

A P P E N D I X

APPENDIX - A

Edwards Personal Preference Schedule*:

The EPPS was designed primarily as an instrument for research and counselling purposes, to provide quick and convenient measures of a number of relatively independent normal personality variables. These statements owe their origin in a list of manifested needs presented by H.A. Murray and others.

The EPPS provides measures of 15 personality need variables. The description of the variables is mentioned separately.

The Development of the EPPS:

The usual personality inventory consists of a set of statements relating to personality traits that are to be answered in such a way that a 'Yes' response indicates that the subject believes the statement is characteristics of himself and a 'NO' response indicates that it is not.

A printed inventory of this kind was given to a sample of 140 college students. One of the statements in the inventory was "I like to be loyal to my friends." An other statement was "I like to avoid responsibilities and obligations." It was found that 98 per cent of the students answered 'Yes' to the first statement and only 6% to the second.

* Edwards, A.L.: Manual, Edward's Personal Preference Schedule, New York: Psychological Corp., 1954.

Unknown to these students the statements in the inventory has been previously scaled for degree of social responsibility by the method of successive intervals. The scale value for first statement endorsed by 98 per cent was 4.14 and other statement endorsed by 6 per cent of students was .68.

In the EPPS an attempt is made to minimise the influence of social desirability in responses to the statements. Assuming that there are two statements representing different personality traits, and that these two statements are equal with respect to their social desirability scale values than one is now asked to choose that statement in the pair that is more characteristic of himself, it may be argued that the factor of social desirability will be of much less importance in determining the response than in the case of 'Yes' - 'NO' type of inventory.

Interpretation of Scores:

Each of the personality variables in the EPPS is paired twice with each of the other variables. If, in each of the comparisons, the subject has chosen the statement for a given variable as being more characteristics of himself than the statements for the other variables, his score on this particular variable would be 28. This is the maximum score that can be obtained for any given personality variable. In order to obtain a score of 0 for any given variable, the subject would always

have to regard the statements for this variable, in the 28 comparisons in which it appears, as being less characteristics of himself than the paired statements for the other variables. The two statements comprising each item in the EPPS are comparable, within limits to be noted later, with respect to their social desirability scale values.

From the preceding paragraph, it may be seen that the higher the score on a particular variable, the more often the subject has chosen the statements for this variable as being descriptive of himself in preference to the statements for the other variables. And the lower the score on a particular variable, the less often the subject has chosen the statement for this variable as being descriptive of himself in preference to the statements for the other variables.

College Sample and Scores:

This group is compared of high school graduates with some college training. The sample consists of 749 college woman and 760 college men obtained as subjects through the cooperation of the psychologists. They were asked to obtain a specified number of students approximately equally divided between the sexes and with as wide an age spread as possible.

As a rough approximation, however, it can be stated that about 60 to 70 per cent of the individuals in the college sample have scores falling within the range established

by the mean of 50 plus and minus one standard deviation, i.e. between 40 and 60. About 15 per cent of these individuals have scores of 60 or higher and about 15 per cent have + scores of 40 or lower. About 2 to 3 per cent have + scores of 70 or higher and about 2 to 3 per cent have + scores of 30 or lower. The corresponding groupings in terms of percentiles are obvious because of the nature of the percentile numbers.

General Adult Sample:

The EPPS was taken by a nation-wide sample of male and female household heads who are members of a consumer ~~product~~ purchase panel used for market surveys. The sample covers urban and rural areas of 1181 countries in the 48 states (as of 1957). The consumer panel consisted of 5105 households. These households all had female household heads and 88.5 per cent also had male household heads. The EPPS was completed by 4031 males and 4932 females in these households.

There were highly significant differences between this sample of household heads and the college normative sample. However, in spite of the differences in absolute scores, all differences between the sex groups were in the same direction for the college normative group and the sample of household heads.

The Consistency Variable:

Scores on the consistency variable are based upon a comparison

of the number of identical choices made in two sets of the same 15 items. For the two complete sets of 15 items, the expected number of identical choices i.e. the consistency score, on the basis of chance is 7.5.

The probability of Nine or more identical choices occurring by chance is approximately .30.

