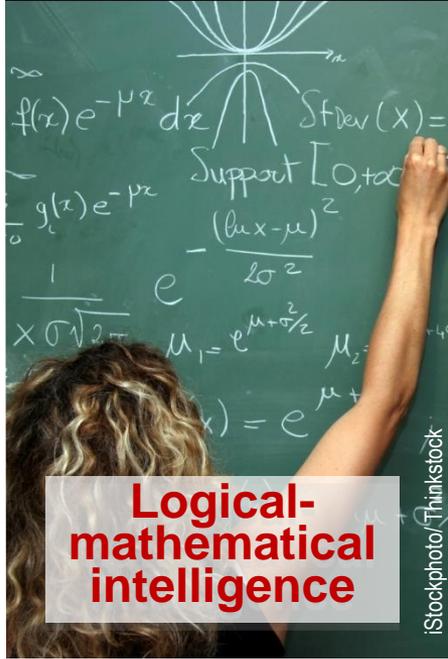


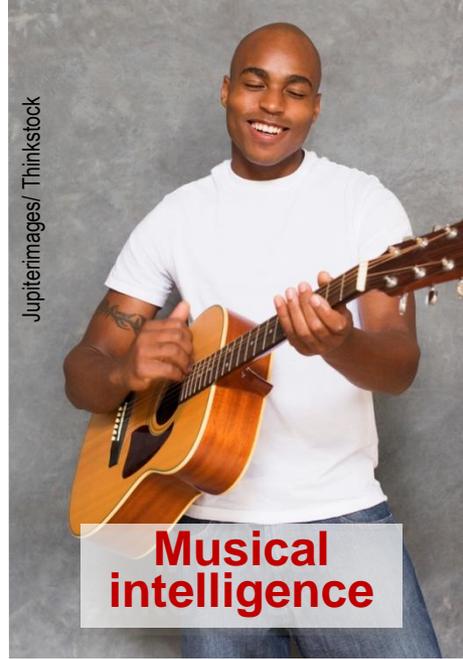
Linguistic intelligence

iStockphoto/Thinkstock



Logical-mathematical intelligence

iStockphoto/Thinkstock



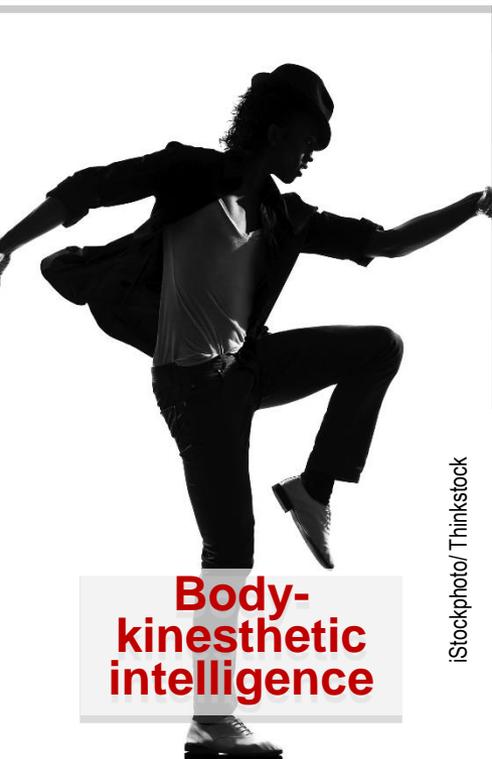
Musical intelligence

Jupiterimages/Thinkstock



Spatial intelligence

Comstock/Thinkstock



