

# UNIT 5: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

EDUCATIONAL  
PSYCHOLOGY



## Educational Psychology ?

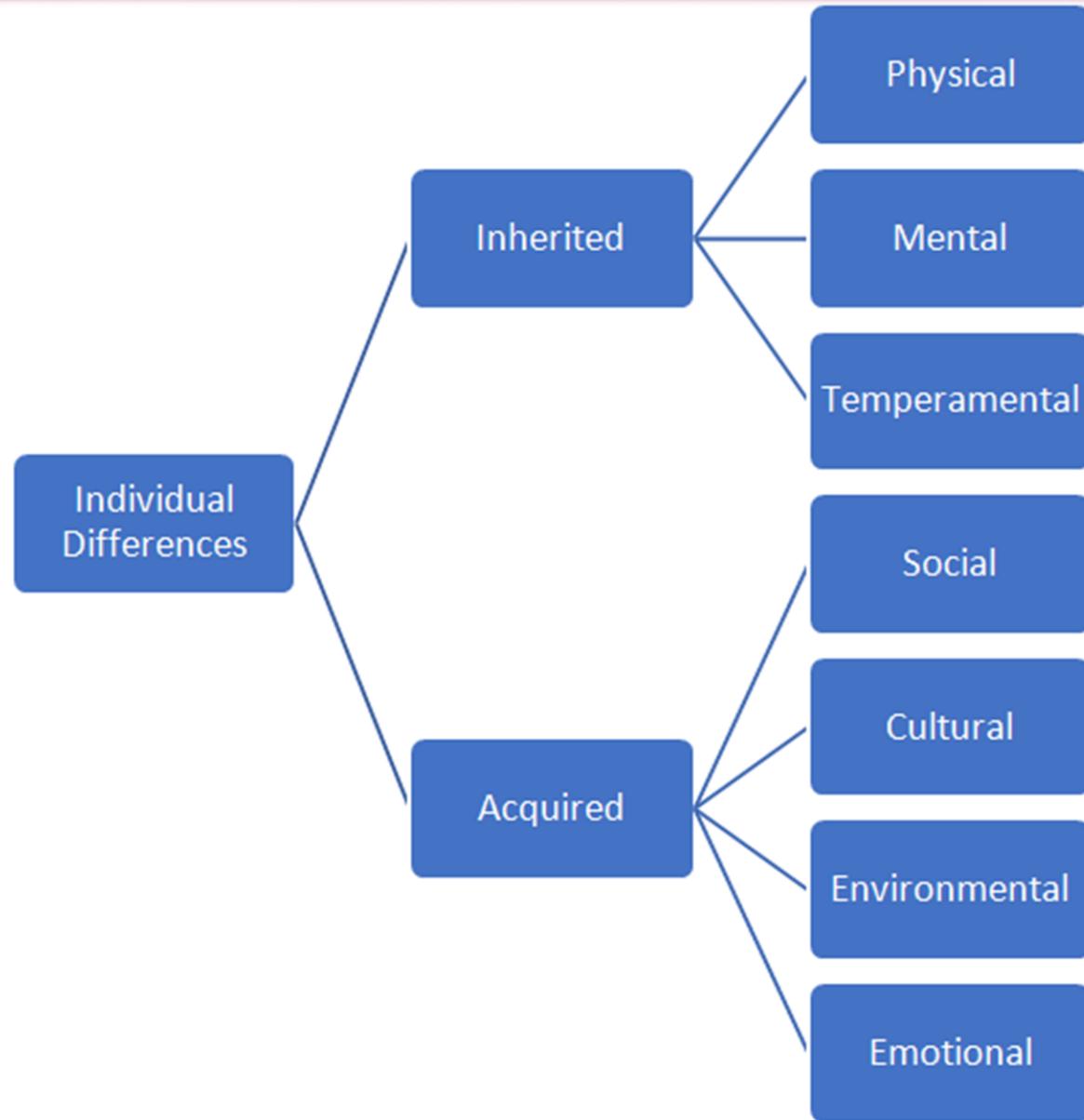
Educational psychology is the study of how people learn, including teaching methods, instructional processes, and individual differences in learning. It explores the cognitive, behavioral, emotional, and social influences on the learning process. Educational psychologists use this understanding of how people learn to develop instructional strategies and help students succeed in school.



