Nature of Intelligence

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AET/500 – Cynthia Loeffler
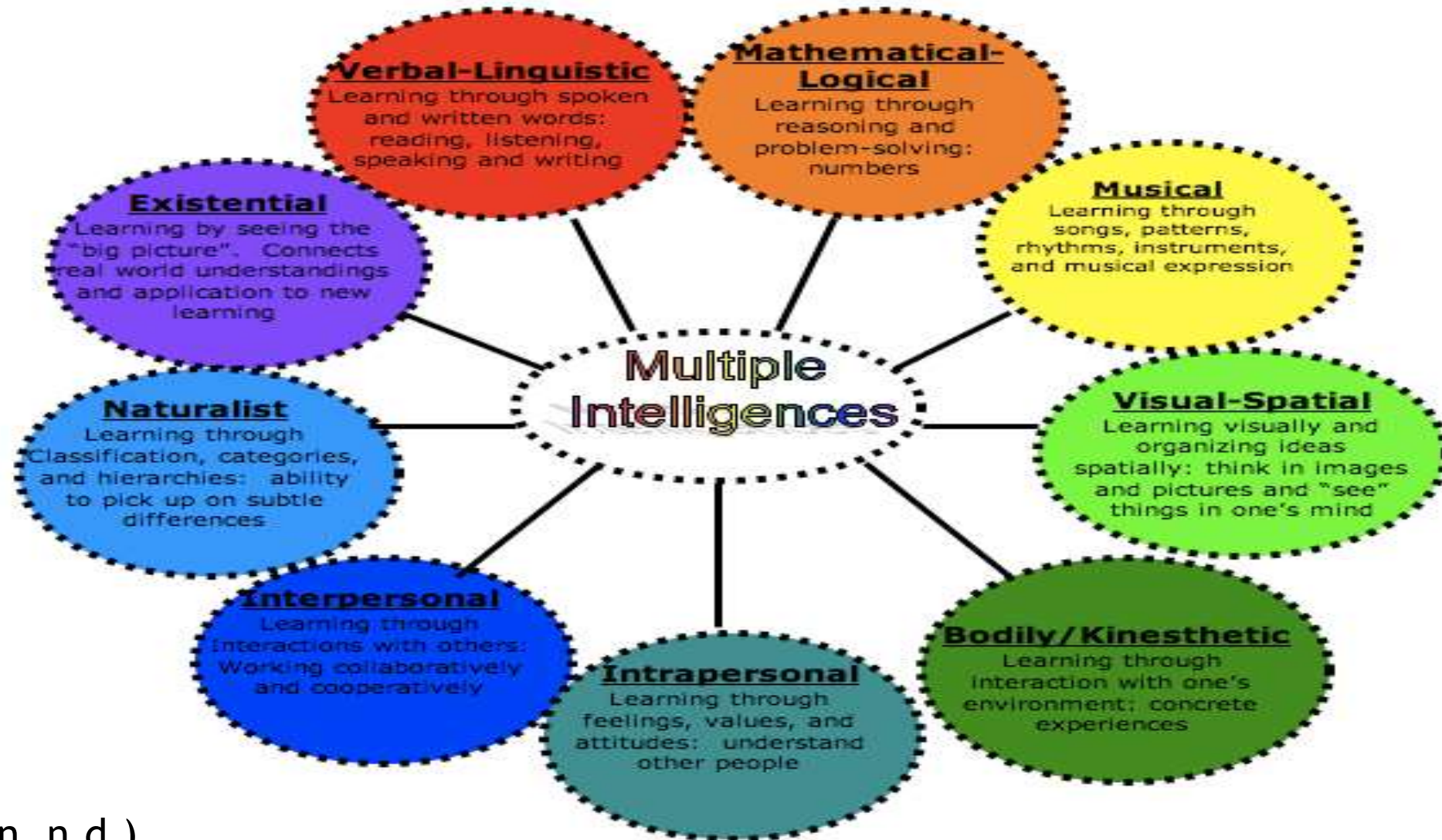
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Intelligence

