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CLASS – 12

PSYCHOLOGY

Chapter - 1

Variations in Psychological Attributes

Part – 2

Theories of intelligence

Sonal Koul

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OVERVIEW

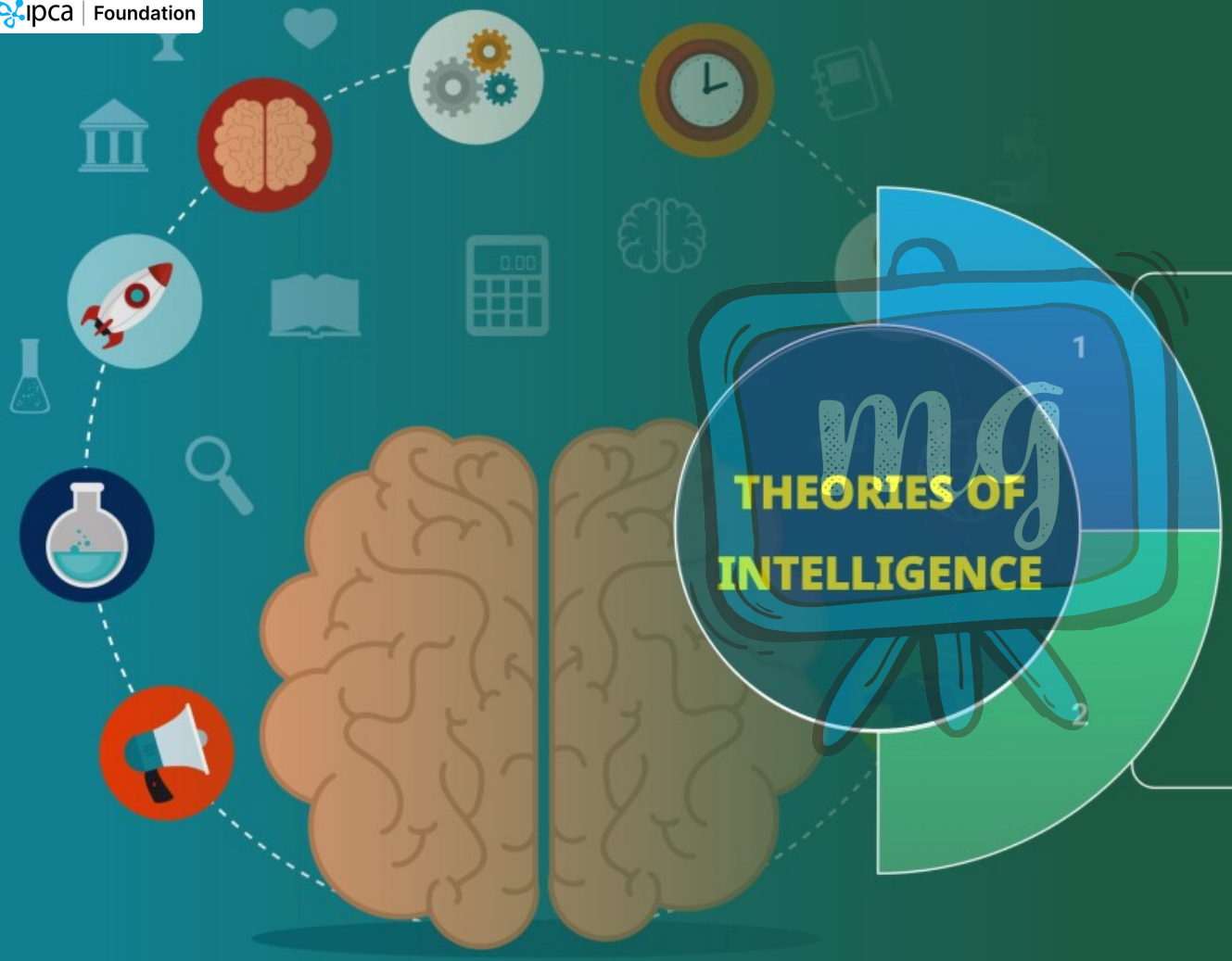
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1. Individual differences in human functioning
2. Assessment of psychological attributes
3. Intelligence
4. Theories of intelligence
5. Variations of intelligence
6. Intelligence tests
7. Culture and intelligence
8. Emotional intelligence
9. Creativity

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THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE

1. Psychometric Approach
2. Information-Processing Approach

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PSYCHOMETRIC APPROACH

- Intelligence as an aggregate of abilities.
- Performance in terms of a single index of cognitive abilities.

COLLECTION



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ONE FACTOR THEORY BY BINET

- Differentiated more intelligent from less intelligent individuals.
- Intelligence as consisting of one similar set of abilities.

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TWO-FACTOR THEORY BY CHARLES SPEARMAN

FACTOR ANALYSIS

S factor — 1

2 — G factor

SPECIFIC

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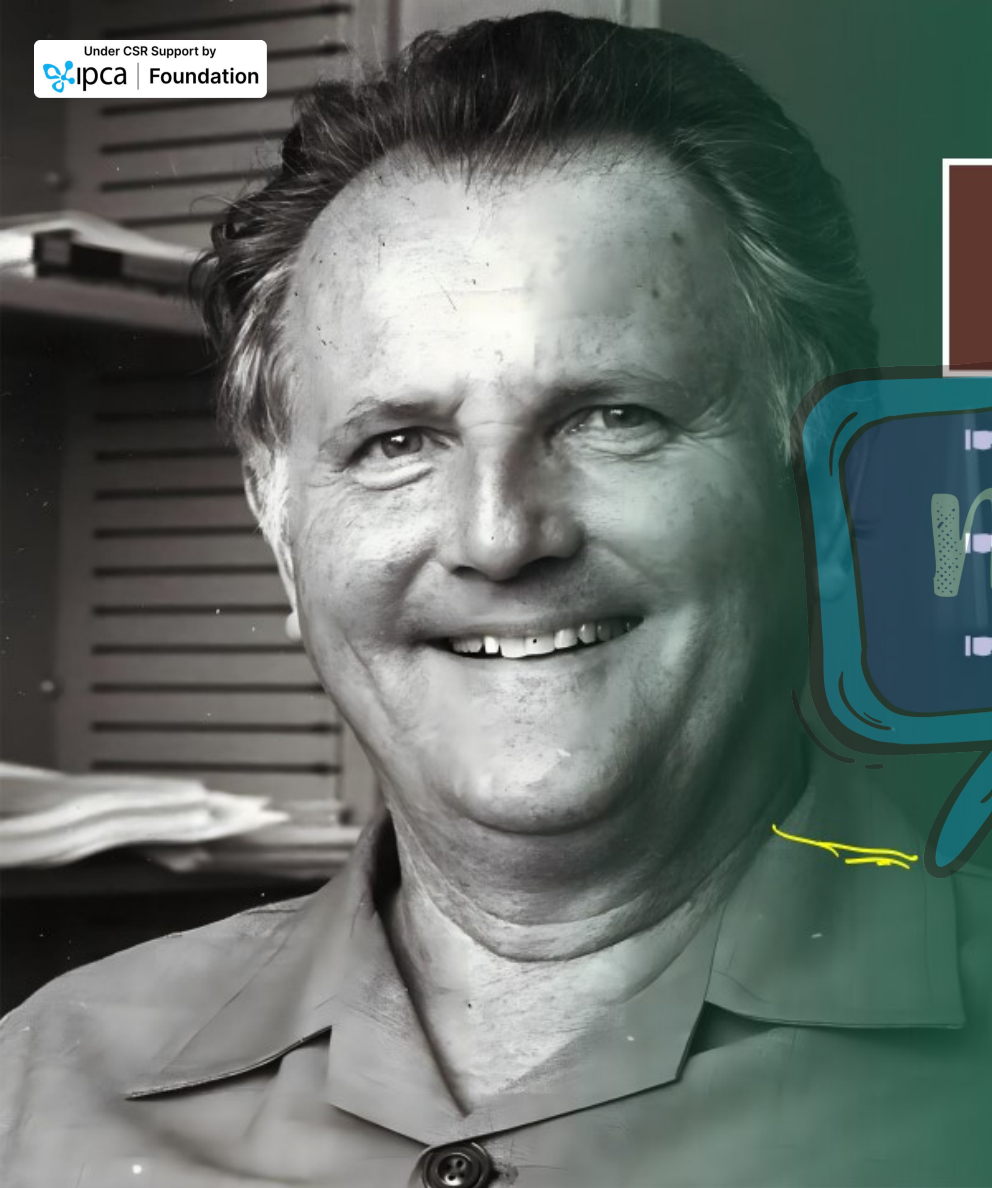
THEORY OF PRIMARY MENTAL ABILITIES BY LOUIS THURSTONE