The probability of 10 or more identical choices occurring by chance is approximately .15. The probability of 11 or more identical choices occurring by chance is approximately .06. Eleven or more identical choices may be taken as a significant departure from chance expectancy.

Thus, if the consistency score for a subject is 11 or higher, it may be regarded this as evidence that the subject is not making his choices on the basis of chance alone.

Profile Stability:

By correlating the partial scores in each row (r) and column (c) on the answer sheet over the 15 personality variables for a single subject, a measure of profile stability is obtained. The average profile correlation for this distribution, based upon the Z transformation is .74. With 13 degree of freedom, a profile correlation of .44 would be significant at the 5 per cent. In fact 93 per cent of the profile correlations exceed .44.

Reliability:

Split-half reliability coefficients or coefficients of internal consistency were determined for the 15 personality variables. These coefficients were obtained by correlating the row and column scores for each variable over the 1509 subjects in the college normative group. The internal consistency coefficients correlation is obtained by the Spearman-Brown formula.

Test-retest reliability coefficients or stability coefficients are obtained and given in the table. These coefficients are based upon the records of a group of 89 students at the University of Washington who took the EPPS twice with a one-week interval separating the two administration.

Inter Correlations of the Variables:

Inter correlations of the variables measured by the EPPS were computed separately for the 749 women and the 760 men in the college normative group. Examination of the two inter correlations matrices showed that they were sufficiently similar to warrant combining the data so as to obtain a single correlation matrix based upon the complete sample of 1509 subjects.

The inter correlations are, in general, quite low. The largest coefficient is .46 between affiliation and Nurturance. The next largest is -.36 between Autonomy and Nurturance. The low values of the inter correlations indicate that the variables being measured by the EPPS are relatively independent.

validity:Ratings:

The validity of a test or of an inventory is frequently defined as "the extent to which the test or inventory actually measures what it purports to measure." If this definition is accepted at face value, the determination of the validity of and inventory would involve the correlation between scores on the inventory and some "pure criterion measure" of what the inventory purports to measure. Such pure criterion measures are, of course, generally not available. As a result, self-ratings by peers have frequently been substituted for the pure criterion measures.

Among other things, the degree of correlation found between ratings and scores on personality inventories is a function of

- a) the manner in which the variable being rated is defined
- b) the degree of complexity of the variable being rated
- c) the amount of insight, knowledge and ability of the subjects doing the ratings, and d) the extent to which the individual doing the ratings is influenced by standards of social desirability.

Various studies have been made comparing ratings and scores on the variables without knowledge of their corresponding scores on the EPPS.

The self rankings of some subjects agreed perfectly with their rankings based upon the EPPS. In other cases the two

sets of rankings showed is little agreement. The subjects, in general, reported the self rankings difficult to make. In other study, subjects were asked to do sorts of themselves following Stephenson's instructions. The results were comparable to those reported above i.e. some subjects showed a high degree of agreement and others little or no agreement between their self ratings and scores.

It is believed that studies such as the one's described above between self ratings and scores on an inventory can do little more than establish agreement, or lack of it, between the ratings of a particular subject and his scores on the inventory. The interpretation to be placed upon this agreement, or lack of it, is another matter and involves many difficult and complex problems.

The Factor of Social Desirability:

The pairs of statements comprising the items of the EPPS have been matched with respect to their social desirability scale values, in so far as this was possible. The statements were scaled for social desirability using the psychological scaling method of successive intervals described by Edwards and Thurstone.

TABLE - 8

COEFFICIENTS OF INTERNAL CONSISTENCY AND STABILITY FOR THE
EPPS VARIABLES

Variable	Internal a	Stability b		
	Consistency			
	VII	VII	Mean	SD
01. Ach	.74	.74	14.46	4.09
02. Def.	.60	.78	12.02	3.68
03. Ord.	.74	.87	11.31	4.45
04. Exb.	.61	.74	14.43	3.67
05. Aut.	.76	.83	13.62	4.48
06. Aff.	.70	.77	15.40	4.09
07. Int.	.79	.86	17.00	5.60
08. Suc.	.76	.78	12.09	4.59
09. Dom.	.81	.87	15.72	5.28
10. Aba.	.84	.88	14.10	4.96
11. Nur.	.78	.79	14.04	4.78
12. Chg.	.79	.83	16.17	4.88
13. End.	.81	.86	12.52	5.11
14. Het.	.87	.85	15.08	5.66
15. Agg	.84	.78	11.55	4.57
Consistency Score		.78	11.59	1.78
N	1509		89	

- a. Split-half, based on 14 items against 14 items, correlated. Means & SD for each variable appear in Table-2.
- b. Test and retest with one week interval. Means and standard deviation are for first testing.

