

Multiple Intelligences
or, "Beyond the IQ Score"
Howard Gardner 1999

1. Verbal/linguistic intelligence: The capacity to use words effectively (think Maya Angelou); students who possess this intelligence have generally been successful in school because their intelligence lends itself to traditional teaching.
2. Logical/mathematical intelligence: The capacity to reason and employ numbers effectively (think Milton Friedman); students who possess high logical/mathematical intelligence tend to do well in traditional classrooms where teaching is logically sequenced and students are asked to conform.
3. Visual/spatial intelligence: The ability to accurately manipulate mental representations of large or small spaces (think I.M. Pei); these learners like to see what is being talked about in order to understand.
4. Bodily/kinesthetic intelligence: Expertise in using the entire body to express ideas and feelings (think Tiger Woods); through their constant movement and expressive body language these students often give the professor every indication of what sort of intelligence they possess.
5. Musical intelligence: The capacity to perceive, discriminate, transform, and express musical forms effectively (think Wynton Marsalis); these learners use patterns, rhythms, instruments, and musical expression to represent their world.
6. Interpersonal intelligence: The ability to perceive and make distinctions in the moods, motivations, and feelings of other people (think Charlie Rose); these learners are noticeably people oriented and outgoing and do well working in groups or with a partner.
7. Intrapersonal: Self-knowledge and the ability to act adaptively on the basis of that-knowledge (think Denzel Washington); these learners may tend to be more reserved, but they are actually quite intuitive about what they learn and how it relates to them.
8. Naturalist: Recognizing patterns in the living world (think Rachel Carson); a student possessing the naturalist intelligence demonstrates an ease in identifying and classifying living things.
9. Existentialist: A proclivity for asking the fundamental questions about life (think Pope John Paul II). This is Gardner's newest intelligence and one that is likely to be more extensively explored in the coming decade. Those with the existentialist intelligence ask questions like, "Why are we here?" and "What is our role in the world?"