☛ These primary abilities are –

- ✧ Verbal Comprehension – Grasping words
- ✧ Numerical Abilities – Maths
- ✧ Spatial Relations – Spaces – navigate
- ✧ Perceptual Speed – perception
- ✧ Word Fluency – how fluent
- ✧ Memory – recall power
- ✧ Inductive Reasoning – derive Rules

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LEVEL I AND LEVEL II BY ARTHUR JENSEN

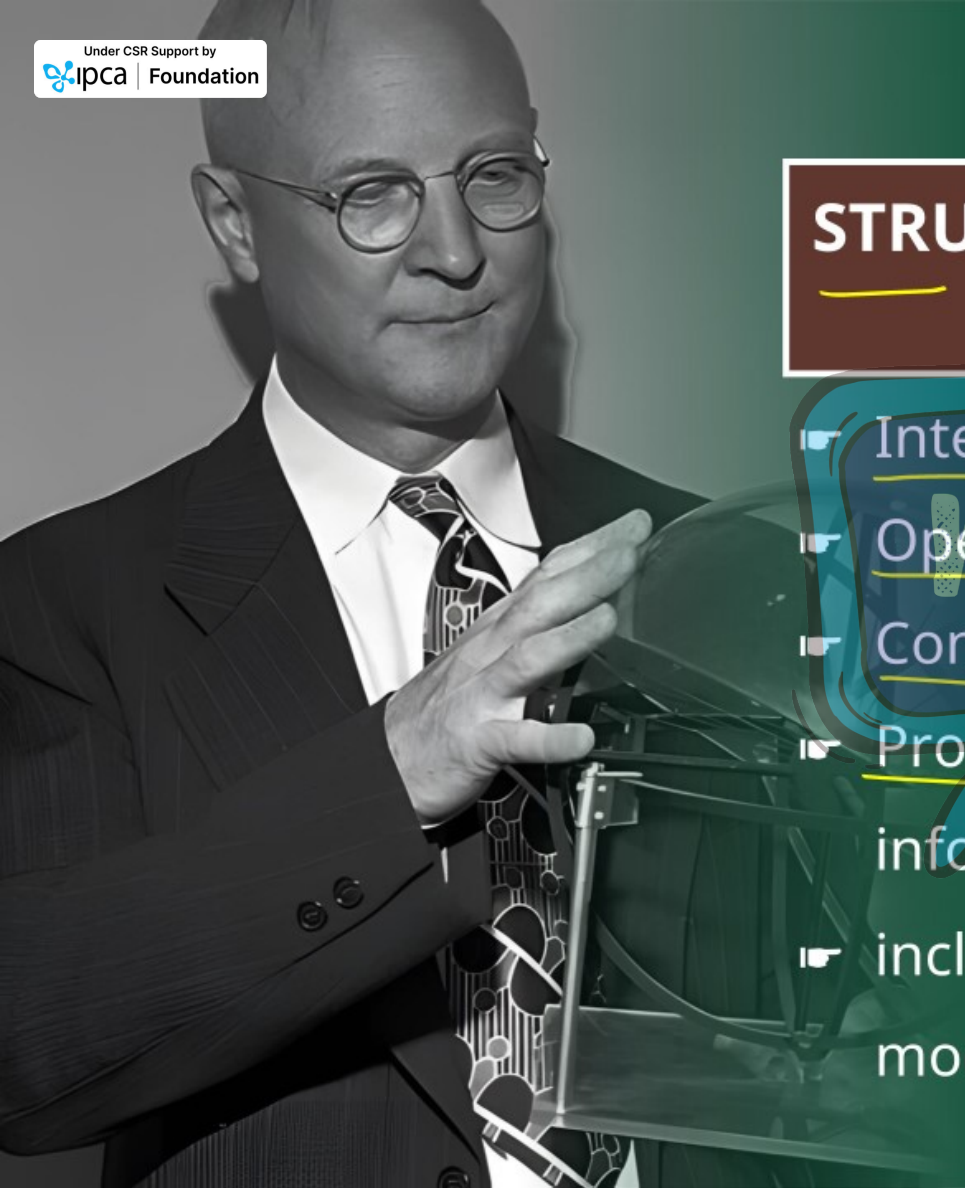
- hierarchical model of intelligence.
- Level I is the associative learning.
- Level II is the cognitive competence.

