

Intelligences and You











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

- 🗾 Easily recognize number patterns and can make quick, 🏹 Struggle with abstract mathematical and logical accurate calculations
- Understand the relationship between cause and effect Poor problem-solving ability don't know how to use — to predict how one thing can affect another
- Can identify all the parts in a system and how they interact
- Analyze information to determine what is important versus what is not
- Able to work with abstract concepts and use symbols to represent concrete ideas

Famous People with Strong **Logical Intelligence**

- Thomas Edison (inventor, businessman)
- Albert Einstein (physicist, humanitarian)
- Florence Nightingale (nurse, statistician)
- Sherlock Holmes (fictional detective)
- Bill Gates (businessman, philanthropist)

Challenges

- concepts
- or develop approaches for reaching the best solution
- Dislike activities involving puzzles, strategy, calculations or formulas
- Find it hard to categorize and organize things in a logical manner
- Not inclined to experiment or form theories to explain things

Top Careers for Logical Intelligence

- 1. Mathematical Technicians
- 2. Operations Research Analysts
- 3. Actuaries
- 4. Software Developers, Applications
- 5. Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary
- 6. Agricultural Engineers
- 7. Biomedical Engineers
- 8. Transportation Engineers
- 9. Manufacturing Engineering Technologists
- 10. Industrial-Organizational Psychologists

Spatial

Spatial Intelligence









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.

Strengths

- Able to visualize images both real and imagined with great clarity, and to picture how they would look when rotated or modified
- Notice and remember visual details and tend to evaluate the design, symmetry or beauty of things
- Can work with shape, size, position and location to solve problems and design, arrange or build things
- Have a good sense of direction and can easily navigate through different environments, whether on foot, driving or traveling by air or on water
- Can accurately visualize and estimate distances and measurements

Famous People with Strong Spatial Intelligence

- Frank Lloyd Wright (architect, interior designer)
- Michelangelo (artist, engineer)
- Steven Spielberg (film director, video game designer)
- Vera Wang (fashion designer)
- Christopher Columbus (explorer, navigator)

Challenges

- Difficulty learning information that is visual (presented as images or diagrams) or tactile (presented through touch and handling objects)
- 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
- Easily lose sense of direction and have trouble understanding and following maps, charts and diagrams
- Struggle to estimate distances and measurements, whether they are distances for travel or measurements for cooking recipes

Top Careers for Spatial Intelligence

- 1. Civil Drafters
- 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

Interpersonal

Interpersonal Intelligence

to the mood, personality and goals of others.







Challenges Strengths Relate well to Difficulty building and maintaining social relationships Do not notice or respond appropriately to others' Notice and understand people's needs, perspectives, feelings, motivations or behaviors emotions and motivations Not good at collaborative Connect and interact with people quickly and work easily Uncomfortable interacting with people whose Form and maintain lasting experiences, views and beliefs differ from own relationships Don't see the humor in things that others find Able to lead, influence and inspire funny others **Famous People with Strong Top Careers for Interpersonal Interpersonal Intelligence** Intelligence Martin Luther King, Jr. (clergyman, civil rights activist) 1. Marriage and Family Therapists Mother Teresa (nun, 2. Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational humanitarian) Counselors Oprah Winfrey (talk-show host, philanthropist) 3. Patient Representatives Anthony Robbins (success coach, professional 4. Psychiatrists speaker) 5. Lodging Managers Ellen DeGeneres (comedian, talk-show host) 6. Arbitrators, Mediators, and Conciliators 7. Public Relations and Fundraising Managers 8. Transportation Managers 9. Emergency Management Directors

