

WHAT IS INTELLIGENCE?

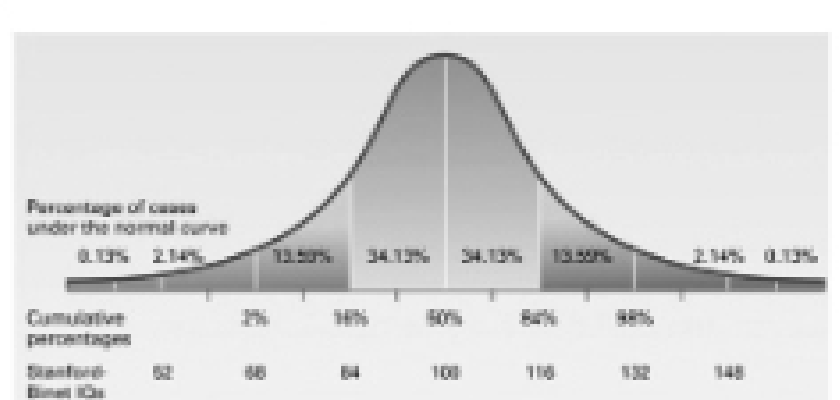
- The ability to use our knowledge to
 - reason
 - make decisions
 - make sense of events
 - solve problems
 - understand complex ideas
 - learn quickly
 - adapt



MEASURING INTELLIGENCE

- Psychometric tests - standardized achievement tests
- Stanford-Binet Test (Alfred Binet; Lewis Terman)
 - Binet-Simon Scale
 - Originally developed to determine which students would not perform well in school and would need help

MEASURING INTELLIGENCE



LET'S TAKE AN IQ TEST, SHALL WE?

1. What number comes next in the sequence, one, two, three, _____?
2. As wallaby is to animal so cigarette is to _____
3. Three of the following items may be classified with salt-water crocodile. Which are they?
marine turtle broilga frilled lizard black snake

HOW DID YOU DO ON THIS IQ TEST?

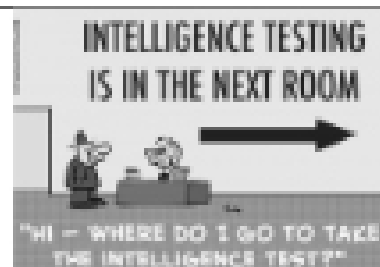
Using your i>clicker:

- A = 0 correct
- B = 1 correct
- C = 2 correct

USE AND MISUSE OF INTELLIGENCE TESTS

- Should be used as part of a battery of different tests
- Other factors also affect IQ scores!

→ Despite limitations, IQ tests are one of the most widely used tools.



ASSIGNMENT REFLECTION

I notice the difference between having a good memory and having "intelligence" when I study chemistry and anatomy with the same people. Some are stronger with memorizing all of the material for anatomy but struggle with solving chemistry problems and vice versa.

I find this very interesting because it highlights how differently everyone's brains work. The nurture side of the debate plays a role in the environment we are raised in because it contributes to the school that we attend along with the study habits that are encouraged or not encouraged within the classroom. The nature side of the debate involves the neural connections within the brain that contribute to mental processes such as memory and learning.

STEREOTYPE THREAT

- Fear that performance on test might confirm negative stereotypes about their racial/ethnic group
 - Aronson and colleagues (1999)
 - When White Men Can't Do Math: Necessary and Sufficient Factors in Stereotype Threat



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE: SPEARMAN

- One IQ score = One general ability
- Spearman Two-Factor Theory (very early 1900s)
 - g = general mental ability
 - s = specific ability to a test

