



Judy Mauer, BSW
www.CreativelyOrganizing.com
727-420-9941
jmauer@tampabay.rr.com

Creatively Organizing has captured this information from <http://Accelerated-Learning.net>. And has left the integrity of the information as is without adapting it to how it relates to creating systems and styles of life management that work for each of us uniquely. Through accessing the link above you can further explore resources for how the multi-intelligences theory applies to education. For a more in depth discovery of how this can be applied to your day-to-day life contact Creatively Organizing.

Exploring "The Theory of Multiple Intelligences"

"How would the proverbial Martian landing on Earth view the intelligence of the human species?" That's the provocative question asked by Harvard professor of education, Howard Gardner.

Would he (it?) demand to know individual IQs? Or would he (it) be interested in those humans performing exceptionally well in particular fields—the chess master, the orchestral conductor, perhaps even the athlete? These accomplished people are undoubtedly considered to be talented and intelligent. Why then do our methods of assessing intelligence often fail to identify them? Why is it that people with IQs of 160 end up working for people with IQs of 100?

Gardner developed the "Theory of Multiple Intelligences" which says, in effect, that IQ should not be measured as an absolute figure in the way that height, weight or blood pressure are. It's a crucial blunder, he maintains, to assume that IQ is a single fixed entity which can be measured by a pencil and paper test.

It's not how smart you are but how you are smart, says Gardner. As human beings, we all have a repertoire of skills, he says, for solving different kinds of problems. And he defines intelligence this way: "An intelligence is an ability to solve a problem or fashion a product which is valued in one or more cultural settings."

Gardner revealed his theory in his ground-breaking book "Frames of Mind" in which he outlined seven distinct intelligences. He subsequently added an eighth.

The Accelerated Learning Network has taken Gardner's theory and put it into practice, creating products for students of all ages. These products enable the student to learn according to his own learning preferences no matter how he is being taught. In addition, we run through a cycle of learning activities involving all Intelligences so that everyone has an equal opportunity to learn.

Here are the eight Intelligences:

Traditionally, academic subjects have been taught in ways that largely involve two intelligences—linguistic and logical-mathematical. Now consider what an IQ test basically measures—ability with words and numbers. So students who are naturally strong in linguistic and mathematical intelligences do well on the standard Stanford-Binet IQ test. Therefore, it's a fairly good predictor of success at school because the way we teach (lectures) and the material with which we deal (logically constructed books) depend heavily on these two intelligences. Since teachers are drawn from people who do well at school, it's a self-perpetuating system.

But is an IQ result a good predictor of happiness, of economic success, of success in relationships, of success in life? Not really. In a modern society, of course, linguistic and logical-mathematical ability are very important, but there are six other intelligences. It is when you marshal all of your intelligences that you really begin to use your full brain power.

What are your preferred intelligences?

Test yourself—How are you smart?

(excerpted and adapted from "[Accelerated Learning for the 21st Century](#)" by Colin Rose and Malcolm J. Nicholl)

It's not how smart you are that matters, what really counts is *how you are smart*.

That's the message from noted education professor Howard Gardner of Harvard University.

The practical implementation of Gardner's "Theory of Multiple Intelligences" forms a significant part of our accelerated learning philosophy.

Which of the intelligences do you favor? What are your strengths?

By answering the following questions you will be able to gauge which forms of intelligence are your strongest—and weakest. This will enable you to focus on making sure you make the most of your existing abilities and—if you so desire—see if you can develop some of the others.

Let us emphasize that most of us have a mixed portfolio of intelligences and that there is no purpose in trying to simply label someone as a 'logical-mathematical' type or a 'bodily-kinesthetic' type. The checklist is designed to help you develop a fuller appreciation of the intelligences you enjoy.

Check each statement which applies to you giving one point to each and add the totals.

Linguistic

1. You enjoy word play. Making puns, tongue-twisters, limericks.
2. You read everything—books, magazines, newspapers, even product labels.
3. You can easily express yourself either orally or in writing, i.e. you're a good story-teller or writer.
4. You pepper your conversation with frequent allusions to things you've read or heard.
5. You like to do crosswords, play Scrabble or have a go at other word puzzles.
6. People sometimes have to ask you to explain a word you've used.
7. In school you preferred subjects such as English, history and social studies.
8. You can hold your own in verbal arguments or debates.
9. You like to talk through problems, explain solutions, ask questions.
10. You can readily absorb information from the radio or audio cassettes.