Table - 11

Coefficients of Correlation between the EPPS Variables and
a Measure of Social Desirability and the K Scale of the MMPI.

N = 106

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EPPS Variable ^a	Social Desirability	K Scale
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1. Ach	.09	-.01
2. Def	.09	.03
3. Ord	.19	.16
4. Enh	-.08	-.05
5. Aut	-.17	-.26*
6. Aff	-.02	.08
7. Int	.06	.16
8. SUC	-.11*	-.25*
9. Dom	-.02	.04
10. Aba	-.14	.08
11. Nur	-.08	.08
12. Chg	.08	.05
13. End	.32*	.24*
14. Het	.07	-.15
15. Agg.	-.10	-.33*
Consistency Score	-.04	.10
Mean	66.95	14.86
SD	8.17	4.88

Mean and SDS of EPPS Variables are shown in Table 10. The Coefficient of Correlation between the Social Desirability and K Scales was .63*

*Correlation significant at the 5% level.

PERSONALITY NEEDS:

The manifest needs associated with each of the 15 EPPS Variables are:

01. Achievement: To do one's best, to be successful, to accomplish tasks requiring skill and effort to be recognized authority, to accomplish something of great significance, to do a difficult job well, to solve difficult problems and puzzles, to be able to do things better than others, to write a great novel or play.
02. Deference: To get suggestions from others, to find out what others think, to follow instructions and do that which is expected, to praise others, to tell others that they have done a good job, to accept leadership of others, to read about great men to conform to custom and avoid the unconventional, to let others make decisions.
03. Order: To have written work neat and organized, to make plans before starting on a difficult task, to have things organized, to keep things neat and order, to make advance plans when taking a trip, to organize details of work, to keep letters and files according to some system, to have meals organized and a definite time for eating, to have things arranged so that they run smoothly without change.

04. Exhibition: To say witty and deavour things, to tell amusing jokes and stories, to talk about personal adventures and experiences, to have others notice and comment upon one's appearance, to say things just to see what effect it will have on others, to talk about personal achievements, to be the center of attention, to use words that others do not know the meaning of, to ask questions others cannot answer.
05. Autonomy: To be able to come and go as desired, to say what one thinks about things, to be independent of others in making decisions, to feel free to do what one wants, to do things that are unconventional, to avoid situations where one expected to conform to do things without regard to what others may think to criticise those in positions of authority, to world responsibilities and obligations.
06. Affiliation: To be loyal to friends, to participate in friendly groups, to do things for friends, to form new friendships, to make as many friends as possible, to share things with friends, to do things with friends rather than alone, to form strong attachments to write letters to friends.
07. Intreception: To analyse one's motives and feelings, to observe others, to understand how others feel about

problems, to put one self in another's place, to judge people by why they do things rather than by what they do, to analyse the behaviour of others, to analyse the motives of others, to predict how others will act.

08. Succorance: To have others provide help when in trouble, to seek encouragement from others, to have others be kindly, to have others be sympathetic and understanding about personal problems, to receive a great deal of affection from others, to have others do favours cheerfully, to be helped by others when depressed, to have others feel sorry when one is sick, to have a fuss made over one when hurt.
09. Dominance: To argue for one's point of view, to be a leader in groups to which one belongs, to be regarded by others as a leader, to be elected or appointed chairman of committees, to make group decisions, to settle arguments and dispute between others, to persuade and influence others to do what one wants, to supervise and direct the actions of others, to tell others how to do their jobs.
10. Abasement: To feel guilty when one does ~~st~~ something wrong, to accept blame when things do not go right, to feel that personal pain and misery suffered does more good than harm, to feel the need for punishment

for wrong doing, to feel better when giving in and avoiding a fight than when having one's own way, to feel the need for confession of errors, to feel depressed by inability to handle situations, to feel timid in the presence of superiors, to feel inferior to others in most respects.

