales?

- Binet-Simon intelligence test
- Binet-Terman intelligence test
- Binet-Spearman intelligence test
- Binet-Thurstone intelligence test

36. The s" factor indicates:

- Specific intelligence
- Special intelligence
- Singular intelligence
- Superior intelligence

37. An ability to differentiate between right and wrong is called:

- Social intelligence
- Moral intelligence
- Emotional intelligence
- Fluid intelligence

38. Who has given g-factor theory of intelligence?

- Charles Spearman
- Alfred Adler
- Jean Piaget
- Carl Rogers

39. First formal measure of intelligence was developed by:

- Alfred Binet and Lewis Terman
- Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon
- Alfred Binet and Louis Thurstone
- Alfred Binet and Charles Spearman

40. _____intelligence helps a person to understand and deal with his own self by identifying thoughts, feeling, attitudes and behaviors.

- emotional
- social
- crystalized
- critical

41. Lewis Terman gave the first Stanford revision of which of following the scales?

- Binet-Simon intelligence test
- Binet-Terman intelligence test
- Binet-Spearman intelligence test
- Binet-Thurstone intelligence test

42. _____ refers to the ability to adapt, to reason, to solve problems, and think in an abstract manner.

- Intelligence
- Attitude

- Capability
- Cleverness

43. Which of the factor accounts for the ability that is common in all people?

- s-factor
- g-factor
- a-factor
- p-factor

44. The “g” factor referred to:

- General intelligence
- General ability
- General factor
- General capacity

45. Which of the following refers to understand and manage relationships effectively?

- Social intelligence
- Critical intelligence
- Crystal intelligence
- Fluid intelligence

46. The original Binet-Simon intelligence test was comprised of _____ items arranged according to increasing order of difficulty

30

47. _____ means to understand and comprehend ideas like algebra, mathematics, or intangible concepts.

- Crystal intelligence
- Critical intelligence
- Abstract intelligence
- Fluid intelligence

48. _____ refers to an indiviual's capacity to understand the world, rational thinking, and usage of resources effectively whenever encounters with life challenges.

- Intelligence
- Attitude

- capability
- Cleverness

49. Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test meant to be used with age ranges of:

- 4 to 90 years
- 80 to 90 years
- 10 to 90 years
- 50 to 90 years

50. Who argued that instead of only one ‘g’ factor, there are a number of factors that can influence intelligence?

- Thorndike
- Alfred Adler
- Jean Piaget
- Carl Rogers

51. _____ refers to intellectual level of an indiviual at a ceratin chornological age.

- Mental age
- Mental level
- Mental intelligence
- Mental stage

52. Greater validity shrinkage may be expected when sample are_____.

- Smaller
- Larger
- Greater
- Medium

53. _____ refers to the ability to adapt, to reason, to solve problems, and think in an abstract manner.

- Intelligence
- Attitude
- Capability
- Cleverness

54. _____refers to the lowest level or point where two consecutive items of approximately equal difficulty are passed.

- Basal age
- Mental age
- Chronological age
- Basic age

55. Which of the following theory takes into consideration the probability of answering, right or wrong, each individual item in a test?

- Item response theory
- Probability response theory
- Chance response theory
- Possibility response theory

56. Which slope indicates that a test is discriminating between the two groups well?

- Steep slope
- Steady slope
- Curve slope
- Straight slope

Quiz No.03

1. The value of item difficulty index may range from:

- Zero to 1
- Zero to 1.5
- Zero to 2
- Zero to 2.5

2. Who among the following claimed that gifted individuals tended to come from famlied which had other gifted individual?

- Francis Galton
- Alfred Alder
- Jean Piaget
- Carl Rogers

3. A process of validating a test on different samples is called:

- Between validation

- Different validation
- Test validation
- Cross validation

4. Which of the following refers to understand and manage relationships effectively?

- Social intelligence
- Critical intelligence
- Crystal intelligence
- Fluid intelligence

5. Identify the type of social intelligence which helps to cope with one's own and other's emotions.

- Emotional intelligence
- Moral intelligence
- Emotional intelligence
- Fluid intelligence

6. Greater validity shrinkage may be expected when sample are _____.

- Smaller
- Larger
- Greater
- Median

7. _____ is a measure of the difference between the proportion of high scorer and low scorer for answering the item correctly.

