

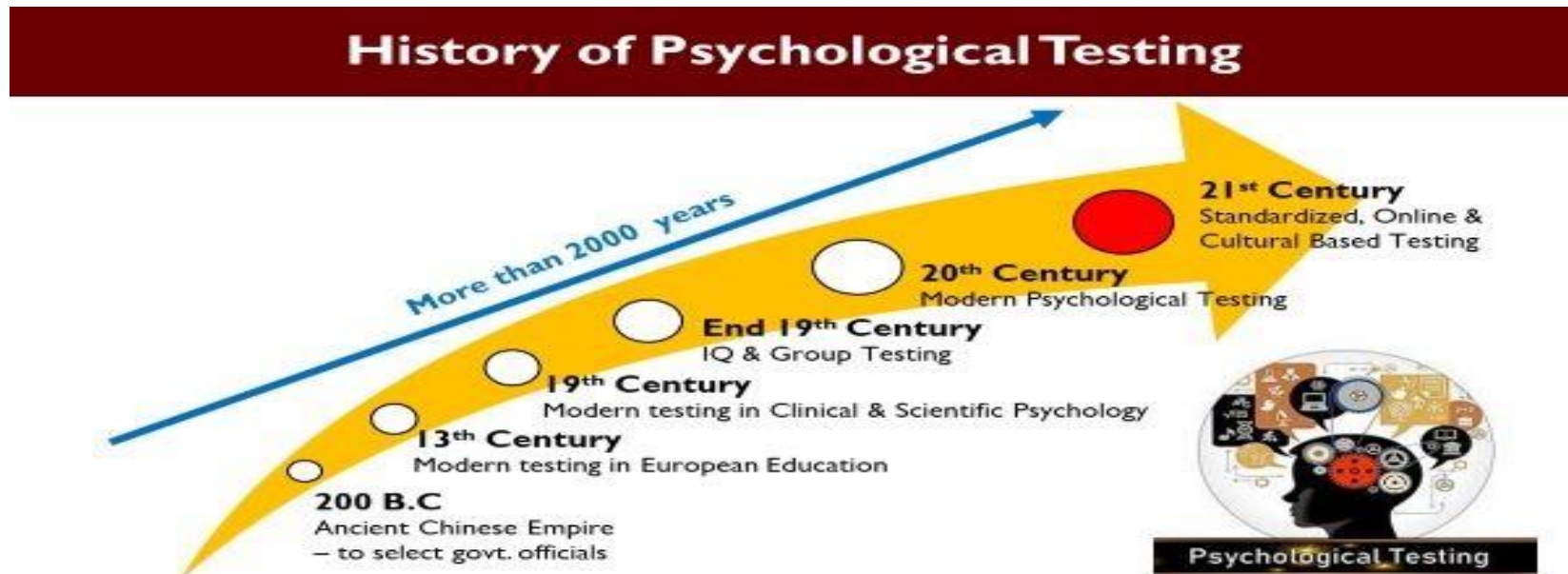
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History of Psychological Testing

