

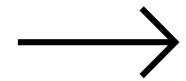
PSG105

PENGANTAR PSIKOLOGI

Runi Rulangi -Prodi Psikologi FHB UPJ

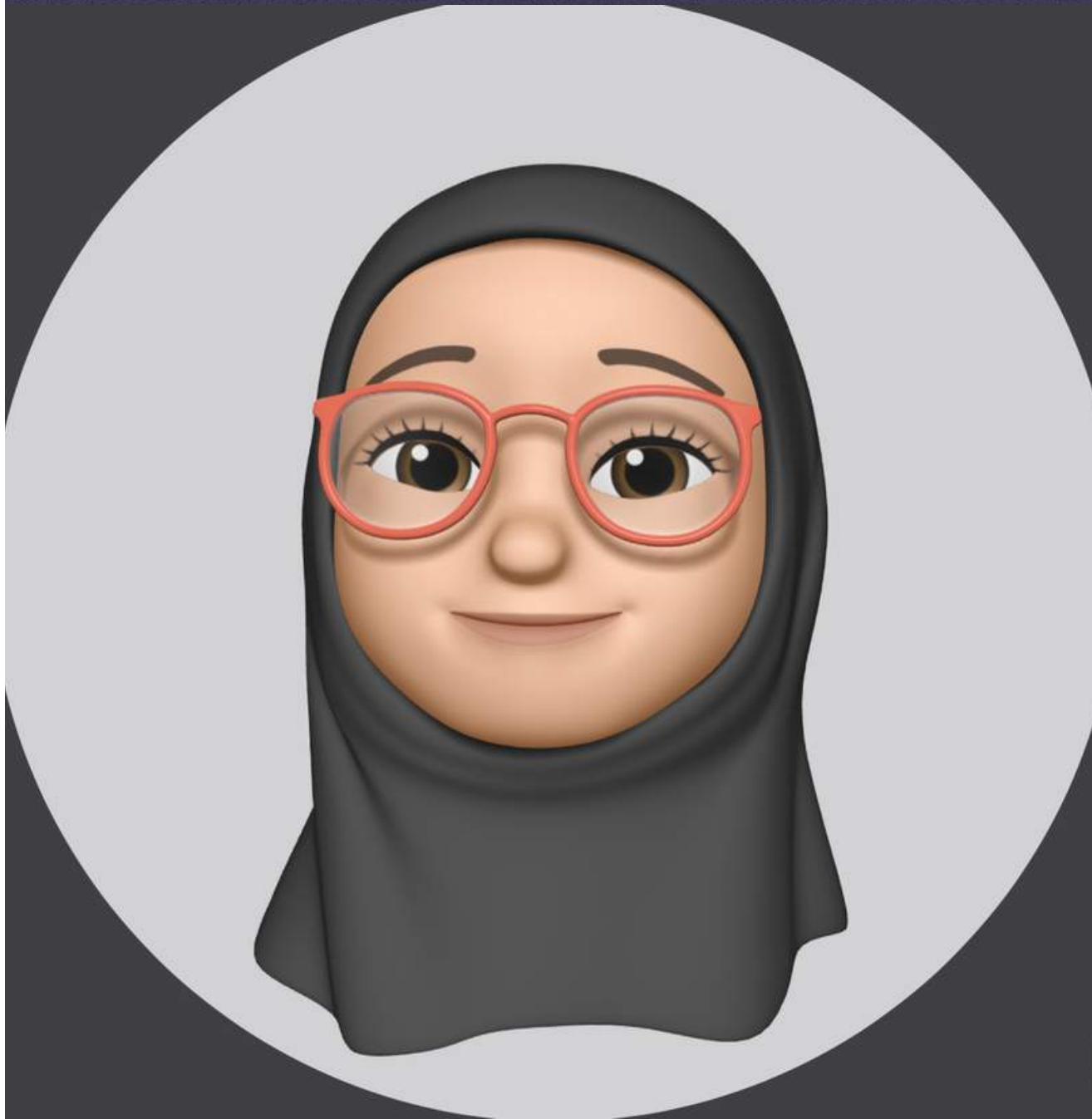
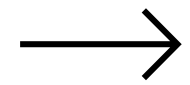


02



Jumpa Lagi di Kelas **Pengantar Psikologi.**

03

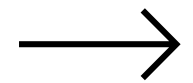


**Kembali lagi
bersama saya,
Anggi.**

Pertemuan Kedelapan

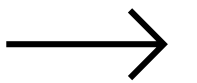
Pengantar Psikologi.