- The item discrimination index
- Zero item difficulty index
- Multiple item difficulty index
- None item difficulty index

8. The amount of decrease in the strength of the relationship from the original sample to the sample with which the equation is use is known as:

- Shrinkage
- Decrease
- Growth
- Development

9. When items are discriminating between the two groups then they should be _____ in the test.

- Retained
- Discard
- Improved

- Deleted

10. _____ means to understand and comprehended ideas like algebra, mathematics or intangible concepts.
    - Crystal intelligence
    - Critical intelligence
    - Abstract intelligence
    - Fluid intelligence

Quiz No.04

1. First formal measure of intelligence was developed by:

- Alfred Binet and Lewis Terman
- Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon
- Alfred Binet and Louis Thurstone
- Alfred Binet and Charles Spearman

2. Item difficulty index can be calculated in the form of _____ and proportions.

- Percentages
- Percentiles
- Means
- Standard deviation

3. Spearman used which of the following statistical technique for developing two factor of intelligence?
    - Factor analysis
    - Regression analysis
    - Factorial analysis
    - Correlational analysis

4. A process of validating a test on different sample is called:

- Between validation
- Different validation
- Test validation
- Cross validation

5. The probability of answering the item correctly is _____ for the low scored rather than the high scorer.

- Higher (not confirmed)
- Sophisticated
- Lower

- Positive

6. The “g” factor referred to:

- General intelligence
- General ability
- General factor
- General capacity

7. _____ refers to intellectual level of an individual at certain chronological age.

- Mental age
- Mental level
- Mental intelligence
- Mental stage

8. Which of the factor accounts for the ability that is common in all people?

- s-factor
- g-factor
- a-factor
- p-factor

9. Item analysis is a set of methods that is used to evaluate which of the following?

- Test items
- Test score
- Test objectives
- Test validity

10. Identify the type of social intelligence which helps to cope with one’s won and other’s emotions.

- Emotional intelligence
- Moral intelligence
- Emotional intelligence
- Fluid intelligence

Quiz No.05

1. Holland (1975) had presented his therapy of:

- Vocational level
- Vocational choices
- Vocational rank
- Vocational stage

2. Henmon-nelson (H-NT) is an example of:

- Intelligence test
- Performance test
- Speed test
- Personality test

3. Vineland social maturity scale was developed by.

- Karl person
- Robert Rison
- Edger Doll
- Woodworth

4. _____ are standard measure devised in order to objectively assess personality and behavior.

- Psychological tests
- Behavioral tests
- Neurological test
- Objective tests

5. Which of the following test was developed by Chrisiana D. Morgan Murray in 1935?

- COPE
- TAT
- CAT
- MMPI

6. The object permanence develops at which stage of cognitive development in children?

- Formal operational
- Concrete operational
- Preoperational
- Sensorimotor

7. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, third stage is known as:

- Sensorimotor
- Preoperational
- Formal operational stage
- Concrete operational

8. Identify the valuable source of quick data collection for research project.

- Individual tests
- Speed tests

- Aptitude tests
- Group tests

9. The JVIS was developed by.

- Jackson
- Morgan
- Michigan
- Rosenzweig

Quiz No.06

1. The Scholastic Assessment Test was first time used in.

- 1926
- 1927
- 1928
- 1925

2. In SVIB, raw scores were converted in standard scores, with a mean of 50 and SD of:

- 10
- 15
- 20
- 25

3. _____ is a projective test which is used to evaluate an individual's thought patterns, observational capacity, and emotional responses with a help of abstract picture.

- COPE
- TAT
- MRI
- MMPI

4. GRE measure general scholastic ability and contains three sections EXCEPT:

- Quantitative
- Verbal
- Analytic
- Societal

5. California Psychological Inventory is an example of:

- Subjective test
- Objective test
- Performance test

- Projective test

6. Cognitive and behavior strategies for coping with stress are known as:

- Problem-focused strategies
- Emotion-focus strategies
- Avoidant-focused strategies
- Support-focused strategies

7. Thematic Apperception Test was developed by:

- Michigan and Wagner
- Rosenweig and Galton
- Morgan and Murray
- Gill and Schafer

