Key References to Accompany the Presentations:

Test Theory


The String Measure, Evoked Potential Correlate Research, and Psychometric IQ.


Bates, T. C., and Eysenck, H. J. (1993) Intelligence, inspection time, and decision time. *Intelligence*, 17, 523-531


Burns, N.R., Nettelbeck, T., Cooper, C.J. (1999) Inspection Time correlates with general speed of processing but not with fluid ability. *Intelligence*, 27, 1, 37-44


The Robinson “Collection” on Oscillatory “component” AEPs and Arousability Theory.


Joel Michell’s work on Fundamental Measurement and Quantitative Science


The “in press” articles are available from Joel – email him at: joelm@psych.usyd.edu.au

See also:

**Michael Maraun’s work on Meaning and Measurement Relations**


**Brunswik Symmetry and Werner Wittman’s Group**


e.g. Working Memory Capacity and Intelligence: An Integrative Approach Based on Brunswik Symmetry

**Abstract**

Working memory is conceptually differentiated according to functions and contents. The resulting two-facet framework parallels the structure of intellectual abilities in the Berlin Model of Intelligence Structure (BIS). A battery of 24 working memory tasks was assembled to represent the supposed facet structure of the construct and administered together with a test for the BIS to 128 young adults. General working memory capacity was highly related to general intelligence. The prediction of intellectual abilities through working memory capacity could be enhanced by differentiating both predictor and criterion according to the functional or to the content facet. The relationship between working memory and intelligence was thereby established not only in general, but also for specific corresponding subconstructs. The results show the fruitfulness of Brunswik’s lens model as a methodological tool.
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