INPUT = OUTPUT

INPUT → MODIFY → OUTPUT

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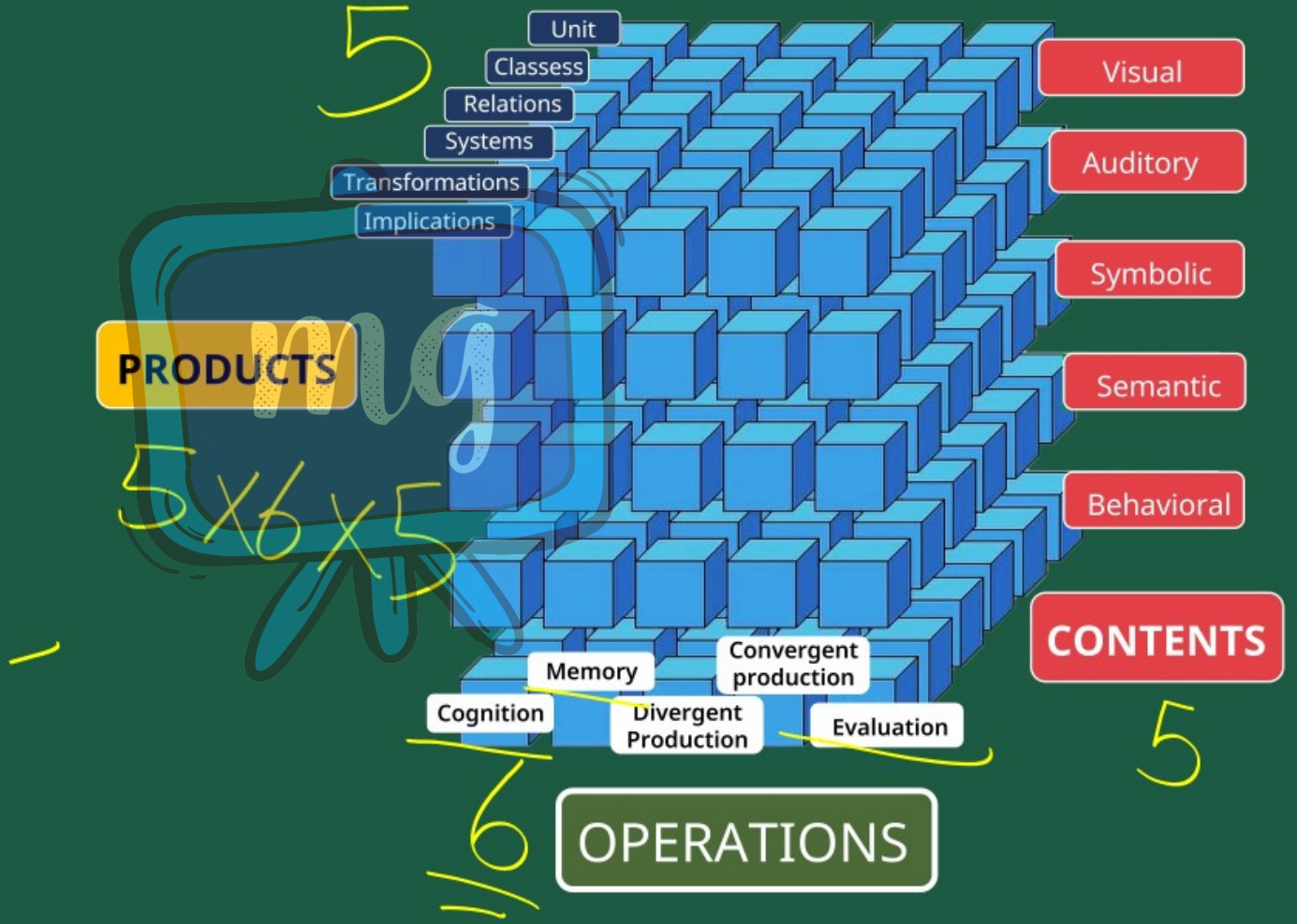


STRUCTURE-OF-INTELLECT MODEL BY GUILFORD

- Intellectual traits among three dimensions.
- Operations are what the respondent does.
- Contents refer to materials or information.
- Products refer to the form in which information is processed.
- includes 6 × 5 × 6 categories, therefore, the model has 180 cells.

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THEORY OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES BY HOWARD GARDNER

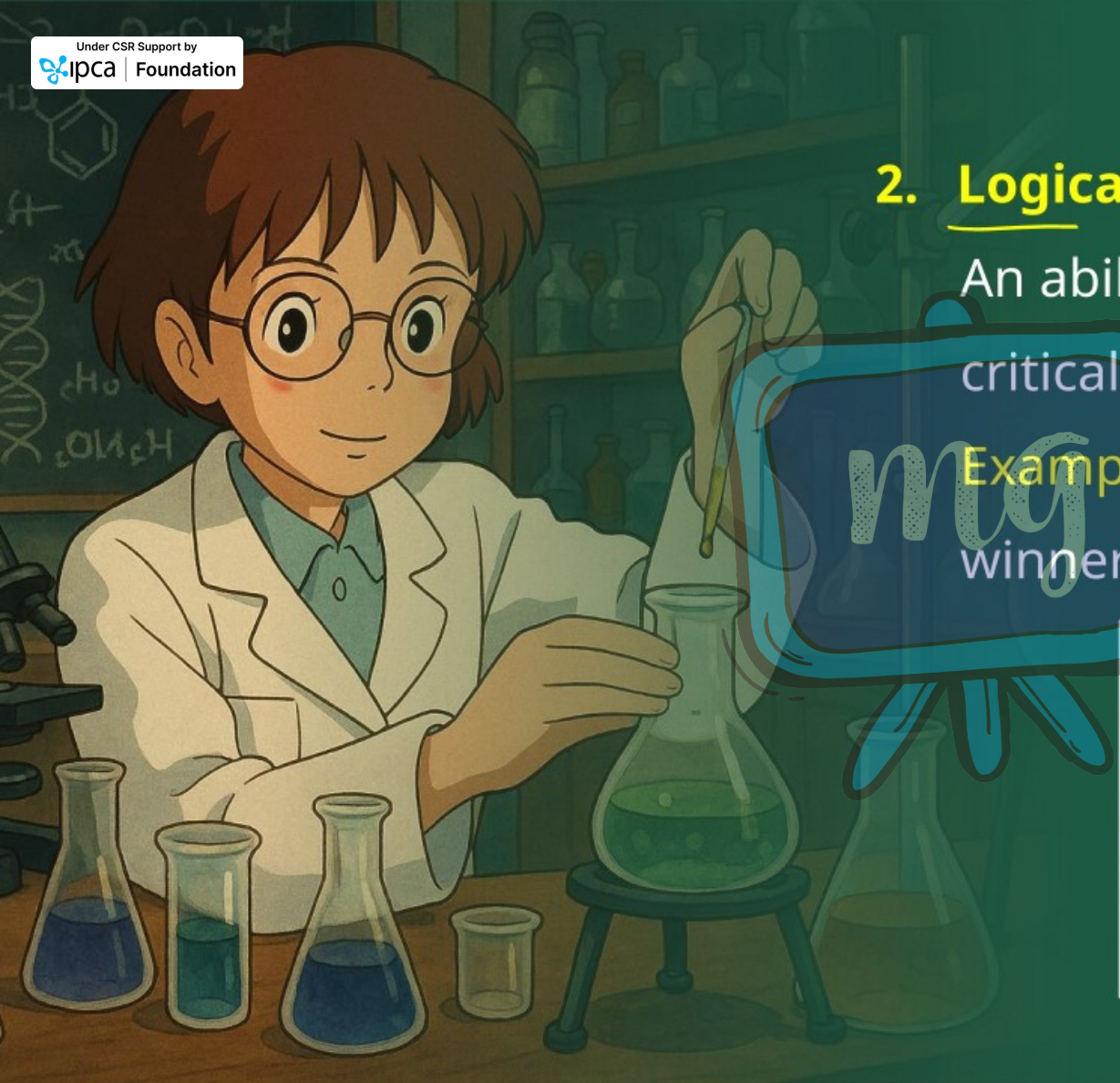
1. **Linguistic** : An ability to produce and use language.

