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TEST OF INTELLIGENCE, APTITUDE, INTEREST, AND PERSONALITY

STANDARDIZED TEST:

Standardized test have certain of testing to meet the particular objectives .it is known as standardized test.

DEFINITION:

It is defined as systemic procedure to find out the answer to the same question with uniformity direction ,time limit &performance should observed one to one &compare the result it is known as standardized test.

MEANINGS OF INTELLIGENCE:

Intelligence is a capacity of excellence individual in the various area .intelligence is creativity.

APTITUDE:

Aptitude means ability or a particular skill or a potential.

INTEREST:

To engage the attention of ;to awaken interest in ;to excite emotion or passion in ,in behalf of a person or thing; as, the subject did not interest him; to interest one in charitable work.

PERSONALITY:

Personality is the total quality of an individual 's behaviour as it is shown in his habits of thinking ,in his attitude ,interests, his manner of acting & his personal philosophy of life.

PURPOSES OF STANDARDIZED TEST:

1. It is based on the objective in this test can assist common achievement of individual performance like personality, interest ,intelligence ,apititude etc.
2. It is developed by professional experts & it provides reliability&validity.
3. It is based on individual capacity.

CHARACTERISTIC OF STANDARDIZED TEST:

1. It should be fixed.
2. It is specific direction of administering &scoring of test.
3. It consist of standard content &procedure.
4. It provides standardized frame of reference determining individual performance.

TYPES OF STANDARDIZED TEST:

There are 5 types of standardized with which teaches or familiar.

- Achievement test.
- Intelligence test.
- Personality test.
- Aptitude test.
- Prognostic test.

STANDARDIZED TEST CONSTRUCTION:

- It is constructed by professional or expert on.
- It based on objective & content.
- Selection of item will be done very carefully & validity & reliability should be fulfilled.
- Procedure of administration should be standardized.
- Test should be clear direction.
- Provided scoring key.

STANDARDIZED TEST :It deals with quality measurement with validated question – standardized tools are;

- Test of intelligence.
- Aptitude.
- Personality.
- Interest.
- Achievement.
- Socio-economic status scale test for special mental & physical abilities.

- Test for scoring .
- Item analysis.

1.TEST OF INTELLIGENCE:

DEFINITION OF INTELLIGENCE:

It is a capacity of excellence individual in the various areas. according to terman,intelligence is the ability to think.

According to Thorndike ; intelligence is the ability to give responses that are true.

HISTORY OF INTELLIGENCE TEST:

The abbreviation ‘,IQ’, comes from the term intelligence quotient, first coined by the GERMEN PSYCHOLOGIST WILLIAM STERN in the early 1900s [from the German intelligence – quotient] this term was later used in 1905 by ALFRED BINET& THEODORESIMON, who published the first modern intelligence . because it was easy to administer ,the BINET SIMON scale was adopted for use in many other countries.

LEWIS TERMAN created and published the first IQ test in the united states ,the binet IQ test.

He proposed that an individuals intelligence level measured as a quotient of their estimated mental age divided by their chronological age. The original formula for quotient is

$\frac{\text{MENTAL AGE}}{\text{CHRONOLOGICAL AGE}} \times 100$

CHRONOLOGICAL AGE

In 1939 ,David WECHSLER published the first intelligence test for explicitly for an adult population known as the Wechsler adult intelligence test. Or WAIS .

After the WAIS was published ,Wechsler extended his scale for younger people ,creating the Wechsler scale FOR children OR WISC .this Wechsler contained separate sub scores for verbal IQ & performance IQ.

ORIGIN OF INTELLIGENCE:

Intelligence testing ,according to originated around 1904 in France when the French government wanted to know if there was a way to test for the difference between normal children & inferior children.

This idea was to place inferior children in special schools where they could receive special attention .

Enter psychologist Alfred Binet who developed the Binet scale, also known as the Simon –Binet Scale that offered a radical new approach to assessing mental ability.

It was specifically designed to weed out those needing special attention & was 'not designed to rank children in any ways .

