UNITY IN DIVERSITY

by:
Benjie M. Manila
Teacher III, Mt. View Elementary School

People have different strengths and intelligence. Classroom settings are the best examples of a diversified environment in relation to learning and intelligence. To have an effective, efficient and objective management of the class, teachers are obliged to prepare lesson plans in consideration to the different learning styles of the pupils. However, other factors are to be considered in the realization of achieving the objectives to be taught. Teachers should understand the most convenient ways their pupils acquired learning.

The theory of Learning Styles is an offshoot of the concept of left-brain/right-brain hemisphere of neurological functioning introduced in the late 70's. This theory explains that left-brain learners are those who are inclined to presume thing in logical, verbal or linear manner. Right-brain learners, on the other hand, are those who take things in an extra creative, spatial and hostile way. In addition to this, Howard Gardner stressed the concept of multiple intelligences. The theory speaks of the various ways that a certain way learner acquires learning. Below highlight the seven intelligences with concise description in relation to the learners.

**Linguistic Intelligence**

Learners learn best with words and language. They manifest better understanding of ideas through language and understand association between communication and meaning.
Logical-Mathematical Intelligence

These learners are best in logic and numbers. They are well in performing mathematical operations, scientific reasoning and deduction, and understands relationship between cause and effect towards a tangible outcome or result.

Musical Intelligence

Pupils with this kind of intelligence has music, sound and rhythm learning styles and preferences. They are aware and appreciates use of sound. They perform best in the premise of tonal and rhythmic patterns and understand connection between sound and feeling.

Bodily Kinesthetic Intelligence

The learning styles and preferences of the learners who fall under this category works on body movement and control. They manifest eye and body coordination, manual dexterity and, physical agility and balance.

Special-Visual Intelligence

Learners with this intelligence shows interpretation and creation of visual images, pictorial imagination and expression. They also understand relationship between images and meanings and between space and effect.

Interpersonal intelligence

Mostly, this intelligence manifests in learners who has the ability to relate to others. They tend to interpret behavior and communication signals. They also have the ability to understand the relationship between people and their situations, including other people.
Intrapersonal Intelligence

Learners with this intelligence exhibit self-awareness. They have the capability of understanding oneself and show personal objectivity.

In conclusion, teachers must prepare the lessons and the activities in it in accordance to the observed intelligences of the learners. In the diversity of the pupils inside the classroom, not a single strategy could not suffice but, there must be unity of various teaching strategies and approaches to achieve objectives.

Reference:
