

# **Psychometric Tests**

## NEURO-COGNITIVE-EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE BEHAVIOUR COMPETENCY MAPPING

## **REPORT**







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### For Parents / Teachers

We kindly urge parents and teachers to thoroughly review and comprehend the report's content before engaging in any conversations with their children. Our sincere plea is that you utilize the insights and conclusions from the report to foster a stress-free environment for your child and aid them in uncovering their genuine inner capabilities and talents. We extend our best wishes to you and your child for a successful journey ahead!



### **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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- 10. Leadership Styles
- 11. Cyber Dependency
- 12. Competitive State Anxiety
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## 1. APTITUDE





### **APTITUDE**

## 1. Linguistic Reasoning:

Score:

Feedback:



**Career Suggestions:** 

## 2. Numerical Reasoning

Score:

Feedback:



**Career Suggestions:** 



#### **APTITUDE**

## 3. Mechanical Reasoning



Score:

Feedback:

**Career Suggestions:** 



## 4. Abstract Reasoning

Score:

Feedback:

**Career Suggestions:** 



#### **APTITUDE**



5. Spatial Reasoning

Score:

Feedback:

**Career Suggestions:** 

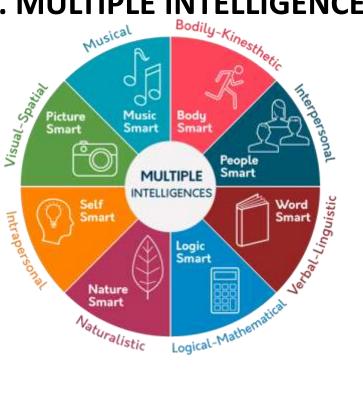
## 6. Logical Reasoning



Feedback:

Score:

**Career Suggestions:** 







### 1. Linguistic Intelligence

Word Smart

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Feedback:

#### **Career Suggestions:**

#### **Linguistic Characteristics:**

- People with Linguistic intelligence love words. They enjoy reading and writing.
- Linguistic people are often gifted at learning languages. They appreciate the complexities of sentence structure, word structure, meaning and sound. They relish complicated words and are quick at learning them. They possess rich vocabularies.
- School is an area in which people with Linguistic intelligence often do well. They enjoy lectures and taking notes. They also have the ability to teach others and communicate complex concepts.
- People with Linguistic intelligence is adept at communicating through the written word and seek to enhance their skills.
- They're Good at editing, love playing with words, always share thoughts on what they read, never forget a good quote, and have a blast with foreign languages.







score:
Feedback:

#### **Career Suggestions:**

#### **Logical Characteristics:**

- People with Logical intelligence process information through logic and reason.
   They are attracted to investigation by means of the scientific method.
- They do well with quantitative methods that rely on the researcher's ability to observe and reach a verifiable conclusion.
- They dislike unclear assumptions and subjective analysis. Instead, they trust hard facts and numerical data. They seek accuracy and precision in their learning and work. Their mind is complex and works like a computer. They are good at strategy games.
- $\circ$  Logical Intelligence thrives on mathematical models, measurements, abstractions and complex calculations.





## 3 Visual/Spatial Intelligence

Score:

Feedback:

#### **Career Suggestions:**

#### **Visual/Spatial Characteristics:**

- •People with Visual/Spatial intelligence are very aware of their surroundings and are good at remembering images. They have a keen sense of direction and often enjoy maps. They have a sharp sense of space, distance and measurement.
- •People with Visual intelligence learn well through visual aids such as graphs, diagrams, pictures and colourful displays.
- •They usually enjoy visual arts such as drawing, painting and photography. They can visualize anything related to art, fashion, decoration and culinary design before creating it.



### 4 Interpersonal Intelligence



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Feedback:

#### **Career Suggestions:**

#### **Interpersonal Characteristics:**

- People with Interpersonal intelligence is Extroverted, thrive with social interaction. They are gifted at establishing rapport with strangers and make friends easily. They are adept at reading, empathizing and understanding others.
- People with Interpersonal intelligence work well with others and often have many friends. They are masters at collaboration.
- Interaction, dialogue and lively discussions are ways in which people with Interpersonal intelligence learn. They are enthusiastic and lively, enjoy social events. Others often seek them out for advice, help and comfort. They are good at making others feel welcome and often reach out to outsiders. They are inclusive of others. The more the merrier.





### **5 Musical Intelligence**

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SCORE	٠.
30010	- •

Feedback:

#### **Career Suggestions:**

#### **Musical Characteristics:**

- People with Musical intelligence recognize sounds and tones with ease. They appreciate music and rhythm. They have a "good ear" for music and can easily learn and memorize songs and melodies. They notice when someone is singing off-key. People with musical intelligence are good at imitating sounds or other people's voice or intonation and enjoys different sounds.
- Rhythm and music can be a way for them to memorize concepts. Some people with musical intelligence are especially gifted at composing, singing or playing an instrument. They are talented with instruments. They often have a song running through their head, whistles or taps foot. They often learn well through lectures since they are highly auditory.



### **6 Naturalistic Intelligence**



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Feedback:

#### **Career Suggestions:**

#### **Naturalistic Characteristics:**

- People with Naturalist intelligence have a sensitivity to and appreciation for nature. The Naturalist intelligence focuses on how people relate to their natural surroundings.
- Naturalists have a special ability to grow plants, vegetables and fruit. They have an affinity for animals and are good at training and understanding them.
- Naturalists can easily distinguish patterns in nature. They are aware of and intrigued by weather phenomena. They are good at discovering the wonders of nature.
- Naturalists love to walk, climb, camp and trek. They enjoy the outdoors.
- People with Naturalist intelligence is inspired and rejuvenated by nature.