History of Psychological Testing

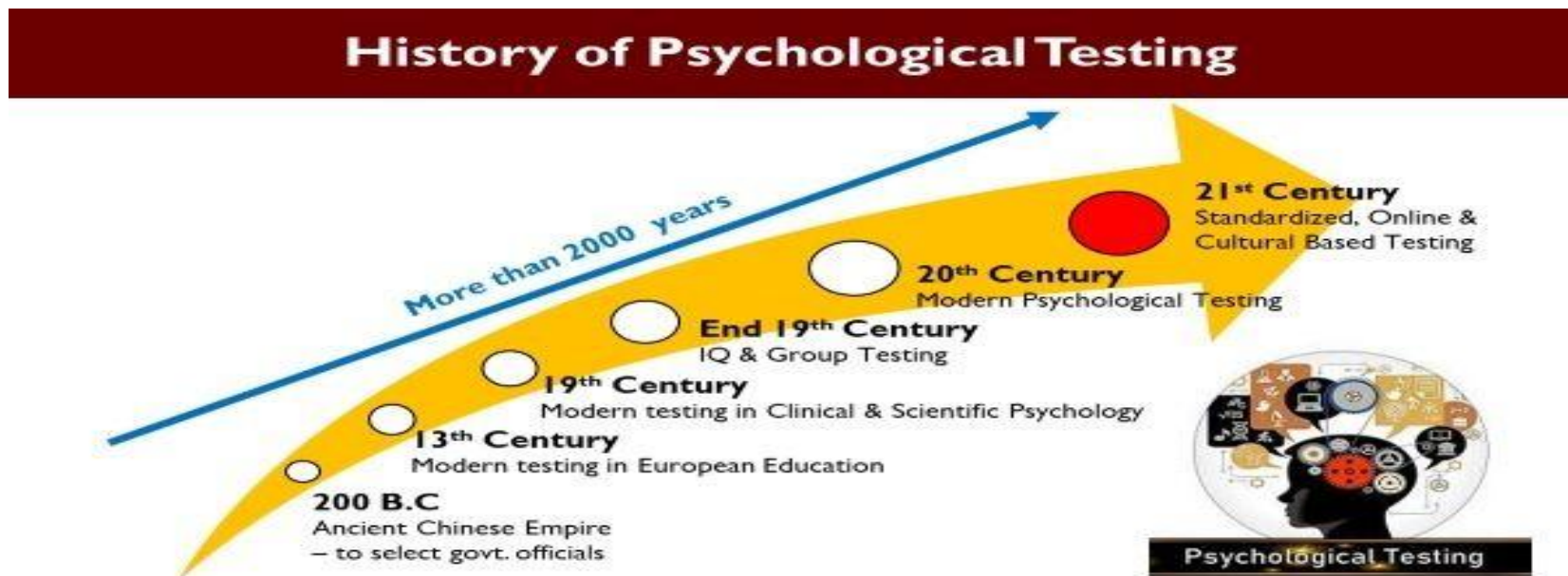
Ancient China

- Around 2200 BCE, some ability tests were used in the Chinese Empire to evaluate civil servants.
- The earliest examples of tests being used for government functions. Chinese government employees were tested every three years
 - Five topics were tested: civil law, military affairs, agriculture, revenue, and geography.



The Emergence of Intelligence Testing (Late 19th - Early 20th)

- During this period, Psychological and Intelligence measurement - most developed areas!!
- Francis Galton
- James McKeen Cattell
- Alfred Binet



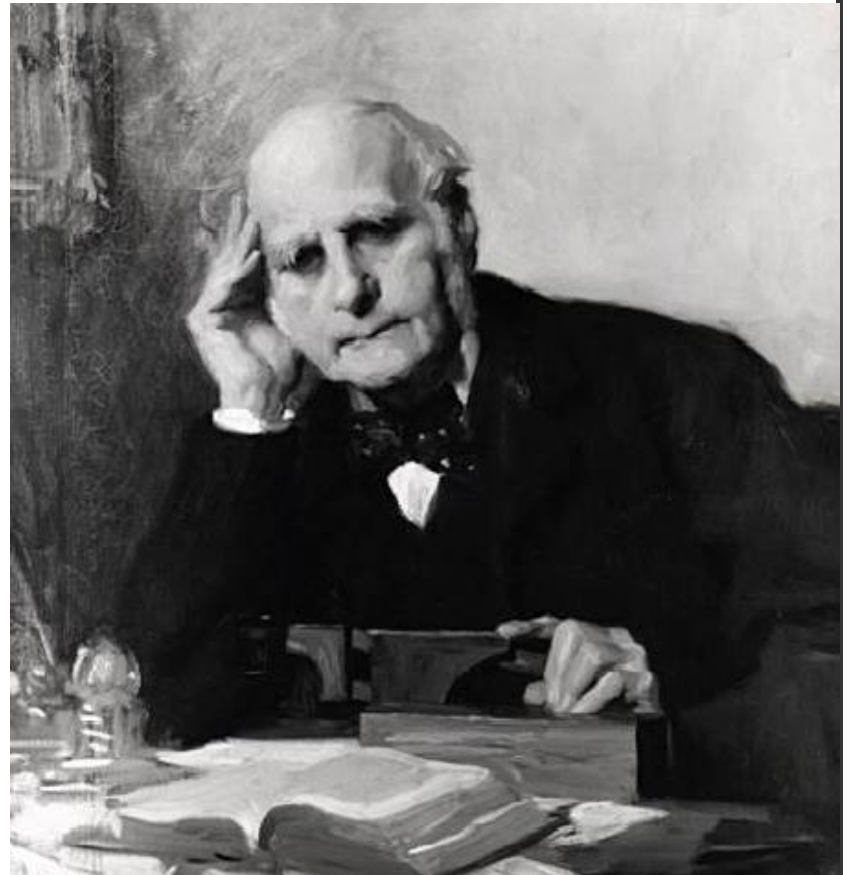
The Expansion of Psychological Testing (20th Century)