8. One's _____ are determined and directed by attitude.

- Belief (not confirm)
- Perception
- Coping
- Opinion

9. Social cognitive Approach to personality emphasizes the reciprocity between.

- Individuals and their environment
- Individuals and their family
- Individuals and their schooling
- Individuals and their thinking

Other quizzes

1. Item difficulty index is represented by the symbol p and it varies between 0.0 and _____. Select correct option:

- **1.0**
- 1.5
- 2.0
- 2.5

2. The outcome in which the person who is predicted to fail (rejected) and who actually would have failed and he or she had been accepted is referred to as _____. Select correct option:

- True positive
- **True negative (not confirm)**
- False positive

- False negative

3. How many alternatives for each item are offered in the Likert format? Select correct option:

- Three
- Four
- **Five**
- Six

4. Which of the following type of validity is established by showing that the behaviors sampled by the test are a representative sample of the attribute being measured? Select correct option:

- **Content**
- Construct
- Predictive
- Concurrent

5. In which of the following format, ten alternatives are usually offered? Select correct option:

- Dichotomous format
- Polychotomous format
- Likert format
- **Category format**

6. Which of the following option does NOT provide Information on psychological test? Select correct option:

- Reference books
- Publisher's catalogue
- Journals
- **Newspapers**

7. In multiple choice items, what do we call an incorrect alternative? Select correct option:

- Reflector
- **Distractor**
- Diverter
- Simulator

8. Which one of the following tests can be utilized to assess the capability for a relatively specific task or type of skill? Select correct option:

- Personality tests
- Achievement tests
- Intelligence tests
- **Aptitude tests**

9. In 1975, _____ has proposed a content validity ratio as a measure of the extent to which expert judges agree on content validity. Select correct option:

- Thorndike
- James
- Wundt
- **Lawshe**

10. The outcome in which the person who is predicted to fail (rejected) and who actually would have failed and he or she had been accepted is referred to as _____. Select correct option:

- True positive
- **True negative**
- False positive
- False negative

11. A leader with good selling skills who fits well in business and managerial positions. Which of the following personality-environment type is being discussed here? Select correct option:

- Artistic
- Social
- Enterprising
- Conventional

12. The complete elimination of verbal instructions is a remarkable feature of _____. Select correct option:

- **Leiter International Performance Scale Revised**
- Human Figure Drawing Tests
- Hiskey-Nebraska Test of Learning Aptitude
- Test of Nonverbal Intelligence-3

13. Scales of independent behavior-revised (SIB-R) consists of 259 behaviors items organized into _____ subscales. Select correct option:

- 12
- 13
- **14**
- 15

14. Some individuals prefer structured roles such as bank teller or computer operator. Which of the following personality-environment type is being discussed here? Select correct option:

- Artistic
- Social
- Enterprising

- **Conventional**

15. Which of the following research is used to determine the success or likely future success of a product or service? Select correct option:

    - Human factors research
    - Organizational research
    - **Marketing research**
    - Social research

16. At which stage of cognitive development, children typically develop conservation and demonstrate limited capacities of logical reasoning? Select correct option:

- Sensorimotor
- Preoperational
- **Concrete Operational**
- Formal Operational

17. Which of the following definition defines a concept in terms of the way it is measured? Select correct option:

- theoretical definition
- Factual definition
- Conceptual definition
- **Operational definition**

18. There is less opportunity to establish a rapport, obtain concentration and maintain the interest of the examinees in _____. Select correct option:

- Individual test
- Stanford-Binet intelligence test
- The Wechsler scaled
- **Group test**

19. If a test length increases, then how will it affect the reliability of the test? Select correct option:

- It is affected but insignificantly
- **It will increase**
- It is not affected either way
- It will decline

20. In which of the following format, ten alternatives are usually offered? Select correct option:

- Dichotomous format
- Polychotomous format
- Likert format
- **Category format**

21. Which of the following type of validity is established by showing that the behaviors sampled by the test are a representative sample of the attribute being measured? Select correct option:

- **Content**
- Construct
- Predictive
- Concurrent

22. One of the fundamental purposes for evaluating capacity in an educational context is to determine students' strengths and weaknesses, the areas where they are doing well and those where they are doing poorly. Assessment for this purpose is called: Select correct option:

- Summative evaluation
- **Formative evaluation**
- Total evaluation
- Comprehensive evaluation

