Multiple Intelligences

- Verbal/Linguistic
- Logical/Mathematical
- Visual/Spatial
- Intrapersonal
- Bodily/Kinesthetic
- Interpersonal
- Naturalist
- Musical/Rhythmic

8 Ways of Knowing
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**
Linguistic

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


LDPrize.net
http://www.ldpride.net/learningstyles.MI.htm#Visual%20Learners: