

# 1-English:

## English

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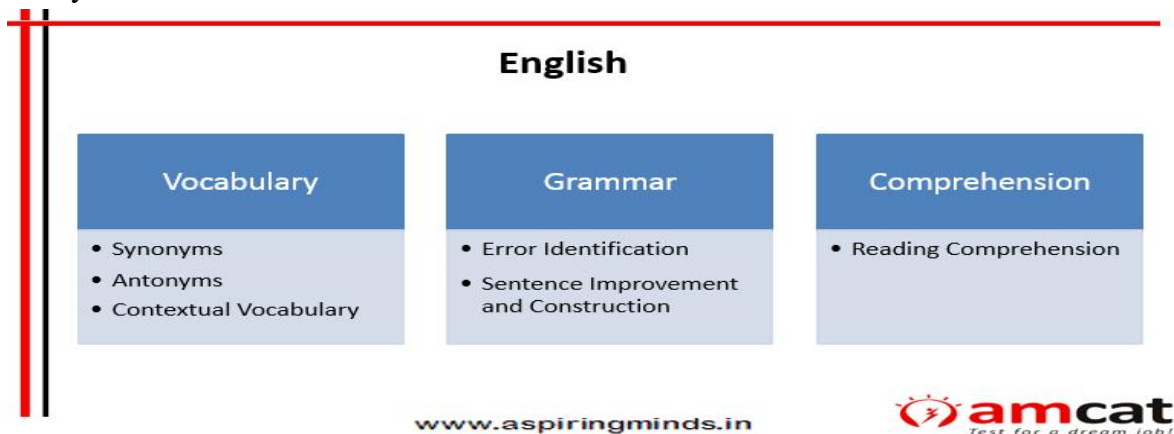
Familiarity with English Language in its various nuances is an essential skill, especially in the current climate of global networking. Ideally, any recruitment should involve a test of skills in handling the Language in ways that promote the objectives of a company and establish desired rapport. Needless to state, an appropriate test is necessary.

AMCAT English evaluation is ideal to evaluate written English skills of an individual. Our English Test uses a variety of internationally standardized resources for framing questions aimed at determining the candidate's ability to understand

- (a) the written text
- (b) the spoken word and
- (c) communicate effectively through written documents.

**The test broadly covers the following areas:**

- A wide-ranging Vocabulary to cope with general and specific terminology.
- Syntax and sentence structure, the incorrect use of which distorts meaning and becomes a communication hurdle.
- Comprehension exercises designed to test a candidate's ability to read fluently and understand correctly.
- The ability to understand and use suitable phrases, which enrich the meaning of what, is conveyed.



## 2 Cognitive

### • 2.1- Logical Ability

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- The Logical Ability section assesses capacity of an individual to interpret things objectively, to be able to perceive and interpret trends to make generalizations and be able to analyze assumptions behind an argument/statement. These abilities are primary for success of a candidate in the industry. Specifically, these are divided into following sections:
- **Deductive Reasoning:** Assesses the ability to synthesize information and derive conclusions.  
**Inductive Reasoning:** Assesses the ability to learn by example, imitation or hit-and-trial. This also provides an indication of how creative the individual is.  
**Abductive Reasoning:** Assesses the critical thinking ability of an individual to see through loopholes in an argument or group of statements.  
All these abilities are tested both using numerical and verbal stimuli. Various case studies have shown AMCAT Logical Ability to strongly correlate to technical trainability, soft-skill trainability and process trainability. It also demonstrates strong correlation to performance in roles of analysts and knowledge processes. Certain thresholds of logical ability also correlate to sales and support related role performance.



### 2.2- Critical Reasoning

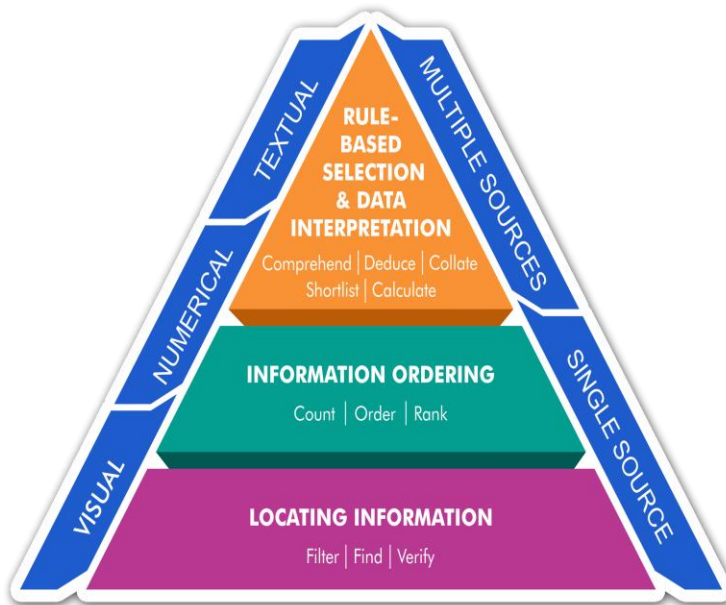
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The critical reasoning module assesses an individual's ability to think through and analyze logical arguments. It adjudges how an individual responds to information coming from multiple sources and his ability to use logical constructs to offer reasoning in situations which may not be familiar to him or her. It is a very important tool to assess a candidate's performance at work.

## 2.3- Information Gathering and Synthesis

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This test measures the candidate's ability to gather, comprehend and evaluate information from single or multiple source(s). This checks whether the candidate is able to locate relevant information, order and classify data, interpret graphs, charts and tables and make rule based deductions.



