How to Find a Test Review

Introduction

Use Mental Measurement Yearbook to find test reviews. Mental Measurements Yearbook provides users with a comprehensive guide to over 3,000 contemporary testing instruments.

Getting Started

- Begin from the Wolfram Memorial Library homepage: http://www.widener.edu/wolfram
- Click on Find Articles
- Click on Databases Listed by Title
- Click on the letter M to be taken to the M section of the alphabetical list
- Click on Mental Measurement Yearbook

Searching by Test Name or Acronym

- In the search box type the name or acronym for the test you are interested in (for example: Miller Analogies Test or MAT) and then click on the Search Button.

- The search for "MAT" yield approximately 27 results.
- Scroll through the list until you find the correct MAT. In this case, it was number 6 on the results list.

Miller Analogies Test

Subjects: Intelligence and General Aptitude
Database: Mental Measurements Yearbook with Tests in Print

Created by Molly Wolf -- 9/19/2013
How to Find a Test Review

- To see the full record for the Miller Analogies Test, including the test review, click on the HTML Full Text link below the citation.

- At the top of the full record you will see full information for the test including: Authors, Publisher, Publication Date, Population, Time, Cost, Administration, etc.

Miller Analogies Test.

- **Acronym:** MAT.
- **Authors:** Harcourt Assessment, Inc.
- **Publication Date:** 1926-2006.
- **Publisher:** Pearson, 19509 Bulverde Road, San Antonio, TX 78259; Telephone: 800-627-7271; FAX: 800-632-9011; E-mail: pearsonassessments@pearson.com.
- **Purpose:** Measures background knowledge and analytical abilities critical to the commencement of study in graduate school.
- **Test Category:** Intelligence and General Ability.
- **Administration:** Group or individual.
- **Population:** Graduate school applicants.
- **Time:** 60 minutes.
- **Comments:** Paper-and-pencil or computer-based, on-demand.
- **Price:** Available from publisher.

Number of Reviews: 2

- **Reviewer:** Flary, Robert B. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University); Ivens, Stephen H. (Touchstone Applied Science Associates, Brewster, NY).

Cross Reference:
- See T514672 (5 references).
- For reviews by Robert B. Flary and Stephen H. Ivens, see 121295 (2 references).
- See also TR-18209 (1 reference), T2-1046 (16 references), 81192 (31 references), T2-1044 (15 references), and 71663 (57 references).
- For reviews by Lloyd G. Humphreys, William B. Schuler, and Warren W. Willeghem, see 40772 (26 references).
- For a review by John T. Daley, see 5352 (28 references).
- For reviews by J. P. Gafford and Curt J. Howard, see 41904 (16 references).

Yearbook: 12

- **Record Source:** Mental Measurements Yearbook and Tests in Print.
- **Accession Number:** TIP07001622.
- **Mental Measurements Review Number:** 12071177.
- **Database:** Mental Measurements Yearbook with Tests in Print.
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- At the bottom of the full record, you will find one or more reviews of the test.

Review of the Miller Analogies Test by ROBERT B. FRARY, Professor and Director, Office of Measurement and Research Services, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA:

The Miller Analogies Test (MAT), now in its seventh decade, continues in its role as 'a high-level mental ability test requiring the solution of problems stated as analogies' (1994 Technical Manual, p. 4). Scores from the MAT have been used for a variety of purposes but mostly in connection with admission to graduate programs as an alternative to the Graduate Record Examinations (T4:1076). The MAT can be scored on site, which can greatly expedite the admission decision-making process. The seven available forms of the MAT permit retesting of candidates. The analogies can be categorized into 14 relationship categories, such as similarity, subordination, completion, and part-whole. The subject matter contained in the analogies is quite varied, ranging from literature-philosophy to mathematics and the physical sciences. Thus, the MAT would appear to measure adequacy of educational background as well as problem-solving ability.

Given the MAT’s longevity, it has been reviewed many times. In addition to the earlier Mental Measurements Yearbook reviews listed above, Geisinger (1984) provides an extensive description of the MAT and commentary on its use. There is a substantial consensus among the various reviewers to the effect that the MAT is well-constructed (with respect to content) and yields scores with good reliability. However, previous reviewers found problems with the norming of MAT scores and with the methodology for equating its forms. Also, they found the evidence of MAT score validity presented in its technical manual to be inadequate. A completely rewritten technical manual was published in 1994, and it would appear that little has changed in these regards, except for some improvement in norming.

New norming data are based on all domestic 1991-92 examinees who took the MAT for the first time. One table combines intended majors into conglomerate categories such as business, education, and natural science and contains percentile ranks for scores within the categories using 5-point intervals. All of these categories contain respectable numbers except perhaps engineering, for which only 434 examinees were available. Education had over 86,000. These norms suffer from lack of specificity, especially in disciplines as diverse as the natural sciences or humanities. Also doctoral and master’s-level candidates are combined. Another table gives the percentages of examinees within 10-point score ranges for each distinct major with more than 50 candidates. Many of these majors contain substantial numbers of examinees, but a number contain fewer than 100. Nevertheless, this information is definitely an improvement over what was available in the previous technical manual, although, as is the case for the conglomerate categories, doctoral and master’s-level candidates are combined. And, of course, the norms relate only to applicants who elected to take the MAT, not to all students anticipating graduate study.

The 1981 technical manual provided over 40 correlations between MAT scores and graduate grade-point averages (GPAs). This presentation was criticized for its failure to specify the circumstances underlying each coefficient (homogeneity of the groups, difficulty of the courses of study, etc.). The new technical manual simply aggregates data collected in 1992 from over 50 graduate departments that had at least eight students with MAT scores, undergraduate GPAs, and first-year graduate GPAs. The
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Browsing by Test Category

- If you do not have a particular test in mind, but instead want to browse through a list of tests, you can do that by keeping the search boxes blank, and selecting one or more categories from the Test Category box.

Questions or Problems?

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