Total:

Logical-Mathematical

1. You enjoy working with numbers and can do mental calculations.
2. You're interested in new scientific advances.
3. You can easily balance your checkbook; do the household budget.
4. You like to put together a detailed itinerary for vacations or business trips.
5. You enjoy the challenge of brain teasers or other puzzles that require logical thinking.
6. You tend to find the logical flaws in things people say and do.
7. Math and science were among your favorite subjects in school.
8. You can find specific examples to support a general point of view.
9. You take a systematic, step-by-step approach to problem-solving.
10. You need to categorize, group or quantify things to properly appreciate their relevance.

Total:

Visual-Spatial

1. You have an appreciation of the arts.
2. You tend to make a visual record of events with a camera or camcorder.
3. You find yourself doodling when taking notes or thinking through something.
4. You have no problem reading maps and navigating.
5. You enjoy visual games such as jigsaw puzzles and mazes.

6. You're quite adept at taking things apart and putting them back together.
7. In school you liked lessons in art and preferred geometry to algebra.
8. You often make your point by providing a diagram or drawing.
9. You can visualize how things look from a different perspective.
10. You prefer reading material that is heavily illustrated.

Total:

Bodily-Kinesthetic

1. You take part in a sport or regularly perform some kind of physical exercise.
2. You're quite adept at 'do-it-yourself.'
3. You like to think through problems while engaged in a physical pursuit such as walking or running.
4. You don't mind getting up on the dance floor.
5. You like the most thrilling rides at the fun fair.
6. You need to physically handle something to fully understand it.
7. The most enjoyable classes in school were PE and any handicrafts lessons.
8. You use hand gestures or other kinds of body language to express yourself.
9. You like rough and tumble play with children.
10. You need to tackle a new learning experience 'hands on' rather than reading a manual or watching a video.

Total:

Musical

1. You can play a musical instrument.
2. You can manage to sing on key.
3. Usually, you can remember a tune after hearing it just a couple of times.
4. You often listen to music at home and in your car.
5. You find yourself tapping in time to music.
6. You can identify different musical instruments.
7. Theme music or commercial jingles often pop into your head.
8. You can't imagine life without music.
9. You often whistle or hum a tune.
10. You like a musical background when you're working.

Total:

Interpersonal

1. You enjoy working with other people as part of a group or committee.
2. You take great pride in being a mentor to someone else.
3. People tend to come to you for advice.
4. You prefer team sports—such as basketball, softball, soccer, football—to individual sports such as swimming and running.
5. You like games involving other people—bridge, Monopoly, Trivial Pursuit.
6. You're a social butterfly. You would much prefer to be at a party rather than home alone watching television.
7. You have several very close personal friends.
8. You communicate well with people and can help resolve disputes.
9. You have no hesitation in taking the lead; showing other people how to get things done.
10. You talk over problems with others rather than trying to resolve them by yourself.

Total:

Intrapersonal

1. You keep a personal diary or log to record your innermost thoughts.
2. You often spend 'quiet time' reflecting on the important issues in your life.
3. You have set your own goals—you know where you're going.
4. You are an independent thinker—you know your own mind, make up your own mind.
5. You have a private hobby or interest which you don't really share with anyone else.
6. You like to go fishing by yourself or take a solitary hike. You're happy with your own company.
7. Your idea of a good vacation is an isolated hilltop cabin rather than a five-star resort and lots of people.
8. You have a realistic idea of your own strengths and weaknesses.
9. You have attended self-improvement workshops or been through some kind of counseling to learn more about yourself.
10. You work for yourself—or have seriously contemplated 'doing your own thing.'

Total:


Naturalist

1. You keep or like pets.
2. You can recognize and name many different types of trees, flowers and plants.
3. You have an interest in and good knowledge of how the body works—where the main internal organs are, for example, and you keep abreast on health issues.
4. You are conscious of tracks, nests and wildlife live on a walk and can 'read' weather signs.
5. You could envision yourself as a farmer or maybe you like to fish.
6. You are a keen gardener.
7. You have an understanding of, and interest in, the main global environmental issues.
8. You keep reasonably informed about developments in astronomy, the origins of the universe and the evolution of life.
9. You are interested in social issues, psychology and human motivations.
10. You consider that conservation of resources and achieving sustainable growth are two of the biggest issues of our times.

Total:

Compare the totals from all eight intelligences and you will readily see your greatest strengths and weaknesses.

The higher your score, the more you favor that particular intelligence

Scoring:		
Interpersonal	_____	Judy Mauer, BSW
Intrapersonal	_____	www.CreativelyOrganizing.com
Naturalist	_____	727-420-9941
Musical	_____	jmauer@tampabay.rr.com
Bodily-Kinesthetic	_____	
Visual-Spatial	_____	
Logical-Mathematical	_____	
Linguistic	_____	

Logical-Mathematical Intelligence

The ability to reason and calculate, to think things through in a logical, systematic manner. These are the kinds of skills highly developed in engineers, scientists, economists, accountants, detectives and members of the legal profession.

