

# 1935-2003

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		2003		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Lynn,R.,Wah Tse-Chan,P.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Sex differences on the progressive matrices: Some data from Hong Kong.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal Biosociological Science				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
35		145-150	MISC APM MFSX ASIA	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
This paper presents further data bearing on the debate between N.J.Mackintosh and the first author, Lynn, on sex differences on the APM. Presented from Hong Kong on the standardization sample of 15 to 18 year-olds. The results are that males obtained a higher mean score than females of 1.6 raw score points equivalent to an advantage of 3.2 or 4.1 IQ points. The authors' view is that the results provide further confirmation that in later adolescence and among adults, males obtain significantly higher mean IQ's on the Progressive Matrices than females.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		2002		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Vigneau,F.,Bors,D.,Stokes,T.L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
La multidimensionnalite d'un test de facteur g? Vers une approche experimentale du test des Matrices de Rave.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Unpublished				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			CRIT STAT APM FACT STUD EURO	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The authors stress that in normal conditions, difficulty and probability of not being attempted are for items equal, (the APM), but not here after experimental manipulation of context. Their study illustrates the fact that different ways of observing facts can lead to different relations. It questions also certain classical concepts such as like parallel items and level of difficulty.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		2001		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
McRorie,M.,Cooper,C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Poster presentation, International Society for the Study of Individual Differences.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			MISC APM TIME WAIS EEGM EURO	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The study investigated the relationship between response time and mental ability. Correlations between direct and indirect measures of response time and mental ability were examined with 70 students aged 19-44. The WAIS and APM were administered				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		2001		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Wronka,E.,Kaiser,J.,Kuniecki,M.,Coenen,A.M.L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Auditory event-related potential (ERP) parameters depend upon intelligence and visual context.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Unpublished study				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			MISC APM EEGM EURO	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The APM was administered with a time limit of 40 minutes to 23 students aged between 19-26 yrs before an EEG session after which the ERP's were computed. Results indicated that the pattern of brain response to neutral auditory stimuli depended upon cognitive activity and supported Bates and Eysenck 1993; Bates et al.,1995 findings that reversed IQ-string Length relationship under conditions of different cognitive demands.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1997		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Neubauer,A.C.,Riemann,R.,Mayer,R.,Angleitner,A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intelligence and reaction times in the Hick, Sternberg and Posner paradigms.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
22	6	885-894	MISC APM SIME CORR THEO EURO	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The relationship between psychometric intelligence and reaction times (RTs) in the Hick simple and choice reaction time task (W. E. Hick, 1952), Sternberg's short-term memory scanning (S. Sternberg, 1966, 1969), and Posner's letter matching tasks (M. Posner and F. Mitchell, 1967) were studied in 116 Subjects (aged 16-39 yrs). In conformity with other studies mean RTs and intraindividual variabilities of RT were correlated significantly with Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices. It was concluded that LTM access is significantly associated with psychometric intelligence.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1996		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
ABLARD,K.E.,MILLS,C.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Evaluating abridged versions of the Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices for identifying students with academic talent.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
14	1	54-64	CRIT APM KIDS GIFT VALD ITEM RELI NOAM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
221 academically talented students who ranged from fifth to ninth grades, completed the APM Set I and Set II. In addition, two short forms of the APM were derived using a technique described by Arthur and Day (1994). Both of these short forms had psychometric properties that were superior to those of Set I of the APM and were correlated more strongly with the full APM than Set I. With appropriate caution, it was concluded that short forms of the APM may be a reasonable alternative to the full test as a quick screening measure for identifying potentially talented students.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1996		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
KNORR,E.,NEUBAUER,A.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Speed of information-processing in an inductive reasoning task and its relationship to psychometric intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
20	6	653-660	THEO APM SIME CPGM EURO	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The relationship between psychometric intelligence, measured by the APM and two verbal subtests of the Intelligenz-Struktur-Test-70, and speed of information processing in a newly developed computerized reaction time (RT) task called the Concept Verification Test (CVT) was investigated in a sample of undergraduates. Two RT's were measured: The Comprehension Reaction Time (CRT) and the Verification Reaction Time (VRT). The "complexity hypothesis" (ie.correlations with intelligence should be higher for more complex RT tasks) was examined. As predicted both CRT's and VRT's correlated negatively with intelligence, but there was no evidence of validity of the complexity hypothesis.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1996		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Lim, T.K.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A Cross-validated Study of the Factorial Structure Underlying Intelligence Tests and Piagetian Formal Operational Tests.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational Psychology.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
16	4	453-461	STAT APM FACT STUD PIAG ASIA	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Based on a stratified sample of 15 year old students in Singapore schools, exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were used to identify and cross-validate the factorial structure underlying two group intelligence tests, one being the APM, and two group Piagetian tests. The structure of the first and second-order factors underlying the tests was first identified using exploratory factor analysis on the exploratory sample. The confirmatory approach was then used to cross-validate the factor structure on the validation sample. One second and four first order factors were found. The APM had a fairly substantial loading (0.49) on the general factor. Factor A seemed to be a formal				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1996		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
NEUBAUER,A.C.,BUCIK,V.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The mental speed-IQ relationship - unitary or modular.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
22	1	23-48	MISC APM SIME TIME THEO FACT EURO	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
In his "specificity of mind" view, Ceci (1990) asserted that mental speed-IQ relationship are only due to their sharing of a common knowledge base. According to the contrasting "singularity of mind" view, the mental speed-IQ correlation was thought to reflect general intelligence. These two views were tested by administering a battery of paper-and-pencil elementary cognitive tests (ECT's): a modified version of Lindley's Coding Test and two newly developed paper-and-pencil tests following the rationales of the Sternberg and Posner paradigms. The APM and Berlin model of intelligence structure (BIS) were also used. Results indicated that high speed of information processing in ECT's is related				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1996		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
STOUGH,C.,BREBNER,J.,NETTLEBECK,T.,COOPER,C.J.,BATES,T., MANGAN,G.L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The relationship between intelligence, personality and inspection time.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Psychology.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
87	Pt2	255-268	MISC APM SIME TIME PERS THEO WAIS AUST	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
<p>IT and performance IQ (PIQ) were significantly related independent of personality or temperament variables. IT and verbal IQ (VIQ) were unrelated. Robinson's (1989) hypothesis that ambiverts (moderate extraversion) perform significantly better on IQ tests was examined and supported. Ambiverts performed significantly better on verbal and performance measures of the WAIS-R and on the APM. Mobility from the Strelau Temperament Inventory (STI) was also related to performance IQ and APM scores. These scores suggest an important role for the concepts of arousal and/or arousability in a biological model of intelligence.</p>				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1996		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Styles, I. & Andrich, D.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Information in alternative responses to Raven's Progressive Matrices.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
International Journal of Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
31	3-4	3758	STAT APM ITEM CORR AUST	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The choice of different alternatives to multiple choice test items reveals different levels of understanding and this information can be captured using the Rasch model to reduce the standard error of measurement of the latent trait. When the relevant procedures were applied to the APM it was found that a substantial number of items had alternatives which contained useful information of this sort. The empirically ordered alternatives were examined using a recent taxonomy of the processes required for selecting alternatives.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1995		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
ASHTON,M.C.,VERNON,P.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Verbal and spatial abilities are uncorrelated when g is controlled.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
3		399-401	STAT APM CORR WAIS NOAM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Vernon's (Intelligence, 7, 53-70,1983) data were re-analyzed in an attempt to determine the relation between spatial and verbal abilities when g is statistically controlled. Partial correlations were calculated among and between scores on tests of spatial ability and of verbal ability with scores on highly g-loaded tests - APM and WAIS arithmetic, removed. Results show that partial correlations among spatial tests and among verbal tests remains positive, but that partial correlations between spatial and verbal tests fall exactly to zero.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1995		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
CALERO,M.D.,GARCIA,T.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Entrenamiento de la competencia espacial en ancianos. [Effects of spatial competence training in old people].				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Anuario de Psicología.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
64	1	67-81	MISC RPM AGES EURO	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study which investigated spatial competence training, spatial orientation and aptitude and intelligence. The RPM were used.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1995		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
LIU,J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
[Development of analogy-deduction ability of 9-12 yr old children].				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychological Science China.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
18	1	56-58	EDUC RPM(C) KIDS ASIA	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Studied the development of analogy-deduction ability in 9-12 year old children. 30 subjects from each age group received individual instruction in "word associated thinking" or "up class relationship". Subjects completed a Chinese version of the RPM and an analogy-deduction test. [Text in Chinese]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1995		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
McHenry, R. & Dundon, P.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cognitive ability, thinking style, and occupational preference.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Proceedings, British Psychological Society, Annual Conference, Warwick.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
		126	VOC SLCT UK APM PERS	V
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study is presented of approximately 150 hotel managers who had completed APM and personality questionnaires. Job performance measures were also available. Managers scoring high on SPM and showing a preference for global and analytic thinking (from the Myers Briggs Type Indicator) were expected to be preferred by the hotel company. This proved not to be the case. Average APM scores were low. Implications are discussed.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1995		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
MILLS,C.J.,TISSOT,S.L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Identifying academic potential in students from under-represented populations - is using the Raven's Progressive Matrices a good idea.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Gifted Child Quarterly.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
39	4	209-217	EDUC ANTHROP APM GIFT STUD NOAM	E.A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A sample of low-income minority students was given the APM along with the School and College Ability Test to compare the ability of each to identify students who might profit from advanced-level coursework. A significantly higher proportion of minority children scored at a high level on the APM than on the traditional measure. It was believed that the RPM was a useful instrument in identifying academic potential in students with limited English proficiency. The authors argued that the RPM holds more promise as a general screening instrument to be used in conjunction with other measures.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1995		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Moller-Sorensen,T.,Nielsen,B.M.,Hansen,K.M.,Jensen,G.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
[Can pupils with hearing handicaps develop normal reading and spelling?]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psykologisk Paedagogisk Radgivning				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
32	1	26-43	EDUC CPM KIDS WISC DEAF EURO	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Studied verbal and non-verbal intelligence, the image recollection abilities and the reading and spelling abilities of hearing-impaired (HID) children of different ages and compared them with those of normal children. Among the tests used were the CPM and the WISC. [Text in Danish , English abstract.]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1995		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
SEN,A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Factors of disadvantage associated with mental retardation in rural Indian children.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Developmental Disabilities Bulletin.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
23	2	59-71	ANTHROP RPM KIDS ASIA	A
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the prevalence on mental retardation (MR) and associated psychosocial factor in 6-16 year olds in rural areas around Delhi. Subjects were administered the RPM and CPM the Draw-A-ManTest, Sequin Form Board Test and the AAMD Adaptive Behaviour Scale. Results showed that over 3% of the children were mentally retarded. Children with MR were more malnourished compared to their normal peers. Though there was no definite association between nutritional status and MR, different aspects of home environment, dimensions of parenting and the mother's intellectual level appeared to have some bearing on mild MR.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1995			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
SOVCIKOVA,E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Chronicka expozicia olovu a kognitivne funkcie deti.[Chronic lead exposure and cognitive functions in children]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Ceskoslovenska Psychologie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
39	4	365-373	CLIN RPM ENVI WISC KIDS EURO	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Studied the relationship of blood lead level to subtle changes in cognitive functions and behaviour in children aged 9-10 years, and the possible interaction of blood lead level with mental, physical and social variables affecting neuropsychological development.The RPM and WISC were used. [Text in Slovak, English abstract.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1995		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Stough, C., Nettlebeck, T. & Cooper, C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Strategy use in Jensen's RT paradigm: Relationships to intelligence?				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Australian Journal of Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
47	2	61-65	MISC SIME APM WAIS CORR VALD	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study providing evidence on the relationship between masked and unmasked RT measures with IQ scores, measured with WAIS-R and APM. The addition of a mask adds a constant to average decision times. Significant negative correlations were found between DT and APM under both conditions. The data suggest that the Hick information processing paradigm of intelligence should be replaced. Correlations for DT and APM varied with the number of stimuli, ranging from -.44 to -.57 for the unmasked task, and from -.31 to -.51 for the masked task. These correlations may underestimate the relationship since they have not been corrected for restricted range of IQ (mean APM score was				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1995		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Vickers,D.,Pietsch,A.,Hemingway,T.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intelligence and visual and auditory discrimination: Evidence that the relationship is not due to the rate at which sensory information is sampled.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
21	2	197-224	MISC APM SIME STUD AUST	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Presented empirical results relevant to the work of D.Vickers(1995) and provided visual and auditory tests of the assumption of discrete sampling, which underpins the rationales for the inspection time and the frequency accrual sampling speed test (FAST) procedures. The APM were used as a group abstract reasoning test. Psychometric intelligence was correlated with accuracy.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1995			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
ZBORTEKOVA,K.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
[The specifics of abstract-logical thinking in hearing impaired children and ways of developing it]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychologia a Patapsychologia Dietata				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
30	3	285-292	EDUC RPM DEAF KIDS EURO	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Studied the conventional vs new teaching method and the development of mathematical logical thinking skills in hearing impaired 5th - 9th graders. The RPM were used. [Text in Slovak, English and German abstracts]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Ablard,K.E. & Mills,C.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Young students' precocious cognitive development				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Technical Report No. 9. Center for Talented Youth, John Hopkins University.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
		pp. 34	EDUC KIDS IQTS PGET NOAM MFSX AGES CORR VALD A PM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
One hundred fifty gifted students, in second through sixth grades completed three reasoning tests (APM, verbal and quantitative sub tests of the SCAT) and one Piagetian developmental task.Ss performed like a normative group four grade levels higher than their own. Even among highly able studnets, there were variations in cognitive development best predicted by APM and the ability to learn from new material. Correlations between APM and the other tests are reported.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
ALVES,J.,BRITO,A.P.,PROTEAU,L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intelligence et rapidite du traitement de l'information. [Intelligence and speed of information processing]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Bulletin de Psychologie.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
48	418	140-159	MISC SPM SIME EURO	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the stage of information processing that is most influenced by intelligence (IT). Subjects were 36 high intelligence adolescents and adults and 36 low intelligence adolescents and adults. Each group was divided into 3 subgroups that participated in 1 of 3 reaction time (RT) experiments. The SPM were used. Results from high IT and low IT subjects were compared.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Arthur,W.,Day,D.V.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Development of a short form for the Raven Advanced Progressive Matrices Test.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational and Psychological Measurement				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
54	2	394-403	STAT APM FACT ITEM STUD RELI VALD NOAM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Describes a preliminary attempt to construct a short form of the 36-item APM that demonstrates psychometric properties similar to the long form, but with substantially shorter administration time. The ultimate goal is to provide researchers and practitioners with a version of the APM that can better meet their needs by providing a sound assessment of general intelligence in a shorter time frame than is available with the present form. Three studies with 663 adults were conducted to assess item selection, progressive item difficulty and factor structure, and soundness of a 12-item APM. It was concluded that the psychometric properties of the long form APM are generally preserved in the short				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Babcock,Renee L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Analysis of adult differences on the Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices Test.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychology and Aging				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
9	2	303-314	CRIT APM AGES CORR FACT ITEM NOAM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Examined the nature of age-related differences on APM with two studies. The first analyzed 4 components thought to be involved in APM items - decomposition, rule-identification, rule application and rule-coordination, and perceptual speed was also examined. Rule application and coordination were strongly enough represented to be included in the second study with 183 adults, aged 21-83. Hierarchical regression indicated that although all of the hypothesized components accounted for a significant amount of the variance on APM ( approx. 50% each), the measures of Rule Application accounted for the largest unique proportion of both the total and the age-related variance on APM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Bathurst,K. & Kee,D.W.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Finger-tapping interference as produced by concurrent verbal and nonverbal tasks: an analysis of individual differences in left-handers				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Brain and Cognition				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
24	1	123-136	STUD NOAM APM HEMI CLIN NUSY	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Measured the duak-task performance of 96 right and left handed college students to determine patterns of cerebral asymmetry. Items from APM were used as a non verbal problem solving task for one background condition during finger tapping. No change in rate occurred due to the presentation of APM.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>	
APM		1994	
<b>AUTHOR</b>			
Bucik,V.			
