**Results**  

**Explicit attitudes**

- There was a significant effect of a group affiliation on explicit attitude scores. The effect size of the group variable was $\eta^2 = 0.06$. Significant differences occurred among music and science students. Attitude toward innate talent in latter groups was higher in music and psychology students.  

- The correlations showed that an implicit attitude that is acquired is related to higher self-esteem. Lower motivation among participants is related to an implicit belief that talent is innate. All correlations are medium and are not stable regarding the sample size.

**ANOVA – D-IRAP scores**

- One-sample t-tests indicated that scores for three out of the four trial types (except trial type four) differed significantly from zero. Significant differences were found between trial types, $F(3, 148) = 20.05, p < 0.001, \eta^2 = 0.37$. Post-hoc HSD comparisons indicated significant differences between all trial types, except type two trial type.

**Summary**

- According to hypotheses, implicit naive concepts of talent are associated with self-esteem, Machiavellianism and self-determined motivation, and we have found an association between explicit concept of talent and intrinsic motivation to know.

- Science as an music students report greater bias towards belief that talent is innate than in psychology students. Also cluster analysis revealed that there are two profiles — and along with Chi-squared analysis — show that psychology and science students have higher motivation and believe that talent is more a matter of work than of innate capabilities.

- Two profiles revealed in cluster analysis suggest that in line with the belief that talent is a innate trait goes lower motivation and with the belief that talent is an acquired trait goes higher motivation. These results indicate that the explicit and implicit naive concepts of talent are important aspects of human belief systems and may have impact on their motivations and action.

- Results suggest that students from different fields of studies understand the concept of talent differently and may suggest that the choice of career is determined by the person’s view on ability to achieve a mastery in the relevant field. The results indicate that there is a need for further research in this field.