Binet also noted that the scale did not permit the measurement of intelligence. He feared that iq measurement would forever condemn a child to a permanent condition of stupidity thereby negatively affecting his or her future. Binet's scale also had a profound effect on the education

and intelligence testing of children in the us. Those who gave intelligence tests based on this scale, however, didn't yield to Binet's caveats and often misused the test, using it to rank children's intelligence. H. G. Goddard, director of research at Vineland training school in new jersey, advocated a more general use for the intelligence scale and believed that intelligence was a solid, fixed entity that could easily be measured. In 1916, Lewis m. Terman, who also believed that intelligence was fixed and of hereditary origin, published the revised Stanford-binet intelligence test we've come to know today as the most popular intelligence test used in the us. Through Goddard's and Terman's work, the idea that intelligence tests are accurate, scientific, and valuable tools for bringing efficiency to the schools and has resulted in assigning the IQ score an almost exalted position as a definitive quality of an individual.

TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE :

- Mechanical intelligence.
- Social intelligence.
- Abstract [or general]intelligence.

Mechanical intelligence:

It is the skill to'' manipulate tools &gadgets' & in managing the working of machines.

Social intelligence:

It means the understanding of people & the ability to act wisely in human relationship.

Abstract intelligence:

It is ability to handle words, numbers formulae & scientific principles. a person with abstract intelligence is able to discover relations among symbols to solve problems.

TEST OF INTELLIGENCE:

FRENCH PSYCHOLOGIST, ALFRED BINET, the father of intelligence test construction movement.

- Based on number of individuals to be tested;

1. individual test-one individual is tested at a time.

2. Group Tests-Group Of Individuals Are Tested At A Time.

- Based on the form of test;

1. verbal tests-uses languages, or paper & pencil.

2. non-verbal tests-for examples performance test.

TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE:

- INDIVIDUAL INTELLIGENCE TEST.
- GROUP INTELLIGENCE TEST.

Individual intelligence test - this test can be administered to only one individual at a time .it can be verbal method ,non verbal method & performance.

TYPES OF INDIVIDUAL INTELLIGENCE TEST:

- VERBAL METHOD.
- NON -VERBAL METHOD.

- PERFORMANCE TEST.

1.VERBAL METHOD: in this method language ability is essential. The individual can answer through to verbal way such as reasoning memory & numerical abilities .verbal test cannot be administrated to dump ,young condition ,or those who doesn't understand your language[foreigners].

2.NON –VERBAL METHOD: non verbal method are deals with diagram& picture. This test free from language barriers & do not require reading skill .non verbal test can administrate illiterate ,literate foreign & natives.

3.PERFORMANCE TEST: It is one of the non verbal test but is asses the subject[person] has to do something to rather than to some .e.g solve your problems ,assemble e.g a pattern of block ,assemble animal picture.

GROUP INTELLIGENCE TEST: In this method test can be administrate to a group of individual at a time. Individual intelligence test was born in france but group intelligence in America. Group intelligence test started during first war for selecting shoulder in large number.

GROUP INTELLIGENCE TYPES:

- Verbal .
- Non- verbal.

It type of test is not applicable in group [performance test is no applicable in group].for literate –group intelligence test is called alpha army test. for illiterate –group intelligence test is called beta army test.

INTELLIGENCE TEST BASED ON SCIENTIST:

- Wechsler test
 - Wechsler adult intelligence test scale [wise]
 - Wechsler intelligence test scale for children [wisc]
- The Stanford binet intelligence test scale
- Ravens progressive matrix
- Vineland social maturity scale

1.wechsler test: this test described by American psychologist Wechsler .from this we can assist the individuals intelligence scale for all age group .WAIS-used for people between ages of 16-75,WLSC-used for children at age group between 5-16 years.

Test details: each test consist of verbal scale & performance scale ,verbal scale.

Individual verbal tests: usage of language &administered to an individual at a time 30 items were prepared graded for different age levels on a scale the tasks to be performed by the test varies from simple manipulation. The different types of scales used for adult & children differently .it is an individual test used as verbal scale [6 sets]& performance scale[5 sub set] simultaneously .

