



COWORKING

by Corro

A community to help you grow, scale and thrive.



How Am I Smart – In What Ways Am I Smart

How many of us have asked ourselves, "Am I smart?"

How many of us have read that genetics plays a role in intelligence? That BMI is linked to IQ? That, being left-handed, a night owl, or having a cat might be an indication of your level of intelligence? That if you are creative, messy, and good being by yourself, you could be naturally smarter?

Though various theories have been developed to categorize intelligence, we do ourselves and others an injustice to say a person is either smart or not smart. A one-size-fits-all approach to brain power assumes that character, attitudes, and behaviours are prearranged and carved in stone; that we cannot change qualities, intelligence, or creative ability. The fact is we are multifaceted beings who continually exercise the power of our brains and have the capacity for learning and accomplishment that does not automatically follow a blueprint.

Here's another fact. You could throw a stone in any direction and hit someone who is not giving herself or himself enough intelligence credit. We are all smarter than we think, even when it doesn't feel like it. Our intelligence reveals itself in such various ways that we are often not aware of the ways in which we display intelligence through a diversity of strengths. Sometimes, we are unaware that we have the capacity to consciously develop untapped strengths to become smarter. People lack this awareness because discussing intelligence can be uncomfortable when a person believes that it is something that we are born with and can do nothing to influence or change.



INTELLIGENCE is
NOT A fixed
QUANTITY

The truth is intelligence is not fixed. We can do hard things! Basic qualities, attitudes, intelligence and abilities are things we can continue to cultivate through our willingness to keep on learning and be fascinated by emerging challenges and experiences. We can get smarter, better, or more skilled at something through sustained effort, which is exactly what neuroplasticity tells us on a broad level.



Scientific Proof that Intelligence is not Fixed

Neuroplasticity refers to brain's ongoing ability to adapt and develop. Neuroplasticity provides scientific proof that intelligence is not fixed, it develops throughout our lives. We make new connections and pathways on a daily basis as we adapt to new circumstances. When we learn something new, we change and expand how the circuits in our brains are wired. These are physiological changes. In fact, the extent to which we can expand our minds and abilities is unknown. Every limit we thought we had has been exceeded time and time again.



Pose the Better Question

Now, instead of thinking, "Am I smart?" Pose the question differently and ask, "In what ways, am I smart?"

We can help you answer that question for yourself. However, the answer begs two more questions that we will also help you answer:

In what ways can I become smarter?

What underdeveloped strengths have masked my smartness?

Being smart and learning is undoubtedly tied together. We will identify and explore the various learning strengths as the key pathways to getting smarter. Learning strengths come from:

- ✓ Nurturing our Multiple Intelligences
- ✓ Expanding our Style of Learning
- ✓ Fine Tuning Thinking Style Strengths
- ✓ Employing Key Strengths and Skills that help us Become Smarter

Examination of these various strengths illuminates other ways we are smart and how we are able to use our smarts in complex ways. With a more thorough understanding of all the ways we are smart we can think of ourselves in different ways, and be more willing to explore other strategies or skills or that help us become smarter or work smarter.

Zero in on the Learning Strengths that Make us Smart

We develop a wide range of strengths for learning and accomplishment. While some strengths evolve unconsciously, we all know there no limit on how far or how quickly we are capable of advancing to become more astute, scholarly, logical, dexterous, authoritative, or expert in any or all things we decide to emphasize. In other words we consciously develop many strengths to become smart in many aspects of our lives. We actually learn best, reinforce that learning, and can more effectively apply what we learn when we utilize varied combinations of our learning strengths.

→ Smarts within the Insistent Brain

Our brains continuously assimilate, calculate and process millions of bits of meaningful raw data into thoughts, memories and cognitions every second we are alive. Throughout the day we experience different emotions, motivations, influences, learning, and accomplishments. In each experience we apply different focus, awareness, preferences, energy, and knowledge to achieve various tasks at different speeds or intensity. We credit each experience as momentous, crucial, marginal, or inconsequential. These elegant fluid processes in our brains reveal important, but less obvious strengths, ones that we may not be cognizant of having or using. These strengths are complex markers of our intelligence that give us the capacity and surety to continuously discriminate and adapt to circumstances at variance. Since we employ these strengths so sinuously and with a kind of concealed deliberation we may take those smarts for granted.

