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Research on the relationship between personality and individual differences

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Abstract

The present study examined the relationship between personality and individual differences in the context of the Big Five model of personality. The study included 20 participants (n = 20) who completed a series of personality and cognitive tasks. The results showed that personality traits were significantly related to individual differences in cognitive performance. Specifically, higher levels of neuroticism were associated with lower levels of cognitive performance, while higher levels of conscientiousness were associated with higher levels of cognitive performance. These findings suggest that personality traits may play a role in individual differences in cognitive performance.

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Keywords: Attention; Anxiety; Depression; Intelligence; Personality

1. Introduction

Several studies have examined the relationship between personality and individual differences in cognitive performance. For example, Eysenck (1997), Mowday, Porter, & Tett (1986), Mowday & Porter (1994), Warr, Kemp, & Mowday (1997) have all found that personality traits are related to individual differences in cognitive performance.

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... (W..., 1997). S...
 ... (M..., M..., & E..., 1992; T..., L..., P..., C..., &
 P..., 1996) ... HTA ... (K..., D..., G..., & H...,
 2001; W..., M..., & M... L..., 1996; W..., 1997).
 W... (1976) ... B... (1981) ... ? B...
 ... (HTA) ... HTA
 ... (M..., 1990; M... & B..., 2002; M..., M..., & W...,
 1987). T... (M..., B..., M..., & D..., 2004).
 U... (B..., M..., F..., & H..., 1998; K..., V..., C..., & D...,
 2005; M..., B..., B..., & P..., 1997; M..., 2004; R..., 2002). I...
 ... (2002) f... HTA ...
 ... f 1500 ... M... (2004) f...
 ... f 500 ... f... t... t... f 1500 ... I...
 ... HTA ... t... t... t... f 100 ... f... t... t... t... 1250 (K..., 2005). B...
 ... (B..., 1998; M..., 1997).
 A... (...) ... T...
 H... P... (2004) ...
 ... (...) ... W... f 50 ...
 ... H... f...
 S... T...
 ... (M..., 2000, 2004) ...
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f t t t t t f t t t f t t t -
t' tt t (M t ., 2000). P t t f t ,
t f tt t t t t t t t f -
t f f t .

2. Method

2.1. Participants

A t t f 41 t' yr t t t f t' yr B , C , -
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(9% f t t t t t 1%). T
t t t t t (HTA) t t t (LTA) yr
t (36) f t C f t t t t t yr t' yr (STAI, t
 $\alpha = 0.87$ STAI-t t $\alpha = 0.87$ STAI-t t ; L & Q , 1995; S , G , L -
, V , & J , 1983

t t' y' y' t t (t t) t t t t f f
 t t .P t t t t f t t' y' y' t t' y'
 t t t t t t t t t f t ft t t .T
 t t t t t t t t t t t t .Aft t -
 , t t .T t -t t t' y' t 500 1500 .
 T 12 t t (t -t t t t t f -
 t), f t' y' t t .E 72 t .T t f t
 t t t t t t , t t t t
 t' y' t ft t t f xt , t t t t -t t t
 t , t t t t f t t.

2.4. Procedure

P t t f t t t x t t t t f t
 IAPS, f t' y' t t t , t' y' t f t t' y' y' .P t -
 t t t t t t (t -t t t t t t
 f t), f t' y' f t .T' y' t t t ,
 t t C f STAI BDI. It t ≈25 t t t x t.

3. Results

Aft x t t t (RT) t t x t , t t t
 900 t 200 x t .T f t t 1%
 f t , t t t t' y' t t t
 t .T t t (RT), ft x t , t t -
 t' y' t t t t t t t t t t
 t t -t t t t .T 1 t t RT t
 t .Att t t t' y' t t t RT t t

T	M	t	t	(SD)	t	LTA	HTA	t t' y' f t						
								E x	1 t	2	3	4t		
H	t	t	LTA		T	t		462 (80)	455 (86)	440 (55)	421 (62)			
								N	-t	t	468 (81)	448 (80)	437 (72)	411 (52)
								HTA	T	t	478 (77)	465 (58)	454 (61)	462 (50)
									N	-t	t	488 (77)	487 (60)	474 (68)
M	t	t	LTA		T	t		448 (84)	449 (86)	424 (55)	422 (64)			
								N	-t	t	445 (75)	446 (72)	430 (65)	415 (55)
								HTA	T	t	458 (71)	461 (59)	449 (60)	431 (64)
									N	-t	t	467 (73)	461 (62)	455 (57)