11. Nurturance: To help friends when they are in trouble to assist others with kindness and sympathy, to forgive others, to do small favours for others, to be generous with others, to sympathize with others who are hurt or sick, to show a great deal of affection toward others, to have others confide in one about personal problems.
12. Change: To do new and different things, to travel, to meet new people, to experience novelty and change in daily routine, to experiment and try new things, to eat in new and different places, to try new different jobs, to move about the country and live in different places, to participate in new fads and fashions.
13. Endurance: To keep at a job until it is finished, to complete any job undertaken, to work hard at a task, to keep at a puzzle or problem until it is solved, to work at a single job before taking on others, to stay up late working in order to get a job done, to put in long hours of work without distraction, to stick at a

problem even though it may seem as if no progress is being made, to avoid being interrupted while at work.

14. Heterosexuality: To go out with members of the opposite sex, to engage in social activities with the opposite sex, to be in love with someone of the opposite sex, to kiss these of the opposite sex, to be regarded as physically attractive by those of the opposite sex, to participate in discussions about sex, to read books and plays involving sex, to listen to or to tell jokes involving sex, to become sexually excited.
15. Aggression: To attack points of view, to tell others what one thinks about them, to criticize others publicly, to make fun of others, to tell others off when disagreeing with them, to get revenge for insults, to become angry, to blame others when things go wrong, to read newspaper account of violence.



Edwards Personal Preference Schedule :THIS IS NOT A TEST

This schedule consists of a number of pairs of statements about things that you may or may not like about ways in which you may or may not feel. You have to choose one of the two statements which is more characteristic of what you like or how you feel. YOUR CHOICE IN EACH INSTANCE SHOULD BE IN TERMS OF WHAT YOU LIKE OR HOW YOU FEEL AT PRESENT, AND NOT IN TERMS OF WHAT YOU SHOULD LIKE OR HOW YOU SHOULD FEEL.

If two statements are equally acceptable to you, choose the one which is slightly more acceptable than the other, if the two statements are equally unacceptable to you, choose the one which you dislike less. Please, make a choice for every pair of statements; do not mark "both".

Please circle a or b the one which you choose.

1. _____ (a) I would like to accomplish something of great significance.  
_____ (b) I like to find out what great men have thought about various problems in which I am interested.
2. _____ (a) I like to find out what great men have thought about various problems in which I am interested.  
_____ (b) If I have to take a trip, I like to have things planned in advance.

3. _____ (a) I like to have my life so arranged that it runs smoothly and without much change in my plans.  
_____ (b) I like to tell other people about adventures and strange things that have happened to me.
4. _____ (a) I like to ask questions which I know no one will be able to answer.  
_____ (b) I like to criticise people who are in a position of authority.
5. _____ (a) I like to be able to come and go as I want to.  
_____ (b) I like to share things with my friends.
6. _____ (a) I like to make as many friends as I can.  
_____ (b) I like to analyse my own motives and feelings.
7. _____ (a) I like to judge people by why they do something not by what actually, they do.  
_____ (b) I like my friends to show a great deal of affection towards me.
8. _____ (a) I like my friends to do many small favour for me cheerfully.  
_____ (b) I like to be called upon to settle arguments and disputes between others.
9. _____ (a) I like to be able to persuade and influence other to do what I want.  
_____ (b) I feel depressed by my own inability to handle various situations.
10. _____ (a) When things go wrong for me, I feel that I am more to blame than any one else.  
_____ (b) I like to show a great deal of affection toward my friends.