10. Counseling Psychologists

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

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,	Have difficulty with grammar, vocabulary, reading,
grammar and spelling for clear communication	writing, new languages and word-based puzzles
Easily remember word-based information	Struggle with communication, creativity and memory
 Good at learning new languages and other symbol systems, such as computer code and hieroglyphs Use language creatively for such things as storytelling, writing, using humor and composing poetry 	for general facts Avoid activities that involve reading, writing and speaking, especially when dealing with challenging material
Can tailor communication style depending on topic, audience and purpose	Don't pick up on subtle forms of humor, such as irony, sarcasm and satire
	Have trouble remembering things that are read or heard
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
Maya Angelou (poet,	3. Lawyers
author) Noam Chomsky (linguist, philosopher)	4. Political Scientists
	5. Speech-Language Pathologists
Jean-François Champollion (linguist who first deciphered Egyptian hieroglyphs)	6. Neuropsychologists and Clinical Neuropsychologists
deciphered Egyptian merogryphis	7. Training and Development Specialists
	8. Soil and Plant Scientists
	9. Foreign Language and Literature Teachers,
	Postsecondary

			•
M	lι	ISI	ica

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

	_	•					. •	
L	- x	/ I	\sim	- <i>-</i>	~ r	1	۲ı	1
- 1		٠ı	<u> </u>		- 1	- 1	ı	\boldsymbol{c}

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
Explore questions about human existence through study of philosophy, ethics, the arts, or religion and	Difficulty understanding perspectives, values and opinions that differ from own
spirituality Connect different ideas to envision something new and creative	Rely on repetition and memory techniques for learning rather than looking for ways to relate facts to a larger concept
Famous People with Strong Existential Intelligence	Top Careers for Existential Intelligence
Aristotle (philosopher, teacher)	1. Clergy
The Dalai Lama (spiritual leader)	2. Political Science Teachers, Postsecondary
Deepak Chopra (doctor, speaker/author)	3. Sociologists
Ralph W. Emerson (essayist, transcendentalist)	4. Advanced Practice Psychiatric Nurses
	5. Training and Development Specialists
Jane Addams (philosopher, activist)	6. Directors, Religious Activities and Education
	7. Sociology Teachers, Postsecondary
	8. Philosophy and Religion Teachers, Postsecondary
	9. Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary

10. History Teachers, Postsecondary

			٠.
\mathbf{r}	lつti	ıra	יוו
1 \	וחו	ла	

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, animals and objects in the natural environment, as well as manufactured objects like cars and clothing
 Observe similarities and differences in plants, animals and natural formations, as well as in manufactured objects Organize and group things according to their traits Enjoy growing plants, taking care of animals or learning about the natural environment Aware of subtle changes in the weather, climate and seasons Have an interest in conservation and recycling 	 Don't notice similarities between seemingly different objects Unable to identify the sights and sounds of nature — birds and their songs, for example, or the appearance of plants, rocks or cloud formations Feel uncomfortable in a natural environment — may fear wild animals, dislike insects, sand and dirt, and miss urban conveniences Unaware of gradual shifts in the weather and the effects of factors such as temperature, humidity, wind and pressure Not concerned about environmental protection, pollution controls or water quality
Famous People with Strong Naturalist Intelligence	Top Careers for Naturalist Intelligence
 Charles Darwin (geologist, naturalist) Jane Goodall (biologist, conservationist) Jacques Cousteau (marine ecologist, filmmaker) Chico Mendes (human rights activist, environmentalist) Steve Irwin "The Crocodile Hunter" (naturalist, environmentalist) 	 Hunters and Trappers Park Naturalists Sustainability Specialists Veterinarians Environmental Science Teachers, Postsecondary Animal Breeders Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultural Animals Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health Forest and Conservation Workers
	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers

Kinesthetic	1
Milestrictic	

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.

Strengths	Challenges
Have good balance and coordination when moving or being physically active	Avoid activities that require good coordination or complex movements
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	 Do not use movement or physical precision for self- expression — through dance, painting or handmade
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 Kinesthetic Intelligence	Top Careers for Kinesthetic Intelligence
Michael Jordan (basketball player)	3.5.0
E Drugg Log (regertial artist)	1. Fallers
Bruce Lee (martial artist)	
Bruce Lee (martial artist)	2. Fence Erectors
Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer)	2. Fence Erectors3. Tire Builders
Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer)	3. Tire Builders
Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer) David Blaine (magician, endurance artist)	3. Tire Builders4. Rail Car Repairers
Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer) David Blaine (magician, endurance artist) Jim Carrey (actor,	3. Tire Builders4. Rail Car Repairers5. Dancers
Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer) David Blaine (magician, endurance artist) Jim Carrey (actor,	3. Tire Builders4. Rail Car Repairers5. Dancers6. Athletes and Sports Competitors
Paula Abdul (dancer, choreographer) David Blaine (magician, endurance artist) Jim Carrey (actor,	 Tire Builders Rail Car Repairers Dancers Athletes and Sports Competitors Municipal Firefighters