Wechsler assist the intelligence through the verbal scale ,involving used of word ,concept & numbers. It consists of six subsets.

- Tests of general information.
- Test of general comprehension.
- Test of arithmetic reasoning.

- Test of digit span.
- Test of distinction between similarity.
- Test of vocabulary.

Information: in this test ask general knowledge & asses the individual Information status particular objects.

Comprehension: are deals with more abstract questions e.g. nature of necessity of laws.

Arithmetic: it is deals with the problem solving method &measure by scoring e.g.986-8.

Digit stand : the subject is required to repeat for backward series of numbers e.g.6,4,3,9 increasing member by backward to forward.

Similarities: the subject is asked to identify paris similar.

vocabulary : the meaning of the words has to be given.

PERFORMANCE INTELLIGENCE TEST: performance [scale] test have 5 sub tests i.e,

- Picture arrangement tests.
- Picture completion tests.
- Object assembly test .
- Block design test.
- Digit symbol test.

$$IQ = \frac{MA [MENTAL AGE]}{CA [CHRONOLOGICAL AGE]} \times 100$$

CA [CHRONOLOGICAL AGE]

Picture arrangement : the subject is given mixed up sets of picture to that tell sensible strong.

Picture completion: the subject should find out the missing picture.

Objective assembly: in that are subject assemble the objects to the complete one. generally many small parts or block given to the individual they will arrange complete object.

Block design: block is a colored blocks to produced picture according to given pattern.

Digit symbol: it is arithmetic procedure to find out the answer of digit value here provide correction in right side box.

ADVANTAGES:

- This test available in any language.
- It is an easy method of applying for all the age group.
- It can administer in shorter form.
- It is easy to identify prognosis of disease condition.
- It is detect diagnosis or assist in finding out diagnosis.
- It is useful special abilities & disabilities.

2.STANFORD BINET TEST:

History:

Stanford binet:

[1905] intelligent this is a new version of binet simen test .in 1905 two French psychologist binet & simen discover this intelligence test. after that it was modified American psychologist termon with binet at stanford university for current use of intelligence assessment .in 1986 it is known as Stanford binet intelligence test form .

Stanford binet test: this test can useful for measurement of general intelligence test. it can useful for 2 year to superior adults up to 45 years .it is very effective only to 16 years. For adult this test result is not accurate or satisfactory.

1. Verbal test- reporting digit, defining the word ,answering question ,sating similarity & differences & naming object.
2. Performance test- drawing circle or spiral ,building wooden box ,folding paper in certain way & pictures .this test is known as intelligence test IQ.

$$IQ = \frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$$

6 years	7years	8years	9years
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6

Mental age consist of basal age 1mental equal to 6. In that the individual intelligence can measure through standard questions from the individual chronological age. Based on IQ test we can divide or interpreted as follows:

IQ LEVEL	INTERPRETATION
BELOW 20	PROFOUND MR
20-35	SEVERE MENTAL RETARDATION
35-50	MODERATE MR
50-70	MILD MR
91-110	SLOW LEARNER
111-120	AVERAGE
121-140	SUPERIOR
140& ABOVE	GIFTED

Nearly 95% belongs to low IQ & only 5% belongs to high .some of the examples of binet test/stanford binet test.

- For 2 years old child - various names of body parts on the tap picture.
- For 3 years old- copy of drawing circle.
- For 4 years old - explain correctly why we have houses or books .
- For 5 years old- define words like ball or stove ,copy a drawing different type of square .
- For 9 years old - can rhymes.

Adult can describe differences of meaning of abstract words.

3.RAVENS PROGRESSIVE MATRIX

This test is given by JC Raven's British psychologist.

It is based on ability to identify spatial relationship with objects.

This test is used for 6-65 years.

This test can assist through the matrix for children color box for adult black & white color.

From the matrix find out missing piece or ordinary pattern to find out 6-8 often on the same page.

For this test there is no time limitation but normally consider for 20 min.

