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Autore	Pontier, Jean-Marie
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ISBN	1-280-27264-3 9786610272648 0-470-66877-6 0-470-87084-2 0-470-87085-0
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Altri autori (Persone)	WebbKate GoodeJamie BockGregory
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	THE NATURE OF INTELLIGENCE; Contents; Participants; Introduction; Intelligence: success and fitness; Discussion; The g factor: psychometrics and biology; Discussion; Psychometric intelligence differences and brain function; Discussion; The g factor in non-human animals; Discussion; Natural selection, mental modules and intelligence; Discussion; General discussion I; g and the one-many problem: is one enough?; Discussion; General intelligence and the definition of phenotypes; Discussion; Is there a g factor for fitness?; Discussion; How can psychological adaptations be heritable?; Discussion

Social complexity and social intelligence Discussion; IQ gains, WISC subtests and fluid g: g theory and the relevance of Spearman's hypothesis to race; Discussion; Mutation, selection and the heritability of complex traits; Discussion; The quantitative and molecular genetics of human intelligence; Discussion; Sexual selection for indicators of intelligence; Discussion; Final general discussion; Closing remarks; Index of contributors; Subject index

Sommario/riassunto

Evolutionary psychology and behavioural genetics are two successful and important fields in the study of human behaviour, but practitioners in these subjects have different conceptions of the nature of human intelligence. Evolutionary psychologists dispute the existence of general intelligence and emphasise the differences among species. They argue that natural and sexual selection would be expected to produce intelligences that are specialised for particular domains, as encountered by particular species. Behavioural geneticists consider general intelligence to be the most fundamental aspect o