23. Several problems whose answers must be drawn from a single list of possible answers are offered in _____. Select correct option:

- True false items
- **Matching items**
- Short questions
- Essay type questions

24. If a test length increases, then how will it affect the reliability of the test? Select correct option:

- It is affected but insignificantly
- **It will increase**
- It is not affected either way
- It will decline

25. In which of the following test performance is evaluated not in relation to the set of tasks peruse but in relation to the performance of some more general reference group? Select correct option:

- Criterion referenced test
- Mean referenced test
- **Norm referenced test**
- Standard referenced test

26. The nine subtests of the multilevel CogAt are grouped into three batteries, which of the following battery is NOT among them? Select correct option:

- Verbal battery
- Nonverbal battery

- **Qualitative battery**
- Quantitative battery

27. In 1975, _____ has proposed a content validity ratio as a measure of the extent to which expert judges agree on content validity. Select correct option:

- Thorndike
- James
- Wundt
- **Lawshe**

28. Which of the following is an advantage of individual tests? Select correct option:

- **Can provide wealth of information about a subject beyond test score**
- Scoring is typically more objective
- Are cost efficient
- Require less examiner's skill and training

29. Which of the following method of estimating reliability involves a) administering a test to a group of individuals, (b) splitting the test in half, and (c) correlating scores on one half of the test with scores on the other half? Select correct option:

- Test-retest methods
- Alternate forms methods
- **Split-half methods**
- Internal consistency methods

30. APA stands for_____.

- American philological association
- American psychosomatic association
- American psychological association
- American psychosocial association

31. _____was a meteorologist, who is also considered to be the founder of differential psychology.

- Galton
- Darwin
- Cattell
- Simon

32. Followings are the examples of group tests EXCEPT:

- Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
- Multidimensional Aptitude
- Test Cognitive Abilities Test
- Scholastic Assessment Test

33. Quantification is one of the characteristics of testing that makes the phenomenon _____.

- Objective
- Subjective
- Ambiguous
- Vague

3. American Civil Service Commission was established in:

- 1883
- 1783
- 1683
- 1983

34. Gestures and actions which are exhibited by majority of people are called _____.

Normal behavior
Nonstandard behavior
Scarce behavior
Odd behavior

35. Which of the following option can act as a possible source of variability in scores on a particular test?

- Fatigue
- Momentary distraction
- Emotional Strain
- All of the given options

36. In psychology, the term "mental tests" was first time used by:

- Esquirol
- Galton
- Darwin
- Cattel

37. Questionnaire methods and rating scales were introduced

by_____.

- Esquirol
- Galton
- Darwin
- Terman

38. Which test you will use to judge the efficacy of training program in your company?

- Achievement test
- Intelligence test
- Personality test
- Aptitude test

39. Poor rapport is an example of which of the following error factor of measurement?

- Test related factors
- Test administration process
- Examinee related variables
- True scores of test

40. Practice effect is one of the major disadvantages of:

- Test retest reliability
- Alternate- Form Reliability
- Internal Consistency Reliability
- Inter-Observer Reliability

41. If you take a class test, to make the data meaningful you convert it into_____.

- Derived scores
- Performan ce score
- Ipsative scores
- Raw scores

42. Individual's relative position in the standardization sample is indicated by _____.

- Percentile ranks
- Derived scores
- Percentag e
- Standard deviation

12. Following are the possible factors that may cause error in measurement EXCEPT:

- Test related factors
- Test administration process
- Examinee related variables
- True scores of test

16. Developing an item pool is a part of _____construction.

- Item
- Test
- Category
- Likert

43. A test is said to have _____, when two tests constructed in the same way from the same content domain and give consistent results as well.

