The Keirsey Temperament Sorter

1 At a party do you
   (a) interact with many, including strangers
   (b) interact with a few, known to you

2 Are you more
   (a) realistic
   (b) philosophically inclined

3 Are you more intrigued by
   (a) facts
   (b) similes

4 Are you usually more
   (a) fair minded
   (b) kind hearted

5 Do you tend to be more
   (a) dispassionate
   (b) sympathetic

6 Do you prefer to work
   (a) to deadlines
   (b) just "whenever"

7 Do you tend to choose
   (a) rather carefully
   (b) somewhat impulsively

8 At parties do you
   (a) stay late, with increasing energy
   (b) leave early, with decreased energy

9 Are you a more
   (a) sensible person
   (b) reflective person

10 Are you more drawn to
    (a) hard data
    (b) abstruse ideas

11 Is it more natural for you to be
    (a) fair to others
    (b) nice to others
12 In first approaching others are you more
(a) impersonal and detached (b) personal and engaging

13 Are you usually more
(a) punctual (b) leisurely

14 Does it bother you more having things
(a) incomplete (b) completed

15 In your social groups do you
(a) keep abreast of others’ happenings
(b) get behind on the news

16 Are you usually more interested in
(a) specifics (b) concepts

17 Do you prefer writers who
(a) say what they mean
(b) use lots of analogies

18 Are you more naturally
(a) impartial (b) compassionate

19 In judging are you more likely to be
(a) impersonal (b) sentimental

20 Do you usually
(a) settle things (b) keep options open

21 Are you usually rather
(a) quick to agree to a time
(b) reluctant to agree to a time

22 In phoning do you
(a) just start talking
(b) rehearse what you’ll say

23 Facts
(a) speak for themselves
(b) usually require interpretation

24 Do you prefer to work with
(a) practical information (b) abstract ideas

25 Are you inclined to be more
(a) cool headed (b) warm hearted

26 Would you rather be
(a) more just than merciful
(b) more merciful than just

27 Are you more comfortable
(a) setting a schedule (b) putting things off

28 Are you more comfortable with
(a) written agreements (b) handshake agreements

29 In company do you
(a) start conversations
(b) wait to be approached

30 Traditional common sense is
(a) usually trustworthy
(b) often misleading

31 Children often do not
(a) make themselves useful enough
(b) daydream enough

32 Are you usually more
(a) tough minded (b) tender hearted

33 Are you more
(a) firm than gentle
(b) gentle than firm

34 Are you more prone to keep things
(a) well organized
(b) open-ended

35 Do you put more value on the
(a) definite
(b) variable
36 Does new interaction with others
   (a) stimulate and energize you   (b) tax your reserves

