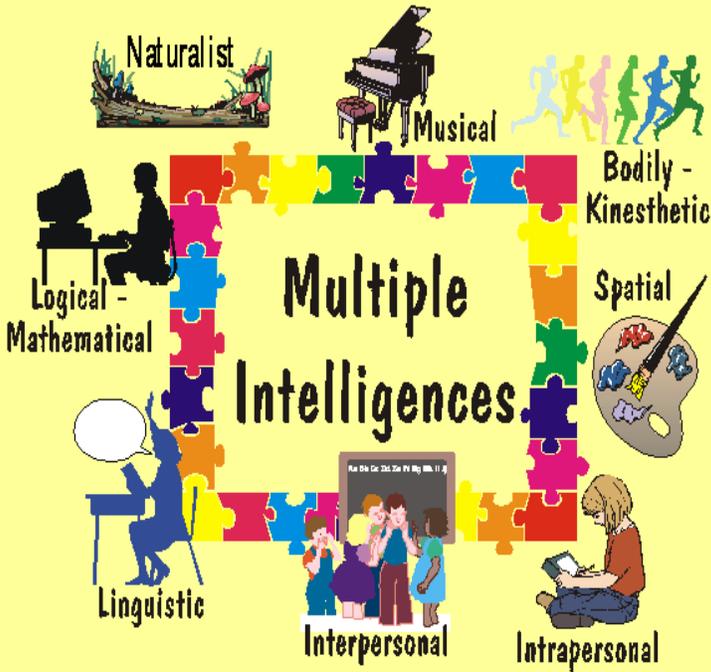




MINDSCAPES

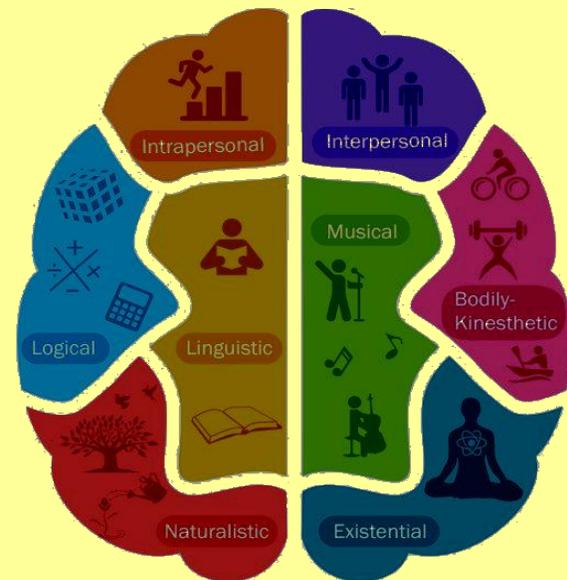
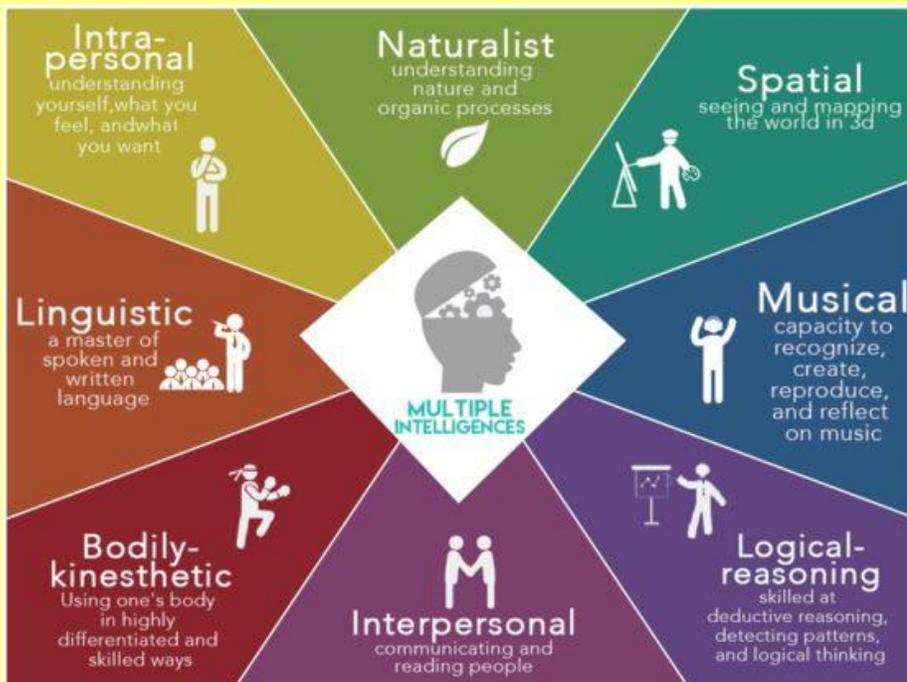
October 2017



