

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

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**Advance General Psychology, sem-1<sup>st</sup>**

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## **INTELLIGENCE**

The term intelligence refers to individual's ability 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. We need intelligence in our day to day life. Our intelligence is much affected by environmental factors. It has been found that generation by generation IQ increases and this is known as FLYNN EFFECT.

E.g. 1860- IQ 60-70

1960- IQ 70-90

2018- 90-110

Different psychologists have categorized intelligence in different ways. Let us discuss in brief.

### **THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE**

#### **SPEARMAN TWO FACTOR THEORY OF INTELLIGENCE**

According to this theory intellectual abilities are analyzed on the basis of two factors, i, e, the general factor called "G" and the specific factor called "S"

The G factor is present in all mental activities .It is described as the mental energy. It is obvious that Spearman identified G factor with intelligence; though its influence is present in all activities, it is not equally present. People who show ability in one direction also show some ability in other direction as well. There is no effect of training and past experience in G factor.

The S factor is present only in specific activities and for specific mental activities different S factors are present, as for example, musical ability, mechanical ability, and arithmetical ability. Musical ability includes some G factor and a powerful degree of S factors like musical memory, rhythm, pitch, etc. S factor is changeable as it has effect of training and amount of S factor is different for different intellectual work.

### **THURSTONE'S THEORY OF INTELLIGENCE**

Thurstone do not accept the Spearman's theory. He criticized that there are not only two factors rather he said that there is multiple factors are present in a person. Thurstone develop a battery of test to measure the seven aspects of intelligence, called the primary metal ability. These seven aspects of intelligence are-

VERBAL COMPREHENSION- principal factor in reading comprehension, verbal reasoning, and similar tests, best measured by vocabulary tests.

WORD FLUENCY- ability to rapidly generate words, tapped by anagrams, naming words in a category (e.g. words that begin with the letter “r”) and rhyming.

NUMBER- speed and accuracy of simple mathematical computation.

SPATIAL ABILITY- perception of forms in space, e.g. recognizing the same form in different spatial position.

ASSOCIATIVE MEMORY- recalling words in pair associates and similar verbal recall tasks.

PERCEPTUAL SPEED- ABILITY TO RAPIDLY GRASP VISUAL DETAILS, E.G. similarities and differences between picture objects.

GENERAL REASONING- deriving general rules on the basis of specific instances, e.g. generate more number in the following series : “17,24,30”