

THEORIES OF INTELLECT

THEORY	PRESENTATION	FINDINGS	CRITICS
Spearman's general intelligence (g)	The base intellect predicts abilities of people in different academic spheres	Different abilities, e.g. verbal and spatial, are tend to correlate	Abilities of people are too different so that they could be described by a single factor of the general intellect
Thurstone's primary mental abilities	Intellect can be divided into seven factors: spatial ability, perceptual ability, numerical ability, verbal comprehension, word fluency, memory, reasoning	Single estimate g is not that informative as estimates of seven primary mental abilities	Seven mental abilities have a tendency to join to the group therefore forming a general g factor
Gardner's multiple intelligence	Abilities are to be divided into eight independent types of intellect, that cover a wide spectrum of skills, not limited to the assessment of traditional skills	Intellect is not verbal or mathematical skills. Other abilities in human life are less important	Can all abilities of a human being be identified as the intellect? Maybe it is better to identify some of them that are less important as the talent?
Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence	Intellect is to be divided to three spheres, enabling the success prediction in the real world, i.e. – analytical, creative and practical intellects	Those three aspects may be measured	Those three aspects may be related and may mean the general g factor