

**SEMESTER IV**

**Paper OC17: Guidance and Counseling**

**Unit II Appraisal of an individual**

- **Testing devices- Intelligence tests, Achievement tests, Aptitude tests, Personality Inventories Interest, Inventories, Attitude Scale**
- **Non testing devices- Cumulative record Card Sociometric techniques projective techniques Rating Scale, Case Study. Anecdotal Record, Autobiography.**
- **Techniques of guidance- home visits, interview, observation.**
- **Presenting, analyzing, interpreting and reporting the data**

*Dear M.Ed. IV SEM Students*

*Let us start the discussion with the first point of the above Unit:*

- **Testing devices- Intelligence tests, Achievement tests, Aptitude tests, Personality Inventories Interest, Inventories, Attitude Scale**

**Intelligence tests:** A questionnaire or series of exercises designed to measure intelligence. There are many types of intelligence tests, and they may measure learning and/or ability in a wide variety of areas and skills. Scores may be presented as an IQ (intelligence quotient), as a mental age, or on a scale. Intelligence tests are among the oldest devices in the psychometric arsenal of the psychologist and are likely the most frequently used category of tests in the evaluation of exceptional children, especially in the cases of mental retardation, learning disabilities, and intellectual giftedness. Intelligence and aptitude tests are used frequently in adult assessment as well and are essential diagnostic tools when examining for the various dementias. They are used with adults in predicting a variety of other cognitive disorders and in the vocational arena. Since the translation and modification of Alfred Binet's intelligence test for French schoolchildren was introduced in the United States by Lewis Terman (of Stanford University, hence the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale), a substantial proliferation of such tests has occurred. Many of these tests measure very limited aspects of intelligence (e.g., Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, Columbia Mental Maturity Scale, Ammons and Ammons Quick Test), whereas others give a much broader view of a person's intellectual skills, measuring general intelligence as well as more specific cognitive skills (e.g., the various Wechsler scales). Unfortunately, while intelligence is a hypothetical psychological construct, most intelligence tests were developed from a primarily empirical basis, with little if any attention given to theories of the human intellect. Empiricism is of major importance in all aspects of psychology, especially psychological testing, but is insufficient in itself. It is important to have a good theory underlying the assessment of any theoretical construct such as intelligence.

Standardized intelligence testing has been called one of psychology's greatest successes. It is certainly one of the field's most persistent and widely used inventions.

Since Alfred Binet first used a standardized test to identify learning-impaired Parisian children in the early 1900s, it has become one of the primary tools for identifying children with mental retardation and learning disabilities. It has helped the U.S. military place its new recruits in positions that suit their skills and abilities. And, since the administration of the original Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)--adapted in 1926 from an intelligence test developed for the U.S. Army during World War I--it has spawned a variety of aptitude and achievement tests that shape the educational choices of millions of students each year.

### **What is intelligence?**

- The ability to solve problems and to adapt to and learn from life's everyday experiences
- The ability to solve problems
- The capacity to adapt and learn from experiences Includes characteristics such as creativity and interpersonal skills
- The mental abilities that enable one to adapt to, shape, or select one's environment The ability to judge, comprehend, and reason
- The ability to understand and deal with people, objects, and symbols
- The ability to act purposefully, think rationally, and deal effectively with the environment

### **As you think about what intelligence is, you should ask the following questions:**

To what extent is intelligence genetic?

To what extent is intelligence stable?

How do cognitive abilities interact with other aspects of functioning?

Are there true sex differences?

Is intelligence a global capacity (similar to "good health") or can it be differentiated into various dimensions (called "factors" or "aptitudes")?

Are there a number of "intelligences"?

### **IQ Testing**

Formally referred to as "intellectual quotient" tests, IQ tests come in many forms. They can help diagnose intellectual disabilities or measure someone's intellectual *potential*. If you're considering IQ testing, your doctor should be your first point of contact.

### **History of IQ Testing**

French psychologist Alfred Binet created the first intelligence test in the early 1900s. However, modern IQ testing in the United States stems from the work of Henry Herbert Goddard. Goddard was a psychologist who earned his doctorate in psychology from Clark University in 1899. He translated the Binet test from French to English. This test was used to test basic intellectual functions in U.S. school children and to support mental health diagnoses.

Goddard remains a controversial figure in the history of psychology. This is due to his argument that adults with low IQs shouldn't procreate. Thankfully, society has largely moved on from such viewpoints. Today, there are numerous IQ tests that are used for different purposes, but most are used to help diagnose learning disabilities.

## **How do you measure intelligence?**

Intelligence Quotient (IQ): Measure of intelligence that takes into account a child's mental and chronological age

$$\text{IQ Score} = (\text{MA} / \text{CA}) \times 100$$

Mental age (MA): the typical intelligence level found for people at a given chronological age

Chronological age (CA): the actual age of the child taking the intelligence test

## **Types of IQ Tests**

Since Goddard's controversial Binet tests, psychologists have worked to develop numerous other tests. Most are intended for elementary school-aged children, but some may be used for adults.

The most common types of IQ tests are:

- Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
- Universal Nonverbal Intelligence
- Differential Ability Scales
- Peabody Individual Achievement Test
- Wechsler Individual Achievement Test
- Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
- Woodcock Johnson III Tests of Cognitive Disabilities

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