- Famous examples: Albert Einstein, John Dewey.

Musical Intelligence

The ability to make or compose music, to sing well, or understand and appreciate music. To keep rhythm. It's a talent obviously enjoyed by musicians, composers, and recording engineers. But most of us have a musical intelligence which can be developed. Think of how helpful it is to learn with a jingle or rhyme (e.g. "Thirty days has September...").

- Famous examples: Mozart, Leonard Bernstein, Ray Charles.

Interpersonal (Social) Intelligence

The ability to work effectively with others, to relate to other people, and display empathy and understanding, to notice their motivations and goals. This is a vital human intelligence displayed by good teachers, facilitators, therapists, politicians, religious leaders and sales people.

- Famous examples: Gandhi, Ronald Reagan, Mother Teresa, Oprah Winfrey.

Intrapersonal Intelligence

The ability for self-analysis and reflection—to be able to quietly contemplate and assess one's accomplishments, to review one's behavior and innermost feelings, to make plans and set goals, the capacity to know oneself. Philosophers, counselors, and many peak performers in all fields of endeavor have this form of intelligence.

- Famous examples: Freud, Eleanor Roosevelt, Plato.

In 1996, Gardner decided to add an eighth intelligence (Naturalist) and in spite of much speculation resisted the temptation to add a ninth—Spiritualist Intelligence.

Naturalist Intelligence

The ability to recognize flora and fauna, to make other consequential distinctions in the natural world and to use this ability productively—for example in hunting, farming, or biological science. Farmers, botanists, conservationists, biologists, environmentalists would all display aspects of the intelligence.

- Famous examples: Charles Darwin, E.O. Wilson.

The visual (spatial) learning style

The ability to think in pictures, visualize a future result. To imagine things in your mind's eye.

If you use the visual style, you prefer using images, pictures, colors, and maps to organize information and communicate with others. You can easily visualize objects, plans and outcomes (future results) in your mind's eye. You also have a good spatial sense, which gives you a good sense of direction. You can easily find your way around using maps, and you rarely get lost. When you walk out of an elevator, you instinctively know which way to turn.

The whiteboard is a best friend (or would be if you had access to one). You love drawing, scribbling and doodling, especially with colors. You typically have a good dress sense and color balance (although not always!).

Architects, sculptors, sailors, photographers and strategic planners. You use it when you have a sense of direction, when you navigate or draw.

Famous examples: Picasso, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Common pursuits and phrases

Some pursuits that make the most use of the visual style are visual art, architecture, photography, video or film, design, planning (especially strategic), and navigation.

You may use phrases like these:

- Let's look at it differently.
- See how this works for you.
- I can't quite picture it.
- Let's draw a diagram or map.
- I'd like to get a different perspective.
- I never forget a face.

The verbal (linguistic) learning style

The verbal style involves both the written and spoken word. If you use this style, you find it easy to express yourself, both in writing and verbally. You love reading and writing. You like playing on the meaning or sound of words, such as in tongue twisters, rhymes, limericks and the like. You know the meaning of many words, and regularly make an effort to find the meaning of new words. You use these words, as well as phrases you have picked up recently, when talking to others.

Authors, journalists, poets, orators and comedians are obvious examples of people with linguistic intelligence.

- Famous examples: Charles Dickens, Abraham Lincoln, T.S. Eliot, Sir Winston Churchill.

Common pursuits and phrases

Pursuits that use the verbal style include public speaking, debating, politics, writing and journalism.

You may use phrases like these:

- Tell me word for word...
- I hear you but I'm not sure I agree.
- Let's talk later.
- Let me spell it out for you.
- The word you're looking for is...
- In other words...

The physical (bodily-kinesthetic) learning style

The ability to use your body skillfully to solve problems, create products or present ideas and emotions. If the physical style is more like you, it's likely that you use your body and sense of touch to learn about the world around you. It's likely you like sports and exercise, and other physical activities such as gardening or woodworking. You like to think out issues, ideas and problems while you exercise. You would rather go for a run or walk if something is bothering you, rather than sitting at home.

You are more sensitive to the physical world around you. You notice and appreciate textures, for example in clothes or furniture. You like "getting your hands dirty," or making models, or working out jigsaws.

You typically use larger hand gestures and other body language to communicate. You probably don't mind getting up and dancing either, at least when the time is right. You either love the physical action of theme park rides, or they upset your inner body sense too much and so you avoid them altogether.

When you are learning a new skill or topic, you would prefer to "jump in" and play with the physical parts as soon as possible. You would prefer to pull an engine apart and put it back together, rather than reading or looking at diagrams about how it works.

The thought of sitting in a lecture listening to someone else talk is repulsive. In those circumstances, you fidget or can't sit still for long. You want to get up and move around.

