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## Theory of intelligence in psychology pdf

Scientists have been studying the brain for hundreds of years, and they're still just scratching the surface. We still have to figure out what this extraordinary mass of advanced biological material is capable of. Various psychologists have suggested over the years that they are potency for intelligence theories. These theories have proven useful in understanding the brain. There are several unique approaches to intelligence that we will explore in this article. You will get a better idea of what intelligence is and what scientists and psychologists have to say about the subject. Discovering your individual cognitive powers will drive you to better control your own life. You can get your skills out of it, step into your true self and live your life from a place of greater self-complacency. After reading this article you should be able to answer the following questions: Let's get going! My job is to transcend. It's about ending this mass hypnosis, that we're not smart enough, that we're not good enough. I want to disrupt and scatter this limiting belief. - Jim Kwik, author of Mindvalley's Superbrain Program Intelligence, is a complex thing to define. However, it can generally be seen as a measure of a person's ability to master specific cognitive functions, such as problem solving, logical thinking and self-awareness. We will explore three compensating intelligence theories that will help you understand the different cognitive powers you have: Spearman's Two Factor theory of intelligence Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence Gardner's multiple intelligence theory. Charles Spearman, an English psychologist, noticed that students who worked well in one field worked well in relevant subjects. He concluded that human beings have a generalized form of intelligence, known as the g-factor, which can lead to other specialized forms of intelligence measured by-factor. The G-factor is the sum of the s-factor results that measure a person's abilities in one specific area. In general, apart from s-intelligence factors include memory, attention, verbal understanding, spatial skills and abstract understanding. The G-factor and the s-factor are two parts of Spearman's two-factor intelligence theory. IQ tests, which measure overall cognitive ability, are derived from his theory of general intelligence. American psychologist Robert Sternberg named himself with a suggestion of a triarchist theory of intelligence. This theory determines that human intelligence can be divided into three types: analytical, creative and practical intelligence. Analytical intelligence refers to a person's ability to evaluate information and use deductive intellect to come up with plausible solutions. Creative intelligence draws on a person's ability to create something from anything or to do something in a unique and new way. Practical intelligence is the intelligence of common sense, commonly called street Sternberg believed that a balanced measure of all three forms of intelligence would lead to the greatest success of life. Contrary to the theory of intelligence we've just studied, Gardner's theory suggests nine different types of intelligence. Howard Gardner is an American psychologist who first proposed his theory in the 1980s. Contrary to the standard psychological view of generalized intelligence, it suggests nine unique forms of intelligence: 1. Naturalistic intelligence Naturalistic intelligence is the intelligence of the natural world. People who have a naturalistic intelligence that have a veinous external sensibility are born wayfinders, and have a strong connection to mother nature. 2. Musical intelligence People who are musically intelligent have a natural touch for all things acoustic and musical. They're gifted with sound, pitch, rhythm and timbre recognition. We're all familiar with this form of intelligence. If you are logically intelligent, you can use deductive analysis, logical thinking and executive planning to your advantage. Those with this form of intelligence work well with numbers and are adept problem solvers. 4. Existing intelligence Those who have existing intelligence have their own advantage of confronting the big issues of life. What is life? Where does it come from? Who am I? What am I going to do with my life? If you have existing intelligence, you have a philosophical mind and you have no problem with abstract concept and theory. 5. Inter-private intelligence If you have great inter-private abilities, you have emotional intelligence. People with this intelligence have a natural ability to understand the thoughts, actions and motives of others. 6. Physical-kinetic intelligence This type of intelligence is displayed by those who have great control over physical bodies. Many dancers, athletes and physical therapists have kinesthetic intelligence. These people have mastered physical control and are effective physical communication. People with language intelligence are skillful wordfighters. Words can easily show different emotions, ideas and theories. They also have a pre-denoso to visual learning, so they can quickly master new languages. 8. Intrapersonal intelligence Intrapersonal intelligence is the intelligence of oneself. True self-awareness is rare in today's world, and those with intrapersonal intelligence know each other more intimately than any other. It's the intelligence of introspection and self-esteem. 9. Visual-spatial intelligence Those with visual-spatial intelligence relate well to the world around them. They are natural-born navigators and have a conscious understanding of the visual world. They often pick up fine details that others don't know and can manipulate a three-dimensional image in the eye of their mind. We've given you three different theories of intelligence. So the question is: what theory is No size matches intelligence. Spearman's theory of generalized intelligence remains one of the most acclaimed, but more recent theories, such as Gardner and Sternberg, offer new and promising insights. Although IQ tests remain a standardized intelligence test, this may not always be the case. As our world changes and new intelligence theories continue to emerge, we can see that our assumptions about human intelligence are not exactly what we once thought. Increase your intelligence in 60 minutes Now you are more aware of all the different theories of intelligence. . How about giving all the different forms a boost? It's all good and good to be conscious about the way the intelligence works and the theory behind