were administered the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-R), and 3 were administered the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence (WASI). Significant others familiar with the participants’ daily functioning were interviewed using the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales (VABS). Spearman rank-order correlation coefficients were computed to determine the degree of association between WAIS subtest and VABS scores. Picture Completion was significantly correlated with the Communication (COM), Daily Living Skills (DLS), and Socialization (SOC) domains as well as the Composite score from the VABS. Digit Symbol and Information were correlated with COM, SOC, and Composite score. Digit Span and Arithmetic correlated with COM only. Full Scale, Verbal, and Performance IQs were not correlated with VABS scores. Results suggest that individual subtests involving attention and general knowledge are associated with adaptive behavior. The lack of association between IQs and adaptive behavior may reflect the significant influence of psychiatric symptoms on adaptive behavior in this sample. Future research should address the degree to which these subtests can predict adaptive behavior in a larger sample of individuals of sub-average intellect, as well as other populations.

**Trail Making Across Languages**


The effects of different language use on trail making tasks were examined in this study. Both between- and within-groups designs were adopted. Eighty-four right-handed participants belonging to the Chinese-English Bilinguals (CEB) and English Monolinguals (EM) groups participated in this study. The measures employed the Color Trails Test (CTT) and the Trail Making Test (TMT), the former being the culturally fair analogue of the latter. The participants were requested to complete both the CTT and the TMT in an individual session. The order of presentation of the two tests was counterbalanced. Multivariate and correlation analyses procedures were used for data analysis. The results of between-group comparisons revealed no significant differences in performance on the two measures between our Chinese bilingual and English monolingual participants, except on the TMTA. However, a within-group correlation indicated that performances on the TMT and CTT were highly correlated for the English sample, but not for the Chinese. These observations suggest that trail making tasks like the TMT and CTT are themselves generally fair across Chinese and English, but equivalence between them may be more language-specific. Furthermore, mastery of a language loaded on temporal sequencing like English may present an advantage for completing trail making tasks.

**In 2050, the Typical Participant in Psychology Studies will be a Genius**

*Uttl B, Van Alstine C.*

Mounting evidence suggest that scores on various intelligence tests (e.g., Raven, Binet, Wechsler) are rising at the rate of 4 to 10 points per decade (Flynn, 1987). This predicts that the intelligence scores of adult participants in psychology studies should have increased during the last two decades. To examine this prediction, we searched major psychology journals (e.g., Psychology and Aging, Journal of Experimental and Clinical Neuropsychology) for investigations involving healthy adult participants, and collected the reported WAIS-R Vocabulary scores or WAIS-R index scores. We arranged the scores by year of publication. Analyses showed that WAIS-R and IQ scores of normal healthy samples have risen substantially during the last two decades. If this trend continues unchecked, we predict that in 2050 only geniuses, defined in terms of WAIS-R scores, will participate in psychological normative
studies. Our findings highlight the importance of evaluating the normality of sample’s intelligence in light of generally rising IQ scores.

NEUROLOGICAL ILLNESS

Effect sizes of impairment that are associated with symptom exaggeration versus severe TBI: an analysis of a sample of 657 patients and counting
Rohling ML.

Nine measures of symptom exaggeration were administered to a sample of 655 patients who were referred to a neuropsychologist for disability evaluations. These patients were also given multiple measures of cognitive impairment, psychopathology, and self-reports of memory impairment. A single global measure was generated for each of these 4 types of measures. This was accomplished using meta-analytic procedures to calculate effect sizes (Hedge’s g). Effect sizes were expressed as z-score differences within the sample examined. The z-scores were then averaged within each type of measure to get a single measure for each patient on the cognitive, effort, psychopathological, and subjective impairment domains. The overall correlation between measures of cognitive performance and symptom exaggeration was 0.72. Second, on the basis of patients’ performance on the effort measures, they were classified as either genuine responders (n = 408) or exaggerators (n = 247). Objective neurological indices were also used to classify patients as either severe TBI (n = 57) or no brain injury (n = 598). Four groups of patients were thus identified, genuine responders with verified severe TBI (n = 49), genuine responders with no brain injury (n = 359), exaggerators with verified severe TBI (n = 8), and exaggerators with no brain injury (n = 239). Effect sizes for cognitive, effort, psychopathology, and self-reported impairment were then generated and compared across the 4 groups. Results indicated a main effect for genuine patients versus exaggerators, but no effect for severe TBI versus no brain injury on the cognitive measures, nor was there a significant interaction. There was also a main effect for genuine patients versus exaggerators on the psychopathology measures and a significant interaction. However, results for the self-reports of memory impairment revealed a different pattern. There was a main effect for genuine patients versus exaggerators, but no main effect between severe TBI and no brain injury patients. However, there was a significant interaction, with severe TBI patients who performed poorly on the effort measures rating their memory as excellent, whereas exaggerating patients without brain injury rated their memory as very poor. As a whole, these findings support the need for routine administration of both effort measures and self-reported memory functioning when assessing patients who are being evaluated for disability.

Neuropsychological assessment of a rare systemic vascular disorder: a case study of Rendu–Osler–Weber syndrome
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Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia is a rare systematic vascular disorder with an autosomal dominant inheritance that is characterized by vascular anomalies such as telangiectasia and cerebral, pulmonary, and visceral arteriovenous malformations (Byahatti, et. al, 1997). Also known as Rendu–Osler–Weber syndrome (ROW), this disease has been linked to the 12th chromosome and in particular to the endoglin and ALK-q genes (Sovlin, et. al., 2000), and affects several tissues including brain, nasal, lungs, GI, and