- Psychological tests became widespread...
 - Especially in the areas of **Clinical Psychology** and Education!!
- **IQ Tests**
- **MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory):** developed by Hathaway and McKinley in 1943- one of the most widely used psychological tests for measuring personality disorders.
- **Rorschach Test:** Developed by Hermann Rorschach in 1921 - analyze personality and mental state through responses to inkblots.
- **Wechsler Intelligence Tests:** David Wechsler developed the first intelligence test for adults in 1939 (**WAIS**) and later created versions for children (**WISC**).

THE MOST IMPORTANT FIGURES IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

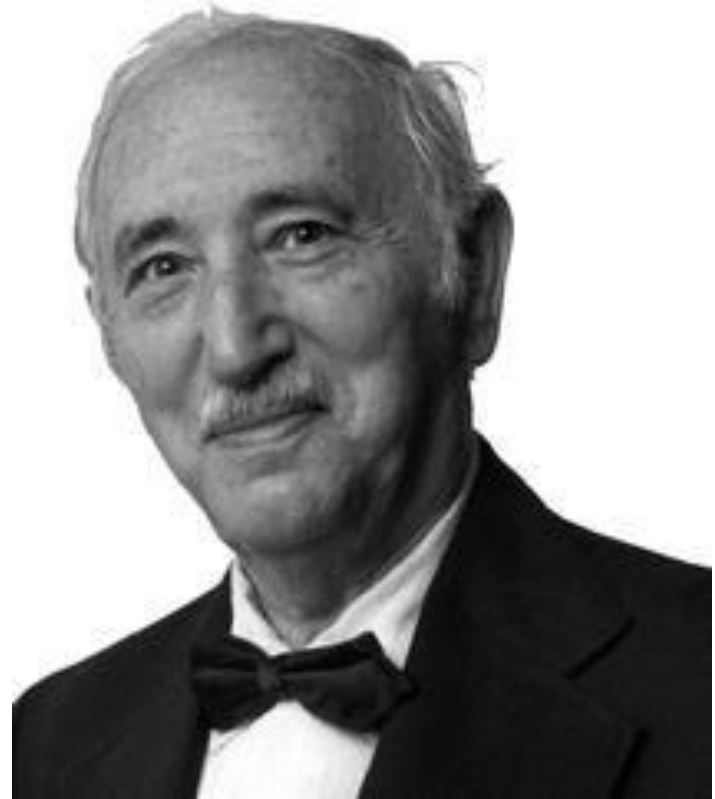
Francis Galton (1822-1911)

- **Contributions:** individual differences and laid the scientific foundations for psychological testing. Galton developed objective and measurable methods, especially for assessing **human intelligence and abilities**.
- **Work:** The first scientist - apply statistical analysis methods to psychology. He developed the concept of the **correlation coefficient**.
- **Significance:** Galton's work on individual differences laid the foundations for the field of psychometrics and paved the way for the development of intelligence testing.



David Wechsler (1896–1981)

- **Contributions:** The development of intelligence tests, particularly for adults.
- **Work:** In 1939, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), and in 1949, he created the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC).
- Measured intelligence - verbal skills and performance tasks.
- **Significance:** Wechsler's tests emphasized that intelligence is a multidimensional concept.
- Different subscales that not only measured general intelligence but also identified individuals' strengths and weaknesses.



Charles Spearman (1863–1945)

- **Contributions:** Spearman was the first to introduce the concept of **general intelligence (g factor)** in intelligence research.
- **Work:** Spearman argued that intelligence was a general factor (g) that influenced all mental abilities. He developed **factor analysis** to test this theory.
- **Significance:** Spearman's "g factor" theory revolutionized the structure of intelligence tests and provided a holistic view of intelligence.



