

## Az értelmi képességek és a tehetség kialakulása a törzsféjlés és az egyedféjlés során – genetikai aspektusok

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**Abstract:** The principles, and technologies of behavioral genetics have been applied to the study of intelligence and talent. IQ measures a small set of functions related to real-world intelligence. Important intellectual abilities reflected in artistic, musical, mathematical and scientific, and practical social and emotional skills are not sampled by these IQ measures. Therefore, highly gifted people can be misclassified if tested only by IQ measures. There are many forms of intelligence. In general, people with high scores on intelligence tests tend to apprehend, scan, and respond to stimuli more quickly than those who score lower. A fundamental distinction in behavioral genetics is between the genotype, an inferred set of genes, and the phenotype, an observed effect of those genes. Phenotypes of interest in behavioral genetics include quantitative traits that are measured on a continuous scale. Although molecular methods permit direct study of an organism's genotype, mathematical models are required in behavioral genetics to represent the ways in which the genotype and the environment interact to form complex phenotypes that are transmitted within families. The multifactor model assumes, that all genetic variance is attributable to genes that each exerts a small relative effect – polygenes.

**Keywords:** intellectual abilities, talent, behavioral genetics.