

Gardner's Multiple Intelligences

The theory of multiple intelligences was developed by Howard Gardner in 1983. It proposes the idea that students have strengths in different kinds of intelligences. These intelligences can be divided into the eight categories listed below.

| Verbal/Linguistic Intelligence | | | Logistical Mathematical Intelligence | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Prefers to: Writing tasks Reading tasks Telling Stories | Finds it easier to: Memorise names, places, dates and trivia | Learns by: Saying Hearing Seeing words | Prefers to: Perform Experiments Work with numbers Question Find solutions | Finds it easier to: Categorise Reason Use logic Problem solve | Learns by: Classifying Working with abstract patterns/relationships |
| Visual/Spatial Intelligence | | | Musical Intelligence | | |
| Prefers to: View pictures/slides Watch movies Play with machines | Strong at: Imagining Sensing change Mazes and puzzles Reading maps and charts | Learns by: Visualising Dreaming Using the "mind's eye" | Prefers to: Sing, listen to tunes, hum Play an instrument Respond to music | Strong at: Picking up sounds Remembering melodies Noticing pitch/rhythms Keeping time | Learns by: Rhythm Melody music |
| Bodily/Kinaesthetic Intelligence | | | Interpersonal Intelligence | | |
| Prefers to: Move around Touch Talk Use body language | Strong at: Physical activities – sports, drama and dance Crafts | Learns by: Touching Moving Using space Using the senses to process information | Prefers to: Socialise Talk to people Join Clubs/groups/organisations | Strong at: Understanding other Leadership Organising Communicating | Learns by: Sharing Comparing Relating Cooperating |
| Intrapersonal Intelligence | | | Naturalist Intelligence | | |
| Prefers to: Work alone Pursue own interests | Strong at: Mediating conflicts Understanding self Focusing inward on feeling/dreams Following instincts Pursuing interests goals | Learns by: Working alone Individualised projects Self-paced instruction Having own space | Prefers to: Observe things Recognise things Categorise things | Strong at: Naming things around them Finding connections between objects Creating taxonomies and hierarchies | Learns by: Investigating Observing Linking Analysing experimenting |