it, but to keep your sharp, open and exhiarous, important to relate to brain health and learning practice. That's why we're entangled with globally celebrated brain expert Jim Kwik to bring you your FREE Superbrain Masterclass to completely increase your brain strength, learn all the skills faster, keep more, forget less, and relate to your overall brain health. Everyone has Superbrain, he tells them, – it's just a matter of imprinting in their power. Join the more than 2.5 MILLION students who successfully completed this Masterclass and discovered Jim's 10 Brain Hacks by clicking below. It's completely free for everyone, and we hope to see you there. A four-year-old boy sits at a kitchen table with his father, who is reading a new story to him. He turned the page to keep reading, but before he could start, the boy said, Wait, Daddy! He points to the words on the new page and many read: Go, Pig! Go! The father stops and looks at his son. Can you read that? Asks. Yes, Daddy! And once again he points to the words and reads: Go, Pig! Go! This father did not actively teach his son to read, although the child constantly asked questions about the letters, words and symbols they saw everywhere: in the car, in the shop, on television. The father wondered what his son would understand and decided to try the experiment. He grabbed a sheet of blank paper, he wrote several simple words on the list: mom, dad, dog, bird, bed, truck, car, tree. He hung up the list in front of the boy and asked him to read the words. Mom, dad, dog, bird, bed, truck, car, tree, he read and slow down to carefully pronounce bird and truck. Then, Did I do it, Dad? You did! That's very good. The father gave his son a warm hug and continued to read the story of the pig, and constantly wondered whether his son's abilities were a sign of exceptional intelligence or simply a normal pattern of linguistic development. Like the father in this case, psychologists wondered what constitutes intelligence and how it can be measured. What exactly is intelligence? The way researchers defined the concept of intelligence has been changed several times since birth British psychologist Charles Spearman believed that intelligence consisted of one general factor called g, which could be measured and compared between individuals. Spearman focused on communities between different intellectual abilities and de-emphasized what made each unique. Long before modern psychology developed, ancient philosophers such as Aristotle had a similar view (Cianciolo & Sternberg, 2004). Other psychologists believe that intelligence, rather than a single factor, is a collection of distinct abilities. In the 1940s, Raymond Cattell proposed an intelligence theory that divided general intelligence into two components: crystallized intelligence and fluid intelligence (Cattell, 1963). Crystallized intelligence is characterized as acquired knowledge and ability to acquire. When you learn, remember and remind information, you use crystallized intelligence. You use crystallized intelligence at all times in your course to prove that you have mastered the information covered in the course. Fluid intelligence has inked the ability to see complex relationships and solve problems. Navigating your way home after being tied to an unknown route due to road construction would attract your fluid intelligence. Fluid intelligence helps you solve complex, abstract challenges in everyday life, and crystallised intelligence helps you overcome concrete, simple problems (Cattell, 1963). Other theorists and psychologists believe that intelligence should be defined more practically. For example, what types of behaviors help you in life? What skills encourage success? Think about it for a second. If you can recite all 44 US presidents, it's a great party trick, but will that make you better? Robert Sternberg developed another theory of intelligence, which he called a triarchic theory of intelligence, because he sees intelligence as composed of three parts (Sternberg, 1988): practical, creative and analytical intelligence (Figure 1). Figure 1. Sternberg's theory defines three types of intelligence: practical, creative and analytical. Practical intelligence, as Sternberg suggests, is sometimes compared to street brains. Being practical means finding solutions that work in your daily life using knowledge based on your experience. This kind of intelligence seems to be separate from the traditional understanding of IQ: individuals who have a high assessment of practical intelligence may or may not have comparable results in creative and analytical intelligence (Sternberg, 1988). This story about the 2007 Virginia Tech shooting illustrates both high and low practical intelligence. During the incident, one student left class to pick up the juice at the building next door. She was going to go back to class, but when she returned to her building after the barrel, she saw that the door she was leaving was now handcuffed. from the inside. Instead of

thinking why there's a chain around her neck handle, she went to the window of her class and crawled back into the room. That's how she potentially exposed himself to the shooters. Luckily, she wasn't shot. On the other hand, two students were walking around campus when they heard gunshots nearby. One friend said we'd go see what was going on. Another student said, There's no way we have to run away from gunfire. That's exactly what they did. As a result, they both avoided harm. The student, who was crawling out the window, showed some creative intelligence, but he didn't use his wits. We'd have low practical intelligence. A student who encouraged a friend to escape from the sound of gunfire would have much higher practical intelligence. Analytical intelligence is closely aligned with academic problem solving and computation. Sternberg says that analytical intelligence demonstrates the ability to analyze, evaluate, judge, compare and contrast. For example, when reading a classical novel for literature, it is usually necessary to compare the motifs of the main characters of the book or to analyse the historical context of the story. In a scientific course, such as anatomy, you need to study the processes by which the body uses different minerals in different human systems. You use analytical intelligence to develop an understanding of this topic. In solving a complex mathematical problem, we would use analytical intelligence to analyze different aspects of the problem and then solve it section by segment. Test your analytical intelligence with a prisoner's puzzle hat: Can you see the transcript for Can you