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
 Make decisions thoughtfully and carefully Ethical and objective, aware of how personal viewpoints can be biased or unfair 	 Set unrealistic goals and make limited progress, often giving up Don't understand how to recognize and manage own emotions
Famous People with Strong Intrapersonal Intelligence	Top Careers for Intrapersonal Intelligence
 Confucius (philosopher, teacher) Sigmund Freud (neurologist, psychoanalyst) Mohandas Ghandi (lawyer, ideological leader) Helen Keller (speaker, author) Terry Fox (athlete, humanitarian) 	 Gaming Supervisors Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates Child, Family, and School Social Workers Chief Executives Education Administrators, Preschool and Childcare Center/Program Postmasters and Mail Superintendents Psychiatric Aides Producers Transportation Managers Sales Managers

Rate your profile:

How well does it match you?

Developing Your Intelligences





Your moderate strengths can often be developed more easily than weaker areas.

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

be	st for you.
	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 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

Logical and Musical Intelligences

- Learn about the connections between music and math. Music is very much about patterns, sequences of notes and changes in vibration. Much of this can be analyzed and understood through logical and mathematical analysis
- When working on logical activities, listen to music that helps you focus. Baroque music, and taking part in formal musical training, have been shown to help with math and reasoning
- Learn basic note patterns in terms of pitch and length. Then select an instrument and experiment with the musical scales

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

Spatial and Existential Intelligences

- Learn about cosmology, the study of the universe. As you delve into the topic, consider existential questions about the origin of the universe and its purpose
- Study the works of Michelangelo, Salvador Dali and Alberto Giacometti. Find out what inspired these artists and how their art addressed different existential questions

Spatial and Naturalist Intelligences

- If you enjoy art, select subjects from nature and try creating realistic-looking pieces. Observe the fine details of a natural object and apply your understanding of composition lines, color and space to bring the artwork to life
- Pursue hobbies such as gardening, flower arranging or landscape design. You will learn about nature and natural objects while employing your keen senses of color, imagination and visual detail
- Take part in activities like orienteering, geocaching and adventure racing. They use your ability to visualize paths and judge distances, while you observe and analyze landmarks in different environments

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

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

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

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 Kinesthetic Intelligences

- Get involved in group activities such as team sports, running clubs or groups that hand-build things. All of these activities train your senses to be focused and require you to perform movements with specific goals
- Talk to people who are active in sports or other kinesthetic activities about what motivates them. It may prompt you to get more involved in physical activity

Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Intelligences

- Practice reflecting, setting goals and making decisions. Combine this with your interpersonal ability to clearly communicate well thought-out ideas and influence others in a positive way
- Learn to recognize your feelings and behavior as conversations unfold. After interacting with other people, reflect on what you saw and heard. How did you feel before, during and after the interaction?
- Talk to people like guidance and career counselors about your strengths and challenges, your goals, and your plans to achieve them

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 Logical Intelligences

- Take a study skills or test prep course. Your linguistic strength will help you quickly understand information from multiple sources and clearly communicate the results
- Get involved in a speech and debate class. Take part in discussions that focus on logical issues or theories
- Develop your skills with word-based logic puzzles, games, riddles. Many are freely available online

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

You may find these areas more challenging -- you can develop them using your strengths.

