Assignment

 Chapter no 7 : Intelligence :

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 Subject: PSYCHOLOGY

Summary :

“Mental quality that consists of the abilities to learn from experience, adapt to new situations, understand and handle abstract concepts, and use knowledge to manipulate [one](https://www.britannica.com/topic/human-being)’s [environment](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/environment).”

Thurston (1946) rejected the General theory of intelligence and instead presented his own theory.

This theory states that the human intelligence includes 7 primary mental abilities.

Though these abilities appear to be different, they are related to each other. They are:

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Thurston has developed a test called Primary Mental Abilities test to assess these factors.

“ According to Spearman intelligence is the ability to think constructively. Spearman (1927) proposes that intelligence consists of two abilities, viz. ‘G’- general ability and ‘S’- special ability.

General factor or ability works in conjunction with special ability. In all intellectual activities of the human being along with general ability, there will also be a special ability which is related to such actio .”

**“Piaget's theory of cognitive development** is a comprehensive theory about the nature and development of human [intelligence](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence). It was originated by the Swiss [developmental psychologist](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developmental_psychologist) [Jean Piaget](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Piaget) (1896–1980). The theory deals with the [nature of knowledge](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epistemology) itself and how humans gradually come to acquire, construct, and use it..”

 ““Jerome Bruner, a **cognitive** psychologist, created a **theory** of **development** based upon the idea that the goal of education should be intellectual **development**. In this **theory**, he identified three modes of representation. ... Bruner believed **development** does not consist of discrete stages but is a continuous process.”

  **“Sternberg's theory** identifies three types of **intelligence**: practical, creative, and analytical. Practical **intelligence**, as proposed by **Sternberg**, is sometimes compared to “street smarts.” Being practical means you find solutions that work in your everyday life by applying knowledge based on your experiences.”

1: Analytical (academic problem-solving)

2: Creative intelligence is demonstrated in reacting adaptively to novel situations

 and generating novel ideas.

3: Practical intelligence is required for everyday tasks which may be ill – defined

 with multiple solutions.