<b>TITLE</b>			
Cognitive performance, measured by different mental speed tasks: Convergent validation of a test-battery			
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>			
Paper presented to the 23rd International Congress of Applied Psychology, Madrid, July.			
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>
			MISC APM SIME STUD CORR RELI EURO
			<b>INT_CODE</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>			
A study completed in the University of Ljubljana, with 52 (?88) students completing a battery of mental speed tests involving reaction time complexity, together with knowledge tests and APM. Concludes that neural efficiency is one of the fundamental causes of individual differences in psychometric intelligence. Reliability of APM (Cronbach's alpha) is reported as .94.			

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Klauer, K.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
[Does acquiring strategies of inductive thinking transfer on the learning of school relevant subject matter?]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Zeitschrift fur Padagogische Psychologie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
8	1	15-25	EDUC APM KIDS EURO	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Studied the transfer of training in inductive reasoning (IR) to learning of classroom material. Subjects ( aged 11-13yrs) completed the APM measuring inductive reasoning before and after their respective training programs, which were attribute- referenced training of IR, relation-referenced training of IR and usual classroom instruction involving no IR training. After training subjects worked on school texts. Intergroup differences in pretest-posttest changes in intelligence scores and in the mastery of the texts were analyzed.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Kranzler, J.H., Whang, P.A., Jensen, A.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Task complexity and the speed and efficiency of elemental information processing: Another look at the nature of intellectual giftedness.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Contemporary Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
19	4	447-459	EDUC APM GIFT KIDS EEGM NOAM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Fifty five intellectually gifted children were compared with 53 academically average children (all subjects aged 11-14 yrs) on elementary cognitive tasks (ECGT's). Subjects were given the APM and 3 ECGT's. Results indicated that gifted and nongifted children differ not only in terms of the effectiveness of metaprocesses but also in terms of speed and efficiency of lower-order cognitive processes.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Kyllonen,P.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Information processing				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
In R.J.Sternberg (Ed.) Encyclopedia of Human Intelligence, Vol. I: New York: Macmillan and Co.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
		580-588	MISC CRIT THEO APM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Identifies four approaches to intellectual measurement - the cognitive-correlates method, the cognitive-components method, the component-training method, and the cognitive-task analysis method. In relation to the second of these, the analyses of APM by Carpenter, Just and Shell(1990,q.v.) are used an an example of a careful task analysis.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Larson,G.E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Motivation: Cause or confound in information processing / intelligence correlations?				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Acta Psychologia.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
85	1	25-37	ANTHROP APM IQTS STUD PERS NOAM	A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Examined whether correlations between information processing scores and IQ can be explained in terms of between subject motivational differences. IQ was determined using the APM and the advanced form of the Otis-Lennon Mental Abilities Test. Subjects were tested on a battery of microcomputerized cognitive tests and then returned for a second session in which they were randomly assigned to an incentive or no-incentive condition and then retested. In no case did incentives affect the overall IQ performance correlation. It was concluded that correlations between information processing scores and intelligence may reflect common mental capacities rather than some affective				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Larson,G.E., Saccuzzo,D.P. & Brown,J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Motivation: Cause or confound in information processing / intelligence correlations?				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Acta Psychologica				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
85	1	25-37	NOAM APM STUD SIME	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
LEVIDOW,B.B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The effect of high school physics instruction on measures of general knowledge and general reasoning ability.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
55	02	618	EDUC APM STUD NOAM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the effect of highly effective physics instruction on measures of high school students' general knowledge and general reasoning ability. Experiment 4 examined the effects of physics instruction on general reasoning as assessed by the APM. Results of the experiment showed that performance on the odd question of the APM administered before receiving a year of physics instruction was no different than performance on the even questions of the APM in a post instructional assessment. Overall, receiving high school physics instruction had no reliable effect on any of the measures used in the experiments.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1994			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Lim, T.-K.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Gender related differences in intelligence: Application of confirmatory factor analysis.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
19	2	179-192	ANTHROP EDUC APM FACT PIAG STUD MFSX ASIA CORR IOTS	A.E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A battery of tests including the APM, AM4 and Piagetian tests were given to 234 male and 225 female 15 year olds. Four first-order factors were found underlying the test scores. Slight differences found in the formal operations, spatial, numerical, and verbal factor of the male and female groups suggested gender-related differences. There were 2 alternative second-order general factor models for the male group, one with 3 first-order factors and the other with 4 first-order factors. Only a general factor model with 3 first-order factors fit the data of the female sample. Findings suggest differences in male and female approaches to solving matrices, spatial analogies and numerical problems.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Matarazzo, J.D.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Biological measures of intelligence				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
In R.J.Sternberg (Ed) Encyclopedia of Human Intelligence: New York: Macmillan.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
1		193-200	MISC APM SIME CORR VALD EEGM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Summarizes the trend in the literature toward a link between biological indices and performance on various measures of intellectual functioning. Includes a number of studies involving APM, with relationships to reaction time and cerebral activity.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1994		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
WEAVER,S.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The validity of the use of extended and untimed testing for postsecondary students with learning disabilities.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
55	03	535	EDUC APM STUD NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Examined the effects of extended and untimed testing on postsecondary students with and without learning difficulties. Tests were administered either timed or untimed and the APM was also completed. No differences were found between the LD and NLD groups on the APM				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1994			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
ZHANG,L.,QIAN,H.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
[A study of 4 categories of personality characteristics in elementary and middle school students.]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychological Science China.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
17	5	268-271	EDUC RPM PERS KIDS FACT ASIA	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Subjects were divided into 4 categories based on intelligence and non-intelligence factors and academic achievement. Subjects personality traits (PT's) were studied according to subjects category. The RPM were used and the correlation of PT's with academic achievement and behaviour were studied by analyzing honoured and poor subjects using factor analysis and factor loading matrices.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Arthur,W. Jr., & Woehr,D.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A confirmatory factor analytic study examining the dimensionality of the Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational and Psychological Measurement				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
53		471-478	EDUC CRIT FACT APM ITEM NOAM MFSX AGES CORR RE LVALD	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
With a group of 363 students, a confirmatory factor analysis tested out whether APM has a one factor or a two factor structure. The data supported a single factor solution. With this age group (mean age 22.17) the correlation of APM with age was not significant ( $r = .02$ ), and the correlation for sex was $r = -.09$ , and not practically meaningful.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Beauducel, A. & Brocke, B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intelligence and speed of information processing: Further results and questions on Hick'ss paradigm and beyond.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
15	6	627-636	CRIT THEO SIME APM EURO IQTS CORR	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Analysed relationships between intellectual functioning, assessed by APM, and reaction time measures to test the Hick paradigm. Significant negative correlations between 'g' and intercept and intraindividual variances in RT were found, but the negative correlation between 'g' and the slope parameter was not found.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
BERTOLANI,L.,DE RENZI,E.,FAGLIONI,P.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
[Normative data on nonverbal memory tests of clinical interest]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
54	4	477-486	STAT CLIN CPM NORM EURO	N
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Studied the responses of normal subjects to 2 tests of nonverbal memory: the Complex Figure Test and a new test of unfamiliar faces to establish normal values for comparison with the results of tests of pathological subjects. 104 male and female subjects aged 20-70 years completed both sets of the CPM. The results of the two tests of nonverbal memory were statistically analyzed and corrected for the influence of gender, age, education, and scores on the CPM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Cocchi,R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Analisi delle risposte errate, date alle PM47 di Raven,Rev 1962, Forma I, da un campione di studenti universitari. [Analysis of wrong answers on APM,Set I, by a group of university students]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Italian Journal of Intellectual Impairment				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
6	1	83-90	EDUC STUD EURO ITEM APM ANTHROP NUSY	A.E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
An analysis of errors on APM Set I by 39 university students, using a method designed to highlight basic neuropsychological mechanisms. Partial identity of metaphor, identity by contiguity, opposition, confabulation and 1st figure absent from the corresponding matrix were the categories used. Results suggest the value of the test for studying neuropsychological levels of problem solving.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
LIM, T.K.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A study of the constructs of concrete and formal operational reasoning in adolescents.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council on Measurement in Education.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			MISC APM THEO PIAG STUD MFSX ASIA	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The constructs of concrete and formal operational reasoning were examined in 459 15 year old students in Singapore. Log linear models were used to explore the relationships between Piagetian level of reasoning, the level of intelligence, gender and type of home-speaking environment among these adolescents. The APM was administered. The formal operational level was associated with a higher level of intelligence and English speaking homes, and has gender differences in favour of the males.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Salthouse, T.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Influence of working memory on adult age differences in matrix reasoning				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
84	2	171-199	MISC AGES NOAM APM ITEM CORR STUD	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports on four studies with adults, ages 18-80, designed to investigate how working memory mediates age differences on SPM. Statistical control of an index of working memory reduces the age -related variance by 70%. Young adults were more accurate at recognizing information presented in an earlier trial, suggesting that working memory contributes to the preservation of information during subsequent processing.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
SCOZZARO,M.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Information processing predictors versus general cognitive ability: Prediction of performance on two firefighter simulated activities.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
54	01	536	MISC APM SIME	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the validity of task-specific information processing (IP) measures for various simulated firefighter tasks. Five IP and standard variables such as reaction time. The predictive validity of the IP tests was compared to a general information processing, mental ability - the APM, and several firefighter computerized tests. For one of the simulations the specific IP tests predicted performance on the dependent variables better than the APM in many instances. While the APM demonstrated group differences by race and/or sex for the two simulations, there were IP variables that resulted in neither race nor sex differences for the two tasks. The IP variables were able to successfully				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Stanovich,K.E. & Cunningham,A.E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Where does knowledge come from? Specific associations between print exposure and information acquisition				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
85	2	211-229	STUD EDUC APM CORR NOAM FACT VALD RELI	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of the sources of knowledge among 286 Canadian college students. Individual differences were assessed using four measures, including an abbreviated version of APM - 18 items to be completed in 15 minutes. The split half reliability of this 18 item version was .72.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Stough,C., Nettlebeck,T. & Cooper,C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices and increases in intelligence				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
15	1	103-104	NORM AUST APM STUD RELI CORR	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Compared scores of 447 Australian undergraduates on APM collected 1984-1990 with those obtained on 465 students and published in 1967 to determine whether there have been large secular increases. Results showed internal consistency and stability through time. Cronbach's alpha for APM reliability was .81. It was found also that the order of items was generally one of a steady increase in difficulty.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1993		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Styles, I. & Andrich, D.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Linking the Standard and Advanced forms of the Raven's Progressive Matrices in both the pencil-and-paper and computer-adaptive-testing formats.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational and Psychological Measurement				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
53		905-925	CRIT SPM APM AUTO AUST ITEM KIDS NORM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A description of the use of the Rasch latent trait model to help (i) implement computerized administration of SPM and APM (ii) compare the relative item difficulties of the computerized administration of the same items to a different group of persons (iii) to convert scores between APM and SPM using the two modes of testing, and to compare these scores with the results of a traditional method of equating reported in the literature.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Alderton,D.L. & Larson,G.E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Development of a half-length version of Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper presented at the 25th International Congress of Psychology, Brussels				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			VOC CORR VALD ITEM ARMS APM	V
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports comparisons, using three samples of Navy enlisted personnel, aged 17-34, tested with APM. Results were then analysed to generate the 18 best predictive items to form a half-length version which was found to correlate .937 with the full-length version. In addition, items were scored using a polychotomous scoring procedure, giving varying weights to response categories. This version correlated .932 with the full-length version, and there was a higher correlation with 'g' (.541 and .523) than for the unweighted 18 item version (.507 and .474).				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Braggio, J.T. & Pishkin V.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Systolic blood pressure and neuropsychological test performance of alcoholics				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
16	4	726-733	CLIN DRUG PHYS BRDM NUSY WAIS IQTS APM NOAM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study on 54 adult alcoholics and 26 controls of resting systolic blood pressure (SBP) as a mediator of neuropsychological test performance in nonhypertensive alcoholics and controls. Alcoholics and controls in the high SBP groups had fewer correct items on the WAIS Comprehension test and APM Set I than Ss in the low SBP groups. The data indicate that both alcoholism and high SBP adversely and differentially affect the NP performance of alcoholics and controls.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Braggio, J.T. & Pishkin V.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Systolic blood pressure and neuropsychological test performance of alcoholics				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
16	4	726-733	CLIN DRUG PHYS BRDM NUSY WAIS IQTS APM NOAM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study on 54 adult alcoholics and 26 controls of resting systolic blood pressure (SBP) as a mediator of neuropsychological test performance in nonhypertensive alcoholics and controls. Alcoholics and controls in the high SBP groups had fewer correct items on the WAIS Comprehension test and APM Set I than Ss in the low SBP groups. The data indicate that both alcoholism and high SBP adversely and differentially affect the NP performance of alcoholics and controls.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Burke,E.F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Computer-based testing in the Royal Air Force				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper presented to the British Psychological Society Annual Conference				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			VOC AUTO CORR RELI UK ARMS APM	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Describes the introduction of computer-based testing (CBT) into vocational selection in the RAF. Six tests have been investigated , including 'MAT62', which is APM, used to select navigators. This was the first licensed CBT version of APM to be introduced, and pr-post CBT data were generated up to 1989. Internal consistency of the pre-CBT was 0.8, dropping slightly to 0.7 with CBT, due to sight differences in the variances across the comparison groups.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
CARTER,J.H.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Comparison of a problem-solving approach to computer programming curriculum with a syntax-oriented approach (programming)				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
52	12	4201	EDUC APM CPGM STUD NOAM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
It was found that problem solving subjects scored significantly higher than the syntax-oriented group in programming performance and measures of student attitudes. In a separate analysis, the two samples were merged to examine possible characteristics or predictors which might contribute to success in an introductory programming course. Non-verbal intelligence as measured by the APM was one of the predictor variables using programming performance as the criterion variable. The regression model introduced the TOLT, APM, Myers-Briggs subscale, and pretest student attitudes. These four variables accounted for about 42 percent of the variance in programming performance.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
HAMBLIN,K.T.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cognitive processes associated with the "defense mechanism" of splitting in borderline personality disorder.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
52	07	3906	CLIN APM PHYS PERS SISU NAOM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Subjects were 17 females with borderline personality disorder and 17 normal control females. The APM was one of the tests used as a simultaneous measure. Successive processing measures were also administered. Borderlines were found to have a predominant successive processing style and a pervasive problem with simultaneous processing. It was suggested that splitting is a complex interplay between psychodynamic, cognitive and neurostructural factors.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
HARSLETT,M.G.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The identification of gifted Aboriginal children.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Doctoral thesis, University of Western Australia.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			EDUC ANTHROP SPM GIFT AUST	E.A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The SPM was evaluated within a cultural context for use in the identification of gifted Aboriginal children. It was concluded that on a timed test Aboriginal children with a raw score greater than the mean plus one standard deviation, based on norms established for Aboriginal children, should be further considered for inclusion in programs for the gifted.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>	
APM		1992	
<b>AUTHOR</b>			
Knapp,D.B., & Court,J.H.			
<b>TITLE</b>			
The Advanced Progressive Matrices: Normative data for the U.S.			
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>			
Paper presented at 25th International Congress of Psychology, Brussels			
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>
			CRIT NORM NOAM SLCT APM
			<b>INT_CODE</b>
			N
<b>ABSTRACT</b>			
Reports data obtained through the selection processes of the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego by J. Larson and D. Alderton. Results on APM from 3500 adult males, together with other psychological test information, have generated a very stable set of data, substantially representative of the U.S. for the age range 17-34. While minor limitations of these data are identified, they represent a major advance in normative material for U.S. adult samples.			



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Knibb,K.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A dynamic mask for inspection time				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
13	2	237-248	MISC SIME STUD AUST APM IQTS TIME	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of relationships between intellectual measures and inspection time. In one experiment, SPM and other intellectualmeasures were given to students with a dynamic masking paradigm to overcome the limitations of traditional masking procedures. Timed SPM correlated negatively with inspection time (-0.5) and positively with IQ measures (ACER AL +0.47: ACER AQ +0.28).				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Linde,L. & Bergstroem,M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The effect of one night without sleep on problem-solving and immediate recall				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychological Research				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
54	2	127-136	EURO MISC ARMS APM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the effects of sleep deprivation on the performance of complex cognitive tasks, including memory tasks and APM. Significant loss of performance on APM was found and it is suggested this arises from the need to encode operations (selective attention) and to monitor mental 'computations'.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Liu,J.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Standardisation of the APM in the High Schools of Tian Jin				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Report of the Tian Jin Academy of Educational Science.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			ANTHROP EDUC NORM RELI ASIA KIDS APM CORR VALD	A.E.N.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A Chinese standardisation among 3296 children from primary and secondary schools. Found correlations with maths achievement approaching .5, and with foreign language of .3. The reliability coefficient was 0.77 using test-re-test methods. [Text in Chinese]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Salthouse, T.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Mechanisms of age-cognition relations in adulthood. Hillsdale NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			MISC SIME APM AGES	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A volume based on lectures describing a series of experiments in the area of memory, cognition and information processing, using reaction times, in the context of changes with age among normal adults. The importance of speed of processing of information is a central theme. APM is among the measures used, and clear age differences are shown.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1992			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
SRINIVASAN,R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A cross-cultural study of subtypes of learning disabilities in multilingual children residing in India.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
52	08	4482	ANTHROP EDUC SPM MHV NUSY NOAM	A.E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Two subtypes of learning disabilities with specific neuropsychological achievement and emotional characteristics previously identified in North American children were found in a sample of 535 middle-class, multilingual children residing in Bombay, India. Subjects completed a battery of tests including the SPM and MHV. Results showed that learning disabled children showed deficits in English as well as in Indian languages indicating that in multilingual learning disabled children's deficiencies are evident in the children's native and second languages.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1992			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Stough,C.K.K., Nettelbeck,T. & Cooper,C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
IT, RT and AEPS as correlates of intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper presented at 25th International Congress of Psychology, Brussels				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			CRIT STUD WAIS CORR EEGM AUST APM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Inspection time (IT), Reaction time (RT) and Averaged Evoked Potentials (AEPS) were correlated to IQ test scores from the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale Revised (WAIS-R) and the Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices (APM) in 70 psychology students. High to moderate correlations were obtained between IT, RT and AEPS parameters and IQ scores. Multiple regression analysis with IQ as the dependent variable suggested that IT, RT and AEPS together, account for nearly 70% of the WAIS-R variance. A model of intelligence based on an analysis of the processes underlying performance on IT, RT and AEPS is presented.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1992		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Vernon,P.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The neural efficiency model of intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper presented at 25th International Congress of Psychology, Brussels				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			CRIT EEGM CORR APM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A variety of sources of information converge on what may be termed a "neural efficiency" model of intelligence. These sources include reaction time studies, which indicate that higher intelligence is associated with the ability to process information rapidly, thereby making the most efficient use of a limited capacity working-memory system, and studies of physiological correlates of intelligence, such as averaged evoked potentials, nerve conduction velocity, and cerebral glucose metabolic rate. Recent work in these areas will be described and suggestions for future studies will be discussed.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Arthur,W., Barrett,G.V. & Doverspike,D.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Validation of an information-processing-based test battery for the prediction of handling accidents among petroleum-product transport drivers.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Applied Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
75	6	621-628	VOC VALD SLCT CORR APM UK	V
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A validation study to determine if transport driver selection could be improved using a simulation approach. Included in the tests for 60 Ss was APM, to control for cognitive ability. This correlated highly with most tests in the battery. When cognitive ability was controlled, the Portable Rod-and-Frame Test and Group Embedded Figures Test correlated significantly with performance on the job.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Braggio,J.T. & Pishkin,V.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Psychophysiological activity as a mediator of neuropsychological test performance in alcoholics.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Perceptual and Motor Skills				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
72		593-594	CLIN DRUG APM NUSY NOAM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Compares the performance of a group of 54 alcoholics and 26 controls, divided according to EMG and blood pressure measures, on APM Set 1. Alcoholics with low EMG/low systolic BP scored better on APM than those with high physiology measures. Alcoholics with low EMG/BP scores outperformed controls who had high EMG/BP. Concludes that the severity of alcoholics' abstracting deficit is a function of both long-term alcohol abuse and resting level of EMG and systolic BP.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Braggio,J.T., Pishkin,V. & Lovallo,W.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Psychophysiological activity and neuropsychological test performance in alcoholics.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Clinical Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
47	6	823-839	CLIN PHYS DRUG IQTS APM NOAM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of 54 male R. handed alcoholics and 26 controls, assessed with EMG and skin conductance measures and a group of neuropsycholglcal measures, including APM Set I. Groups were also divided into those with intake information postures (IPs) and rejection information postures. Alcoholics with low EMG scored higher on APM than those with low EMG, and those with an intake IP better than those with a rejection IP, suggesting that this IP classific				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Braggio, J.T., Pishkin, V., Parsons, O.A., Fishkin, S.M. & Tasse, J.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Differences between essential and reactive alcoholics on tests of neuropsychological functioning and affect.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychological Reports				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
69		1131-1136	CLIN DRUG NOAM NUSY BRDM APM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the hypothesis that essential alcoholics develop a more severe form of alcoholism than reactive alcoholics. Samples of both were tested on various neuropsychological tests, the Beck Depression Inventory, and APM Set I. Essential alcoholics had an earlier age of onset, longer chronicity, were higher on depression and more impaired on neuropsychological measures.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Carroll, J.B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
No demonstration that g is not unitary, but there's more to the story: Comment on Kranzler and Jensen.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
15		423-436	CRIT THEO APM NOAM FACT VALD SIME	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A response to the proposal by Kranzler and Jensen (q.v.) that 'g' is composed of four elements, based on studies using APM and other instruments. This response comes to different conclusions based on re-analysis of the data using factorial techniques, with all 38 variables included. APM was found to load .41 on one of the factors, identified as general visual perception.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Caryl,P.G.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Evoked potentials, inspection time and intelligence				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
The Psychologist				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
4		537-541	CLIN EEGM APM SIME	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reviews the relationship between between brain electrical responses, reaction time responses and various IQ measures. Includes passing reference to the study in this area of Blinkhorn and Hendrickson (1982) q.v., reporting data with APM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Diemand,A. Schuler,H. & Stapf,K.H.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Zum Einsatz eines Lerntests bei Ingenieurstudenten - eine pilotstudie [Introduction of a trainability test for engineering students: A pilot study]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychologie und Praxis				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
35	1	15-22	APM STUD EURO VALD CORR VOC RELI QQ	V
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Presented 36 male college students on APM, then 16 Ss were randomly selected for a matrix training session two weeks later, and 20 Ss kept as controls. Posttesting, the experimental group increased their mean score from 26.25 to 31.1, while the controls rose from 26.25 to 28.45, the difference being significant. Test-retest correlation for the experimental was .63., and post-test scores showed slightly higher concurrent validity for GPA. [Text in German]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Hunter,G.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
An examination of some individual differences in information processing, personality and motivation with respect to some dimensions of spatial thinking or problem solving in TAFE college students.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Masters thesis, University of New England, Australia.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			MISC APM STUD THEO PERS SISU MFSX AUST	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Examined separate models of individual differences in information processing, personality and motivation with respect to restricted and unrestricted spatial thinking or problem solving. Various information processing, personality and self esteem theories were discussed. The APM was used as a measure of restricted spatial thinking or problem solving skills.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Kluwe,R.H., Misiak,C. and Haider,H. (1991)				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The control of complex systems and performance in intelligence tests.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Chap. 13 in H.A.H. Rowe (Ed) Intelligence: Reconceptualization and Implications. Hillsdale,NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum & Associates.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			CRIT VALD CORR APM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Explores the relationship between intelligence tests, including a number of German studies with APM, and performance data derived from system control tasks. Correlations are typically surprisingly low, failing to support the expectation of good prediction of individuals' performance on complex systems. Only two of the APM studies reported found substantial correlations (.40 and .46).				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Kranzler, J.H. & Jensen, A.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The nature of psychometric 'g': Unitary process or a number of independent processes?				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
15	4	397-422	CRIT APM IQTS STUD THEO NOAM SIME FACT VALD	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study to investigate whether a unitary elemental process or several independent processes underlie psychometric 'g'. A sample of 101 students completed APM and the Multi-Dimensional Aptitude Battery, together with a large battery of elementary cognitive tasks (ECTs). It is concluded that individual differences in 'g' may reflect as many as four independent components of variance.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Larson,G.E., Alderton,D.L. & Kaupp,M.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Dynamic administration of a general intelligence test				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Learning and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
3	2	123-134	APM NOAM VALD RELI RFIE CORR TIME IQTS ARMS QQ	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A published version of Larson et al 1990.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Neubauer,A.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intelligence and RT: A modified Hick paradigm and a new RT paradigm.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
15	2	175-192.	MISC STUD SIME APM EURO CORR VALD QQ	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Speed of information processing and APM performance were examined with 60 Austrian university students, using two choice RT tests. Results were evaluated in relation to the Hick paradigm and it was concluded that by controlling for sources of artefact higher RT-IQ correlations are obtained. Correlations ranged up to -.46.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1991			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Neubauer,A.C., Urban,E. & Malle,B.F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices: Computerunterstützte Präsentation versus Standardvorgabe,[Raven's APM: Computer- assisted presentation vs standard presentation]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Diagnostica				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
37	3	204-212	ANTHROP EURO AUTO RELI CORR STUD CRIT APM QQ	A
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study designed to assess whether a computerized version of APM is psychometrically parallel to the traditional version. 100 undergraduates were given one of the two versions, 45 tested in an alternate-form test-retest design ( interval 4-12 months). Computer version scores were lower than the standard version. The computer version was completed more rapidly: several of the computer version items were more difficult. Good reliabilities were obtained for both versions (Sets I &II .85 and .83 for consistency: .88 and .90 for split-half). Test-retest correlations ranged from .70 to .82.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Pellegrino,J.W. & Hunt,E.B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cognitive models for understanding and assessing spatial abilities.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Chap. 12 in H.A.H. Rowe (Ed) Intelligence: Reconceptualization and Implications. Hillsdale,NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum & Associates.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			CRIT FACT VALD APM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Considers cognitive functioning in relation to measures of spatial ability, notes that complex spatial tests are highly correlated with tests such as APM, and refer to the earlier study of Hunt (1974), finding a very high loading of APM on spatial and abstract reasoning.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>	
APM	1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>			
Penney,G.			
<b>TITLE</b>			
Undergraduate Selection			
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>			
Unpublished Research Manuscript for the National Computing Centre, Manchester, U.K.			
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>
			EDUC APM VALD CORR UK VOC SLCT
			<b>INT_CODE</b>
			E.V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>			
Reports a study of performance of 725 undergraduates entering Information Technology courses, to determine the extent to which a battery of psychometric tests can predict performance and assist in screening for entry. APM was among a number of tests found to correlate positively with performance.			

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Reed,T.E. & Jensen,A.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Arm nerve conduction velocity (NCV), brain NCV, reaction time and intelligence				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
15	1	33-47	NOAM MISC STUD SIME APM EEGM CORR VALD	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
200 college students performed simple and choice RT tasks, and completed APM. Arm NCV did not correlate with APM, nor with brain NCV or RT. Brain NCV did correlate with APM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Schweizer,K.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
On the replicability of the relation between reaction time components and intelligence				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
12	8	857-864	MISC STUD SIME APM CORR VALD FACT EURO QQ	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Replicates an earlier study relating reaction times and intelligence. APM is included on this occasion and various models offered to explain the comparative data. Correlation between APM Set II and RTs for words were -.466 (6 letter words) and -.449 (10 letter words). Data were also factor analysed, with APM II loading .538 and .515 on the first factor.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Vernon,P.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intelligence and neural efficiency				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
In D.K.Detterman (Ed) Current topics in human intelligence, Vol.3 Norwood,NJ: Ablex				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
		171-187	MISC NOAM PHYS EEGM APM IQTS CORR VALD SIME	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Summarizes relationships between IQ measures, including APM, and biological measures such as AEP, cerebral glucose metabolism, and nerve conduction velocity to argue for a neural efficiency model of intelligence. Speed of information studies add to the evidence for this model.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1991		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Vernon,P.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Studying intelligence the hard way				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
15		389-395	MISC NOAM PHYS EEGM SIME APM CORR VALD	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
An editorial contribution summarizing work on the relationship between a number of basic biological parameters and intelligence. Concludes a quite high relationship exists between individual differences on the two types of measurement				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Alderton,D.L. & Larson,G.E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Dimensionality of Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices items.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational and Psychological Measurement				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
50		887-900	CRIT APM ARMS FACT ITEM NOAM QQ	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Two independent samples of Navy recruits totalling 1731 males, were tested with APM. Results were factor analysed and a single factor solution emerged. Internal consistency measures for the two groups were .836 and .812 (KR20).				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Arthur,W..Jr.,Hart,D.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Empirical Relationships between Cognitive Ability and Computer Familiarity.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Research on Computing in Education.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
22	pt4	457-463	EDUC APM IQTS STUD NOAM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Empirically investigated the relationship between computer familiarity and cognitive ability in an attempt to identify cognitive ability as a variable that may account for differences in computer familiarity and usage. Subjects completed two cognitive ability tests including the APM and reported their familiarity with computers. Results showed that the relationship between the APM and computer familiarity was greater than that between the Wesman (verbal ability) and computer familiarity though the difference was not significant. Gender was not significantly correlated with either measure. The implications of these results are discussed.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Barrett,P.T., Daum,I. & Eysenck,H.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Sensory nerve conduction and intelligence: A methodological study				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Psychophysiology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
4	1	1-13	CLIN PHYS APM PERS SIME CORR UK	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
An experiment in which 44 Ss were tested on APM, EPQ, reaction times (3-bit, 8light choice) in relation to average sensory nerve action potentials (ASNAPs). Each hand was electrically stimulated t generate ASNAPs. It was found that ASNAP variability correlates -.44 with APM and ASNAP velocity with EPQ Psychoticism (+.37) with both hands. A shrunken multiple correlation computed between two composite variability parameters , an RT parameter and APM yielded a value of +.53. There was no correlation between ASNAP velocity and APM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Benbow,C.P. & Minor,L.L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cognitive profiles of verbally and mathematically precocious students: Implications for identification of the gifted				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Gifted Child Quarterly				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
34	1	21-26	EDUC APM KIDS CORR TIME NOAM VALD SLCT	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A group of highly intelligent 13 yr old children, with precocity on mathematical, verbal or both talents, was tested with a number of instruments including APM. Mathematically precocious children scored higher on tests of nonverbal reasoning (APM) and on speeded tests. At least two kinds of giftedness appear to exist, with enhanced memory and speed being associated more strongly with mathematical than verbal talent.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Carpenter,P.A., Just,M.A. & Shell,P.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
What one intelligence test measures: A theoretical account of the processing in the Raven's Progressice Matrices.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
97	3	404-431	CRIT STUD ITEM APM THEO IQTS CORR VALD NOAM SPM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
An analysis of APM items, to determine which processes distinguish between higher-scoring and lower-scoring subjects and which processes are common to all Ss and all items on the test. Analysis is based on verbal protocols, eye fixation patterns and errors. The processing characteristic common to all Ss is an incremental, reiterative strategy for encoding and inducing the regularities in each problem. The processes that distinguish among individuals are primarily the ability to induce abstract relations and the ability to dynamically manage a large set of problem solving goals in working memory. Computer simulations of problem solving strategies are developed to indicate optimum and ideal				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Larson,G.E., Alderton,D.L. & Kaupp,M.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Construct validity of Raven's Progressive Matrices as a function of aptitude level and testing procedures.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Unpublished MS. Testing Systems Dept.,Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego,CA.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			CRIT VALD NOAM TIME RFIE APM ARMS SLCT	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
This study examined the supposed benefits of dynamic test administration with APM. Results with a group of 808 male Navy recruits indicate that the choice of dynamic procedures depends on both the ability construct and the purpose of testing, and should be justified on a case-by-case basis.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Larson,G.E., Alderton,D.L., & Kaupp,M.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Aptitude level, training, and the validity of Raven's Matrices.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Presented at 98th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, Boston, August.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			CRIT RELI NOAM IQTS STUD APM TIME VALD CORR	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Neubauer,A.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Speed of information processing in the Hick paradigm and response latencies in a psychometric intelligence test.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
11	2	147-152	STUD SIME APM EURO CORR ITEM MISC	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The relationship between speed of information processing in the Hick paradigm and response latencies to items from APM was determined for 60 students. APM was administered with measurement of item response latencies. Hick RTs were negatively correlated with APM score. This relationship was not apparent with individual items, but a moderating effect of item difficulty was found. It was concluded that information processing speed in the Hick paradigm and RTs in cognitive measures reflect different processes.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Neubauer,A.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Coping with novelty and automatization of information processing: An empirical test of Sternberg's two-facet subtheory of intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
11	10	1045-1052	CRIT APM STUD CORR EURO VALD AUTO	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Sternberg's two facet subtheory of intelligence postulates two abilities - coping with novelty and automatization of information processing. This was tested on 61 students using APM. Conceptual rules were identified and then applied in a RT test. Correlations between the two rules and APM were low to moderate. Multiple regression analyses showed that APM Set I performance was predicted by both abilities, whereas Set II performance was predicted only by parameters of the automatization task. The APM was presented in a computerized format on a color screen.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1990		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Stough,C.K.K., Nettlebeck,T. & Cooper,C.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Evoked brain potentials, string length and intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
11	4	401-406	MISC EEGM CORR WAIS STUD AUST APM VALD QQ	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study examining the relationship between string length and IQ (as assessed by APM) among 20 first year psychology students, finding moderate to high correlations, up to .86. The magnitude of these correlations was sensitive to temporal events occurring within the AEP waveform and an analysis of the components within the first 250 msec after stimulus onset demonstrated that the AEP waveforms of Ss with high verbal IQ contained significantly more 'early' components than those of low IQ Ss, as measured by WAIS-R. APM correlated with full WAIS-R 54 (and with PIQ 45).				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1989		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Baltes,P.B., Sowarka,D. & Kliegl,R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cognitive training research on fluid intelligence in old age: what can older adults achieve by themselves?				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychology and Aging				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
4	2	217-221	CLIN AGES ITEM APM IQTS EURO	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
In a study of cognitive performance among healthy aging adults 72 Ss were assigned to one of two training groups or a control group, and given a battery of tests, including APM. Transfer of training gains were achieved both for a self-guided as well as for a tutor-guided condition, but not with APM, where no practice gain was found.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1989		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Dillon,R.F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Information processing and Intelligence				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
In R.J. Sternberg (Ed) Advances in the Psychology of Intelligence Hillsdale,N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
5	4	135-155	CRIT THEO SIME APM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Argues for the importance of the methods of measurement when examining cognitive performance. Among possible information processing measures, electrophysiological indices show promise. The use of eye movement strategies illustrates this, indicating how APM is solved by high and low ability Ss. Prediction of intelligent behavior can be enhanced by analysing the ability to engage in rule-induction activities, to manipulate familiar knowledge bases, to allocate information processing resources efficiently, to sequence processing activities in a rule-governed manner, and to process large amounts of information with a low degree of redundancy.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1989		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Raykov, T.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Reserve capacity of the elderly in aging sensitive tests of fluid intelligence: a reanalysis via a structural equation modelling approach				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Zeitschrift fur Psychologie mit Zeitschrift fur Angewandte Psychologie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
197	3	263-282	CLIN AGES APM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Describes a reanalysis of earlier data from Baltes et al (1986) investigating the cognitive performance of older adults, especially under training conditions. Tests used included APM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1989		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Stough, C. & Nettlebeck, T.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Inspection time and IQ				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
The Psychologist				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
9		374	CRIT WAIS CORR VALD APM AUST	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
New data presented in a letter relating to the correlation between Inspection Time (IT) and intelligence, measured by WAIS and APM. Concludes there is a moderate association between IT as measure of processing speed and psychometric intelligence. Corrected correlation between APM and IT was -.48, with a group of 41 first year psychology students.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1988		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Baltes,P.B. & Lindenberger,U.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
On the range of cognitive plasticity in old age as a function of experience: 15 years of intervention research.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Behavior Therapy				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
19		283-300	CLIN AGES EURO APM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of cognitive performance in healthy aging adults, investigating the effects of training on results. With most tests in a battery of measures (fluid and crystallized intelligence, and speed) training effects were found suggesting a good deal of plasticity of reponse. APM was one measure used, but no practice gain was found with this test.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1988			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Eysenck,H.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The biological basis of intelligence				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Chapter 3 in S.H.Irvine and J.W.Berry (Eds.) Cognitive Abilities in Cultural Context. Cambridge: Cambridge U.P.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
		87-104	ANTHROP SIME THEO EEGM APM	A
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A conceptual discussion of the nature of intelligence and how it may best be measured. Drawn from the historical origins of Galton, the importance of psychomotor measures and, more recently, neurophysiological measure is stressed. Experimental work is cited, including several studies relating APM performance to measures of central activity.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1988		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Feltham,R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Validity of a police assessment centre: A 1-9 year follow-up.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Occupational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
61		129-144	VOC UK CORR VALD SLCT APM	V
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the validity of an assessment centre for selection of police, with follow-up on samples of 223 and 157. A variety of assessment measures included APM, and results were matched against three career criteria. APM scores showed very low correlations with outcome, probably because of a high ceiling effect.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1988		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Haier,R.J., Siegel,B.V., Nuechterlein,K.H., Hazlett,E., Wu,J.C., Paek,J., Browning,H.L. & Buchsbaum,M.S.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cortical glucose metabolic rate correlates of abstract reasoning and attention studied with Positron Emission Tomography.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
12	-	199-217	CLIN NUSY EEGM APM NOAM	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Three groups of young healthy males underwent Positron Emission Tomography of the head, using 18-fluoro-2-deoxyglucose as the uptake tracer. During uptake, one group (n=8) completed APM, another (n=13) performed a visual vigilance task (the Continuous Performance Test; CPT task), and the other (n=9) simply watched flashing visual stimuli (CPT, no task). ANOVA revealed that both the APM and the CPT groups activated the right hemisphere. A priori and exploratory t-tests indicated some specific left hemisphere areas of activation for APM, especially posterior cortex. Performance on the APM showed significant negative correlations with cortical metabolic rates. CPT perform...				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1988		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jensen,A.R., Larson,G.E. & Paul,S.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Psychometric g and mental processing speed on a semantic verification test.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
9	2	243-255	GENET CORR RELI STUD APM NOAM JENS SIME	A
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
In studies of students and Navy recruits, RT and other response latency parameters from the Semantic Verification Test (SVT) show significant correlations of about -.40 with APM, given untimed. RT is correlated with g and not with the test-taking speed factor that is found in paper-and-pencil tests. The degree of correlation between RT and psychometric g does not show any regular relationship to differences in the SVT item-type's complexity or difficulty as indicated by mean RT.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1988		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Lim, T.K.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Relationships between standardized psychometric and Piagetian measures of intelligence at the formal operations level.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
12	2	167-182	EDUC STUD ANTHROP APM FACT CORR ASIA IQTS PGET VALD	A E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
APM, AH4, and two Piagetian tasks were given to 459 15-yr-olds in Singapore. Factor analysis revealed 4 oblique first-order factors. Transformations were undertaken to find support for a hierarchical model of intelligence, widening the traditional psychometric concept of intelligence to include the Piagetian concept.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1988		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Weiss,M.,Lotan,I.,Kedar,H.,Ben-Shakhar,G.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Selecting candidates for a medical school: an evaluation of a selection model based on cognitive and personality predictors.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Medical Education.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
22		492-497	VOC APM STUD SLCT ISRAEL	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Two studies were conducted to attempt to evaluate the selection procedures used in a Medical School in Jerusalem. The predictors assessed in the first study were the Israeli high school matriculation examinations, the APM, an interview and a semi-projective test designed to assess personality pathology. In the first study 145 students were assessed the criteria being a combination of peer evaluation, evaluation of supervisors and academic record. Results showed the matriculation average score to be the only effective predictor for all criteria. The APM and the semi-projective test did not predict success in clinical work.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1987		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Haier,R.J.,Robinson,D.L. & Braden,W.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Electrical potentials of the cerebral cortex and psychometric intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
4	6	591-599	CLIN NUSY EEGM APM NOAM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
<p>Contradictory findings concerning relationships between intelligence test scores and different EEG evoked-potential (EP) measures have been reported. The positive findings suggest that intelligence is correlated with the number and amplitude of components in the EP wave form. Since there is evidence that both of these parameters are influenced by stimulus intensity, we examined the extent to which an EP/intelligence relationship may depend on stimulus intensity. The maximum correlation (<math>r=0.69</math>) with APM scores was obtained at the intermediate level of intensity. These findings suggest an explanation for higher general intelligence in terms of greater central activation of neural pro-</p>				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1987		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jensen,A.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Individual differences in the Hick paradigm.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
In P.A. Vernon (Ed.) Speed of information processing and intelligence. Norwood,N.J.: Ablex				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	CRIT CORR STUD APM JENS SIME	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1987		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jensen,A.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Process differences and individual differences in some cognitive tasks.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
11	-	107-136	CRIT STUD CORR RELI FACT THEO APM NOAM JENS SIM	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
