

Assignment No. 4: Intelligence

Multiple Intelligence(4Marks):

1. When you meet someone who strikes you as being smart, what types of cues or information do you typically attend to in order to arrive at this judgment?

Ans. As such, when making an intelligence assessment, I normally consider different types of clues and knowledge. Firstly, I watch their speech, trying to see an eloquent and wise presentation of thoughts. I look at their knowledge in different areas too and whether they are conversational. Other signs include problem-solving ability, quick understanding, adaptability in different circumstance. I become aware of their curiosity and open mindedness when dealing with new ideas as well as their capacity to be critical and creative when dealing with complicated ideas. Other non-verbal cues, including body language and facial expressions add to a person's general impression. Ultimately, it is cognitive capabilities, emotional intelligence, and curiosity that form the basis for my determination of someone's intelligence.

2. Think about the three smartest people you know. Who are they? In what ways are they smart? What do they do that sets them apart in intelligence? Are they also creative or do they have high emotional intelligence?

a. *Write a response between 100-150- words explaining why these people are smart and, based on your readings, what psychological principles contribute to their intelligence. Were they born that way? Which type of intelligence would Gardner say they possess the most of*

Ans. The term great minds includes Elon Musk, Steve Jobs, and Ratan Tata, who have made enormous strides in technology, business, and innovations. Musk is famed for his forward-looking philosophy mixed with expertise and imagination in relation to his achievements at Tesla and SpaceX. Jobs was a creative genius who could make design meet with technology excellently in Apple. The business sense and pliability of Ratan Tata is evident in his strategic leadership at the Tata group.

Their intelligence is composed of both inborn talents as well as acquired knowledge. Their success is psychological and can be connected with characteristics like resilience, risk taking, flexibility into trouble shooting and innovative approach. Although some elements of intelligence exhibit a hereditary nature, environmentally-derived issues as well as individual growth are equally important.

According to Howard Gardner's multiple intelligences theory, these people are a mixture of logical-mathematical intelligence (problem solving), spatial intelligence (vision and design) and interpersonal intelligence (leadership and collaboration). They possess different skills which make them outstanding and very intelligent people.

3. Of Gardner's multiple intelligences, which do you believe is your strongest? Your weakest? Explain with examples you experience in everyday life.

Ans. In respect to multiple intelligences theory by Gardner, people differ in abilities with one person being stronger than another one. To me, these could be my strengths such as fluency in language and interpersonal intelligence where people just need a few words for them to understand me easily and quickly. But, when it comes to my logic-mathematical mind, it would stand to reason that it is less strong. For example, although I am good at articulating ideas and relate with others, complicated math problems may not be easy for me. This, however, does not mean that there exists a general hierarchy of one type better than the rest, but rather on personal choices.

Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence (4 marks)

In this video, Sternberg expands on his triarchic theory with the concept of "successful intelligence" and its application in the classroom.

1. Of Sternberg's three intelligences, which do you believe is your strongest? Your weakest?

2. Do you think his theory captures important aspects of your intelligence? If so, how has this impacted your educational experience? 3. Can you think of how the topic of intelligence could be taught/tested in ways that would work for people with (a) analytical, (b) creative and (c) practical strengths?

Ans.

Sternberg's Three Intelligences:

I might realize that my analytical intelligence is better among Sternberg's three intelligences – analytical, creative, and practical thus making it possible for me to be good in problem-solving and logic. However, my practical intelligence may be comparably weak because there are times when I have problems in relating the knowledge acquired to life problems.

Impact on Educational Experience:

Sternberg's theory captures some elements of the intellectual strength as depicted by different components of the intelligence. As far as my understanding of learning is concern, valuing and recognizing practical creativity and analytical intelligence has greatly widened my perspective on the process of learning. This consciousness has made educators to use various teaching techniques that ensure I am well educated based on different cognitive strength and preference.

Teaching and Testing for Different Strengths:

(a) Analytical Strengths: People with a high level of analytic ability could be tested by using problems and thinking critically. Project-based assessments could also offer chance to explore complex problems.

(b) Creative Strengths: For instance, some creative learners find satisfaction through exploratory assignments of a more open-ended nature that enable individuality. Their creative potential would be better measured with the help of creative problem-solving tasks, art

projects, and alternative assessments.

(c) Practical Strengths: Hands-on learning experience, internships or practical application projects could be helpful for individuals having the gift of practical intelligence. Their strengths would be reflected by assessing on the basis of applying knowledge to handle day-to-day challenges.

Intelligent and aptitude testing (2Marks)

1. What is difference between intelligence and aptitude testing.

Ans.

Intelligence testing and aptitude testing are related concepts but differ in their focus and scope:

1. Intelligence Testing:

- **Definition:** Intelligence testing measures an individual's general cognition such as reasoning, solving problems, memory, and understanding. The test measures a person's "g" or the general mental ability.
- **Scope:** They cover a lot about a person's intelligence potential and are known to mostly be used to predict one's chances of doing well in school, college, or even at workplace.
- **Examples:** Classic examples of an intelligence test include IQ tests like the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales and Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC).

2. Aptitude Testing:

- **Definition:** Aptitude tests are designed for certain skills or aptitudes relative to a given task, position, or discipline. It is basically a measure of an individual's ability to learn and acquire competence in some area.
- **Scope:** Intelligence tests cover wider aspects of understanding than aptitude tests do. Their purpose is to predict how successful one can become at a particular field of study or profession.
- **Examples:** For instance, the subject tests offered by SAT (tests of knowledge in particular subjects), and Career Aptitude Tests (tests of suitability for particular jobs).

2. List down five kinds of aptitude test. Explain their relevance in today's time names, Do you believe that aptitude testing used by employers, educators aid them to find right candidates or they can be misused by them?

Ans.

1. Verbal Aptitude Tests:

- **Relevance:** Language tests include a test of vocabulary, another on grammar, and a third one on verbal reasoning. These skills are applicable in industries relating to powerful speaking and written languages, for instance, journalism, PR practitioners, and content writers among others.

2. Numerical Aptitude Tests:

- **Relevance:** The numerical aptitude measure quantitative competence which includes dealing with numbers, simple math as well as understanding quantitative relationships. Such individuals are worthwhile in areas such as financial services, accounting, or positions that entail mathematical reasoning.

3. Spatial Aptitude Tests:

- **Relevance:** Spatial aptitude tests assess one's spatial reasoning capacity, that is, one's capacity to mentally construct a three-dimensional object based on two-dimensional diagrams or maps. It is relevant for professions such as architecture, engineering, and design that require an understanding of space and a vivid mental image.

4. Technical Aptitude Tests:

- **Relevance:** Some tests measure one's skill level of certain technical skills related to a particular job or industry. One example include the use of computer programming aptitude test as they also measure a person's capability in making codes which is very imperative for the technology industry.

5. Mechanical Aptitude Tests:

- **Relevance:** Mechanical aptitude tests measure one's comprehension about mechanical concepts and the application of such knowledge for problem-solving. The can be applied in sectors that include engineering, production and auto industry.

Aptitude Testing in Employment and Education:

However, aptitude testing when used judiciously can be very useful to employers as well as educators. It ensures that an individual's personality, talents, and qualities fit specific roles or education programs. Nonetheless, improper use arises if poorly designed tests yield false or unreliable results and become the only basis upon which decisions are made. Thus, employers and teachers should use aptitude tests among others, experience, personality and culture fit to inform their judgments. Fairness, transparency, and conformity to position/education requirement requirements constitute ethical use.