



Faculty Of Arts
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Harmonization
Some of Performance tests to the scales of
Stanford-Binet

The Fifth Perspective for Assessing Blind Children Intelligence

A study for achieving doctorate degree in Arts
"Psychology"

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2014

Objective of the study:

This study aims at inserting certain amendments to some performance tests of Stanford-Benit scale, the fifth Edition.

Study hypotheses:

- 1- Just differences of statistical significance exist between males and females in non-verbal analytical evidence levels and information for assessing the blind intelligence.
- 2- Just differences of statistical significance exist between males and females in verbal analytical evidence levels for assessing the blind intelligence.
- 3- Just differences of statistical significance exist between males and females in quantitative evidence levels for assessing the blind intelligence.
- 4- Just differences of statistical reference exist between males and females in spatial-tactile treatment levels for assessing the blind intelligence.
- 5- Just differences of statistical significance exist between males and females in working memory levels for assessing the blind intelligence
- 6- Just differences of statistical significance exist between males and females in sum for assessing the blind intelligence.

Method of the study: The researcher used two types: experimental and psychometric methods.

Study Sample:

A – Exploration sample:

1- Consisted of 10 students who suffer from complete blindness since birth, from EL-NOUR WE EL-AMAL school in Heliopolis, with ages ranged 8 – 10 years.

B – main sample of 60 the blind distributed as follows:

- 1- 27 blind males in primary stage, with ages ranged from 6 to 12 years, who suffer from complete blindness.
- 2- 33 blind females in primary stage, with ages ranged from 6 to 12 years, who suffer from complete blindness.

Applied Statistical Methods:

1- Applied methods for verifying the credibility and stability of internal consistency of the scale.

- Correlative index (Alpha Kronpach).
- Berson correlative index.
- One-way analysis of variance.

2- Methods used for describing sample and verifying study hypotheses:

3- Statistical Centralization Tendency Scale.

4- Statistical Depression Scale.

5- T test.

Study Results:

1. No differences existed between males and females in non- verbal analytical evidence and information, for assessing the blind intelligence.
2. Slight statistically significant differences existed between males and females in verbal analytical evidence, for assessing the blind intelligence in favor of males.
3. Slight statistically significant differences existed between males and females in quantitative evidence for assessing the blind intelligence in favor of males.
4. No difference existed between males and females in respect of spatial tactile treatment for the blind intelligence assessment.
5. No difference existed between males and females in working memory for the blind intelligence assessment.
6. Slight statistically significant differences existed between males and females in total sum for the blind intelligence assessment in favor of males.