**Sierra R Post Week 2 Class 9**

The WAIS-III was revised to test the intelligence scale of adults. The WAIS-IV has added subtests that focused on cognitive functions. The WAIS-IV has 15 subtests within it, and only 10 of those subtests are core subtests that help obtain the intelligence score (Gregory, 2014). The working memory index comprises the subtest paying attention to the immediate memory and attention span of adults. Lower test scores indicate that the individual can have memory issues or issues paying attention when it is orally presented (Gregory, 2014). The reliability of the WAIS-IV is good. Although the WAIS-IV is used on the general population, it is reliable for individuals with intellectual disabilities, traumatic brain injuries, major depression, and autism (Gregory, 2014). The WAIS-IV has been used extensively for assessing intelligence in adults. The WAIS-IV is commonly used to determine if an individual has a significant intellectual functioning impairment, resulting in intellectual disability (McKenzie et al., 2015). The WAIS-IV has different evidence that supports the validity of the assessment being built to test comprehensive intellectual abilities within adults on other subtests.
The SB5 (Stanford-Binet: Fifth Edition) is one of the oldest by most prestigious intelligence tests used to test individuals. The SB5 uses a routing procedure that estimates the general cognitive ability that an individual has before proceeding with the test to identify the subtest's starting point (Gregory, 2014). The SB5 uses the principles of response theory, which allows the difficulty levels and parameters to be calibrated on the individual's intelligence development. The SB5 allows got the higher-ended items to be marked when testing for gifted performances in an individual. The SB5 is the first test that religious tradition has been considered in test development (Gregory, 2014). Fairness is tested based on gender, race, ethnicity, and disabilities. A religious tradition was taken into consideration when developing the test.
 The difference between WAIS-IV and SB5 is that one can test for intellectual disabilities that an individual may have, while the SB5 is used to test the individual's general cognitive ability. The SB5 test at specific points tailored to the individual's score on the subtest within the assessment. The WAIS-IV pros are that it can test individuals' intellectual development to the age of 90 and highlight disabilities that an individual may have in different stages of their life—the SB5 test for gifted individuals up to middle adulthood. Therefore the SB5 does not cover a cognitive aspect over a life course.
Sierra Robinson

Gregory, R. J. (2014). [*Psychological testing: History, principles, and applications*](https://ashford.instructure.com/courses/80024/external_tools/retrieve?display=borderless&url=https%3A%2F%2Fcontent.ashford.edu%2Flti%3Fbookcode%3DGregory.8055.17.1) (7th ed.). Boston, MA: Pearson.

McKenzie, K., Sharples, P., & Murray, A. L. (2015). Validating the learning disability screening questionnaire against the weschler adult intelligence scale, fourth edition.*Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 53*(4), 301-307,319,321. Retrieved from [https://www-proquest-com.proxy-library.ashford.edu/scholarly-journals/validating-learning-disability-screening/docview/1703436984/se-2?accountid=32521 (Links to an external site.)](https://www-proquest-com.proxy-library.ashford.edu/scholarly-journals/validating-learning-disability-screening/docview/1703436984/se-2?accountid=32521)