

## Abstract

The aim of the thesis entitled "Parallelism of Versions A and B of the Neuropsychological Battery for Children in the Executive Function Domain" was to verify the parallelism of the two versions of the newly developed Neuropsychological Battery for Children in the domain of executive functions. This domain includes subtests *Sorting*, *Inhibition and Switching*, *Working Memory*, *Verbal Fluency*, and *Prospective Memory*.

The literature review section first summarizes previous findings and theoretical models focused on executive functions. It then discusses various methods of estimating reliability and, in the final chapter, focuses on estimating the reliability of parallel forms and its use in tests of executive functions.

The empirical part deals with the research study itself. Both versions of the test battery were administered to participants, children aged six to nineteen, within a time range of two to four weeks. The research sample ( $N = 31$ ) was randomly divided into two groups, each receiving the versions in opposite order. Additionally, all participants completed an anamnestic questionnaire and the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence, Second Edition (Wechsler, 2011). Data analysis included correlation analysis (Pearson's or Spearman's correlation coefficient) and differential statistics ( $t$ -test or Wilcoxon test for paired samples). Based on the statistical analyses, *Sorting*, *Working Memory*, and *Prospective Memory* appear to be equivalent. Equivalence was then confirmed for the *Phonemic Fluency* versions for the letters V (in version A) and M (in version B), and the measured time in the *Inhibition* part of the *Inhibition and Attention Shift* subtest.

The thesis is associated with the standardization of the newly developed Neuropsychological Battery for Children and is the first to address the need to verify the parallelism of both versions of this test battery. To enable practical application of these findings, it is necessary to investigate the parallelism of forms in other domains of the battery and to use an equating method for these alternative forms to ensure the highest possible comparability of test scores.