



# **Intelligences and You**











# **Spatial Intelligence**

Vera Wang (fashion designer)

Christopher Columbus (explorer, navigator)





Spatial intelligence includes the ability to identify objects accurately, change and recreate images, and recognize how shapes and objects relate to each other. While this intelligence is typically applied through visual means, spatial intelligence does not only rely on vision. It can also be used through touch and sometimes even hearing.

Tree ingeries does not only rely on vision it can also be asea	٠
Strengths	(
Able to visualize images — both real and imagined — with great clarity, and to picture how they would look when rotated or modified	ļ
Notice and remember visual details and tend to evaluate the design, symmetry or beauty of things	ļ
Can work with shape, size, position and location to solve problems and design, arrange or build things	ļ
Have a good sense of direction and can easily navigate through different environments, whether on foot, driving or traveling by air or on water	l
Can accurately visualize and estimate distances and measurements	١
Famous People with Strong Spatial Intelligence	•
Frank Lloyd Wright (architect, interior designer)	
Michelangelo (artist, engineer)	
Steven Spielberg (film director, video game designer)	

### Challenges

	Difficulty learning information that is visual (presented
	as images or diagrams) or tactile (presented through
	touch and handling objects)
П	Poor memory for visual details such as locations and
	what things look like; may also forget faces
	Dislike puzzles, mazes, building models and other
	activities that require fitting pieces together
П	Easily lose sense of direction and have trouble

Struggle to estimate distances and measurements, whether they are distances for travel or measurements for cooking recipes

understanding and following maps, charts and

## Top Careers for Spatial Intelligence

1. Civil Drafters

diagrams

- 2. Mechanical Drafters
- 3. Computer Hardware Engineers
- 4. Agricultural Engineers
- 5. Commercial and Industrial Designers
- 6. Biomedical Engineers
- 7. Architecture Teachers, Postsecondary
- 8. Pilots, Ship
- 9. Architectural Drafters
- 10. Transportation Engineers

# Naturalist

# **Naturalist Intelligence**









Naturalist intelligence involves being able to recognize, appreciate and group different things in the environment: plants, animals, people, structures, weather patterns, landscapes and so on. It also allows one to see the connections between different parts of the environment, to easily recognize when environmental changes happen, and to understand what impacts those changes might have. People with a strong naturalist intelligence are typically viewed as being "in tune" with nature.

Strengths Challenges	
Sensitive to nature — feel a concern for, and connection to, living things and the natural environment  Difficulty identifying or grouping plants, animal objects in the natural environment, as well as manufactured objects like cars and clothing	als and
<ul> <li>Observe similarities and differences in plants, animals and natural formations, as well as in manufactured objects</li> <li>Organize and group things according to their traits</li> <li>Enjoy growing plants, taking care of animals or learning about the natural environment</li> <li>Aware of subtle changes in the weather, climate and seasons</li> <li>Have an interest in conservation and recycling</li> <li>Don't notice similarities between seemingly displayed objects</li> <li>Unable to identify the sights and sounds of nativities between seemingly displayed objects</li> <li>Unable to identify the sights and sounds of nativities and their songs, for example, or the appear plants, rocks or cloud formations</li> <li>Feel uncomfortable in a natural environment fear wild animals, dislike insects, sand and dirt, urban conveniences</li> <li>Unaware of gradual shifts in the weather and to of factors such as temperature, humidity, wind pressure</li> <li>Not concerned about environmental protection pollution controls or water quality</li> </ul>	ture — earance of — may , and miss the effects I and
Famous People with Strong Naturalist Intelligence Charles Darwin (geologist, naturalist)  Top Careers for Naturalist Intelligence	
<ul> <li>Jane Goodall (biologist, conservationist)</li> <li>Jacques Cousteau (marine ecologist, filmmaker)</li> <li>Hunters and Trappers</li> <li>Park Naturalists</li> <li>Sustainability Specialists</li> </ul>	
Chico Mendes (human rights activist, environmentalist)  Steve Irwin "The Crocodile Hunter" (naturalist,  4. Veterinarians  5. Environmental Science Teachers, Postsecond  6. Animal Breeders	
environmentalist) 7. Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultura 8. Environmental Science and Protection Techn Including Health	
9. Forest and Conservation Workers	

# **Logical Intelligence**







This intelligence includes the ability to reason inductively (make conclusions based on observations) and deductively (make conclusions based on hypotheses). This intelligence also involves finding relationships between abstract ideas (numbers, for example), recognizing logical sequences and patterns, recognizing problems and solving them. This intelligence is closely linked with being successful in school.

Strengths	Challenges
Easily recognize number patterns and can make quick, accurate calculations	Struggle with abstract mathematical and logical concepts
☐ Understand the relationship between cause and effect — to predict how one thing can affect another	Poor problem-solving ability — don't know how to use or develop approaches for reaching the best solution
Can identify all the parts in a system and how they interact	Dislike activities involving puzzles, strategy, calculations or formulas
Analyze information to determine what is important versus what is not	Find it hard to categorize and organize things in a logical manner
Able to work with abstract concepts and use symbols to represent concrete ideas	Not inclined to experiment or form theories to explain things
Famous People with Strong	Top Careers for Logical
Logical Intelligence	Intelligence
Logical Intelligence  Thomas Edison (inventor, businessman)	•
	<ol> <li>Mathematical Technicians</li> <li>Operations Research Analysts</li> </ol>
Thomas Edison (inventor, businessman)  Albert Einstein (physicist,	<ol> <li>Mathematical Technicians</li> <li>Operations Research Analysts</li> <li>Actuaries</li> </ol>
<ul><li>Thomas Edison (inventor, businessman)</li><li>Albert Einstein (physicist, humanitarian)</li></ul>	<ol> <li>Mathematical Technicians</li> <li>Operations Research Analysts</li> <li>Actuaries</li> <li>Software Developers, Applications</li> </ol>
<ul> <li>Thomas Edison (inventor, businessman)</li> <li>Albert Einstein (physicist, humanitarian)</li> <li>Florence Nightingale (nurse, statistician)</li> <li>Sherlock Holmes (fictional detective)</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Mathematical Technicians</li> <li>Operations Research Analysts</li> <li>Actuaries</li> <li>Software Developers, Applications</li> <li>Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary</li> </ol>
<ul><li>Thomas Edison (inventor, businessman)</li><li>Albert Einstein (physicist, humanitarian)</li><li>Florence Nightingale (nurse, statistician)</li></ul>	<ol> <li>Mathematical Technicians</li> <li>Operations Research Analysts</li> <li>Actuaries</li> <li>Software Developers, Applications</li> <li>Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary</li> <li>Agricultural Engineers</li> </ol>
<ul> <li>Thomas Edison (inventor, businessman)</li> <li>Albert Einstein (physicist, humanitarian)</li> <li>Florence Nightingale (nurse, statistician)</li> <li>Sherlock Holmes (fictional detective)</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Mathematical Technicians</li> <li>Operations Research Analysts</li> <li>Actuaries</li> <li>Software Developers, Applications</li> <li>Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary</li> <li>Agricultural Engineers</li> <li>Biomedical Engineers</li> </ol>
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# **Musical Intelligence**









