

Currently, there are two prevailing theories explaining the distribution and evolution of intelligence (higher cognitive) skills in animals. The first hypothesis considers that the terms of general principles of intelligence common to at least all vertebrates and individual taxa, according to this hypothesis, differ only quantitatively. The second hypothesis is based on the assumption that every animal is its cognitive abilities perfectly adapted to their environment and that it is therefore a mental adaptation to changing environmental conditions. The prerequisite of this hypothesis is the existence of qualitatively different types of cognitive abilities (types of intelligence). The aim of this work would be to provide a broader view regarding the measurement of intelligence and hypotheses concerning its development. Furthermore, the evaluation of the success of the model types of cognitive tests in primates, their interspecies comparison and for comparison with human and also compared the relative success with brain size and other factors.