OUTLINE

CHAPTER 9

INTELLIGENT THOUGHT & BEHAVIOR

- **REASONING**
  - **Deductive logic**
  - **Inductive logic**
- **DEFINING INTELLIGENCE**
- **MEASURING INTELLIGENCE**
- **THE NATURE OF INTELLIGENCE**

~Professor Fazakas-DeHoog

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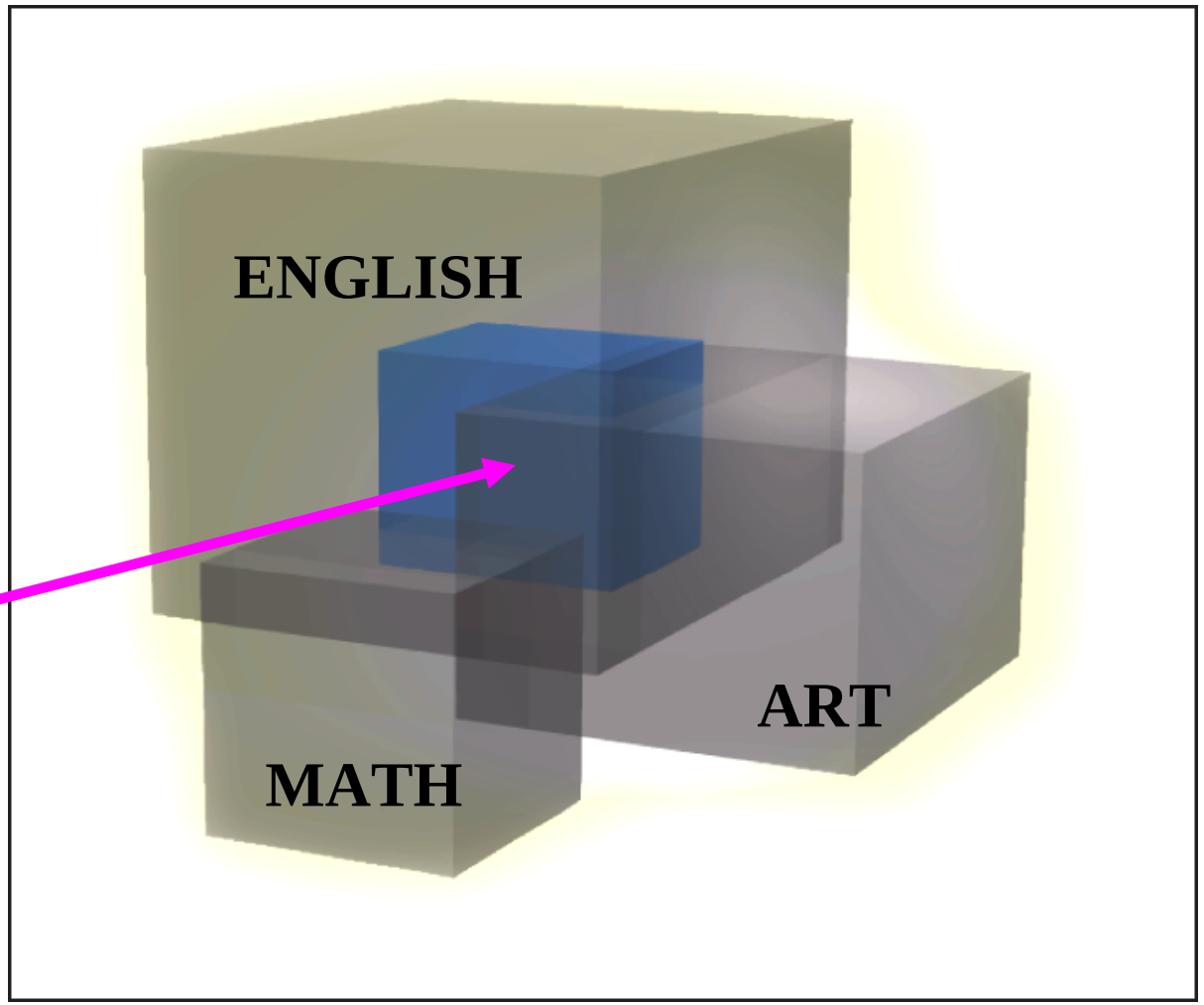
THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE

SPEARMAN:

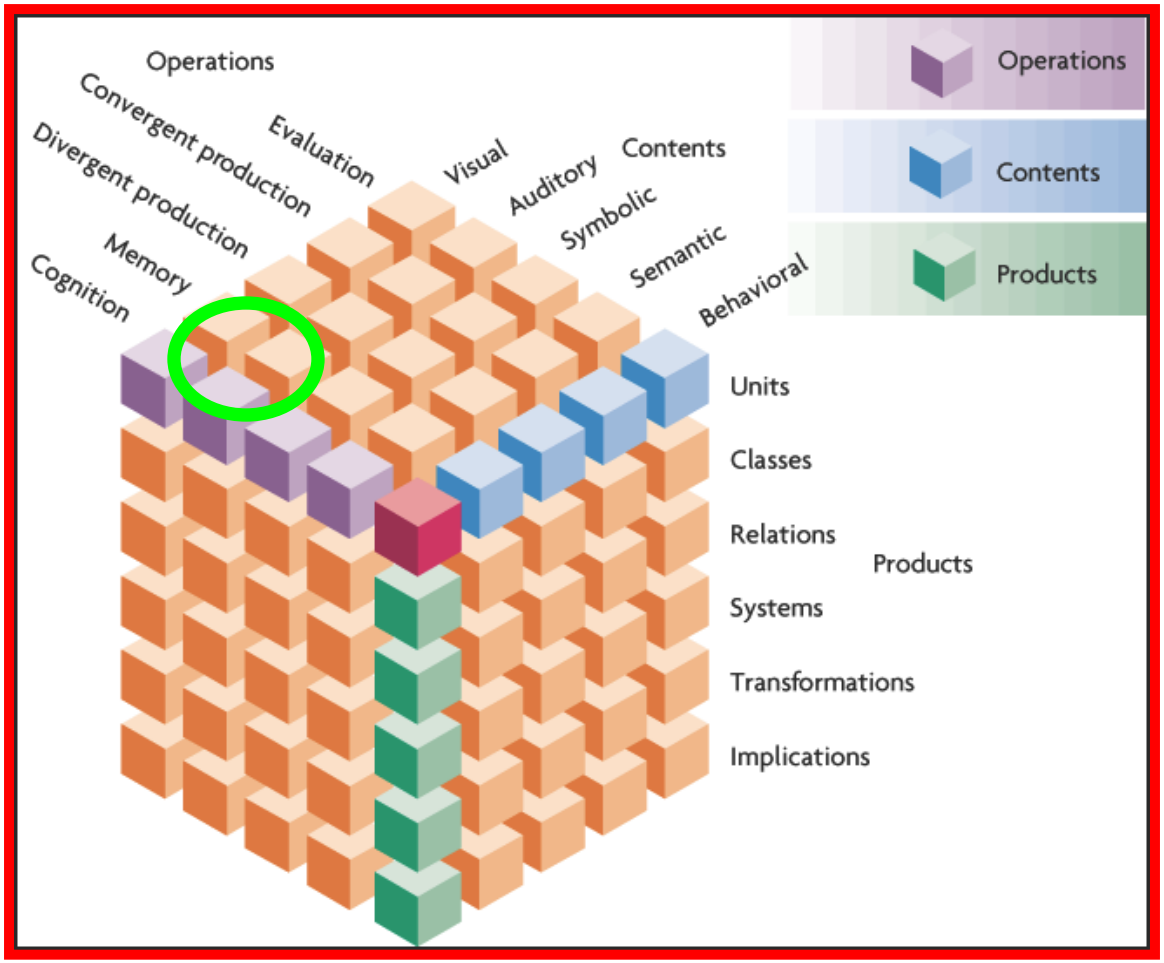
a single unitary factor (g)