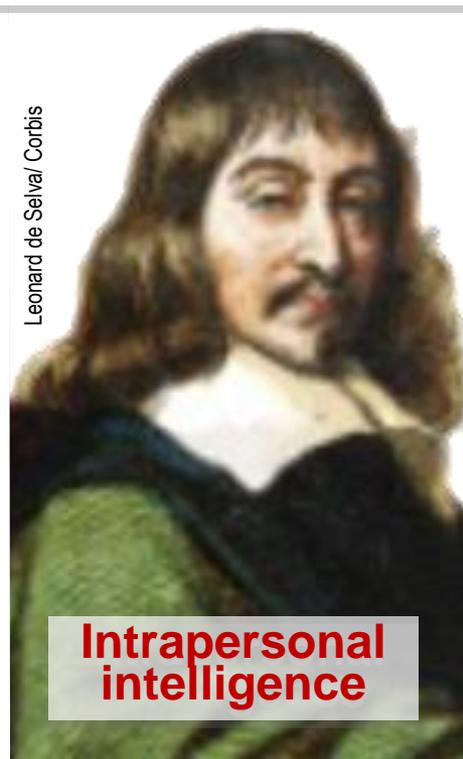
Body-kinesthetic intelligence

iStockphoto/Thinkstock



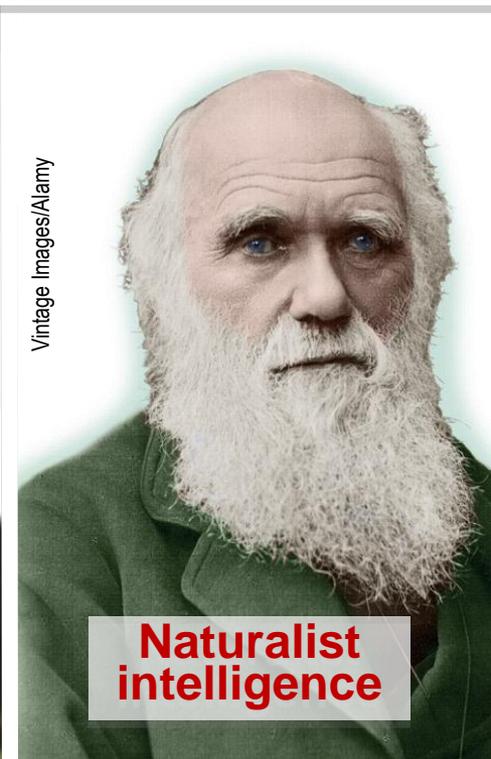
Interpersonal intelligence

iStockphoto/Thinkstock



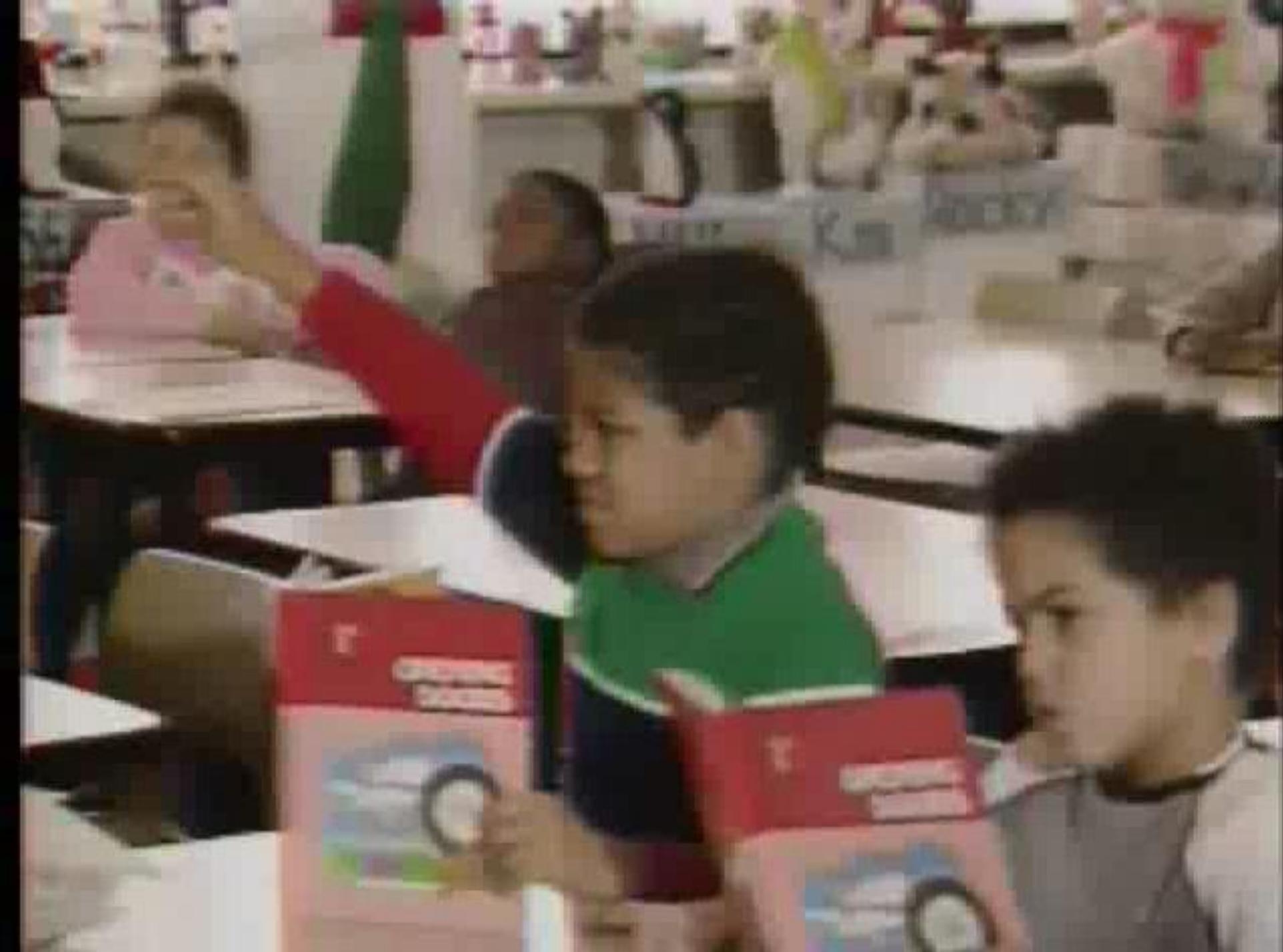
Intrapersonal intelligence

Leonard de Selva/Corbis



Naturalist intelligence

Vintage Images/Alamy

