



**HUMAN BEHAVIOUR ACADEMY**

## **CHARTERED ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOUR CONSULTANT EXAMINATION**

**Subject Code : CAB1023**

**Subject Name : Psychological Assessment**

**This examination carries 100% of the total assessment for this subject.**

**Day : SUNDAY**

**Date : 17 JUNE 2012**

**Time : 2.00 PM – 3.00 PM**

**Time allowed : 1 HOURS**

### **INSTRUCTION(S):**

1. This examination consists of FIFTY (50) multiple choice questions and Answer questions  
Answer BOTH questions in the answer book provided.
2. This is an **OPEN-BOOK** examination. You are permitted to bring into the examination room the recommended textbook(s), lecture notes and course materials provided by HBA, plus other references but you are expected to give your own views on the topics.
3. Please be reminded that the examiner may fail a candidate should there be wholesale copy from published references.

*(This question paper consists of 50 questions in 9 printed pages, including cover page)*

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  - PLEASE BE REMINDED THAT THE EXAMINER MAY FAIL A CANDIDATE SHOULD THERE BE WHOLESALE COPYING FROM PUBLISHED REFERENCES.
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This paper contains FIFTY (50) Multiple Choice Questions and you need to answer all questions.

1. Distributions may be vary in terms of their
  - A. Variability
  - B. Skewness
  - C. Kurtosis.
  - D. All of the above.
2. A test developer intent on obtaining a distribution of scores that approximates the normal curve may statistically
  - A. Normalize the distribution
  - B. Regress the distribution
  - C. Digest the distribution
  - D. All the above
3. In the context of norming a test, a sample of the population refers to
  - A. people deemed to be representative of the whole population.
  - B. people deemed to be atypical of the whole population.
  - C. a mixture of people who are both representative and atypical.
  - D. a randomly selected group of people who share a characteristic.
4. A coefficient of correlation is an index of the
  - A. degree to which one variable influences another.
  - B. strength of the relationship between two things.
  - C. way in which one event may cause another event.
  - D. all of the above.

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5. The most widely used measure of correlation is
    - A. the Pearson  $r$ .
    - B. Spearman's  $\rho$ .
    - C. the rank-difference correlation coefficient.
    - D. the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula.
  
  6. The primary use of a regression equation in testing and assessment is to
    - A. convert one score or variable to another.
    - B. transform scores derived in a different cultural context.
    - C. Fix certain scores as an anchor for future scores.
    - D. predict one score or variable from another.
  
  7. A reliability coefficient is an index of reliability that reflects the ratio between
    - A. the error variance and the error variance squared.
    - B. the true score variance on a test and the total variance.
    - C. the true score variance on a test and the error variance squared.
    - D. the true score variance and the error variance.
  
  8. Coefficient alpha is conceptually
    - A. the variance of all possible sources of error variance.
    - B. the mean of all possible split-half correlations.
    - C. the standard deviation of all possible sources of variation.
    - D. the estimate of inter-scorer reliability that is most robust.
  
  9. Stated succinctly, test validity refers to a judgment concerning
    - A. How consistent a test measures what it purports to measure.
    - B. Why the test should or should not be used for a specific purpose.
    - C. How well a test measures what it purports to measure.
    - D. How sound the evidence is that supports conclusions from it.
  
  10. Which is NOT a traditional component of the so-called Trinitarian view of validity?
    - A. Validity
    - B. Content validity
    - C. Criterion-related validity
    - D. Construct validity
  
  11. Discriminant evidence of construct validity is otherwise known as
    - A. Discriminant validity
    - B. Convergent validity
    - C. Predictive validity
    - D. Factor analytic validity

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- 12.** Your brother did very well in Mrs. Jones's class. Now you are in her class and can't seem to do any wrong. You are probably the benefit of
- A. A generosity error
  - B. A halo effect
  - C. A clerical error
  - D. The Mel Gibson effect
- 13.** Regarding intelligence,
- A. there is no widely accepted definition of it.
  - B. there is one widely accepted definition of it.
  - C. there are two widely accepted definitions of it.
  - D. much like beauty, it can be seen only by the beholder.
- 14.** Research with elementary school students suggests that they might most readily equate which with intelligence?
- A. Keeping an open mind
  - B. Studying hard
  - C. Being able to solve problems
  - D. Acting nice
- 15.** A dual-easel facilitates test administration because
- A. more than one child may be tested at a time.
  - B. artwork for different test items may be displayed.
  - C. Directions are easily accessible to the examiner.
  - D. All the above
- 16.** Perhaps the greatest value of preschool tests lies in their ability to
- A. predict future academic achievement.
  - B. predict future scores on intelligence tests.
  - C. identify children in need of intervention.
  - D. all of the above.
- 17.** As used in contemporary personality assessment, without linkage to any specific personality theory, "state" refers to
- A. The transitory exhibition of a personality trait.
  - B. An inferred psychodynamic disposition.
  - C. The condition one is in after a traumatic event.
  - D. The modality useful in evaluation and assessment.

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18. A difference between objective and projective methods of assessment is that projective methods are
- A. more artistic and less verbal in nature.
  - B. Of value with testtakers regardless of culture.
  - C. indirect methods of personality assessment.
  - D. all of the above
19. With regard to behavioral observation,
- A. it may be categorized by how direct it is.
  - B. It may take many different forms.
  - C. it may be accomplished by means of analogue studies.
  - D. All of the above
20. Compelling employees to undergo a pre-employment honesty test
- A. may paradoxically promote employee theft.
  - B. is clearly a discriminatory employer practice.
  - C. is warranted only if there is polygraph data to support it.
  - D. All the above

\*\*\*\*\*END OF EXAMINATION\*\*\*\*\*