Definition:

capacity for learning, reasoning, understanding, and similar forms of mental activity; aptitude in grasping truths, relationships, facts, meanings, etc.
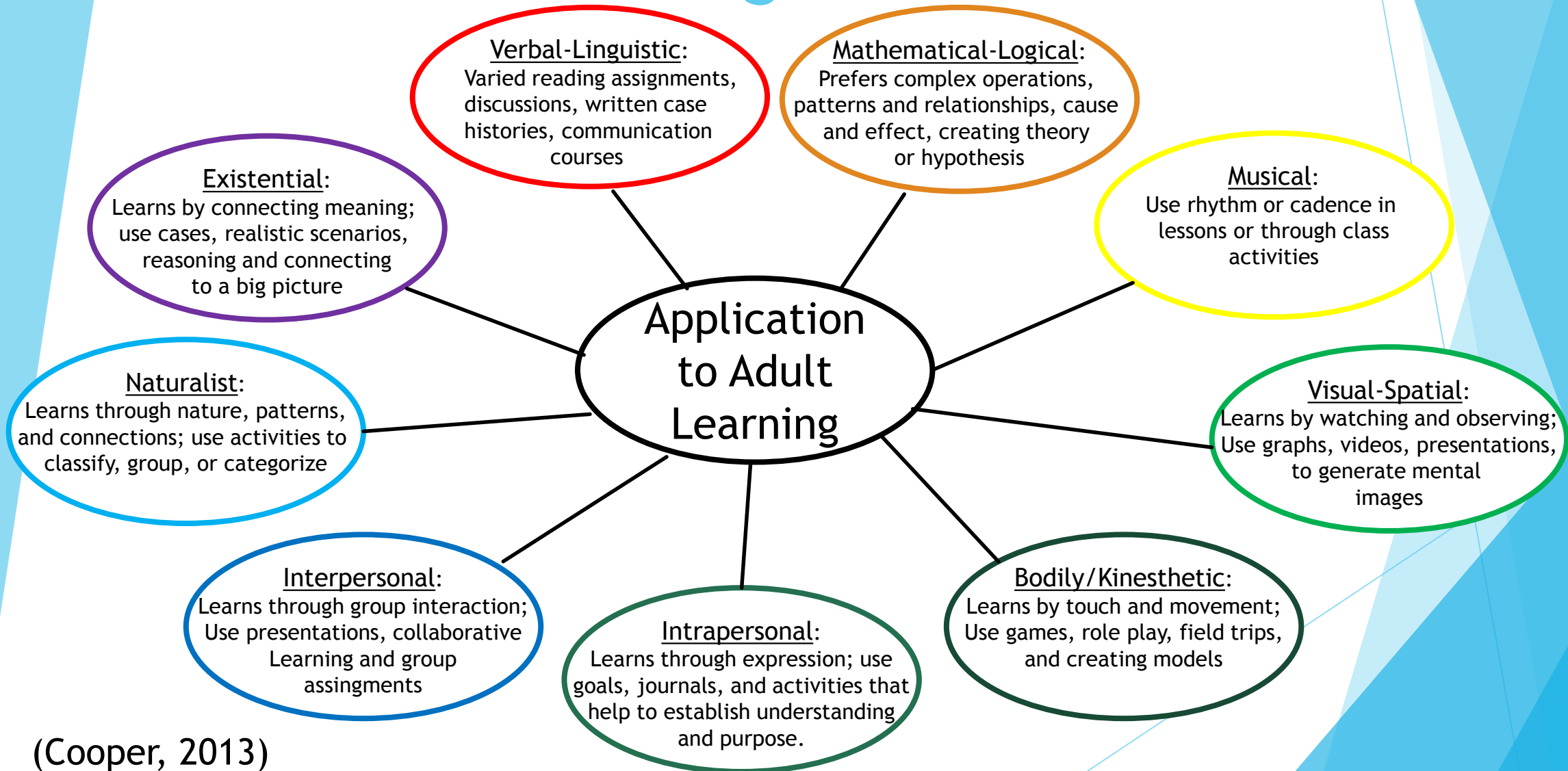
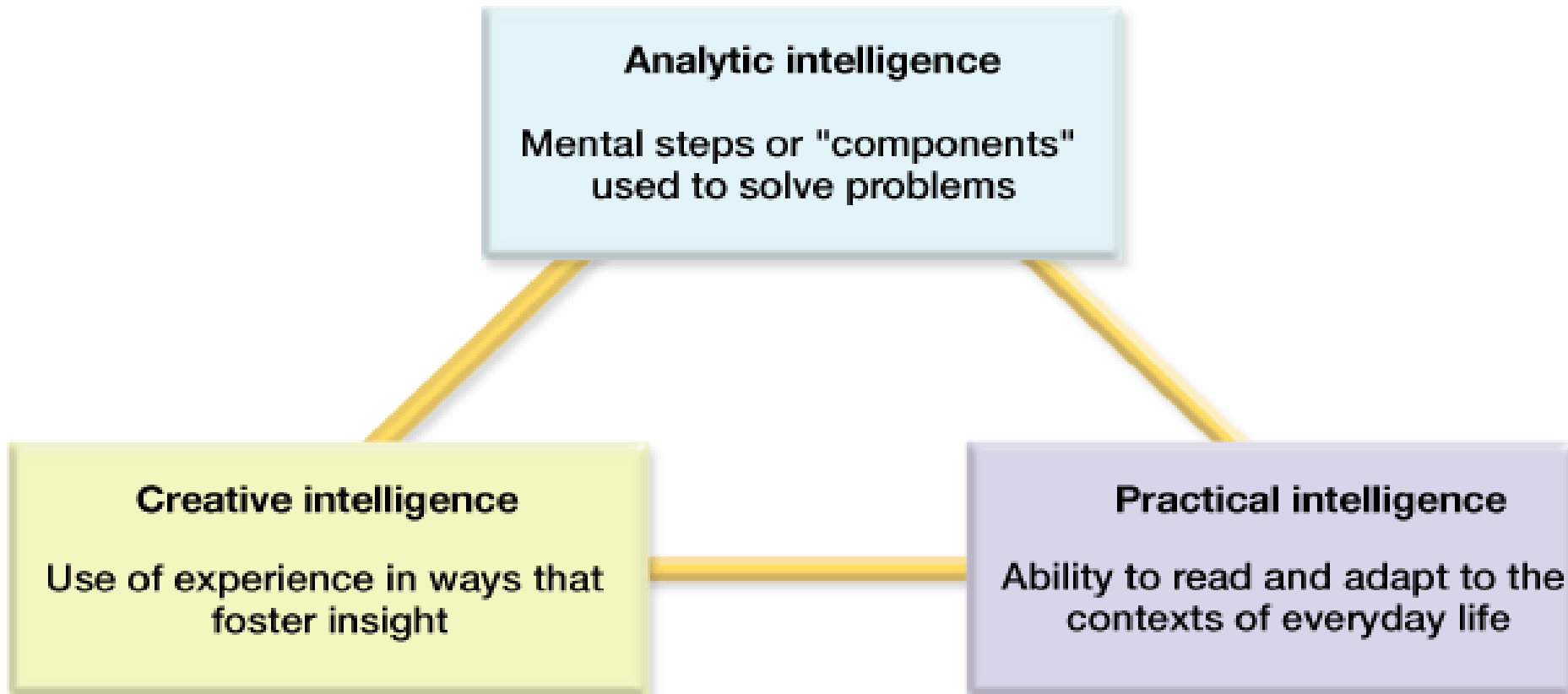www.dictionary.com

Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligence

(Catlin, n.d.)

Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligence

Verbal-Linguistic:
Varied reading assignments, discussions, written case histories, communication courses

Mathematical-Logical:
Prefers complex operations, patterns and relationships, cause and effect, creating theory or hypothesis

Musical:
Use rhythm or cadence in lessons or through class activities

Existential:
Learns by connecting meaning; use cases, realistic scenarios, reasoning and connecting to a big picture

Application to Adult Learning

Naturalist:
Learns through nature, patterns, and connections; use activities to classify, group, or categorize

Visual-Spatial:
Learns by watching and observing; Use graphs, videos, presentations, to generate mental images

Interpersonal:
Learns through group interaction; Use presentations, collaborative Learning and group assingments

Intrapersonal:
Learns through expression; use goals, journals, and activities that help to establish understanding and purpose.

Bodily/Kinesthetic:
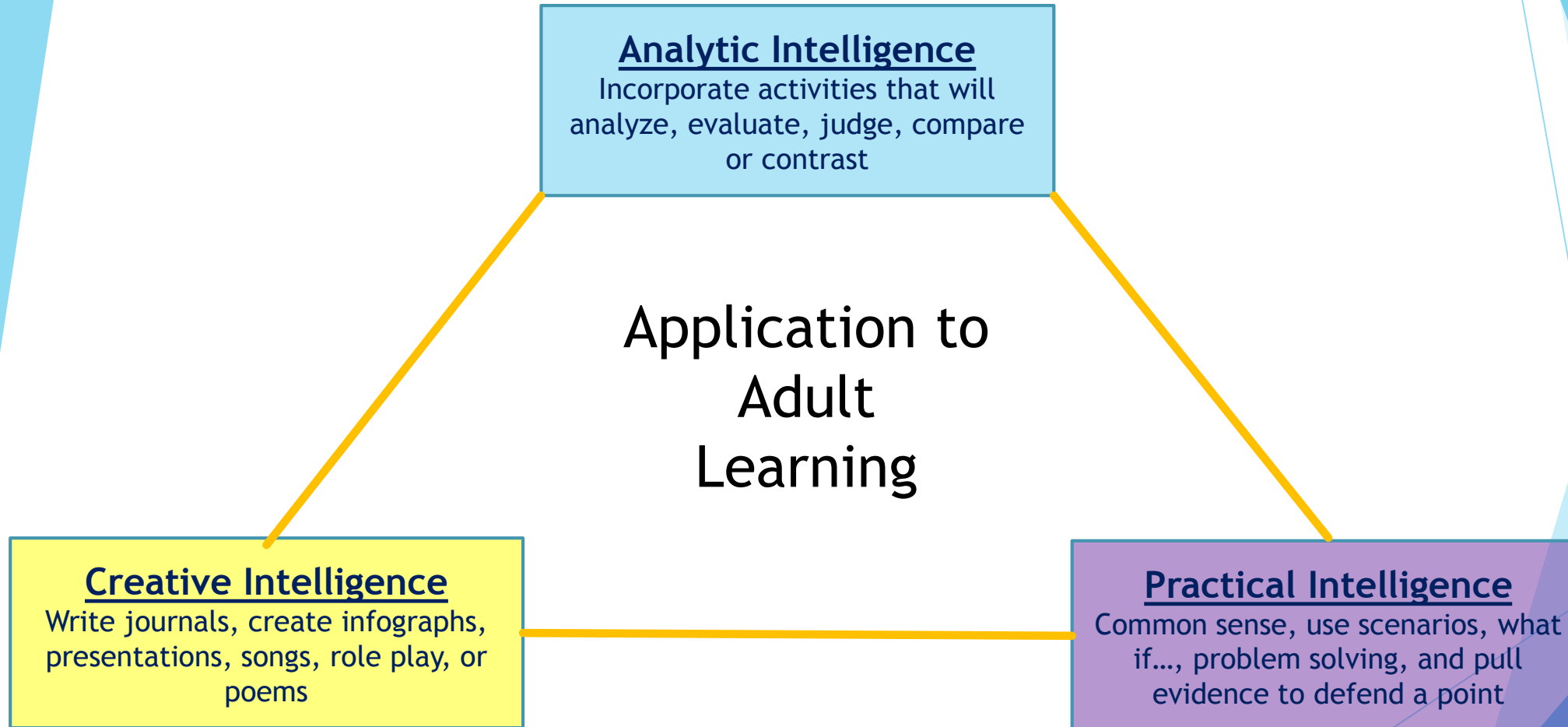Learns by touch and movement; Use games, role play, field trips, and creating models