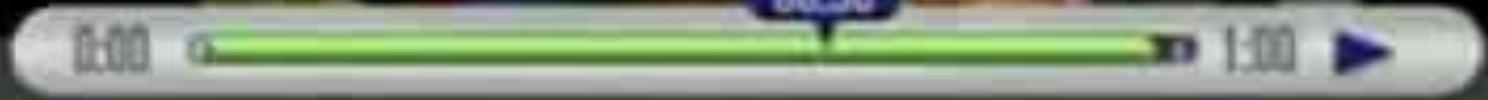


- “The line between profound talent and profound disability is a thin one.”

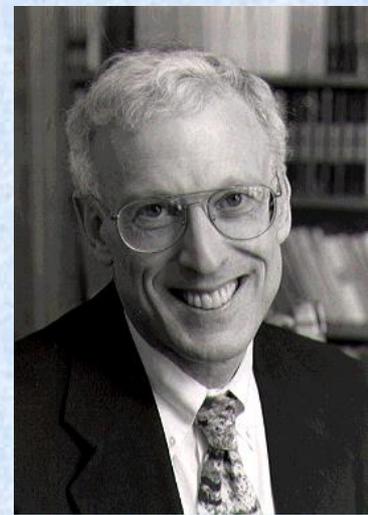
- Daniel Tammet, Savant



Use the information you have garnered through the powerpoint and videos to explain what Daniel Tammet means. Use details and examples to support your answer

