**Assignment**

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**Subject** : Educational Psychology

**Topic**  : Intelligence Meaning , Nature and Theories of Intelligence (summary)

**Intelligence**

Intelligence came from Latin word **intelligere** “to understand” .

“Intelligence is the ability to master the knowledge and skills needed to succeed with in a particular culture” **(Lolurto-1991)** .

**Intelligence Quotient (IQ)**

The idea of intelligence quotient was utilized first in 1916 by Binnet and Simon used mental age to distinguish “bright” from “dull” children .

IQ = MA/CA×100

**Nature of Intelligence**

It is an innate mental ability , it shows the capacity to adopt to new situations and to observe the relationship and irrationalities , also show capacity to learn and solve difficult tasks .

**Theories**

There are three theories of intelligence .

1. Factor theories of intelligence
2. Two factor theory or G-factor theory
3. Group factor or multifactor theory
4. Process oriented theories of intelligence
5. Sternberg’s Triacharic theory

1.Two factor or G-factor theory : was developed by **Charles Spearman** in 1927 and comprised of two factors ; one general ability or common ability known as **‘G’** factor and the other a group of specific abilities known as **‘S’** factor . G factor is universal inborn and general mental ability and differ from individual to individual . S factor is acquired from the environment and have specific abilities .

Group factor or Multifactor theory : developed by **LL Thurstone** in 1938 , it rejected general intelligence and considers intelligence a combination of numerous factors . The verbal factor (V) , The spatial factor (S) , The number factor (N) , Memory factor (M) , The reasoning factor (R) , The perceptual factor (P) , The problem solving factor (PS) . Based on these factors Thurstone constructed a new test “Test of Primary Mental Abilities (PMA).

2. Process Oriented Theories : given by Jean Piaget and Brunner focused on cognitive development .

1. Piaget’s theory of cognitive development : According to Piaget’s intelligence is adaptive process and he focused on schemas , assimilation and accommodations .
2. Brunner’s theory : This growing abilities are influenced by the environment especially the rewards and punishments people receives for particular intellectual skill

3.Sternberg’s Triacharic theory : three aspects of intelligence **Componential**  (analytic thinking or book smart) **Experimental thinking** (creative thinking) **Contextual** (street smart)