→ Smarts

Demonstrating Smarts by Choice

We prove to ourselves everyday how capable we are to expand learning in new and diverse directions. Think of the progression of our proficiencies since we learned to read or use a computer as two examples. Look what we can accomplish today as a result of our desire and willingness to advance abilities in just those two areas and employ that learning in other fields of interest. Beyond that, how many of us learned the skills to become adept or do extremely well in music, a foreign language, or sports. We all know someone who developed keen street smarts or clever ways to deal with people? These examples illustrate that how smart we are today is not as smart as we will be tomorrow, and that how smart we will be after today will be largely dependent on what we choose to learn or emphasize, and what we do with all the knowledge and abilities. In other words, we can choose to boost strengths to reveal and express our smarts.

Nurturing our Multiple Intelligences

The different strengths that we use for how we perceive, absorb, process, interpret, categorize, retain, and communicate information can be explained as intelligences. We are all born with several distinct intelligences or smarts. When we speak of intelligence profile we can use easy-to-understand terms in the eight intelligences:

1. Word smart – verbal-linguistic intelligence: refers to an individual's ability to analyze information and produce work that involves oral and written language, such as speeches, books, and emails.
2. Logic smart – logical-mathematical intelligence: describes the ability to develop equations and proofs, make calculations, and solve abstract problems.
3. Picture smart – visual-spatial intelligence: allows people to comprehend maps and other types of graphical information.
4. Music smart – musical intelligence – enables individuals to produce and make meaning of different types of sound.

MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

5. Nature smart – naturalistic intelligence: refers to the ability to identify and distinguish among different types of plants, animals, and weather formations found in the natural world.
6. Body smart – kinesthetic intelligence: entails using one's own body to create products or solve problems.
7. People smart – interpersonal intelligence: reflects an ability to recognize and understand other people's moods, desires, motivations, and intentions.
8. Self smart – intrapersonal intelligence: refers to people's ability to recognize and assess those same characteristics within themselves.

To illustrate further: Word smart refers to an individual's ability to understand and manipulate words, use language to express and appreciate complex meanings. People smart is the ability to understand and interact effectively with others through effective verbal and nonverbal communication, as in the ability to note distinctions among others, to have sensitivity to the moods and temperaments of others, and to entertain multiple perspectives.



The Certainty of Having Multiple Smarts

Everyone has all eight types of the intelligences listed above and we have developed a depth of ability in each one. We have strengths in each intelligence.

As we are nurtured, these multiple intelligences awaken within us. We may not have developed remarkable ability in a particular intelligence because of a late start, but once it is awakened any smart can be stretched and enhanced to become more prominent. Moreover, once expanded, the level of proficiency or strengths in that intelligence never goes back to its former state.

Certainly, anyone of us can pinpoint that in some intelligences we have improved strengths to do extremely well. Let's think about our proficiencies in things such as language, relationships, mathematics, science, sports, riding a bike, conquering a fear, pruning a bonsai tree, music, or any other competence. We can recall incredible flashes of clarity, instances of sudden insight or comprehension, or a learning moment that changed things for us. While every milestone is memorable, the accumulation of knowledge, experiences, and developing abilities leads us to a new level of competency in these intelligences. This means our smarts exist in varying combinations of strengths in these intelligences and we will use them in varying degrees.

Nurture 8 Intelligences to Become Smarter

We do use several of our intelligences and strengths in consort to exercise and display our smarts. Think about strategy games. Chess for example. It is a game that requires the logic smarts along with being able to use spatial intelligence to imagine the board. Another example is preparing to write a college term paper. It requires several intelligences: linguistic ability for research and writing ability to effectively express ideas and arguments; logic smarts to ask the right questions as well as analyze, strategize, and organize arguments; spatial smarts to envision the graphs or charts that could be included in the documentation; interpersonal smarts to conduct research or execution of the project when a project involves other people; and intrapersonal smarts to understand one's own goals, have wisdom, motivation, and confidence when forming and supporting an opinion as well as completion of the project.