Intelligence is one's ability to perceive, analyze, interpret and apply knowledge to manipulate or respond to one's surrounding. It is the most researched topic in the area of Psychology and is marked by high level of cognitive complexity, motivation and self awareness.

Intelligence was considered in general terms till Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner revised this notion with his Theory of Multiple Intelligences. According to this theory, there are eight distinct types of intelligences.

This theory differentiates intelligence into specific 'modalities' rather than seeing intelligence as dominated by a single general ability.



“Anything that is worth teaching can be presented in many different ways. These multiple ways can make use of our multiple intelligences”.

- Howard Gardner

Visual-Spatial Intelligence:

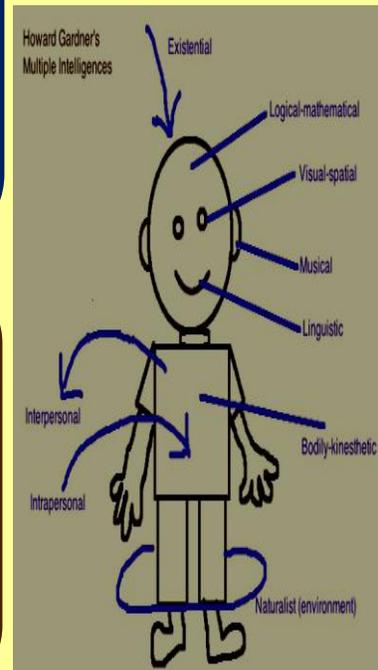
It is the ability to mentally manipulate 3-D objects. People with this intelligence are artistic and like to draw, do jigsaw puzzles, read maps, and daydream. They can be taught through drawings, verbal and physical imagery.

Musical Intelligence:

People with musical intelligence love music and appreciate rhythm and composition. They learn best when the content is presented in some kind of musical pattern.

Intrapersonal:

These learners have an innate ability to connect to their emotions, needs motives and opinions. They are in tune with their inner feelings, show confidence and a strong will. Individuals high on this dimension are not very social and shows preference for personal space. They are however realistic about their own strengths and weakness.



Linguistic Intelligence:

These learners have highly developed auditory skills and often think in words. They like reading, playing word games, making up poetry or stories. They can be taught by encouraging them to do word search, research or read books.

Logical -Mathematical:

These learners think conceptually, abstractly and logically. They are able to see and explore patterns and relationships. They engage in reasoning and critical thinking.

Bodily-kinesthetic:

Those high on this intelligence love to move. They like to explore, learn and acquire knowledge through movement, touch and/or actions. They communicate well through body language and learn best when taught through physical activity, hands-on-learning, acting out or role playing.

Interpersonal:

People with strong interpersonal intelligence have an ability to communicate effectively with others. They can learn through interaction and has skills to develop and establish relationships. They can engage in active learning through group activities, seminars, and/or dialogues.

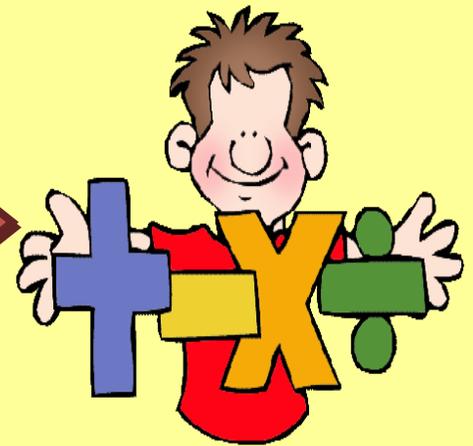
Naturalist intelligence : *They are the ones who have sensitivity to and appreciation for nature. They show interest in those areas that involve nurturing and caring for their surrounding and have a special bond towards animals. They show concern towards nature and are passionate about conserving nature. They like to learn about nature and enjoy classes when they are conducted outdoor and are related to the environment.*

Howard Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligences helps us to understand that children possess different intelligences and that they learn in ways that are identifiably distinctive. This theory encompasses a wide variety of teaching strategies like some mentioned below. that can work best for that intelligence.



