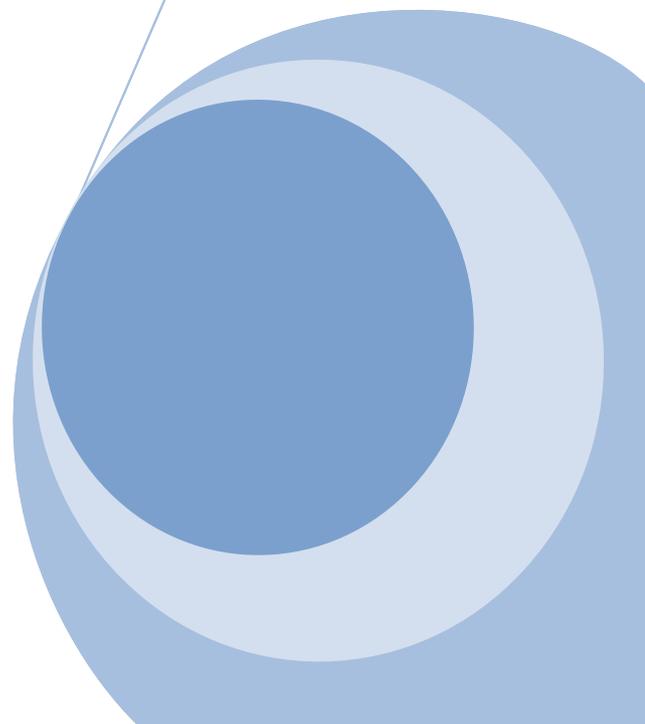


ADULT LITERACY

FROM CREATING JOYFUL LEARNING
EXPERIENCE INTO ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Trainer's Toolkit –
Methods for Joyful Teaching
Multiple intelligences



1. Multiple intelligences

1.1. Description

Theory of Multiple Intelligences (TIW) by Howard Gardner (psychologist, professor of neurology) negates uniform vision of intelligence, and thus the concept of education, in which there is only one way of teaching, learning and assessment. In return, promotes the creation of an educational environment that involves both hemispheres of the brain, and so it will be appropriate for all persons involved in the educational process.

In his theory Gardner mentions couple of intelligence types:

- linguistic,
- mathematical-logical,
- musical
- spacial
- kinesthetic,
- nature;
- intrapersonal,
- interpersonal,
- existential.

It stipulates that with a further examination another types of intelligence may be distinguish.

The main assumption of the theory of Howard Gardner are as following:

- Each person has all kinds of intelligence, developed to varying degrees.
- They create a unique intelligence profile for other units.
- These profiles are dynamic and change during the development of the individual.
- All intelligences work together in various configurations.
- Intelligences can be developed through a variety of exercises.
- Development of multiple intelligences can be enhanced by good organisation of educational and home environment, which provides long-term functioning.

Application of the theory of Howard Gardner in education requires the fulfilment of several conditions:

- determine the intelligence profile of the teacher to eliminate unconscious preference for teaching methods consistent with his profile,
- determine of the intelligence profile of each person in the group taught
- matching methods of teaching / learning according to the intelligence profile of every person,
- familiarise people with their type of intelligence, which will allow the conscious choice of self-learning methods.

TIW is applicable not only in education but also in business. Many modern managed companies creates a working environment using a variety of intelligence of their employees. Instead of slowing those who cannot cope with the responsibilities entrusted to them looking for jobs suited to their profile intelligence.

The inclusion of TIW in adult education and the employment of employees in the workplace would optimally exploit the potential of the individual, because each of these intelligence can additionally be characterised by high innovation and creativity.

1.2. Practical exercises / How did you use it for the adult literacy project?

At the beginning of the training, each participant performed a test on the dominant type of intelligence. It has been briefly discusses and the types of intelligences have been presented. Learners have been informed how to acquire knowledge with a specific type of dominant intelligence. It helped learners to focus on these methods obtaining information that best allow them to achieve their goal.

a. This theory is used, among others, adults to learn a foreign language in schools Colin Rose.

b. "... Multiple intelligences - how do you learn the easiest way?

It was commonly thought, that in order to succeed in private and professional life it is required a high level of IQ. However, several years ago, Professor of Pedagogy at Harvard University, Howard Gardner, drew attention to the fact that the successful people are often with completely average IQ.

