Intelligence

What is intelligence
Measuring intelligence
Factors affecting intelligence
What is intelligence

Ability to solve problems, global ability to reason and acquire knowledge that manifest itself in all sorts of ways, such as memorizing a long poem, solving a maze problem, or writing a complicated computer program.

The various component skills of intelligence are seen as essentially independent, and each individual has area of strength and weakness.
## Intelligence at different stages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6months</th>
<th>2 years old</th>
<th>10 year old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of People and objects</td>
<td>verbal ability</td>
<td>verbal ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor coordination</td>
<td>learning ability</td>
<td>problem solving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alertness</td>
<td>awareness of people, environment</td>
<td>curiosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbalization</td>
<td>curiosity</td>
<td>creativity</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Psychometric tests

First trial to assess intelligence was by many psychologists, at 1890 James Mckean Cattel devised a series of fifty psychological tests that assessed a person's ability to sense physical stimuli or perform different motor actions called it metal test, can be considered the first scoring system. Wissler 1901 only scoring to test for psychophysical skills. The first formal intelligence test was created in 1905 by Alfred Binet and Simon in Paris to identify children who could not profit from the regular curriculum in the public schools because of lower mental ability.
They designed a test that assessed children's ability logically.

Psychometrically, to reason verbally, solve simple problems, and think models of intelligence are based on testing of large groups of individuals to quantify difference in abilities. The basic assumption is that some people will perform better than others and that those who perform below some average or normative level are less intelligent.
Spearman theory stated that intelligence consists of 2 parts 1904, \( g \); a general intelligence factor that he equated with mental energy and, \( s \); a specific knowledge and abilities such as verbal reasoning or spatial problem solving that were evident only in specific task, he developed a statistical technique called factor analysis that lead to his theory of an underlying general intellectual skill.
Measuring intelligence

Intelligence quotient; I.Q refers to scores in standardized intelligence tests widely used.

The average mean score on most tests is 100. Standard deviation has a value of 15, which means that most individuals differ from the mean score of 100 by 15 points or less. The normal distribution of scores can also be partitioned into standard deviation units.

99% of the population fall within three standard deviations above or below the mean child develop score above 130; gifted.

Below 70; mentally retarded.