This intelligence includes the ability to play an instrument or sing, as well as a number of other skills such as: recognizing tones, patterns, rhythms, beats and sounds; enjoying and analyzing music; understanding musical structures; and, creating melodies and rhythms.

Strengths	Challenges
Enjoy a wide range of different types of	Enjoy only a few types of music
music  Use music to influence mood, build motivation and	Music has little effect on mood, motivation and emotions
<ul> <li>boost productivity</li> <li>Easily pick up on the beat or chords in music and recognize different instruments by their sounds</li> <li>Notice and use different tones in speech to impart emotion, emphasis or meaning</li> <li>Sing well, can play one or more instruments and could easily learn another</li> <li>Readily recall tunes and lyrics, and can use music, rhythms and patterns to remember things</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Difficulty identifying sounds of different musical instruments</li> <li>Not likely to notice or use tone that imparts meaning in speech — for example, detecting and using sarcasm</li> <li>Do not sing well and would have trouble learning to play an instrument</li> <li>Do not remember melodies and lyrics of songs</li> </ul>
Famous People with Strong Musical Intelligence	Top Careers for Musical Intelligence
	Intelligence  1. Music Composers and Arrangers
Musical Intelligence  Jennifer Lopez (musician, composer)  Elvis Presley (singer-	Intelligence
Musical Intelligence  Jennifer Lopez (musician, composer)	<ol> <li>Intelligence</li> <li>Music Composers and Arrangers</li> <li>Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary</li> <li>Music Therapists</li> <li>Physicists</li> </ol>
Musical Intelligence  Jennifer Lopez (musician, composer)  Elvis Presley (singer-songwriter)  Beyoncé Knowles (singer, songwriter and	<ol> <li>Intelligence</li> <li>Music Composers and Arrangers</li> <li>Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary</li> <li>Music Therapists</li> </ol>
Musical Intelligence  ☐ Jennifer Lopez (musician, composer)  ☐ Elvis Presley (singer-songwriter)  ☐ Beyoncé Knowles (singer, songwriter and actress)  ☐ William James "will.i.am" Adams Jr. (musician and	<ol> <li>Intelligence</li> <li>Music Composers and Arrangers</li> <li>Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary</li> <li>Music Therapists</li> <li>Physicists</li> <li>Singers</li> <li>Music Directors</li> </ol>

# **Intrapersonal Intelligence**









Intrapersonal intelligence includes the ability to understand oneself -- emotions, fears, motivations, strengths and weaknesses. This intelligence allows you to reflect upon your own thinking and behavior, learn from that reflection, find ways for self-improvement, and build self-confidence.

Strengths	Challenges
Well aware of personal abilities, challenges, feelings and attitudes	Give little thought to personal goals and abilities when making decisions
Set realistic goals, able to focus and stay on track	Unaware of how mood, attitude and tone of voice can affect other people
In control of emotions, good at handling high-stress situations	Allow personal opinions to negatively affect decisions and interactions with others
<ul><li>Make decisions thoughtfully and carefully</li><li>Ethical and objective, aware of how personal viewpoints can be biased or unfair</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Set unrealistic goals and make limited progress, often giving up</li> <li>Don't understand how to recognize and manage own emotions</li> </ul>
Famous People with Strong Intrapersonal Intelligence	Top Careers for Intrapersonal Intelligence
<ul> <li>Confucius (philosopher, teacher)</li> <li>Sigmund Freud (neurologist, psychoanalyst)</li> <li>Mohandas Ghandi (lawyer, ideological leader)</li> <li>Helen Keller (speaker, author)</li> <li>Terry Fox (athlete, humanitarian)</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Gaming Supervisors</li> <li>Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates</li> <li>Child, Family, and School Social Workers</li> <li>Chief Executives</li> <li>Education Administrators, Preschool and Childcare Center/Program</li> <li>Postmasters and Mail Superintendents</li> <li>Psychiatric Aides</li> <li>Producers</li> <li>Transportation Managers</li> <li>Sales Managers</li> </ol>
	iu. Saies Managers

# **Existential Intelligence**









Existential intelligence is the ability to see the big picture in everything - the relationships and connections, vastness and limitations, and how everything fits together. This intelligence is used in considering questions about our existence, such as purpose, life, death, and our place in the universe. NOTE: Existential Intelligence should not be confused with existentialism. Existentialism is an area of philosophy dealing with certain views on human existence. Philosophers who examine and promote existentialist theories would certainly use their existential intelligence. However, the intelligence can be applied to other areas as well.