He examined the understanding of intelligence in different cultures, and came to the conclusion that intelligence manifests itself in various forms, and the IQ indicator measures only one of them. Intelligence is so much more than just the efficiency in mathematics and logic, which is useful for solving the classic "intelligence tests". Howard Gardner singled up eight types of intelligence and concluded that each person represents a different combination thereof.

If a person has an innate, highly developed intelligence such as mathematics and logic and linguistic probably easily be the top student in the school. It is a fact that these intelligences dominate in education and they tend to dominate in teaching. If a man happened to have these intelligences less developed, may have problems in school, and

probably soon will believe that he is not "very capable". Meanwhile, one may be such a person of high kinesthetic intelligence and he easily will excel in sport and learns to dance. Without high linguistic intelligence, however, one does not get good marks during language classes.

Colin Rose method allows anyone to easily learn the language of aligning the feed for the type of intelligence, or more simply, to personal preferences in the way of learning

([Http://www.szybkiangielski.pl/o-metodzie/opis-metody/](http://www.szybkiangielski.pl/o-metodzie/opis-metody/))

People are smart in different ways. Some people can create a catchy song at the drop of a hat. Others can memorize everything in a book, paint a masterpiece, or be the center of attention. When you realize what you're good at, you can figure out the best way to study. Based on Howard Gardner's theory of intelligence, study these tips can help you tailor your learning for your intelligence type.

Word Smart (Linguistic Intelligence) - Word smart people are good with words, letters, and phrases. They enjoy activities such as reading, playing Scrabble or other word games, and having discussions. If you're word smart, these study strategies can help:

- Make flashcards
- take extensive notes
- keep a journal of what you learn

Number Smart (logical-mathematical intelligence) - Number smart people are good with numbers, equations, and logic. They enjoy coming up with solutions to logical problems and figuring things out. If you're number smart, give these strategies a try:

- Make your notes into numeric charts and graphs
- use the roman numeral style of outlining
- put information you receive into categories and classifications That You create

Picture Smart (spatial intelligence) - Picture smart people are good with art and design. They enjoy being creative, watching movies, and visiting art museums. Picture smart people can benefit from these study tips:

- That sketch pictures go along with your notebook or in the margins of your textbooks
- draw a picture on a flashcard for each concept or vocabulary word you study
- use charts and graphic Organizers to keep track of what you learn

Body Smart (kinesthetic intelligence) - Body smart people work well with their hands. They enjoy physical activity such as dry exercise, sports, and outdoor work. These study strategies can help body smart people be successful:

- act out or imagine the concepts you need to remember
- look for real-life examples That Demonstrate what you're learning about
- search for manipulatives, such as computer programs, that can help you master the material

Music Smart (Musical Intelligence) - Music smart people are good with rhythms and beats. They enjoy listening to cd's, attending concerts, and creating songs. If you're music smart, these activities can help you study:

- create a song or rhyme That will help you remember the concept
- listen to classical music while you study
- remember vocabulary words by linking them are similar-sounding words in your mind

People Smart (Interpersonal Intelligence) - Those who are smart people are good with Relating to people. They enjoy going to parties, visiting with friends, and sharing what they learn. People smart students should give these strategies a try:

- discuss what you learn with a friend or family member
- have someone quiz you before an exam
- create or join a study group

Self Smart (Interpersonal Intelligence) - Self smart people are comfortable with themselves. They enjoy being alone to think and reflect. If you're self smart, try these tips:

- keep a personal journal about what you're learning
- find a place to study where you will not be interrupted
- keep yourself Involved in assignments by individualizing each project

<http://distancelearn.about.com/od/studyskills/a/studysmart.htm>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zz4voNYevvI#t=54>

1.3. Lessons we learned / Recommendations

I believe that the application of this theory in practice is very demanding on the part of the teacher.

The trainer must be very attentive, conduct a lecture in a very personalised way and listen carefully feedback from our students. This method is best used in small groups.

1.4 Sources / Bibliography

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CREATIVE TOOLKIT

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Author

Renata Woron - trainer

FUNDACJA EDUKACJI I KULTURY IM. STANISLAWA MICHALSKIEGO

Tenczynek, Ul. Na Grobli 42

32-065 Krzeszowice

Poland

rw.michalsky@gmail.com

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