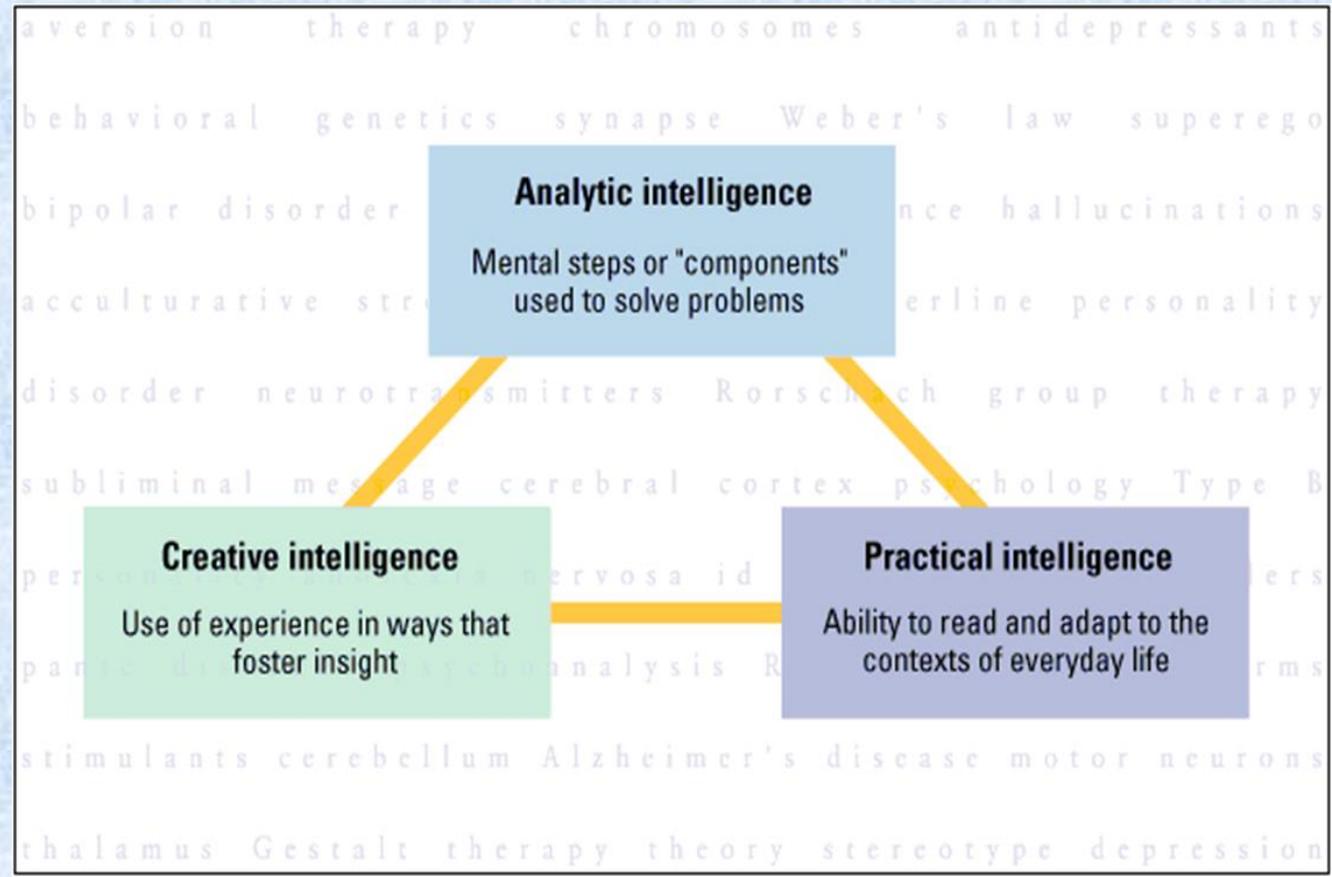


Sternberg's Three Aspects of Intelligence



Gardner Simplified

- **Analytical**
(academic problem solving).
- **Creative**
(generating novel ideas)
- **Practical**
(required for everyday tasks where multiple solutions exist).





To illustrate his different aspects of intelligence, Sternberg used three graduate students:

- *Alice is a good student, always getting good grades until she reached graduate school. Required to come up with original ideas, Alice began to fall behind.*
- *Barbara is not such a good student, but she's brimming over with ideas for research.*
- *Celia is neither a good nor a creative student, but she's street smart; she knows how to play the game—how to get things done.*

Salovey - Emotional Intelligence (EI)



- First called social intelligence.
- The ability to perceive, express, understand, and regulate emotions.
- Some studies show EI to be a greater predictor for future success than IQ
- Emotionally intelligent people are:
 - Self-aware
 - Able to read others
 - Able to delay gratification
 - Able to avoid being overwhelmed by anxiety, anger or depression

