

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA

Advance General Psychology, sem-1st

Ranjeet Kumar Ranjan

Assistant Professor (Part Time)

ranjeetkrbhu1234@gmail.com

Mob. No.-6203743650

INTELLIGENCE

It is individual's abilities to understand complex ideas, to adapt effectively to the environment, to learn from experience to engage in various forms of reasoning to overcome obstacles by careful thought.

More intelligent people adapt better to their environment by reasoning clearly and solving problems in order to attain goals.

CATTELL'S THEORY OF INTELLIGENCE

According to Cattell's **psychometrically**-based theory, **general intelligence** (g) is subdivided into g_f and g_c . Fluid intelligence is the ability to solve novel reasoning problems and is correlated with a number of important skills such as comprehension, problem solving, and learning. Crystallized intelligence, on the other hand, involves the ability to **deduce** secondary relational abstractions by applying previously learned primary relational abstractions.

Cattell's theory of intelligence consists of two major clusters of mental abilities:-

- Fluid intelligence
- Crystallize intelligence

Fluid intelligence-

It refers to our largely inherited abilities to think and reason. **Fluid intelligence (g_f)** refers to basic processes of reasoning and other mental activities that depend only minimally on prior learning (such as formal and informal education) and acculturation. Horn notes that it is formless, and can "flow into" a wide variety of cognitive activities. Tasks measuring fluid reasoning require the ability to solve abstract reasoning problems. Examples of tasks that measure fluid intelligence include figure classifications, figural analyses, number and letter series, matrices, and paired associates

Crystallize intelligence:

It refers to accumulated knowledge that is the information we store over a lifetime of

experience. Crystallized intelligence is the outcome of experience acting on our fluid intelligence.

Crystallized intelligence (g_c) refers to learned procedures and knowledge. It reflects the effects of experience and acculturation. Horn notes that crystallized ability is a "precipitate out of experience," resulting from the prior application of fluid ability that has been combined with the intelligence of culture. Examples of tasks that measure crystallized intelligence are vocabulary, general information, abstract word analogies, and mechanics of language.