

DEFINITIONS OF INTELLIGENCE

- 1. *'the capacity to learn'*
- 2. *'the total knowledge a person has acquired'*
- 3. *'the ability to adapt successfully to new situations and to the environment in general'* (Woolfolk, 2001, 108)
- 4. *'the ability to see relationships'*

STRUCTURE OF INTELLIGENCE

- *One ability or many?*
- *Spearman's (1927) theory of 'g' mental attribute or general intelligence plus specific abilities*
- *Carroll's (1993) theory of a few broad abilities like learning & memory, visual perception & verbal fluency.*

GARDNER'S 8 MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES (1983)

- **1. *Kinaesthetic***
- **2. *Interpersonal***
- **3. *Logical-mathematical***
- **4. *Linguistic***
- **5. *Music***
- **6. *Intrapersonal***
- **7. *Spatial***
- **8. *Naturalistic***

Sternberg's (1985) Triachic Theory of Intelligence

- *1. Analytic - able to think abstractly*
- *2. Creative – able to form new ideas & combine unrelated facts*
- *3. Practical – problem solving in specific circumstances*

SWOT ANALYSIS

- *Strengths*
- *Weaknesses*
- *Opportunities*
- *Threats*



3 TYPES OF THINKING

1. Convergent – answering close-ended questions like 'what, who, where, when'

- **2. Divergent** – answering questions like 'why, how' – more than 1 possible answer
- MORE HASTE LESS
- SPEED (convergent)
- OVERTIME (divergent)
- **3. Associative** – How will the Stamford College Certificate in Teaching help you?

LEARNING MODALITIES

- *Ways students prefer to learn through their senses:*
- *1. Visual*
- *2. Auditory or aural*
- *3. Kinaesthetic*
- *4. Tactile*



LEARNING STYLES: 2 TYPES

- 1. *Concrete (sequential or random) or abstract (sequential or random) (Gregorc)*
- 2. *Imaginative, analytic, common-sense, or dynamic (McCarthy)*

CRITICAL THINKING

- 'a mental process of analyzing or evaluating information, particularly statements or propositions that people have offered as true. It forms a process of reflecting upon the meaning of statements, examining the offered evidence and reasoning, and forming judgements about the facts.' (Wikipedia)

CRITICAL THINKING(contd.)

- 'Critical thinkers can gather such information from observation, experience, reasoning, and/or communication.'
- 'Critical thinking has its basis in intellectual values that go beyond subject matter divisions and which include: clarity, accuracy, precision, evidence, thoroughness and fairness.'
- (Wikipedia)

MEMORY

Types of memory:

- *Short-term & Long-term (episodic & procedural)*
- *Why do we forget?*
- *(1) Time decay*
- *(2) Interference*

IMPROVING MEMORY

- 1. *Repeat information to yourself*
- 2. Use **mnemonics** (method/s of remembering) e.g. associate it with something else you already know – use acronyms, sentences, visual images
- 3. *Chunking – phone numbers*

NAME THE 9 PLANETS IN THE ORDER OF DISTANCE FROM THE SUN

- *My very educated mother just served us
nine pineapples.*

SUN *Mercury Venus Earth
Mars Jupiter Saturn
Uranus Neptune Pluto*

- *Use **mnemonics** (e.g. a meaningful sentence)*

MNEMONICS, e.g. USE ACRONYMS (whole words)

- WHO = World Health Organization
- HOW TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' STUDY SKILLS: 'MURDER'
- Mood
- Understanding
- Recall
- Digest
- Expand/Evaluate
- Review



MNEMONICS – USE ACRONYMS OR SENTENCES

- TO REMEMBER THE 5 GREAT LAKES IN N. AMERICA
- Use 'HOMES' or a sentence.
- Huron
- Ontario
- Michigan
- Erie
- Superior
- Sweet Mary's husband eats oats.



MNEMONICS – USE ACRONYMS OR SENTENCES

- *How to remember colours of the rainbow*

Rama of Yen got back in victory.

(VIBGYOR) Violet Indigo Blue Green
Yellow Orange Red

Richard of York gained battle in vain.

Left & Right Brain Learning or Brain Laterality

■ LEFT

- ***VERBAL LEARNING, LOGICAL & CONVERGENT THINKING, ACADEMIC COGNITIVE PROCESSES***

■ RIGHT

- ***FEELINGS (AFFECTIVE), INTUITIVE, SPATIAL, EMOTIONAL, DIVERGENT THINKING, VISUAL***



HOW TO READ A BOOK CHAPTER OR ARTICLE & TO UNDERSTAND IT

Use the SQ3R method.

SURVEY QUESTION

READ RECITE REVIEW

Survey (get an overall picture)

Question (5WH)

Read (Bold or italicized print)

Recite or *Recall*

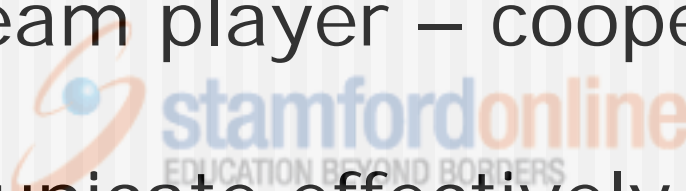
Review (what you have covered)

EMPLOYABILITY

- Jobless graduates in Malaysia
 - Fr local public univerities: 70%
 - Fr local private U's & colleges: 26%
 - Fr foreign U's: 34%
- Source: Amir Mahmood Razak (2006) Wanted: Innovative ICT grads, THE SUN, 25th Aug, 14.

9 SOFT SKILLS FOR SUCCESS

- 1. Have a winning attitude – think positive
- 2. Be a team player – cooperative, lead, mediate
- 3. Communicate effectively – eye contact, good listener
- 4. Demonstrate confidence with knowledge & skills
- 5. Try to be creative



SOFT SKILLS FOR SUCCESS (contd)

- 6. Accept & learn from criticism – willing to improve
- 7. Motivate yourself & lead others
- 8. Multitask & prioritize your to-do list
- 9. See the big picture – able to see the determining factors of success, recognize worth-taking risk.
- Source: Hewitt, Sean (n.d.) 9 Soft Skills for Success (online)
- <http://studentweb.uwstout.edu/sleeph/softskills/>

EMPLOYABILITY

- HARD & SOFT SKILLS
- Hard skills – technical skills, e.g. knowledgeable about one's own discipline of study
- Soft skills – 3 types:
 - 1. Personal attributes such as strong work ethics, high self-esteem, integrity, being resilient, managing time successfully, personal presentation.



SOFT SKILLS (contd.)

- 2. Interpersonal skills – communication, leadership, EI, team work, managing conflict;
- 3. Problem-solving & decision-making skills – critical & creative thinking;
- Source: Ranjit Singh Mahli (2006) It's time for soft skills, THE STAR, Education, 5, 16th July.