# Individual differences ?

Dissimilarity is principle of nature. No two persons are alike. All the individuals differ from each other in many a respects. Children born of the same parents and even the-twins are not alike. This differential psychology is linked with the study of individual differences. Wundt, Cattel, Kraepelin, Jastrow and Ebbing Haus are the exponents of differential psychology.





# What are the Causes of Individual Differences?

No two pupils are alike. They differ from each other in hundred and one respects.

They differ in:-

- Age,
- Sex,
- Hereditary potential,
- Multiple Intelligence
- Achievement,
- Interests,
- Introvert and extrovert
- Aptitudes,
- Needs
- Physical,
- Social,
- Emotional Intelligence
- And developmental



# TYPES OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATION

## Types of Individual Differences Based on Traits

Inter-individual Differences

Intra-Individual Differences

## Types of Individual Differences Based on Attributes

Intelligence

Educational Achievement and Learning Capacity

Creativity and the Special Talent

Personality Traits and Character

Emotional and Social Adjustment

## Types of Individual Differences Based on Acquisition

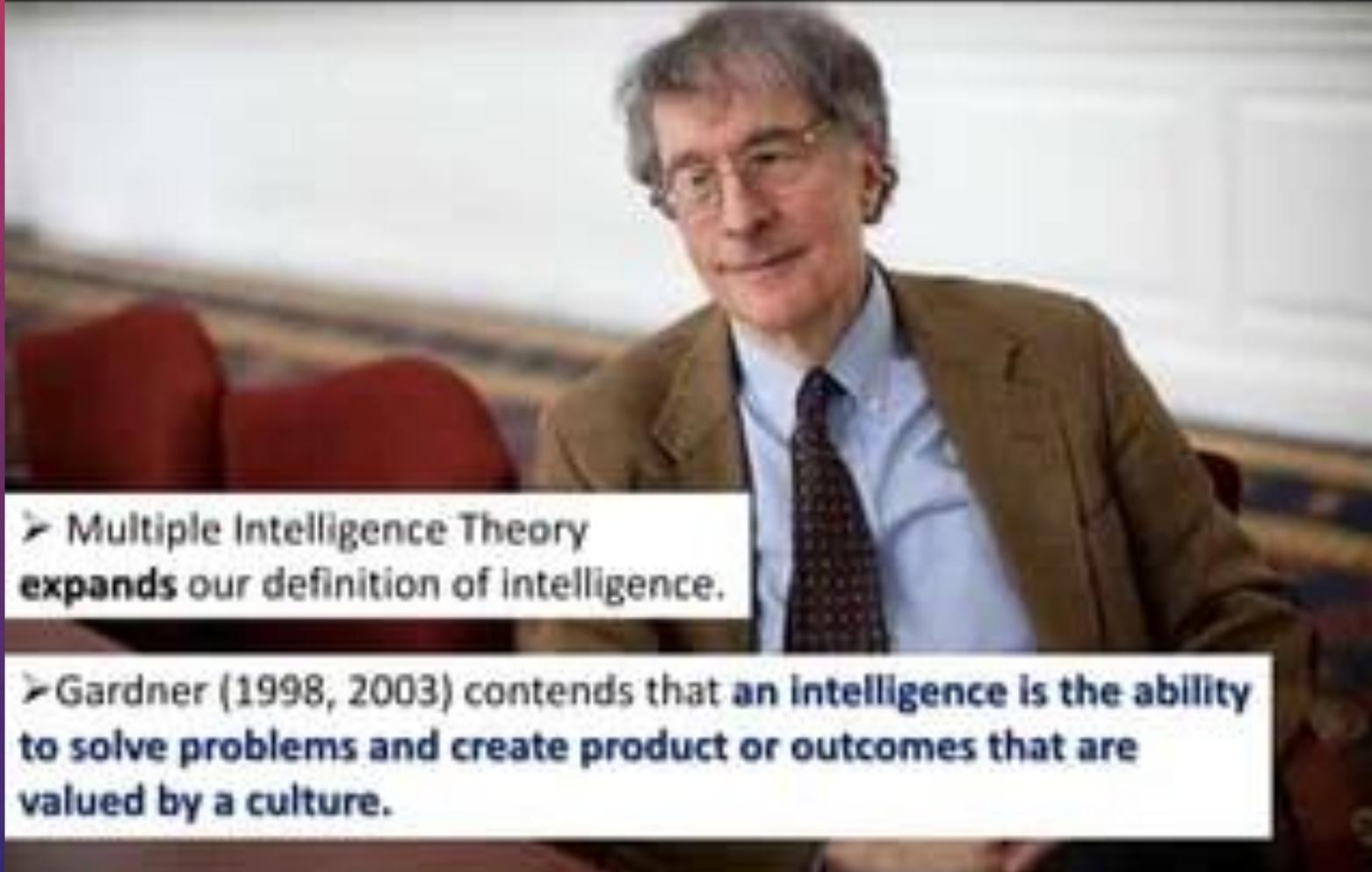
Inherited Individual Differences

Acquired Individual Differences

The background is a gradient from dark red at the top to dark blue at the bottom, with a starry or particle-like texture. In the center, there is a bright yellow oval containing the text. On the right side, there are several faint, semi-transparent technical diagrams, including a large circular scale with numerical markings (90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210) and arrows, and other circular patterns with arrows indicating rotation or flow.

# Multiple intelligences

# HOWARD GARDNER



➤ Multiple Intelligence Theory **expands** our definition of intelligence.

➤ Gardner (1998, 2003) contends that an **intelligence is the ability to solve problems and create product or outcomes that are valued by a culture.**

