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| Verbal-Linguistic |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remembering terms easily • Mastering a foreign language • Using writing or speech to convince someone to do or believe something |
| Musical-Rhythmic |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensing tonal qualities • Being sensitive to sounds and rhythms in music and in spoken language • Using an understanding of musical patterns to hear music |
| Logical-Mathematical |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing abstract patterns • Using facts to support an idea, and generating ideas based on evidence • Reasoning scientifically (formulating and testing a hypothesis) |
| Visual-Spatial |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing relationships between objects • Representing something graphically • Manipulating images |
| Bodily-Kinesthetic |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong mind-body connection • Controlling and coordinating body movement • Using the body to create products or express emotion |
| Intrapersonal |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing your internal emotions • Understanding your own feelings and using them to guide your behavior • Understanding yourself in relation to others |
| Interpersonal |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeing things from others' perspectives • Noticing moods, intentions, and temperaments of others • Gauging the most effective way to work with individual group members |
| Naturalistic |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to categorize something as a member of a group or species • Understanding of relationships among natural organisms • Deep comfort with, and respect for, the natural world |

TYPOLOGY
A systematic classification
or study of types.

century, psychologist and philosopher Carl Jung focused on personality **typology** based on these characteristics:⁶

- *An individual's preferred "world."* Jung said that extroverts tend to prefer the outside world of people and activities, while introverts tend to prefer the inner world of thoughts, feelings, and fantasies.
- *Different ways of dealing with the world, or "functions."* Jung defined four distinct interaction dimensions used to different degrees: sensing (learning through your senses), thinking (evaluating information rationally), intuiting (learning through an instinct that comes from many integrated sources of information), and feeling (evaluating information through emotional response).