

Historical perspectives and psychometric interpretation

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology

Scope and prerequisites

GRE Psychology topic 7 (VII). Use MM.1 for standard scores and EP.1 for conditional screening measures. The practice tasks below are original, not official ETS questions.

Concepts and method

reliability : Consistency of measurement under specified conditions. **validity** : Evidence supporting a particular interpretation and use of scores.

Structuralism analysed conscious experience; functionalism asked how mental activity serves adaptation. Behaviourism emphasised observable learning; Gestalt psychology stressed organised perception. These are historical emphases, not interchangeable labels.

Psychoanalytic accounts emphasise unconscious conflict, humanistic accounts agency and growth, and cognitive accounts information processing. Compare the explanatory mechanism rather than matching every theory to a single familiar name.

Reliability concerns consistency across measurements. Validity concerns evidence for a proposed interpretation and use. A high reliability coefficient cannot prove that a test measures the intended construct fairly.

Standardisation supplies consistent administration and a relevant reference sample. Norm-referenced standing differs from criterion-referenced mastery. Predictive value depends on base rates as well as sensitivity and specificity.

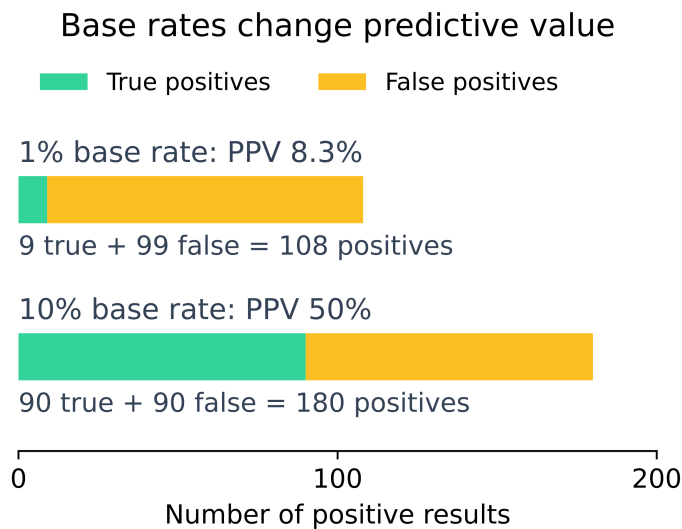
A norm describes relative standing in a reference population; a mastery criterion describes a specified performance standard. A high percentile is not the same as a high percentage correct. Standardized administration reduces avoidable procedural variation, but the norm sample must still fit the intended use. Psychological perspectives can ask complementary questions; differences in emphasis do not make every observation decisive for one school.

Worked reasoning

In 1,000 people, suppose 10 have a target condition. A screening tool detects 9 of those 10, but falsely flags 99 of the other 990. Among 108 positive screens, only $9/108 \approx 8.3\%$ are true positives. This is a hypothetical methods example, not a diagnostic recommendation.

A learner is at the 80th percentile on a normed test and answers 60% correctly. Is this contradictory?

No. Percent correct compares correct responses with all items. Percentile compares the learner's score with scores in a reference group. A difficult test can produce both figures. State the norm population and the particular comparison rather than replacing one measure with the other.



1,000 people; sensitivity = specificity = 90%.

The same test means far more when the condition is common: base rates set the predictive value

Independent transfer

In 2,000 fictional cases, 20 meet a target definition. A screen flags 18 of these and 198 of the others. Compute the fraction of positive screens that meet the definition.

Attempt independently, then use the matching skill sheet solution.

Review and source limits

Avoid this error: Do not equate sensitivity with the probability that a positive result is correct, and do not use a classroom score to diagnose a disorder.