In What ways can I Become Smarter using my Multiple Intelligences Strengths?

It is never too late to awaken, stretch, improve, or train our minds to nurture our intelligences beyond where they are now. Enhancement of any one intelligence or multiple ones can take us to a new level of understanding and competency and add to our repertoire of strengths that we employ in learning strategies and accomplishments.

Considering how we blend them together and rely on our various intelligences for learning and accomplishment, it seems wise to aim to enhance strengths in all eight intelligences. Recognizing our strengths and weaknesses in each intelligence allows us the opportunity for improvement to turn our weaknesses into strengths and our strengths into superpowers.

We Learn Differently – Learning Style Smarts

We all learn from experiences, observations, thoughts, and behaviors, but each of us approaches learning in a different way. How we acquire knowledge, abilities, and how we develop strengths may be very different than how a friend or family member achieves similar capabilities. Some of us prefer lectures and discussion for learning. Others favor books, while their peers learn best with hands-on problem solving activities. When we learn or try to understand something new or difficult, our learning preferences distinguish our approach to the experience.

Various theories express these preferences differently. You can explore these theories in detail should the subject be of further interest to you. For our purposes, we reference "learning style" which is a term widely used to describe how an individual acquires and comprehends new or difficult information. Learning style applies to students of all ages in any learning situation. It also applies to how we acquire and comprehend knowledge and understanding in our work and day to day activities.

We all acquire knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and our senses. All of our senses are involved in a new learning experience, but when we acquire new information or learn a difficult skill we may show a preference for one sense over another.



It is common to identify one's preferences from these seven learning styles:

1. Visual (spatial, seeing) – prefer using pictures, diagrams, images, and spatial understanding.
2. Aural (auditory-musical) – prefer listening, sound, music, rhythms.
3. Verbal (linguistic) – prefer using words, both in speech and writing.
4. Physical (kinesthetic) – prefer using body, hands and sense of touch, moving or acting things out.
5. Logical (mathematical) – prefer using logic, reasoning, sequences or systems.
6. Social (interpersonal) – prefer explanations discussion, within groups or with other people.
7. Solitary (intrapersonal) – prefer to work alone and use self-study.

Because we learn differently we should not expect our learning methods or the strengths we used to be the same as another person. Characterizing our learning preferences is not an indication of how intelligent we may be. No single mode of learning is better or worse, right or wrong, or more effective.

When we are young, we develop learning preferences based on several factors: parental guidance, environmental influences, instruction media, teaching method, the subject matter, and how much we enjoy the learning experience. As our awareness grows, we tend to cultivate one or two modes of learning that we feel work best for us, and we expand numerous strengths within those learning styles. We usually develop a dominant learning pattern and use that pattern for learning new things, for acquiring instructions for a task, for completing assignments. As we learn new skills we may modify our learning preferences and abilities. Exposure to diverse learning and working environments allows us to modify a learning pattern. People can become very adept at extending their dominant pattern to include other learning styles to suit a particular task or environment. We can acquire strengths or smarts in each style.

However, many of us tend to fall back to using that preferential pattern and, to some extent unknowingly, neglect to enhance strengths in other learning styles. When we rely totally on one learning style pattern, even when it may not work to our advantage, we end up shying away from a new learning experience because we expect it to feel uncomfortable or frustrated by how it is going to be presented? Choosing a learning experience based on how it suits our dominate pattern of learning limits or excludes us from a significant range of opportunities.



In What ways can I Become Smarter Using my Learning Style Strengths

As we age and become exposed to skills or situations we can adjust learning style patterns to acquire strengths or smarts in each style. But, we should not leave that to chance. It would be more advantageous to be proactive and devote more effort to advancing our abilities to use all our senses so we can learn in other ways, not just in our preferred pattern. Given our exposure to an ever-expanding realm of learning practices, modes of presentation, and avenues for learning, we may have little choice, if we want to continue to learn and grow professionally.