Score:

Feedback:

## 7 Body/Kinaesthetic Intelligence

Career Suggestions:
Kinesthetic Characteristics:
<ul> <li>People with Kinaesthetic intelligence learn through movement and experimentation. They enjoy sports and activities that require physical exertion and mastery.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Some Kinaesthetic people enjoy the artistic side of movement such as dance or any kind of creative movement. They enjoy acting and performing in front of an audience.</li> </ul>

• People with Kinaesthetic intelligence is Well-coordinated, enjoy building things and figuring out how things work. They like to use their hands and are very

active. They have excellent motor skills and coordination. They are very physical

and are keenly aware of their bodies.



## 8 Intrapersonal Intelligence



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Feedback:

#### **Career Suggestions:**

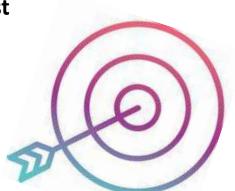
#### **Intrapersonal Characteristics:**

- People with intrapersonal intelligence are adept at looking inward and figuring out their own feelings, motivations and goals. They are quintessentially introspective. (characteristically thoughtful) They are Self-aware. They analyse themselves and seek understanding.
- People with intrapersonal intelligence are intuitive and usually introverted. They learn independently and through reflection. They are mostly Interested in self-employment.
- Philosophy, Psychology and Theology are often of interest to people with intrapersonal intelligence. They enjoy journaling because it helps them learn about themselves.
- They are also good at helping others understand themselves. They are able to predict the reactions of themselves and others.



## **Career Priority List**





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

## 3. STUDY SKILL PROFILE ASSESSMENT





### **STUDY SKILL PROFILE**



1. Time Management and Procrastination

Score:

Feedback:

2. Concentration and Memory



Score:

Feedback:



2. Study Aids and Note-Taking

Score:



## **STUDY SKILL PROFILE**



4. Test Strategies and Test Anxiety

Score:

Feedback:

5. Organizing and Processing Informatic

Score:

Feedback:





6. Motivation and Attitude

Score:



## **STUDY SKILL PROFILE**



7. Reading and Selecting the Main Idea

Score:

Feedback:

8. Writing



Score : Feedback:

# 4. WHEEL OF LIFE STUDENT'S WELLNESS DIMENSIONS

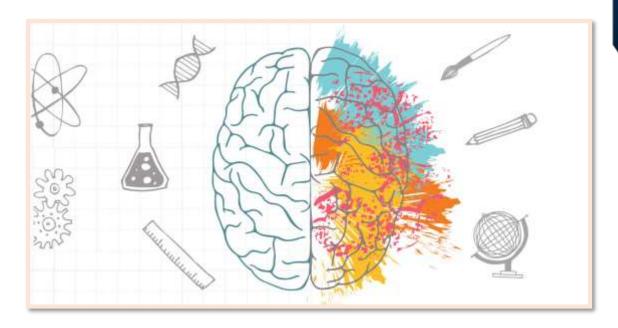




## WHEEL OF LIFE: STUDENT'S WELLNESS DIMENSIONS

Feedback:	Score:
Feedback:	Score

## **5. RIGHT-LEFT BRAIN DOMINANCE**





## **RIGHT-LEFT BRAIN DOMINANCE**

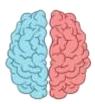


**Left Brain Dominance:** 

Score:

Feedback:

**Right Brain Dominance:** 



Score:



## 6. PERSONALITY TRAITS DOMINANCE





## **PERSONALITY TRAITS DOMINANCE**

### 1 Extroversion:

Score:

Feedback:



**Possible Personality Type:** 

**Career Options:** 





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:



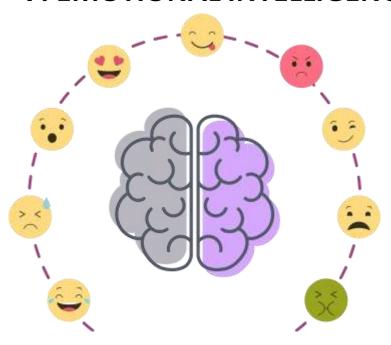
Score:

Feedback:

Possible Personality Type:

**Career Options:** 

## 7. EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE





## **EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE**

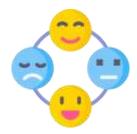
1. Self-Awareness



Score:

Feedback:

2. Managing Emotions



Score:

Feedback:

3. Motivating Oneself

Score:





## **EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE**

4. Empathy

Score:

Feedback:



## 5. Social Skill

Score:





## 8. LEARNING STYLE





## **LEARNING STYLE**





Score:

Feedback:



2. Auditory

Score:

Feedback:

3. Kinaesthetic



Score:



## 9. LEADERSHIP SKILLS



**Leadership Skills** 

Score:



## 10. LEADERSHIP STYLE





## LEADERSHIP STYLE

## **Authoritative**

Score:

Feedback:





Democratic

Score:



## LEADERSHIP STYLE



**Facilitative** 

Score:

Feedback:





Score:



## **11. CYBER DEPENDENCY**



Score:



## 12. COMPETITIVE STATE ANXIETY INVENTORY





## **COMPETITIVE STATE ANXIETY**

## **Cognitive Anxiety**

Score:

Feedback:



## **Somatic Anxiety**

Score:

Feedback:



## Confidence

Score:





## 13. PROFESSIONAL SKILLS SET ASSESSMENT



Score:





#### Disclaimer

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