04





05



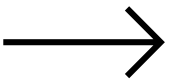
Inteligensi

Intelligence?

- *Ability:*
- *to acquire knowledge,*
- *to think and reason effectively, &*
- *to deal adaptively with the environment.*

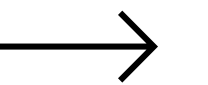


06



- *Historical perspective*
- *Nature of intelligence*
- *Measurement of intelligence*
- *Heredity-environment*
- *Group differences*
- *Extremes of intelligence*

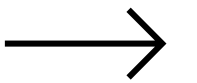
07



Outline

- *Francis Galton: Quantifying mental ability*
- *a cousin of Charles Darwin.*
- *intelligence was inherited.*
- *measured of reaction speed, hand strength, sensory acuity (Anthropometric lab).*
- *measured the size of people's skull. The skull reflects brain volume and hence intelligence.*

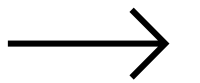
08



Historical Perspective (1)

- *Alfred Binet:*
- *A French psychologist*
- *A child solve series of problems to determine whether the child performs at the*
- *Correct mental age (See table 9.1).*
- *The results of the testing is a score of Mental Age.*

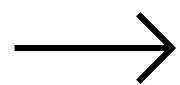
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Historical Perspective (2)



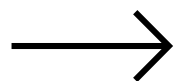
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- **William Stern: Measuring IQ**
- A German psychologist
- Expanded Mental Age to IQ (Intelligence Quotient): The ratio of mental age to chronological age, multiplied by 100.
- **$IQ = (MA/CA) * 100$**



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- Lewis Terman
- American psychologist at Stanford Univ.
- Revised Binet intelligence test to become Stanford-Binet test.
- Stanford-Binet test consists mainly verbal items.
- Arthur Otis (Terman's student) developed Army Alpha and Army Beta tests.

Nature of Intelligence

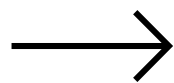
- Psychometric approach: Structure of intellect
- Factor analysis
- g factor
- Specific mental abilities
- Crystallized & fluid Fig 9.5
- 3-stratum model (mental skills):
- General, broad, narrow

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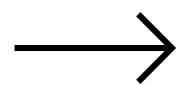
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- Cognitive process approach:
- Nature of intelligence thinking
- Sternberg Triarchic theory:
- 3 specific components:
- Meta-components
- Performance components
- Knowledge-acquisition components



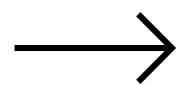
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- Cognitive process approach: Nature of intelligence thinking
- Sternberg Triarchic theory:
- 3 intelligence:
- Analytical
- Practical
- Creative



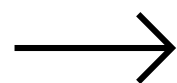
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- Broader conceptions
- Gardner Multiple intelligences:
- 8 + 1



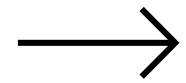
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- 1.Linguistic
- 2.Logical-mathematical
- 3.Visuo-spatial
- 4.Musical
- 5.Bodily-kinesthetic
- 6.Interpersonal
- 7.Intrapersonal
- 8.Naturalistic
- 9.Existential Intelligence

Measurement

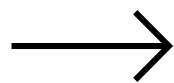
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- Wechsler tests □ the most popular intelligence test administered individually.
- **WAIS III**
- **WISC IV**
 - Verbal IQ
 - Performance IQ
 - Full IQ



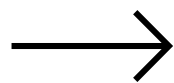
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- Culture-free test?
- A marble cost 10 cents. If you have 50 cents, how many marbles can you buy?



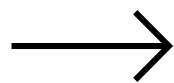
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- Psychometric standards:
- Reliability Consistency
- Validity How well a test measures
- Standardization Norms & procedures



20



- Intellectually gifted: IQ = 130 & higher
- Mental retardation
- Mild: IQ 50-70
- Moderate: IQ 35-50
- Severe: IQ 20-35
- Profound: IQ below 20

Referensi :

- Passer, M.W. & Smith, R.E. (2011). Psychology : The Science of Mind and Behavior. New York : McGraw-Hill Companies,Inc.
- Sugiyanto. (2009). Modul Matakuliah Psikologi Umum. Yogyakarta : Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah Mada.