11. _____ (a) I like to treat other people with kindness and sympathy.  
 _____ (b) I like to travel and to see the country.
12. _____ (a) I like to experience novelty and change in my daily routine.  
 _____ (b) I like to work hard at any job I undertake.
13. _____ (a) I like to complete a single job or task before taking up other jobs.  
 _____ (b) I like to be in love with some one of the opposite sex.
14. _____ (a) I like to listen to or to tell jokes in which sex plays a major part.  
 _____ (b) I feel like getting revenge when some one has insulted me.
15. _____ (a) I would like to be recognised authority in some job, profession or field of specialisation.  
 _____ (b) Any written work that I do I like to have precise, neat and well organized.
16. _____ (a) I like to read about the lives of great men.  
 _____ (b) I like people to notice and to comment upon my appearance when I am out in public.
17. _____ (a) I like to keep my things neat and orderly on my desk or work-space.  
 _____ (b) I like to be independent of others in deciding what I want to do.
18. _____ (a) I like to say things that are regarded as witty and clever by other people.  
 _____ (b) I like to have strong attachments with my friends.

19. _____ (a) I like to do things that other people regard as unconventional.
- _____ (b)° I like to study and to analyse the behaviour of others.
20. _____ (a) I like my friends to help me when I am in trouble.
- _____ (b)° I like to do things for my friends.
21. _____ (a) I like to predict how my friends will act, in various situations.
- _____ (b)° When with a group of people, I like to make the decisions about what we are going to do.
22. _____ (a) I like my friends to sympathise with me and to cheer me up when I am depressed.
- _____ (b)° I feel that I should confess in the things that I have done that I regard as wrong.
23. _____ (a)° I like to be one of the leaders in the organizations and groups to which I belong.
- _____ (b) I like to sympathise with my friends when they are hurt or sick.
24. _____ (a) If I do something that is wrong, I feel that I should be punished for it.
- _____ (b)° I like to move about the country and to live in different countries.
25. _____ (a)° I like to help other people who are less fortunate than I am.
- _____ (b) When I have some assignment to do, I like to start on and keep working on it until it is completed.

26. _____ (a) I like to meet new people.  
_____ (b) I like to kiss attractive persons of the opposite sex.
27. _____ (a) I like to avoid being interrupted while I am at my work.  
_____ (b) I feel like telling other people off when I disagree with them.
28. _____ (a) I like to be able to do things better than other people can.  
_____ (b) I like to tell amusing stories and jokes at parties.
29. _____ (a) I like to read about the lives of great men.  
_____ (b) I like to avoid situations where I am expected to do things in a conventional way.
30. _____ (a) Any written work that I do. I like to have precise, neat and well organised.  
_____ (b) Like to make as many friends as I can.
31. _____ (a) I like to say things that are regarded as witty and clever by other people.  
_____ (b) I like to put myself in some one else's place and to imagine how I would feel in the same situation.
32. _____ (a) I like to avoid situations where I am expected to do things in a conventional way.  
_____ (b) I like my friends to sympathise with me and to cheer me up when I am depressed.
33. _____ (a) I like to do things with my friends rather than by myself.  
_____ (b) I like to argue for my point of view when it is attacked by others.

34. _____ (a) I like to analyse the feelings and motives of others.  
_____ (b) I feel better when I give in and avoid a fight than I would if I tried to have my own way.
35. _____ (a) I like my friends to help me when I am in trouble.  
_____ (b) I like to treat other people with kindness and sympathy.
36. _____ (a) I like to argue for my point of view when it is attacked by others.  
_____ (b) I like to experience novelty and change in my daily routine.
37. _____ (a) I feel that the pain and misery that I have suffered has done me more good than harm.  
_____ (b) I like to stick at a job or problem even when it may seem as if I am not getting anywhere with it.
38. _____ (a) I like to do small favour for my friends.  
_____ (b) I like to engage in social activities with persons of the opposite sex.
39. _____ (a) I like to participate in new fads and fashions.  
_____ (b) I feel like criticising someone publicly if he/she deserves it.
40. _____ (a) I like to be able to say that I have done a difficult job well.  
_____ (b) I like to be able to come and go as I want to.
41. _____ (a) When planning something, I like to get suggestions from other people whose opinions I respect.  
_____ (b) I like to do things for my friends.