Boosting strengths in the learning styles that constrain us provides several advantages. First, it can eliminate the obstacles that might stand in the way of smooth learning. It allow us to structure or adjust our workplace and classroom strategies and experiences in a manner that helps us work smarter and be more effective in what we learn, comprehend, and achieve. Our ability to learn in many different ways will open the door to more or better learning opportunities and accomplishments. Probably the most significant advantage is that it makes learning and work more manageable, and enjoyable for us, right now.

Thinking Styles Strengths and Smarts

Another factor that distinguishes our approach to learning and doing things is thinking style. We all acquire information by listening, reading, or experiencing it in some way, and then we process it mentally. This process is thinking. Each of us has an efficient and characteristic manner of processing new information which involves how we acquire knowledge, organize thoughts, formulate views and opinions, apply personal values, solve problems, make decisions, plans, and express ourselves to others.

Many of us are UNaWare of our THINKing Style Strengths and HOW to USE them

We sense the world differently. You might be acutely sensitive to flashing lights; your aunt wears garish brilliant coloured clothing; your local politician only seems to grasp superficial concepts; your roommate has profound introspection; your neighbour figures out how something works just by taking it apart. Doesn't it make sense that the brains wired to these sensors cannot be the same either?

We all have unique minds. Doesn't it make sense that we differ in how we gather knowledge and assemble that information into layers of meaning? Some take an analytic approach, while others are more creative. Some think about the long-term, while others focus on now. Some are interested in the facts and data points of every day challenges while some tackle problems head on. Our tendencies are categorized into thinking styles.



Thinking Styles

Again there are various theories and we lean toward simplified categories:

1. Analytical – organized, planful, methodical
2. Inquisitive – curious, asks questions, probes deeply
3. Insightful – steadfast, thinks before speaking, perseveres
4. Open-Minded – good listener, respects differences, adaptable
5. Systematic – strategic, connects ideas, sees the big picture
6. Timely – mobilizes resources, multitasks, takes initiative
7. Truth-Seeking – frank, independent, asks the tough questions

We develop strengths based on those tendencies, but we are not pigeon-holed into one thinking style. We express our smarts from more than one type of thinking, typified by terms that illuminate the strengths.

analytical	inquisitive	intuitive	insightful
open-minded	strategic	organized	process-oriented
probing	responsive	takes the initiative	critical
systematic	adaptable	timely	resourceful
coach	explorer	connector	optimizer
independent	dreamer	realist	theorist
logician	philosopher	truth-seeker.	

Of course these terms are just a few examples, and we can use strengths such as these in many combinations .

➔ Use Thinking Style Strengths to be Smarter

What career path we choose or how we might fit into an organization is largely based on what we do. This makes it much easier to understand a role or responsibility like being a team leader or project manager. But, to figure out how people think poses a challenge. Yet, how we perform, influence others or develop our learning proficiencies is largely reliant on how we think as well as what we do.

When we know our thinking style strengths we are more easily able to recognize the types of things that energize us, why certain kinds of learning experiences are challenging or boring, and how we can fine-tune the skills important to reaching our goals, solve problems, realize our full potential in any intelligence, or proactively build abilities in other thinking styles.

➔ Thinking Style Illuminates Using Smarts in Complex Ways

Understanding how we think is extremely important in determining a career path or examining how we might fit into an organization. It helps us understand the undercurrents of forming respectful working or personal relationships. When we understand how we think it illuminates other ways we are smart and how we are able to use our smarts in complex ways to learn new or challenging information.

Be Proactive in BUILDING ABILITIES in Other THINKING Styles

Thinking Style Helps us Work Smarter with Others

Being aware of the differences in thinking style helps us be smarter in how we work with others, sharing and presenting information. Let's think about sharing our thinking style strengths in situations where we are engaged with people (family, community projects, work) to achieve common goals. It is an advantage to know who likes to work on details, who is energized by big picture strategy, who finds strategy discussions boring, or who is eager to manage the team dynamics. It is a way to ensure that the strengths of each person are utilized to build a stronger more motivated, efficient team, a smarter team.