Strengths	Challenges
Summarize details to understand a larger concept — putting together the elements of a career plan or game strategy, for example	Not interested in exploring "deep" questions about life, death and the universe. Prefer questions that have clea and final answers
See things from different points of view — understanding others' cultures or values, or both sides of a debate, for example	Focus on immediate tasks and getting them done, rather than thinking about different possibilities and how things connect in a bigger way
<ul> <li>Explore questions about human existence through study of philosophy, ethics, the arts, or religion and spirituality</li> <li>Connect different ideas to envision something new and creative</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Difficulty understanding perspectives, values and opinions that differ from own</li> <li>Rely on repetition and memory techniques for learning rather than looking for ways to relate facts to a larger concept</li> </ul>
Famous People with Strong Existential Intelligence	Top Careers for Existential Intelligence
<ul> <li>Aristotle (philosopher, teacher)</li> <li>The Dalai Lama (spiritual leader)</li> <li>Deepak Chopra (doctor, speaker/author)</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Clergy</li> <li>Political Science Teachers, Postsecondary</li> <li>Sociologists</li> </ol>
Ralph W. Emerson (essayist, transcendentalist)  Jane Addams (philosopher, activist)	<ul><li>4. Advanced Practice Psychiatric Nurses</li><li>5. Training and Development Specialists</li><li>6. Directors, Religious Activities and Education</li></ul>
	<ol> <li>Sociology Teachers, Postsecondary</li> <li>Philosophy and Religion Teachers, Postsecondary</li> <li>Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary</li> </ol>
	10. History Teachers. Postsecondary

# Kinesthetic

# **Kinesthetic Intelligence**









This intelligence provides you with the mind and body coordination needed to move your body and other objects. It influences small movements, such as using your fingers to play a musical instrument, and large movements, such as running and catching a ball. Kinesthetic intelligence also affects certain mental abilities such as visualizing and remembering complex movements.

Strengtns	Challenges
Have good balance and coordination when moving or being physically active	<ul> <li>Avoid activities that require good coordination or complex movements</li> </ul>
Good at hands-on activities, such as using tools and objects to build, create and repair	Not interested in playing competitive sports
Can analyze complex movements and the steps involved to identify problems and solutions	<ul> <li>Do not use movement or physical precision for self- expression — through dance, painting or handmade</li> </ul>
Use movement to express feelings and ideas —	crafts, for example
through gestures, body language, acting or dance, for example	Lack confidence when using tools and other physical objects to complete tasks
Have good reflexes — react quickly and instinctively	Unaware of own body language and may miss non- verbal cues from others
Famous People with Strong	Top Careers for Kinesthetic
Kinesthetic Intelligence	Intelligence
	Intelligence
Kinesthetic Intelligence  Michael Jordan (basketball player)	Intelligence  1. Fallers
Kinesthetic Intelligence  ☐ Michael Jordan (basketball player)  ☐ Bruce Lee (martial artist)	Intelligence
Kinesthetic Intelligence  ☐ Michael Jordan (basketball player)  ☐ Bruce Lee (martial artist)  ☐ Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer)	Intelligence  1. Fallers
Kinesthetic Intelligence  ☐ Michael Jordan (basketball player)  ☐ Bruce Lee (martial artist)	Intelligence  1. Fallers 2. Fence Erectors
Kinesthetic Intelligence  ☐ Michael Jordan (basketball player)  ☐ Bruce Lee (martial artist)  ☐ Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer)	Intelligence  1. Fallers 2. Fence Erectors 3. Tire Builders
Kinesthetic Intelligence  ☐ Michael Jordan (basketball player)  ☐ Bruce Lee (martial artist)  ☐ Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer)  ☐ David Blaine (magician, endurance artist)	Intelligence  1. Fallers 2. Fence Erectors 3. Tire Builders 4. Rail Car Repairers
Kinesthetic Intelligence  ☐ Michael Jordan (basketball player)  ☐ Bruce Lee (martial artist)  ☐ Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer)  ☐ David Blaine (magician, endurance artist)  ☐ Jim Carrey (actor,	Intelligence  1. Fallers 2. Fence Erectors 3. Tire Builders 4. Rail Car Repairers 5. Dancers
Kinesthetic Intelligence  ☐ Michael Jordan (basketball player)  ☐ Bruce Lee (martial artist)  ☐ Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer)  ☐ David Blaine (magician, endurance artist)  ☐ Jim Carrey (actor,	<ol> <li>Intelligence</li> <li>Fallers</li> <li>Fence Erectors</li> <li>Tire Builders</li> <li>Rail Car Repairers</li> <li>Dancers</li> <li>Athletes and Sports Competitors</li> </ol>
Kinesthetic Intelligence  ☐ Michael Jordan (basketball player)  ☐ Bruce Lee (martial artist)  ☐ Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer)  ☐ David Blaine (magician, endurance artist)  ☐ Jim Carrey (actor,	<ol> <li>Intelligence</li> <li>Fallers</li> <li>Fence Erectors</li> <li>Tire Builders</li> <li>Rail Car Repairers</li> <li>Dancers</li> <li>Athletes and Sports Competitors</li> <li>Municipal Firefighters</li> </ol>
Kinesthetic Intelligence  ☐ Michael Jordan (basketball player)  ☐ Bruce Lee (martial artist)  ☐ Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer)  ☐ David Blaine (magician, endurance artist)  ☐ Jim Carrey (actor,	<ol> <li>Intelligence</li> <li>Fallers</li> <li>Fence Erectors</li> <li>Tire Builders</li> <li>Rail Car Repairers</li> <li>Dancers</li> <li>Athletes and Sports Competitors</li> <li>Municipal Firefighters</li> <li>Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors</li> </ol>

# **Interpersonal Intelligence**

to the mood, personality and goals of others.