<p>The parameters of 3 elementary cognitive tasks (ECTs) were compared experimentally and correlationally with performance on APM as a measure of g. Subjects were 48 University students, and the ECTs were repeated on separate days to obtain retest reliabilities. The tasks were (i) Sternberg memory scan (ii) a visual scan analogous to the memory scan and (iii) the Hick paradigm, involving visual RT. Parameters of the ECTs were significantly and, in some cases, quite substantially correlated with APM, due more to the general factor of the ECTs rather than specific processing components.</p>				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1987		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jensen,A.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The 'g' beyond factor analysis.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
In R.Rouning, J.A.Glover, J.C.Conoley and J.C.Wit (Eds.) The influence of cognitive psychology on testing. New Jersey;Lawrence Erlbaum Associates				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	CRIT THEO APM NOAM JENS SIME	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Discusses the nature of 'g' in relation to studies of reaction times,simple and complex. Finds a seeming paradox in the relationships between APM and RT,with the degree of correlation inversely related to task complexity as indicated by mean RT or judged complexity. Anticipates replication of this single study finding.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1986			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Baska,L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The use of the Raven Advanced Progressive Matrices for the selection of magnet junior high school students. Special issue : The IQ controversy.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Roeper Review				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
8	3	181-184	EDUC SLCT KIDS APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Used APM as an alternative to the usual screening battery for gifted children, avoiding the taint of cultural bias and providing a better match with curriculum content.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1986			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Carroll,D., Turner,J.R. & Hellawell,J.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Heart rate and oxygen consumption during active psychological challenge: The effects of level of difficulty.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychophysiology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
23	2	174-181	CLIN PHYS SPM UK STUD APM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Heart rate and various metabolic and ventilatory indices were monitored while 24 young males engaged in two physiologically challenging tasks, mental arithmetic, and parts of SPM or APM. In both tasks the easy condition elicited significantly less cardiac activity than both the hard and the impossible conditions				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1986		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Frearson,W. & Eysenck,H.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intelligence, reaction time (RT) and a new 'odd-man-out' RT paradigm.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
7	6	807-817	MISC CORR APM UK YSNK	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Twenty volunteer adults were given RT tasks and a 20 min version of APM. These intellectually normal adults showed negative correlations between both RT and measures of variation in RT and APM score for both of two tasks. The absence of correlation between Hick slope and IQ was confirmed.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1986		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Mackenzie, M.B. and Cumming, S.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
How fragile is the relationship between inspection time and intelligence : the effects of apparent motion cues and previous experience.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
7	5	721-729	MISC CORR APM AUST	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A strong relationship between inspection time (IT) and conventional measures of intelligence was found for those subjects who are not able to make use of apparent-motion cues in performing the experimental task. For those subjects (the majority) who are able to make use of such cues, there is no significant relationship. The present study confirmed this difference between 'cue users' and 'non-users' in a sample of 37 male volunteer subjects of normal intelligence. For the 15 cue non-users, there was a high correlation between IT and scores on the APM for the cue users, the correlation did not approach significance.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1986		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Pitariu,H.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Analiza de itemi si standardizarea matricilor progresive avansate (MPA). [Item analysis and standardisation of Advanced Progressive Matrices (APM)].				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Rev. Psihologie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
32	1	33-43	CRIT ANTHROP STUD ITEM NORM MFSX APM EURO	A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
APM was given to 962 science students. Item analysis showed a linear increase in difficulty. Error types were also analysed. No sex differences were found. Romanian norms were constructed based on a sample of 1316 subjects. [Text in Romanian : Abstract in English]				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1986			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Wachs,M.C. & Harris,M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Simultaneous and successive processing in university students : Contribution to academic performance.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
4	2	103-112	EDUC CORR WAIS STUD APM SISU NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Undergraduates were tested on measures of successive and simultaneous processing, with APM among the latter measures. Scores on the simultaneous factor correlated significantly with scholastic aptitude maths scores.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1985		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Carver,R.P.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
How good are some of the world's best readers?				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Reading Research Quarterly				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
20	4	389-419	EDUC NOAM STUD APM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports a study of the reading skills of superior readers, comparing speed readers, professionals, college students and people scoring exceptionally high on tests. APM was used as part of initial screening.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1985		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Dillon,R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Eye movement analysis of information processing under different testing conditions				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Contemporary Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
10		387-395	MISC APM STUD NOAM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Eye movement data were collected during solution of complex figures (15 problems from APM), to test the premise that enhanced feedback mechanisms and opportunities for dual coding of figural stimulus information result in the allocation of an increased percentage of information-processing resources to rule application activities. Ss were 19 undergraduates, aged 18 to 35 years. Materials were presented in slide form.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1985		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Ellis,H.D., Wilcock,S.E. & Zaman,S.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cold and performance: The effects of information load, analgesics and the rate of cooling.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
56	3	233-237	CLIN UK PHYS APM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Examining the effects of analgesics and cooling of the body experimentally, it was found that slow cooling down to 8C did not impair performance on APM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1985		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Mevarech,Z.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The relationships between temperament characteristics, intelligence, task-engagement and mathematics achievement.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
55	-	156-163	EDUC KIDS CORR VALD PERS APM ISRAEL ASIA	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study with 2nd and 4th grade Israeli children investigating relationships between temperament, intellectual ability (APM), Time on Task and maths achievement. Strong consistent relationships between temperament and achievement were found. APM correlated highly with scores on an arithmetic test and teacher rating of arithmetic achievement.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1985		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Paul,S.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The Advanced Raven's Progressive Matrices : Normative data for an American university population and an examination of the relationship with Spearman's g.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Experimental Education				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
54	2	95-100	EDUC WAIS ITEM CORR FACT VALD STUD APM NOAM NO PM	N.E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Normative data for APM are presented based on 300 university students. Correlations with the WAIS and Terman Concept Mastery Test are reported. WAIS Full IQ correlated .67 with high g items and .56 with low g items. It is concluded APM is unifactorial, this factor being Spearman's g.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1985		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
POLLINS,L.D.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The construct validity of the scholastic aptitude test for young gifted students.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
45	08	2456	EDUC APM STUD FACT NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Explored the abilities and skills measured by the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) in gifted 12 and 13 year olds. The APM was also used. It was concluded that the SAT-Math measures a rather general reasoning ability in this group. SAT-Verbal however seems to measure vocabulary knowledge and general information.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1985		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Yates,G.C., Hannell,G., & Lippett,R.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cognitive slippage, test anxiety, and responses in a group testing situation.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
55	1	28-33	EDUC AUST STUD PERS CORR APM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Seventy-two female tertiary students completed questionnaires of their experienced cognitive interference, mind-wandering, enjoyment, and task-difficulty following the administration of Set I, and again following Set II of the APM. They were informed Set I was a practice set, to influence anxiety level while responding.Increased cognitive interference was found on Set II under conditions of higher stress.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
CLARK, J.N.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Counseling-consultation with gifted adolescents and their parents: Effects on self acceptance and adjustment of the gifted.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
45	02	413	EDUC APM GIFT KIDS NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Determined the effects of different counseling strategies on the self-acceptance, personal adjustment, and social adjustment of gifted adolescents. Subjects, age 13-16 were identified as gifted based upon a performance of 120 IQ or above on the APM. Four groups were assigned to different variations of counseling-consultation treatment. A battery of tests were used as part of the pretest-posttest control group design. Results of the study indicated that there were significant differences among counseling strategies on self acceptance and on personal adjustment.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Edwards,C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Inspection time in three sensory modalities and its relation to measures of intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Unpub. Honours Thesis, University of Adelaide				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			MISC AUST APM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Haier,R.J., Robinson,D.L., Braden,W. & Williams,D.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Evoked potential augmenting-reducing and personality differences.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
5	3	293-301	CLIN EEGM NOAM PERS APM STUD	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Volunteer students were screened on the evoked potential measure of augmenting/reducing (EP AR) and the extreme groups of augmenters or reducers were assessed on a variety of personality measures as well as APM. Reducers were found to be more extroverted and more sensation-seeking than augmenters. They are also less sensitive to pain and have higher scores on APM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
HEWETT,N.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cultural variables and impulsivity in second-language-reading acquisition (reflectivity, conceptual tempo, cognitive style).				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
45	03	795	EDUC ANTHROP APM NOAM	E.A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The APM was used as a measure to test intelligence as a variable in the relationship between the amount of unpredictable cultural content in a reading passage, and reading performance by impulsive and reflective adults. Two instruments were used to test impulsivity. Self assessed impulsivity was related to reading performance: Subjects who rated themselves more reflective than impulsive achieved significantly better reading scores on the culturally weighted materials, suggesting that speed is not an optimal reading strategy in some situations.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
HOOPER,F.H.,HOOPER,J.O.,COLBERT,K.K.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Personality and memory correlates of intellectual functioning: Young adulthood to old age.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Contributions to Human Development				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
11		112	CRIT APM AGES STUD THEO FLUI CRY5	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the logical reasoning capabilities of 60 17-23 yr olds, 60 37-43 yr olds, and 60 61-80 yr olds, all university students. Subjects were administered a battery of measures including the APM and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. The interrelationship of the measures that the tests tapped was explored and an attempt was made to integrate the measures native to divergent streams of developmental psychology. It was concluded that the structures of formal intellect, personality, cognitive style, and memory alter over the adult years.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Paulman,R.G. and Kennelly,K.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Test anxiety and ineffective test taking: Different names, same construct?				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
76	2	279-288	STUD EDUC NOAM APM PERS	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The relative contributions of test anxiety and exam-taking skills to information processing deficits were investigated. Under stress 64 high and low test anxious students performed on APM and backward digit span. Exam skilled high-anxious students performed comparably with skilled low-anxious peers on APM, but worse on digits. Conversely, high-anxious unskilled students were exceeded by low-anxious unskilled peers on both tasks.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Robinson,D.L., Haier, R.J., Braden, W. & Kregel, M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Psychometric intelligence and visual evoked potentials: A replication.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personality and Individual Differences.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
5	4	487-489	CLIN NUSY EEGM CORR AGES APM NOAM	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports a significant correlation between VEP parameters of the EEG and scores on APM in 27 adult Ss (aged 18-56). Age may be a confounding variable.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Schultz,N.R., Kaye,D.B. & Hoyer,W.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intraindividual variability in divergent and convergent thinking: Adult age differences.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational Gerontology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
10	1-2	109-118	EDUC NOAM RELI CORR WAIS APM AGES	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of intraindividual variability in divergent and convergent thinking, the relationship between this and self- reported cognitive variation, and the relationship of adult age to actual variability in cognitive performance across tasks. Young (age 19.6) and older (age 64) adults were given tests of convergent (including APM Set 1), and divergent thinking. Re-test reliabilities were checked at between one and two weeks, but not separately reported for APM.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
STEVENSON-HICKS,R.T.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
An eye fixation analysis of response consistency during an inductive reasoning task.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
44	10	3228	MISC APM NOAM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the issues of response consistency and within-subject differences in cognitive processing during complex reasoning. These issues were examined through an analysis of subjects' eye fixations recorded during solution of the APM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1984		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Vernon,P.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Advanced Progressive Matrices.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
In D.J.Keyser and R.C.Sweetland (Ed.) Test Critiques : Vol. 1. Test Corporation of America				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	CRIT TEXT RELI APM VERN	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A review of the uses and limitations of APM. Noting limitations regarding sparsity of normative data, the APM is deemed suitable for diagnostic purposes only in conjunction with other instruments. It is one of the best tests available if discrimination among adults of average to above-average mental ability is required.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1983		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
DILLON,R.F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Eye movement models of academic achievement.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, Anaheim, US				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			EDUC APM STUD NOAM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The eye movements of 39 college students were recorded during the solution of the APM. Analysis revealed that the process model based on eye movement data yielded greater prediction of academic achievement than did models based on test score data. Individuals earning relatively high grade point averages were characterized as processing information in relatively large units with little redundancy, and expending a small percentage of their total processing resources on rule application activities.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1983			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Fabian, J.S. & Parsons, O.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Differential improvement of cognitive functions in recovering alcoholic women.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Abnormal Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
92	1	87-95	CLIN NUSY BRDM WAIS IQTS DRUG APM NOAM	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
<p>Long-term recovering of cognitive functioning in alcoholic women was investigated using an independent groups design and a test-retest analysis. In the independent groups design, long-term sober alcoholics (n=40) performed at or near the short-term sober alcoholic (n=40) level on several perceptuomotor speed tasks, at the non-alcoholic control level (n=70) on several complex problem-solving measures, and intermediate to the two groups on most measures, suggesting a differential improvement in cognitive abilities. For the test-retest design, the same neuropsychological battery was first administered to 25 short-term sober alcoholics and 25 control subjects and readministered to both</p>				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1983		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Funke,J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Einige Bemerkungen zu Problemen der Problemlöseforschung: Ist Testintelligenz doch ein Praedikator?				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Diagnostica				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
29		283-302	EURO APM VOC VALD	V
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated the relationship between intelligence and problem solving as measured by the quality of handling a complex computer-simulated system, the so-called "Tailor-shop" system. In a 2X2 design,(using APM as a measure of intelligence, low/high , and system's transparency, low/high) it can be shown that only intelligence has a main effect on quality of problem solving. [Text in German: Summary in English]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1983		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Giambelluca,A. & Zizolfi,S.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Contributo alla taratura Italiana del PM 47 A (II Serie). Dati normativi da un campione di 2221 neodiplomati di sesso maschile. (Italian norms for APM based on 2221 high school graduates)				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Bollettino di Psicologia Applicata				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
167	-	35-41	ANTHROP EDUC STUD NORM APM EURO	A.N.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports and discusses data collected from 2221 Italian males (ages 18-21) shortly after graduation from high school, with a view to collecting national normative data. [Text in Italian: Summary in English]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1983		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Marshalek,B., Lohman,D.F. and Snow,R.E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The complexity continuum in the radex and hierarchical models of intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
7		107-127	CRIT NOAM IQTS APM THEO FACT WAIS VALD	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Proposes a continuum model of the organization of abilities, with complexity major dimension. RPM is proposed as a paradigm of complex problem-solving, and located at the heart of the model. Multi-dimensional scaling and factor analysis were both used to compare models empirically. APM had a factor loading of .78 on the first factor 'G'.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1983		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
PAULMAN,R.G.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Test anxiety and exam-taking skills as mediators of information processing in college students.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
43	07	2350	EDUC APM PERS STUD NOAM	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
