

Measurement of Intelligence

- Alfred Binet & Theodore Simon - first formal measurement of Intelligence
- William Stern
- $$IQ = \frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$$
- Mental Age: measure of a person's development relative to people of her/his age group
- Chronological Age: biological age

Levels of Intelligence

- People differ in their intellectual capacities.
- Some are gifted with exceptionally high intelligence level with IQ above 130. This group is referred to as intellectually gifted.
- On the other hand are people who have IQ below 70. Such people are assumed to be suffering from intellectual deficiency or intellectual disability.
- Intellectual disability includes people with varying levels of intellectual deficiency or disability. These levels are referred to as **mild, moderate, severe and profound** disability.

Levels of Intelligence

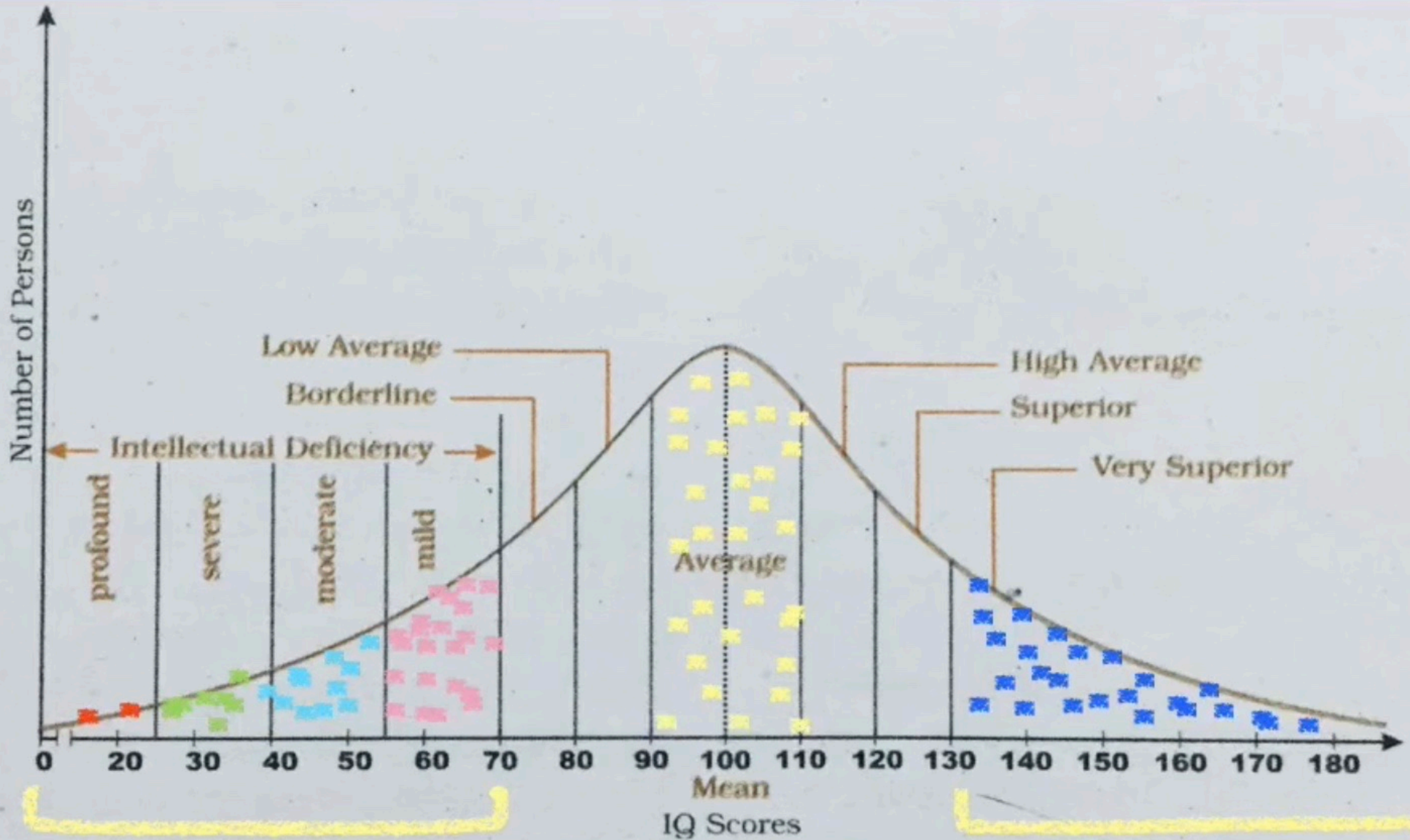


Fig.1.2 : Normal Curve Pattern Showing Distribution of IQ Scores in the Population

Levels of Intelligence

IQ Range	Descriptive Label
Above 130	Very Superior
120 - 130	Superior
110 - 119	High Average
90 - 109	Average
80 - 89	Low Average
70 - 79	Borderline
55 - 70 approx.	Mild Intellectual Disability
40 - 55 approx.	Moderate Intellectual Disability
25 - 40 approx.	Severe Intellectual Disability
Below 25 approx.	Profound Intellectual Disability

Mild Intellectual Disability: Characteristics

Area of functioning	Mild Intellectual Disability (IQ: 55 - 70 approx.)
Self-help skills	Feeds and dresses self and cares for own toilet needs
Speech and Communication	Understands communication; Receptive & expressive language is adequate
Academics	Third to sixth grade; Optimal learning environment
Social Skills	Has friends; Can learn to adjust quickly
Vocational skills	Can hold a job; Can achieve economic self-sufficiency
Adult living	Usually marries & has children; Needs support during stress

Moderate Intellectual Disability: Characteristics

Area of functioning	Moderate Intellectual Disability (IQ: 40 - 55 approx.)
Self-help skills	Has difficulties & requires training but can learn adequate self-help skills
Speech and Communication	Receptive & Expressive language is adequate but delayed Speech problems present
Academics	Very few academic skills; Grade I or II at the most
Social Skills	Capable of making friends and can handle themselves in socially appropriate ways
Vocational skills	Sheltered work environment; Usually needs consistent supervision
Adult living	Usually does not marry or have children; Mostly live a dependent life

Severe Intellectual Disability: Characteristics

Area of functioning	Severe Intellectual Disability (IQ: 40 - 55 approx.) 3 percent of the population affected by Intellectual disability
Self -help skills	Severe motor impairment; Many not even able to master self - help skills
Speech and Communication	Gross Receptive & Expressive language deficits present; Speech severely retarded
Academics	Academic skills absent; Not educable at all
Social Skills	Display absolutely no interest in surroundings; Social skills absent
Vocational skills	Cannot learn vocational skills
Adult living	No marriage or children

Profound Intellectual Disability: Characteristics

- This group makes 1.5 percent of the total intellectually disabled population. It is characterised by the most severe symptoms of mental retardation as given below:
- The individuals belonging to this category never attain in adult life an intellectual level greater than that of an average 2 year old child.
- They are severely deficient both in their intellectual capacities and adaptive behaviour. The symptoms associated with them are retarded growth, physical deformities, pathology of the central nervous system, autism, severe speech disturbances, motor incoordination, deafness and convulsive seizures.
- They are unable to protect themselves from common dangers and are unable to manage their own affairs and satisfy their physical needs.
- Their life span, as a result of their low resistance is too short.
- Such individuals are completely dependent on others and need the care and supervision given to an infant.
- Essentially, they need to be institutionalized as their condition deteriorates.
- These individuals often suffer psychologically because of the biased attitude of the parents/other care givers and stressful demands of their environment

