

## Objectives:

1. Explain the various views of intelligence.
2. Identify two kinds of IQ tests.
3. Explain why intelligence testing has been controversial.

## I. Views of Intelligence

- A. Psychologists do not agree on the meaning of the word intelligence. Most believe \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to learn new \_\_\_\_\_ and new \_\_\_\_\_ and be able to adapt to new \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. According to Charles Spearman's \_\_\_\_\_ (1927), intelligence is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a person's general intelligence and specific mental skills.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ is the person's ability to perform difficult mental work such as problem solving. Specific \_\_\_\_\_ skills are things like verbal (language) or math skills.

In general intelligence the subject \_\_\_\_\_ the mental skills to \_\_\_\_\_ problems.

- D. **L.L. Thurstone's theory of intelligence**—He believed intelligence is composed of seven primary mental abilities:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

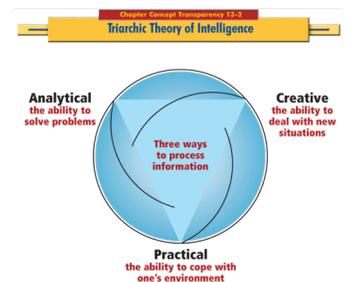
Theory	Main Ideas
Verbal comprehension	ability to understand the meaning of words, concepts, and ideas
Numerical ability	ability to use numbers quickly to compute answers to problems
Spatial relations	ability to visualize and manipulate patterns and forms in space
Perceptual speed	ability to grasp perceptual details quickly and accurately and to determine similarities and differences between stimuli
Word fluency	ability to use words quickly and fluently in performing such tasks as rhyming, solving anagrams, and doing crossword puzzles
Memory	ability to recall information such as lists of words, mathematical formulas, and definitions
Inductive reasoning	ability to derive general rules and principles from presented information

E. Howard Gardner - theory of \_\_\_\_\_ states that intelligence is more than just an ability to think logically. Gardner suggests that intelligence is made up of many different types of skills. (See page 351 of your text for a description of each of these)



F. Robert Sternberg's \_\_\_\_\_ proposes that intelligence can be divided into three ways of processing information. These include:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (ability to solve problems)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (ability to deal with new situations)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (ability to adjust to your environment)



G. Another proposed form of intelligence is called \_\_\_\_\_. Emotional intelligence is similar to Gardner's interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligence. Emotional intelligence includes the ability to:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. The Development of Intelligence Tests

- A. During the early 1900s psychologists began attempting to create the first intelligence tests (\_\_\_\_\_) to identify \_\_\_\_\_ children. Over the years, several tests have been created but the controversy of how valid these tests are has been highly debated.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ created the first intelligence test, eventually known as the \_\_\_\_\_. Binet was unable to clearly define intelligence but he believed that whatever it is, it \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_. As a result his test was normed by \_\_\_\_\_. For example, if you were 12 years of age but you were only able to answer questions known by most 9-year olds you were said to have a mental age of 9 or below average. Average would be defined as mental and physical age being the same.
- C. The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale groups test items by age level. The results are scored into an \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) where a score of \_\_\_\_\_ is the absolute average. For example, if your score is 100, half would score higher than you and half would score lower.
- D. The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale has been replaced in many institutions by the \_\_\_\_\_. This test seeks to measure the \_\_\_\_\_ abilities that are related to a student's \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in school.
- E. The Wechsler Tests—

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

These tests yield percentile scores in separate areas, such as vocabulary and arithmetic, which provide a more detailed picture of the individual's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. An IQ score is computed as separate IQ scores for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ areas.

## III. The Uses and Meaning of IQ Scores

- A. Most intelligence tests set \_\_\_\_\_ in such a way that most people score near \_\_\_\_\_. About 95% of people score between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. Only about 2% score at or above 130. These people are classified as \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, those scoring below 70 are considered \_\_\_\_\_. Mental handicaps are classified more specifically from \_\_\_\_\_ handicapped (55-69) to \_\_\_\_\_ handicapped (below 25).

- C. IQ tests seem to be most useful when related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. They are accurate in predicting which people will do well in \_\_\_\_\_, colleges, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. However, critics wonder whether such tests actually \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.

#### IV. Controversy Over IQ Testing

- A. The main issues that have created controversy over intelligence testing involve the role of \_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_ (Nature vs. Nurture).
- B. Another issue that has caused controversy has been the role of \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. Nature vs. Nurture
  1. To address the issue of \_\_\_\_\_, researchers have tested many people with varying degrees of genetic relationships including identical twins and fraternal twins separated at birth and reared in different environments.
  2. Researchers found a \_\_\_\_\_ degree of heritability, or the degree to which a characteristic is related to genetic factors.
  3. Research found that as genetic relationship \_\_\_\_\_, the similarity of IQ also \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. Factors such as the richness of the \_\_\_\_\_ environment, the quality of \_\_\_\_\_, and the number of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the family also affect IQ.
  5. In conclusion, research has proven that both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have an impact on intelligence.
- D. Cultural Bias
  1. A major criticism of intelligence tests is that they have a \_\_\_\_\_, that is an unintentional wording used in test questions that may be more familiar to one social group rather than to those in another.