   Example : Poets and writers



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2. Logical-Mathematical

An ability to think logically and critically, and solve problems.

Example : Scientists and Nobel Prize winners.



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3. Spatial

An ability to form visual images and patterns.

Example : Pilots, sailors, sculptors, painters, architects, interior decorators & surgeons.



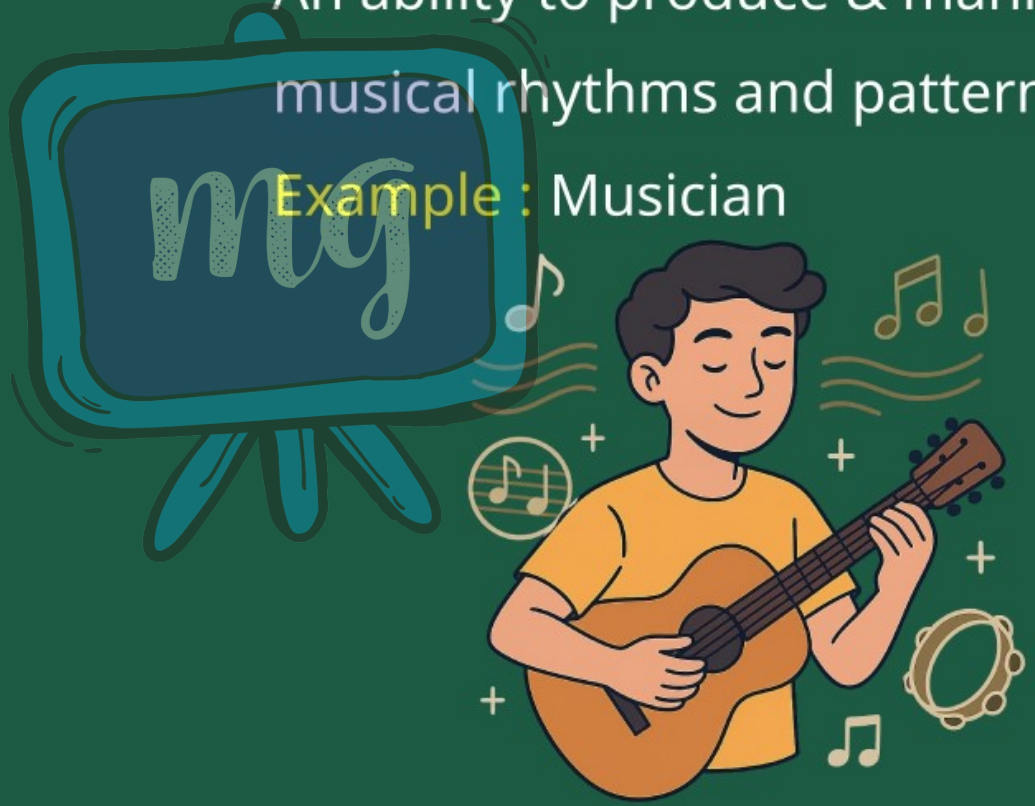
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4. Musical

An ability to produce & manipulate musical rhythms and patterns.

Example : Musician



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5. Bodily-Kinaesthetic

An ability to use whole or portions of the body flexibly and creatively.

Example : Athletes, dancers, actors.



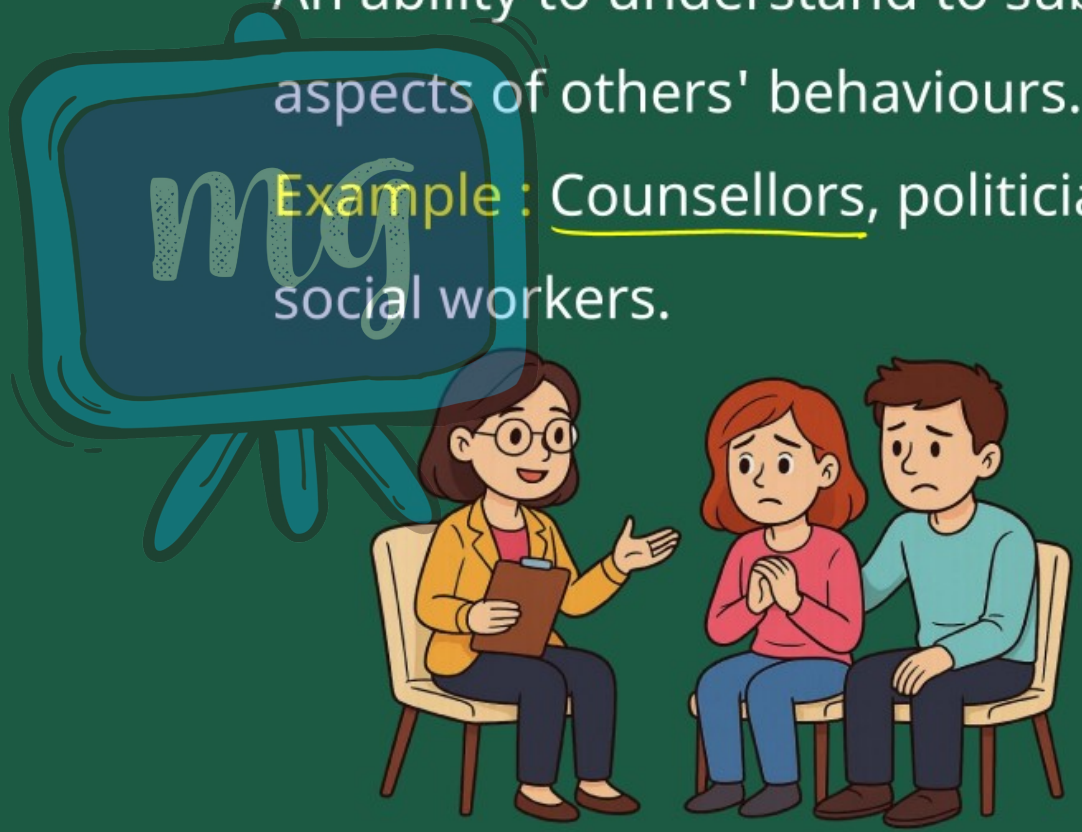
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6. Interpersonal

An ability to understand to subtle aspects of others' behaviours.

