



# INTELLIGENCE

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## GROUP FACTOR THEORY OF THURSTONE

- Group Factor Theory is also known as Thurstone's Theory of Primary Mental Ability.
- L. L. Thurstone, an American psychologist, while working on a test of primary mental abilities came to the conclusion that certain mental operations have a common factor which gives them psychological and functional unity and which differentiates them from other mental operations. These mental operations constitute a group factor.



The factors are as follows-

- ▣ Verbal Factor (V)
- ▣ Spatial Factor (S)
- ▣ Numerical Factor (N)
- ▣ Memory Factor (M)
- ▣ Word Fluency Factor (W)
- ▣ Inductive Reasoning Factor (RI)
- ▣ Deductive Reasoning Factor (RD)
  - ▣ Perceptual Factor (P)
- ▣ Problem Solving Ability Factor (PS)



## **Example:**

An engineer will need spatial ability, numerical ability and abilities of induction and deduction.

A District Magistrate will need verbal ability, Numerical ability, Perceptual ability, Memory and Problem Solving Ability.

Group Theory was criticised because it discarded the concept of general factor. Thurstone later realized his mistake and included the general factor to the group theory.

# HOWARD GARDNER'S THEORY OF INTELLIGENCE



Howard Gardner classified intelligence into 7 categories:-

- ❑ **Linguistic Intelligence** (responsible for linguistic competence)
- ❑ **Logical-mathematical Intelligence** (responsible for mathematical skills and talents)
- ❑ **Spatial Intelligence** (concerned with abilities involving manipulation and representation of spatial relationship)
- ❑ **Musical Intelligence** (covers the abilities pertaining to the field of music)
- ❑ **Bodily Kinesesthetic Intelligence** (requires dexterity for fine coordinated motor movements)
- ❑ **Inter-personal Intelligence** (requires intelligence, motives, feelings and behaviours of others)



- Intra-personal Intelligence (related to understanding one's self and sense of identity).
- Naturalistic.