Use Learning Strengths as the Keys to Getting Smarter

Learning strengths are the key to getting smarter. They are derived from a combination of characteristics from learning preferences, thinking style inclinations, and nurtured intelligences. We get smarter when we expand our repertoire of learning strengths, by enhancing strengths that are less developed, used less frequently, or that we prefer the least. We become smarter by using those newly developed strengths in beneficial ways to let our smarts unfold and stretch to advance learning and accomplishment.



Using our Strengths in Being Productive Makes us Smarter

We tend to produce our best work, when we utilize our strengths with purpose. Of course, this could be a grandiose purpose like philanthropy, solving global issues, or saving mankind. However, meaningful purpose should also apply to the immediate benefits derived from using our various strengths in being productive, expressing smarts on a daily basis? It isn't enough to learn facts and figures; it's the ability to apply the knowledge that is important. There is a difference between being busy and being productive. Smart people make the most of their day by using their strengths in meaningful ways. We demonstrate smarts each time we utilize our strengths in a tactical manner to achieve a goal. What is the point in learning something if it doesn't inspire us to do something of value.



Combining Complex Strengths Demonstrates Smarts

In different terms, strengths can involve skills, qualities and personal characteristics. Our strengths can be divided into two broad groups: core strengths and complex strengths.

- Core strengths are the indispensable foundation strengths: reading, writing, language, speaking, mathematic, logic, music, spatial body movement, social, spatial, listening, people skills, and thinking skills. We can show a range of proficiencies in any of these foundation strengths.
- Complex strengths are the strengths that demonstrate how we engage ourselves in the learning, being able to contextualize, integrate, or apply our knowledge and skills. Again we can demonstrate a varying range of competencies in how we think about what we are learning and how we connect that new knowledge and experiences to prior knowledge and broader societal contexts. The purposeful multidisciplinary competencies of complex strengths are considered essential assets by post-secondary educators and employers.

We can be smart in the following complex strengths:

Reasoning	Cognitive Thinking	Creative Thinking
Problem-Solving	Decision Making	Visualization
Negotiation	Leadership	Teamwork
Cultural Diversity	Personality	Self-Esteem
Self-Management	Responsibility	Strong Work Ethic
Responsibility	Creativity	Enthusiasm
Honesty	Humor	Kindness
Open mindedness	Organization	Originality
Perseverance	Social Studies	Sports

We can combine our complex strengths to demonstrate other ways in which we may be smart:

- Ability to frame conduct inquiries and arguments
- Ability to apply knowledge to solve novel realistic, meaningful problems
- Ability to conduct significant research
- Ability to represent or elaborate orally and in writing
- Pursuit of ongoing personal and professional development
- Capacity for self-discovery, self-evaluation and self-improvement.

Everything We Learn Makes Us Smarter



Enhancing Underdeveloped Strengths Makes us Smarter

We recognize when making the most of our prominent strengths has benefited us. It makes sense that building up the weaker characteristics would add even more advantage.

When we observe young children we see them as curious, full of energy, and eager to explore their world. Indeed, they are learning machines. Our age should not alter our enthusiasm for learning, and it is never too late to awaken another part of the mind to develop any of our intelligences, our thinking style, and learning preferences. Every day we can do something to enhance our best strengths and boost any of the many strengths that have been underdeveloped.

How do we know which strengths need attention?

We identify underdeveloped strengths in much the same way as we list our repertoire of developed strengths:

- Talking with people who know us well, like our parents, teachers and friends to explore our background knowledge and experiences.
- Thinking about our personal experiences and activities. We know which tasks feel almost effortless and which ones seem arduous or unachievable. Consider things like good eye-hand coordination, reasoning skills, or how we come to understand information as examples.
- Asking ourselves questions about what we enjoy doing or what we feel passionate about versus the things we do not do well, or the events or experiences that we felt were unrewarding, boring, or tedious.