ADVANTAGES:

- it can administrate many people at time.
- It can be given to the people with multiple handicaps.

4.VINELAND SOCIAL MATURITY TEST:

This scale is devised by Doll & his associates at Vineland School in America.

It naturally assesses one's maturity status in a particular situation.

But it is not primarily an intelligence test. This test differs from other tests because it is not directly assessing the object but through the care giver like parents, neighbours, nurses etc.,

It must be remembered that parents naturally bias in children in their child & many are overestimated.

This score is recorded in form of SA [SOCIAL AGE] or SQ [SOCIAL QUOTIENT].

USES:

- To assess the individual social behavior skill & relationship.
- To assess the social maturity behavior .
- It is applicable in medical field.

MEASURING GENERAL LEARNING ABILITY: “ ability to catch or understand instruction & underlying principles ,the ability to reason & make judgements closely doing well in school.”.

Test 1 : lesson full range intelligence test.

PURPOSES:

- Screen intelligence strengths & weakness with a brief instruments.
 - 1.Has 252 test items divided into verbal index performance index.
 - 2.Time 20-35 minute.
 - 3.subject- rapid cognitive index [181-252 qns] ,norm ,group, res. yielded: full rangeIQ.

Types of score –raw score ,std .score, percentile rank ,stains

Reliability 0.96 to 0.98

Age 5- 21 years used in school ,basic & different settings strength easily scores ,quid test & weakness – used as a screener not as final eligibility.

TEST 2: stanford binet 5th education [2003],

- General mental ability.
- 45-60 minutes.
- Comprehensive measurement.
- Helps identify –learning disabilities, gifted ,MR.ADHD, speech & language delayed, Alzheimer, dementia ,traumatic brain injury, autistic.

2. APTITUDE TEST

- An aptitude is a component of a competency to do a certain kind of work at a certain kind of work at a certain level ,which can also be considered ‘talent’.
- Aptitude may be physical or mental. Aptitude is not knowledge, understanding, learned or acquired abilities [skill] or attitude .the innate nature of aptitude is in contrast to achievement ,which represents knowledge or ability that is gained.

MEANING: while intelligence is a measure of general ability& aptitude is a special ability.

APTITUDE TESTING:

- Measure or assess the degree or level of one’s special bent or flair.
- Aptitude test are used as diagnostic or identifying tools.
- A person who has aptitude for a particular skill needs only a minimum training for development.
- Aptitude test that are used to help to predict success in some particular course of study are called scholastic aptitude test[SAT].
- The differential aptitude test [DAT] developed by George k.bennet ,haroid g. seashor & Alexander measure verbal reasoning ,special relationships ,mechanical reasoning & clerical ability.

Aptitude &

Ability test- verbal reasoning.

- Numerical reasoning.
- Abstract reasoning.
- Spatial reasoning.
- Mechanical reasoning.
- Data checking.

UNITY OF APTITUDE TESTS:

- Back bone of the guidance service.
- For educational & vocational selection.
- Properly anticipate the future potentialities or capacities of individuals.
- Purposeful guidance & counseling programme or entrance examination to specialized jobs.
- It combined with the other information received through interest inventory ,personality test,& cumulative record etc.

SIGNIFICANCE OF APTITUDE TEST:

- Aptitude tests are used for a variety of purposes & are administered by assorted sources.
- Teachers use these test to measure student's performances ,school may use them to determine an individual's knowledge within certain fields.
- And employers often use them to identify the candidate that's most capable or best suited for a job.
- In addition, aptitude based tests are regarded as one of the most useful varieties of career tests.

PURPOSES:

- EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES:

Aptitude tests are intended for educational use include the scholastic assessment test [SAT] ,the American college testing exam [ACT] & the differential aptitude test [DAT] ,which assess one's particular skills & overall academic competency .the differential aptitude test is also one of the most commonly used tests for personnel & career assessment .

