AJMAL
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Learn and Grow

INTELLIGENCE

Meaning , Nature and Types



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Meaning

The term "Intelligence" comes from the Latin word "intelligentia," which is derived from **"intelligere,"** meaning "to understand" or "to perceive"

- We use the word intelligence in our day-to-day speaking language.
- We use the word intelligence for qualities like learning, understanding, remembering and thinking etc.
- In psychology, the word intelligence is used in a special sense apart from its general meaning.

Many psychologists have tried to define intelligence in different ways.

"Intelligence is a general adaptation to new condition and problem of life."

Stern

"Intelligence is the ability to learn."

Buckingham

"Intelligence refers to the whole clan of cognitive behaviours which reflect an individual's capacity to solve problems with insight, to adapt himself to new situation to think abstractly and to profit from his experience."

Robinson and Robinson

Meaning

- Innate ability
- Ability to learn
- Adjustment to new situations
- Problem-solving
- Achieving objectives
- Abstract thinking



Nature

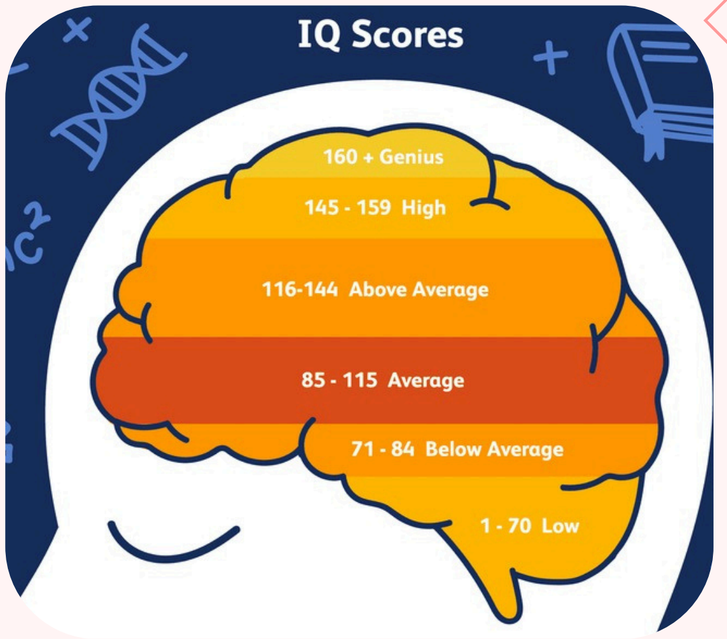
- It is the ability to adjust effectively to the environment.
- Intelligence is an innate ability of a person.
- It is the ability to learn.
- This is the capacity for abstract thinking.

Nature

- It demonstrates a person's problem-solving ability.
- It can be measured on the basis of direct behaviour.
- This is the ability to think rationally.
- Both genetics and environment are responsible factors for its development.

Nature

- This is a sign of mental maturity.
- This is necessary for higher order thinking process.
- There are individual differences in this.



William Stern

$$IQ = \frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$$

Types

One factor/UNI factor theory

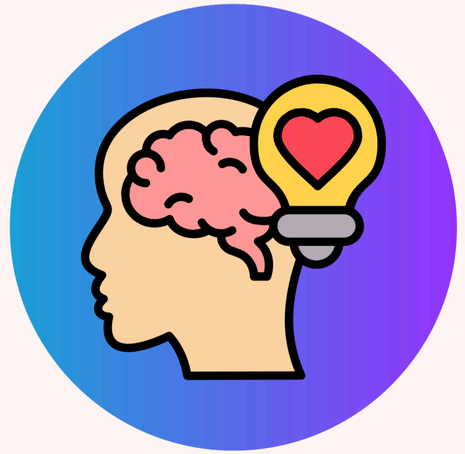
- It reduces all abilities to a single capacity of general intelligence or ‘common sense’.
- Given by Alfred Bine

Spearman's Two-Factor Theory

- General Intelligence (g factor)
- Specific Abilities (s factors)

E.L. Thorndike divided intelligence into three categories:

