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[Subject]

[Date]

Psychology

Howard Earl Gardener believes that it is senseless to measure everyone’s intelligence on the same scale that is IQ rather we should redefine intelligence and should acknowledge that it has many forms which exists in human beings in multiple ways. He renounces traditional belief that intelligence is inherited and a certain kind of capability should be regarded as intelligence. He identifies seven kinds of intelligence which exist in people (Mills, Susan. N.p.). These seven kinds are named as Linguistic, Logical-Mathematical, Musical, Bodily-kinesthetic, Spatial, Interpersonal, and Intrapersonal Intelligences. Different people are differently intelligent according to this theory.

 As Gardener defines these intelligences, the distinctive line between intelligence and personal strengths gets blurred. Howard’s identified intelligences are already discussed by scholars and they regard them as human strengths, but Gardener insists that we should regard them as the kinds of intelligence (Campbell, Linda. N.p.). Gardener’s own words also reveal that the things which he calls intelligences are not new for scholars rather they already believe in variety of capabilities in a human being. Gardener says: “people have a unique blend of intelligences” (Gardener, Howard. 1-15). He also agrees that these intelligences cannot be learned separately and it is necessary to teach multiple intelligences in one time: the same view scholars have about personal strengths.

 I can identify some of mentioned strengths/intelligences in my personality. I have a good speech capability which enables me to claim that I have Linguistics Intelligence. Moreover, I can identify the traits of Interpersonal Intelligence, Intrapersonal Intelligence, and Logical-mathematical Intelligence (Smith, Mark. N.p.). This theory is a useful theory to use in education as it covers many sides of human personality, but scholars must do some more research before applying this theory to the education system and assess if we can improve the existing methodologies using this theory. Herbert Paul, one of my peers, believes that Howard has extracted this theory from his personal experiences and subjective experiences cannot be objectified. I believe disagree with him along with Max, another peer, because all the objective truths have been objectified from subjective experiences after certain experimental practices.

**Work Cited**

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