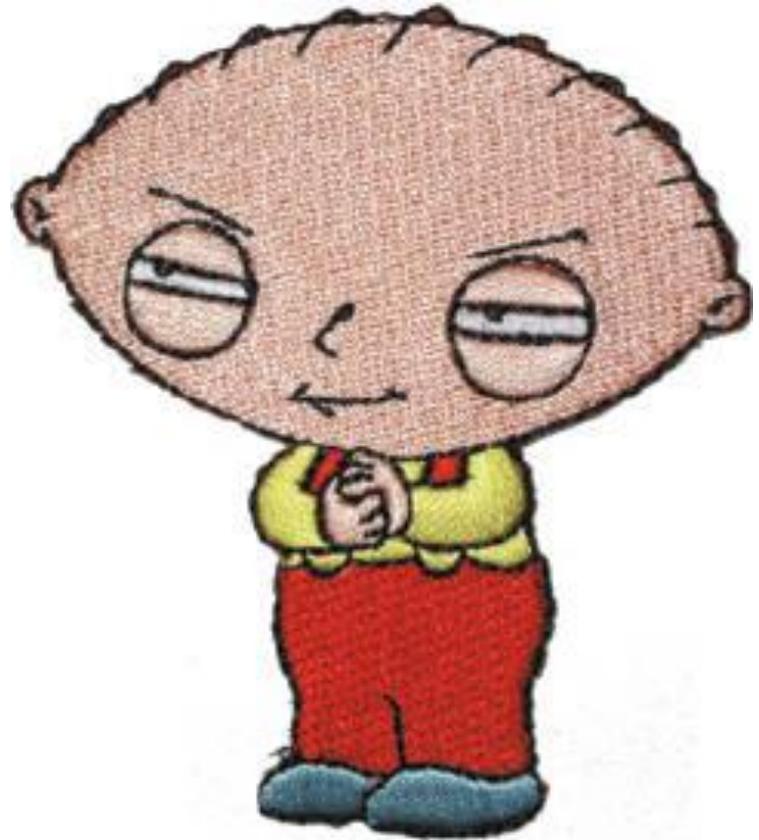
Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire:

Reverse your values on numbers 5,28 and 33 and add these values to the rest of the numbers in front of the other numbers.

Brain Size and Intelligence

Is there a link?

- Small $+0.15$ correlation between head size and intelligence scores (relative to body size).
- Using an MRI we found $+0.44$ correlation with brain size and IQ score.

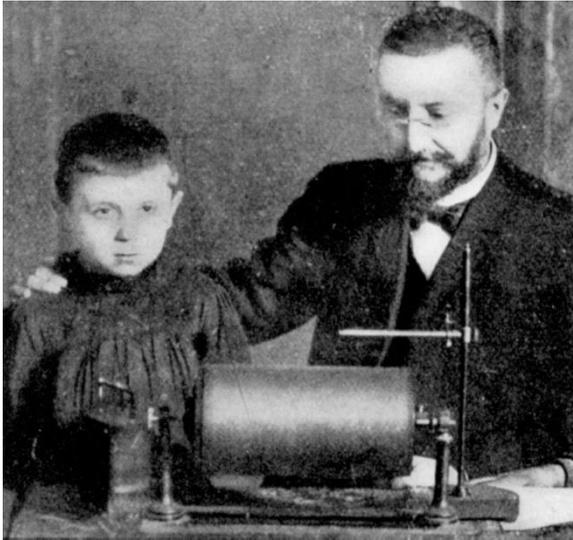


Brain Function and Intelligence

- Neurological processing speed is also a bit quicker in people with high IQ's. (They perceive stimuli faster, retrieve info more quickly.)



How do we Assess Intelligence?



- Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon established a concept called a **mental age** (what a person of a particular age should know).
- They discovered that by discovering someone's mental age they can predict future performance.
- Hoped they could use test to help children, not label them.

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"The five candles represent his mental age."

Binet-Simon Test

- The test had four important distinctions:
- Scores were interpreted at their current performance
- Used to identify students in need of help, not label them or categorize them.
- Emphasized that training and opportunity could affect intelligence.
- Was empirically constructed





十八年五月廿五日
十八年五月廿五日

What do scores mean?

What to do if you score low on an IQ test?

- Lewis Terman, of Stanford University, began with a different assumption than Binet; Terman felt that intelligence was unchanging and innate (genetic).
- He created the “Stanford-Binet Test”



Study, and develop self-discipline and attention span.

$$\text{IQ} = \frac{\text{mental age}}{\text{chronological age}} \times 100$$

Remove your genes from the population (eugenics).



Terman (from Stanford) and his IQ Test

- A 8 year old has a mental age of 10, what is her IQ?
- A 12 year old has the mental age of 9, what is his IQ?
- Used Binet's research to construct the modern day IQ test called the Stanford-Binet Test.

$$\text{IQ} = \frac{\text{mental age}}{\text{chronological age}} \times 100$$