

Seven types of intelligences

[Technology](#), [Artificial Intelligence](#)



Gardner states that musical intelligence runs in an almost structural parallel to linguistic Intelligence. (Smith, M. 2008) Linguistic Intelligence Is the ability to use communication to express your thoughts and to understand others. These types of people use words adequately and have extremely well developed auditory skills and frequently think with words. (Lane, C. N. D) Linguistic people enjoy reading, writing poetry and stories and playing word games. They learn easily by encouraging them to say and see words, and read books together. (Lane, C. N. D. Individuals with bodily kinesthesia intelligence have the ability to use their body and/ or parts of their body to resolve obstacles, make something, or deliver a presentation. (Smith, M. 2008.) These people have an avid sense of body perception, and like touching, making things and movement. They also express themselves well through body communication and are easily taught with physical activity and a hands-on approach. (Smith, M. 2008) Learning is defined as the acquisition of knowledge or skills through experience, practice, or study, or by being taught.

Each person has their own way in which they learn, and the same can be said for each culture. I have chosen to examine the learning styles of the Chinese culture and the Japanese culture. The Chinese Culture According to a study performed by Thomas Oakland of The university of Florida, which compared Chinese learning style to American learning style, 86% of the Chinese students favored an organized learning style. These students favored a classroom that had set routine and firm standards, rather than a more relaxed classroom. (Oakland, T. 006) Chinese students displayed an interest in curriculum that represented real world activity; they preferred to learn by

experience. I would suggest that the Chinese learners have a logical-mathematical intelligence. They seem to think logically, and analyze problems effectively. In the Chinese culture, education is a high priority, and they believe that an education establishes not only the future and advancement of an individual, but their family and country, as well. Educators in China aim to see creativity and understanding as a slow progression course.

These views are established from hundreds of years of Chinese philosophy. (Watkins, D. 000) The Japanese Culture The Japanese education system concentrates greatly on rote learning and memorization. Group learning is a very common practice in the Japanese culture, and self-study is not as common. lii, M. N. D.) The educational system in Japan depends mainly on the teacher-student relationship. The Japanese believe that the teacher is responsible for transmitting information and the student is responsible for receiving the information.

lii, M. N. D.) Japanese students highly visual learners, and their lectures are frequently supported with illustrations. Charts act as an important role n the classroom. The visual learning style could stem from pictographic characters in the Japanese writing system. lii, M. N. D.) Japan has a very educated population, with 100% enrollment in required curriculum, a zero percent illiteracy, and a very low drop-out rate. (Abe, N. N. D.) There is a very high standard of education in the Japanese culture.

It is estimated that average high school graduate in Japan has acquired around the same level of education as the average American student

following two years of college. (Abe, N. N. D.) I would suggest that the Japanese have an interpersonal intelligence. These students work effectively with others, and prefer learning in groups rather than self-study. Testing the three dimensions of intelligence should begin by questioning the cultural background of the individual. Gardner suggests that people do not have only one type of intelligence, but a variety of intelligence, such as spatial, musical and interpersonal. Cherry, K. 2013) If I was going to test someone for linguistic intelligence, I would look for strength in words, language and writing. People who have a strong linguistic intelligence use words very well in both writing and speaking. These type of people are usually great at writing stories, reading and memorizing information. (Cherry, K. N. D.) People with a musical intelligence have strength in rhythms, sounds and thinking in patterns. These type of individuals have a great appreciate for music and are usually good with musical performance and composition.

A person with a musical intelligence enjoy singing, playing instruments, good at remembering songs and have a deep understanding of musical structure, and notes. (Cherry, K. N. D.) Individuals with bodily-kinesthesia intelligence have a strong sense in body movement and motor control. These people are good at physical control and performing actions.