(Cooper, 2013)

Sternberg's Theory of Practical Intelligence

– individuals applying their abilities to the kinds of problems that confront them in everyday life

Analytic intelligence

Mental steps or "components" used to solve problems

Creative intelligence

Use of experience in ways that foster insight

Practical intelligence

Ability to read and adapt to the contexts of everyday life

(Stateuniversity.com)

Sternberg's Theory of Practical Intelligence

Analytic Intelligence
Incorporate activities that will analyze, evaluate, judge, compare or contrast

Application to Adult Learning

Creative Intelligence
Write journals, create infographs, presentations, songs, role play, or poems

Practical Intelligence
Common sense, use scenarios, what if…, problem solving, and pull evidence to defend a point

(Stateuniversity.com)

Goleman's Theory of Emotional Intelligence

Feeling

Thinking

Emotions

Emotional Intelligence

Perceiving Emotions

Using emotions to facilitate thinking

Understanding Emotions

Managing Emotions

Adapted from Mayer & Salovey (1997)

Goleman's Theory of Emotional Intelligence

- the ability to manage ourselves and our relationships effectively

	Self	Social
Recognition	**Self Awareness** **Self- Confidence** Emotional Self Awareness Accurate Self Assessment	**Social Awareness** **Empathy** Organisational Awareness Understanding the environment
Regulation	**Self Management** **Self- Control** Trustworthiness Conscientiousness Adaptability Drive and motivation Initiative	**Social Skills** **Influence** Inspirational Leadership Developing others Influence Building bonds Team Work and Collaboration

Cultural Influences to Intelligence and Practical Applications

Asian Concepts of Intelligence

▶ Based on concepts of Confucian, Taoist, Buddhist, and Hindu traditions

▶ Confucian

- ▶ Intelligence is built on character
- ▶ Maintain social relationships
- ▶ Intelligence linked to religion and morals
- ▶ Intelligence is compared to formally educated vs. uneducated
- ▶ Believe in self-cultivation and formal education

▶ Taoist

- ▶ Intelligence is based on a person knowing Tao and practicing it

▶ Hindu and Buddhist

- ▶ Intelligence is determined by mental effort, knowledge, discrimination, noticing, recognizing, and decision making
- ▶ Pure knowledge through senses and five motor organs
- ▶ Intelligence is passing the state of enlightenment

▶ Chinese and Taiwanese

- ▶ People developed a form of multiple intelligence similar to Gardner

(Cocodia, 2014)

Cultural Influences to Intelligence and Practical Applications

African Concepts of Intelligence

- Western Nigeria
  - Intelligence is based on sensible behavior
- Ogbu People
  - Intelligence is based on practical skills
- Luo People
  - Intelligence is academic, specific skills, practical thinking, social attributes, and comprehending instruction
- East Africa
  - Focus is placed on practical intelligence and less on academic

Western Concepts of Intelligence

- Historically based but evolved through western culture
- American view
  - Based on intelligent, academically intelligent, and every day intelligent
  - Social behavior and practical skills are important
  - Multiple intelligences may exist
  - Intelligence incorporates perception, reasoning, knowledge, speed when completing a task, decision making, problem solving, and inference

(Cocodia, 2014)

Cultural Differences and Practical Applications

Differences

▶ Academic vs. practical and their level of importance

▶ Eastern and African cultures are not familiar with western culture

▶ Intelligence is woven with religion and philosophy with eastern and African cultures

▶ Sense of value and character differ

Adult Learning Application

▶ Intelligence can vary based on experiences, values, and beliefs

▶ Instruction should include various methods to embrace cultural diversity

▶ Encompass various theories of intelligence to meet the needs of the adult learner

▶ Get to know the student population to understand values and possible learning styles

(Cocodia, 2014)

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