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
- 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

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

- Use music to help you focus. Listening to baroque music and formal musical training have been shown to help with math and reasoning
- Learn about the connections between math and music. Music is very much about patterns and sequences of notes and changes in vibration. Study the mathematical relationships of musical notes on the scale, sound energy and volume, and string length and pitch
- Play music-based video games or use computer programs to produce and edit music

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

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 est 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 Logical Intelligences

- Existential intelligence encourages an interest in many deep and important topics. Use your logical intelligence to look for patterns in those topics and practice good reasoning skills
- Ask existential questions that relate to your math and science studies For example, to better understand algebra, ask questions like, "What is algebra?", "What is it useful for?" and "Why am I supposed to do it this way?"
- When learning new information, take time to understand the context. Think about why you are learning it. Write down questions that arise. Then, seek to answer these questions it can help you remember the information

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

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 Logical Intelligences

- Practice applying your ability in pattern recognition (such as seeing patterns in physical objects in the environment) to abstract concepts like numbers and scientific principles
- Study the scientific discoveries of the natural world. Find out how they were made, what methods were used, and how they connect to other scientific theories. Apply similar methods to make your own observations in nature
- Get involved with a group or organization that focuses on the natural environment. Help with tasks that require using logical-mathematical intelligence. For example, you could assist with cataloguing and organizing items or accounting and budgeting

Naturalist and Spatial Intelligences

- Seek out an aspect of nature you enjoy in different forms of art. For example, if you enjoy the ocean, it could be a sculpture of a whale, a painting of the seaside or a carving of a dolphin made of mahogany wood. Consider how the artist has chosen to depict the subject through their choice of color, angles, perspective, materials, lines and shapes
- Try activities like orienteering, geocaching and adventure racing. These will get you out into different environments and challenge your ability to visualize paths and judge distances

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 Logical Intelligences

- Paerticipate in regular aerobic exercise. It has been shown to improve cognitive brain function, which controls your ability to think and remember
- To be more mentally alert, do your favorite exercise in the morning or around the middle of the day. If you've been exercising strenuously, allow some time to recover before trying to perform logical or mathematical activities
- Try activities that combine a kinesthetic challenge with logical strategy, such as tennis, baseball, golf or billiards

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

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

	S ,
be	est 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 Logical Intelligences

- Combine these intelligences to analyze and solve difficult problems. Logical intelligence involves using pattern recognition, reasoning and problem solving. You already use these on a personal level, in your efforts to understand and improve yourself
- When you encounter a difficult mathematical or logical problem, set yourself a challenging goal, maintain your focus, and manage your emotions as you set about solving it
- Improve your skills with logic puzzles and games. Many are freely available online

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

Emotional Intelligence (EI)







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 intelliger intelligences.	nces scores.	EI relates	s closely t	o these	two
Your results indicate that emotional intelligence is likely a challenge for others are thinking or feeling. At times, you may not realize that your most difficult to describe how you are feeling or to convince others to go aloare all things that can be learned and enhanced. The information in this intelligence.	ood is affecti ong with you	ng your i r ideas. [thoughts Don't wor	s. You ma ry, thoug	y also find gh. These
Emotional Intelligence Traits Read the list of traits related to EI and indicate the degree to which each update this list as you develop challenges into strengths.	n is a strengt	h or chal	lenge for	you. Be	sure to
Adaptable: able to deal with new and changing conditions	Challeng	0	0	0	O Strength
Assertive: honest, direct and willing to stand up for yourself	C halleng	0	0	0	O Strength
Composed: think carefully before reacting and resist being impulsive	C halleng	0	0	0	O Strength
Content: happy and satisfied with your life	0	0	0	0	0

C Challenge Strength Empathic: intensely aware of needs and feelings — your own, and other people's Challenge Strength Expressive: can communicate your emotions to others in a healthy way Challenge Strength Influential: can guide other's emotions in a purposeful way Challenge 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
Regulated: 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	C 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.	
Learn to laugh at yourself and endear yourself to others by showing humility Write out your thoughts and create a plan for self-improvement. Make a list of goals, from easy to difficult, to accomplish in the next year Volunteer to help others. This is especially effective if you are able to interact directly with those you are helping, such					
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 people's backgrounds and about cultures that differ from your own. Pr questions respectfully, with the goal of learning about others' views, ins	actice liste	ning mo	re than s	peaking	. Ask

