

Psychometric Tests

NEURO-COGNITIVE-EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE BEHAVIOUR COMPETENCY MAPPING

REPORT







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TESTED ON

Development of Psychometric Research

Psychometric tests are based on scientific principles of measurement and aim to provide reliable and valid assessments of human behavior and cognitive abilities.

- 1884: Sir Francis Galton coined the term "eugenics" and conducted early research on human abilities and traits, which laid the groundwork for the development of psychometric tests.
- 1905: Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon introduced the Binet-Simon Scale, the first modern intelligence test, to identify children with learning difficulties in French schools.
- 1916: Lewis Terman adapted and standardized Binet's test, creating the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales, which became one of the most widely used intelligence tests in the United States.
- 1939: David Wechsler developed the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale, which measured both verbal and non-verbal abilities and laid the foundation for subsequent Wechsler intelligence tests.
- 1943: Raymond Cattell introduced the concept of "fluid" and "crystallized" intelligence, contributing to the understanding of human cognitive abilities.
- 1949: The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), based on Carl Jung's theory of personality, was developed by Isabel Briggs Myers and Katharine Cook Briggs, becoming one of the most widely used personality tests.
- **1950:** Hans Eysenck developed the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, contributing to the study of personality traits and dimensions.
- 1961: Raymond Cattell introduced the concept of "fluid" and "crystallized" intelligence, contributing to the understanding of human cognitive abilities.
- 1962: The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) was revised by Starke R. Hathaway and J.C. McKinley, becoming a widely used tool in clinical and research settings.
- 1983: Howard Gardner published his groundbreaking book "Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences," where he introduced the concept of multiple intelligences.
- 1985: Daniel Goleman introduced the concept of Emotional Intelligence (EI), paving the way for the development of EI assessments.
- 1995: The Big Five Personality Traits model gained popularity, focusing on five major personality dimensions: openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and emotional stability.
- 2003: The VIA Survey of Character Strengths, based on positive psychology, was developed by Christopher Peterson and Martin Seligman to assess character strengths.
- 2011: The introduction of web-based and computer-adaptive testing revolutionized psychometric assessments, making them more accessible and efficient.

These milestones represent some key developments in the field of psychometrics, but it's important to note that research and advancements in this area continue to evolve, enhancing the quality and utility of psychometric tests for various purposes.







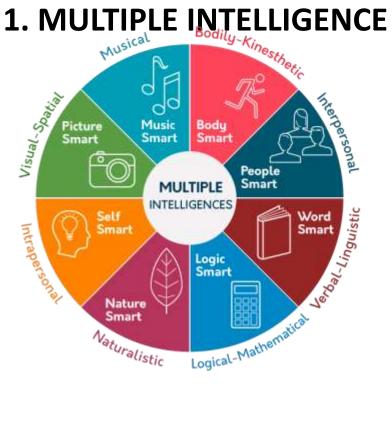
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- 15. Cyber Dependency
- 16. Competitive State Anxiety Inventory











1. Linguistic Intelligence

Score:

Feedback:





2 Logical/Mathematical Intelligence

Score:

Feedback:





3 Visual/Spatial Intelligence

Picture Smart

Score:

Feedback:



4 Interpersonal Intelligence



Score:

Feedback:





5 Musical Intelligence

Score:

Feedback:



6 Naturalistic Intelligence



Score:

Feedback:





7 Body/Kinaesthetic Intelligence

Score:

Feedback:



8 Intrapersonal Intelligence



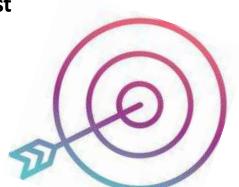
Score:

Feedback:



Career Priority List





- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

2. PROFESSIONAL SUITABLILTY ASSESSMENT





PROFESSIONAL SUITABLILTY ASSESSMENT

Skills and Qualifications:

Score:

Feedback:



Passion and Interest:

Score:

Feedback:



Work-Life Balance and Demands:

Score:





PROFESSIONAL SUITABLILTY ASSESSMENT

Long-Term Goals:

Score:

Feedback:



Market Demand and Trends:

Score:





3. INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT



Score:



4. EMOTIONAL STYLES





EMOTIONAL STYLES



Dimension I - Resilience

Score:

Interpretation:

Dimension 2 - Outlook



Score:



EMOTIONAL STYLES



Dimension 3 - Social Intuition

Score:

Interpretation:

Dimension 4 - Self-Awareness



Score:



EMOTIONAL STYLES



Dimension 5 - Sensitivity to Context

Score:

Interpretation:

Dimension 6 - Attention



Score:



5. ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUITABILITY





ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUITABILITY



Vision and Risk

Score:

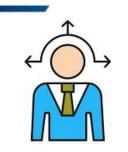
Interpretation:

Passion and Commitment



Score:





ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUITABILITY

Decision-Making and Responsibility

Score:

Interpretation:





Score:





ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUITABILITY

Market Awareness

Score:



6. WORK-LIFE BALANCE







WORK-LIFE BALANCE

Time Management

Score:

Interpretation:



Score:





WORK-LIFE BALANCE Well-being and Self-Care

Score:

Interpretation:

Flexibility and Adaptability



Score:

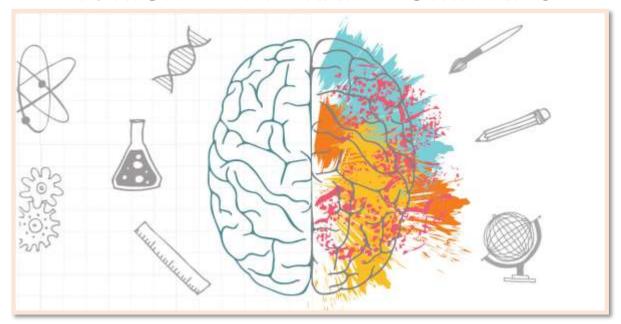


WORK-LIFE BALANCE Relationships and Fulfilment

Score:



7. RIGHT-LEFT BRAIN DOMINANCE





RIGHT-LEFT BRAIN DOMINANCE



Left Brain Dominance:

Score:

Feedback:



Right Brain Dominance:

Score:



8. PERSONALITY TRAITS DOMINANCE





PERSONALITY TRAITS DOMINANCE

1 Extroversion:

Score:

Feedback:



Possible Personality Type:

Career Options:

2 Agreeableness:



Score:

Feedback:

Possible Personality Type:

Career Options:



PERSONALITY TRAITS DOMINANCE

3 Conscientiousness:

Score:

Feedback:



Possible Personality Type:

Career Options:

4 Neuroticism:

Score:

Feedback:



Possible Personality Type:

Career Options:



PERSONALITY TRAITS DOMINANCE

5. Openness:



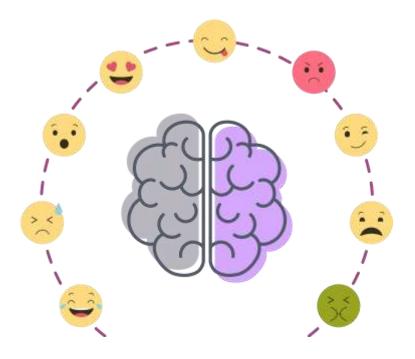
Score:

Feedback:

Possible Personality Type:

Career Options:

9. EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE





EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

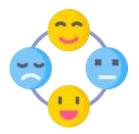
1. Self-Awareness



Score:

Feedback:

2. Managing Emotions



Score:

Feedback:

3. Motivating Oneself

Score:





EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

4. Empathy

Score:

Feedback:



5. Social Skill

Score:





10. LEARNING STYLE





LEARNING STYLE





Score:

Feedback:



2. Auditory

Score:

Feedback:

3. Kinaesthetic



Score:



11. LEADERSHIP SKILLS



Leadership Skills

Score:



12. LEADERSHIP STYLE





LEADERSHIP STYLE

Authoritative

Score:

Feedback:





Democratic

Score:



LEADERSHIP STYLE



Facilitative

Score:

Feedback:





Score:



13. PARENTING STYLE





PARENTING STYLE

Authoritarian



Feedback:





Authoritative

Score:



PARENTING STYLE

Permissive



Feedback:





Uninvolved

Score:



14. WHEEL OF LIFE WELLNESS DIMENSIONS













WHEEL OF LIFE: WELLNESS DIMENSIONS

Feedback: Score:

WHEEL OF LIFE: WELLNESS DIMENSIONS

Feedback: Score :

WHEEL OF LIFE: WELLNESS DIMENSIONS

Feedback: Score:

15. CYBER DEPENDENCY



Score:



16. COMPETITIVE STATE ANXIETY INVENTORY





COMPETITIVE STATE ANXIETY

Cognitive Anxiety

Score:

Feedback:



Somatic Anxiety

Score:

Feedback:

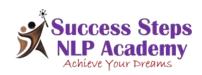


Confidence

Score:







Disclaimer

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