



## INTELLIGENCE TESTING

The psychometric approach to intelligence emphasizes people's performance on standardized aptitude tests. Aptitude tests predict people's future ability to acquire skills or knowledge. Intelligence test, series of tasks designed to measure the capacity to make abstractions, to learn, and to deal with novel situations. The most widely used intelligence tests include the **Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale** and the **Wechsler scales**.



## INTELLIGENCE TESTS

- **The Binet - Simon Scale:** Alfred Binet and his colleague Theodore Simon devised this general test of mental ability in 1905, and it was revised in 1908 and 1911. The test yielded scores in terms of mental age. Mental age is the chronological age that typically corresponds to a particular level of performance. The test measures five weighted factors and consists of both verbal and non-verbal sub-tests. The five factors being tested are knowledge, quantitative reasoning, visual-spatial processing, working memory, and fluid reasoning.
- **Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale:** David Wechsler published the first test for assessing intelligence in adults in 1939. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale contains many items that assess nonverbal reasoning ability and therefore depends less on verbal ability than does the Stanford-Binet. It is composed of 10 core subtests and five supplemental subtests, with the 10 core subtests comprising the Full Scale IQ.



## NEURO- PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

Neuropsychological assessment was traditionally carried out to assess the extent of impairment to a particular skill and to attempt to determine the area of the brain which may have been damaged following brain injury or neurological illness.

Neuropsychological tests consist of specifically designed tasks used to measure psychological functions known to be linked to a particular brain structure or pathway.

They are typically used to assess impairment after an injury or illness known to affect neuro-cognitive functioning, to contrast neuro-psychological abilities across experimental groups.

These tests are used for research into brain function and in a clinical setting for the diagnosis of deficits.

**Benton Visual Retention Test, California Verbal Learning Test, Wechsler Test of Adult Reading (WTAR), Comprehensive Aphasia Test (CAT), Hooper Visual Organisation Task (VOT)**



**Clinical assessment** refers to collecting information and drawing conclusions through the use of observation, **psychological tests**, neurological **tests**, and interviews to determine what the person's problem is and what symptoms he/she is presenting with.

**Clinical assessment** is used to promote and enhance children's well being by accomplishing effective solutions to the problems they are faced with on a day-to-day basis. Three main purposes of **assessment** include diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment planning.

Intelligence **tests** are used to measure intelligence, or your ability to understand your environment, interact with it and learn from it. ...

Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)

Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC)

Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale (SB)

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Psychological testing is a series of test that measure traits. It also measures feelings, beliefs and abilities that can possibly lead to peoples problems. It is helpful to know the test results. As part of a psychological test a tool is used, which can detect psychological characteristics, such as, current conditions, or endurance characteristics of persons, groups or organizations.

**Psychological testing is a field characterized by the use of samples of behavior, most often administered as a series of items in which the individual must give a response, in order to assess psychological construct(s), such as ability, cognitive and emotional functioning, or personality.**



- Psychological tests are used in research, however, most serve a practical purpose such as schooling, job qualifications, etc.
- may be used as tools in school placement, in determining the presence of a learning disability or a developmental delay in identifying giftedness, or in tracking intellectual development.
- They may be used in an educational setting to determine personality

## Goals of Assessment

- (1) To collect data.
- (2) Predict
- (3) Diagnose
- (4) To better understand Person strength and weaknesses.

## Quality of Good Test-

A good test should also be relatively reliable. As long as the quality being measured has not changed, this means that any person should get about the same score each time they take the test.

However, to be reliable, the test must be relatively objective.

A third quality a good test should have is validity.

### Practicality

Test should be economical in terms of time, money and resources (human, equipment etc.)

### Usability

The test can be administered / managed / controlled with ease, clarity and uniformity.

### Scorability

The easy to score with clarity and uniformity.

(5) Identifying potential problems with the recognition emotional reactivity of Assessment

(6) Clinical assessment requires to collect by imagination and through the use of observation

## Interpretability

Test results can be properly interpreted (Normal left exp, Right - Exp) and is a major basis in making sound educational decisions

## Validity

the extent to which the test measures what it intends to measure (what is set out to test is actually tested)

## Reliability

the results should be consistent over time