- **OCCUPATIONAL PURPOSES:**

Many aptitude tests are created to check an individual's specific skills that are relevant to the job at hand. For staffing & assessment purposes ,employers utilize test like the personality & preference inventory [PAPI] rust alpha, situational judgement test ,GTIOS psychometric test, PSL & Watson glaser critical thinking test .

USES OF APTITUDE TESTS:

- Aptitude test have been observed to be a highly accurate tool for selection of the right candidate as compared to the interview group discussion ,written tests & so on.
- based on assumption ,today an increasing number of organizations now increasingly used as tool in recruitment process.
- The aptitude tests thus are specially designed tests to measure the ability to acquire /apply skills & or knowledge to a specific type of job.
- These skills are usually identified when the vacancy is announced & test is then engineered to identify the best fit candidate independent of formal basic knowledge.

WIDE VARIETY OF APTITUDE TESTS SUCH AS:

1. VERBAL; this type of testing measures critical verbal reasoning , which may be important in sales/marketing when verbosity can motivate a consumer to accept a scale ,or change a firm a brand to another.

2. NUMERICAL; significant is banking ,insurance & related fields where numbers & reasoning with members make the core of business.

3.CLERICAL; This test measure the ability of the candidate to notice mistakes. The whole purpose of a clerk is to keep things smooth & accurate –hence the tests are designed to measure speed & accuracy as well as the eye for it identifying mistakes .

4.SENSORY ;this test is for people where coordination of color ,sound & visual accuracy is important such as textiles, interior decoration ,automobile industry , etc.

5.SPATIAL ABILITY; these type of test are generally for those who choose a career in space such as astronauts’ or related careers.

6.MECHANICAL ABILITY; These test are design to guage how austute & fast the candidate can interpret & solve the problems related to mechanical faults; engineers are usually game for the mechanical ability test.

7.DIAGRAMMATIC DEXTERITY; this implies testing of logical reasoning using pictures & diagrams intent of test or numbers.

TYPES OF APTITUDE:

1.specialized [SAT] : in specific field or activities.

2.generalized [GAT] : divided to subtypes.

- ➔ Mechanical test .
- ➔ Musical aptitude test.
- ➔ Art judgement test.
- ➔ Professional aptitude .test :teaching clerical, med,law,research etc.
- ➔ Scholastic aptitude tests in difficult courses of instruction.

MECHANICAL TEST:

Combined motor & sensory capacity testing & perception of spatial ,cap to acquire information & capacity to comprehend mechanical relationship.

TESTS:1. Minnesota mechanical assembly test.

2. Minnesota special relation test.

3. Bennet test for MAT-60 pictorial forms .

4. A battery to mechanical aptitude test.

5. SRA mechanical aptitude.

ITEMS:

- ☀ Asking the subject to put together the parts of mechanical devices.
- ☀ Asking him to replace cut- outs of various shapes in corresponding spaces on aboard.
- ☀ Solving geometrical problems.
- ☀ Questions concerning the basic information about tools & their uses.
- ☀ Physical & mechanical aptitude.

MUSICAL ;

- To discover musical talent.
- Discrimination pitch, intensity of loudness ,time interval ,rhythm ,tone memory.

APTITUDE FOR GRAPHIC ART:

1. To discover discover talent for graphic art .n

2. 2 nature.

Scholastic ; for selection of students e , g; am.

DAT TEST[differential aptitude test]:

Purpose : to measure the differential aptitudes of the subject using the different aptitude test battery
DAT.

TOOL: The seven subsets of the DAT battery are administered one after the other & performance of the subject are recorded.

MATERIALS:

- Differential aptitude tests battery booklet.
- Answer sheets.
- Key & norms.
- Stop clock.
- Writing materials.

PROCEDURE

SUBTEST I VERBAL REASONING:

The subject is to read the instruction & examples given in the verbal reasoning test booklet.

He is allowed 30 minutes to complete the 50 sentence as per instruction . the subject has to give his answer in the answer sheets.

SUBTEST II NUMERICAL ABILITY:

Here the subject is allotted 30 minutes to answer the 40 arithmetic problems.