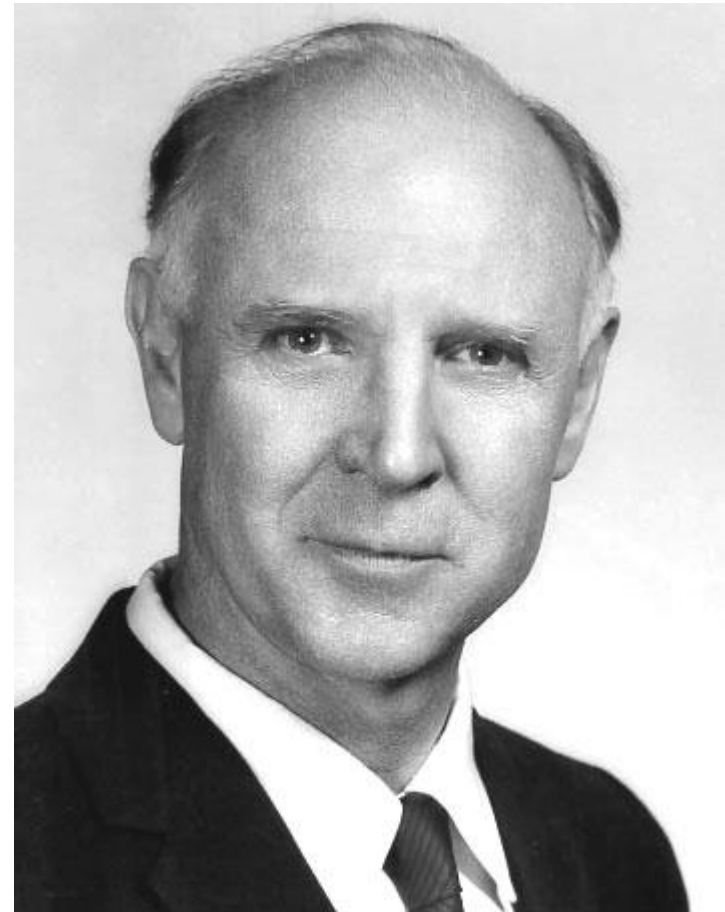
Hermann Rorschach (1884–1922)

- **Contributions:** Best known for developing the **Rorschach Inkblot Test** for personality assessment.
- **Work:** In 1921, Rorschach published the Rorschach Test, which involved analyzing individuals' responses to ambiguous inkblots to assess their personalities. The test aimed to **uncover unconscious** thoughts.
- **Significance:** The Rorschach Test became **one of the most famous projective tests** used in **personality assessments** and clinical psychology.



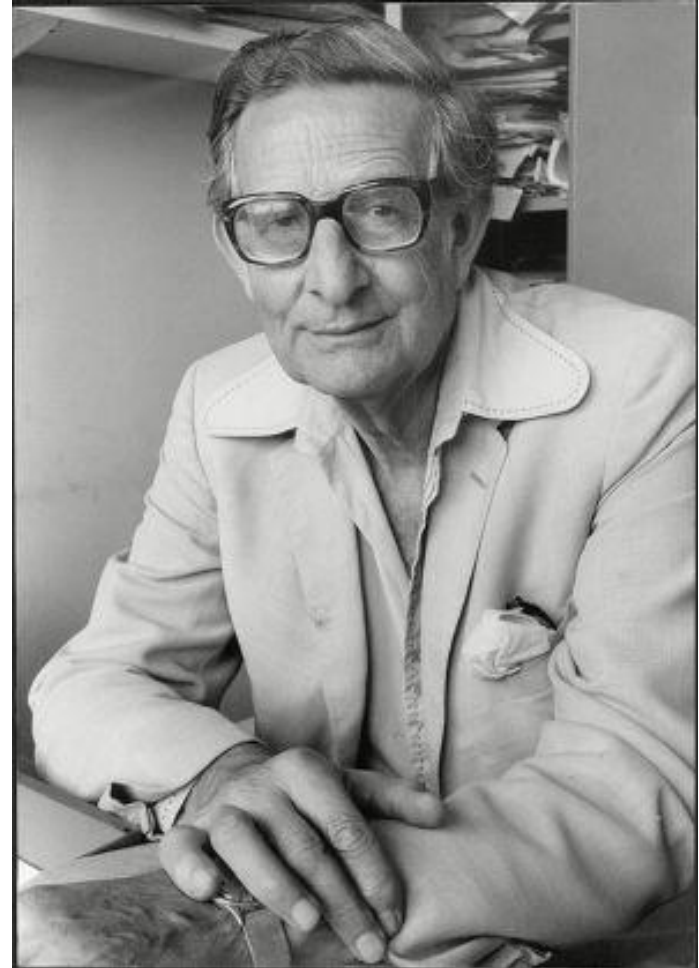
Raymond Cattell (1905–1998)

