

IQ tests were at one 1 very popular. An IQ test is supposed to measure thinking ability. 'I' stands for intelligence and 'Q' for quotient. An IQ is therefore 2 in numerals.

Many psychologists used to believe that everyone has a fixed 3 of intelligence and that it could be measured in a single test. Alfred Binet designed a set of tests which was given to French children in 1905. The questions were based on what the students were taught and their 4 were supposed to reflect how well they could use words and numbers, follow directions and 5 problems in a common-sense way. Binet thought these 6 were useful in separating the intelligent from the dull ones. Later, he decided to do more. He wanted to find out how 7 a child was. "If nine-year-old Felicia was smart, was she as smart as a ten-year-old or an eleven-year-old?" The answer was given in a number now known as IQ.

IQ tests were conducted to test the intelligence of children in schools. However, it was later found that some 8 who did well in an arithmetic test did poorly on the word questions. The question of how they were to be classified arose. It became clear that intelligence is not a trait like having brown eyes and dark hair. There are 9 ways of being smart. Many schools no longer give IQ tests. Instead, children are given many different tests to find their 10 and weaknesses. They are then helped to develop their strengths and get over their weaknesses.

Smart	MI	theory	interpersonal
Interpersonal	lessons	educators	talents

Overview of Multiple Intelligences

Howard Gardner developed his 1 of Multiple Intelligences (MI) as a direct challenge to the "classical view of intelligence". He believes that people are 2 in more areas than math or English, and that these types of intelligences should be recognized.

Originally intended for the psychological realm of intelligence theory, 3 has become widespread and very successful among 4 on all levels. New intelligences are certain to be defined later, but as it stands Gardner defines eight intelligences: visual- spatial, logical- mathematical, bodily- kinesthetic, musical- rhythmic, 5, intrapersonal, linguistic, and naturalist.

These types of intelligences, when recognized in school, boost children's self- esteem by simply calling attention to their 6. Teachers can use this theory in planning 7 by keeping all kinds of intelligence in mind.

1. I'd rather draw a map than give someone verbal directions.
2. I can play (or used to play) a musical instrument.
3. I can associate music with my moods.
4. I can add or multiply in my head.
5. I like to work with calculators and computers.
6. I pick up new dance steps fast.
7. It's easy for me to say what I think in an argument or debate.
8. I enjoy a good lecture, speech or sermon.
9. I always know north from south no matter where I am.
10. Life seems empty without music.
11. I always understand the directions that come with new gadgets or appliances.
12. I like to work puzzles and play games.
13. Learning to ride a bike (or skates) was easy.
14. I am irritated when I hear an argument or statement that sounds illogical.
15. My sense of balance and coordination is good.
16. I often see patterns and relationships between numbers faster and easier than others.
17. I enjoy building models (or sculpting).
18. I'm good at finding the fine points of word meanings.
19. I can look at an object one way and see it sideways or backwards just as easily.
20. I often connect a piece of music with some event in my life.
21. I like to work with numbers and figures.
22. Just looking at shapes of buildings and structures is pleasurable to me.
23. I like to hum, whistle and sing in the shower or when I'm alone.
24. I'm good at athletics.
25. I'd like to study the structure and logic of languages.
26. I'm usually aware of the expression on my face.
27. I'm sensitive to the expressions on the other people's faces.
28. I stay "in touch" with my moods. I have no trouble identifying them.
29. I am sensitive to the moods of others.
30. I have a good sense of what others think of me .