## PSYCHOLOGY
### VCE Unit 2
#### Area of Study 2

- strengths and limitations of tests of individual differences

### Materials
- 'Chitling' Test (attached)
- Reddon-Simons Rap Test (attached)
- The Original Australian Test of Intelligence (attached)
- The American/Australian Test of Intelligence (attached)

### Time
60 minutes (including discussion time between tests)

### Background Knowledge
Students should be familiar with a variety of approaches to measuring intelligence (especially the concept of I.Q., and Binet’s, and Weschler’s work). This exploratory activity offers students the experience of sitting culturally-biased and culturally-fair intelligence tests. It aims to give students a practical experience of some of the limitations (e.g. discrimination) of tests of individual differences.

### Evaluation

#### Cautions/Ethics
Student consent must be obtained to participate in the activity. As this activity involves the concept of intelligence and ways of measuring it, it is very important to explain to students that these tests (attached) provide a way of exploring limitations, and do not in any way reflect students’ intelligence.

#### Extension ideas
Students could expand the activity by attempting to create questions that would be culturally-fair to their classroom, and perhaps discuss their justifications with the rest of the class.

### Adaptations
Not all of the tests need to be completed. They all offer different experiences in exploring limitations of intelligence tests. Also, the tests’ questions and answers could be discussed openly amongst the students (rather than completed individually), depending on the dynamics of the class.

### Limitations
Some of the tests were created as a sociological reaction to the Anglo-centric nature of Psychology, rather than as true intelligence tests for particular groups of people.
Therefore, the tests do not offer validity or reliability. However, the experience of completing these tests is still meaningful for students. Further, the degree of accuracy of the tests could always be an area of discussion.

Reference

[http://www.wilderdom.com/personality/intelligence ChitlingTestShort.html](http://www.wilderdom.com/personality/intelligence ChitlingTestShort.html) Downloaded 30/3/06


(Source unknown) The Original Australian Test of Intelligence 

(Source unknown) The American/Australian Test of Intelligence 

Method

**Before class:**
Photocopy class set of the tests (attached). Decide whether to provide the answers as a photocopied class set or as overhead transparencies.

**During class:**
Obtain students’ consent for participation. Before handing out the tests, make it clear to the students that this is not an assessment of their intelligence, rather it provides first-hand experience of some intelligence tests.

It is suggested that the tests are distributed in the following order (to stimulate and maintain student interest): Reddon-Simons ‘Rap’ Test; The American/Australian Test of Intelligence; The ‘Chitling’ Test; The Original Australian Test of Intelligence.

Once all of the students have completed the test, review the answers as a class or as individuals (based on whether distribute photocopied answers or provide overhead transparencies of the answers). If it is a supportive class environment do a straw poll of how the students fared in the test (reminding the students that the results do not reflect intelligence). Repeat this process for the rest of the tests.

Potential discussion areas (between the tests):
- Reasons for creation of the tests e.g. sociological protest by Dove
- Reasons for racial differences in I.Q.
- History of standard intelligence tests being applied to minority groups to support hidden agendas from dominant groups
- Culturally-biased vs. culturally-neutral vs. culturally-fair tests
Exploratory Activity:

**Cultural Bias in Intelligence Tests**

*The Original Australian Test of Intelligence*¹
(Source unknown)

These items relate to the culture of the Edward River Community in Far North Queensland

1. What number comes next in the sequence, one, two, three, __________?

2. How many lunar months are in a year?

3. As wallaby is to animal so cigarette is to __________

4. Three of the following items may be classified with salt-water crocodile. Which are they?
   - marine turtle broga frilled lizard black snake (circle your answers)

5. Which items may be classified with sugar?
   - honey witchetty grub flour water-lillies (circle your answers)

6. We eat food and we __________ water.

7. Sam, Ben and Harry are sitting together. Sam faces Ben and Ben gives him a cigarette. Harry sits quietly with his back to both Ben and Sam and contributes nothing to the animated conversation going on between Sam and Ben. One of the men is Ben's brother, the other is Ben's sister's child. Who is the nephew?
   - a. Sam  b. Harry  c. Ben  (circle your answer)

8. Suppose your brother in his mid-forties dies unexpectedly. Would you attribute his death to (circle your answer):

9. You are out in the bush with your wife and young children and you are all hungry. You have a rifle and bullets. You see three animals all within range - a young emu, a large kangaroo and a small female wallaby. Which should you shoot for food?
   - a. Young emu  b. Large kangaroo  c. Small female wallaby (circle your answer)

10. Why should you be careful of your cousins?

Scoring Sheet: Original Australian Test of Intelligence

1. One, two, three, many....the kuuk thaayorre system of counting only
goes to three...thana, kuthir, pinalam, mong, mong, mong, etc. The
word mong is best translated as "many" since it can mean any
number between 4 and 9 or 10 after which yuur mong (many
figures) would be more appropriate.

2. Those who say thirteen are right in European terms but irrelevant in
Edward River terms. The speakers of kuuk thaayorre clearly
recognise lunar menstruation and possess a notion of the lunar
month as calculated as the time between one phase of the moon and
the next appearance of that particular phase. However, apart from
having no specific word to designate thirteen and thirteen only - yurr
mong or "very many", is the right answer - the annual cycle is
crouched in terms of environmental rhythms rather than in terms of
fixed, invariant divisions of time. The "year" then is the time
between the onset of one wet season and the onset of the next wet
season - and wet seasons may be early or late, so who can be
precise?

3. The right answer is "tree". This stems from the kuuk thaayorre
speakers early experience with tobacco which was "stick" tobacco,
therefore it is classified with tree.

4. Crocodiles, turtles, birds and frill necked lizards are all classified as
minh (which broadly might be translated as animals). Snakes along
with eels are classified as yak which may be broadly translated as
snake-like creatures.

5. All the items are classified with sugar as belong to the class of
objects known as may. Broadly translated, may means vegetable
food. Even witchetty grubs that are found in the roots of trees fall
under this rubric - so does honey which is also associated with trees
and hence fruit. The kuuk thaayorre language had no problem fitting
flour into the may category since it obviously resembled some of
their own processed vegetable foods (e.g., yams like Dioscoria sativa
elongata). The word may can also mean sweet and hence sugar,
which of course does not resemble anything in their traditional
culinary.

6. "Eat" is the right word - well sort of, anyway. Where we make a
distinction between "eating" and "drinking", kuuk thaayorre does not
and they use the same verb to describe both functions and why not?

7. The clues are easy for kuuk thaayorre. An avoidance taboo operates
between mother's brother and sister's son and politeness requires
that sister's son should never directly face mother's brother nor talk
to him directly in company. Sam and Ben are obviously brothers
because of their unrestrained interaction while Harry, with his back
turned to both his uncles is obviously the respectful nephew.
8. Among the kuuk thaayorre God has been equated with a mythological character and he is definitely non-malevolent. Both fate and germs are concepts foreign to the kuuk thaayorre belief system. No-one dies without reason and suicide is unknown to them, so the right answer is SOMEONE.

9. The small female wallaby is the right answer. Emu is a food that may be consumed only by very old people. Kangaroos (especially large ones) may not be eaten by parents or their children. The children will get sick otherwise. Everyone knows that....don't they?

10. Because some of them have to be avoided like the plague. For example, a male must avoid his father's sister's daughter, or anyone classified with her. Such relations are called poison cousins in Aboriginal English.
The American/Australian Test of Intelligence
[Source unknown]

These questions have been taken from a selection of American and Australian intelligence tests.

1. What number comes next in the following sequence:
   
   1 2 5 6 9 10 ____________

2. How many weeks are in a year? ____________

3. Filthy is to disease as clean is to ____________

4. Three of the following may classified with pool. What are they?
   lagoon swamp lake marsh pond (circle your answers)

5. Which items may be classified with clock?
   ruler thermometer raingauge tachometer (circle your answers)

6. If BAD is written 214, how would you write DIG in the same secret writing?
   ________

7. If Mary's aunt is my mother, what relation is Mary's father to my sister?
   ________

8. Why does the state require people to get a license in order to get married?
   __________________________________________________________
   ________

9. What is the thing to do if you find an envelope in the street that is sealed, addressed and has a new stamp?
   __________________________________________________________
   ________

10. Why should you keep away from bad company?
    __________________________________________________________
    ________

2 http://www.wilderdom.com/personality/intelligenceAustralianAmericanTest.html
Scoring Sheet: Australian/American Test of Intelligence