Children with Linguistic Intelligence, activities like discussions, word games, storytelling, debates, interviews can be planned. Materials like books, kindle, audiotapes, reading apps can be used. The students can be instructed to read, share, present or write article about what has been read.

Children with Logical-Mathematical Intelligence can be provided with activities like brain teasers, science experiments, mental calculation, number games, critical thinking and problem solving tasks. They can be supplemented with materials like math manipulatives, calculators, experiment kit, scientific tools etc. They have to be instructed to quantify it, think critically about it, put it in a logical framework and/ or experiment with it.



Children having Visual/Spatial Intelligence enjoys activities in the form of visual presentations, art activities, hands-on tasks imagination games, mind-mapping, metaphors, visualization etc. These children can be taught using graphs, maps, video, LEGO sets, art materials, optical illusions, cameras, picture library. They can be instructed to see, draw, visualize, colour or use graphic organizers.

Children with Naturalistic Intelligence have an intrinsic skill at understanding/relating to the natural world. They are good in recognizing and categorizing various element or objects in and around the nature. They can be taught by connecting the topic to the living things and natural phenomena. They can be given a chance to learn through exploring, bringing pets or plants etc.



Exploring



Gardening



Fauna



Flora



Observing



Natural Events

Bodily or Kinesthetically Intelligent children learn best when activities like hands-on learning, drama, dance, sports, tactile activities, relaxation exercise etc. are strategically planned and administered. The materials that can be used to teach these children can be building tools, clay, sports equipment, manipulatives, tactile learning resources and so on.



Athletic



Crafts



Acting



Dancing

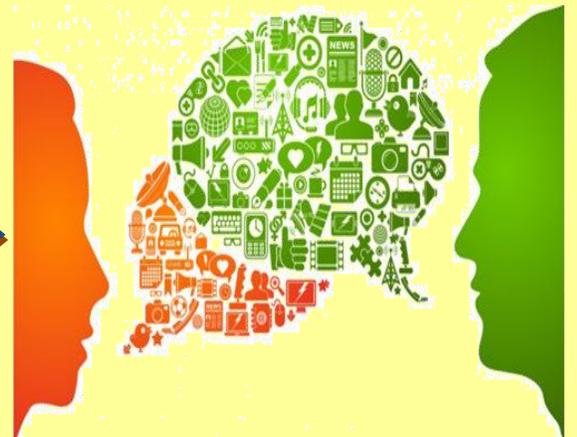


Using Tools



Children high on Musical Intelligence enjoy rhythmic learning. They learn best when the content is musical or has some element of melody. Activities like reciting poetry, singing, or creating songs or raps about an concept can be introduced for these children. They can be taught using instruments or music in the background. They will enjoy doing the tasks if the instructions are given in a creative and musical manner.

Interpersonally Intellectual children learn when the activities feature cooperative learning, peer tutoring, working in small groups on a project, mentoring or teaching concepts to another student etc. These children can be instructed verbally and can be encouraged to collaborate through interaction or some kind of communication.



Children with high Intrapersonal Intelligence learn best with individualized instruction, independent study, provide options in subjects, topics or kind of materials, self-esteem building exercise etc. They like when they are given an opportunity to choose and a time to reflect or connect to their experience/s. They can be given materials like projects, journals, articles or something that they will enjoy doing and will help them to learn. They prefer individual task over group task and enjoys autonomy to carry out activities.

Following sites can be explored further to obtain more information and tips:

- <https://www.thoughtco.com/spatial-intelligence-profile-8096>
- <http://www.edu-nova.com/articles/musical-intelligence/>
- https://www.niu.edu/facdev/_pdf/guide/learning/howard_gardner_theory_multiple_intelligences.pdf
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory_of_multiple_intelligences
- <https://www.teachervision.com/multiple-intelligences-activities>

We hope that this newsletter has made us understand our own preferences for learning and has highlighted the multiple ways in which we learn.

Our next newsletter will be on preparing for exams under the heading:

