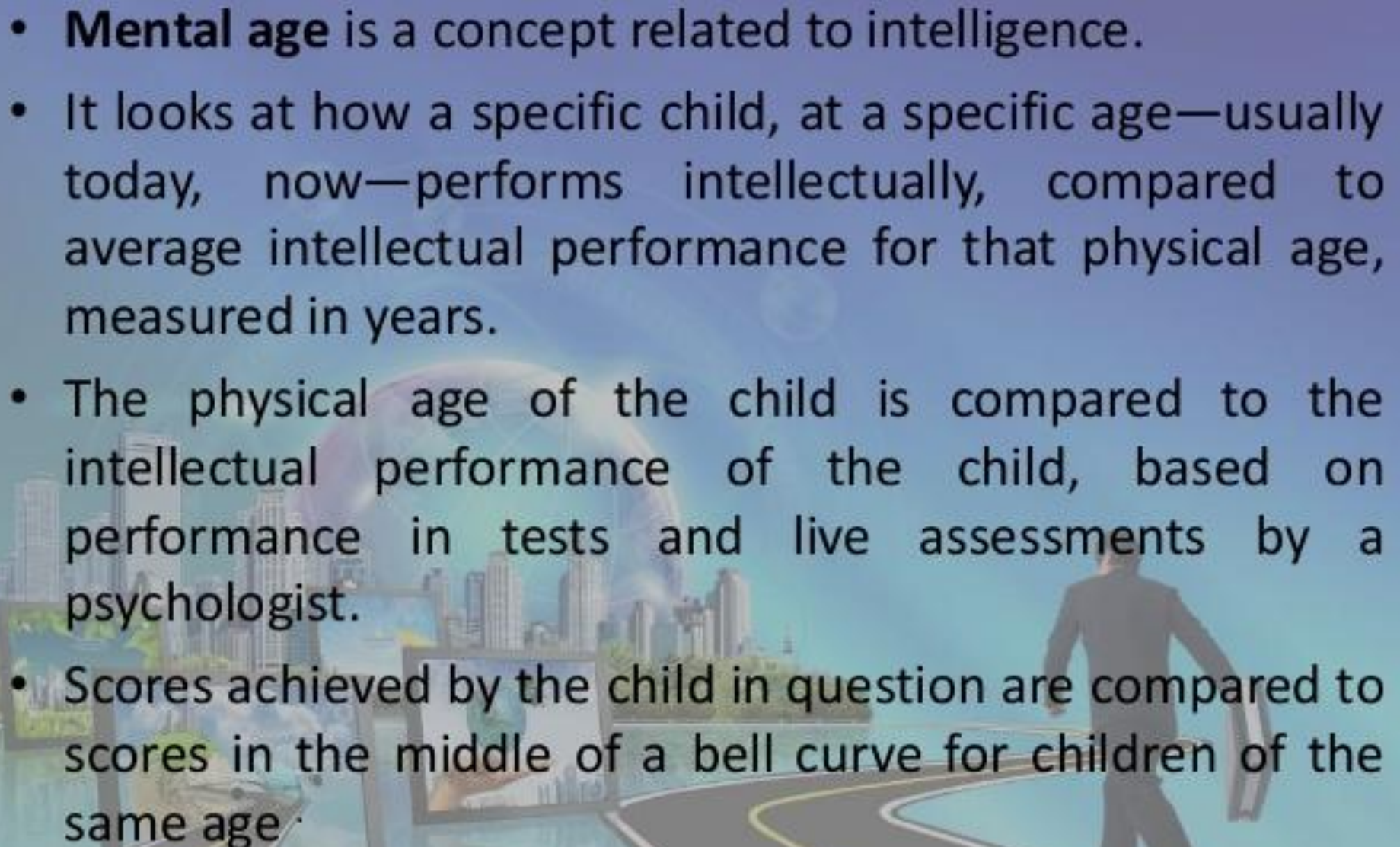


Intelligence Quotient

1st semester/paper code-103

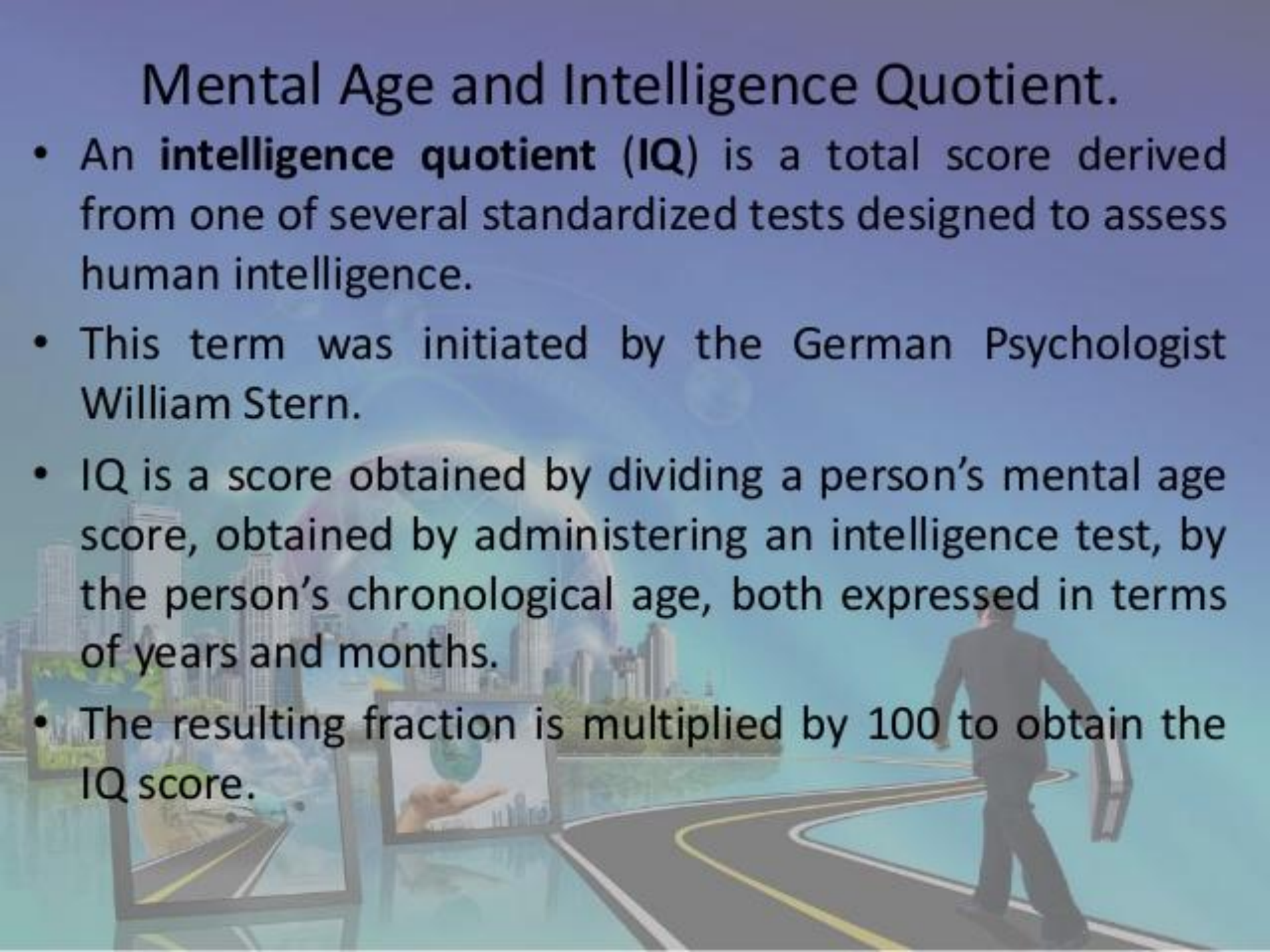
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Mental Age and Intelligence Quotient.

- **Mental age** is a concept related to intelligence.
 - It looks at how a specific child, at a specific age—usually today, now—performs intellectually, compared to average intellectual performance for that physical age, measured in years.
 - The physical age of the child is compared to the intellectual performance of the child, based on performance in tests and live assessments by a psychologist.
 - Scores achieved by the child in question are compared to scores in the middle of a bell curve for children of the same age.
- 
- A futuristic cityscape with a large globe in the background and a person walking on a curved path in the foreground. The scene is set against a light blue sky with a large, glowing globe in the center. In the foreground, a person in a dark suit is walking away from the viewer on a curved, reflective path. The path is marked with yellow and white lines. The background shows a city with tall buildings and a large, glowing globe in the center. The overall atmosphere is futuristic and high-tech.

Mental Age and Intelligence Quotient.

- An **intelligence quotient (IQ)** is a total score derived from one of several standardized tests designed to assess human intelligence.
- This term was initiated by the German Psychologist William Stern.
- IQ is a score obtained by dividing a person's mental age score, obtained by administering an intelligence test, by the person's chronological age, both expressed in terms of years and months.
- The resulting fraction is multiplied by 100 to obtain the IQ score.



Mental Age and Intelligence Quotient.

- There are two means of doing it.

1. According to Stanford Binet Scale:

$$I.Q = \text{Mental Age(MA)}/\text{Chronological Age (CA)} \times 100$$

1. According to Wechsler scale:

$$I.Q = \text{Attained or Actual Score}/\text{Expected mean score for age} \times 100$$



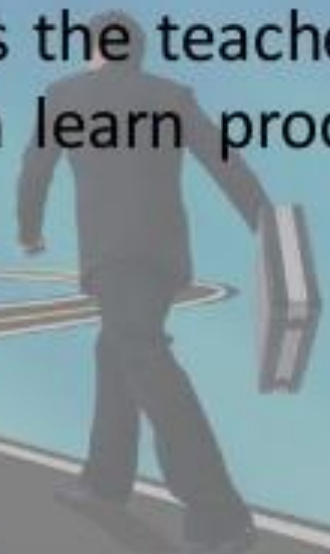
Classification of IQ.

Classification of Types	I.Q. (Intelligence Quotient)
1. Near genius or genius	140 and above
2. very Superior	130-139
3. Superior	120-129
4. Above Average	110-119
5. Normal or Average	90-109
6. Bellow Average	80-89
7. Dull or Borderline	70-79
8. Feebleminded, Moron	50-69
9. Imbecile	25-49
10. Idiot	0-24

Illustration2. Distribution of Intelligence in Normal population.

Uses of intelligence tests.

- For the purpose of selection: Admission to a course, decide scholarships, to give specific assignments, selection for co curricular activities.
- For the purpose of classification: classification of students to improve teaching learning experiences.
- For the purpose of promotion: promotion in educational, occupational and social situations.
- For knowing one's potentiality: This helps the teacher in following ways; giving guidance, helps in learn process, improve the level of aspiration etc.
- For diagnostic purpose.
- Helps in research work.



Limitations of intelligence tests.

- Intelligence tests and students: inferiority/superiority, leads to problems and misbehaviour.
- Intelligence test and teachers: Prejudice on students, lack of support for some students etc.
- It also creates segregation and conflicts: none of the intelligence tests are non-biased. It is unjust to deny the right of others in admission/promotion etc.
- Only cognitive aspects are touched by these facts. Factors like interests, attitude, motives are not considered in intelligence tests.