SUBTEST III ABSTRACT ABILITY:

The subtest has 50 problems figures. The subject is allowed 25 minutes to find out missing figures of series from the alternatives.

SUBTEST IV:

Space relations: the subject is given 30 minutes to answer the 40 problems.

SUBTEST V:

Mechanical reasoning : to answer the 68 questions the subject is given 30 minutes.

SUBTEST VI:

Clerical speed & accuracy: it has 2 parts .100 units of numbers ,letters& numbers letter combinations in part I as well as part is allowed 30 minutes time.

SUBTEST VII:[A]language usage [part I: SPELLING]:

To find identify the correctness or incorrectness of spelling to minutes are allowed.

SUBTEST VII [B]language usage [part II- SENTENCE]: To find out the errors in 50 sentences the subject is given 25 minutes.

After all the subtests are administered ,the answers are checked with the help of the key & the scores determined.

RESULT:

The raw score of each of the subtest are converted into percentiles.

3 INTEREST TEST

Interest test or interest inventories measure a person's preferences & motivation ,including what types of activities a person enjoys ,the product he or she are most likely to purchase ,& motivational factors such as things that make an individual feel happy versus neutral .

Interest tests are also known interest inventories .

In them, a person indicates his or her preferences among large groups of activities ,ideas and circumstances .

One of these tests might ask ,''would you rather fix a broken clock, keep a set of accounts ,or paint a picture ?''most individuals prefer certain types of activities over others.

The pattern of answer reveals the strength of a person's interest in various field.

INTEREST ASSESSMENT:

- ➔ The strong interest inventory [SII] is an interest inventories used in career assessment .

- ➔ The goals of this assessment is to give insight into a person's interest,

- ➔ So that they may have less difficult in deciding on an appropriate career choice for themselves.

- ➔ It is also frequently used for educational guidance as one of the most popular career assessment tools.

- ➔ The test was developed in 1927 by psychologist E.K strong ,JR. to help people exiting the military find suitable jobs .

- ➔ It was revised later by JO-IDA Hansen ,& David Campbell .
- ➔ The modern version is based on the typology [HOLLAND CODES] of psychologist john L.HOLLAND.
- ➔ The newly revised inventory consists of 291 items, each of which asks you to indicate your preference from five responses .
- ➔ It is an assessment of interests,& not to be confused with personality assessments or aptitude test.
- ➔ The test can typically be taken in 25 minutes after which after which the result must be scored by computer .
- ➔ After scoring, an individual can then view how their personal interests compare with the interests of people in a specific career field.
- ➔ Access to the comparison data base& interpretation of the results usually incurs a fee.
- ➔ Strong interest inventory is a registered trademark of CPP, inc.of mountain California.

THE RESULTS INCLUDE:

- Scores on the level of interest on each of the six Holland codes or general occupational themes .

- Scores on 30 basic interest scale [e.g art ,science ,& public speaking].
- Scores on 244 occupational scales which indicates the similarity between the respondent's interests & those of people working in each of the 122 occupation.
- Scores on 5 personal style scales [learning ,working, leadership ,risk-taking & team orientation].
- Scores on 3 administrative scales used to identify test errors or unusual profiles.

OCCUPATIONAL INTERESTS:

- Campbell interest & skill survey : the CISS is a survey of self –reported interest & skills.
- It can help you understand how your interests & skills match those in the world of work.
- Strong interest inventory : The SII can help you to explore occupation options by identifying patterns of like and dislikes, and by showing how these patterns compare with those of people in a wide range of occupation.
- Self-directed Search: The SDS is a self-administered and self-scored inventory that helps you determines some careers/occupation you might be suited for based on your interest, abilities and experience.

4.PERSONALITY TEST

The term personality is derived from the word persona or the mask which the roman and greek actors used to wear in ancient time to indicate to the audience.

Personality is the total quality of an individual's behaviour as it is shown in his habits of thinking, in his attitude, interest, and his manner of acting and his personal philosophies of life.

BASIC FACTORS FOR ANALYSING THE PERSONALITY:

- The internal aspects of the individuals: the basic drives, the physiological systems, glands and inherently physical features.

