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Cattell's Theory Of Intelligence

P.G. SEM- 1

PAPER – C C-1

UNIT -1

Cattell's Theory Of Intelligence

- In the 1960s American Psychologist Raymond Cattell and John Horn applied new methods of factor analysis and concluded there are two kinds of general intelligence –
 - 1) Fluid Intelligence
 - 2) Crystallized Intelligence
- The theory suggests that intelligence is composed of a number of different abilities that interact and work together to produce overall individual intelligence.

- **Fluid Intelligence-**

- It is defined as the ability to solve new problems, use logic to new situations, and identify patterns.
- Considered independent of learning experience and education.
- It is used in solving puzzles and coming up with problem solving strategies.

- **Crystallized Intelligence-**

- It refers to the knowledge, facts and skills that are acquired throughout life
- It involves knowledge that comes from prior learning and past experience
- The more learning and experience you have the more you build up your crystallized intelligence
- This type of intelligence tends to increase with age.

- **Interrelationship-**

- Both factors of intelligence are equally important in everyday life.
- While fluid intelligence involves our current ability to reason and deal with complex information around us, crystallized intelligence involves learning, knowledge and skills that are acquired over a lifetime.

- Some researchers have linked the theory of fluid and crystallized abilities to Piaget theory of cognitive development.
- Fluid ability and Piaget operative intelligence both concern logical thinking and the education of relations.
- Crystallized ability and Piaget treatment of everyday learning reflect the impress of experience.