

Module 30  
Intelligence

Intelligence is the ability to learn from experience, solve problems and use knowledge to adapt to new situations.

\*Make a list of behaviors that you consider characteristic of particularly intelligent people.

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Types of Intelligence vs. General Ability

(1) Factor analysis approach (TR 11-3)  
Clusters of items indicate a common ability  
Spearman believed in a general intelligence (g-factor) so if we do well in one area we should also do well in others

Abilities 'packaged together'

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(2) Multiple Intelligences (MI Test)  
Gardner supported the view that intelligences comes in 'different packages'  
Brain damage may affect ability in one area but not others  
Savant syndrome - people score low on intelligence tests but have an area of brilliance  
Gardner's 8 Multiple Intelligences  
Verbal  
Mathematical  
Musical  
Spatial Analysis  
Movement  
Insightful understanding of Self  
Others  
Natural Environment

Animal School

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What are some implications for Learning...?

- A person who is strong musically and weak numerically will be more likely to develop numerical and logical skills through music, and not by being bombarded by numbers alone.
- A person who is weak spatially and strong numerically, will be more likely to develop spatial ability if it is explained and developed by using numbers and logic, and not by asking them to pack a suitcase in front of an audience.
- A person who is weak bodily and physically and strong numerically might best be encouraged to increase their physical activity by encouraging them to learn about the mathematical and scientific relationships between exercise, diet and health, rather than forcing them to box or play rugby.
- The pressure of possible failure and being forced to act and think unnaturally, have a significant negative influence on learning effectiveness. Happy relaxed people learn more readily than unhappy stressful people.

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(3) Sternberg

- Distinguishes between 3 aspects of intelligence
- analytical intelligence (academic problem solving)
  - creative intelligence (novel situations)
  - practical intelligence

Both Gardner and Sternberg agree that multiple abilities contribute to life success

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(4) Emotional Intelligence

- social skills, understanding social situations and behaving/managing yourself successfully
- the ability to perceive, express, understand and manage emotions

<http://testyourself.psychtests.com/testid/2092>

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Is Intelligence Neurologically Measurable?

- the correlation between brain size and intelligence score is 0.44 (relationship not cause)
- reaction time is correlated with intelligence

Why?

Brain Function and Intelligence...read pages 405 - 406

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<http://www.mensacanada.org/home.htm>

TR 11-5 Mensa...

IQ online testing

EQ Testing

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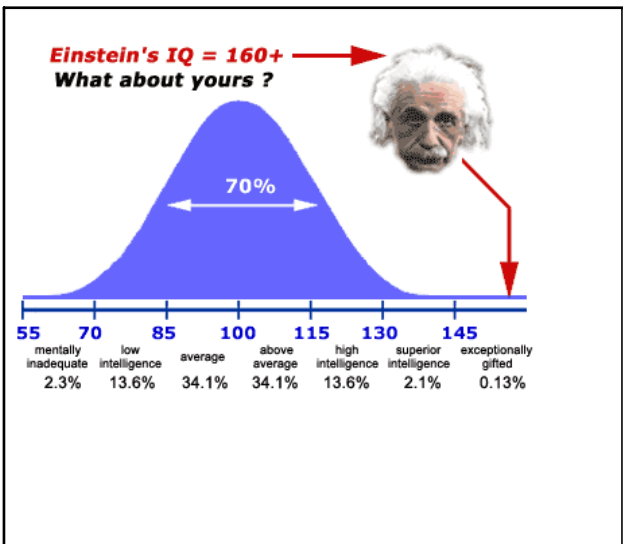
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The average IQ score is 100. The standard deviation of IQ scores is 15. So, this means:

- 50% of people have IQ scores between 90 and 110
- 2.5% of people are very superior in intelligence (over 130)
- 2.5% of people are mentally deficient / impaired / retarded (under 70)
- 0.5% of people are near genius or genius (over 140)

<http://www.scholarspot.com/video/11439/4415/-Elizabeth-Gilbert-A-different-way-to-think-about-creative-genius>

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Sternberg: Why Intelligent people fail

Sternberg (1986) believes that conventional intelligence tests tell us little about performance in everyday life and suggest a number of reasons why so-called intelligent people fail:



- **Remember Sternberg suggests that if intelligence properly defined and measured it MUST translate into real-life success (Sternberg, 1986)**

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