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		
Statistical Assistants	Government and Public Administration	
Document Management Specialists	Information Technology	
Electronic Drafters	Manufacturing	
Cartographers and Photogrammetrists	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Appraisers, Real Estate	Government and Public Administration	
Online Merchants	Business Management and Administration	
Computer Network Support Specialists	Information Technology	
Software Developers, Applications	Information Technology	
Software Developers, Systems Software	Information Technology	
Electronics Engineering Technicians	Manufacturing	
Web Developers	Information Technology	
Mechanical Drafters	Manufacturing	
Mapping Technicians	Architecture and Construction	
Geographic Information Systems Technicians	Information Technology	
Web Administrators	Information Technology	
Software Quality Assurance Engineers and Testers	Information Technology	
Civil Engineering Technicians	Architecture and Construction	
Computer Network Architects	Information Technology	
Electrical Drafters	Manufacturing	
Traffic Technicians	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	
Energy Brokers	Marketing	
Computer Programmers	Information Technology	
Accountants	Finance	
Assessors	Government and Public Administration	
Credit Analysts	Finance	
Electrical Engineering Technicians	Manufacturing	
Quality Control Analysts	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Clinical Data Managers	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Insurance Appraisers, Auto Damage	Finance	

Budget Analysts	Finance	
Prepress Technicians and Workers	Arts, Audio/Video Technology and Communications	
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	Business Management and Administration	
Database Architects	Information Technology	
Photonics Technicians	Manufacturing	
Computer Operators	Business Management and Administration	
Freight and Cargo Inspectors	Government and Public Administration	
Tax Preparers	Finance	
Solar Energy Systems Engineers	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	Business Management and Administration	
Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers	Manufacturing	
Geophysical Data Technicians	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	
Database Administrators	Information Technology	
Travel Agents	Hospitality and Tourism	
Social Science Research Assistants	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Cost Estimators	Architecture and Construction	
Camera and Photographic Equipment Repairers	Manufacturing	
Bioinformatics Technicians	Government and Public Administration	
Logistics Analysts	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	
Cargo and Freight Agents	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	
Electromechanical Engineering Technologists	Manufacturing	
Non-Destructive Testing Specialists	Manufacturing	
Precision Agriculture Technicians	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Civil Drafters	Architecture and Construction	
Library Technicians	Education and Training	
Search Marketing Strategists	Information Technology	
Computer Systems Analysts	Information Technology	
Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers and Repairers	Manufacturing	
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	Marketing	

Gem and Diamond Workers	Manufacturing		
Judicial Law Clerks	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	**********	
Computer Numerically Controlled Machine Tool Programmers, Metal and Plastic	Manufacturing		
Archivists	Education and Training		
Chemical Technicians	Manufacturing		
Telecommunications Engineering Specialists	Information Technology		
Title Examiners, Abstractors, and Searchers	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security		
Biological Technicians	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources		
Technical Writers	Arts, Audio/Video Technology and Communications		
Order Clerks	Business Management and Administration		
Opticians, Dispensing	Health Science		
Construction and Building Inspectors	Government and Public Administration		
Solar Sales Representatives and Assessors	Marketing		
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	Finance		
Mathematical Technicians	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics		
Gaming and Sports Book Writers and Runners	Hospitality and Tourism		
Electrical and Electronics Installers and Repairers, Transportation Equipment	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics		
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	Business Management and Administration		
Avionics Technicians	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics		
Correspondence Clerks	Business Management and Administration		
Industrial Engineering Technologists	Manufacturing		
Architectural Drafters	Architecture and Construction		
Energy Auditors	Business Management and Administration		
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	Business Management and Administration		
Insurance Underwriters	Finance		
Food Science Technicians	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources		
Industrial Engineering Technicians	Manufacturing		
Procurement Clerks	Business Management and Administration		

Automotive Engineering Technicians	Manufacturing	
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	Manufacturing	
Brokerage Clerks	Finance	
Cytogenetic Technologists	Health Science	
Radio Mechanics	Manufacturing	
Computer User Support Specialists	Information Technology	
Precious Metal Workers	Manufacturing	
Cytotechnologists	Health Science	
Remote Sensing Technicians	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	
Storage and Distribution Managers	Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	
Customs Brokers	Business Management and Administration	
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	Business Management and Administration	
Insurance Claims Clerks	Finance	
Floral Designers	Arts, Audio/Video Technology and Communications	