42. _____ (a) If I have to take a trip, I like to have things planned in advance.  
_____ (b) I like to understand how my friends feel about various problems.
43. _____ (a) I like to be the centre of attention in a group.  
_____ (b) I like my friends to make a fuss over me when I am hurt or sick.
44. _____ (a) I like to do things in my own way without regard to what others may think.  
_____ (b) I like to supervise and to direct the actions of other people whenever I can.
45. _____ (a) I like to have strong attachments with my friends.  
_____ (b) I feel guilty whenever I have done something I know is wrong.
46. _____ (a) I like to analyse my own motives and feelings.  
_____ (b) I like to sympathize with friends when they are hurt or sick.
47. _____ (a) I like my friends to be sympathetic and understanding when I have problems.  
_____ (b) I like to meet new people.
48. _____ (a) I like to be able to persuade and influence others to do what I want.  
_____ (b) I like to finish any job or task that I begin.
49. _____ (a) I feel depressed by my own inability to handle various situations.  
_____ (b) I like to read books and plays in which sex plays a major part.

50. _____ (a) I like my friends to confied in me to tell their troubles.  
_____ (b) I like to attack points of view that are contrary to mine.
51. _____ (a) I like to be successful in things undertaken.  
_____ (b) I like to form new friendships.
52. _____ (a) I like to be accept the leadership of people I admire.  
_____ (b) I like to understand howmy friends feel about various pro lems they have to face.
53. _____ (a) I like to have my life so arranged that it runs smoothly and without much change in my plans.  
_____ (b) I like my friends to feel sorry for me when I am sick.
54. _____ (a) I like to ask questions which I know no one will be able to answer.  
_____ (b) I like to tell other people how to do their jobs.
55. _____ (a) I like to avoid responsibilities and obligations.  
_____ (b) I feel that I am inferior to others in most respects.
56. _____ (a) I like to participate in groups in which the members have warm and friendly feelings towards one another.  
_____ (b) I like to help my friends when they are in trouble.
57. _____ (a) I like to put myself in some one else's place & to imagine how I would feel in the same situation.  
_____ (b) I like to eat in new and strange restaurants.



58. _____ (a) I like my friends to do many small favours for me cheerfully.  
_____ (b) I like to stay up late working in order to get a job done.
59. _____ (a) When with a group of people, I like to make the decisions about what we are going to do.  
_____ (b) I like to engage in social activities with persons of the opposite sex.
60. _____ (a) I feel that I am inferior to others in most respects.  
_____ (b) I feel like blaming others when things go wrong for me.
61. _____ (a) I like to solve puzzles and problems that other people have difficulty with.  
_____ (b) I like to judge people by why they do something not by what actually they do.
62. _____ (a) When planning something, I like to get suggestions from other people whose opinions I respect.  
_____ (b) I like my friends to treat me kindly.
63. _____ (a) I like to keep my letters, bills and other papers neatly arranged and filed according to some system.  
_____ (b) I like to be one of the leaders in the organizations and groups to which I belong.
64. _____ (a) I like to use words which other people often do not know the meaning of.  
_____ (b) I feel that I am inferior to others in most respects.
65. _____ (a) I like to say what I think about things.  
_____ (b) I like to forgive my friends who may sometimes hurt me.

66. _____ (a) I like to do things with my friends rather than by myself.  
_____ (b) I like to experiment and to try new things.
67. _____ (a) I like to analyse the motives of others.  
_____ (b) I like to avoid being interrupted while at my work.
68. _____ (a) I like my friends to show a great deal of affection towards me.  
_____ (b) I like to be regarded as physically attractive by those of the opposite sex.
69. _____ (a) I like to tell other people how to do their jobs.  
_____ (b) I feel like getting revenge when someone has insulted me.
70. _____ (a) I like to accomplish tasks that others recognize as requiring skill and effort.  
_____ (b) I like my friends to encourage me when I meet with failure.
71. _____ (a) When I am in a group I like to accept leadership of someone else in deciding what the group is going to do.  
_____ (b) I like to supervise and to direct the actions of other people whenever I can.
72. _____ (a) I like to plan and organise the details of any work that I have to undertake.  
_____ (b) When things go wrong for me, I feel that I am more to blame than anyone else.

