

MII - Intelligence

- One of the foundations of Individual behaviour is intelligence.
- Intelligence :- cognitive process of reasoning and understanding
 - ↳ defined as
 - It is the ability to adapt to a variety of situations both old and new,
 - an ability to learn or the capacity for education broadly conceived
 - ability to employ abstract concepts and to use a wide range of symbols and concepts.
- Refers to the property of mind that contains several capacities to reason, to plan, to solve problems; to think abstract, to comprehend ideas, to use language and to learn things.
- Intelligence emphasizes both general abilities to solve many types of problems and several specific abilities.

→ Fundamental of Intelligence

- An Individual's intelligence may consist of a single unitary factor or a combination of multiple components.
- The single factor is popularly called the general factor (g-factor)
 - It is said to influence performance on every aspect of intelligence.
 - The g-factor is one being measured on test of Intelligence.
- There are other factors called the s factors which are specifically related to specific particular abilities.
 - eg: arithmetical test
- We can say that the intelligence of an individual consists the g plus the various s factors.
- There are fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence.

- Fluid intelligence - reflects info processing capabilities, reasoning and memory.
- Crystallized intelligence is the accumulation of info, skill and strategies that people have learned through experience and they can apply in problem-solving situations.

→ Theories of Intelligence:

3 theories of Intelligence

1) Spearman's g factor theory

2) Gardner's Multiple Intelligence theory

3) Steenbergs Triarchic theory.

- Difference is in the no: abilities and their nature.

1) Spearman's g factor theory:

- An individual's intelligence consists unitary and multiple capabilities
- Spearman was a psychologist who came out with this view in 1904.
- He viewed intelligence as two different abilities both measurable by intelligence test
- The ability to reason and solve pb was labelled g factor for general intelligence whereas a person's ability to excel in certain areas s. music, business or arts was labelled S factor for specific intelligence

2) Gardner's multiple intelligence

↓
for proposed that intelligence comprises several kinds of intelligence.

- Many people use the terms reason, knowledge

and logic as though they overshadow
some ability

- Gardner believes that they represent different aspects of intelligence along with several other abilities.
- He lists 9 types of Intelligence

Types of intelligence

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sample occupations</u>
1) Verbal/Linguistic	ability to use language	writers, speakers
2) Musical	ability to compose music and perform music	Musicians, Singers
3) Logical/Mathematical	ability to think logically and to solve mathematical prob.	Scientists, Engineers
4) Visual/Spatial	ability to understand how obj see oriented astronauts in space	Pilots, artists, navigators

5) Movement ability to control
one's body motions Dancers, athletes

6) Interpersonal Sensitivity to others
and understanding others Managers
Motivation of others Psychologists

7) Interpersonal Understanding of one's
emotions and how they guide actions Various
people oriented careers

8) Naturalist ability to recognise patterns,
patterns found in nature Landscapers,
biologists, botanists

9) Existentialist ability to see the
big picture of the human world by asking questions about life, death and the reality of human existence Philosophical Thinkers

3) Steenbag's Triadic Theory:



refers to 3.

(a) analytical intelligence



- ability to break problems into component parts or analysis for solving them.
- This type of intelligence can be measured by intelligence tests.

(b) creative intelligence



- refers to the ability to deal with new and different concepts and to come up with new ways of solving pb.

(c) Practical Intelligence



- ability to use info to get along

is life

- This type of intelligence enables people to be truthful, to manipulate situations to their advantage and to use outside info to increase their chances of success.

→ Measurement of Intelligence:

- Psychologists have invented / devised tests to measure general intelligence abilities of people
- These tests are called intelligence tests and
- the widely used tests are:
 - 1) Binet and Simon Test
 - 2) Stanford Binet Intelligence Scale
 - 3) Wechsler Intelligence Scale
 - 4) Group tests.