

Other Theories of Intelligence

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1. L. L. Thurstone's Theory of Primary Mental Abilities.

(Book Smarts)



Thurstone developed the standardized mean and standard deviations of IQ scores. He challenged Spearman's g factor, and in a study to disprove Spearman, he actually found evidence of the g. Thurstone also influenced Gardner.

Thurstone created the 7-factor theory:

1. Word Fluency
2. Verbal Comprehension
3. Spatial Visualization
4. Perceptual Speed
5. Numerical Ability
6. Reasoning (Inductive and Deductive)
7. Associative Memory

2. Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligence

(Other abilities not related to Book Smarts/Talents.)



Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligence is often criticized due to lack of evidence. Gardner has addressed this criticism by stating that his theory is based on empirical evidence and not experimental evidence.

Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligence is composed of 7-9 independent intelligence; an intelligence in one area does not predict intelligence in another:

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

3. Robert Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence

General Abilities



Sternberg believes that different tasks require different kinds of intelligence. Like Gardner, Sternberg's theory is criticized due to being based on empirical findings versus theoretical.

Sternberg agrees with Gardner on "multiple intelligence." However, he states that there are only three not seven:

1. Analytical
2. Creative
3. Practical