- Social Intelligence
- Concrete Intelligence
- Abstract Intelligence

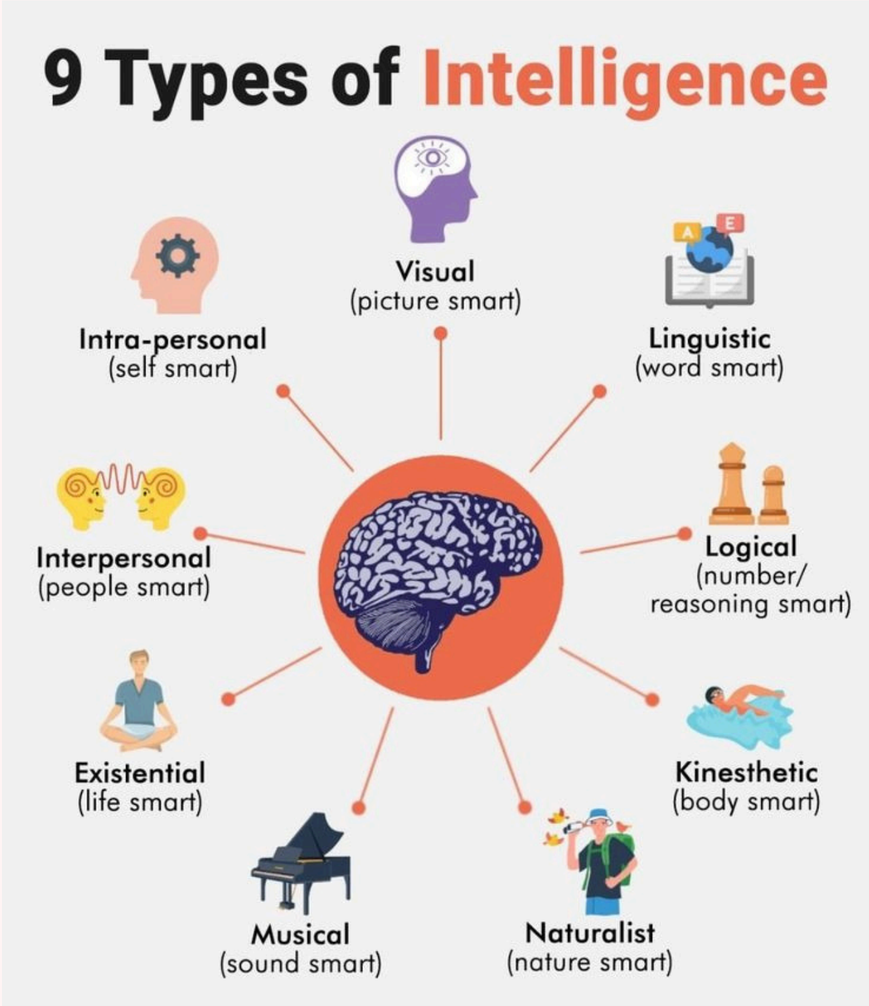


Emotional Intelligence

Thurston's Group Factor Theory

- Verbal Comprehension
- Word Fluency
- Number Facility
- Spatial Visualization
- Associative Memory
- Perceptual Speed
- Reasoning

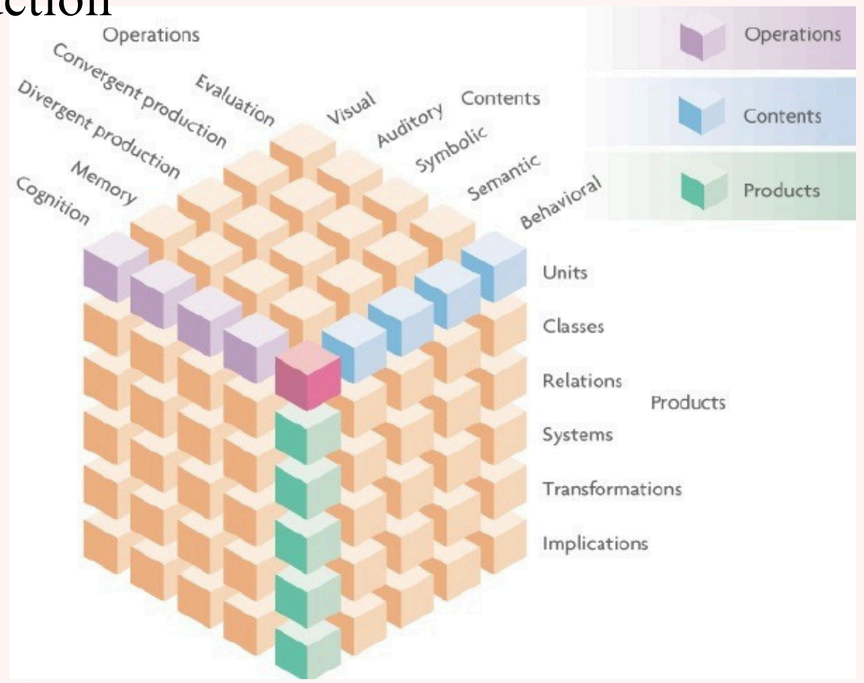
Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences



J.P. Guilford's Structure of Intellect (SOI) model

Operations (The process of thinking)

This dimension includes six mental processes for solving problems: cognition, memory recording, memory retention, divergent production (creativity), convergent production, and evaluation.



Contents (The type of information)

This dimension categorizes the five types of information on which intellectual operations are performed: visual, auditory, symbolic, semantic, and behavioral.

Products (The form of the output)

This dimension describes the six types of results or outcomes from applying mental operations to content: units, classes, relations, systems, transformations, and implications.

Thank You



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