

## VIDEO SCRIPT:

Good afternoon, everybody. Today I want to follow on from the “multiple intelligences” documented by the Harvard professor, Howard Gardner, and look at the link between Gardner’s multiple intelligences and career choices. The idea is this: If you know your own category of intelligence, I mean, if you know how you think, well, this can suggest some useful ideas about the kinds of career paths you’re suited to.

For example, if you have linguistic intelligence, you know, being good at expressing yourself and using language well, you might become a good journalist or lawyer. If you have logical-mathematical intelligence—that is, having a talent for problem-solving, analysis and logical thinking—then you might be an accountant or an IT specialist. If you have spatial intelligence, that means using patterns and space effectively, then you might make a good architect or graphic artist.

What’s next? Oh yes, the next one is musical intelligence. Well, if you have this, you know, a good ear for music and rhythm, then you could become a musician, or even a composer or conductor. If your intelligence type is what Gardner called bodily-kinesthetic, which means you have excellent physical coordination, then you’d be suited to a career in dance performance or sports.

And, finally, those with interpersonal intelligence make good teachers and PR people, while those with intrapersonal intelligence tend to be good counselors and entrepreneurs.

**PART 1: Video****A. Watch the professor’s lecture and then answer questions 1–7.**Questions 1–7

**Number the categories of intelligence in the order they are mentioned in the lecture. Two are not used. (7 points)**

- |                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| A. logical-mathematical intelligence | <u>2</u> |
| B. emotional intelligence            | _____    |
| C. bodily kinesthetic intelligence   | <u>5</u> |
| D. intrapersonal intelligence        | <u>7</u> |
| E. linguistic intelligence           | <u>1</u> |
| F. musical intelligence              | <u>4</u> |
| G. naturalist intelligence           | _____    |
| H. interpersonal intelligence        | <u>6</u> |
| I. spatial intelligence              | <u>3</u> |

**B. Read the questions first. Then watch the lecture again. Answer questions 8–16.**

Questions 8–13

**Choose the best answer. (1 point each)**

8. Who is Howard Gardner?

- ☒ A. the person who came up with these categories of intelligence
- ☐ B. the professor delivering today's lecture on multiple intelligences
- ☐ C. the first person to link multiple intelligences and career paths

9. What is the main idea of the lecture?

- ☐ A. documenting career choices based on a Harvard professor's idea
- ☐ B. making a career of analyzing categories of intelligence
- ☒ C. connecting a person's category of intelligence with their career choice

10. According to the lecture, which type of intelligence is useful for lawyers?

- ☐ A. spatial
- ☒ B. linguistic
- ☐ C. logical-mathematical

11. Which of these is spatial intelligence related to?

- ☐ A. performance
- ☐ B. problem-solving
- ☒ C. patterns

12. Which category of intelligence is physical coordination related to?

- ☐ A. musical
- ☒ B. bodily-kinesthetic
- ☐ C. spatial

13. According to the lecture, which category of intelligence do teachers often have?

- ☐ A. linguistic
- ☐ B. intrapersonal
- ☒ C. interpersonal

### Questions 14–16

**Choose the best answer.**

14. When the lecturer first mentions multiple intelligences, why does she make quotation marks in the air?
- A. to contrast the words
  - B. to show ironic use of the term
  - C. to emphasize the term**
15. When the lecturer begins to talk about each intelligence type, which gesture does she use?
- A. She makes quotation marks in the air.
  - B. She begins to count them on his fingers.**
  - C. She writes them on the board.
16. In the last part of the lecture, why does the professor pause and look at the students?
- A. because he wants to signal important information**
  - B. because he wants to signal a citation
  - C. because he thinks they aren't listening

## **PART 2**

**Read the sentences A–I from a lecture. Then answer questions 17–23.**

Today, we are going to answer the question, what is the difference between psychiatry and psychology? **(A)** The root word “psych-” means *mind*. **(B)** The suffix “-atry” means *medical treatment*; the suffix “-logy” means *science* or *knowledge*. **(C)** Therefore, psychiatry is the medical treatment of the mind, while psychology is the science of the mind.

**(D)** Both psychologists and psychiatrists treat patients with mental problems. **(E)** Psychologists often do research; likewise, some psychiatrists are involved in research as well.

Probably the most important distinction is that psychiatrists are medical doctors. **(F)** After graduating from medical school and getting an MD degree, psychiatrists go on to four years of residency training, typically in a hospital’s mental health department. **(G)** Psychologists, on the other hand, go through from five to seven years of post-graduate studies to get a PhD—a doctor of philosophy degree. **(H)** Oh, and here’s another difference: unlike psychologists, psychiatrists can prescribe drugs for their patients. **(I)** Psychologists often send their patients to psychiatrists for advice on medications.

### Questions 17–21

**Complete the notes from the lecture using the expressions from the box. (1 point each)**

|    |   |                               |     |                 |     |                     |
|----|---|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------|
| MD | 4 | medical treatment of the mind | PhD | prescribe drugs | 5-7 | science of the mind |
|----|---|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------|

#### Psychiatry

1. = (17) medical treatment of the mind
2. treat patients
3. resrch
4. medical doctors; (19) MD degree + (20) 4 yr residency
5. (23) prescribe drugs

#### Psychology

1. = (18) science of the mind
2. treat patients
3. resrch
4. (21) 5-7 yrs post grad; (22) PhD degree
5. send patients to psychiatrists for meds

### Questions 24–25

**Choose the best answer. (1 point each)**

24. Which THREE sentences from the lecture indicate contrast?

- A.** Sentences A, E, F
- B. Sentences C, G, H
- C. Sentences G, H, I
- D. Sentences B, D, I

25. Which TWO sentences from the lecture indicate comparison?

- A. Sentences B, F
- B. Sentences A, C
- C.** Sentences D, E
- D. Sentences G, I