37 Are you more frequently
   (a) a practical sort of person
   (b) an abstract sort of person

38 Which are you drawn to
   (a) accurate perception   (b) concept formation

39 Which is more satisfying
   (a) to discuss an issue thoroughly
   (b) to arrive at agreement on an issue

40 Which rules you more:
   (a) your head   (b) your heart

41 Are you more comfortable with work
   (a) contracted   (b) done on a casual basis

42 Do you prefer things to be
   (a) neat and orderly   (b) optional

43 Do you prefer
   (a) many friends with brief contact
   (b) a few friends with longer contact

44 Are you more drawn to
   (a) substantial information   (b) credible assumptions

45 Are you more interested in
   (a) production   (b) research

46 Are you more comfortable when you are
   (a) objective   (b) personal

47 Do you value in yourself more that you are
   (a) unwavering   (b) devoted

48 Are you more comfortable with
   (a) final statements   (b) tentative statements

49 Are you more comfortable
   (a) after a decision   (b) before a decision

50 Do you
   (a) speak easily and at length with strangers
   (b) find little to say to strangers

51 Are you usually more interested in the
   (a) particular instance   (b) general case

52 Do you feel
   (a) more practical than ingenious
   (b) more ingenious than practical

53 Are you typically more a person of
   (a) clear reason   (b) strong feeling

54 Are you inclined more to be
   (a) fair-minded   (b) sympathetic

55 Is it preferable mostly to
   (a) make sure things are arranged
   (b) just let things happen

56 Is it your way more to
   (a) get things settled   (b) put off settlement

57 When the phone rings do you
   (a) hasten to get to it first
   (b) hope someone else will answer

58 Do you prize more in yourself a
   (a) good sense of reality   (b) good imagination
59 Are you drawn more to
(a) fundamentals
(b) overtones

60 In judging are you usually more
(a) neutral
(b) charitable

61 Do you consider yourself more
(a) clear headed
(b) good willed

62 Are you more prone to
(a) schedule events
(b) take things as they come

63 Are you a person that is more
(a) routinized
(b) whimsical

64 Are you more inclined to be
(a) easy to approach
(b) somewhat reserved

65 Do you have more fun with
(a) hands-on experience
(b) blue-sky fantasy

66 In writings do you prefer
(a) the more literal
(b) the more figurative

67 Are you usually more
(a) unbiased
(b) compassionate

68 Are you typically more
(a) just than lenient
(b) lenient than just

69 Is it more like you to
(a) make snap judgments
(b) delay making judgements

70 Do you tend to be more
(a) deliberate than spontaneous
(b) spontaneous than deliberate

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Answer Sheet

Enter a check for each answer in the column for a or b

Directions for Scoring

1. Add down so that the total number of "a" answers is written in the box at the bottom of each column (see next page for illustration). Do the same for the "b" answers you have checked. Each of the 14 boxes should have a number in it.

2. Transfer the number in box No. 1 of the answer sheet to box No. 1 below the answer sheet. Do this for box No. 2 as well. Note, however, that you have two numbers for boxes 3 through 8. Bring down the first number for each box beneath the second, as indicated by the arrows. Now add all the pairs of numbers and enter the total in the boxes below the answer sheet, so each box has only one number.
3. Now you have four pairs of numbers. Circle the letter below the larger number of each pair (see answer sheet below for illustration). If the two numbers of any pair are equal, then circle neither, but put a large X below them and circle it.

You have now identified your "type." It should be one of the following:

INFP  ISFP  INTP  ISTP
ENFP  ESFP  ENTP  ESTP
INFJ  ISFJ  INTJ  ISTJ
ENFJ  ESFJ  ENTJ  ESTJ

If you have an X in your type, yours is a mixed type. An X can show up in any of the four pairs: E or I, S or N, T or F, and J or P. Hence there are 32 mixed types besides the 16 listed above:

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Having identified type, the task now is to read the type description and to decide how well or how poorly the description fits. You will find a description or portrait of your type on the page indicated in the table of contents. If you have an X in your type, yours is a combination of two types. If, for example, the E and I scores are equal and the type is, say, XSFJ, then you would read both ESFJ and ISFJ portraits and decide for yourself which parts of each description are applicable.

One may also profit from reading the portrait of one's opposite to see how things are "on the other side." (How one proceeds after reading one's own type portrait depends largely upon temperament. Some of the types will read several other portraits before returning to the text, while others will return immediately to the text. Some may never read all sixteen of the type descriptions.) As will be shown, the typology is useful if an observer can distinguish between four types of temperament. It is not at all necessary to make these finer distinctions. However, such differences can become useful after long study.

The Four Pairs of Preferences

Having read a description of your type and perhaps a few other type descriptions, you may well wonder what the "temperament sorter" or "type indicator" was based on. What did Jung mean by extraversion (E), Introversion (I), sensation (S), intuition (N), thinking (T), feeling (F), perceiving (P), and judging (J)?

First, it should be noted that Jung did not say that a person is either one or the other of these four pairs. Rather, one can be extraverted in some degree as well as introverted in some