

Woodcock Johnson Tests of Cognitive Abilities Clusters and Subtests Defined

CLUSTER/Test	Measures
GENERAL INTELLECTUAL ABILITY (GIA)	Cognitive ability derived from tests of vocabulary, quantitative reasoning, working memory, perceptual speed, phonological processing, meaningful memory, and visualization ability.
Oral Vocabulary	Combined vocabulary knowledge using synonyms and antonyms.
Number Series	Reasoning skills to supply one missing number in a series.
Verbal Attention	Short-term verbal working memory, attention control listening to an intermingled series of animals and digits and then present it back verbally in a specific sequence. Measures executive function.
Letter-Pattern Matching	Perceptual speed making visual symbol discriminations and common orthographic (spelling) patterns.
Phonological Processing	Auditory processing and long-term retrieval making specific phonemic patterns.
Story Recall	Long-term memory and oral language development in recalling increasingly complex stories.
Visualization	Visual processing identifying two or three pieces to form a complete target shape with increasing challenges.
COMPREHENSION- KNOWLEDGE (Ext)	Oral vocabulary and general information abilities.
Oral Vocabulary	See above
General Information	Comprehension-knowledge regarding the general knowledge with what specific objects would be used for and their location.
Picture Recognition	Picture recognition measuring visual memory for objects or pictures
FLUID REASONING (Ext)	The ability to reason, form concepts, and solve problems using unfamiliar information or novel procedures.
Number Series	See above
Concept Formation	Fluid reasoning and executive functioning with mental flexibility to logically derive a rule from viewing a stimulus set of items.
Analysis-Synthesis	Fluid reasoning measuring general sequential (deductive) reasoning to draw conclusions from given conditions.
SHORT-TERM WORKING MEMORY (Ext)	The ability to apprehend and hold information in immediate awareness and then use it within a few seconds.
Verbal Attention	See above
Numbers Reversed	Short-term working memory along with attentional capacity holding a span of numbers in immediate memory while performing a mental operation (reversing the sequence of the numbers).
Object-Number Sequencing	Short-term auditory working memory listening to a series of digits and words and then to reorder the information in a specific order.
AUDITORY PROCESSING (Ga)	Phonological processing and phonological memory.
Phonological Processing	See above
Nonword Repetition	Phonological processing, auditory processing and short-term working memory to repeat a nonsense word correctly with increasing challenges.
LONG-TERM RETRIEVAL (Glr)	The ability to listen and learn information and recall it later.
Story Recall	See above
Visual-Auditory Learning	Long-term storage and retrieval of a series of visual-auditory associations to learn and recall rebuses (picture representation of words) and recall them to build sentences.
VISUAL PROCESSING (Gv)	The ability to perceive, analyze, synthesize, and think with visual patterns, including the ability to store and correctly identify visual images from memory.
Visualization	See above
Picture Recognition	Visual memory using objects and pictures and the ability to recognize a subset of previously presented pictures with increasingly challenging visual distracting stimuli.
PERCEPTUAL SPEED	The ability to rapidly perform simple clerical tasks that use symbols, such as matching letters or numbers.
Letter-Pattern Matching	See above
Number-Pattern Matching	Perceptual speed making visual symbol discriminations and common orthographic (number) patterns.
COGNITIVE EFFICIENCY (Ext)	Combined measure of two aspects of information processing: letter-pattern matching speed and working memory capacity.
Verbal Attention	See above
Letter-Pattern Matching	See above
Numbers Reversed	See above
Number-Pattern Matching	See above