



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRINCIPAL
ACADEMIC, RESEARCH AND STUDENT AFFAIRS
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2018 /2019 ACADEMIC YEAR

SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER REGULAR EXAMINATION

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY)**

COURSE CODE: BPB 210

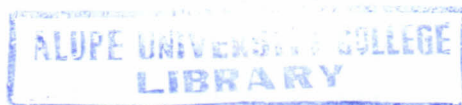
COURSE TITLE: PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION

DATE: 10TH DEC, 2018

TIME: 2:00 PM – 5.00 PM

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

- SEE INSIDE



THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PRINTED PAGES

PLEASE TURN OVER

BPB 210

BPB 210: PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION

BSC MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY

DURATION: 3 HOURS

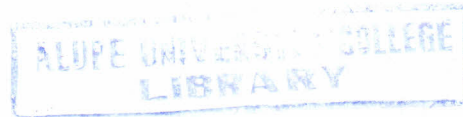
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- i. Answer **ALL** question in section A and **ANY TWO** section B and **ONE** question in section C.
- ii. Do not write on the question paper

SECTION A MCQS (15 MARKS)

1. In the language of psychometrics, reliability refers primarily to
 - A. Expertise in measurement
 - B. Dependability in measurement
 - C. Speed of measurement
 - D. Consistency of measurement
 - E. Reliability in measurement
2. With regard to retest reliability
 - A. There are different types of reliability
 - B. It is seldom an all or none matter
 - C. Tests are reliable to different degrees
 - D. Tests are reliable to the same degrees
 - E. It is often an all or none matter
3. The difference between a speed test and a power test has to do with
 - A. Whether or not the range has been restricted.
 - B. The time limit allotted for completion of the items.
 - C. Whether or not the variance has been restricted
 - D. Whether or not the variance have not been restricted
 - E. Whether or not the range has not been restricted
4. The reliability coefficient is an index of reliability that reflects the ratios 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 the test and the error variance squared
 - D. The true score variance and the error variance
 - E. The error variance and the true score squared
5. In the context of psychometrics, error refers to the component of the observed score on an ability test that
 - A. Does not have to do with the ability being measured

- B. Was distorted as a result of an examiner error
 - C. May have been measured inaccurately for whatever reason
 - D. Was administered solely for experimental reasons.
 - E. Does not have to do with the aptitude being measured
6. Which is a source of error variance?
- A. Test construction
 - B. Test administration
 - C. Test scoring
 - D. Test validation
 - E. Test variation
7. A Behavioural observation checklist requires the observer to note whether the person being observed smiles. A key source of error variance resulting from this requirement is
- A. The content variance
 - B. Scoring variance
 - C. Item sampling variance
 - D. Testing variance
 - E. The sampling variance
8. What is not a form of reliability
- A. Test-retest reliability
 - B. Past-present reliability
 - C. Split-half reliability
 - D. Alternate form reliability
 - E. Test – split half reliability
9. In general as the test increases, test reliability
- A. Increases
 - B. Decreases
 - C. Is not affected either way
 - D. Is affected but insignificantly
 - E. Is affected not significantly
10. 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 variance
 - D. The estimate of inter-score reliability that is most robust
 - E. The median is all possible error variance
11. Coefficient alpha is conceptually



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- 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 variance
 - D. The estimate of inter-score reliability that is most robust
 - E. The under-estimate of inter-score reliability that is most robust
12. A researcher studying depression has each research assistant ask the same question in the same order to each subject. This is called a(n)
- A. Unstructured interview
 - B. Structured interview
 - C. Mental state examination
 - D. Personal history interview
 - E. Interviewer's guide
13. A school psychologist measuring the IQ of a fourth-grade boy could administer the
- A. WAIS -R
 - B. WISC-III
 - C. WPPSI-R
 - D. WBIS
 - E. MMP1 -2
14. A clinician concerned about whether or not a client has faked responses on the MMPI-@ would pay careful attention to:-
- A. The number of item answered
 - B. The elevation of the clinical scales
 - C. The elevation of validity scales
 - D. The elevation of reliability scales
 - E. The elevation on clinical trials
15. What test uses ambiguous stimuli that evokes unusual and idiosyncratic responses
- A. Rorschach
 - B. MCMI -III
 - C. MMPI- 2
 - D. SCL- 90 - R
 - E. Thematic Apperception test

SECTION B: SAQS (25 MARKS)

1. Outline how the following may be sources of error variance (12.5 Marks)
 - i. Item sampling (3 marks)
 - ii. Test administration (3 marks)
 - iii. Test scoring (3 marks)
 - iv. iv. Test Instrumentation Construction (3.5 marks)

2. Outline the distinct characteristics of the following terms: (12.5 Marks)
 - i. Criteria – related validity (2.5 marks)
 - ii. Content validity (2.5 marks)
 - iii. Concurrent validity (2.5 marks)
 - iv. Predictive validity (2.5 marks)
 - v. Construct validity (2.5 marks)

3. Outline the skills being tested by:- (12.5 Marks)
 - i. Verbal measuring test (4 marks)
 - ii. Numerical measuring test (4 marks)
 - iii. Abstract on non-verbal measuring tests. (4.5 marks)

SECTION C: LAQS (30 MARKS)

1. What is psychometric test? Describe **THREE** of the psychometric tools commonly used? (30 Marks)

2. Are psychometric tests are useful to employers? If yes, explain giving examples of a test (30 Marks)

