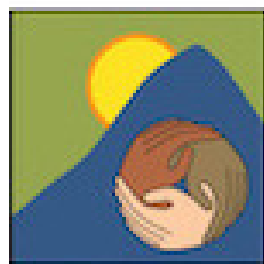


MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE DEFINITIONS

REMINDERS

- **Everyone has all of the intelligences!**
- **You can strengthen intelligence!**
- **This inventory is meant as a snapshot in time - it can change!**
- **Multiple Intelligence is meant to empower, not label people!**



ANALYTICAL

These three intelligences are categorized as analytic because even though they can have a social or introspective component to them, they most fundamentally promote the process of analyzing and incorporating data into existing situations. The analytical intelligences are by nature heuristic (speculative formulation) processes.

Logical - Mathematical

People who display an aptitude for numbers, reasoning, and problem solving. This is the other half of the people who typically do well in traditional classrooms where teaching is logically sequenced and students are asked to conform.

Musical - Rhythmic

People who learn well through songs, patterns, rhythms, instruments, and musical expression. It is easy to overlook people with this intelligence in traditional education.

Musical - Rhythmic

People who love the outdoors, animals, field trips. More than this, though, these students love to pick up on subtle differences in meanings. The traditional classroom has not been accommodating to these people.

INTROSPECTIVE

These three intelligences are categorized as introspective because they require a looking inward by the learner, an emotive connection to their own experiences and beliefs in order to make sense of new learning. The introspective intelligences are by nature affective processes.

Intrapersonal

People who are especially in touch with their own feelings, values, and ideas. They may tend to be more reserved, but they are actually quite intuitive about what they learn and how it relates to themselves.

Existentialist

People who learn in the context of where humankind stands in the "big picture" of existence. They ask things like "Why are we here?" and "What is our role in the world?" This intelligence is seen in the discipline of philosophy.

Visual - Spatial

People who learn best visually and organize things spatially. They like to see what you are talking about in order to understand. They enjoy charts, graphs, maps, tables, illustrations, art, puzzles, and costumes - anything eye catching.

INTERACTIVE

These three intelligences are categorized as interactive because even though they can be stimulated through passive activity they typically invite and encourage interaction to achieve understanding. Even if a student completes a task individually, they must consider others through the way they write, create, construct, and make conclusions. The interactive intelligences are by nature social processes.

Verbal - Linguistic

People who demonstrate strength in the language arts: speaking, writing, reading, listening. These students have tended to be successful in traditional classrooms because their intelligence lends itself to traditional teaching.

Kinesthetic (Bodily)

People who experience learning best through activity: games, movement, hands-on tasks, building. These students were often labeled "overly active" in traditional classrooms where they were told to sit and be still.

Interpersonal

People who are noticeably people-oriented and outgoing, and do their learning cooperatively in groups or with a partner. These students may have typically been identified as "talkative" or "too concerned about being social" in a traditional setting.