This intelligence includes understanding and working with people, building relationships, seeing the world from others' point of view, communicating well verbally and non-verbally, cooperating in a group, having influence, and responding

Strengths	Challenges
Relate well to	Difficulty building and maintaining social relationships
others  Notice and understand people's needs, perspectives, emotions and motivations  Connect and interact with people quickly and easily  Form and maintain lasting relationships  Able to lead, influence and inspire others	<ul> <li>Do not notice or respond appropriately to others' feelings, motivations or behaviors</li> <li>Not good at collaborative work</li> <li>Uncomfortable interacting with people whose experiences, views and beliefs differ from own</li> <li>Don't see the humor in things that others find funny</li> </ul>
Famous People with Strong Interpersonal Intelligence  Martin Luther King, Jr. (clergyman, civil rights activist)	Top Careers for Interpersonal Intelligence
	<ol> <li>Marriage and Family Therapists</li> </ol>
<ul><li>Mother Teresa (nun, humanitarian)</li><li>Oprah Winfrey (talk-show host, philanthropist)</li></ul>	<ol><li>Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors</li></ol>
	3. Patient Representatives
Anthony Robbins (success coach, professional speaker)	4. Psychiatrists
Ellen DeGeneres (comedian, talk-show host)	5. Lodging Managers
	6. Arbitrators, Mediators, and Conciliators
	7. Public Relations and Fundraising Managers
	8. Transportation Managers
	9. Emergency Management Directors
	10. Counseling Psychologists

# Linguistic

# **Linguistic Intelligence**









Linguistic intelligence helps you to understand and use language properly in reading, writing, speaking, including sign language and Braille. It also affects vocabulary and the ability to understand and use humor, create pictures using words, notice language patterns, and recognize relationships between words. Linguistic intelligence is one of the main intelligences linked with succeeding in school.

Strengths	Challenges
Know how to use vocabulary, sentence structure, grammar and spelling for clear communication	Have difficulty with grammar, vocabulary, reading, writing, new languages and word-based puzzles
<ul> <li>Easily remember word-based information</li> <li>Good at learning new languages and other symbol systems, such as computer code and hieroglyphs</li> <li>Use language creatively for such things as storytelling, writing, using humor and composing poetry</li> <li>Can tailor communication style depending on topic, audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Struggle with communication, creativity and memory for general facts</li> <li>Avoid activities that involve reading, writing and speaking, especially when dealing with challenging material</li> <li>Don't pick up on subtle forms of humor, such as irony, sarcasm and satire</li> <li>Have trouble remembering things that are read or heard</li> </ul>
Famous People with Strong Linguistic Intelligence	Top Careers for Linguistic Intelligence
William Shakespeare (author, playwright)	1. Interpreters and Translators
Barack Obama (lawyer, U.S. president)	2. Technical Writers
	2
Maya Angelou (poet, author)	3. Lawyers
author)	<ul><li>3. Lawyers</li><li>4. Political Scientists</li></ul>
author)  Noam Chomsky (linguist, philosopher)	<ul><li>3. Lawyers</li><li>4. Political Scientists</li><li>5. Speech-Language Pathologists</li></ul>
author)  Noam Chomsky (linguist, philosopher)  Jean-François Champollion (linguist who first	<ul><li>3. Lawyers</li><li>4. Political Scientists</li></ul>
author)  Noam Chomsky (linguist, philosopher)	<ul><li>3. Lawyers</li><li>4. Political Scientists</li><li>5. Speech-Language Pathologists</li></ul>
author)  Noam Chomsky (linguist, philosopher)  Jean-François Champollion (linguist who first	<ol> <li>Lawyers</li> <li>Political Scientists</li> <li>Speech-Language Pathologists</li> <li>Neuropsychologists and Clinical Neuropsychologists</li> </ol>
author)  Noam Chomsky (linguist, philosopher)  Jean-François Champollion (linguist who first	<ol> <li>Lawyers</li> <li>Political Scientists</li> <li>Speech-Language Pathologists</li> <li>Neuropsychologists and Clinical Neuropsychologists</li> <li>Training and Development Specialists</li> </ol>

# Rate your profile:

Postsecondary

How well does it match you?



**Very Accurate** 

# **Developing Your Intelligences**





These are your superpowers -- use your strengths to improve in other areas.

# **Spatial**

# **Advice for Learning**



- When taking notes or studying, use mind maps, charts, diagrams or pictures to visualize the topics you are learning about. Create sketches or mental images to help you memorize and recall information
- Imagine different ways of seeing things. Visualize how they would look based on a description. Then think about how they would look if you rotated them, or changed a color, shape or other feature
- Take elective courses like art, marketing and advertising, dance, animation, video production, woodworking or design
- When permitted, incorporate visual representations into your assignments and projects. For example, you could make use of charts, posters, diagrams, animations or videos

#### **Recommendations**

The following recommendations are based on your results. Consider each and select the ones you think would work best for you.

Practice hands-on activities like completing jigsaw puzzles, designing clothes, working on engines, choreographing a dance routine or constructing woodwork projects. These activities encourage the use of multiple senses, such as
vision, touch and hearing, to observe shape, distance and direction in a three-dimensional space. Paper and
computer-based visual puzzles can also help, but rely solely on visual observation
Use visual presentations to communicate information. For example, create graphs and charts to represent numbers
and statistics. Use flow charts and mind maps for studying and taking notes. When preparing for activities that
involve movement, especially complex moves, visualize your actions before the activity
Practice thinking about composition — the way in which the elements of an image, work of art or other objects are
arranged and work together. Photography, art and design courses are an excellent way to get started. Becoming

## Spatial and Intrapersonal Intelligences

• Use your strength in visualization to connect with your inner self. If you were to draw a sketch of your feelings, what would it look like?

more aware of compositional details can help you become better at understanding and creating visual information

- Express your emotions in new and creative ways. Explore different forms of visual art, such as painting, photography and sculpting, or create your own functional objects
- Spend some time in a museum or gallery. Use the different art forms to inspire self-reflection

### Spatial and Musical Intelligences

- Spatial intelligence involves the ability to interpret images and physical space around objects. Learn to read music. Your spatial ability will help you to quickly interpret the patterns on the music sheets
- When learning to play an instrument, try visualization. Picture yourself playing the instrument well. Imagine your hands moving the way they need to move, your posture and breathing
- Work on puzzles or other visual games while listening to music. Vary the genres of music that you listen to and take note of how each affects your performance in completing the activity. You can also analyze music videos that focus on a visually artistic theme

## **Naturalist**

## **Advice for Learning**





- Work on assignments in a natural environment that helps you focus in your backyard, for example, or at a park or beach
- Take part in school field trips. In addition to outdoor experiences, go on trips to science museums, art galleries and other environments where you can use your senses to identify and classify objects
- Join or start an environmental project, at school or in your community
- In class, look for ways to incorporate nature and the environment. For example, you could write a paper about how weather conditions have affected worldwide events

#### Recommendations

best for you.