<p>The investigation examined whether information-processing deficits are inherent sequelae of test anxiety or merely reflect lowered exam-taking ability in test-anxious persons. The APM was administered under stress instructions with subjects alternately performing the APM separately and concurrently with a secondary task (backward Digit Span). Results confirmed that exam-skilled, high anxious students performed comparably with skilled, low-anxious peers on the APM, yet significantly worse on the concurrently completed Digit Span measure. High-anxious, unskilled subjects, however, were exceeded by low-anxious, unskilled peers on both primary and secondary tasks. Overall, these</p>				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1983		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Sendra Sala,J.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Estudia mediante el Raven.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Cuadernos de Psicologia				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
7	2	7-13.	EDUC STUD APM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
This study reports on work related to the influence of context on the expression of intelligence. APM is emphasized in its mediatory role. Subjects were students in their final school year and there appears to be a need to update the available norms.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1983		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Sendra Sala,J.M. & Isach Perez,X.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Inteligencia y medico ambiente:Estudio mediante el test de Raven. [Intelligence and surrounding environment: Study by means of Raven's test.]				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Cuadernos de Psicologia				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
7	2	7-13	EDUC STUD APM EURO	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
This study reports on work related to the influence of context on the expression of intelligence. APM is emphasised in its mediatory role. Subjects were students in their final school year, and there appears to be a need to update the available norms. [Text in Spanish: Summary in English]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Blinkhorn,S.F. & Hendrickson,E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Averaged evoked responses and psychometric intelligence				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Nature				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
295	-	596-597	CRIT NUSY EEGM STUD APM NOAM	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Hendrickson's theory that intelligence is a function of low error rates in the central nervous system implies that the effect of error is to reduce both the number and amplitude of excursions of the averaged evoked response traces. 36 subjects were assessed with APM and results compared with EEG data. Corrected correlations of .71-.84 are quoted in support of the theory.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Curtis,R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
An investigation of reading efficiency among first year university entrants.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Irish Journal of Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
5	2	65-73	EDUC STUD MFSX APM UK	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reading efficiency among first year university students was assessed with the Marino Graded Word Reading Scale, and intellectual ability with APM (Set 1). Faculty membership, APM level and sex were all highly significant sources of variance in reading performance, with those above average on APM performing better on reading than below average students.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Dillon,R.A. & Donow,C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The psychometric credibility of the Zelniker and Jeffrey modification of the matching familiar figures test.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational and Psychological Measurement				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
42	-	529-536	EDUC PERS CORR VALD STUD APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A modification of the Matching Familiar Figures Test was evaluated for reliability and validity with 169 students, who were classified as reflectives or impulsives. Reflectives scored higher on APM and a composite score from American College Testing Assessment (ACT) than did reflectives. Results are related to problem solving strategies.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
HAENSLY,P.A.B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Genetic influences and individual differences in development of formal operations.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
43	03	730	EDUC APM PIAG NOAM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of formal operational ability in individuals from same sex twin pairs was conducted utilizing the twin methodology of behaviour genetics to determine whether attainment of this Piagetian stage could contribute information about relative influence heredity and environment on cognitive development. The APM was used to assess intelligence. Considerable individual variation on all measures was observed with strong between- family enviromental influences.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Hesse,F.W.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Effekte des semantischen Kontexts auf die Bearbeitung komplexer Probleme.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Zeitschrift fur experimentelle und angewandte Psychologie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
29	1	62-91	EDUC CORR APM EURO	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
[The effects of semantic contexts on the solution of complex problems.] Complex problems are normally embedded in a semantic context. In an experiment, independent groups (n=120) had to solve formally identical complex problems either with or without semantic context. Subjects under the semantic condition performed better by asking while non-semantic subjects made use of highly structured notes - a kind of external memory. No correlation was found between APM scores and performance on semantic problems, but a significant correlation emerged with performance under the non-semantic condition. (s= 146) [Text in German ; Summaries in English and French]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Klein,S., Greer,B., Lant,R., Hajba,K. and Gefferth,E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A "Szimbolumhasznalat (Forgatas) teszt".				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Magyar Pszichologiai Szemle				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
39	2	119-146	EDUC VALD CORR STUD APM EURO	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Describes the development of the symbolized rotations test, designed to assess interpretive ability with symbolic presentat- ions of mathematical operations. In structure, it is modelled on RPM, and was found to correlate 0.54 with APM. It was found to discriminate high and low maths achievers: prediction of efficiency of computing students: and it seems suitable for similar tasks as the APM.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
MCDONALD,J.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Personality and attitude correlates of full cognitive functioning in highly able preadolescents.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
43	06	1896	EDUC APM WISC GIFT KIDS NOAM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Students who demonstrated giftedness were administered a battery of tests, including the APM and WISC designed to assess intellectual, attitudinal and personality variables. Measurement with these standard instruments was found to be inadequate for this sample.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
PAULMAN,R.G.,KENNELLY,K.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Test Anxiety and ineffective test taking: Different names, same construct?				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington DC				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			EDUC APM PERS STUD NOAM	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
64 undergraduate students were selected based upon pre- test scores on the Test Anxiety Scale (TAS) and the Exam Behaviour Scale (EBS). The APM and Digit Span tasks were alternately completed either separately or concurrently. Findings suggested that both test anxiety and test taking abilities independently influenced cognitive problem solving in the evaluative setting. The possession of good exam-taking skills served to compensate for anxiety-induced declines in information processing capacity.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Tyszkowa,M. & Lencznerowicz,E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Efektywnosc rozwiazywania zadan intelektualnych przez mlodziez w zaleznosci od wasrunkow aktywnosci poznawczej i profilu ksztalcenia.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychologia Wychowawcza				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
25	4	329-346	ANTHROP STUD FACT VERB APM WAIS EURO EDUC	A.E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Ninety students completed APM under standard conditions and under verbalisation and feedback conditions. Fluid intelligence was assessed using a WAIS-derived measure. Feedback significantly improved Ss performance. [Text in Polish: Summary in Russian]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1982			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Van Dam,F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Advanced Progressive Matrices and the prediction of academic success.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper presented to 20th International Congress of Applied Psychology, Edinburgh.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
			APM STUD VOC EDUC VALD CORR ITEM EURO	E.V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Examines APM performance level and error patterns of first year students of sciences at Louvain University with a view to predicting academic success. Those who graduate achieve higher scores than those failing to graduate.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1982		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
VERNON,P.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Speed of information processing and general intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation Abstracts International				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
42	12	4922	CRIT APM WAIS STUD SIME NOAM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
One hundred university students were given a number of reaction time tests designed to measure the speed with which they could execute specific cognitive processes. They were also given the APM and the WAIS. It was found that there is a general mental speed factor which correlates highly with IQ scores and general intelligence factor scores.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1981		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
BLIESZNER,R.,WILLIS,S.L.,BALTES,P.B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Training research in aging on the fluid ability of inductive reasoning.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
2	3	247-265	MISC APM THEO FLUI CRY5 AGES NOAM	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Examined the modifiability of older adults' performance on induction tasks through cognitive training. The APM were used. A pattern of differential training transfer across the posttest battery of fluid and crystallized intelligence measures was predicted with the largest training effects expected for near transfer (induction) measures. The predicted pattern of training transfer was obtained at 1 week and 1 month posttests, with significant training effects to the nearest induction measure. Large practice effects also occurred for training and control groups. Results support the position that modifiability of intellectual performance through cognitive intervention extends across the life span.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1981		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Dillon,R.F. & Wisner,R.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The predictive validity of eye movement indices for technical school qualifying test performance.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Applied Psychological Measurement				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
5	-	43-49	VOC CORR VALD ARMS APM NOAM	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The predictive validity of a series of eye scan indices was determined with respect to a technical school qualifying test in which 11 male Navy recruits completed 12 APM items projected on a screen. Using an oculometer it was possible to record and analyse fixations and scanning strategies, relating these both to APM performance and to level achieved on part of the Armed Services Vocational Battery.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1981		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Dillon,R.F., Pohlmann,J.T. & Lohman,D.F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A factor analysis of Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices freed of difficulty factors.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational and Psychological Measurement				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
41	-	1295-1302	CRIT STUD FACT VALD APM NOAM	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports a factor-analytic study of APM with 237 high school students, aged 16-18. Principal components analysis suggests a 2- factor structure incorporating (a) addition and subtraction of items (b) the ability to perceive the progression of a pattern. The latter may relate to mechanical ability.				



<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1981		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Puhan,B.N.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Effects of marker variables on WAIS communalities.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational and Psychological Measurement,				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
41	-	55-59	EDUC IQTS WAIS APM ASIA	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
In an attempt to observe the effect of marker variables on WAIS, communalities, 100 students were tested on WAIS, Differential Aptitude Tests, Culture Fair and APM. Principal axis factors with Varimax solutions were extracted on WAIS scores under four conditions: no marker, 4, 8 and 13 markers.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1981		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Putz-Osterloh,W.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Über die Beziehung zwischen Testintelligenz und Problemlöseerfolg.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Zeitschrift für Psychologie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
189		79-100	EURO ANTHROP VOC APM CORR VALD	A.V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
An investigation of which complex problem solving processes are predicted by APM. A computer model of a fictitious tailor shop was constructed with problem solving demands similar to those in APM. 83 students were assigned to three conditions managing the shop for a simulated 24 months. The expected correlation between this task and APM scores was not found. Problem solving strategies were analysed for their relevance, and implications for a theory of intelligence discussed. [Text in German: Summaries in English and Russian]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1981		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Putz-Osterloh,W. & Luer,G.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Über die Vorhersagbarkeit komplexer Problemlöseleistungen durch Ergebnisse in einem Intelligenztest.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Zeitschrift für experimentelle und angewandte Psychologie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
28	2	309-334	EURO THEO VALD VOC CORR APM	V
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Investigated which complex problem-solving performances can be predicted by APM. Seventy students controlled a small complex system: Group I knew only the system's variables and how to manipulate them (non-transparent condition). Group G was given additional information by showing a flow chart of the system (transparent condition). All Ss then completed APM. Significant correlation between APM and problem solving was found only under condition G. Some implications for a theory of intelligence are discussed. [Text in German; Summaries in French and English]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1981		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
White, A.P. & Zammarelli, J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Convergence principles.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Applied Psychological Measurement.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
5	-	21-27	CRIT THEO ITEM IQTS APM UK	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
It was hypothesised that some multiple-choice intelligence tests exhibit the property that the correct answer and the distractors together form a set of elements that, considered apart from the question, contain information regarding the correct answer. Three formalised principles (frequency, magnitude and oddity- resemblance) were suggested, and applied to the Cattell Culture Fair Test and Set 1 of APM. An experiment using the AH4 supported the hypothesis.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1980		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Dillon,R.F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Matching students to their preferred testing conditions: Improving the validity of cognitive assessment.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Educational and Psychological Measurement				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
40	-	999-1004	EDUC STUD VALD APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
College students of equivalent ability were assessed for performance on APM under two elaborate testing conditions. 96 students were given 12 items with examinee verbalisation on strategies and 12 items using elaborated feedback from the examiner. Subjects who perform better under either condition demonstrate superior analogical reasoning performance to subjects who have displayed no condition preference.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1980		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Kish,G.B., Hagen,J.M., Woody,M.M. and Harvey,H.L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Alcoholics' recovery from cerebral impairment as a function of duration of abstinence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Clinical Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
36	-	584-599	CLIN DRUG BRDM WAIS APM NOAM	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of the time course of recovery from cerebral impairment associated with heavy drinking. Four groups of male alcoholics were tested after 6, 15, 21 and 110 days after abstinence with the Trail-making Test, Memory for designs, WAIS subtests and APM (Set 1). Significant improvement occurred during the third week following abstinence.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1980		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Schultz,N.R., Kaye,D.B. & Hoyer,W.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intelligence and spontaneous flexibility in adulthood and old age				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Intelligence.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
4	-	219-231	CLIN WAIS AGES RELI CORR FACT VALD APM NOAM	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Two cohorts of 100 younger (X=19.5) and older students (X=64) of comparable educational and SES levels were tested on two occasions one to two weeks apart. APM (set 1),WAIS sub-tests, Blots, Hidden Pictures, Brick Uses and Impossibilities were included in a multi-trait-multi-method design measuring intelligence and spontaneous Flexibility. A significant age effect was found for both intelligence and flexibility and favoured a dedifferentiation hypothesis. Re-test reliability for APM (1) was .50 for the younger group and .60 for the older group.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1980		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Wermer, H.S.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Reversibility of abstract reasoning deficits in chronic alcoholics				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Doctoral Dissertation, Boston University				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
B	41	1935	CLIN APM NOAM DRUG BRDM WAIS	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of abstract reasoning deficits in alcoholics and the possibility of recovery of function with sobriety. Groups were matched on WAIS Vocabulary score. Testing included WAIS Similarities, APM and Wisconsin Sorting Test. Impairment was evident, and those with longer periods of abstinence did not perform better - it is concluded that a period of longer than six months may be necessary for clinically noticeable improvements to occur.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1980		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Widiger,T.A., Knudson,R.M. & Rorer,L.G.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Convergent and discriminant validity of measures of cognitive styles and abilities.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
39	-	116-129	EDUC PERS FACT VALD CORR APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of field dependence-independence using the Group Embedded Figures Test (GEFT) together with a number of other measures, including APM, attempting to determine whether it is a matter of cognitive style or ability. Principal components analysis of results produced five factors, the first being labelled an ability factor, on which APM loaded 0.83. APM correlated 0.62 with the GEFT.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1979		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Gibson,H.B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The British study of values: I. Prediction of drop-out from a psychology degree course.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
18	-	29-43	EDUC STUD SLCT IQTS APM UK	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Compared successful and unsuccessful students in a psychology degree course to determine the discriminating variables. All students completed APM and Group test 90 A at selection, and were then given the Study of Values Test. Performance of the two groups did not differ significantly on intellectual measures. Certain extreme differences of outlook were associated with drop- out.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1979		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Hill,S., Reyes,R., Mikhael,M. & Ayre,F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A comparison of alcoholics and heroin abusers: Computerized transaxial tomography and neuropsychological functioning.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Currents in Alcoholism				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
5		187-205	CLIN DRUG EEGM BRDM NUSY	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A neuropsychological study of the relative effects of heroin and alcohol abuse, using a test battery including APM, with CAT scan data. Found that heroin abusers show deficits on APM when compared with controls, and that deficits appear reversible in heroin abusers but not with alcoholics, after comparable periods of remission.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1979		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Lapsley,D.K. and Enright,R.D.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The effects of social desirability, intelligence and milieu on an American validation of the Conservatism scale.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Social Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
