

Theories of Intelligence



What is intelligence?

Intelligence is the ability to learn from experience, acquire knowledge, solve problems, and use resources effectively to adapt to new situations.



Spearman's Factor

Proposed by Charles Spearman in the early 20th century, this theory divides intelligence into two distinct abilities:

“g” – General Intelligence: The ability to reason and solve problems.

“s” – Specific Intelligence: The ability in specific areas such as art, music, and business.

The IQ test measures the “g” factor, but Spearman believed strength in one type of intelligence predicts success in other areas.

Gardner's Multiple Intelligences

Proposed by Howard Gardner (1983), this theory identifies nine types of intelligence, each focusing on unique abilities.

Gardner's Nine Intelligences:



Visual/Spatial
Ability to understand how
objects are oriented in space.



Verbal
Skill in using
language effectively.



Logical
Ability to think logically and
solve problems.



Bodily-Kinesthetic
Proficiency in controlling
body motion.



Naturalist
Ability to recognize the
patterns in nature.



Musical
Talent in understanding
and creating music.



Existential
Ability to deeply explore and
contemplate human existence.



Interpersonal
Sensitivity to others
and understanding
the motivation of others.



Intrapersonal
Understanding of one's emotions
and how they guide actions.



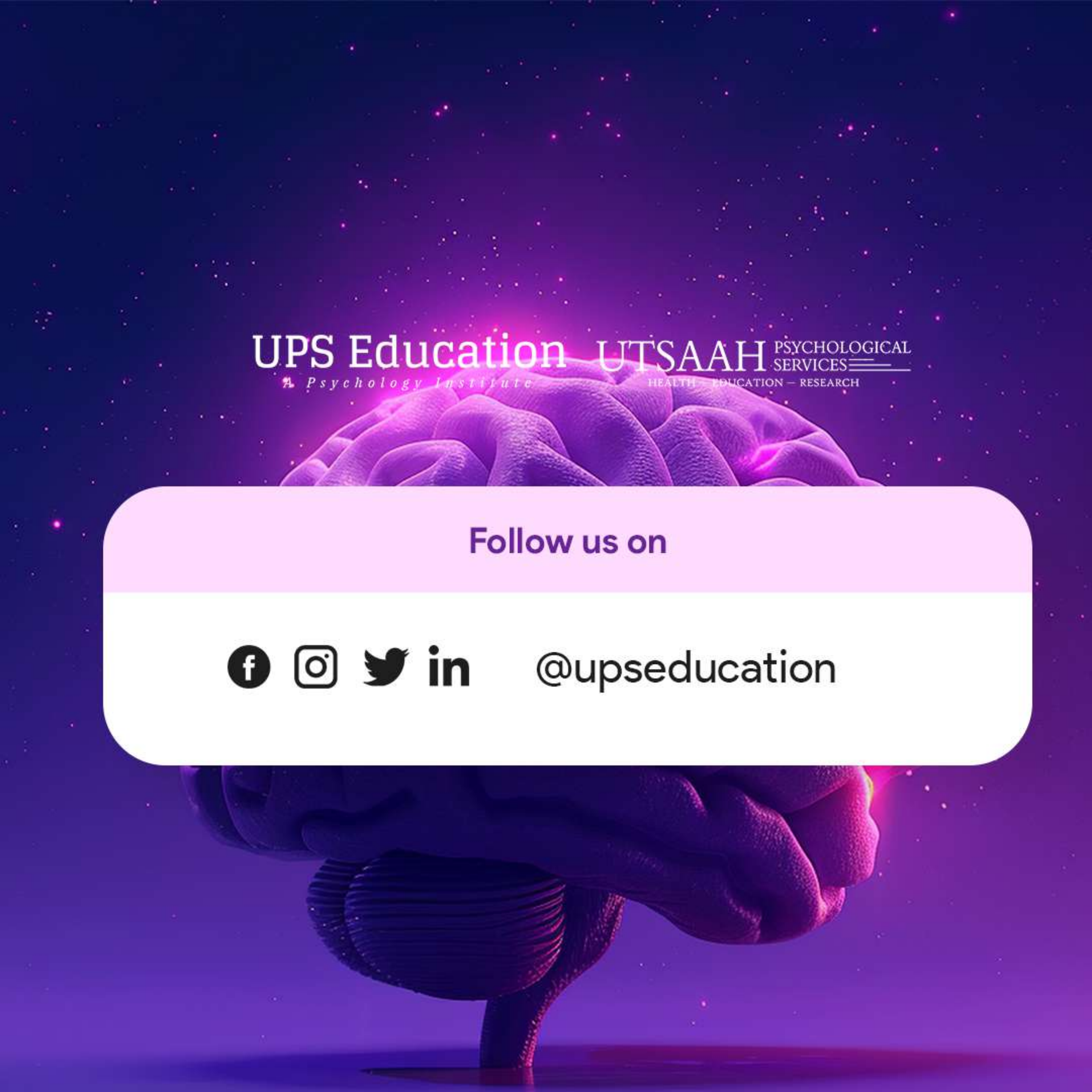
Sternberg's Triarchic Theory

Proposed by Robert Sternberg in the 1980s, this theory states that there are three kinds of intelligence:

Analytical intelligence: The ability to analyze problems and generate solutions.

Creative Intelligence: The ability to come up with new ideas and adapt to new situations.

Practical Intelligence: The ability to handle everyday tasks and real-life challenges effectively.



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