


# UNIT 11 — TESTING AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

Vocabulary Term	Definition of Term	Example
Intelligence	The ability to learn from experience, solve problems, and adapt to new situations.	IQ, g, multiple intelligences, etc.
Aptitude test	Test that attempts to predict future performance.	SAT, career tests
Achievement test	Test to measure what has already been learned	ACT
Reliability	The extent to which a test yields consistent results	Approximately the results when a test is repeated
Validity	Content Validity: extent the test samples the behavior of interest  Predictive Validity: The test predicts the behavior that it is intended to.	
Stereotype threat	Self confirming that one will be evaluated based on a stereotype.	A black man might think he will do poorly on a test because of his race, and he might actually do poorly because of that.
Personality	Characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling, and action	Different for every human being
Defense Mechanisms	Methods that distort reality to reduce anxiety	Repression, regression, displacement, reaction formation
Projective test	Personality test that uses stimuli designed to trigger one's inner dynamics	Ink blot test, picture meaning test
Self actualization	Ultimate goal of self esteem and morality	All previous stages are fulfilled
Psychoanalysis	Freud's personality theory that is very controversial and questioned because of the lack of scientific evidence supporting it	Id, ego, superego, psychosexual stages
External locus of control	Belief that outside forces control one's fate	Religion, belief in god
Internal locus of control	One controls their own fate	Atheism

Authors of Important Study	Basic of What Was Done	Lesson(s) learned from the study
Battle of the Brains Documentary	8 people were chosen that each excelled in one of the multiple intelligences. These people were then put through a series of tests.	The study seemed to point somewhat towards the theory of g, but also towards the multiple intelligence theory

Name of Important Person	What this person is known for	Impact on Psychology
<p>Sigmund Freud</p> 	<p>Psychoanalysis: attributes thoughts and actions to unconscious motives and drives          Freud's theories and practices are very controversial.</p>	<p>Came up with the defense Mechanisms          Compensation: Covering up weakness by emphasizing the desirable          Displacement: Taking out feelings on less dangerous objects than what brought out such feelings          Projection: Placing blame for difficulties upon others          Rationalization: proving that one's behaviors are rational          Reaction Formation: Preventing dangerous desires by having an opposite attitude about the desire          Regression: Retreating to an earlier developmental level          Freud's idea of mind structure is like that of an iceberg, with our ego and superego on the surface, and the id hidden deep below          Ego: part of personality that is in touch with reality and is the ladder between the id and superego          Id: Contains our needs, drives and instincts          Superego: Inhibits socially desirable impulses. Moral part of personality.</p>
<p>Neo Freudians</p>	<p>Largely agreed with Freud, with some significant differences</p>	<p>Carl Jung: collective unconscious and archetypes          Alfred Adler: inferiority complex          Karen Horney: thought of Freud as sexist, childhood anxiety</p>
<p>Charles Spearman</p>	<p>The theory of g</p>	<p>Published "<u>General Intelligence' Objectively Determined and Measured</u>"</p>
<p>Francis Galton</p>	<p>Fascinated by measuring human traits. Was inspired by cousin's "Origin of Species"</p>	<p>First to measure mental ability</p>
<p>Alfred Binet</p>	<p>Studying intelligence of children</p>	<p>Thought intelligence was largely affected by environment</p>
<p>Louis Terman</p>	<p>Expanded intelligence test to fit persons of all ages</p>	<p>Created the Stanford-Binet intelligence test</p>