Spend time in a natural environment. Pay attention to the animals, plants and other objects around you, noting the differences and similarities. Imagine how each living thing fits into its environment, and how the rocks and landscape were formed

The following recommendations are based on your results. Consider each and select the ones you think would work

Practice grouping objects — both natural and non-living ones — according to their features. This is called
categorization. Use multiple senses when categorizing objects. For example, you might identify birds by the sounds
of their song, perfumes by their smell and fabrics by their texture

Get involved in an environmental cause. You may initially decide to join an organization because you know people who are already involved or because there is a need for your skills. Whatever the reason, the important thing is that you gradually learn about and appreciate the cause itself

### Naturalist and Kinesthetic Intelligences

- Spend time outdoors pursuing sports or other kinesthetic activities. Pay attention to your movements and think about how you can be more efficient in each step or motion
- When available, take classes like outdoor recreation and leadership. Outside of class, hike or bike along your favorite trails or in areas that will give your kinesthetic intelligence a workout
- Set physical challenges for yourself, increasing the difficulty as your ability improves

#### Naturalist and Existential Intelligences

- Think about the complexities in nature the many individual details that form the whole. Use your knowledge of the natural world to consider questions about the purpose and direction of nature, and our responsibilities to it
- Deepen your spiritual connection to nature. Take time alone in the natural environment to relax, observe and open your mind to what's around you. Think about why you feel happy or at peace in your favorite natural settings

# Logical

## **Advice for Learning**





- Use and create information that can be represented in multiple ways. For example, data can be placed in a chart or graph. Outlines can be shown as a mind map
- To improve your critical thinking skills, learn about the "fallacies of logic" (incorrect arguments or reasoning). Practice identifying and creating statements that demonstrate fallacies
- Ask others to help you spot flaws in your problem solving and analytical strategies. When you watch someone else analyze a problem, focus on the process they use to solve it and ask questions about each step
- Look for patterns and ways to organize information to make it easier to remember. For example, you could order items alphabetically or create acronyms for the names of things

The following recommendations are based on your results. Consider each and select the ones you think would work

#### Recommendations

Try your skill at online puzzles. There are plenty of free websites available offering a variety of logic puzzles, riddles and unique math problems
 Use every opportunity to practice your math skills. For example, when leaving a tip at a restaurant, first try doing the calculation in your head, then on paper, then on a calculator. This will give you practice and allow you to check your answer
 Take a little time each week to read or watch a science-based article or story. Get to know some of the theories or facts in the story. Over the next few weeks, try to find real-world situations that relate to those concepts. For example, you can learn about RF radiation and how it is used to send signals to a cell phone
 Learn about common logical fallacies and how to avoid them. This can improve your reasoning skills and help you make more accurate conclusions, using reliable and unbiased information

#### Logical and Interpersonal Intelligences

- Get involved with school or local groups or online communities that engage in logical or mathematical activities
- Take psychology and other social science classes. Learn about the kinds of interactions to which people respond positively, and why
- Try massively multiplayer online games (MMOGs). In many of them, success is accomplished through a combination of logical strategy and interaction with others

#### Logical and Linguistic Intelligences

- Practice your linguistic skills using logic-related activities such as word-based puzzles, Scrabble, crosswords and vocabulary games
- Pay attention to the writing in your textbooks. Think about what the writers are trying to accomplish and examine their use of words, symbols and structure
- Select an issue or theory that you can analyze and reason scientifically. Then discuss, debate or write about it. While you may focus on being correct and precise, remember it's also important to be eloquent and persuasive

## **Musical**

## **Advice for Learning**





- Take any kind of music, singing or dance class. If you play an instrument, learn to play another, unrelated type of instrument
- Take speech and debate, poetry or creative writing class. Pay attention to the rhythm and patterns in speech and writing. Try reading and writing different things with varying paces and different tone
- When working on assignments, playing sports or working with your hands, try to move and work with a rhythm that suits the activity
- Take a drama class and learn how actors use tone and rhythm to convey more meaning than words alone can do

The following recommendations are based on your results. Consider each and select the ones you think would work

• If permitted, include music in your presentations or projects. Be sure to select music that complements your assignment. Don't just pick your current favorites, unless they are relevant!

#### Recommendations

be	st for you.
	Listen carefully to music. Try to identify different instruments or tracks, and follow the rhythm and pitch for each
	Play games that center around making music. There are many games that allow you dance, sing or play a simulated instrument to popular music
	Learn to create music. Try singing along to music at first, then afterwards on your own. Or, try playing along to music and then on your own. There are many websites and YouTube videos that provide step-by-step instructions for different instruments and popular songs
	Use background sound to focus. Try listening to different types of music during an activity to learn which ones work best for you. You may also find that silence, or white noise, in the background works best at times

#### Musical and Naturalist Intelligences

- Listen to or play music in different natural environments. Take note of the unique acoustics in each setting
- Learn about the types of wood and fibers used to make musical instruments for example, woodwinds, drums or strings. Find out what qualities of these materials make them suitable for this purpose
- Spend time quietly in a natural environment. Focus on the sounds, whether they are made by animals or by other natural sources

### Musical and Spatial Intelligences

- Learn to read music. This requires the ability to quickly interpret the visual patterns of notes and other symbols on music sheets
- Learn about acoustics and how music and sound are affected by physical structure. The structure could be a musical instrument. It could also be a room, concert hall, canyon or other space in which the music is heard
- Work on puzzles, design projects or other spatial-oriented activities while listening to music that helps you focus

