"Intelligence is not an easy concept to define. While it should mean that a person with high intelligence should be able to perform a number of mental processes to a high standard, in reality someone may be very good at writing stories and problem-solving but terrible at doing maths. Some who goes to a top class University may be very good at passing exams, but does that make them intelligent or just skilled at passing exams?

The measurement of a person's intelligence is commonly expressed as an Intelligence Quotient (IQ) which is determined through a series of 'mental tests' to determine an individual's "mental age". The ratio between this age and their actual (chronological) age produces an IQ rating. This gives you a score. Over 150 and you qualify for membership of MENSA. But just having a high score doesn't mean that you are able to socialise well with others or can buy a pint of milk... This view of intelligence is just too narrow.

**Goleman (in 1996)** also agreed that the classic view of intelligence was too narrow. He argued that the emotional qualities of individuals should also be considered. Emotional Intelligence (or EI) has received considerable attention in recent years. **Goleman (in 1998)** suggests that EI predicts top performance and accounts for more than 85% of outstanding performance in top leaders - so intelligence is emotional as well as intellectual...and lots more besides...".