Attended (HTA) and LTA). $F(1,38) = 6.41, p < 0.05$, $F(3,114) = 3.04, p < 0.05$. $F(3,114) = 3.19, p < 0.05$. N $F(3,114) = 2.07, p > 0.1$; $F < 1$). S ANOVA $F(1,38) = 5.12, p < 0.05$, $F(3,114) = 4.40, p < 0.01$, $F(3,114) = 2.96, p < 0.05$, ($F > 1$). S ANOVA HTA LTA $F(1,19) = 6.49, p < 0.05$, $F(1,19) = 11.36, p < 0.01$. T $F > 1$. N O

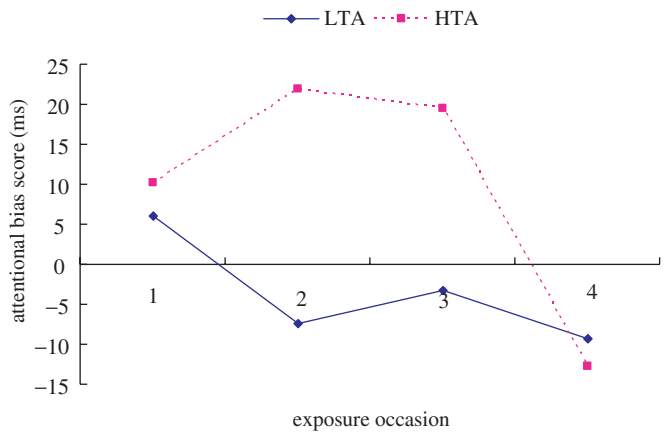


Figure 1. Attentional bias scores (ms) for LTA and HTA groups across four exposure occasions.

4.1. Initial capture of attention by threatening pictures

P (K... 2005), (M... 1986), (H & P... 2004) f... H... HTA... T... S... O... A... T... K... (2005) f... W... M... (2000) Y... M... (2001), t... T... T... M... HTA... K... (2005) t... T... H... P... (2004). A... (B... 1998) N... T... M... (2000) LTA... H... K... (2005), HTA... O... A... K... (2005), A... I... K... (2005), t...

4.2. Variation of attentional bias over exposures

M t t t t t f tt t t t-
t t t t t (B ' , 1998; K t
t ., 2005; M t ., 1997; M t ., 2004). M t . (2004) t t ft t
t tt t t t t 500 , t tt t
f t 1500 HTA .I t , t f tt t
t t t t t , t t t t ")
' (M t , 1990). I t t ' , HTA t f -
f t t t t f 1250 ft t tt t t t t -
t f 100 (K t t ., 2005). T t tt t t f t t -
t ' ' t t t ' t t t t . P t -
t ft t ' t ft f t .
I t t, t t t t t ' ' t t ' ,
t f t t .
T ft t t ' t tt f B (1976) B (1981) t t
t ft f tt t t t t f ' t tt t t t t
' . H , t t t t f H
P (2004) t t t t t t t
t' ft t t t t t t t . W t t -
t' ' .I t t ft ft t t t t'
, t t t . T t t tt t t t t t
t t ft , t , t f , tt t' t t tt t .
W ' tt t t t t t t t t t
? It t t ft t t , t t t t t t
t' t t tt t . At t ' ,
f t t t- t f t t t t
t f tt t 12 t t t . (2004), f t t -
t t t t ' (PET). P t t t t
t t t t MTL (t -
t) . Aft t t t t t t t ' , HTA
t t t t t tt t .
A f t t t t . T t t t t t ' ,
. A t t t t t t t t -
t t HTA LTA . A t t t HTA LTA
t t ft STAI-t t . A t t t t ,
t t t t t t t f t t t
t ' ' t t t t t f t t' t f' ,
t t t t . O t t , t f t t
t t t t t t t t
(. . A & P t, 2002; M t ., 1997; M t ., 2000; R , 2002). I -
t , t t t t t t ' f t t t t

A

(B , 2001). T

(1978). F

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Acknowledgements

T N S F C (P N .30370483, 30470569, 60435010) B K L C C N

U

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