73. _____ (a) I like to tell other people about adventures and strange things that have happened to me.  
_____ (b) I like my friends to confide in me and to tell me their troubles.
74. _____ (a) I like to be independent of others in deciding what I want to do.  
_____ (b) I like to do new and different things.
75. _____ (a) I like to participate in groups in which members have warm and friendly feelings towards one another.  
_____ (b) When I have some assignment to do, I like to start in and keep working on it until it is completed.
76. _____ (a) I like to predict how my friends will act in various situations.  
_____ (b) I like to participate in discussions about sex and sexual activities.
77. _____ (a) I like my friends to make a fuss over me when I am hurt or sick.  
_____ (b) I feel blaming other when things go wrong for me.
78. _____ (a) I like to be able to things better than other people can.  
_____ (b) I like to be one of the leaders in the organisations and groups to which I belong.
79. _____ (a) I like to read about the lives of great men.  
_____ (b) I feel that I should confess the things that I have done that I regard as wrong.
80. _____ (a) I like to make a plan before starting in to do something difficult.  
_____ (b) I like to do small favours for my friends.

81. _____ (a) I like people to notice and to comment upon my appearance when I am out in public.  
_____ (b) I like to move about the country and to live in different places.
82. _____ (a) I like to feel free to do what I want to do.  
_____ (b) I like to complete a single job or task at a time before taking up other jobs.
83. _____ (a) I like to make as many friends as I can.  
_____ (b) I like to go out with attractive persons of the opposite sex.
84. _____ (a) I like to predict how my friends will act in various situations.  
_____ (b) I like to attack points of view that are contrary to mine.
85. _____ (a) I would like to be a recognised authority in some job, profession, or field specialisation.  
_____ (b) I feel guilty whenever I have done something I know is wrong.
86. _____ (a) I like to find out what great men thought about various problems in which I am interested.  
_____ (b) I like to be generous with my friends.
87. _____ (a) I like to have my work organised and planned before beginning it.  
_____ (b) I like to travel and to see the country.
88. _____ (a) I like people to notice and to comment upon my appearance when I am out in public.  
_____ (b) I like to stick at a job or problem even when it may seem as if I am not getting anywhere with it.

89. _____ (a) I like to do things in my own way without regard to what others may think.
- (b) I like to participate in discussion about sex and sexual activities.
90. _____ (a) I like to write letters to my friends.
- (b) I like to attack points of view that are contrary to mine.
91. _____ (a) I like to do my very best in whatever I Undertake.
- (b) I like to help other people who are less fortunate than I am.
92. _____ (a) I like to conform to custom and to avoid doing things that people I respect might consider unconventional.
- (b) I like to participate in new fads and fashions.
93. _____ (a) If I have to take a trip, I like to have things planned in advance.
- (b) I like to keep working at a puzzle or problem until it is solved.
94. _____ (a) I like to be the centre of attention in a group.
- (b) I like to read books and plays in which sex plays major part.
95. _____ (a) I like to ~~not~~ avoid responsibilities and obligations.
- (b) I get so angry that I feel like throwing & breaking things.
96. _____ (a) I like to be able to do things better than other people can.
- (b) I like to eat in new and strange restaurants.

97. _____ (a) I like to praise someone I admire.  
(b) I like to stay up late working in order to get a job done.
98. _____ (a) I like to keep my things neat and orderly on my desk or work-space.  
(b) I like to be in love with someone of the opposite sex.
99. _____ (a) I like to ask questions which I know no one will be able to answer.  
(b) I like to tell other people what I think of them.
100. _____ (a), I would like to accomplish something of great significance.  
(b) I like to work hard at any job I undertake.
101. _____ (a) I like to praise someone I admire.  
(b) I like to be regarded as physically attractive by those of the opposite sex.
102. _____ (a) I like to have my meals organised and a definite time set aside for eating.  
(b) I like to tell other people what I think of them.
103. _____ (a) I would like to accomplish something of great significance.  
(b) I like to kiss attractive persons of the opposite sex.
104. _____ (a) When I am in a group, I like to accept the leadership of someone else in deciding what the group is going to do.  
(b) I feel like getting revenge when someone has insulted me.

105. _____ (a) I would like to write a great novel or play.
- (b) I like to attack points of view that are contrary to mine.