Example : Counsellors, politicians, social workers.



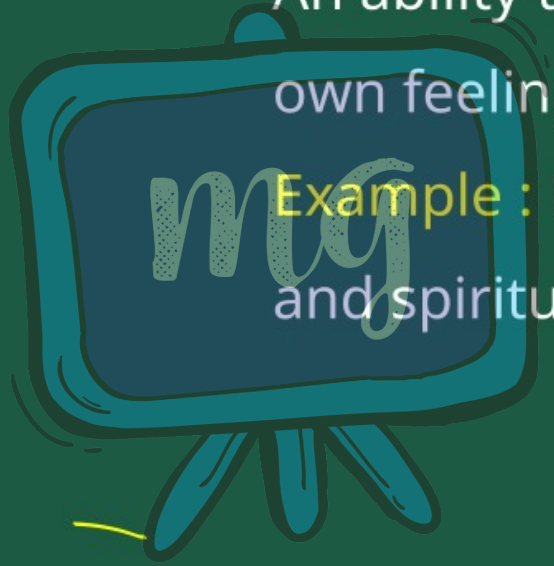
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7. Intrapersonal

An ability to understand of one's own feelings, motives, and desires.

Example : Philosophers and spiritual leaders.





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8. Naturalistic

An ability to identify the features of the natural world.

Example : Hunters, farmers, tourists

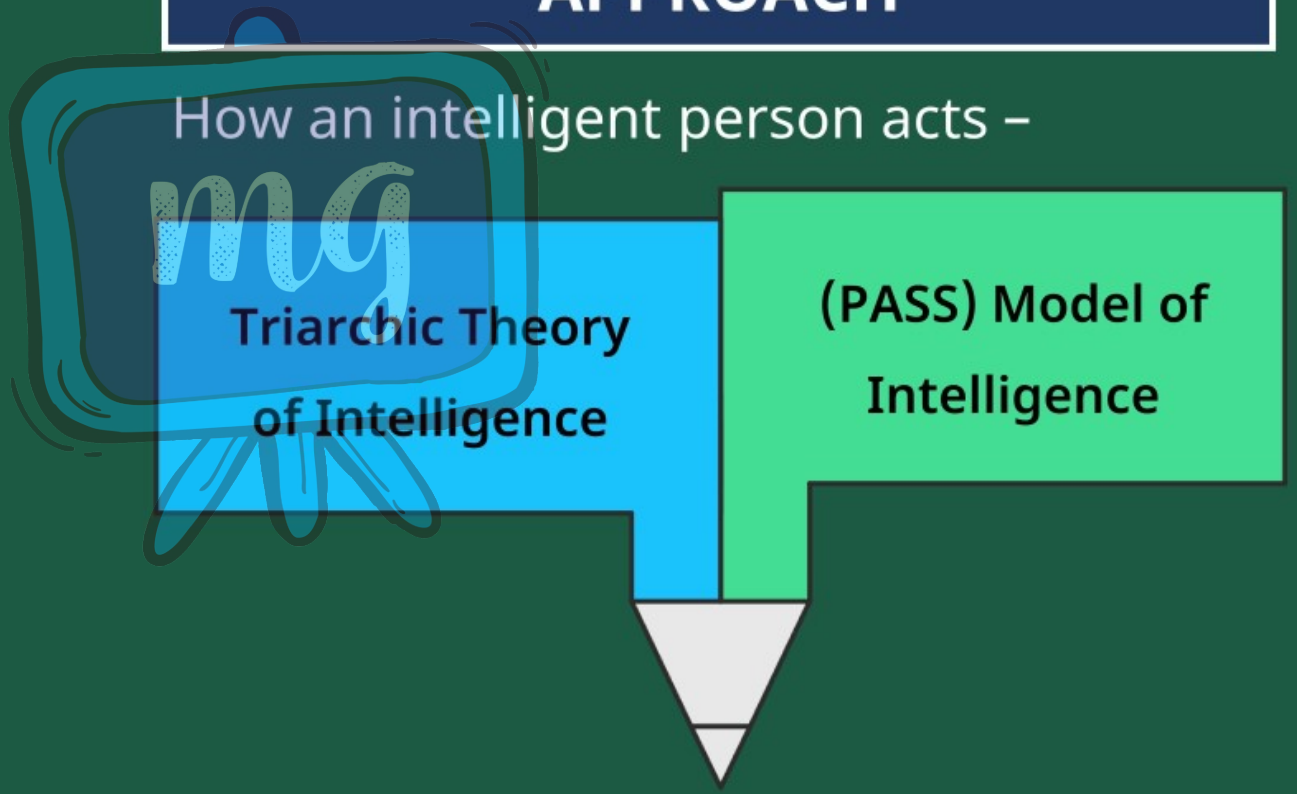


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INFORMATION-PROCESSING APPROACH

How an intelligent person acts –



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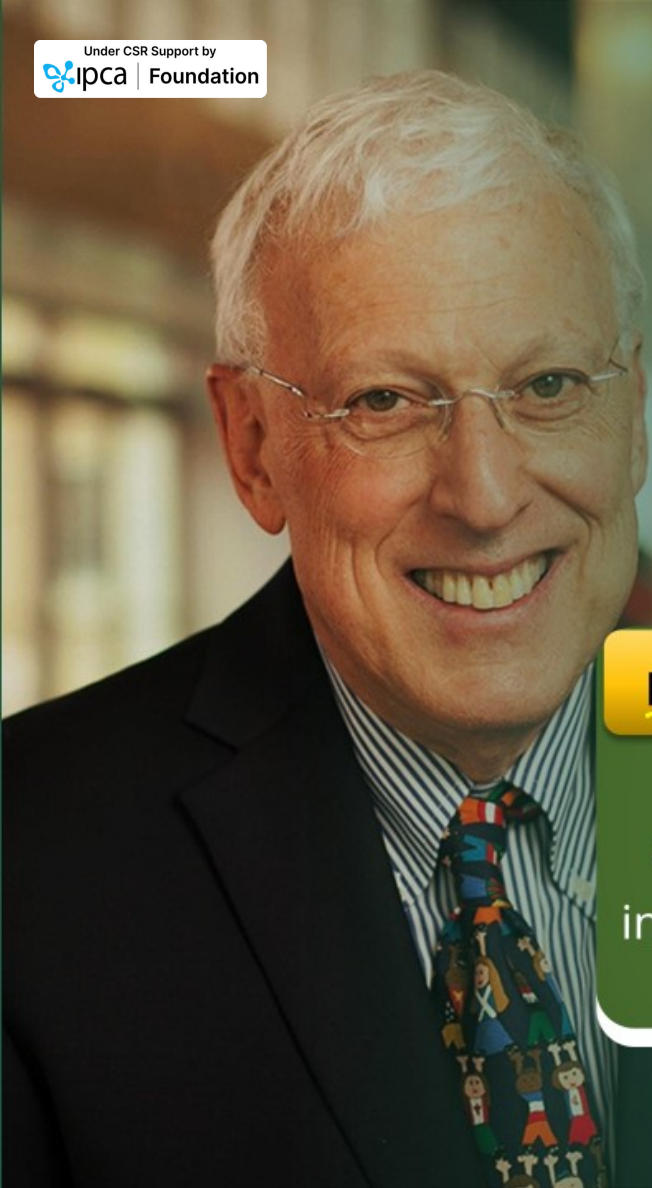
TRIARCHIC THEORY OF INTELLIGENCE

Proposed by Robert Sternberg.



