認知型態評量

評量的方式, 是假想一個 x-y 軸的座標平面. 橫軸代表 Information Evaluation 的性向, 左極端是 Thinking, 右極端是 Feeling. 縱軸代表 Information Gathering 的性向, 下極端是 Intuition, 上右極端是 Sensing.

在 24 個問題當中, 第一個選項是爲 a, 第二個是爲 b. 在下表中圈出選項的個數, 就對應平面上四個方向的得分.

Information Gathering		**Information Evaluation**	
1a	1b	13a	13b
2a	2b	14b	14a
3b	3a	15a	15b
4b	4a	16b	16a
5a	5b	17b	17a
6b	6a	18a	18b
7b	7a	19a	19b
8a	8b	20a	20b
9a	9b	21b	21a
10b	10a	22a	22b
11a	11b	23b	23a
12a	12b	24a	24b
Intuitive	Sensing	Thinking	Feeling

關於這四個方向的個性特質, 我直接由 Harper Collins 所著的 *Developing Management Skills*, 2nd ed, pp. 65–69 節錄下來.

It is grounded in the work of Jung (1923).

An *intuitive stragegy* takes a wholistic view and emphasizes commonalities and generalizations, that is, the relationships among the various elements of data. Intuitive thinkers often have preconceived notions about what sort of information may be relevant, and they look at the information to find what is consistent with their preconceptions. They ten to be convergent thinkers.

The *sensing strategy* focuses on details, or on the specific attributes of each element of data, rather than on relationships among the elements. Sensing thinkers are rational and have few preconceptions about what may be relevant, so they insist on a close and thorough examination of the information. They are sensitive to the unique attributes of various parts of the information they encounter, and they tend to be divergent thinkers.

A *thinking strategy* evaluates information using a systematic plan with specific sequential steps. There is a focus on appropriate methods and logical progressions. Individuals who use a thinking style generally rely on objective data. Attempts are made to fit problems into a known model or framework. When such people defend their solutions, they emphasize the methods and procedures used to solve the problems.

A *feeling strategy* approaches a problem on the basis of “gut feel,” or an internal sense of how to respond. The problem is often defined and redefined, and approaches are tried on a trial-and-error basis rather than through a logical procedure. Feeling individuals have a penchant for subjective or impressionistic rather than objective data, and they frequently cannot describe their own problem-solving processes. Problem solutions are often found through using analogies or seeing unusual relationships between the problem and a past experience.

Students who emphasize intuitive strategies tend to do better in conceptual courses and learn more easily through reading and through discussing general relationships. Exams with one right answer may be easier for them.

Students who emphasize sensing strategies tend to do better in factual courses or courses in which attention to detail and dissimilarity is important. Critical and analytical learning activities facilitate their learning, and exams emphasizing implications and applications may be easiest for these students.

Students who emphasize a thinking strategy do best in courses that take an orderly, step-by-step approach to the subject, courses in which what is learned builds on, and follows directly from, what was learned earlier. Feeling individuals do best in courses requiring creativity and idea generation. Learning activities in which the student must rely on a personal sense of what is appropriate are likely to be preferred by these students.