107	-	9-14	OTHER PERS CORR VALD APM NOAM	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The Conservatism scale of Wilson and Patterson was validated with American subjects, being administered to 94 students together with Rokeach, Crowne-Marlowe and APM. As predicted, a negative relationship between conservatism and intelligence was found (-.17, p<.05). Internal consistency of APM was assessed, with split-half coefficient of .75.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1978		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Lunneborg, C.E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Some information-processing correlates of measures of intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Multivariate Behavioral Research				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
13	2	153-161	CRIT WAIS STUD APM NOAM	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Measures of verbal and non-verbal intelligence (WAIS, APM), both group and individually administered to 63 University freshmen, were related to a set of laboratory-based measures of human intelligence (WAIS Performance IQ) and comprehension (group administered vocabulary tests) were most highly predictive. While high performance IQ was associated with greater non-linguistic stimuli, those high on the verbal comprehension measures were better able to overcome linguistic conventions under experimental manipulations.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1978		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Lusongadio,D.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Analyse des resultats an test Matric 47 (1 et 2) d'etudiants etrangers inscrits a l'Universite Catholique de Louvain.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dissertation for Psychological Diploma, Catholic University of Louvain				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	VOC ANTHROP VALD STUD ITEM APM EURO	V.A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study concerned with the validity of a test (APM) standardised for a western population when used with subjects from different cultural backgrounds. APM was administered to 126 students (117 male, 9 female) from a wide range of countries (age range 17-31). Performance is analysed by faculty of enrolment. Items on the test were analysed for relative difficulty and their value as discriminators. A chapter is devoted to the analysis of errors. [Text in French]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1977		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Goh,D.S. & Moore,C.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Personality and academic achievement in three educational levels.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper presented to the American Educational Research Association, New York				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	EDUC PERS STUD VALD APM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study examining the relationship between 'personality fitness' and academic achievement. 175 subjects were given the EPQ, APM and an information Questionnaire. Introversion correlated best with academic performance in the university sample especially for 'hard sciences' students. APM was the best predictor for vocational technical institute performance.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1977		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Kanekar,S.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Academic performance in relation to anxiety and intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Social Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
101	-	153-154	EDUC MFSX PERS STUD CORR APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
172 students (71 male, 101 female) were given the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale and APM II. Sex differences were not significant. Correlations for the whole sample of males and females were -.03 (APM:MAS), +.23 (APM: academic performance) and -.16 (MAS:academic performance). Dividing the group into high and low scorers on APM and significant correlation (-.39) was formed between MAS and performance for the lower group.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1977		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Risberg,J., Maximilian,A.V. & Prohovnik,I.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Changes of cortical activity patterns during habituation to a reasoning test.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Neuropsychologia				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
15	-	793-798	CLIN NUSY DRUG APM EURO	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Regional cerebral blood flow studies using the 133 xe inhalation technique were carried out on 12 healthy male right-handed volun- teers with a test-test paradigm using APM presented on slides and with an oral response. Results suggest habituation of the frontal regions supposedly engaged in processes of a non-specific nature and the specific involvement of the posterior cortex in problem- solving.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1977		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Vogt,R., Burckstummer,G., Ernst,L., Meyer,K. and Von Rad,M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Differences in phantasy life of psychosomatic and psychoneurotic patients.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
28		98-105	CLIN PERS APM EURO	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of the expression of affect in two clinical groups. APM was used to ensure groups were matched intellectually.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1976			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jaworska,J., Leszczynska,E., Matuszewski,A., Skrzypek,I., & Siwinska,E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Podrecznik do Testu Matryc J.C. Ravena- wersja z 1947 roku. The Advanced Progressive Matrices, Sets 1 & 2.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Manual for the Raven Matrices Test, 1947 version. The Advanced Progressive Matrices Sets 1 & 2. Warsaw				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	EDUC NORM KIDS CORR RELI VALD APM EURO	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports normative data for Warsaw Secondary students (grade 3) based on a random sample of 581 students. Reliability and validity measures are also reported. [Text in Polish]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1976		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Linton,P.H., Kuechenmeister,C.A. and White,H.B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Drug preference and response to marijuana and alcohol.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Research Communications in Psychology, Psychiatry and Behaviour				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
1	-	629-643	CLIN DRUG ITEM APM NOAM	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
An experiment analysed the effects of drug preference on selected cognitive, perceptual and physiological measurements while subjects were under the influence of either marijuana or alcohol. APM was presented in three sets of 16 items presented in slide format. APM results were not different between the two groups, but did significantly change under the influence of drugs.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1976		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Van Dam,F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The administration of J.C.Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices I and II to beginning candidates in the sciences.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Revue Belge de Psychologie et de Pedagogie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
35	155	65-76	VOC STUD SLCT APM EURO	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Subjects were 1,095 Belgian and foreign candidates for entrance into various fields within the Faculty of Sciences and Medicine of the Catholic University of Louvain. APM was administered in order to determine their value as a screening device. Although no global significance was found, some data were considered useful in specific situations and all information was helpful in counselling. Results are presented and discussed in detail. [Text in French]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1976		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Van Dam,F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Les "Advanced Progressive Matrices I and II" de J.C.Raven an niveau des premieres candidatures en sciences.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Revue Belge de Psychologie et de Pedagogie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
38	153	1-12	VOC NORM MFSX STUD SLCT APM EURO	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Provides data on 1095 students entering the University of Louvain divided according to specialisation, with differentiation by sex, and whether students were Belgian or from elsewhere, no significant sex differences were found. [Text in French]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1975		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Fitz-Gibbon,C.T.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Improving practices in inner-city schools;two contributions.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Paper to the American Educational Research Association, Washington, D.C.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	EDUC RACE WISC SLCT APM SPM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports a procedure for locating high ability inner-city students among a population of black junior high students (8th & 9th graders). SPM was used to identify the top 6% of the population, and this group was further screened using APM and non-verbal WISC. The use of SPM in this way proved highly valid, and superior to the use of other tests.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1975		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Gibson,H.B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Relations between performance on the Advanced Matrices and the EPI in high intelligence subjects.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
14	4	363-369	VOC CLIN PERS STUD APM UK	C.V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
281 candidates for admission to an honours course were given the APM as a screening (high-motivation) device. Later those admitted completed the EPI,Forms A & B (unstressed condition). Introverts scored significantly highest on APM and ambiverts low- est. Results were related to reactive inhibition theory. Mean scores for the whole group were significantly higher than published university norms.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1975		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Griffiths,I.D. & McIntyre,D.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The effect of mental effort on subjective assessments of warmth.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Ergonomics				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
18	-	29-33	OTHER PHYS STUD APM UK	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A test of the hypothesis that optimal comfort temperatures are lower during intellectual activity than during recreational activity. 24 students of both sexes assessed an environment under conditions of rest and when completing APM. No differences were found. [Text in English: Summaries in French and German]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1974		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Huddleston, J.H.F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Personality and apparent operator capacity.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Perceptual and Motor Skills				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
38	-	1189-1190	MISC PERS APM UK	M.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
24 young adults performed a pursuit tracking task and given the opportunity to accept a concurrent second one when prepared. Willingness was related to performance on the E.P.I. and A.P.M. Only neuroticism measures were found to correlate with the task.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1974			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jones,B.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Circadian variation in the effects of alcohol on cognitive performance.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Quarterly Journal of Studies in Alcohol				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
35	-	1212-1219	CLIN DRUG STUD APM NOAM	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Using 40 paid volunteers, the effect of alcohol on APM perform- ance was assessed in the afternoon and the evening. Significant impairment compared with a placebo group was found in the afternoon, and the alcohol group did more poorly in the afternoon than in the evening, suggesting a link with the circadian rhythm.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1974		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jones,B.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cognitive performance of introverts and extraverts following acute alcohol ingestion.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
65	1	35-42	CLIN STUD PERS DRUG APM UK	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Forty male medical students were randomly assigned to either an alcohol or placebo group: each group was divided at the median into introverts and extraverts as determined by the EPI. APM was given at a blood alcohol level of .09% (or placebo). Alcohol impaired performance on Sets I and II of APM. I and E subjects did not differ on Set I (administered during the ascending limb of the BA curve): extraverts performed more poorly than introverts in the alcohol group, while extraverts performed better than introverts in the placebo group on Set II (given on the descending limb of the BA curve).				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1974		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Ng,K.T.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Applicability of classic test score models to repeated performances on the same test.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Australian Journal of Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
26	1	1-8	CRIT THEO RELI APM AUST	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
393 second year high school students were tested on three occasions with the APM. The aims of the study were to test the applicability of the classical test score model in a limited situation of repeated testing with a well-established test, and to examine reliability coefficients yielded by a number of standard formulae currently available. It was concluded that the conditions of the classical test score models were not met in repeated testing with APM.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1974		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Ycas,M. & Pascal,C.E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Convergent, divergent and esthetic ability and bias in students.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Improving Human Performance				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
3	-	22-37	EDUC PERS STUD APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study examining relationships among measures of aesthetic preference, convergent and divergent thinking, personality and attitudes to learning conducted with 205 paid volunteer students. APM was used as the measure of convergent thinking.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1973			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Dickstein, L.S. & Ayers, J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Effect of an incentive upon intelligence test performance.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychological Reports.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
33	-	127-130	EDUC STUD WAIS APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
It was predicted that manipulation of incentives to do well would enhance performance on WAIS and APM. 32 female under- graduates were tested, using financial incentives. Increments were found on the WAIS but not on APM. It was noted that APM does not have so much face-to-face involvement, and it is a high level test with less latitude for improvement.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1973		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Garza,A. de la				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Advanced Progressive Matrices. Percentile tables from University of Monterrey.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Personal Communication				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	EDUC NORM STUD APM SCAM	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1973		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Hunt,E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Quote the Raven? Nevermore!				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
In Gregg,L.W. (Ed.) Knowledge and Cognition. 9th Symposium on Cognition, Carnegie-Mellon University				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
	-	-	CRIT THEO APM NOAM	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Examines the information processing demands in APM (Set I) to determine what kind of a computer program could solve the prob- lems. Concludes that there are two ways to achieve solutions which are psychologically dissimilar. Similar scores and similar patterns of correct and incorrect answers would be achieved on Set I by either the Gestalt or (reduced) analytic algorithms.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1973			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
McLaurin,W.A., Jenkins,J.F., Farrar,W.E. and Rudmore,M.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Correlations of IQs on verbal and nonverbal tests of intelligence				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychological Reports				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
33	-	821-822	EDUC WAIS IQTS CORR VALD STUD APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
APM was given with Otis, WAIS, Revised Beta, D48 and Minnesota PFB tests to 131 students to determine intercorrelations among verbal and non-verbal tests of intelligence. APM correlated +0.74 with full WAIS, +0.75 with Otis, +0.61 with Beta, +0.61 with D48 and +0.62 with MPFB.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1972		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Chiles,W.D. & Smith, R.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intellectual ability and performance on a non-verbal problem- solving task.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Perceptual and Motor Skills				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
35	2	427-434	VOC SLCT IQTS CORR STUD APM NOAM	V
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Performance on a non-verbal problem-solving task was correlated with score on Otis and APM. Ss were 45 male college students. The task, involving a response to 5 buttons in order showed a very limited relationship to APM performance.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1972		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jones,B. and Parsons,O.A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Specific vs general deficits of abstracting ability in chronic alcoholics.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Archives of General Psychiatry				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
26	-	380-384	CLIN DRUG NOAM BRDM NUSY HEMI IQTS APM	C
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
In studies to assess the impairment of alcoholics, 37 patients were compared with 31 controls on the Halstead Category Test, the Shipley-Hartford, and APM. Alcoholics performed worse than controls on Sets I and II of APM. Several possible explanations for the difference are advanced, such as scanning, frontal damage or greater impairment of the right hemisphere.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1972			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jones,B.M. & Vega, A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Cognitive performance measured on the ascending and descending limb of the blood alcohol curve.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychopharmacologia				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
23	-	99-114	CLIN NUSY STUD PERS DRUG APM UK	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Forty medical students randomly assigned to an alcohol or placebo group were given the Shipley-Hartford, Eysenck's MPI and APM. APM was always given to the 10 alcohol Ss who were no different from placebo subjects on APM. Fast drinkers were found to have a slower elimination rate than slow drinkers, and elimination rate was highly correlated with APM performance.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1972		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Poole,C. and Stanley, G.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A factorial and predictive study of spatial abilities.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Australian Journal of Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
24,	3,	317-320	VOC STUD FACT APM AUST	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Seven tests of spatial abilities were administered to 163 first year engineering students at Melbourne University. Academic selection scores and criterion measures (exam marks and scores on other work in engineering drawing) were obtained. Factor analysis yielded three factors, academic performance, visualisation and manipulation of images, scanning and path- finding. The APM loaded on Factor 2 (+0.64).				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1972		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Poortinga,Y.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A comparison of African and European students in simple auditory and visual tasks.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Chap. 39 In Cronbach,L.J.C. and Erenth,P.J.D. The Hague, Mouton				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	349-354	ANTHROP IQTS RELI CORR APM AFRICA EURO	A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports a study of sensory and perceptual performance, comparing African and European subjects. In a check on comparability of results 3 intellectual measures were used, including APM. Africans scored significantly lower than Europeans. Split-half reliabilities for the two samples were .83 and .71 respectively. APM correlated significantly with the other two intellectual measures: with Mental Alertness Test (.73) and Blox test (.42).				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1971		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Chiles,W.D. & Smith, R.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A nonverbal technique for the assessment of general intellectual ability in selection of aviation personnel.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
FAA Office of Aviation Medicine Report				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	71-28	VOC SLCT IQTS CORR APM NOAM	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
45 college students were tested with a problem-solving task involving the pressing of five buttons in order to turn on a light. A low positive correlation with APM was found.				



