

# CLARITY

EMOTION | EDUCATION | CAREER



## Variation in Psychological Attributes

Attributes

Assessment

Formal

Informal

Assessment of Psychological Attribute

Psychological Test

Self Report

Assessment Methods

Interview

Observation

Intelligence

Definitions:-

Alfred Binet - Intelligence is the ability to judge well, understand well, and reason well.

Wechsler - The global and aggregate capacity of an individual to think rationally, act purposefully, and to deal effectively with her/his environment.

Gardner & Sternberg - An intelligent individual not only adapts to the environment, but also actively modifies or shapes it.

Aptitude

Interest

Values

**Definition -**  
It is a combination of characteristics that indicates an individual's capacity to acquire some specific knowledge or skill after training.

**Definition -**  
It is a preference for a particular activity.

**Definition -**  
Values are enduring beliefs about an ideal mode of behaviour.

**Difference -**  
Aptitude is the potentiality to perform that activity. An Interest is just a preference for a particular activity.

Personality

Carried to Chapter 2 - Self & Personality

### Aptitude Tests

- Independent (Specialised aptitude) test
  - Clerical Aptitude
  - Mechanical Aptitude
  - Numerical Aptitude
  - Typing Aptitude
- Multiple (Generalised aptitude)
  - Differential Aptitude Tests (DAT)
    - Verbal Reasoning
    - Numerical Reasoning
    - Abstract Reasoning
    - Clerical Speed & Accuracy
    - Mechanical Reasoning
    - Space Relations
    - Spelling
    - Language Usage
  - General Aptitude Tests Battery (GATB)
  - Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)

## Psychometric Approach

### Theories of Intelligence

Uni Factor Theory (Alfred Binet)

one similar set of ability

Two Factor Theory (Charles Spearman)

1. G-Factor  
2. S-Factor

Primary Mental Abilities (Louis Thurstone)

1. Verbal Comprehension  
2. Numerical Abilities  
3. Spatial Relations  
4. Perceptual Speed  
5. Word Fluency  
6. Memory  
7. Inductive Reasoning

Hierarchical Model of Intelligence (Arthur Jensen)

1. Level One (Associative)  
2. Level Two (Cognitive Competence)

Structure of Intellect Model (J.P. Guilford)

1. Operations  
2. Contents  
3. Products

### Individual Differences in Intelligence

1. Intellectual Deficiency  
2. Intellectual Giftedness

Interplay of Nature & Nurture

Identical twins reared together 0.90  
Twins separated early in childhood 0.90  
Identical twins in different environment 0.72  
Fraternal twins in same environment 0.60  
Siblings reared together 0.50  
Siblings reared apart 0.25

Assessment of Intelligence

(Alfred Binet & Theodore Simon, 1905)  
IQ = MA/CA  
MA = Mental Age  
CA = Chronological Age

Types of Intelligence Tests

1. Individual or Group Tests  
2. Verbal, Non-Verbal or Performance  
a. Raven's Progressive Matrices  
3. Culture Fair or Culture-Biased Tests

Variations of Intelligence

Intelligence testing in India

S.M. Mohsin (1930)  
C.H. Rice - Binet's test in Urdu & Punjabi  
Mahalanobis - Binet's test in Bengali  
Long & Mehta - 103 tests of intelligence in India

Emotional Intelligence

Culture & Intelligence

Sternberg's notion of contextual or practical Intelligence  
Vygotsky Technological Intelligence

Salovey & Mayer Emotional Quotient (EQ)

**Emotional Intelligence:-** The ability to monitor one's own and other's emotions, to discriminate among them, and to use the information to guide one's thinking and actions.

## Information Processing Approach

PAAS Model (J.P. Das, Kirby, Jack Naglieri, 1994)

1. Planning,  
2. Attention  
3. Arousal  
4. Simultaneous-successive

Triarchic Theory of Intelligence (Robert Sternberg, 1985)

1. Componential Intelligence  
a. Meta Components  
b. Performance  
c. Knowledge  
2. Experiential Intelligence  
a. Novelty  
b. Auto Motion  
3. Contextual Intelligence  
a. Adaptation  
b. Selection  
c. Shaping

Theory of Multiple Intelligence (Howard Gardner)

1. Linguistic  
2. Logical-Mathematical  
3. Musical  
4. Bodily-Kinesthetic  
5. Interpersonal  
6. Intrapersonal  
7. Naturalistic  
8. Spatial

## Creativity & Intelligence

Creative - Divergent Thinking

Intelligent - Convergent Thinking

Vishal Pandey

Curated by India's Favorite Psychology Teacher  
Vishal Pandey ( Learn Psychology with Vishal Pandey)  
Founder - ClaritywithVishal  
www.claritywithvishal.com

Emotion | Education | Career