"All students can learn and succeed; but not all on the same day, in the same way."

William G. Spady



A. Introduction:

1. Do you think intelligence is important to succeed??
2. In your opinion, what does it mean to be intelligent?

Think of a person you know, that you consider intelligent. Why is he/she intelligent?

B. Multiple intelligences: What are you good at?

1. Choose one of these problems to solve.

Problem A

My 1st is in **bug** but not in **rug**
My 2nd is in **please** but not in **peas**
My 3rd is in **shut** but not in **shot**
My 4th is in **one** but not in **two**

When you find me, I will be **sad**

Problem B

Your two best friends are very unhappy. They both like you very much but they don't like each other.

How can you help them?

Problem C

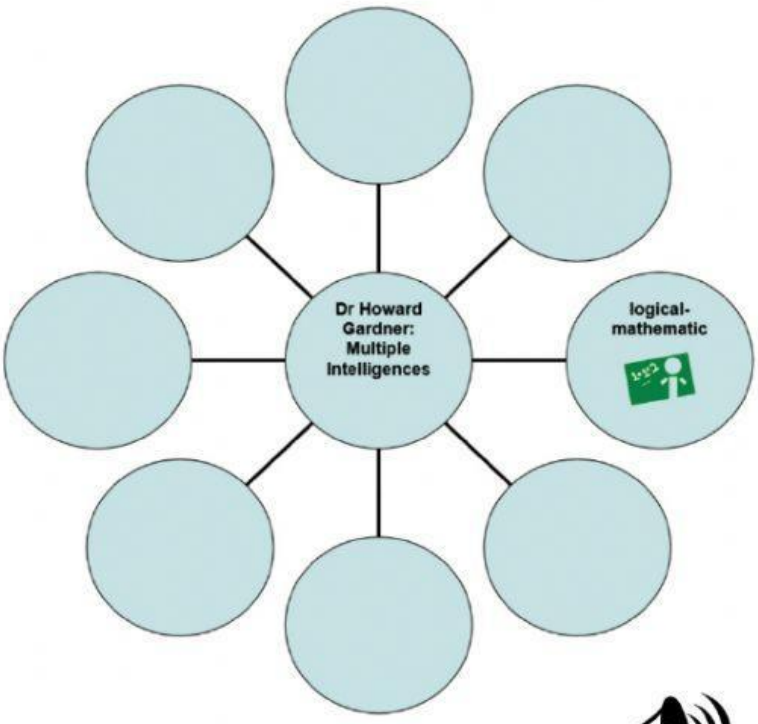
1 3 7 15 31 ?

Dr Howard Gardner developed the theory of '*Multiple Intelligences*'. He says that there are eight kinds of intelligence, not just one. People are intelligent in different ways and therefore they learn things in different ways. We should see all the different types of intelligence as important and valuable. Education should help people to learn in different ways.



2. Brainstorm the eight different intelligences identified by Dr Howard Gardner. One of them is done for you:

Watch a video about the Multiple Intelligences Theory and check your guess.



Can you name two jobs that would be ideal for each intelligence category? Which one do you think you would score highest for?

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3. Now try to match each type of intelligence to its definition in the box below.

Linguistic	Controlling the body and handling objects	
Spatial	Being sensitive to feelings of others and responding well	
Bodily-kinesthetic	Understanding our own feelings and controlling our own behaviour	
Interpersonal	Being sensitive to words and sounds and the use of language	
Intrapersonal	Recognizing and classifying flora and fauna	
Logical-mathematic	Hearing and making sounds and rhythm in music	
Musical	Understanding the visual world and responding well to it	
Naturalist	Seeing number patterns and following an argument	



THINK!

a. What type of activities do you like doing in the english class?

b. What activities help you learn better?

c. What type of intelligences do these activities match?



C. Reading:

Read the text and answer the questions.

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How many intelligences have we got?

People are intelligent in more than one way. This is what the Theory of Multiple Intelligences developed in 1983 by Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, suggests. Dr Gardner proposes eight different intelligences to account for a range of human potential in children and adults. The theory of Multiple Intelligences (MI theory, as it has come to be called) makes two strong claims. The first claim is that all human beings may possess all of these intelligences. The second claim is that, just as we all look different and have different personalities and temperaments, or come from different cultural backgrounds we can exhibit different profiles of intelligences. No two individuals, not even identical twins or clones, have exactly the same combination of intelligences, as they do not share the same strengths and weaknesses. This is because, even in the case of identical genetic heritage, individuals undergo different experiences and also seek to distinguish their profiles from one another. In 1983, Dr Gardner concluded that seven candidate intelligences met the criteria sufficiently well: **linguistic, logical-mathematical, musical, spatial** (control over mental images), **bodily-kinesthetic** (control of body movements), **interpersonal, and intrapersonal** . In 1995, invoking new data that fit the criteria, he added an eighth intelligence—that of the **naturalist** .He is also considering the possibility of a ninth or **existential** intelligence—one that captures the human proclivity to raise and ponder fundamental questions about existence, life, death, finitude. We should be grateful for Dr Gardner's work as it has changed the way people think and work in education, in the arts, in cognitive psychology, and in medicine.

a. What is the basic premise of the MI Theory?

b. What are the two claims made by the Theory?

c. According to the text, why two people cannot be identical?

d. Which is the ninth type of intelligence? What is it about?

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