

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA

Advance General Psychology, sem-1st

Ranjeet Kumar Ranjan

Assistant Professor (Part Time)

ranjeetkrbhu1234@gmail.com

Mob. No.-6203743650

Intelligence

It is individual's abilities to understand complex ideas, to adapt effectively to the environment, to learn from experience to engage in various forms of reasoning to overcome obstacles by careful thought.

GARDNER'S THEORY OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE

Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence proposes that there are several different types of intelligence, like:-

1. musical-rhythmic,
2. [visual-spatial](#),
3. [verbal-linguistic](#),
4. logical-mathematical,
5. [bodily-kinesthetic](#),
6. interpersonal,
7. intrapersonal,
8. naturalistic

Musical-rhythmic and harmonic

This area has to do with sensitivity to sounds, rhythms, [tones](#), and music. People with a high musical intelligence normally have good pitch and may even have [absolute pitch](#), and are able to sing, play musical instruments, and compose music. They have sensitivity to rhythm, pitch, meter, tone, melody or timbre.

Visual-spatial

This area deals with spatial judgment and the ability to visualize with the mind's eye. Spatial ability is one of the three factors beneath *g* in the hierarchical model of intelligence.^[8]

Verbal-linguistic

People with high verbal-linguistic intelligence display a facility with words and languages. They are typically good at reading, writing, telling stories and memorizing words along with dates.

Logical-mathematical

This area has to do with [logic](#), abstractions, reasoning, numbers and critical thinking.

Bodily-kinesthetic

People who have high bodily-kinesthetic intelligence should be generally good at physical activities such as sports, dance and making things.

Interpersonal

Individuals who have high interpersonal intelligence are characterized by their sensitivity to others' moods, feelings, temperaments, motivations, and their ability to cooperate to work as part of a group. Those with high interpersonal intelligence communicate effectively and empathize easily with others, and may be either leaders or followers.

Intrapersonal

This refers to having a deep understanding of the self; what one's strengths or weaknesses are, what makes one unique, being able to predict one's own reactions or emotions.

Naturalistic

The individual who is readily able to recognize flora and fauna, to make other consequential distinctions in the natural world, and to use this ability productively. This area has to do with nurturing and relating information to one's natural surroundings. Examples, classifying natural forms such as animal and plant species and rocks and mountain types.

Existential

It involves an individual's ability to use collective values and intuition to understand others and the world around them.