An ability obviously displayed for athletic pursuits, dancing, acting, artistically, or in building and construction. You can include surgeons in this category but many people who are physically talented—"good with their hands"—don't recognize that this form of intelligence is of equal value to the other intelligences.

- Famous examples: Charlie Chaplin, Michael Jordan.

Common Pursuits and Phrases

Pursuits that involve the physical style include general physical work, mechanical, construction and repair work, sports and athletics, drama and dancing.

You may use phrases like these:

- That feels right to me.
- That doesn't sit right with me.
- I can't get a grip on this...
- I have good feelings about this.
- Stay in touch.
- My gut is telling me...
- Get in touch with...
- I follow your drift.

The logical (mathematical) learning style

If you use the logical style, you like using your brain for logical and mathematical reasoning. You can recognize patterns

easily, as well as connections between seemingly meaningless content. This also leads you to classify and group information to help you learn or understand it.

You work well with numbers and you can perform complex calculations. You remember the basics of trigonometry and algebra, and you can do moderately complex calculations in your head.

You typically work through problems and issues in a systematic way, and you like to create procedures for future use. You are happy setting numerical targets and budgets, and you track your progress towards these. You like creating agendas, itineraries, and to-do lists, and you typically number and rank them before putting them into action.

Your scientific approach to thinking means you often support your points with logical examples or statistics. You pick up logic flaws in other people's words, writing or actions, and you may point these out to people (not always to everyone's amusement).

You like working out strategies and using simulation. You may like games such as brainteasers, backgammon, and chess. You may also like PC games such as Dune II, Starcraft, Age of Empires, Sid Meier games and others.

Common Pursuits and Phrases

People with a strong logical style are likely to follow such pursuits as the sciences, mathematics, accounting, detective work, law and computer programming.

You are more likely to use phrases that reflect your most dominant style out of the visual, aural or physical styles, however you may also use phrases like these:

- That's logical.
- Follow the process, procedure, or rules.
- There's no pattern to this.
- Let's make a list.
- We can work it out.
- Quantify it, or prove it!

The social (interpersonal) learning style

If you have a strong social style, you communicate well with people, both verbally and non-verbally. People listen to you or come to you for advice, and you are sensitive to their motivations, feelings or moods. You listen well and understand other's views. You may enjoy mentoring or counseling others.

You typically prefer learning in groups or classes, or you like to spend much one-on-one time with a teacher or an instructor. You heighten your learning by bouncing your thoughts off other people and listening to how they respond. You prefer to work through issues, ideas and problems with a group. You thoroughly enjoy working with a "clicking" or synergistic group of people.

You prefer to stay around after class and talk with others. You prefer social activities, rather than doing your own thing. You typically like games that involve other people, such as card games and board games. The same applies to team sports such as football or soccer, basketball, baseball, volleyball, baseball and hockey.

Common pursuits and phrases

Some examples of pursuits that people with a strong social style may follow include counseling, teaching, training and coaching, sales, politics, human resources, and others.

As with people with the logical style, you are more likely to use phrases that reflect your dominant style out of physical, aural and visual styles. Here are some other phrases you may also use:

- Let's work together on this.
- We can work it out.
- Tell me what you are thinking.
- Help me understand this.
- Let's pull some people together to discuss.
- Let's explore our options.

The solitary (intrapersonal) learning style

If you have a solitary style, you are more private, introspective and independent. You can concentrate well, focusing your thoughts and feelings on your current topic. You are aware of your own thinking, and you may analyze the different ways you think and feel.

You spend time on self-analysis, and often reflect on past events and the way you approached them. You take time to ponder

and assess your own accomplishments or challenges. You may keep a journal, diary or personal log to record your personal thoughts and events.

You like to spend time alone. You may have a personal hobby. You prefer traveling or holidaying in remote or places, away from crowds.

You feel that you know yourself. You think independently, and you know your mind. You may have attended self-development workshops, read self-help books or used other methods to develop a deeper understanding of yourself.

You prefer to work on problems by retreating to somewhere quiet and working through possible solutions. You may sometimes spend too much time trying to solve a problem that you could more easily solve by talking to someone.

You like to make plans and set goals. You know your direction in life and work. You prefer to work for yourself, or have thought a lot about it. If you don't know your current direction in life, you feel a deep sense of dissatisfaction.

Common pursuits and phrases

Those that have a strong solitary style include authors, researchers, park rangers and security guards. Peak performers in any field often have a good solitary style behind other more dominant styles.

You are more likely to use phrases that reflect your other dominant styles. Here are some other phrases you may also use:

- I'd like some time to think it over.
- I'd like to get away from everyone for a while.
- This is what I think or feel about that.
- I'll get back to you on that.