1. Answer is 13. Add 1 to the first number, then add 3, then 1, then 3, etc.
2. Fifty-two
3. Health - If you believe that germs cause illness and if you believe that absences of "filth" signifies the absence of germs.
4. Lagoon, lake, pond
5. All of these. They are all measuring devices.
6. 497. Solution of this problem requires ability to count and sort some of concept of codes.
7. Uncle. Assumes conceptualization of European/Western familial relationships.
8. For social control? To see that people do not commit bigamy? To see that closely related kinsfolk do not marry? For statistical purposes? To ensure that people who are under age do not marry?
9. Post it. However, a more practical line of action would be: open it to see if it contains anything of value, carefully remove the stamp for your own use and at least be 18c richer. But in a highly acquisitive society principles of "honesty" (i.e. respect for unprotected property) have to be supported or society could easily break down (to the disadvantage of property owners). Note the question asks "What is the thing to do...." not "What would you do...." Again, the "correct" answer has a moral basis.
10. Because they may influence your own behavior and get you into trouble. However, this only correct if you believe that bad people influence good people and not vice versa, that people who behave badly should be isolated in the community. Again, the "correct" answer has a moral basis.
The Chitling Intelligence Test³
[Adrian Dove]


1. A "handkerchief head" is:
   (a) a cool cat, (b) a porter, (c) an Uncle Tom, (d) a hoddi, (e) a preacher.

2. Which word is most out of place here?
   (a) splib, (b) blood, (c) gray, (d) spook, (e) black.

3. A "gas head" is a person who has a:
   (a) fast-moving car, (b) stable of "lace," (c) "process," (d) habit of stealing cars, (e) long jail record for arson.

4. "Bo Diddley" is a:
   (a) game for children, (b) down-home cheap wine, (c) down-home singer, (d) new dance, (e) Moejoe call.

5. "Hully Gully" came from:
   (a) East Oakland, (b) Fillmore, (c) Watts, (d) Harlem, (e) Motor City.

6. Cheap chitlings (not the kind you purchase at a frozen food counter) will taste rubbery unless they are cooked long enough. How soon can you quit cooking them to eat and enjoy them?
   (a) 45 minutes, (b) 2 hours, (c) 24 hours, (d) 1 week (on a low flame), (e) 1 hour.

7. What are the "Dixie Hummingbirds?"
   (a) part of the KKK, (b) a swamp disease, (c) a modern gospel group, (d) a Mississippi Negro paramilitary

³ http://www.wilderdom.com/personality/intelligenceChitlingTestShort.html
group, (e) Deacons.

8. If you throw the dice and 7 is showing on the top, what is facing down?

   (a) 7, (b) snake eyes, (c) boxcars, (d) little Joes, (e) 11.

9. "Jet" is:

   (a) an East Oakland motorcycle club, (b) one of the gangs in "West Side Story," (c) a news and gossip magazine, (d) a way of life for the very rich.

10. T-Bone Walker got famous for playing what?

    (a) trombone, (b) piano, (c) "T-flute," (d) guitar, (e) "hambone."

11. "Bird" or "Yardbird" was the "jacket" that jazz lovers from coast to coast hung on:

    (a) Lester Young, (b) Peggy Lee, (c) Benny Goodman, (d) Charlie Parker, (e) "Birdman of Alcatraz."

12. "Money don't get everything it's true."

    (a) but I don't have none and I'm so blue, (b) but what it don't get I can't use, (c) so make do with what you've got, (d) but I don't know that and neither do you.

13. How much does a short dog cost?

    (a) $0.15, (b) $2.00, (c) $0.35, (d) $0.05, (e) $0.86 plus tax.

14. Many people say that "Juneteenth" (June 19) should be made a legal holiday because this was the day when:

    (a) the slaves were freed in the USA, (b) the slaves were freed in Texas, (c) the slaves were freed in Jamaica, (d) the slaves were freed in California, (e) Martin Luther King was born, (f) Booker T. Washington died.
Chitling Test of Intelligence

The answers are as follows:

1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (c)
6. (c)
7. (c)
8. (a)
9. (c)
10. (d)
11. (d)
12. (b)
13. (a)
14. (b)
1. Don't play the dozens.
   a. Don't gamble.
   b. Don't talk about others' family members.
   c. Don't try to stay up 'round the clock.
   d. Don't date too many people at once.

2. I got some new kicks.
   a. I just got some drugs.
   b. I've just been in a fight.
   c. I've got some good gossip for you.
   d. I've got some new shoes.

3. She's buffed.
   a. She's got a cute rear-end.
   b. She's overweight.
   c. She's wearing leather.
   d. She's got polished manners.

4. He's clean.
   a. He's dressed up really nice.
   b. He doesn't have any drugs on him.
   c. He's off parole.
   d. He doesn't snitch.

5. Dogs.
   a. Drugs.
   b. Feet.
   c. Leftovers.
   d. Tired-looking eyes.

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The Reddon-Simons ‘Rap’ test:

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. b