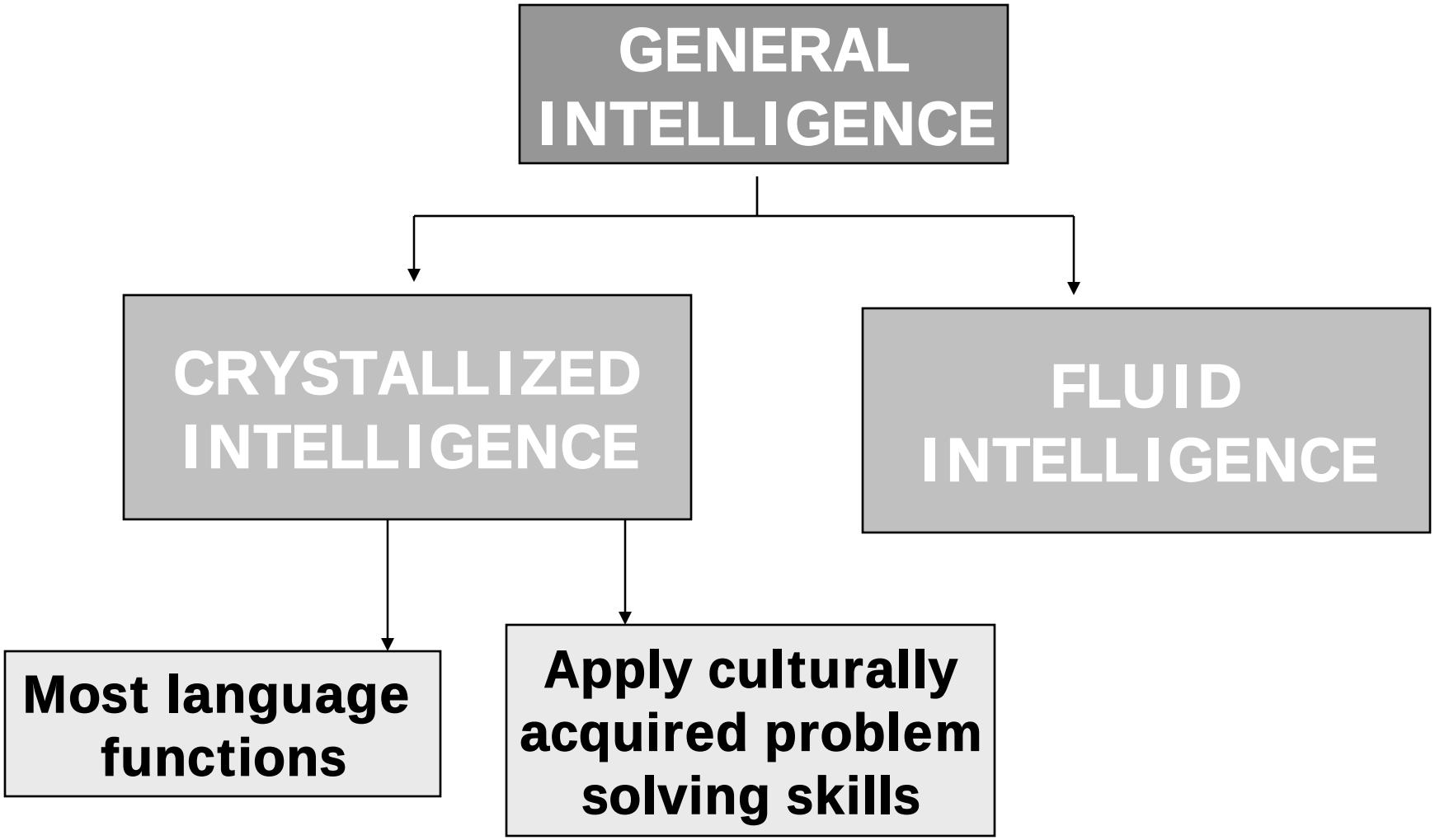
THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE

GULIFORD

more than 100 distinct measurable mental abilities.



THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE



Measuring Intelligence

Wechlser (WAIS-R, WISC)

VERBAL SCALES -

SUBTEST	INDICATOR OF
↑ Vocabulary	(**language mastery)**
↑ Similarities	**(Relational patterns)**
↑ Arithmetic	**(symbols/abstract reasoning)**
↑ Digit Span	**(Short term/working memory)**
↑ information	**(Past learning)**
↑ Comprehension	**(practical/applied knowledge)**

Measuring Intelligence

Wechlser (WAIS-R, WISC)

PERFORMANCE SCALES - Perceptual processing & perceptual organization

SUBTEST	INDICATOR OF
↑ Picture Completion	**(visual processing)**
↑ Block Design	**(whole/part)**
↑ Matrix Reasoning	**(patterns/relationships)**
↑ Symbol Search	**(processing speed)**
↑ Object Assembly	**(all of above)**
↑ Digit-Symbol Coding	**(abstract symbols)**