# Intrapersonal

### **Advice for Learning**





- Learn about and practice good decision making and setting realistic goals. Check your progress regularly
- Build awareness of your feelings, attitudes and behavior. Keep a journal or blog and record your thoughts about your experiences at school. Later, review and reflect on what you've written. Try to analyze your thoughts objectively
- When receiving corrective criticism, remind yourself that feedback is intended to help you improve your skills. It's not meant to judge you as a person
- Monitor and manage negative emotions. If you notice yourself feeling frustrated, angry or upset, take a mental "time out". A brief pause to step back from the situation, calm down and gather your thoughts, even if just for a few seconds, can help you regain control

#### Recommendations

be	st for you.
	Spend time on yourself. Understanding your own feelings can help you sympathize and empathize with others, to appreciate what they feel. It can also help you feel more energized, self-confident and focused
	Take time to reflect. Consider your thoughts, feelings and behaviors. What actions have brought you success and what you would like to change in the future? You may want to try meditation, self-help books or courses that can help with self-analysis
	Set specific, realistic goals. Make sure they range from short-term to long-term and easy to more difficult. As you achieve them and your confidence increases, take on greater challenges
	Practice being self-aware. Try to predict how your actions — or inactions — will affect you, and other people, in future

The following recommendations are based on your results. Consider each and select the ones you think would work

### Intrapersonal and Naturalist Intelligences

- Think of the view from a hilltop, the sound of a stream and the smell of a forest. Use these sensory experiences to inspire self-reflection. Start with a focus inward, then shift to the details of the natural environment. Continue to reflect, write your thoughts in a journal, or take time for yourself in nature
- Consider what aspects of the natural environment have a positive effect on you. Look for patterns in these characteristics
- As you begin to appreciate nature, try to learn more through classes, online articles and organizations that interest you

### Intrapersonal and Spatial Intelligences

- Express your emotions and inner thoughts in new and creative ways by exploring different forms of visual art, such as painting, photography or sculpting
- Spend some time in a museum or gallery, or look at art displays in your school. Study the different spatial forms and use them to inspire self-reflection
- When finding your way around somewhere, shift away from your inward focus and concentrate on your surroundings. Good observational skills seeing and remembering what is around you will help you develop a better sense of direction and improve your map reading ability

## **Existential**

## **Advice for Learning**

- When learning something new, think about how the topic fits into the greater scheme of things. What role does it play? Why is it important? How is it relevant to you, your community or the world?
- Look for ways to connect new concepts to what you already know. Ask yourself, what other subjects or ideas are similar to this one? What larger themes or groups could this topic fit under?
- Think about multiple points of view. For example, consider how your feelings about fossil fuels might compare to those of an oilfield worker or an environmentalist. How about the views of people in other jobs or in other countries? Try to understand perspectives on all sides of an idea or issue

#### Recommendations

e following recommendations are based on your results. Consider each and select the ones you think would work st for you.
Talk to people who regularly explore deep topics, such as religious leaders, counselors, university professors or sociologists. Ask, respectfully, questions about life, why we exist and why the world works the way it does. Seek multiple sources to learn different points of view
Be willing to question your own beliefs and to be open to new possibilities. You don't have to believe everything you hear! But through questioning and adding to what you know, you will gain a better understanding of yourself, others and the world around you
Don't be disappointed if answers to your questions are unavailable or lead to more questions. Instead of trying to reach a final conclusion, your goal should be continual growth and maturity

#### Existential and Naturalist Intelligences

- Think about the complexities in nature. Note the individual details that make up your immediate surroundings and the world beyond. Does nature have goals, direction and purpose? What are our responsibilities? As you consider these questions, spend time in a natural environment to make observations and consider how each element is connected
- Get involved with a naturalist group. You can help the organization gain focus by gathering information from different sources to figure out overall strategies and policies. Spending time with the group will increase your appreciation for naturalist causes
- Study other societies to learn about the role of nature in religion and customs. Many cultures have a strong spiritual connection to nature

#### Existential and Spatial Intelligences

- Some artists use existential questions to inspire their work. Learn about the themes and stories behind works of art by Michelangelo, Salvador Dali and Alberto Giacometti. Then study their techniques and the spatial details of their works, and how those fit into the themes and stories
- Try to depict information in a visual form like a picture, graph or chart. Use your existential intelligence to understand the overall idea and base the visual on that. The process of creating the information in visual form will help develop your spatial intelligence
- Existential and Musical Intelligences

## Kinesthetic

## Advice for Learning



- Actively use your body and your five senses to "learn by doing". Use hands-on activities, such as manipulating objects or conducting experiments, to learn new concepts. You remember information better when it is related to an activity
- Try to remain active when you're concentrating on learning something. For example, you could squeeze a stress ball while watching a presentation
- Take short breaks to get up and move around or stretch during class time
- Complete reports and other assignments by acting out skits or building models
- Get involved in coaching or assisting. This gives you the chance to design plays or routines, or to analyze and instruct on proper movement for the activity

#### Recommendations

best for you.
 When practicing a new movement, repeat it several times. This helps your nerves and muscles learn the proper patterns for the activity
 Think about your body's movement during an activity. Concentrate on how your limbs and muscles move when participating in swimming, martial arts, surfing, acting or dancing, for example
 Focus on the goals of each movement during an activity. Through repeated practice, your muscles will become trained to carry out the correct movements automatically. This will allow you to focus more on the overall goal, such as winning a race

The following recommendations are based on your results. Consider each and select the ones you think would work

### Kinesthetic and Naturalist Intelligences

- When participating in outdoors activities, be aware of your surroundings. Noticing the sights, sounds and smells around you while doing something you enjoy can improve your appreciation of nature and the environment
- Participate in an activity you do often and know well, so that it doesn't require your full attention. When you take a break, stop and carefully observe your setting. Take note of similarities and differences in the objects around you
- As you get used to one environment, try activities in different environments. Try to make connections between them

#### Kinesthetic and Spatial Intelligences

- Think about the movements you use in your favorite physical activity. Focus on the detail and accuracy of these actions. Visualize yourself practicing these moves, and the area around you as you perform them
- As your visualization skills develop, use them to help you understand increasingly complex concepts for example, the structure of the cells in your body, the mechanics of a suspension bridge or the physics of the particles in matter
- If you like to walk, hike, run or cycle along a familiar route, try taking a different route. Observe landmarks, such as hills, parks or buildings, to orient yourself. Form a mental map in your head and update it as you move along and change direction

# **Interpersonal**

## Advice for Learning





- Learn how to be a good listener. Practice "active listening" and use every conversation as an opportunity to better understand other people's points of view
- Talk to other students, teachers or experts to learn more about topics covered in class. Try to be prepared with good questions
- Ask your teacher about working in pairs or groups, or participating in projects with other classes, to encourage discussion. Outside of class, join or form a study group
- Get involved in a social cause that relates to a topic you're studying, or volunteer to mentor other students in a subject you know well
- Take part in role playing, presentations, debates and group activities

#### Recommendations

best for you.