- Test-Retest Reliability
- Internal Consistency Reliability
- Inter-Observer Reliability
- Parallel-Forms Reliability

44. Followings are the categories included in "Educational Testing Service's taxonomy" (1965) EXCEPT:

- Remembering
- Application
- Understanding
- Thinking

45. A 10-point scale is an example of:

- Likert format
- Categ ory form at
- Chec klists
- Q–so rt form at

46. Prior learning is an example of which of the following error factor of measurement?

- Test related factors
- Test administration process
- Examinee related variable
- True source of test

47. Unobservable presupposed traits that a test developer may invoke to describe test

behavior or criterion performance is called:

- Construct
- Concept
- Attitude
- Content

48. When you check the performance of your test against some criterion, it means you are measuring _____.

- Criteria-related validity
- Content validity
- Face validity
- Construct validity

49. Scholastic aptitude is an example of:

Construct

Co

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Att

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50. An index of the amount of error in a test is called:

- Standard error of variability
- Standard error of test
- Standard error of measurement
- Standard error of determination

51. Which of the following book deals with issues related to validity coefficients?

- Standards of Educational and Psychological Testing
- Standards of Educational and Psychological Assessment
- Standards of Professional and Psychological Testing
- Standards of Professional and Psychological Assessment

52. _____ refers to the proportion of people who are expected to succeed on a criterion if they are chosen at random.

- Base Rates
- Hit Rates
- Selected Rates
- Fix Rates

53. In heterogeneous groups, the value of correlation will be _____ as compared to homogeneous groups.

- Lower
- Higher
- Moderate
- Best

54. Extent to which a test measures what it was designed to measure is called:

- Reliability
- Coefficient
- Validity
- Consistency

55. In test decision analysis, the proportion of cases in which a test accurately predicts success or failure is called:

- Base Rates
- Hit Rates
- Selected Rates
- Fix Rates

56. Ability level is one of the characteristics of:

- Reliability
- Validity
- Coefficient
- Regression

57. Item analysis is a set of methods that is used to evaluate which of the following?

- Test items
- Test scores
- Test objectives
- Test validity

58. Item response theory is also called:

- Item- Characteristic Curve
- Theory Chance response theory
- Probability response theory
- Possibility response theory

59. Which slope indicates that a test is discriminating between the two groups well?

- Steep slope
- Steady slope
- Curve slope
- Straight slope

60. The decision in which we have to opt for one of two given decision options is known as:

- Dichotomous decision
- Selected decision
- Twofold decision
- Fixed decision

61. The probability of answering the item correctly is _____ for the low scorers rather than the high scorers.

- Higher
- Sophisticated
- Lower
- Positive

62. When every distracter appears to be the right or plausible answer to examinees who do not know the right answers, this would be an example of _____ multiple choice item.

- Good
- Bad
- Immoral
- Discriminatory

63. Greater validity shrinkage may be expected when sample are_____.

- Smaller
- Larger
- Greater
- Medium

64. Who has devised a procedure for evaluating the validity of tests?

Taylor and Russell

Taylor and Anastasia

Taylor and Urbina

Taylor and Catell

65. The amount of decrease in the strength of the relationship from the original sample to the sample with which the equation is used is known as:

- Shrinkage

- Decrease
- Growth
- Development

66. _____ refers to the proportion of people who are expected to succeed on a criterion if they are chosen at random.

Base Rates

Hit Rates

Selected Rates

Fix Rates

67. An eight year old child, can understand that quantity of a liquid will remain same either it is poured into a different shaped container. Who has given this idea?

- Piaget
- Freud
- Adler
- Gesell

68. Developing an item pool is a part of _____construction.

- Item
- Test
- Category
- Likert

69. Typical patterns or characteristics specific to the stage of development are known as:

- Developmental norms
- Developmental patterns
- Cultural norms
- Explicit norms

70. Followings are the categories included in "Educational Testing Service's taxonomy" (1965) EXCEPT:

- Remembering
- Application
- Understanding
- Thinking

71. In dichotomous format, probability of answering an item correctly by chance is:

- 1/2
- 1/3
- ¼
- 1/5

72. Poor rapport is an example of which of the following error factor of measurement?

- Test related factors
- Test administration process
- Examinee related variables

- True scores of test

73. Which of the following term replaced by Binet's famous term “mental age” in Binet - Simon scale of intelligence?

- Metal level
- Performance level
- Intellectual level
- Rational level

74. _____refers to the group of people whose performance data are used as a reference for evaluating individual test scores.