# Intelligence in the Making



*An intelligence is the ability to solve problems, or to **create products**, that are valued within one or more cultural settings*

Howard Gardner



# MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

Are as follows:

1. Verbal/ Linguistic
2. Logical/ Mathematic
3. Visual/ Spatial
4. Musical/ Rhythmic
5. Interpersonal
6. Intrapersonal
7. Bodily/ Kinesthetic
8. Naturalist
9. Existential



# **VERBAL/ LINGUISTIC (WORD SMART)**

- Learn through reading, writing and discussing
- Communicate effectively
- Have a good vocabulary
- Write clearly
- Spell easily
- Think in words
  
- Famous Person known to be word smart:  
William Shakespeare

# LOGICAL/ MATHEMATICAL (MATH SMART)

- Think in numbers, patterns and algorithms
- Learn by appeal to logic
- Solve logic problems easily
- Good in Math

- Famous Person: Albert Einstein



# **VISUAL/ SPATIAL (PICTURE SMART)**

- Think in pictures and images
- Have good eye for detail and color
- Learn through visuals
- Like to draw and create things
- Famous Person: Leonardo Da Vinci



# MUSICAL/ RHYTHMIC (MUSIC SMART)

- Have a good sense of rhythm and melody
- Enjoy listening to music
- Read and write music
- Learn through music and lyrics
- Famous Person: Ludwig van Beethoven



# INTERPERSONAL (PEOPLE SMART)

- Make and maintain friends & acquaintances
- Understand and respect other people's feelings
- Lead and Organize others
- Learn by interacting with others
- Famous Person: Mather The



# INTRAPERSONAL (SELF- SMART)

- Need time to process information
- Think about their own thinking
- Are introspective
- Know themselves well
- Like quiet time alone
- Famous Person: Sigmund Freud



# **BODILY/ KINESTHETIC (BODY SMART)**

- Are highly coordinated
- Use gestures and body language
- Enjoy dancing and athletics
- Famous Person: Michael Jordan



# NATURALIST (NATURE SMART)

- Are aware of their natural surroundings
- Are good at sorting and classifying
- Understand natural phenomena
- Have keen observational skills
- Famous Person: Charles Darwin