The following recommendations are based on your results. Consider each and select the ones you think would work

	There are many tools available — including books, courses, videos and websites — to help improve your relationship
	skills. Some are better than others, so be sure to select a good quality resource. If possible, try to get feedback or
	recommendations from people who have used that resource before
	Be observant. Pay attention to people's facial expressions and posture. Try to spend more time listening than talking.
	By being sensitive to others' perspectives, emotions and motives, you can adapt your response to what is needed $-$
	and provide support, encouragement, an opinion or advice, for example
П	Get involved in volunteering, mentoring or charity work. These activities can improve your ability to feel empathy,
	understand others' points of view and build your communication skills
	Expand your network. Interact with people of different ages, cultures and skill
	sets

#### Interpersonal and Naturalist Intelligences

- Join an outdoor or environmentalist club that requires someone with your interpersonal skills. You can help the group by hosting public discussions or giving presentations on its behalf
- Get involved with a naturalist cause through an organization like Audubon or the World Wildlife Fund. As you interact with the group's members, learn about the issues and sympathize with their cause, you will begin to appreciate nature on your own

#### Interpersonal and Spatial Intelligences

- Talk to visual artists, architects, designers, navigation specialists or other people with a strong ability in spatial activities. Ask them to describe how they visualize things and what helps them to do so
- Get involved in group activities with a strong spatial aspect, such as photography clubs, orienteering or geocaching events, landscaping, art or interior design courses. As you learn how to think in spatial terms, discuss your ideas with the group, ask relevant questions - about angles, colors, design, directions or proportions, for instance - and be sure to listen to what they say

# Linguistic

## Advice for Learning





- Underline, highlight, or write down any new or unfamiliar words you come across in your reading. Look up these words as soon as you can
- Take elective classes like creative writing, speech and debate, drama, computer programming and foreign languages. Outside of class, participate in linguistic-based activities, such as solving crossword puzzles, playing Scrabble with friends or using word game websites like Free Rice and WordPlays.com
- Read aloud. For example, read stories to a sibling, or volunteer to read to younger students or children at the library. This will improve your flow, pronunciation and confidence
- Before you begin reading a text, familiarize yourself with the goals and main concept of the chapter. This will help you to better grasp the new information
- Get involved with the school paper or media club. Enter poetry, essay, or speech and debate contests

#### **Recommendations**

The following recommendations are based on your results. Consider each and select the ones you think would work best for you.
 Practice using your linguistic skills at every opportunity — whether reading a book, writing an essay, sending an email, doing an interview or speaking to an audience
 Read a variety of high quality written works. This can improve your ability to understand and interpret different types of writing and the creative use of language. Ask your English teacher or a librarian to help you choose appropriate materials
 Expand your vocabulary when writing and speaking. Use a dictionary and thesaurus to help you identify new words to express what you want to say. Make sure you understand each word's definition and how to use it correctly in a sentence. If using it in a speech, learn the proper pronunciation
 Explore the subtleties of humor. For example, examine the use of irony, sarcasm and satire. Learn to enjoy different types of humor and practice being funny yourself

#### Linguistic and Naturalist Intelligences

- Read books or articles or listen to presentations on topics related to nature. As you learn more, select an environment
  or cause that interests you, such as mountains, oceans, clean energy or wildlife preservation. Deepen your
  understanding of this issue by reading more detailed accounts and attending speaking events that appeal to your
  linguistic abilities
- If you enjoy writing, try using nature for inspiration. As you write, look for patterns in the natural environment and think about how different elements can be categorized
- Join a naturalist or environmental interest group and volunteer to help with newsletters, outreach and other forms of communication

#### Linguistic and Spatial Intelligences

- Read books and other materials that use descriptive imagery words that describe how things taste, feel, look, move, smell or sound, for example. Try to visualize a mental picture that provides the same level of accuracy as the words you are reading. Over time, increase the amount of detail in your mental pictures, adding color, depth and background
- Participate in scavenger hunts and geocaching events. Use word-based clues to help people reach the goal

# **Emotional Intelligence (EI)**



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## **Emotional Intelligence and You**

Emotional intelligence (EI) is your ability to recognize and manage your feelings and behavior, and those of other people, in a way that helps you.

Most Recent Results	

Your El score is a blend of your interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligences scores. El relates closely to these two intelligences.

Your emotional intelligence is currently at a high level. This means you often know what others are thinking or feeling. You usually realize how your mood is affecting your thoughts and you are able to regulate your mood. You are good at describing your feelings and often convince others to go along with your ideas. If you keep developing your emotional intelligence, you can take on leadership positions and have a genuinely positive impact on the people around you. The information in this section will help you in that goal.

## **Emotional Intelligence Traits**

Read the list of traits related to EI and indicate the degree to which each is a strength or challenge for you. Be sure to update this list as you develop challenges into strengths.

