*If ideal point response process – select GGUM – to figure out if the process is ideal point in natural settings – experiment comparing untrained, trained, and trained with reference for comparison.*

*Intermediate items provide participants with the choice of disagreeing a personality statement from above the trait level that the statement reflects. This allows for a more accurate picture of the participants’ trait levels.*

~~The better fitted model gets selected, and to determining the better model, the key is the intermediate item, or to be more accurate, the intermediate item that has an unfolding item characteristic curve (ICC), which I’d like to call the “working” intermediate items.~~

The dominance models assume that the higher a participant’s trait level, the more likely she will answer positively. An ideal point model, on the other hand, hypothesizes that the closer the statement is to a respondent’s trait level, the higher the probability of endorsement. When participants are responding to extreme items, the two assumed response processes don’t lead to very different responses. What truly distinguishes the two types of models is how well intermediate items are modeled.

~~The fundamental difference between the two types of IRT model lies in the assumptions of response processes.~~ The dominance models~~, deriving from Likert’s (1932) approach to analyzing rating scales,~~ assume that the higher a participant’s trait level, the more likely she will answer positively. An ideal point model, on the other hand, hypothesizes that the closer the statement is to a respondent’s trait level, the higher the probability of endorsement (Drasgow, Chernyshenko, & Stark, 2010). When participants are responding to extreme items, the two assumed response processes don’t lead to very different responses. What truly distinguishes the two types of models is how well intermediate items are modeled. The dominance models have been shown to be unable to capture the unfolding property of intermediate items,

*It will be figuring out if participants agree or disagree with a personality statement in a dominance or an ideal point fashion, which has been assumed rather than explicitly investigated by researchers computing response models and analyzing personality response data. The investigation will be carried out through experiment with*