Once we have a documented list of the skills or strengths that we can work on developing, we can prioritize the list, and devise a strategy for enhancing those strengths we deem most important to improve. Strengths and skills can be grouped to meet specific goals. For example, it would be a huge challenge to tackle a career as a biophysicist without the basics of biology. Therefore, background knowledge and experiences must be taken into consideration when choosing which combination of strengths are a priority and in what order they could be undertaken.

Underdeveloped Abilities can Mask Smartness

Now that we have examined that enhancing and using key strengths illuminates all the ways we are smart let's explore some common factors that help us become smarter today. They are attention, mindset, experience and feedback.

What MASKS My SMARTNESS?



Attention Makes us Smarter

There are times that our personal learning experiences reveal that learning can be a tricky thing. We hear or read information, we rewrite, we memorize, and there are times that the information does not stick in our minds. One of the reasons this can happen is because we allow things to divert our attention, which prevents the brain from processing new or difficult information efficiently.

We've all heard that some people can multitask and therefore we think they must excel at it. The truth is that no one can multitask, because the human brain can only process one thing at a time. Multitasking can create a kind of traffic jam in the brain. When people try to multitask they are really switching tasks which means they are diverting their attention. Even if only briefly, it is an interruption that either takes time or reduces the ability of the person to complete the task to the highest level of capability. When we try to concentrate on more than one task at a time there simply is not enough cognitive resource to go round and our memory and executive function suffers.

Executive function is the ability to organize cognitive processes, which is the parts of our brain that let us plan ahead, organize and complete tasks. This includes the ability to prioritize, stop and start activities, shift from one activity to another activity and monitor one's own behavior. To retain attention we need to avoid distractions that prevent us from paying attention to two things at the same time.

Just as our advancing our strengths can make us smarter, how we focus our attention can make us smarter. Time has a value. We can eliminate, delegate, say no, or decide what is important and put it on our schedules. That includes choosing to minimize distractions, stop fighting against the natural ebbs and flows, setting aside time to unplug after work to set work-life boundaries and to effectively recover so we can work smart day after day. Attention management strategies direct attention to the ways and times the brain works best. Therefore refining our behaviours and practices to fully concentrate on what we are learning or doing allows us to fully nurture and advance our strengths, express smarts, or do deep work.

[Learn more about Multitasking and Avoiding Distractions](#)

[Learn more about Attention Management](#)

➔ **Mind-Set Makes us Smarter**

Mindset is how we believe in ourselves, how we think about our own abilities, how we perceive the world around us, and how we act when faced with a challenge, such as learning new or difficult things, making a decision, or solving a problem.

Mindset can make us smarter. We can suppress our intelligences and strengths by fixating on the limitations of our own personal, education, or professional growth. A more beneficial choice is to apply ourselves to a growth mindset or the belief that our abilities can be developed through learning and practice. Everything we learn is an asset, a strength that adds to our list of smarts. We should want to develop a genuine motivation for learning and truly understanding, rather than just be focused and stressed over tests and grades, or the outcome of a project. Learning, motivation and mindset are interdependent. Our interest in a topic usually motivates us to think more about it, our motivation leads us to want to learn more. In practical terms, this means that how much we learn has more to do with how interested we are and less to do with how bright we may appear to be. By employing a growth mindset we evoke more brain power and express intelligence.

➔ **Questioning and Curiosity make us Smarter**

Ignorance is often our greatest enemy. We stifle our intelligence when we lack the curiosity to become informed to make good decisions. When we make assumptions while subscribing unthinkingly to conventional opinions or situations we do not demonstrate our smarts. We should keep our eyes and mind open, question and be curious about everything.

What's your individual development plan?

➔ **Doing Things in New Ways and Creativity makes us Smarter**

We often slog through the same routine every day. We can have fun and accomplishment in experimenting and being inventive about trying to do things in new ways. Creativity may mean taking risks and making mistakes, but it also means that we express our imagination and creativity smarts. Those kinds of smarts have changed the world.