Adaptable: able to deal with new and changing conditions	<b>O</b> Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
Assertive: honest, direct and willing to stand up for yourself	Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
Composed: think carefully before reacting and resist being impulsive	<b>O</b> Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
Content: happy and satisfied with your life	<b>O</b> Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
<b>Empathic:</b> intensely aware of needs and feelings — your own, and other people's	<b>O</b> Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
<b>Expressive:</b> can communicate your emotions to others in a healthy way	<b>O</b> Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
Influential: can guide other's emotions in a purposeful way	Challenge	0	0	0	Strength

Intimate: build and maintain healthy and close personal relationships

Optimistic: have a positive outlook on life	Challenge	0	0	0	Strength
Perceptive: keenly aware of your emotions and those of other people	Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
<b>Regulated:</b> able to manage your emotions and behavior in a variety of situations	Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
Resilient: can deal with pressure and stress in a healthy way	Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
Motivated: persist and overcome difficulties to achieve goals	<b>C</b> hallenge	0	0	0	O Strength
Connected: build social connections with many different people	Challenge	0	0	0	O Strength
Recommendations The following recommendations are based on your results. Select the ones Developing Emotional Intelligence  Develop a sense of humor and try to make people laugh without puttir down		would v	vork best	for you.	
<ul> <li>Learn to laugh at yourself and endear yourself to others by showing humility</li> <li>Write out your thoughts and create a plan for self-improvement. Make accomplish in the next year</li> <li>Volunteer to help others. This is especially effective if you are able to interest a hermital hampless shelter or retirement center.</li> </ul>					
as at a hospital, homeless shelter, or retirement center  Participate regularly in healthy activities that provide stress relief. Some examples include meditation, exercise, music, playing with a pet or talking with a close friend  Take responsibility for your problems or difficulties. While it is easy to complain or blame others, this rarely leads to a solution. Choose one difficulty you're currently dealing with and figure out how you can take ownership and fix it yourself					
Learn to say No when you mean it. When you say Yes out of guilt, or Maybe to avoid confrontation, you invite more problems than you solve in that moment. There is no need to be mean or selfish. Just be assertive about what you can realistically accomplish  Practice being grateful. While it is important to take responsibility for difficulties, it is just as important to remind yourself of the good things in your life. Once a week, write down what makes you thankful. Record it in the same place each time, so you can easily review the things you were grateful for in the previous week  Move outside of your own perspective. When you are critical of other people or ideas, it is often because you only see					
things from your own perspective. Before judging, ask others why they feel the way they do. Learn more about people's backgrounds and about cultures that differ from your own. Practice listening more than speaking. Ask questions respectfully, with the goal of learning about others' views, instead of trying to make your own point					

# **Career and Pathways**



The careers listed below are all linked to your assessment results, with the careers at the top being the best match for your profile.

# **Intelligences Results**

intelligences Results		
Sports Medicine Physicians	Health Science	
Surgeons	Health Science	
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons	Health Science	
Dentists, General	Health Science	
Nurse Anesthetists	Health Science	
Ophthalmologists	Health Science	
Municipal Fire Fighting and Prevention Supervisors	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	
Anesthesiologists	Health Science	
Forest Fire Fighting and Prevention Supervisors	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Physicians	Health Science	
Archeologists	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Athletic Trainers	Health Science	
Forest Firefighters	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	
Industrial Safety and Health Engineers	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Fish and Game Wardens	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	
Veterinarians	Health Science	
Emergency Management Directors	Government and Public Administration	
Prosthodontists	Health Science	
Manufacturing Engineers	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Environmental Engineers	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	
Clinical Nurse Specialists	Health Science	
Neurologists	Health Science	
Police Patrol Officers	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	

Recreation and Fitness Studies Teachers, Postsecondary	Education and Training	
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	Health Science	
Curators	Education and Training	
Radiologists	Health Science	
Informatics Nurse Specialists	Information Technology	
Neuropsychologists and Clinical Neuropsychologists	Human Services	
Farm and Home Management Advisors	Education and Training	
Robotics Engineers	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Range Managers	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Orthotists and Prosthetists	Health Science	
First-Line Supervisors of Police and Detectives	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	
Pathologists	Health Science	
Urologists	Health Science	
Pilots, Ship	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	
Commercial Pilots	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	
Physical Therapists	Health Science	
Microbiologists	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Biomedical Engineers	Health Science	
Biochemical Engineers	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Biochemists and Biophysicists	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
First-Line Supervisors of Aquacultural Workers	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	
Nurse Practitioners	Health Science	
Chief Sustainability Officers	Business Management and Administration	
Urban and Regional Planners	Government and Public Administration	
Coaches and Scouts	Education and Training	
Ship and Boat Captains	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	
Soil and Water Conservationists	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Manufacturing Engineering Technologists	Manufacturing	
Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary	Education and Training	

Nurse Midwives	Health Science	
Midwives	Health Science	
Nursery and Greenhouse Managers	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	
Environmental Science Teachers, Postsecondary	Education and Training	
Exercise Physiologists	Health Science	
Surgical Assistants	Health Science	
Human Factors Engineers and Ergonomists	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Geothermal Production Managers	Business Management and Administration	
Landscape Architects	Architecture and Construction	
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	
Set and Exhibit Designers	Arts, Audio/Video Technology and Communications	
Occupational Therapists	Health Science	
Air Traffic Controllers	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	
Nuclear Medicine Physicians	Health Science	
Industrial Production Managers	Business Management and Administration	
Agricultural Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary	Education and Training	
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	
Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	Education and Training	
Biofuels Production Managers	Business Management and Administration	
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	Education and Training	
Automotive Engineers	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Anesthesiologist Assistants	Health Science	
Chiropractors	Health Science	
Animal Scientists	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	Manufacturing	
Soil and Plant Scientists	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	
Respiratory Therapy Technicians	Health Science	
Atmospheric, Earth, Marine, and Space Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary	Education and Training	

Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	Government and Public Administration	
Wind Energy Operations Managers	Business Management and Administration	
Architecture Teachers, Postsecondary	Education and Training	
Aquacultural Managers	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	
Hydroelectric Production Managers	Business Management and Administration	
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	Health Science	
Architectural and Engineering Managers	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	Architecture and Construction	
Allergists and Immunologists	Health Science	
Registered Nurses	Health Science	
Preventive Medicine Physicians	Health Science	
Podiatrists	Health Science	
Foresters	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	
Park Naturalists	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Dermatologists	Health Science	
Career/Technical Education Teachers, Secondary School	Education and Training	
Critical Care Nurses	Health Science	
Anthropologists	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	