- The social and material stimuli to the individual: these modifies and direct individual impulses & needs .it includes the influence of the family and other groups.
- The reaction or behaviour or conduct which result from the interaction of the individual and the stimuli.

DEFINITION:

The aggregate of the physical and mental quality of an individual's which will interact and function in characteristic fashion with the environment.

- **TAYLOR** 1982.

Personality means once inner or outer circumstance suitable with his environment.

Personality=Inner + outer circumstance

Environment

-**DUNN**

Personality is the "MASK" i.e. provides external circumstance for the individuals character. "Persona"-mask but personality is known as individual behaviour pattern with his /her environment.

PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT: 5 METHODS

1. Where one can see how one individual behave in actual life situation.
 - Observation technique
 - Situation technique: any assignment

2.where one can find out what an individual says about him.

- Subject- autobiography
- Qn.re/personality inventory
- Interview

3.Technique by which one can find out what others say about the individual whose personality is under assessment .

Objectives :

- Case history.
- Biography.
- Rating scale.
- Sociometry.

4.Technique by with one can find how an individual reacts to an imaginative situation involving font any e.g projective.

5.Techniques by which one can determine same personality variables in terms of physiological responses by measuring instruments e.g lie detector.

OBSERVATION METHOD:

Interview [a] structured

[b] unstructured.

- It is most popular method.
- Appearance ,bearing, speech can be noticed.
- To evaluate for employment &for education as well as for identifying personality traits.

- Body language to be observed i.e. posture ,movement, of hands ,facial express.

QUESTIONNAIRE:

- Written method of merge personality.
- Very easily checked & scored.

Goode & hatt developed questionnaire ,related to personality which consists of series of items by using

A form which the respondent responses by himself .

These responses will be taken into consideration for personality assessment .

It is useful for assessing both qualitative & quantitative information.

PERSONALITY INVENTORIES:

Minnesota multiple personality inventory[MMPI]

- MMPI: Minnesota multiphase personality.
- Inventory [MMPI,MMPI,MMPI-A]
- MMPI : original MMPI 1993
- MMPI2: 2nd i.e .first revolution in 1989.
- MMPI A: adolescent form.

PURPOSES-TO DISTINGUISH ‘NORMAL ‘FROM ‘ABNORMAL’:

Test ask for answer. T or F or cannot say about different personality taints like attitudes environment reaction ,physiological symptoms & past experience.

Dr. murthy HN of NIMHNAS: reduced into 100 items called multiphase questionnaire.

Counseling & research used for selection for employment or promotion .

They cover health ,psychosomatic symptoms ,behaviour, disorder motor disturbances ,sexual religious political & social attitude & marital affairs.

MMPI SCORE: 9 CLINICAL AREAS NAMED ON PSYCHIATRIC :

- Hypochondriasis.
- Depression.
- Psychosthenis.
- Hypomania .
- Schizophrenia.
- Individual social.
- Social work skill.
- Psychosomatic disorder.

MMPI: BUTCHER 1989:

- 82 rewritten +154 new times -704.
- 566 items selected.

PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUE:

- What is inside a person rather than what can be seen in a person's behaviour.
- To find out more about a person's feelings ,unconscious desire & inner thoughts.
- Rorschach inkblot test was the first projective test & is still widely used.

RORSCHACH INK BLOT TEST:

Swiss psychologist –herman Rorschach[1920].

- Test uses ten different kinds of ink blots which must be described by the person taking the test.
- It consists of 10 STANDARDIZED INKBLOTS.

- 10 different kinds of ink blot which must be described by the person taking the test.
- Consists of 10 different standardized ink blot.
- It vary in color ,shading, from& complexity.
- Those test make use of peoples tendencies to makes up stories .
e.g people see butter flees, dancing girls etc,

RBIT : Response & differ from person to person based on individuals personal experience.

INFORMATION;

- Degree of intelligence control of subject on his action.
- Emotional aspect.
- Mental approaches to given problems.
- Creative & imaginative capacities.
- Security& anxiety.
- Personality growth & development.
- Phobia ,sex disturbances & sever psychological disorder can be detected which severe as a guide for treatment program.

THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST [TAT]:

IN 1938 ,HENRY A MURRAY was first used ‘projection ‘in relation to personality assessment technique

.

Through projective technique ,the convert or unconscious behaviour [e.g the repressed feelings ,desires ,hopes, ambitions ,fear ,etc..] of an individual will be studied.

These techniques tries to assess the total personality of an individual not fragment wise . in these techniques unstructured stimuli are provided to the subject & he is asked to structure them in any way he likes ,he unconsciously project his own views, with that a clue has been provided to estimate a total personality.

Perceiving certain picture in a thematic manner. Murray and Morgan developed this test it explore the underling hidden drives, complexes and conflicts of the personality. It suites for adolescent and adult

- ✿ 20 sketches depicting various senses and life situations.
- ✿ TAT consist of three set of pictures , one set is used with both man and woman and a second set only for men and third one for woman .
- ✿ Projective test still used in clinic psychology.
- ✿ Patients respond to cared with ambiguous drawings by telling a story and describing needs of characteristics item.
- ✿ Patients project their own needs to the cared.
- ✿ Believed that he would project his own experience, bio graphical data, major conflict, interest and problem into his description of pictures.
- ✿ During testing a person is shown each sketch asked to make story about people repeated several times and asked to collaborators.
- ✿ Focus on how people feel, how they interact what events led up to the incidence depicted in the sketch & how story will end.
- ✿ Psychological count no. of time the central figure in a TAT story is angry, over looked, jealous and threatened.

AREA OF TAT

- Family relationship
- Motivation

- Inner fanatics
- Level of aspiration
- Social relation ship
- Feeling of sex :urge

USES

- Extensively used
- Limited empirical
- Poor reliability when scored
- Used primarily for the narratives these that patient describe.

PERSONALITY TEST(SENTENCE COMPLITION TEST)

It is a simple test to assess the subject regarding inner concept of objector environment.

Subject complete the sentence own desire words. E.g: I like-, what problem with me? My mother always?

ADVANTAGES:

1. Can apply in literate
2. Identify that wishes, desire and inner concepts
3. Able to express that own words

Draw test: one of the art of test no limitation for the subject express their ideas. It is like painting, drawing, and unpsychotrama. It is basic test of identify the individual creativeness e.g Tell to the person draw a woman, house or tree..Etc.. From the picture can identify the size of the picture quality, color, own their emotional excitement.

DRAW A PERSON: EXPRESSIVE TECHNIQUE

The most popular and commonly used expressive technique is draw a man technique test developed by good enough in 1926. The basic assumption for the use of the use of this test is that drawing of a person represent unconscious project of self image and also as a rough estimate of intelligence.

WORD ASSOCIATION TEST (WAT)

When the subject gives a quick response word, he is taken unaware of and his unconscious process directs his association. Here the subject has to answer as quickly as possible with the first word which comes to his mind when he is given a stimulus word.

CALIFORNIA PERSONALITY INVENTORY

This test developed by G.Cough in 1975. It is consist of 480 items. In that 178 items derived from M. It consist of social, educational, vocational and issues.

USES:

- It provides information regarding social behaviour and social problems.
- CPI consist of nearly 18 scale to assess social behaviour of the individual.

MYER'S BRIGYS PERSONALITY:

It is a new method to assess the individual personality it consists of 426 items for assess introvert theory of extravert & introvert .

Extravert means sociable person [express& feeling].introvert means self oriented unsociable /un interest to the other feeling .

Introvert people –self oriental activity /aloof or alone.

These two personality can identify through the MYER'S BRIGG'S personality test. this test only can identify external personality ,external view with his environment or situation but 100%it is not reliable even through this test can do for psychiatric patient or social maladaptive individuals.

Now days through the computer are telecommunication also can view to assess the personality . it is known as:

1. Computerized questioner method .
2. Computerized interview.
3. Through the online submission method.

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THANK YOU