- **Contributions:** A pioneering figure in personality and intelligence research, Cattell is known for his work on **personality factors**.
- **Work:** Cattell proposed that intelligence has two components: Fluid intelligence (the ability to solve new problems) and Crystallized intelligence (knowledge and skills based on experience). Developed the **16 Personality Factor (16PF) Test**.
- **Significance:** Greatly contributed to the development of modern psychometric tests for assessing **intelligence and personality**. Fluid and crystallized intelligence remain important in intelligence research.



Hans Eysenck (1916–1997)

- **Contributions:** Eysenck developed significant theories in personality psychology and intelligence.
- **Work:** Eysenck identified three major personality factors: **extraversion, neuroticism, and psychoticism.**
- **Significance:** Eysenck's personality theories and tests were widely used in personality psychology research. His factor-based approach provided a crucial framework for measuring personality.



Alfred Binet (1857-1911)

- **Contributions:** Considered the father of intelligence testing - scientific method to measure children's mental development and learning capacity.

- **Work:** In 1905, with T. Simon- developed the **Binet-Simon Intelligence Test**. This test was the first systematic intelligence test aimed at calculating children's mental age. Binet argued that intelligence was not fixed and could develop under environmental influences.

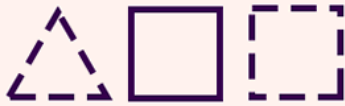
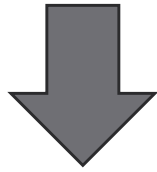
- **Significance:** Laid the foundation for modern intelligence testing and led to the use of intelligence tests in the education system, paving the way for the later development of IQ tests.



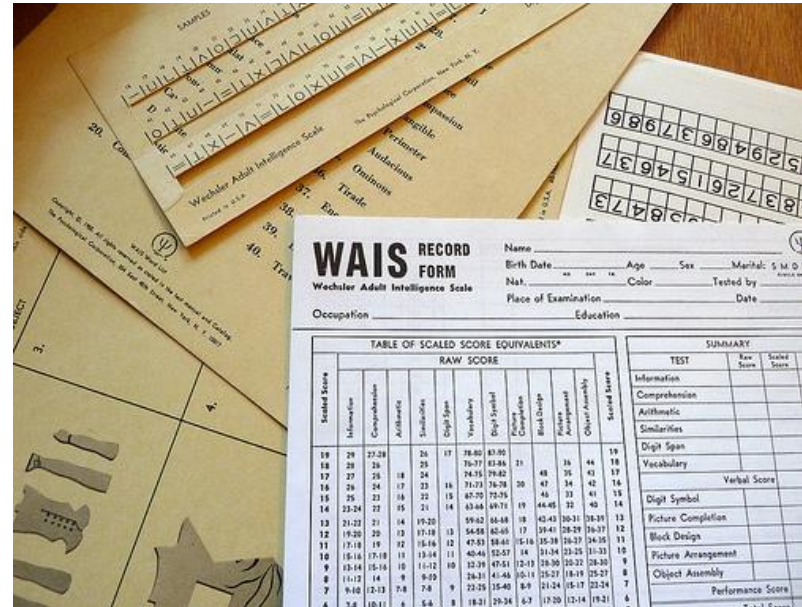
MODERN TESTS USED IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Intelligence and Cognitive Ability Tests

- Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)
- Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC)
- Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales

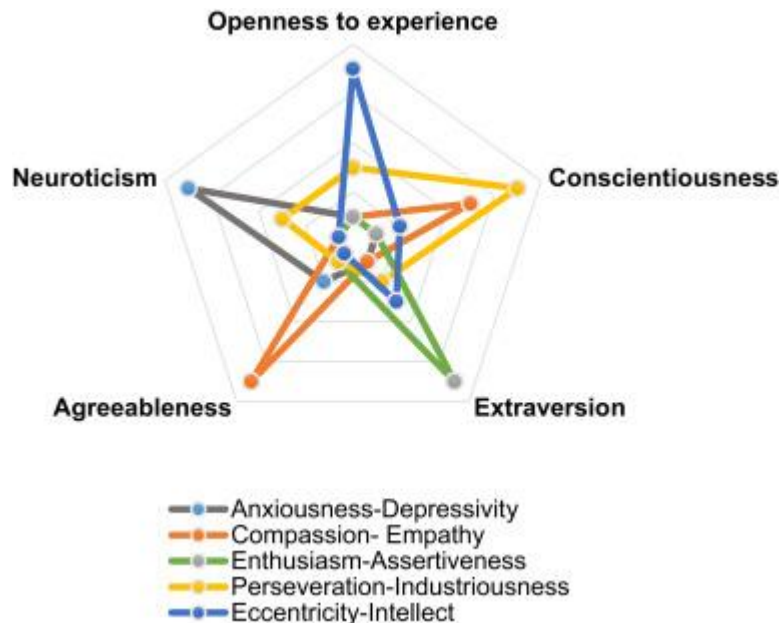


Aşağıdaki 5 şekilden hangisi
üsttekilere en çok benziyor?



Personality Tests

- Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
- Big Five Personality Test (OCEAN)
- **NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI) (Costa & McCrae, 1985)**

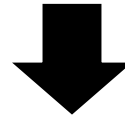


Anxiety and Depression Tests

- **Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) (Beck, 1961):** A self-report inventory that measures depression.
 - «0 I do not feel sad»
 - «1 I feel sad much of the time»
 - «2 I am sad all the time»
 - «3 I am so sad or unhappy that I can't stand it»
- **Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) (Hamilton, 1959):** to assess the anxiety symptoms. Likert type 1-4 rating. 14 indicators.
- **State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) (Spielberger, 1970):** Measures both state anxiety (temporary) and trait anxiety (persistent).
 - **State anxiety:** “I am tense; I am worried” and “I feel calm; I feel secure.”
 - **Trait anxiety :** “I worry too much over something that really doesn't matter”

Projective Tests

- **Rorschach Inkblot Test:** A projective test used to examine personality and emotional functioning. Participants describe what they see in inkblot images.
- **Thematic Apperception Test (TAT):** Participants are asked to create stories based on a series of images. This test is used to assess unconscious desires and fears.





Attention, Memory, and Executive Function Tests

- **Stroop Test:** Measures attention, processing speed, and cognitive control. Participants identify the color of words while ignoring the word itself, which tests attentional processes.



SARI	MAVİ	TURUNCU
KIRMIZI	SİYAH	YEŞİL
MOR	SARI	KIRMIZI
TURUNCU	YEŞİL	SİYAH
MAVİ	KIRMIZI	MOR

- **Digit Span:** Assesses short-term memory and attention. It is often used along with the Wechsler tests.

Forward	Backward
Sequences	
5, 8, 2	6, 2, 9
6, 9, 4	4, 1, 5
6, 4, 3, 9	3, 2, 7, 9
7, 2, 8, 6	1, 9, 6, 8
4, 2, 7, 3, 1	1, 5, 2, 8, 6
7, 5, 8, 3, 6	6, 1, 8, 4, 3
6, 1, 9, 4, 7, 2	5, 3, 9, 4, 1, 8
3, 9, 2, 4, 8, 7	7, 2, 4, 8, 5, 6
5, 9, 1, 7, 4, 2, 8	8, 1, 2, 9, 3, 6, 5
4, 1, 7, 9, 3, 8, 6	4, 7, 3, 9, 1, 2, 8
5, 8, 1, 9, 2, 6, 4, 7	9, 4, 3, 7, 6, 2, 5, 6
3, 8, 2, 9, 5, 1, 7, 4	7, 2, 8, 1, 9, 6, 5, 2
2, 7, 5, 8, 6, 2, 5, 8, 4	
7, 1, 3, 9, 4, 2, 5, 6, 8	



Thank
you!!