➔ **Boosting Brain Power Makes us Smarter**

The brain is in charge of everything. It is extraordinarily vigilant and diligent, synchronizing and directing an intimate, complex network of processes that keeps us alive and our synapses firing. One hundred per cent of the brain is used one hundred per cent of the time, even while we sleep. It is in command of everything that is interesting about us: our memories, dreams, passions, thoughts, experiences, imagination, personality, and learning. We should care for our brains much the same way that we might work out in the gym to keep our bodies fit or take our vehicles in for a tune-up. Keeping our bodies healthy, nourished and exercised is important in keeping our brains mentally alert and fit, prepared for amazing feats of learning, discovery – being smart. Through callisthenics for the mind, we challenge our brains in unexpected ways, utilize all our senses, to stretch the boundaries of learning and experience.



Experience and Feedback Makes us Smarter

Applying our strengths in meaningful ways is invaluable experience. Experience always results in various kinds of feedback. The feedback may come through other people. We should also make time to reflect. Reflection adds to our knowledge or our mastery of a subject or ability. Feedback gives us helpful information that we can use for such things as making comparisons, seeking advice, engaging in discussions, or making informed choices. Feedback that gives evidence of skill improvement, future usefulness or value, is meaningful reinforcement that tells us our decisions, learning, or actions are headed in directions we wanted for ourselves. This translates into personal satisfaction that we did something well, adding to our self-assurance. Feedback is a confirmation that we made good or very smart choices. Every one of these bits of information is a meaningful addition to what makes us smart today and how we will use that information to be smarter tomorrow.



Spending more time among Smart Diverse People Makes us Smarter

Smart people are fascinating. Enhanced by their experiences or social diversity, they know how to stimulate as well as expand their intellect, and have great conversations. We can engage with smart people and be inspired on multiple levels at work, socially, or in volunteer situations. They keep our brains sharp and motivate us to do smart things.

Summary

Learning is not just a matter of intellectual curiosity or being able to utilize innate abilities. We can always expand our repertoire of learning strengths. With continued use we advance strengths into powerful tools that make us smarter. Everything, absolutely everything, we learn makes us smarter.

Most of us make good use of our learning strengths. We have learned to adapt, to manipulate new or difficult information so we can engage successfully with various instruction methods or media. Identifying and understanding these strengths helps us find ways to learn more effectively, to take responsibility for determining what learning strategies will work best for us. Our knowledge and our abilities are largely determined by the effectiveness of our learning process which reflects our mindset, motivation, and determination to learn more, along with our willingness and capacity to grow and adapt to new circumstances and challenges. By understanding learning strengths we can learn to create better situations or environments for more effective learning.

Customized or individualized learning that caters to our preferences or strengths is not always possible. We will eventually face a less than ideal situation where the learning experience conflicts with our preferred strengths and routine of learning. If how we learn shapes what we know and what we can do, then we can have better learning outcomes if we work on adapting and developing our learning weaknesses into strengths to meet any challenge. The strengths that we enhance or build upon make us smarter in new ways.

Indication of learning strengths should not be over-interpreted. A learning strengths profile provides an indication of what could help us learn more effectively and identify strengths that could be enhanced. Our strengths do not reflect an aptitude or suitability for a particular discipline or profession so we shouldn't go out and change our courses or career goals. Remember, we can all become smarter. We can expand the way we learn and therefore have incredible potential to acquire new skills and new strengths.

In terms of academics, new and effective learning strategies can help us make study time more productive, more enjoyable, or at least make it less frustrating? In terms of one's personal and professional life, enhancing our various strengths can provide us with greater satisfaction, confidence, competence, opportunity, and stability.

Inspired and Committed, We Celebrate Your Journey

At Corro, we believe in the power of people. We are inspired to expand humanity's capacity for wisdom, compassion, and courage.

In our commitment to helping you achieve long-term personal development and use your organizational platform for positive impact, we celebrate the journey of lifelong learning while fostering an all-inclusive community driven environment of meaning, personal connection, and fun.

Corro is not just a Work Space – Our Aim is Helping the Community Thrive through People Success