solve the conmate's hat puzzle? – Alex Gendler here (opens in new window). Creative intelligence is characterized by invention or imagining a solution to a problem or situation. Creativity in this area can include finding a new solution to an unexpected problem or making a wonderful work of art or a well-developed short story. Imagine for a moment that you are camping in the woods with a few friends and realize that you have forgotten your camping coffee pot. A person in your group who determines how to successfully use coffee for all would be attributed as a higher creative intelligence. The theory of more intelligence was developed by Howard Gardner, a Harvard psychologist and former student of Erik Erikson. Gardner's theory, which has been refined for more than 30 years, is the latest development among intelligence theories. According to Gardner's theory, each person has at least eight intelligence. Among these eight intelligences, man usually takes out some and shinges in others (Gardner, 1983). The following table describes each type of intelligence. More Intelligence Type Features Representative Career Language Intelligence Perceives different language functions, different sounds and meanings of words can be easily learned more Journalist, novelist, poet, master Logical-mathematical intelligence Able to see numerical patterns, strong ability to use reason and logic Scientist, mathematician Musical Intelligence Understands and appreciates rhythm, pitch and tone; Can play multiple instruments or perform as a composer, performer Body kinesthetic intelligence High ability to control body movement and use the body to perform various physical tasks Dancer, Athletic Trainer, Instructor Yoga Spacious Intelligence Ability to percitife the relationship of the subject and how they move in space Choreographer, sculptor, architect, aviator, sailor Interpersonal intelligence Ability to understand i to be different national emotional country other Counselor , social worker, seller intrapersonal intelligence Ability to access personal feelings and motivations, and use them to guide behavior and achieve personal goals A key component of personal success over time Naturalist intelligence High ability to appreciate the natural world and interact with species within this biologist, ecologist, environmentalist Gardner's theory is relatively new and needs additional research to better establish empirical support. At the same time, his ideas challenge the traditional idea of intelligence to include a wider range of abilities, although it has been suggested that Gardner simply identified what other theorists called cognitive styles as intelligence (Morgan, 1996). Furthermore, the development of traditional gardner intelligence measures is extremely difficult (Furnham, 2009; Gardner & Moran, 2006; Klein, 1997). Gardner's internal and intrapersonal intelligence is often grouped into a single type: emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence obsesses over the ability to understand the feelings of yourself and others, show empathy, understand social relationships and cues, and edit your emotions and respond in culturally appropriate ways (Parker, Saclofske, & Stough, 2009). People with high emotional intelligence tend to have well-developed social skills. Some researchers, including Daniel Goleman, author of Emotional Intelligence: Why It Can Matter More Than IQ, argue that emotional intelligence is a better predictor of success than traditional intelligence (Goleman, 1995). However, emotional intelligence was generally discussed, highlighting inconsistencies in how it is defined and described, as well as questioning the results of studies on a topic that is difficult to measure and study empirically (Locke, 2005; Mayer, Salovey, & Caruso, 2004) The most comprehensive theory of intelligence to date is the Theory of Cattell-Horn-Carroll (CHC) cognitive ability (Schneider & McGrew, 2018). In this theory, abilities are linked and distributed in a hierarchy with general abilities at the top, broad midfield abilities and narrow (specific) abilities at the bottom. Narrow abilities are the only ones that can be measured; involved in other abilities. On a general level, there is general intelligence. Then a broad level consists of general abilities such as fluid adjudication, short-term memory and processing speed. Finally, as the hierarchy continues, a narrow level involves specific forms of cognitive ability. For example, short-term memory would break even more into memory range and working memory capacity. Intelligence can also have different meanings and values in different cultures. If you live on a small island where most people get food by fishing from boats, it would be important to know how to fish and how to fix a boat. If you were a great fisherman, your peers would probably think you'd be intelligent. If you were trained to repair boats, your intelligence could be known all over the island. Think about the culture of your family. What values are important for Latino families? Italian families? In Irish families, hospitality and storytelling are signs of culture. If you're a skilful storyteller, other members of Irish culture might consider you intelligent. Some cultures mean a lot about collaboration as a collective. In these cultures, the importance of the group is determined by the importance of individual achievement. When you visit such a culture, how well you relate to the values of this culture, it exases your cultural intelligence, sometimes called cultural competence. What impact does emotional intelligence have in your personal life? Analytical intelligence: coordinated with academic problem solving and calculations of creative intelligence: the ability to produce new products, ideas or invent new, new solutions to the problem of crystallised intelligence: characterized by acquired knowledge and the ability to acquire cultural intelligence: the ability with which people can understand and relate to those in another culture of emotional intelligence: the ability to understand emotions and motivations within themselves and other fluid intelligence : the ability to view complex relationships and solve problems Multiple theories of intelligence : Gardner's theory that each person has at least eight types of intelligence practical intelligence: a.k.a. street smarts a triarchal theory of intelligence: Sternberg's theory of intelligence; three aspects of intelligence: practical, creative and analytical Did you have an idea to improve this content? We'd like your contribution. Input.

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