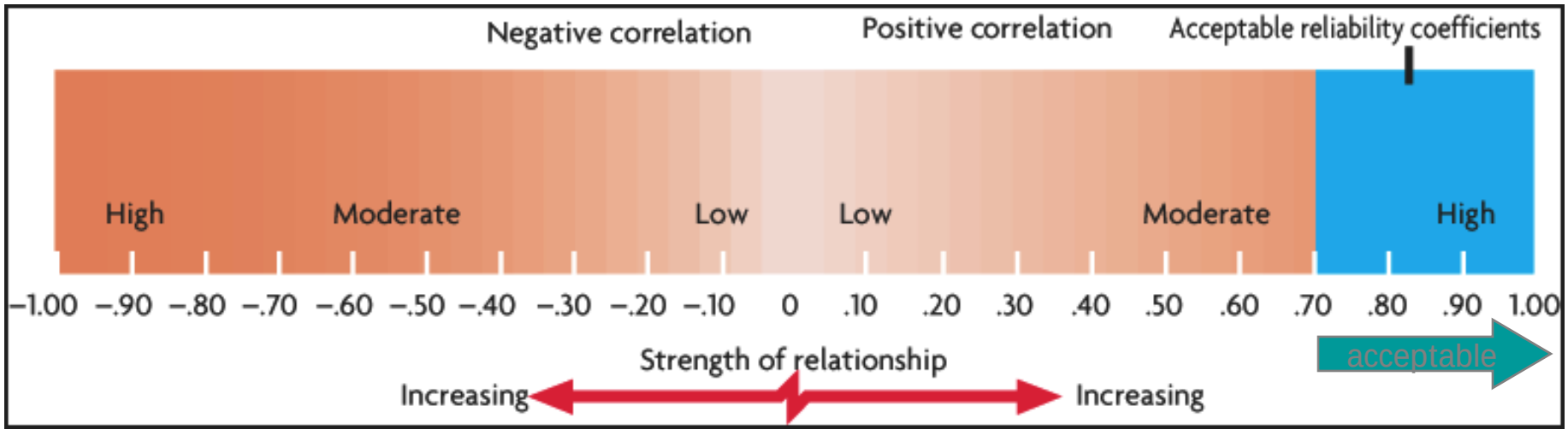
MEASUREMENT ISSUES

A good test must be reliable and valid

RELIABILITY refers to consistency of measurement

Test-retest: same group takes the test twice

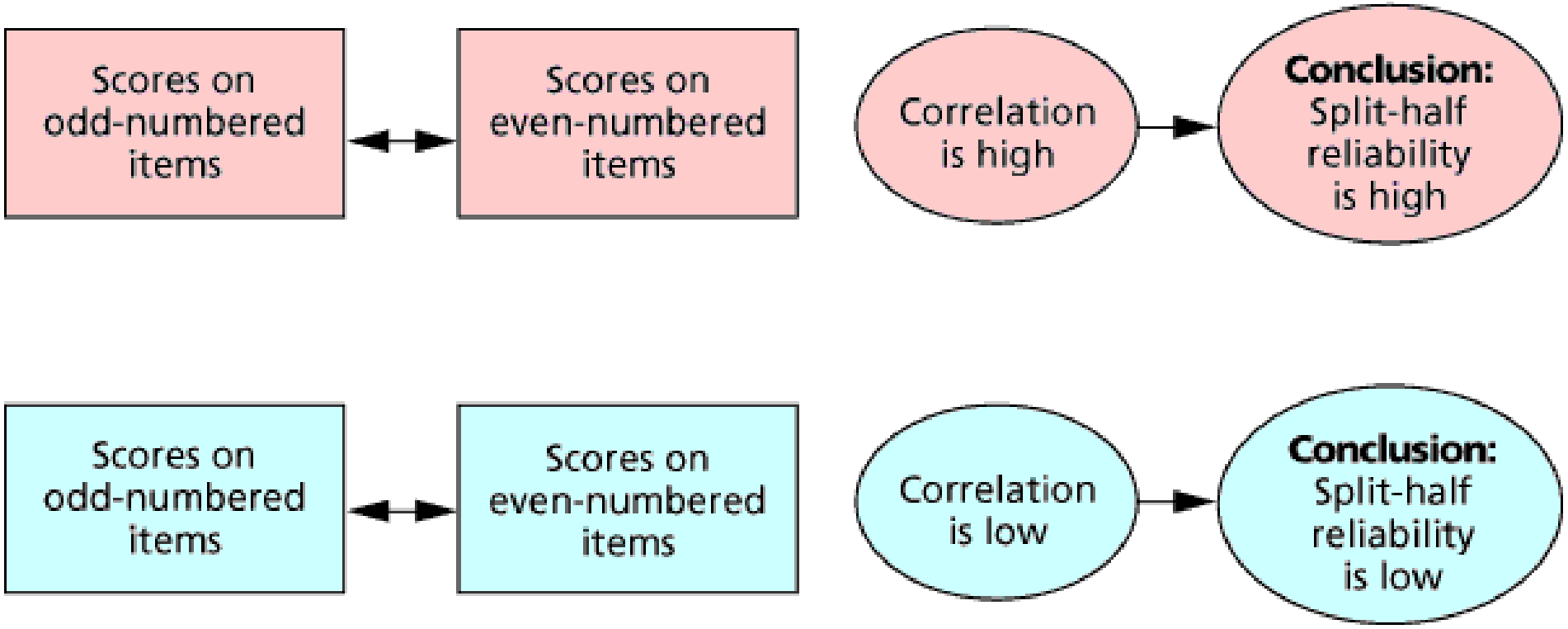
Split-half: divide the test into halves and then compare consistency of scores on the halves



