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NATURE OF INTELLIGENCE **B.A.Part-3** Psychology Hons. Paper-6 Educational Psychology

NATURE OF INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence, the dictionary says, is "The capacity to acquire and apply knowledge." A number of definitions have been evolved by psychologists according to their own concept of the term intelligence. Being dissatisfied by the number of definitions and their interpretation, Boring defined...

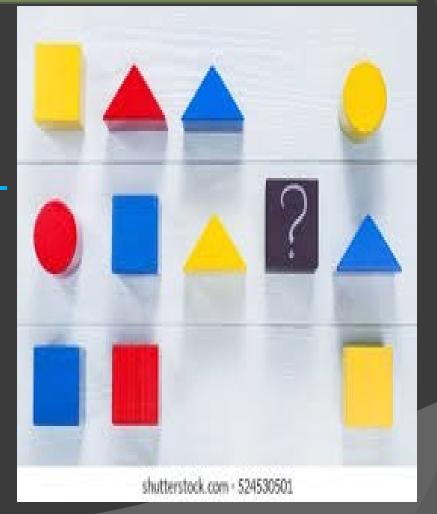
 Intelligence is what intelligence tests test." BORING





- Vernon classified all the definitions under three broad categories –
 - 1. Biological
 - 2. Psychological
 - 3. Operational

- Freeman
 classified all
 definitions into
 three categories –
- 1. Ability to adjust
- 2. Ability to think
- ③ 3. Ability to learn



Intelligence is the ability to adjust in new situations-

"Intelligence is the property of recombining our behaviour pattern so as to act better in a novel situation."- Wells

" Intelligence is the ability to adjust oneself to a new situations."- William Stern

- These definitions are faulty in the following respects –
- (a) They fail to clarify the full scope of intelligence.
- (b) Intelligence and adjustability are not the same. Intelligence is innate but adjustability is mostly learnt.

Intelligence is the ability of abstract thinking-

"Intelligence is the ability to think abstractly."- Terman.

"The abilities demanded in the solution of problems which require the comprehension and use of symbols."-Garrett.

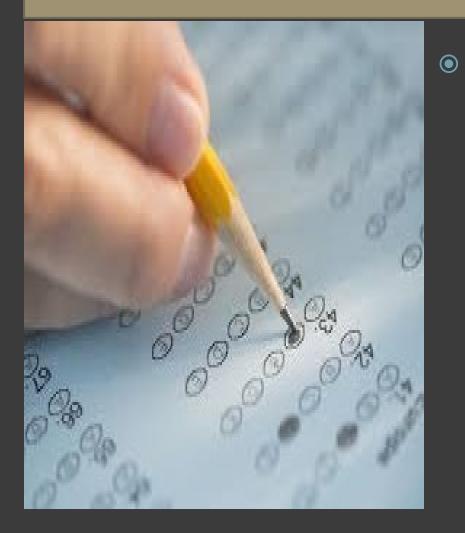
- The definition suffer from the following defects –
- (a) Abstract thinking is not intelligence, it is only a part of intelligence.
- (b) This definition fails to describe the complete scope of intelligence.

Intelligence is the ability to learn -

"Intelligence as the ability to learn or to profit by past experience."-Ebbinghaus.

"Intelligence is the ability to learn."-Bakingham.

- This definition has the following defects-
- (a) Learning and intelligence are not identical because learning depends on many things besides the latter.
- (b) This definition does not describe the full scope of intelligence.



Intelligence is the aggregate or global capacity of the individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment. (D. Weschler)