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CONTEXTUAL SUBTHEORY

Specifies the behaviours considered intelligent in a particular culture

STREET SMARTNESS

EXPERIENTIAL SUBTHEORY

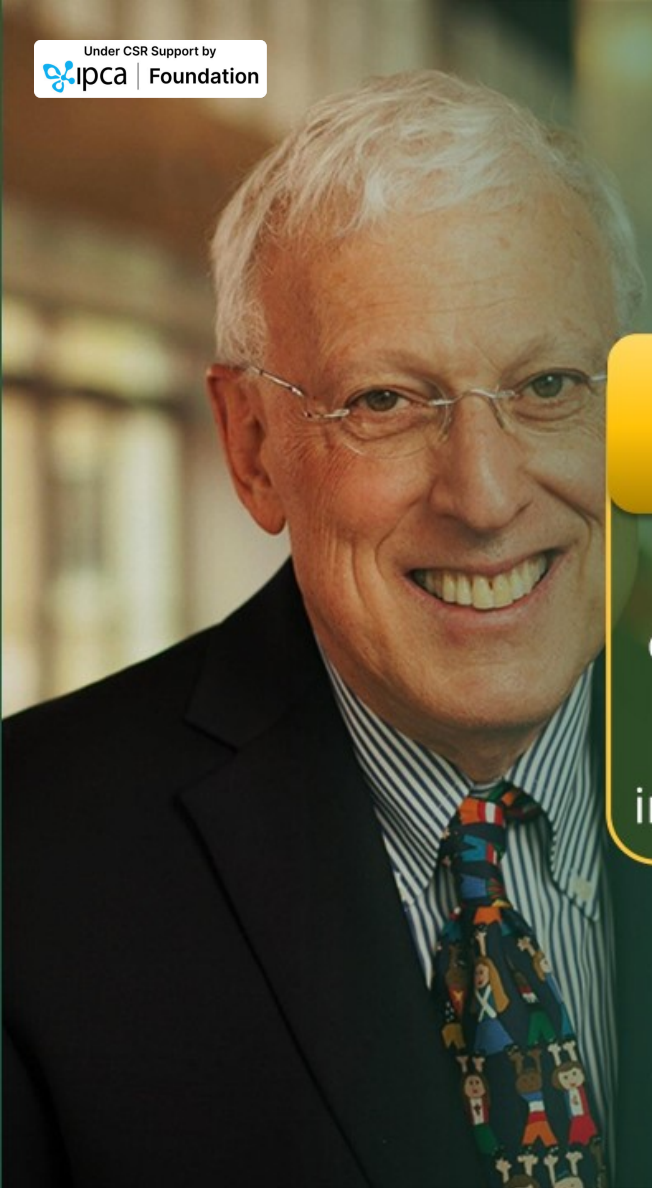
Specifies how experiences affect intelligence and how intelligence affects a person's experiences

COMPONENTIAL SUBTHEORY

Specifies the cognitive processes that underline all intelligent behaviour

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COMPONENTIAL SUBTHEORY

Specifies the cognitive processes that underline all intelligent behaviour

METACOMPONENTS

Control, monitor and evaluate cognitive processing

PERFORMANCE COMPONENTS

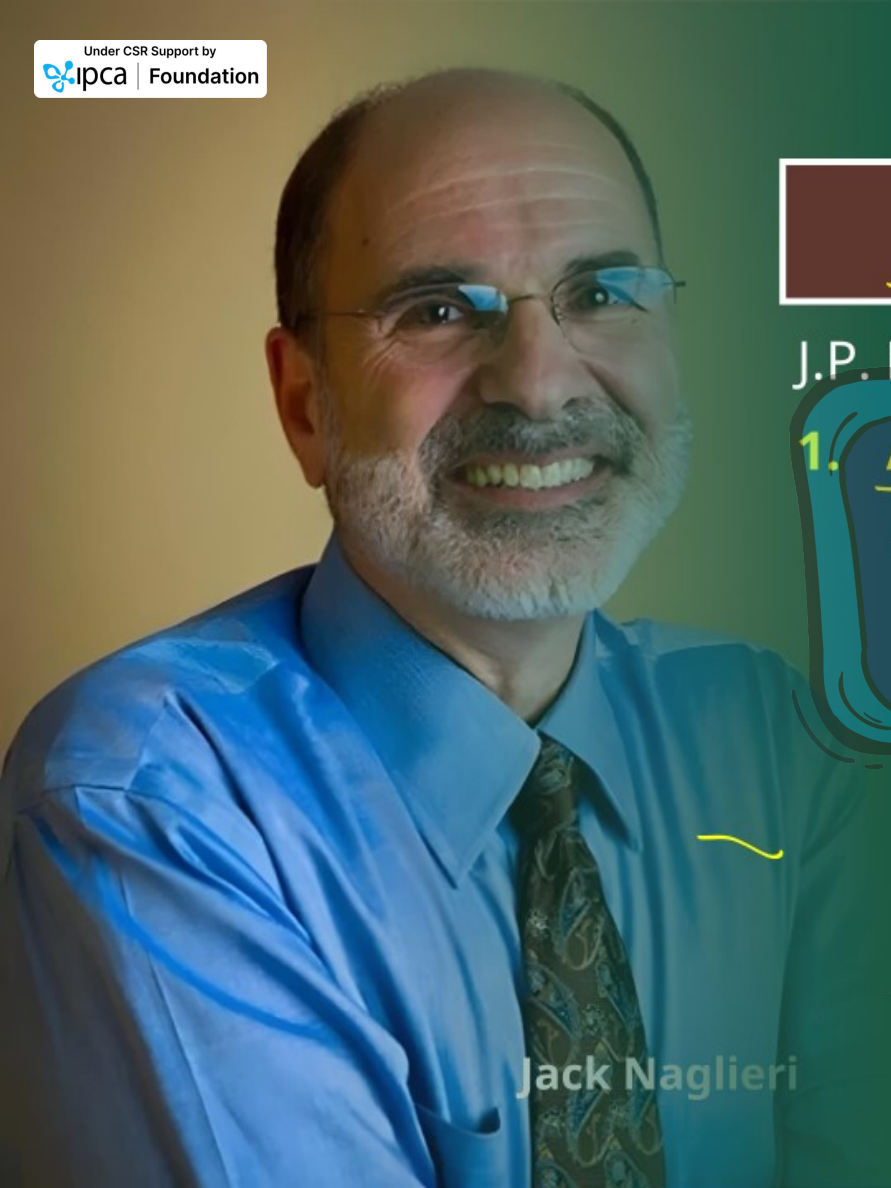
Execute strategies assembled by metacomponents

KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION COMPONENTS

Encode, combine and compare information

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MODEL OF INTELLIGENCE (PASS)

J.P. Das, Jack Naglieri, and Kirby

1. Arousal/Attention

- Arousal and attention enable a person to process information.
- An optimal level of arousal focuses our attention to the relevant aspects of a problem.
- Too much or too little arousal would interfere with attention

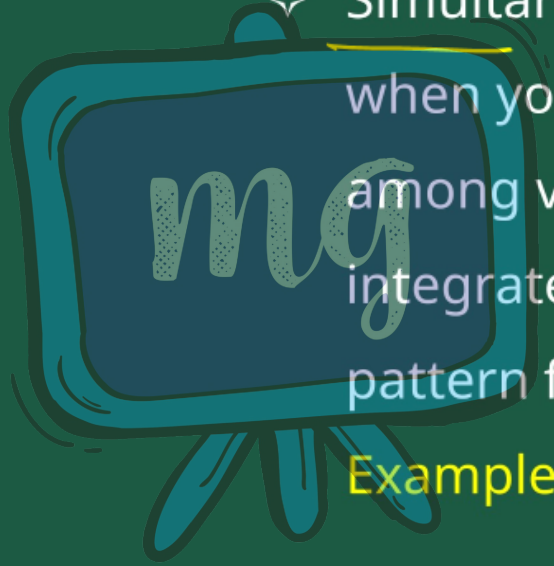
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2. Simultaneous & Successive Processing

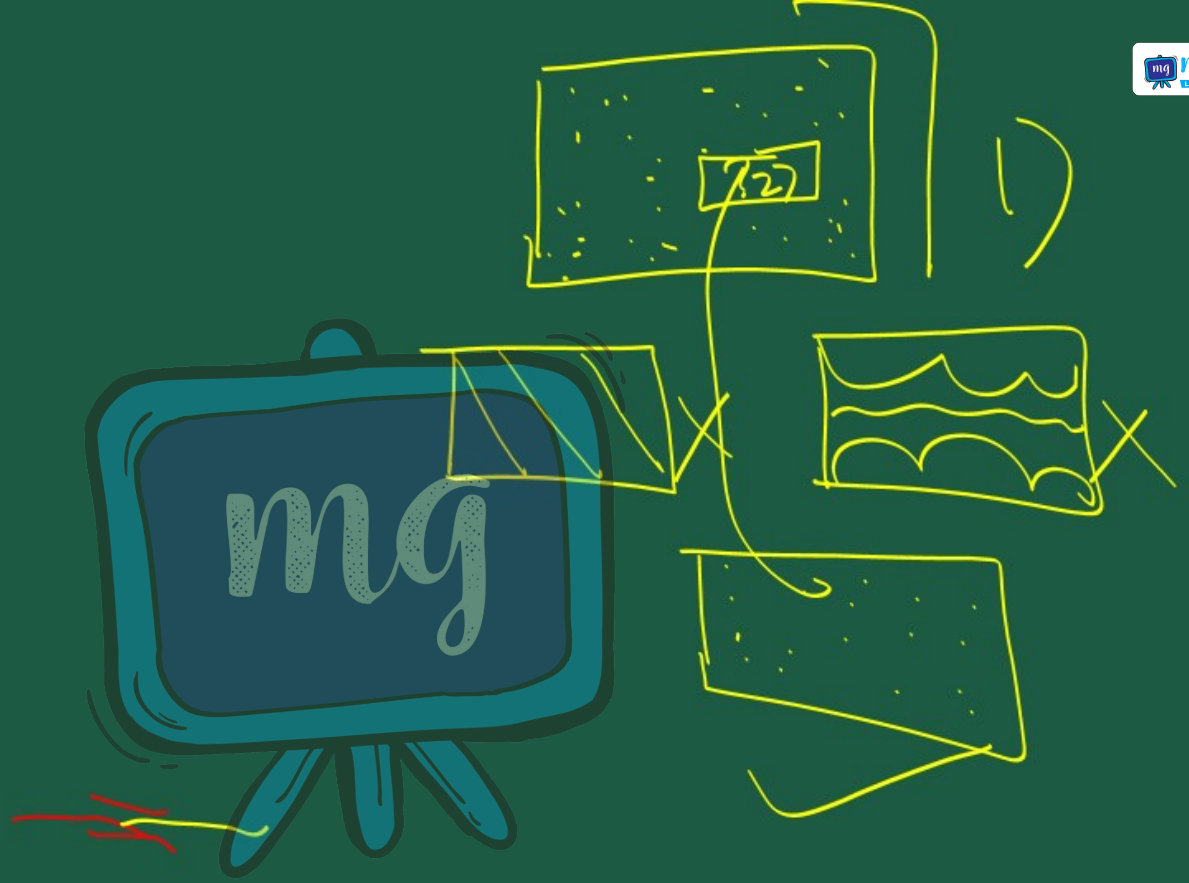
- Simultaneous processing takes place when you perceive the relations among various concepts and integrate them into a meaningful pattern for comprehension.

  Example : RPM test



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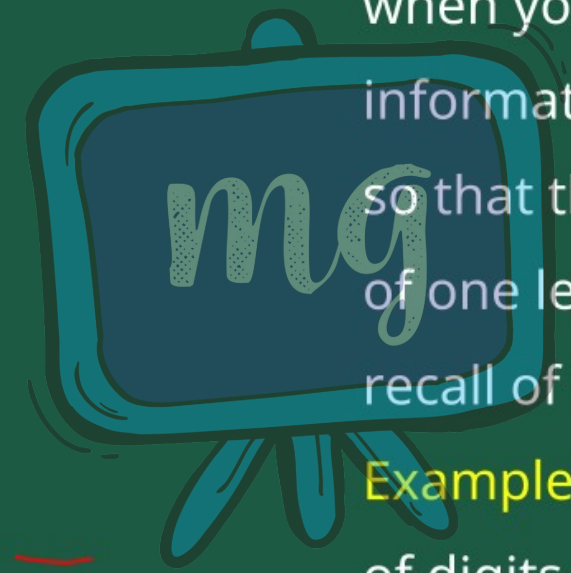


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- Successive processing takes place when you remember all the information serially so that the recall of one leads to the recall of another.