- Normative sample
- Purposive sample
- Convenient sample
- Individual sample

75. What does mean by scale ----------

Quantification of thing
Measurement
Rating
Score

76. A disadvantage of asking a single question to assess an attitude is:

- Lack of reliability
- Regression to the mean
- A ceiling effect
- Lack of validity

77. When testing people´s attitudes it is important to:

- Check whether there is more than one dimension
- Ask the same question more than once to check consistency.
- Use an even number of possible responses
- Ask the same question in positive and negative versions

78. A Guttmann scale is designed to be:

- Bi–dimensional
- Triangulated
- Multi–dimensional
- Uni-dimensional

79. A Thurstone scale deals with the possibility of multiple dimensions by:

- Having subscales.
- Ignoring its
- Checking intercorrelation
- Asking lots of judges

80. A Likert scale deals with the possibility of more than one dimension by:

- Forcing the scale to be uni–dimensional
- Allowing for subscales
- Asking lots of judges
- Ignoring it

81. To conduct an item analysis for a Likert scale you:

- See how each item is related to the overall scale
- Find the mean overall score for each participant
- Ask judges to rate each item
- Conduct a factor analysis with participants as the elements

82. Whichever scale you are using you need to conduct a:

- Principal components analysis
- Correlation
- Factor analysis (not confirm)
- Pilot analysis

83. A Bogardus social distance scale is an example of a**:**

- Guttmann scale
- Thurston scale
- Thorndike scale
- Likert scale

84. Many researchers recommend odd numbers of alternatives in Likert items in order to:

- Allow a neutral response
- Force the scale to have a single dimension
- Prevent disagreement
- Produce an interval scale

85. In Likert scales some items are worded negatively. This is to:

- Check for discriminant power
- Reduce response bias
- Increase consistency
- Avoid missing data

86. For the item analysis of a Thurstone scale you need at least:

- 68 participants
- 100 judges
- 68 judges
- 50 participants

87. **For the item analysis of a Likert scale you would be advised to have at least:**

- 50 judges
- 68 judges
- 69 participants
- 95 participants

88. **Discriminatory power analysis checks that:**

- The wording of items is correct
- You have a large enough sample size
- An item correlates with the total.
- Items distinguish between participant

89. **One disadvantage of using factor analysis for item analysis is**

- You can´t do it on SPSS
- The need for large sample sizes
- It is a more complicated analysis
- It can´t identify dimensions

90. **A common measure of scale´s reliability is:**

- Cronbach´s alphab.
- Hotelling´s T2.
- Cohen´s dd.
- Roy´s largest root

91. **Q–sorts involve:**

- Arranging statements in a pattern
- Rating nouns on a number of scales
- Rating adjectives on a number of scales
- Rating the similarity of responses to items

92. **To conduct an item analysis for a Thurston scales you:**

- Examine the correlations of item
- Take the mean rating for each
- Run a factor analysis
- Check that you only have one dimension

93. **The semantic differential uses:**

- OCD adjective pairs
- Many judges
- Bipolar adjective values
- Reversed questions

94. **Repertory grids have developed from:**

- Tajfel´s group theory
- Kelly´s personal construct theoryc.
- Festinger´s theory of cognitive dissonance
- Milgram´s theory of obedience

95. **Facet theory:**

- Uses reversed questions
- Checks whether therapists and clients agree
- Extends Guttman scales to more than one dimension
- Is derived from James´s theory of emotion

96. Who is developer of anxiety inventory?

- Spiel Berger
- Lazarus
- Folk man
- Wilner

97. Who was the inventor of coping scale?

- Lazarus
- Spiel Berger
- Charles
- Horowitz

98. Who was the inventor of coping inventory?

- Lazarus
- Charles
- Horowits and Wilner
- I.g.Sarason

99. Who was the inventor of social support questionnaire?

- Charles. Spiel Berger
- Lazarus
- Horowitz & Wilner
- Sarason

100. Who was the inventor of drinking locus of control?

- Charles. Spiel Berger
- Lazarus
- Donovan and O'Leary
- Horowitz & Wilner

101. Who was the inventor of weight locus of control?

- Saltzer
- Charles. Spiel Berger
- Lazarus
- Donovan and O'Leary

102. Who was the inventor of perceived behavioral control

- Charles. Spiel Berger
- Donovan and O'Leary
- Armitage and cornor
- Saltzer

103. Who was the founder of desired control scale

- Charles. Spiel Berger
- Reid and Ziegler
- Armitage and cornor
- Saltzer

Who developed exercise related self-efficacy

- Schwarzer and Renner
- Anderson
- Annis
- Luszczynska

104. Abstinence self-efficacy used for

- Alcohol abstinence
- Smoking abstinence
- Drinking abstinence
- Eating abstinence

