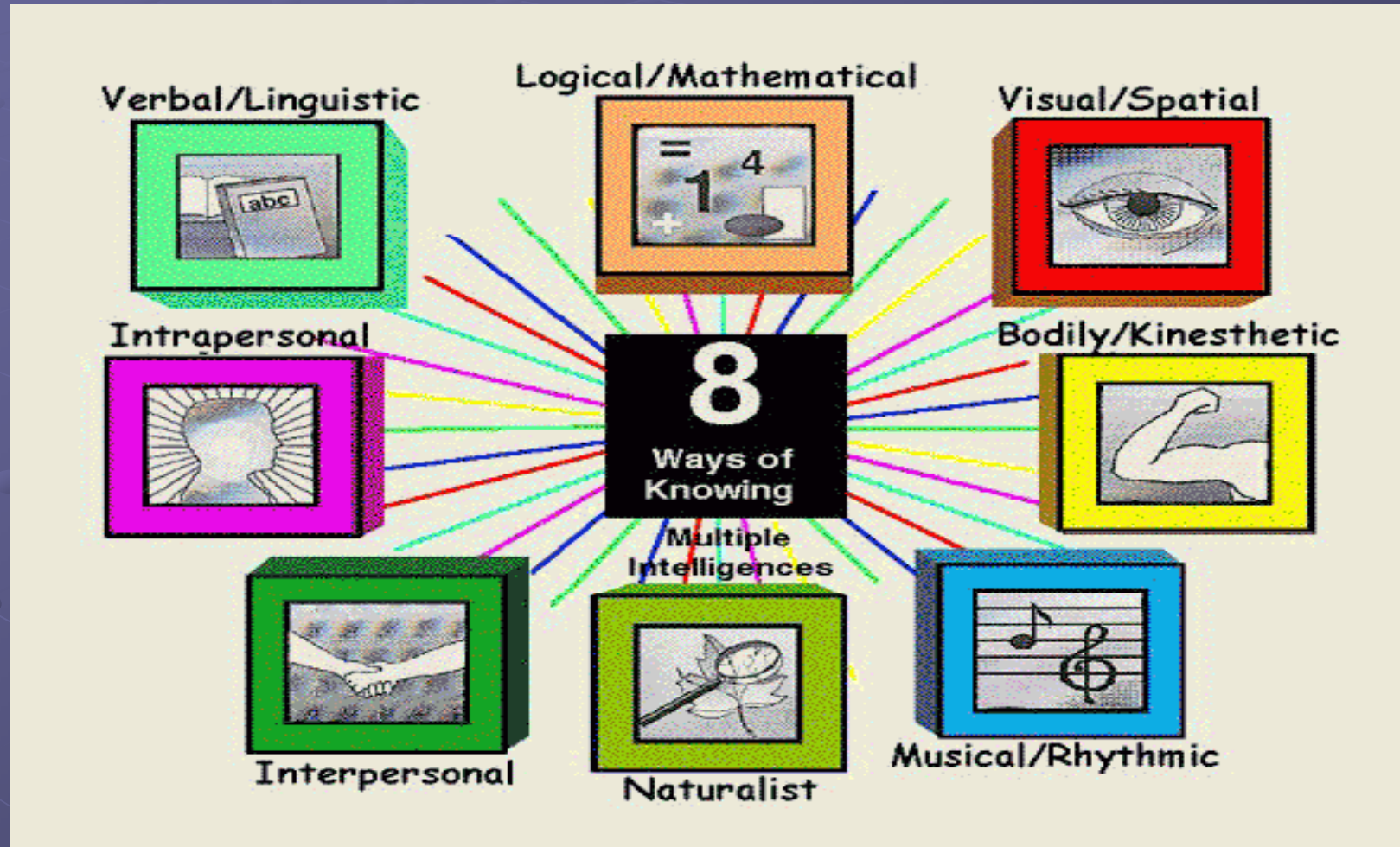


Multiple Intelligences



What does it mean to be 'smart'?

- Brainstorm with a partner some of the common notions of 'smartness'.
- How do these notions play out in school environments?
- What happens to those who are not 'smart'?

What is the Theory of Multiple Intelligences?

● Howard Gardner (1983)

- An effort to validate other styles of learning other than the visual and computational
 - IQ tests verbal and performance
- Emphasizes that ALL students can learn and all students are intelligent, provided that their preferred channels are tapped into.

The Eight Intelligences

- Logical-Mathematical
- Linguistic
- Spatial
- Musical
- Bodily Kinesthetic
- Interpersonal
- Intrapersonal
- (Natural)





Logical-Mathematical

- Consists of:
 - The ability to detect patterns
 - Reason deductively
 - Think logically
- Associated with scientific and mathematical thinking



Number Smart
(Logical/Mathematical)

Linguistic

- Involves having a mastery of and facility with language
- Associated with the ability to use language for expression, rhetorically and poetically.



Word Smart
(Linguistic)

Visual-Spatial

- Having the ability to manipulate and create mental images to solve problems
- Not exclusive to the visual domain, since Gardner states that blind children can have spatial intelligence.



Picture Smart
(Spatial/Visual)

Musical



- Having the ability to compose and recognize musical pitches, tones, and rhythm.
- Linked to auditory function in the pitch related sense, but not for rhythm.

Bodily/Kinesthetic

- The use of the mind/body connection to coordinate body movements.
- Information is processed most easily through body connections and experiences.



Interpersonal

- Having the ability to understand others' feelings and motivations
- Skilled in working with and understanding other people



Intrapersonal

- The ability to understand one's own mind, feelings and motivations
- Skilled in reflection and self-awareness

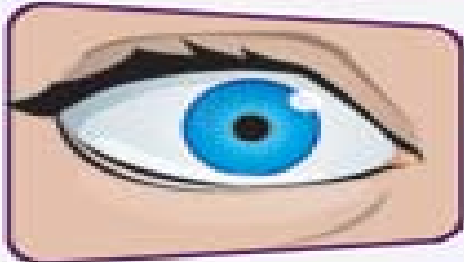


Naturalist

- Later addition to the intelligences— added in 1997
- Relating information to one's natural surroundings
- Skilled in awareness of one's environment, ability to interact with nature and be at one with the natural world.

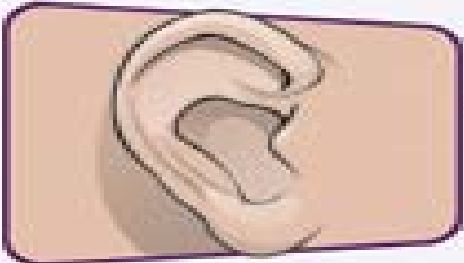


Learning Styles-Different Approaches to Learning



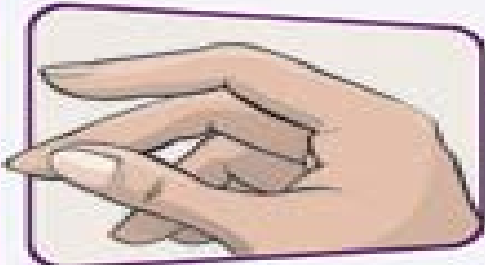
Visual Learner:

Learns best by seeing



Auditory Learner:

Learns best by hearing



Kinesthetic Learner:

Learns best by feeling or experiencing

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Applications to Teaching

- Teacher awareness of different learning styles helps to facilitate learning for a greater number of students
- Lessons which address more than one learning style are ideal
- Implications for assessment

References

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LDPride.net

[http://www.ldpride.net/learningstyles.MI.htm#Visual%20Learners:](http://www.ldpride.net/learningstyles.MI.htm#Visual%20Learners)