  Example : Learning of digits





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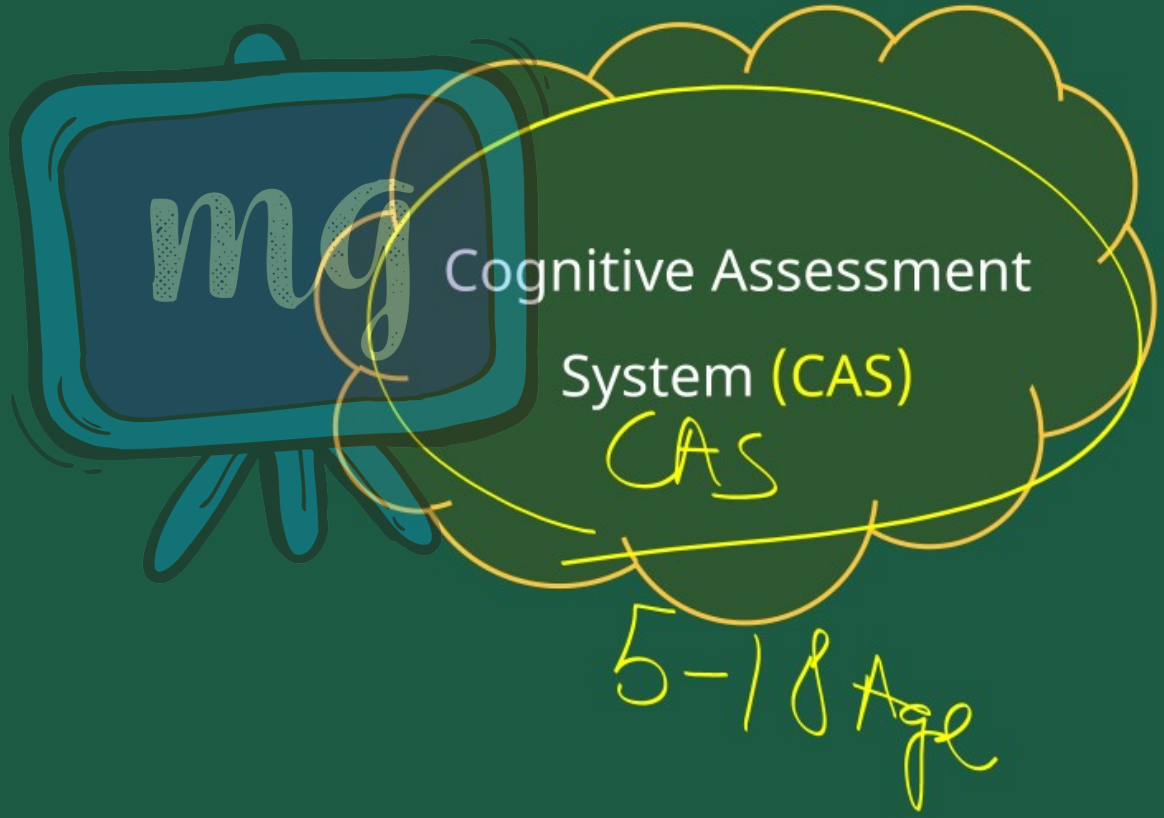
3. Planning



- Think of the possible courses of action, implement them to reach a target, and evaluate their effectiveness.
- Think of the possible courses of action, implement them to reach a target, and evaluate their effectiveness.

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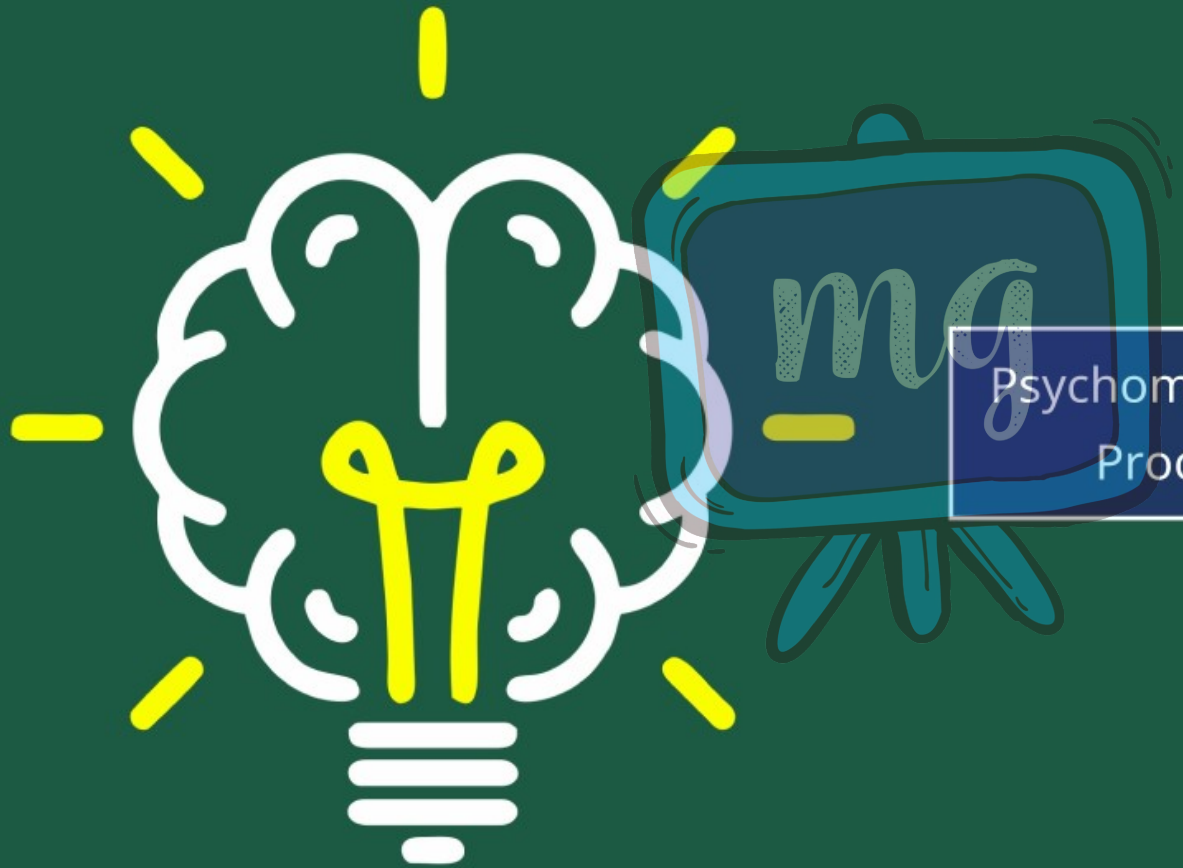
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LEARNING OUTCOME

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Psychometric and Information Processing Approach



1 Theory of Multiple Intelligences was proposed by-

A Howard Gardner

B Weschler

C Sternberg

D None of these

A



2. _____ specifies how experiences affect intelligence.

A. Contextual Intelligence

B. Componential Intelligence

C. Experiential Intelligence

D. All of the above



3 CAS was developed by Kirby.