# EXISTENTIAL

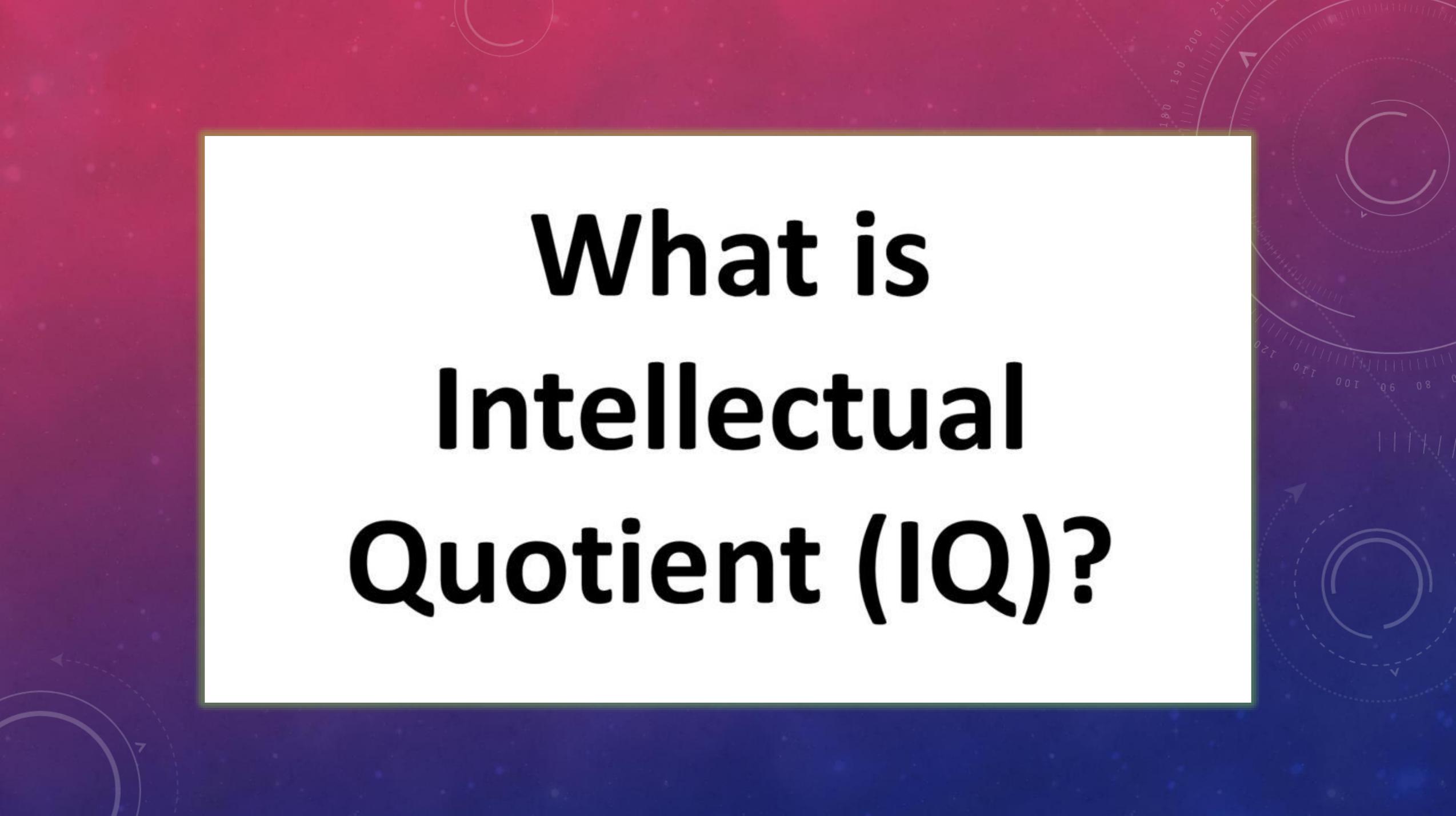
- Ask questions about life, death and ultimate reality
- Questions may be:
  - What was the world like before I was born?
  - Where do pets go after they have passed away?
  - Is there the existence of ghosts?
- Famous Person: Aristotle





**IQ**

**I**ntelligence  
**Q**uotient

The background features a gradient from purple at the top to blue at the bottom, with faint circular patterns and a scale on the right side. The scale has markings for 180, 190, 200, and 210. There are also dashed lines and arrows forming circular paths.

# **What is Intellectual Quotient (IQ)?**



## Intelligence Quotient

- ★ Ability to think
- ★ Get through school
- ★ Not possible to raise IQ level.
- ★ Cannot be earned

### **DEFINITION OF IQ :**

- × Measure of a person's cognitive capacity relative to his or her peers. It is computed by dividing the person's mental age(as measured on a scale such as Stanford Binet scale) by his or her chronological age, and multiplying with 100.

### **WHAT IS IQ?**

- × IQ is an acronym for Intelligence Quotient. So what is IQ? The IQ is a measurement of your intelligence and is expressed in a number.
- × A person's IQ can be calculated by having the person take an intelligence test. The average IQ is 100. If you achieve a score higher than 100, you are smarter than the average person, and a lower score means you are (somewhat) less smart.

# Intelligence



**ABILITY:** A skill you have, no additional “training” needed

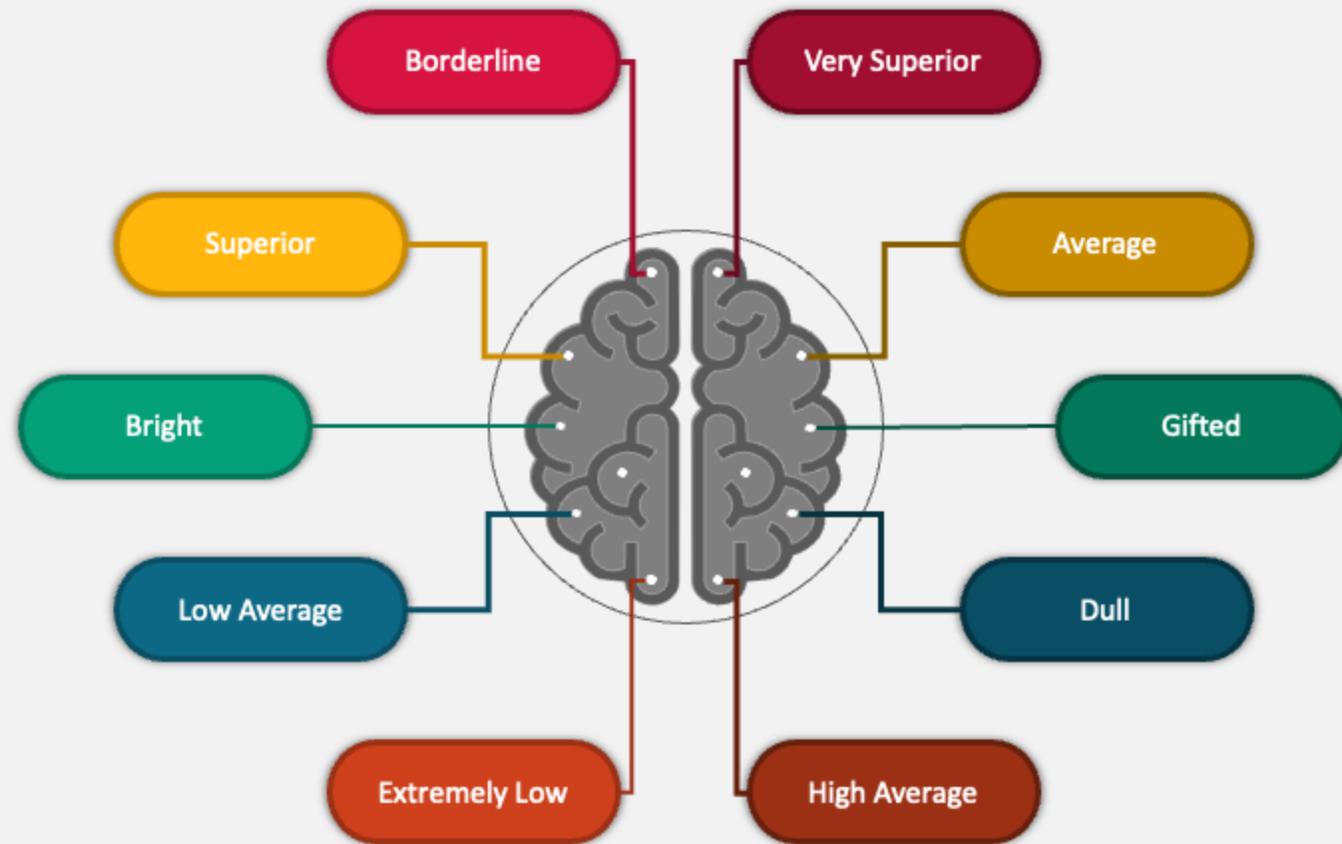
**ACHIEVEMENT:** Mastery/knowledge in a specific subject area; reflect current performance (school tests)

**APTITUDE:** Potential ability, predict future achievement in a certain area (ACT, SAT, *etc.*)

**INTELLIGENCE:** “General Mental Ability”

➤ What does this mean? Practical? Verbal? Problem-Solving?

# INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT (IQ)



# INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

Enter your sub headline here

IQ Score	Classification	% Males	% Females
≥ 130	Very superior	0	0
120-129	Superior	4.6	2.5
110-119	Normal - brilliant	18.7	10
90-109	Normal	56.2	60
80-89	Normal - awkward	14.06	20
70-79	Borderline	4.6	5
≤ 78	Mental Retardation	1.5	2.5

IQ = Intelligence quotient range ; % = percentage

# Intelligence and Creativity

## Key Terms and a Formula

**Mental Age** – The level of intellectual functioning in years, which is compared with chronological age to derive I.Q.

**I.Q. (Intelligence Quotient)** – A measure of intelligence originally obtained by comparing mental age, as determined by testing, with chronological age.

$$\frac{\textit{Mental Age}}{\textit{Chronological Age}} \times 100 = \textbf{I.Q.}$$

# IQ

Usability/Analytics  
Analytic thought

- Logic
- Memory
- Language
- Hyperactivity
- Concentration
- Comprehension

# EQ

Design/Creative  
Holistic thought

- Intuition
- Empathy
- Art/Music
- Creativity
- Awareness
- Motivation



## EQ Vs IQ

Enter your sub headline here



### IQ

- High Concentration -
- Intense Focus -
- Hyperactivity -
- Better Comprehension -
- Analytical Skills -
- Multi talented -
- Excellent Memory -



### EQ

- Self Awareness -
- Self Regulation -
- Motivated -
- Empathy -
- Social Skills -

What Is

# Emotional Intelligence?

“EQ”

# What is Emotional Intelligence?

Emotional intelligence is a set of emotional and social skills that collectively establish how well we:

- Perceive and express ourselves
- Develop and maintain social relationships
- Cope with challenges
- Use emotional information in an effective and meaningful way

It is a predictor of success in life and work



**EQ-i**<sup>2.0</sup>  
assess. predict. perform.

# Emotional intelligence

“ **Emotional intelligence** is the capability of individuals to recognize their own emotions and those of others, discern between different feelings and label them appropriately, use emotional information to guide thinking and behavior, and manage and/or adjust emotions to adapt to environments or achieve one's goal(s). ”



- SELF AWARENESS
- SELF MANAGEMENT
- SOCIAL SKILL
- EMPATHY
- MOTIVATION





# The five domains of Emotional Intelligence

- Intrapersonal** {
- Self-Awareness
  - Self-Management
  - Self-Motivation
- Interpersonal** {
- Empathy
  - Managing Relationships

1

## Self-awareness

The ability to understand your own emotions, strengths, and limitations

- Emotional self-awareness

2

## Self-management

Allows to manage the emotions and reproduce the desired response

- Emotional self-control
- Adaptability
- Achievement orientation
- Positive outlook

3

## Motivation

Enjoying what you are doing, working towards achieving goals, and exceeding the expectations set for you

- Goals and guides

4

## Social awareness

The ability to accurately sense how other people feel about a situation

- Empathy
- Organizational awareness

5

## Social skills

Allows to manage relationships that benefit everyone involved

- Influence
- Coach and mentor
- Conflict management
- Teamwork
- Inspirational leadership

Cluster	Description	Competencies
Self-awareness	Being aware of one's own emotions and their effects	Emotional awareness, accurate self-assessment, and self-confidence
Self-regulation	Managing one's own emotions	Self-control, trustworthiness, conscientiousness, adaptability and innovation
Motivation	Tendencies that enable the achievement of goals	Achievement drive, commitment, initiative and optimism
Empathy	Awareness of the emotions, feelings and concerns of other people	Understanding others, developing others, service orientation, leveraging diversity and political awareness
Social skills	Proficiency in encouraging desirable outcomes in others	Influence, communication, conflict management, leadership, change catalyst, building bonds, collaboration and cooperation and team capabilities

Source: (Author's construction based on Boyatzis, Goleman, & Rhee, 2000; Goleman, 1998)

Thank You!