105. Abstinence self-efficacy ---------- point scale

- 5
- 6
- 7
- 10

106. Habit cessation used for

- Smoking cessation
- Alcohol cessation
- Warfarin sodium cessation
- Heroin cessation

107. Smoking cessation self-efficacy scale is ---------- point scale

- 8

- 9
- 7
- 5

108. What is abbreviation of BSE

- BREAST self-examination
- Breast base examine
- Basic self-examination
- Breast cancer

109. How many types of breast self-examination

- 3
- 4
- 2
- 1

110. Adherence self-efficacy scale related with

- HIV
- AIDS
- Self-injection
- Cancer

111. Who was the inventor of trait factor approach?

- Samuel Osipow
- Kuder
- Lezak
- Campbell

112. **Which tests are include in trait factor approach**

- Kuder occupational interest survey (kuder)
- Strong Campbell interest inventory (Campbell)
- Measure of musical talent (lezak)
- All

113. **Arsal believes in trait approach. He adopts global approach to measure personality characteristics of people for job placement. What are shortcomings of this approach?**

- It's criticized for not taking much into account the work environment.

114. The California occupation preference survey developed by

- Osipow

- Kuder
- Roe's
- Campbell

115. **How many occupational roles are?**

- Two types of occupational roles are discussed there
- Orientation to purposeful communication
- Orientation to interpersonal relations

116. The types of achievement test are

- 2
- 4
- 3
- 6

117. What is the abbreviation of SAT?

- System analytic topology
- SOS assessment test
- Scholastic assessment test
- Graduate record examination test

118. What is the abbreviation of GRE?

- General record test
- Graduate record examination aptitude test
- Profess record test
- Gratitude record test

119. What is the abbreviation of MAT?

- Maturity record test
- Miller analogies test
- Minute record test
- Middle age record test

Midterm Subjective

Midterm paper 3 June 2017

1. Develop the question. How would you develop the MCQs. 3 marks

2. Three Work sating Psychology student his /her offer services 3 marks
3. Lesson 7 ma Mental age ma sy Q tha
4. While the scale was being used very frequently, the problem of 'scatter' of scores was observed.It meant that many subjects did not show uniform performance on all subtests of the scale/test. Some individuals would failed the tests that were below their age level while at the same time they had passed the tests that were above their age level. What is age level and describe age level.
5. Alferd Binet Achivment Intelligence test normative if we were to establish norms for a test meant for measuring achievement of university students in germany , then we will have to select a normative sample that represents university students from all region of the country. Is ma normativesample ki type btani thi or is ko define krna tha ye national norm ma sy tha: 5 marks

June 4, 2017

6. Named 5 pioneers who use different psychological assessment in history... 5 marks
7. Selection of sample affecta test validation or not 5 marks
8. SEM 3 marks
9. Criteria-contamination 3 marks
10. How Intelligence test differentiate btw individual gv example from history? 3 marks
11. What is the difference between psychological testing and psychological assessment? 3
12. When reliability is very necessary? 3
13. Item response theory is becoming very popular now a day, what are its distinguishing advantages? 5
14. What are grade norms? Tell briefly 5

May 11, 2012

15. If a 33 years old man's performance on a task is equivalent to 11 years of boy. What will be his mental age? Explain it with reference to developmental norms. (3)
16. Your task is to develop three items basing upon "completion item format" using the construct of life satisfaction. (1+1+1)
17. Alia claims that Beck depression scale mainly involves concurrent validity and does not rely on predictive validity. How can you justify her statement? (3)
18. Suppose you want to get your best friend rated by your class fellows using Q- sort format. What five statements will you write to be used by the subjects? (5)
19. A mathematical ability test is validated on a sample comprising people of mixed abilities and background and later on it is administered to a group of accountants. How can this situation be threatening for validity of that test? (5)

More

20. Sana wanted to include matching item in her test. What would be the maxims on matching items? Point out at least three maxims. (3)
21. The basic starting point for almost all theories of thest reliability is the adea that sources reflect the influence of two source of factors. What are those factors? (3)
22. Give a brief description of item discrimination analysis. (5)

23. What do you know about grade norms? Briefly describe. (5)

Final term subjective

March 12, 2014

1. Arsal believes in trait approach. He adopts global approach to measure personality characteristics of people for job placement. What are shortcomings of this approach? (3)
2. A psychiatrist suspects a psychological disability in a patient. Identify two neuropsychological tests. (3)
3. What are weaknesses and strengths of MMPI? (3)
4. EVERYONE HAS A RIGHT TO DECIDE WHETHER HE WANTS TO BE TESTED OR NOT. IS THERE ANY EXCEPTION? (3)
5. What is item discrimination? (3)
6. Differentiate between specific intelligence and general intelligence with the help of examples. (5)
7. Analyze a failure from your past life and narrate how did you attributed that failure? (5)
8. Ethical standards should be strictly acted upon while conducting a research. Do you agree or not? Explain with logical reasons. (5)
9. Ali fathered a baby boy. His elder son is deaf. Now ali is concerned about new born baby that whether or not he has physical disability. Which test should be conducted? (5)
10. Sana wants her subject to take Goodenough-Harris drawing test. What type of information she wants to gather and what will the subject have to do to complete the test? (5)

PSY631 (22-08-2017)

11. Three of subject tests that make SAT-I different from SAT-II
12. Name and elucidate any two scales for specific health conditions related to locus of control
13. Differentiate b/w ability test and speed test
14. List all function which contribute to cognitive development of an individual
15. 2 human rights in using psychologist tests
16. One approach which you think most appropriate for explaining construct validity
17. Describe any 5 factors describes by Cohon and Swerdlick that should kept in mind while doing qualitative analysis
18. Any 5 primary source traits in Cattel 16 personality factor questionnaire
19. 2 approaches suitable for recording human behavior
20. What are achievement test and 3 factors that should keep in mind while developing achievement tests?

More

21. What is different between intelligence test and achievement test?
22. What is difference between structured clinical interview and case history interview?
23. Is nature of group affect the validation in specific group test?
24. What is difference between Kaufman brief intelligence test and Kaufman adolescents and adult intelligence test?
25. Who states that ‘intelligence to be bred not trained ‘? Are you agree with this stance justify your answer
26. Make two item scales on life satisfaction on the format of Likert scale
27. Spouse you have interview from a person which type of qualities you think you should have
28. Hira is too much social like to make new friends and have stable relation with family members
29. If you observed aggressive children in playground which type of observation is best?
30. What are the limitations of grade score?

February 29, 2016

31. difrnc bewten psychologigal reserch and assesment
32. teacher made assesment test b tha Namra Waqar
33. health wala b tha ek MHLC
34. woodcock-johnson psycho-educational battery
35. kaufman assesment battery for children
36. cognative scales ka tha or baki senerios thy
37. item difficulty index
38. senario tha anxity level ka
39. seneraio tha group testing ka koi

August 16, 2017

40. Zero item
41. Person want change profession which test if suitable to apply on him by counselor
42. Differential ability scale
43. Adaptive tool
44. Nature of group effect validity
45. Habit and alcoholic self-efficacy
46. Psychological assessment vs. psychological research
47. Enlist 3 categories of mathematical test

48. Different person and house tree test
49. Difference between percentile and percentage
50. Disadvantage of group test
51. SEM
52. Intelligence is learned or inborn
53. Measurement for accessing exercise related self-efficacy
54. Cultural bias factors

Date 15-08-17

55. What do you know moony problem checklist? Briefly explain 5 Marks
56. Two measurement Habit Cessation, And Abstinence Self-Efficacy: 5 marks
57. Enlist five validations. Each type of five marks. 5 marks
58. There are to compare measurement similarities psychological test and an interview. Each point of five marks. 5 marks
59. What do you think cognitive development intelligence effect in Pakistani culture? Justify on your word? 5 Marks
60. Behavior Assessment children 5 MARKS
61. Piaget intelligence. 3 marks
62. Measure asses order to self-efficacy. What assessment and explain 1+2= 3 marks
63. Ali is mark all item in true. What is this type and explain? 3 marks
64. Ali claim back depression inventory in concurrent validity and does not rely predictive validity? Justify stamen? 3 marks