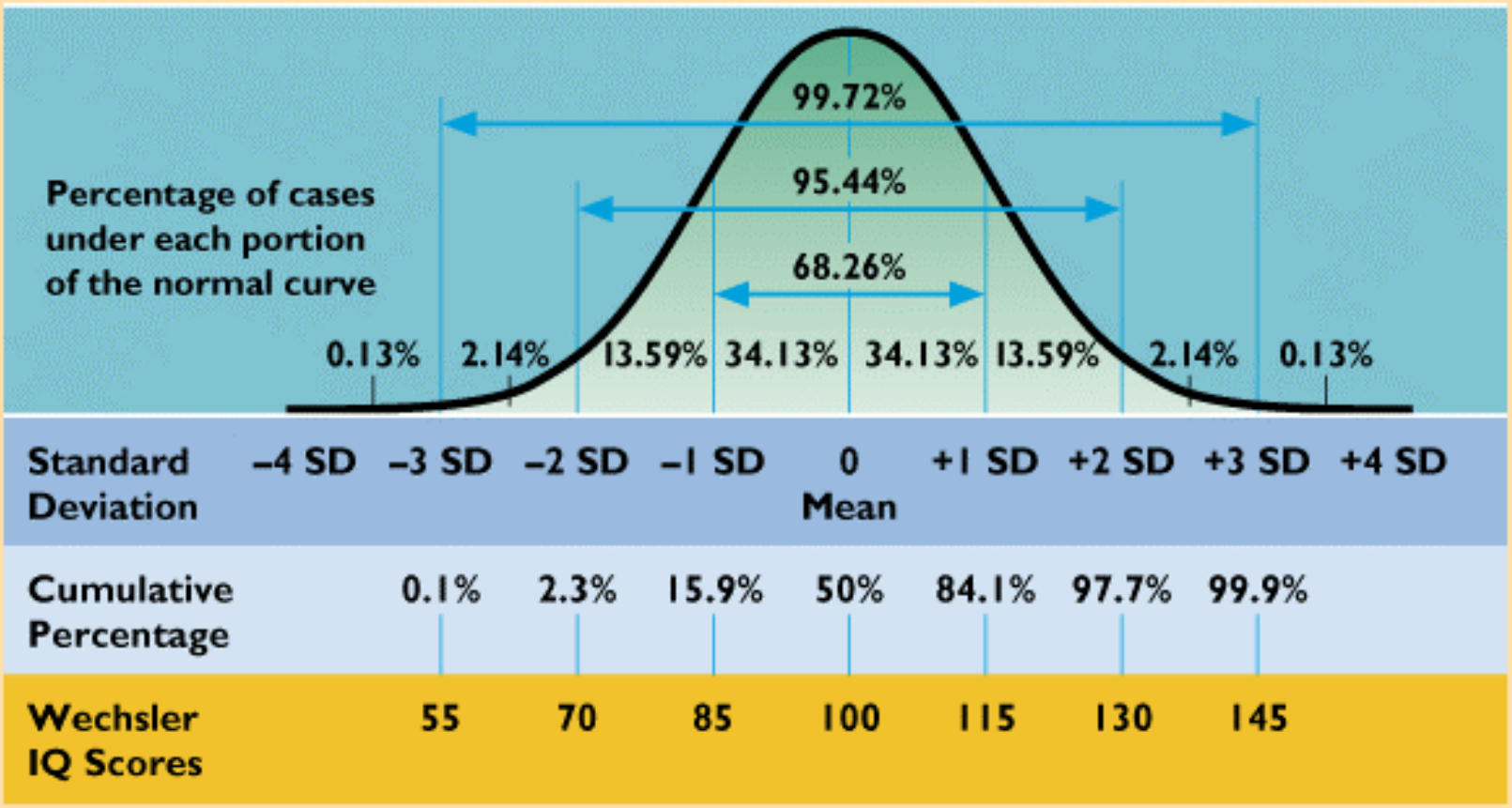
Reliability:

A Basic Requirement of Psychological Tests

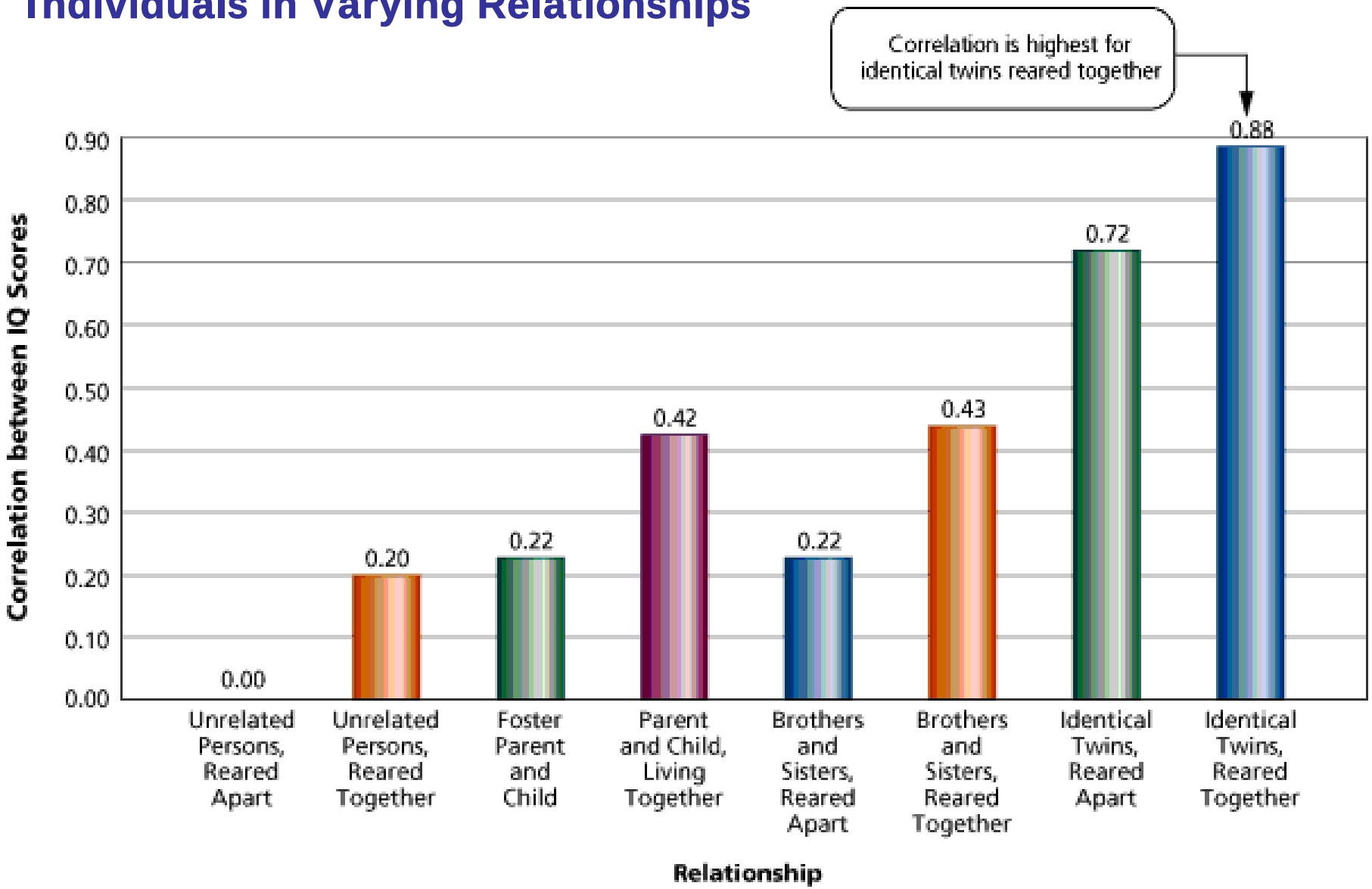
A. Split-Half Reliability



Test Norms: The Normal Curve



Correlations Between IQ Scores of Individuals in Varying Relationships



Source: Based on data from Bouchard & McGue, 1981; and Erlenmeyer-Kimling & Jarvis, 1963.