## 2.4-Quantitative Ability (Non-Technical)

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The Quantitative ability (Non Tech) section measures the candidate's numerical ability and accuracy in mathematical problems. The questions range from purely numeric calculations to problems of arithmetic reasoning, percentage analysis and quantitative analysis. Specifically these are divided into following sections -

### a. Basic Numbers

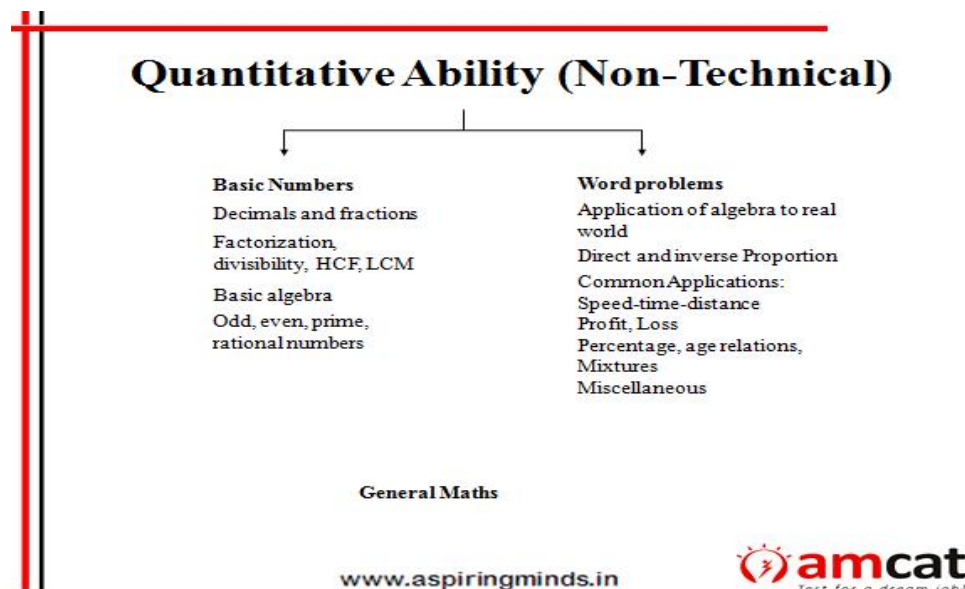
This section tests whether the candidate has understanding of basic number system, i.e., fractions, decimals, negative, positive, odd, even numbers, rational numbers, etc. The candidate should know how to do basic operations on these numbers.

### b. Number Theory

This section requires a candidate to apply the concepts related arithmetic reasoning and basic algebra. It assesses the candidate's understanding on factors/divisibility and his/her ability to perform basic algebraic operations.

### c. Applied Mathematics

Apart from operations on numbers, the candidate should know how to convert a real-world problem into equations, which could be solved to find an unknown quantity. Students need to be competent in reading and using quantitative data, in understanding quantitative evidence and in applying basic quantitative skills to the solution of real-life problems in order to perform effectively as professionals and citizens. To assess the same, the candidates are tested on Word Problems representing various real world scenarios.



## 2.5 - Quantitative Ability (Technical)

The Quantitative ability section measures the numerical ability and accuracy in mathematical calculations. The questions range from purely numeric calculations to problems of arithmetic reasoning, percentage analysis and quantitative analysis. Specifically these are divided into following sections -

### a. Basic Mathematics

This section tests whether the candidate has understanding of basic number system, i.e., fractions, decimals, negative, positive, odd, even numbers, rational numbers, etc. The candidate should know how to do basic operations on these numbers, understand concepts of factors/divisibility and have good practice on algebra.

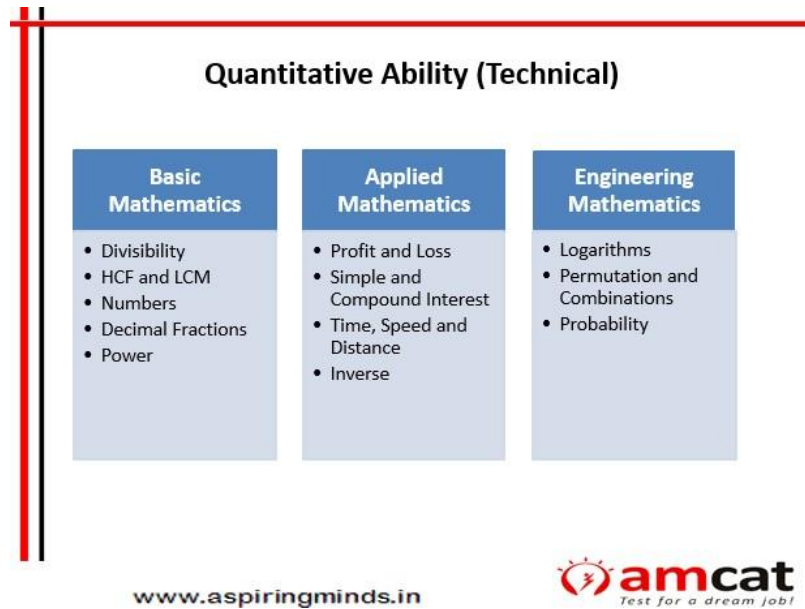
### b. Applied Mathematics

Apart from operations on numbers, the candidate should know how to convert a real-world problem into equations, which could be solved to find an unknown quantity. Students need to be competent in reading and using quantitative data, in understanding quantitative evidence and in applying basic quantitative skills to the solution of real-life problems in order to perform

effectively as professionals and citizens. To assess the same, the candidates are tested on Word Problems representing various real world scenarios.

**c. Engineering Mathematics**

These are aspects of mathematics needed for Engineering disciplines and analysis of data. This includes permutation-combination, probability and understanding of logarithms.



## 2.6 - Spatial Reasoning



## 2.7 - Construction Mathematics

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