<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1971		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Jones,B.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Verbal and spatial intelligence in short and long term alcoholics				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
153	4	292-297	CLIN NUSY PERS IQTS CORR DRUG BRDM APM NOAM	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
30 chronic alcoholics and 30 controls were tested with the APM, the Shipley-Hartford, and the MMPI. The alcoholic group performed significantly poorer than controls on APM. Correlations between APM and the S-H were significant for controls and short-term alcoholics but non-significant for long term alcoholics, suggesting differential hemisphere sensitivity to the effects of chronic alcoholism.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1970			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Keats,D.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A cross-cultural study of the development of cognitive structures in University students with special reference to Asian students in the University of Queensland.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis. Faculty of Education, University of Queensland				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	ANTHROP STUD RACE APM AUST	A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The results of this study supported the hypothesis that Asian students could be considered as a unique group differing from Australian students in cultural background and adaptation to the Australian university environment. As part of this study a battery of tests was given, including APM, a reading comprehension test and a vocational interest test. The study covered a three year period and the tests were given at the beginning and end of this period. APM was used as it was a "culture-free" test and it was given individually. On both the initial and final occasions, the Australian students performed significantly better than the Asians in all performance categories. Difference was significant				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1969		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Clark,D.H., Stone, W.F. & Finner, S.L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Manpower Utilisation in Maine; A Research Report				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Manpower Research Bulletin No. 4				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	VOC APM NOAM	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A study of the utilisation of the work force in the State of Maine, taking into account age, migrant status and intellectual ability - this last being assessed by APM (Set I).				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1969		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Del Pino,G., Andres Sanchez Nieto, Africa Dominguez de L. Navarro & Carlos, Castano Lopez-Mesas.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Estudio diferencial de la inteligencia medida con el test de Matrices Progresivas (Raven, Edition 1962) en una Muestra de 7,524 Universitarios Espanoles.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Revista de Psicologia General y Aplicada				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
24	-	711-719	VOC ANTHROP STUD APM EURO	V.A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
[ Differential study of intelligence measured with the Progressive Matrices test (1962) on a sample of 7,524 stud- ents.] Spanish University students were tested. The overall group average did not differ from that for English students. There were significant differences among vocational sub-groups of students tested, as well as regional differences. The results in general conformed to previous results of this test. [Text in Spanish]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1969		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Del Pino,G., De La Torre, Alegre, Lopez Navaro y Africa Dominguez				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Estudio diferencial de la Triada Neurotica y Escala Pd del MMPI en Universitarios Espanoles. [A differential study of the MMPI Neurotic triad and Pd scales for Spanish University students].				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Revista de Psicologia General y Aplicada				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
24	-	728-733	VOC ANTHROP STUD PERS APM EURO CORR	V.A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A Spanish language version of the MMPI was given to a university sample of approximately 1200 students. Some significant differences were found between the MMPI scales and the university major chosen, as well as residence district in Spain. A low, negative correlation was found between intelligence (APM) and the MMPI scales. Students with college majors emphasising intelligence (technical and scientific) could be classified as maladjusted in contrast to the less intellectually demanding areas. [Text in Spanish]				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1969		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Wetherick,N.E.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Structure and content in concept attainment: A full scale study.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
60	3	347-350	EDUC STUD CORR APM UK	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Article reported effects of varying problem content on speed and accuracy of concept attainment. A previous finding that under- graduates did as well or better with unfamiliar content (Hebrew letters) as with familiar content (English letters) was not repeated. Subjects found the English letter form the easiest, followed by the Hebrew and the verbal forms. Intercorrelations between scores on the three forms of task are presented as evidence of the existence of a capacity for inductive reasoning which is closely related to intelligence as measured by APM				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1968			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Tamhankar, V.S.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Norms for the X Grade on Advanced Progressivis Matrices (1962) and some correlates of intelligence.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of Psychological Researches				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
12	-	85-89	ANTHROP EDUC SCLS VALD NORM KIDS PERS APM ASIA	A.N.E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The scores of 828 boys at Grade X level on APM are reported as percentile norms. Data were obtained through schools in Poona from boys aged between 13.5 and 18 (mean 15.6). Within the grade negative correlation with age was found since the brighter child- ren reach the grade younger than the duller ones. A positive association with income level of parents was found, as well as difference based on caste, favouring Brahmins and Marathas over depressed classes. A low, significant correlation with academic performance was found, and an association of I.Q.62 with achievement.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1967		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Tamhankar, V.S.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A test report on Advanced Progressive Matrices.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Dept. of Experimental Psychology, University of Poona.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	ANTHROP CRIT APM ASIA	A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1967		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Taylor,A.J.W.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Prediction for Parole: a pilot study with delinquent girls.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Criminology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
7	-	418-424	CLIN CRIM SLCT VALD SPM AUST	C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The purpose of this study was to validate the subjective self- evaluation of a group of delinquent girls of readiness for parole against independent criteria. SPM was among the objective test battery which, among 33 subjects, revealed no measures which could differentiate those subsequently convicted from those who were not.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1966		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Yates,A.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Level, speed and personality factors in the intellectual performance of young children.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
36	3	312-316	EDUC KIDS PERS SLCT TIME APM AUST	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Part of APM (1947) and an arithmetic test were administered with initial and final time limits to a group of 100 9 year old pupils It was shown that as in previous studies with university students groups of subjects could be identified who were slow but accurate workers whose intellectual level was severely underestimated by imposed time limits. It was also shown that the same subjects tended to be handicapped by imposed time limits on both tests. No relationship between preferred work method and neuroticism or extraversion scores on the junior M.P.I. was found.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1966			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Yates,A.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
The relationship between level and speed on two intelligence tests.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
36	2	166-170	EDUC STUD SLCT TECH IQTS TIME APM AUST	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
<p>A group of first year engineering students was given APM (1947) with initial and final time limits; Nufferno level test with time limit; and an objective (mathematical) test with initial and final time limits. As in a previous study, APM revealed a slow working group which was handicapped by the time limit. On the level test, this group completed fewer items within the time limit but obtained as high a level score as the faster working students. The group was shown to be handicapped by the time limit on the objective test.</p> <p>Implications of these results for university selection procedures and relevance of the personality dimension of introversion/extraversion as a possible explanatory factor for the</p>				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1966		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Yates,A.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A note on Progressive Matrices (1962)				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Australian Journal of Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
18	3	281-283	CRIT TIME STUD APM AUST	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A standardisation study on APM (1962) utilising data from 960 new entrants to the University of Western Australia, revealed that the new shorter version of APM (1947) has not overcome the power/speed contamination problem demonstrated in the earlier version of the test.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1965		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
McDonald,R.P.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Difficulty factors and non-linear factor analysis.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
18	-	11-23	STAT ITEM FACT KIDS STUD APM	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The performances of a group of children (C) and a group of adults (A) on 12 subtests formed from APM have been separately factor analysed. In the group C results, the second factor can be recognised as a difficulty factor, but the corresponding factor in group A is not significantly related to the difficulty of the subtests.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1964		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Florquin,F.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Les "Progressive Matrices 1947" (PMA 1 et 2) de J.C. Raven au niveau des classes terminales du cycle secondaire.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Revue Belge de Psychologie et de Pedagogie				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
26	108	81-87	CRIT ITEM STUD APM EURO	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Reports on item analysis of the APM (1947 version) given to 278 subjects and confirms the view that there is a degree of redundancy warranting the creation of a more abbreviated form.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1964		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Forbes,A.R.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
An item analysis of the Advanced Matrices.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
34	3	1-14	STAT ITEM ARMS STUD TECH APM UK	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Prior to revising Advanced Matrices (1947),an Item Analysis was carried out on a sample of cases drawn from a parent population of over 2,000. The method of analysis is described and the reasons for the retention and rejection of items given. The findings are discussed in the light of those of Yates (1961) It is concluded that the new edition, APM(1962), although shorter, will be at least as efficient as the 1947 version.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1963			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Ancelin-Schutzenberger,A.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Matrix 1947. Manuel d'instructions et Etalonnages.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Editions Scientifiques et Psychotechniques				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	OTHER NORM TEXT APM EURO	N
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Instructional manual and norms of APM for use in France.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>					
APM		1963			
<b>AUTHOR</b>					
Yates,A.					
<b>TITLE</b>					
A further study of Progressive Matrices (1947).					
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>					
British Journal of Educational Psychology					
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>	
33	-	307-311	EDUC CRIT TIME STUD ITEM SLCT APM AUST	E.	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>					
Two groups of university students completed the 1947 version of APM, with a 60-minute time-limit, but indicating the point reached after 40 minutes. For about 13% of the sample, the score after 40 minutes markedly underestimates the level the subject would achieve given longer time.					

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1962		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Scheppers,J.M.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A components analysis of a complex psychomotor learning task.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Psychologia Africana				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
9	-	294-329	VOC FACT ARMS APM AFRICA	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
<p>Test scores of 150 South African Air Force student pilots on portable hand-foot reaction test were analysed. Students were given tests of mental ability including APM. Elementary and principal components of the performance and error scores of the RT tests were analysed. A correlation of .45 was found between the factor scores in respect of the first factor and APM. This factor was found to be linearly related to the group means of the various speed or quantity scores and positively associated with induction. The vector corresponding to this factor has the typical shape of an average learning curve.</p>				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1961		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Higdon,B.P.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Raven's Progressive Matrices, Set I, Administered to Even Aged Students from 6 to 16.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Master's Thesis, Alabama College (Montevallo, Alabama)				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	EDUC KIDS APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1961		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Venables,E.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Placement problems among engineering apprentices in part-time technical college courses: Pt.1 - Range of Ability.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
31	-	237-243	VOC STUD APM UK	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Engineering students in technical colleges were assessed with verbal (NIIP Group Test 33) and non-verbal (APM) tests. A difference between results on the two types of test was apparent with 77% of the students exceeding the 70th percentile for normals and 87% above the 50th percentile for normals.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1961		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Venables,E.C.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Changes in intelligence test scores of engineering apprentices between the first and third years of attendance at college.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
31	-	257-264	EDUC STUD APM UK	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Groups of day release engineering students in three local technical colleges were given verbal and non-verbal intelligence tests early in first year and half way through third year. Statistically significant gains were made on verbal test at all levels of initial score. Students who had no failures in the previous two exams showed greater gains than those who failed at least once. Gains also varied according to initial differences in level between verbal and non-verbal scores. Results are compared with those obtained with university students using the same verbal test and explanations in terms of intellectual growth, practice effects and "zeal in taking the examination" are discussed.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1961		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Yates,A.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Item analysis of Progressive Matrices (1947)				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
British Journal of Educational Psychology				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
31	-	152-157	CRIT STUD ITEM APM AUST	-
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
Item analyses of APM (1947) were carried out separately for two groups of university students. The results indicated that the test successfully discriminated within relatively homogenous groups of high intelligence. It is suggested that the test could be improved by dropping some of the items and turning it into a power test, rather than one measuring a combination of speed and power.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1958		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Vogenthaler,A.L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A comparison of the Progressive Matrices (1947) Set II, with certain group tests used with high school students and school grades.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Master's Thesis, University of Texas,Austin.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	EDUC KIDS APM NOAM	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1957			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Davies, D.L.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
A comparative study of some of the intellectual, social and emotional characteristics of bilingual and monoglot students at a Welsh University College.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Master's thesis, University College, Cardiff.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	EDUC ANTHROP STUD APM UK	E
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
138 students were given the Welsh Linguistic Background Scale to differentiate those who were monoglot English from those possessing Welsh and English language backgrounds. The 2 groups were then given a battery of psychological tests which included SPM, Set II, 16 P.F., a Cultural Attitude Test devised by the author and a comprehensive interest schedule. It was found that bilinguals still obtained lower scores on the average, than did monoglots in the intelligence test (SPM) which was perceptual in character and thus as free as possible from verbal bias.				



<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1955		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Iscoe, I.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Distributions of Matrices Scores of 71 Freshmen.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Unpublished report, University of Texas				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	STAT ANTHROP CORR IQTS STUD WAIS APM NOAM	A.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
(a) Distribution of APM scores of 71 college freshmen is given and the correlations of APM scores with 10 other tests (b) The Mean APM score of 54 college students is given and the correlation of the APM scores with four subtests of the WAIS.				

<b>MATRICES</b>		<b>YEAR</b>		
APM		1955		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Parry, J.B.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Use of Raven's Progressive Matrices Test (1947) in the Royal Air Force.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Unpublished Report, R.A.F.				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
-	-	-	VOC CORR SLCT ARMS APM UK	V.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
APM 1947(Set II) is one of the measures used by the R.A.F. for officer and air crew selection, and scored with double timing - for 30 minutes (as a measure of speed), and for 40 minutes (as a measure of power). The 30 and 40 minute scores correlate 0.94. There is a suggested rearrangement of the items on the basis of difficulty. No validation material is yet available, but means, standard deviations and reliabilities are given for a 1950 and a 1955 sample.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM		1953		
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Biesheuvel,S., Jacobs,G.F. & Cowley,J.J.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Maladjustments of military personnel.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Journal of the National Institute for Personnel Research				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
5	-	138-168	ANTHROP CLIN ARMS CRIM CORR APM AFRICA	A.C.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
A South African study in which 50 delinquent soldiers sentenced to detention barracks for a variety of offences, 50 soldiers considered maladjusted by their officers on account of their non- conformance to discipline, and a control group of 50 considered in every respect to be well-adjusted were given a variety of diagnostic tests. No relationship was found between intelligence (using APM) and crime or maladjustment to military codes of conduct.				

<b>MATRICES YEAR</b>				
APM	1952			
<b>AUTHOR</b>				
Hutton,K.				
<b>TITLE</b>				
Intelligence quotients and differential fertility.				
<b>JOURN_BOOK</b>				
Unpublished Proceedings, Eugenics Society				
<b>VOLUME</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGES</b>	<b>CODES</b>	<b>INT_CODE</b>
--	-	-	EDUC KIDS APM UK	E.
<b>ABSTRACT</b>				
The author used APM(1947),Sets I & II as one of a number in an investigation of 48 boys (aged 15-18) at Winchester College, in investigating the effects on intelligence of differential fertility.				