

MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES | HOWARD GARDNER'S

8 TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X9GH4jp1bIA>

AUDIO SCRIPT

Intelligence is often thought of as the ability to solve math problems or score high on an IQ test. But human potential goes far beyond that. In 1983, psychologist **Howard Gardner** introduced the theory of multiple intelligences, showing us that intelligence comes in many forms, each equally valuable. Gardner argued that we don't have just one intelligence, but **eight** distinct types. Each person carries a unique combination which explains why some excel in music while others thrive in sports, science, or communication.

Eight types of intelligence.

Linguistic intelligence (Word smart). This intelligence is about the power of words—speaking, writing, or storytelling. People strong in this area become authors, journalists, poets, or teachers. They learn best through reading, writing, and discussion.

Logical-mathematical intelligence (Number smart). Logical-mathematical thinkers excel at problem solving, reasoning, and working with numbers. They see patterns and enjoy experiments. Scientists, engineers, and programmers often have this intelligence.

Spatial intelligence (Picture smart). Spatial intelligence is the ability to visualize and think in images. Architects, designers, and artists rely on it to imagine structures or create art. These learners prefer diagrams, charts, and visual tools.

Musical intelligence (Music smart). Musical intelligence is sensitivity to sound, rhythm, and melody. People with this strength often play instruments, compose, or understand music deeply. They learn best when information is paired with rhythm or song.

Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence (Body smart). This intelligence uses the body to express ideas or solve problems. Athletes, dancers, surgeons, and actors are great examples. They learn through movement, hands-on practice, and physical expression.

Interpersonal intelligence (People smart). Interpersonal intelligence is the ability to understand and connect with others. Leaders, counselors, and teachers often use this strength. These individuals work best in groups and excel in communication and empathy.

Intrapersonal intelligence (Self smart). This intelligence is about self-awareness. People who are intrapersonally strong understand their emotions, motivations, and goals. Writers, philosophers, and thinkers often rely on this reflective ability.

Naturalistic intelligence (Nature smart). Naturalistic intelligence is the ability to recognize patterns in nature—plants, animals, and the environment. Farmers, environmentalists, and scientists use this intelligence to connect with the natural world.

The message of Gardner's theory is simple but powerful. Intelligence is not one-dimensional. A student may struggle in math but shine in art or music. Recognizing these differences allows education to celebrate every learner's strengths. And remember, you carry a unique combination of these intelligences within you. So, which of the eight intelligences do you think is your strongest?

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1. According to the audio, how is intelligence *often* understood?

- a) As emotional strength
- b) As the ability to solve math problems or score high on an IQ test
- c) As creativity
- d) As musical talent

2. What does the audio say about human potential?

- a) It is limited
- b) It only exists in academics
- c) It goes far beyond traditional views of intelligence
- d) It cannot be measured

3. Who introduced the theory of multiple intelligences?

- a) Abraham Maslow
- b) Jean Piaget
- c) Howard Gardner
- d) Sigmund Freud

4. In what year was the theory introduced?

- a) 1975
- b) 1983
- c) 1990
- d) 2001

5. According to Gardner, how many intelligences do humans have?

- a) Four
- b) Six
- c) Eight
- d) Ten

6. What explains why some people excel in music while others thrive in sports or science?

- a) Their IQ scores
- b) Their unique combination of intelligences
- c) Their school environment
- d) Their family background

7. What is linguistic intelligence associated with?

- a) Numbers
- b) Nature

- c) Words, writing, and storytelling
- d) Physical movement

8. People strong in linguistic intelligence might become:

- a) Engineers
- b) Athletes
- c) Authors or journalists
- d) Surgeons

9. Logical-mathematical thinkers excel in:

- a) Dancing and acting
- b) Visualizing images
- c) Problem solving and reasoning
- d) Playing instruments

10. Spatial intelligence involves the ability to:

- a) Memorize facts
- b) Visualize and think in images
- c) Control emotions
- d) Work well in groups

11. Which professions are associated with spatial intelligence?

- a) Farmers and gardeners
- b) Architects and designers
- c) Counselors and teachers
- d) Musicians

12. Musical intelligence involves sensitivity to:

- a) Smells and textures
- b) Sound, rhythm, and melody
- c) Nature and animals
- d) Physical movement

13. People with musical intelligence learn best when information is:

- a) Presented in diagrams
- b) Spoken in stories
- c) Paired with rhythm or song
- d) Written in long texts

14. Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence uses the body to:

- a) Understand nature
- b) Express ideas or solve problems
- c) Write stories
- d) Memorize facts

15. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of bodily-kinesthetic professions?

- a) Dancers
- b) Surgeons
- c) Athletes
- d) Programmers

16. Interpersonal intelligence is the ability to:

- a) Understand oneself
- b) Understand and connect with others
- c) Create music
- d) Visualize images

17. People with interpersonal intelligence work best:

- a) Alone
- b) In groups
- c) With computers
- d) Outdoors

18. Intrapersonal intelligence is mainly about:

- a) Self-awareness
- b) Nature observation
- c) Musical creativity
- d) Physical movement

19. Naturalistic intelligence involves recognizing patterns in:

- a) Human behavior
- b) Sound and rhythm
- c) Nature, plants, and animals
- d) Emotions

20. What is the main message of Gardner's theory according to the audio?

- a) Intelligence is one-dimensional
- b) Every student learns in the same way
- c) Intelligence is diverse and all forms are valuable
- d) Only academic intelligence matters

Answer Key

1. b)
2. c)
3. c)
4. b)
5. c)
6. b)
7. c)
8. c)
9. c)
10. b)
11. b)
12. b)
13. c)
14. b)
15. d)
16. b)
17. b)
18. a)
19. c)
20. c)

PRODUCT: Diagram





MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES | HOWARD GARDNER'S 8 TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE

1. According to the audio, intelligence is often understood as:

- a) Creativity
- b) Physical strength
- c) The ability to solve math problems or score high on an IQ test
- d) Musical talent

2. Human potential, according to the audio, is:

- a) Limited
- b) Only academic
- c) Far beyond traditional measurements
- d) Impossible to identify

3. Who introduced the theory of multiple intelligences?

- a) Piaget
- b) Freud
- c) Gardner
- d) Maslow

4. How many intelligences does Gardner propose?

- a) Five
- b) Eight
- c) Ten
- d) Twelve

5. People with linguistic intelligence tend to be:

- a) Journalists or authors
- b) Athletes
- c) Farmers
- d) Engineers

6. Logical-mathematical thinkers excel at:

- a) Visualizing images
- b) Understanding sound
- c) Problem solving and reasoning
- d) Acting

7. Spatial intelligence involves the ability to:

- a) Understand emotions
- b) Visualize and think in images
- c) Work with rhythm
- d) Move the body

8. Musical intelligence is sensitivity to:

- a) Colors
- b) Numbers
- c) Sound, rhythm, and melody
- d) Nature

9. Interpersonal intelligence focuses on:

- a) Self-reflection
- b) Working with nature
- c) Connecting with others
- d) Physical coordination

10. Naturalistic intelligence helps people recognize patterns in:

- a) Math
- b) Nature
- c) Stories
- d) Music

11. Gardner argued that we don't have just one intelligence, but _____ distinct types.

12. People with linguistic intelligence learn best through _____, writing, and discussion.

13. Logical-mathematical thinkers enjoy experiments and seeing _____.

14. Spatial intelligence allows people to visualize and think in _____.

15. Musical intelligence involves sensitivity to sound, rhythm, and _____.

16. Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence uses the _____ to express ideas or solve problems.

17. Interpersonal intelligence is the ability to understand and _____ with others.

18. Intrapersonal intelligence is related to ** _____-awareness.

19. Naturalistic intelligence helps people recognize patterns in plants, animals, and the _____.

20. The message of Gardner's theory is that intelligence is not _____.

ANSWER KEY

Multiple Choice

1. c)
 2. c)
 3. c)
 4. b)
 5. a)
 6. c)
 7. b)
 8. c)
 9. c)
 10. b)
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Fill the Blanks

11. eight
12. reading
13. patterns
14. images
15. melody
16. body
17. connect
18. self
19. environment
20. one-dimensional

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