

Introversion-Extraversion and Intelligence Quotient

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ABSTRACT

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

A. GENERAL:

1. To investigate the relationship between introversion-extraversion and intelligence quotient among the AB Psychology students of De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, second semester, SY 1997-1998.

B. SPECIFIC:

1. To find out the mean intelligence quotient of the respondents when they are taken as a group.
2. To find out the mean intelligence quotient of the introvert and extravert respondents.
3. To determine the true difference in intelligence quotient between the introvert and extravert respondents.

4. To determine the true relationship between introversion-extraversion and intelligence quotient.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE:

This study was confined to the AB Psychology students of De La Salle University –Dasmariñas, Dasmariñas, Cavite for the second semester of SY 1997-1998. A nonrandom sample of 194 or 43.1% out of the 450 students was taken as respondents of the study.

METHODOLOGY:

The study employed the correlational descriptive research method through the purposive-convenient sampling method.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

The respondents had a mean intelligence quotient of 100 which is average intelligence. The introvert respondents had a mean intelligence quotient of 99 and the extravert respondents had a mean intelligence quotient of 101 and both were classified under the average intelligence quotient. There was no true difference in intelligence quotient that existed between the introvert and extravert respondents based on the computed t-ratio of 0.205 with degree of freedom of 192 at 0.05 significance level. The Point Biserial Coefficient of Correlation of -0.0140 revealed a very low negative correlation between introversion-extraversion and intelligence quotient.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The AB Psychology students of second semester, SY 1997-1998, had an average intelligence quotient as determined by the Otis-Lennon Mental Ability Test.
2. The introvert and extravert AB Psychology students both had an average intelligence quotient as determined by the Otis-Lennon Mental Ability Test.
3. There was no true difference in intelligence quotient between the introvert and extravert respondents.
4. There was no true relationship that existed between the personality dimensions of introversion-extraversion and intelligence quotient.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Behavioral Science Division and the Guidance Office should be informed of the results of the study to identify the respondents who got low scores from the test and were identified to belong to the below average intelligence.
2. The respondents who were identified as belonging to the below average intelligence should be interviewed and be given another type of intelligence test to clearly determine and crosscheck their intelligence quotient.

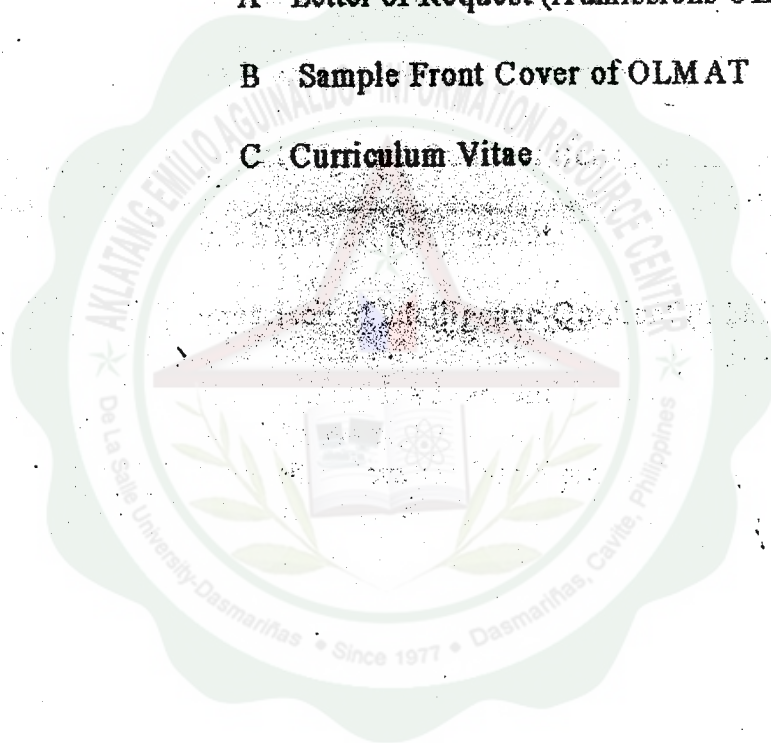
3. A Filipino made intelligence test such as the **Panukat ng Katalinuhang Pilipino** is suggested to be used for crosschecking to ensure culture fairness of the test.
4. Those respondents who would still be identified as belonging to the below average intelligence may then be given exercises for remedial or guidance sessions or classes.
5. The respondents who were identified as introverts or extraverts may be given extra-curricular activities which will suit and further develop their personality orientations of introversion and extraversion.
6. An indigenous study that would investigate on the Filipino counterpart of the concepts of introversion and extraversion should be conducted.
7. A general Filipino intelligence quotient survey must be conducted to construct the Filipino intelligence bell curve.
8. Another study of the same topic could be conducted using the **Panukat ng Pagkataong Pilipino** and **Panukat ng Katalinuhang Pilipino**, which are Filipino culture based. The need for a true culture-fair psychological tests should be given emphasis.

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FIGURE

FIGURE

PAGE

1 The variables and their relationship

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