**Chapter Eleven**

**Intelligence**



**Intelligence (definition):** the ability to learn from experience, solve problems, and use our knowledge to adapt to new situations.

**Theories of Intelligence**

1- **Charles Spearman** – **“two-factor”** theory of intelligence: **general** and

 **special abilities** **(1920s)**

2- **Louis Leon Thurstone** – **7 “primary mental abilities” (1930s)**:

* 1. **Word fluency**
	2. **Verbal comprehension**
	3. **Spatial ability**
	4. **Perceptual speed**
	5. **Numerical ability**
	6. **Inductive reasoning**
	7. **Memory**

3- **Raymond Cattell** – **fluid** and **crystallized** intelligence (1960s)

**Fluid Intelligence:**

* Non-verbal & culture-free form of intelligence
* Related to a person’s inherent capacity to learn & solve problems

 - Used in adapting to new situations

**Crystallized Intelligence:**

* What one has already learned through the investment of fluid intelligence in cultural settings
* Highly culturally dependent
* Used for tasks which require learned or habitual response

4- **Robert Stenberg** – **triarchic** theory of intelligence **(1970s - present)**:

* 1. **Analytic** – ability to judge, evaluate, compare, contrast
	2. **Creative** – ability to invent, discover, imagine
	3. **Practical** – ability to apply knowledge to practice

5- **Howard Gardner** – **multiple intelligences** **(1980s – present)**:

* 1. **Linguistic** – sensitivity to language, grasp new meanings easily
	2. **Musical** – sensitivity to speech and tone
	3. **Logical-Mathematical** – abstract reasoning & manipulation of symbols
	4. **Spatial** – relations among objects, re-create visual images
	5. **Bodily-kinesthetic** – represent ideas in movement
	6. **Personal** – sensitivity and understanding of self and others feelings
	7. **Social** – sensitivity to motives, feelings, and behaviors of others
	8. **Naturalistic** ­­ \_ appreciate nature and ability to work with plants and animals