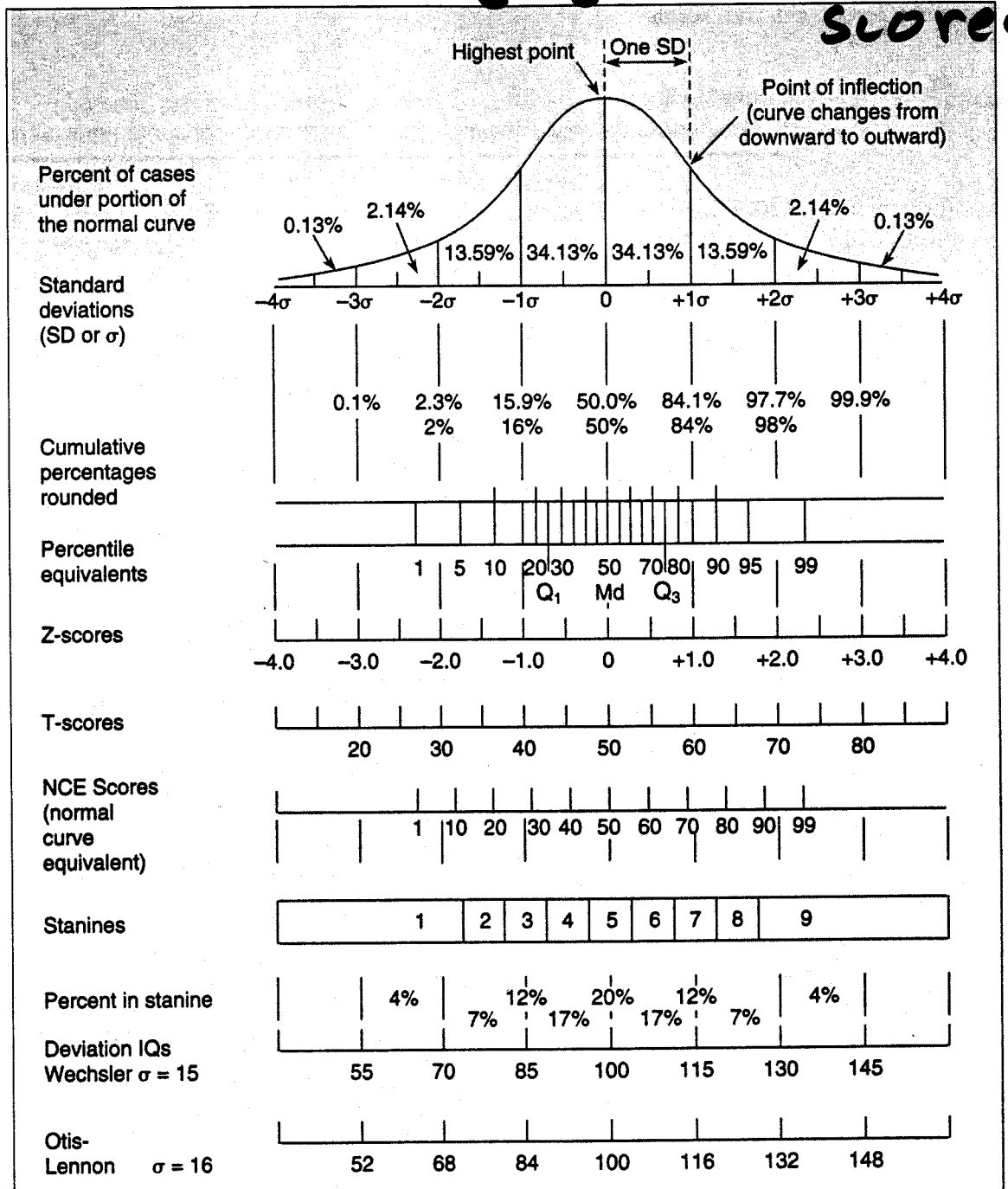


# Different metrics (languages) for Standard Scores.



Normal Curve Characteristics and Test Scores

1. The curve is bilaterally symmetrical with the highest point at the center.
2. The mean, median, and mode all fall at the center of the curve.
3. The standard deviation is the distance from the mean to the point of inflection (all SDs are equal in distance along the baseline of the curve).
4. The percent for each area under the curve represents percentage of cases.
5. Each of the scores below the curve can be translated into any of the others (if we can assume essentially normally distributed scores and comparable norms). For further description, see Test Service Notebook 148, *Methods of Expressing Test Scores*, The Psychological Corporation.

**Figure 19.2**  
Corresponding standard scores and percentiles in a normal distribution. (Test Service Notebook No. 148, September 1980, of The Psychological Corporation. Reproduced by permission.)