The IQ Workout Series

MORE IQ TESTING

250 new ways to release your IQ potential

Philip Carter and Ken Russell

JOHN WILEY & SONS, LTD
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Intelligence is the capacity to learn or understand. Although intelligence is possessed by all people, it varies in amount for each person, and remains the same throughout life from approximately 18 years of age.

In psychology, intelligence is defined as the capacity to acquire knowledge or understanding, and to use it in novel situations.

What is IQ?

IQ is the abbreviation for intelligence quotient.

Intelligence quotient (IQ) is an age-related measure of intelligence and is defined as 100 times mental age. The word ‘quotient’ means the result of dividing one quantity by another, and intelligence can be defined as mental ability and quickness of mind.

What is an IQ test?

IQ tests are part of what is generally referred to as ‘psychological testing’. Such test content may be addressed to almost any aspect of our intellectual or emotional make-up, including personality, attitude, intelligence or emotion.

An intelligence test (IQ test) is, by definition, any test that purports to measure intelligence. Generally such tests consist
of a series of tasks, each of which has been standardized with a large representative population of individuals. Such a procedure establishes the average IQ as 100.

When measuring the IQ of a child, that child is given an intelligence test that has already been given to thousands of other children, so that an average score has been established for each age group. Thus, a child who at 8 years of age obtained a result expected of a 10-year-old would score an IQ of 125, that figure being mental age divided by chronological age \( \times 100 \), or \( 10/8 \times 100 \). On the other hand, a child of 10 years of age who obtained a result expected of an 8-year-old would score an IQ of 80, or \( 8/10 \times 100 \).

Because mental age remains constant from the age of 18 this method of calculation does not apply to adults. Adults have, instead, to be judged on a standardized IQ test whose average score is 100, and the results graded above and below this score according to known scores.

Culture-fair IQ testing

As mastery of words is seen by many as the true measure of intelligence, vocabulary tests have been widely used in intelligence testing. Today, however, there is also a swing towards diagrammatic tests where logic is more important than word knowledge. Advocates of such non-verbal tests argue that diagrammatic tests examine raw intelligence without the influence of prior knowledge.

Such tests are referred to as culture-fair tests, or culture-free tests, and are designed to be free of any particular cultural bias so that no advantage is derived by individuals of one culture relative to those of another. In other words, they eliminate language factors or other skills that may be closely tied to another culture.
How to use this book

The tests in this book are culture-fair and rely mainly on diagrammatical representation. However, numerical skill is also tested as numbers are international and, in the same way as diagrammatic representation, they test powers of logic, and your ability to deal with problems in a structured and analytical way.

The questions in this book are also designed to make you think laterally and creatively, and the developing of such skills can also prove invaluable in dealing with the many real-life problems that you may encounter. They will also provide valuable practice for readers who may have to take an IQ test in the future.

Because the tests have been specially compiled for this book they have not been standardized; therefore, an actual IQ rating cannot be provided. We do, however, provide a guide to assessing your performance on each of the separate tests.

The tests in the book are divided into two main sections. In Part one we provide six separate tests, each of which test a particular type of discipline. A time limit of 60 minutes is allowed for each of these six tests.

In Part two we provide seven complete IQ tests, which bring together each of these disciplines. A time limit of 80 minutes is allowed for each of these seven tests.

We would recommend that you attempt the six tests in Part one first as this will then provide practice on the type of questions you are likely to encounter in Part two, which should then enhance your performance on these seven complete tests.

On all of the tests you have limited time, and this time limit should be strictly adhered to, otherwise your score will be invalidated. It is, therefore, important that you do not spend too much time on any one question; if in doubt leave it and
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return to it using the time remaining. If you do not know an answer, it may be well worth while having an intuitive guess as this may well prove to be correct.

Answers are provided for all questions together with detailed explanations.
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1 is to as

is to

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H
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2

is to

as

is to

A    B    C    D
E    F    G    H
Visual Analogy Test 7

3

is to

as

is to

A

B

C

D

E
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4

is to

as

is to

A

B

C

D

E
Visual Analogy Test 9

5

\[ \text{is to} \]

\[ \text{as} \]

\[ \text{is to} \]

A

B

C

D

E
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6

is to

as

is to

A  B  C

D  E
7

is to

as

is to

A

B

C

D

E
12  More IQ Testing

8

is to

as

is to

A  B  C

D  E
Visual Analogy Test 13

9 is to as

is to

A
B
C
D
E
10

is to

as

is to

A  B  C  D  E
Visual Analogy Test 15

11

is to

as

is to

A  B  C

D  E
16  More IQ Testing

12

is to

as

is to

A

B

C
13

is to

as

is to

A

B

C

D
18 More IQ Testing

14

is to as

is to

A  B  C  D  E

15

is to

as

is to

A

B

C

D

E