Variations in Psychological Attributes

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. An individual's underlying potential for acquiring specific skills with training is:

(a) intelligence **(b)** values **(c)** interest **(d)** aptitude

2. Kabir knows their own strengths and limits well and uses that to plan. Which of Gardner's intelligences does this show most?

(a) intrapersonal **(b)** naturalistic
(c) bodily-kinaesthetic **(d)** interpersonal

3. Who proposed the structure-of-intellect model?

(a) Binet and Simon **(b)** Spearman
(c) Guilford **(d)** Thurstone

4. A child of 5 years has a mental age of 4.5 years. What is the child's IQ?

(a) 90 **(b)** 100 **(c)** 85 **(d)** 91

5. Kabir combines two old ideas into an original invention. Which kind of intelligence in Sternberg's triarchic theory is this?

(a) emotional **(b)** experiential (creative)
(c) contextual (practical) **(d)** naturalistic

6. In Thurstone's theory, what does memory involve?

(a) deriving general rules from facts
(b) accuracy in recalling information
(c) visualising patterns and forms
(d) grasping the meaning of words, concepts and ideas

7. In the book's IQ table, 6.7% of people fall in the 120–130 (superior) band. In a town of 1,000 people, how many would you expect in that band?

(a) 67 people **(b)** 933 people **(c)** 670 people **(d)** 33 people

8. In assessing psychological attributes, what is a observation?

(a) an in-depth study of one person's attributes and history
(b) seeking information from a person one-to-one
(c) an objective, standardised measure of mental or behavioural characteristics
(d) systematically recording behaviour as it occurs naturally

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What are individual differences?

10. Name Gardner's intelligence shown most in each case. (a) Zoya learns new dance steps and gymnastic moves with ease. (b) Ananya knows their own strengths and limits well and uses that to plan.

11. Who proposed each? (a) the PASS model (b) emotional intelligence

12. A child of 12 years has a mental age of 12 years. Find the IQ and give its label from the book's table.

13. A 12-year-old has an IQ of 125. What is the child's mental age?

14. Explain each attribute: (a) intelligence (b) values

15. The book gives these correlations for intelligence: identical twins reared apart 0.72, siblings reared apart 0.25. By how much is the second correlation lower, and what does the pattern suggest?

16. Name people likely to be strong in each of Gardner's intelligences: (a) logical-mathematical (b) interpersonal

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, naming the eight intelligences.

18. Match each with its job in the PASS model: (a) planning (b) simultaneous processing (c) arousal/attention. Choose from: seeing how pieces of information relate as a whole; focusing on the relevant parts of a problem; deciding a course of action and checking how well it works.

19. Isha shows good business sense running a school stall. (a) Which concept does this show? (b) Explain your answer.

20. A 15-year-old has a mental age of 21. (a) Find the IQ. (b) Name its band in the book's table. (c) The book puts 2.2% of people in that band: how many is that in a group of 8,000? (d) Is the child's mental age above or below the chronological age?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) aptitude	—
2	(a) intrapersonal	—
3	(c) Guilford	—
4	(a) 90	IQ = MA ÷ CA × 100 = 4.5 ÷ 5 × 100 = 90
5	(b) experiential (creative)	—
6	(b) accuracy in recalling information	—
7	(a) 67 people	6.7% of 1,000
8	(d) systematically recording behaviour as it occurs naturally	—
9	The distinctiveness and variations in people's characteristics and behaviour patterns.	—
10	(a) bodily-kinaesthetic (b) intrapersonal	—
11	(a) J.P. Das, Naglieri and Kirby (b) Salovey and Mayer	—
12	IQ = 100; average	12 ÷ 12 × 100 = 100
13	15 years	MA = IQ × CA ÷ 100 = 125 × 12 ÷ 100
14	(a) the capacity to understand the world, think rationally and use resources well (b) enduring beliefs about what is ideal	—
15	by 0.47; closer genetic ties and shared surroundings go with more similar intelligence (nature and nurture both matter)	0.72 − 0.25
16	(a) scientists (b) counsellors and social workers	—
17	Intelligence is not one entity but distinct, independent types: linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, musical, bodily-kinaesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal and naturalistic, which work together on problems.	—
18	(a) deciding a course of action and checking how well it works (b) seeing how pieces of information relate as a	—

Q	Answer	Working
	whole (c) focusing on the relevant parts of a problem	
19	**(a) contextual (practical) (b) In Sternberg's theory, contextual (practical) intelligence is dealing with everyday demands of the environment, or "street smartness".**	—
20	**(a) 140 (b) very superior (above 130) (c) 176 people (d) above**	21 ÷ 15 × 100; 2.2% of 8,000

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