

## **Psychometric Tests**

## NEURO-COGNITIVE-EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE BEHAVIOUR COMPETENCY MAPPING

#### **REPORT**







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AGE

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#### **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.







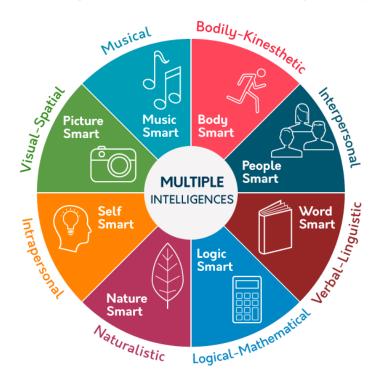
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## 1. Linguistic Intelligence

Score:

Feedback:





## 2 Logical/Mathematical Intelligence

Score:

Feedback:





## 3 Visual/Spatial Intelligence

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:







Score:







**Vision and Risk** 

Score:

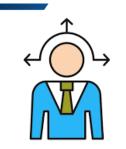
Interpretation:

#### **Passion and Commitment**



Score:





**Decision-Making and Responsibility** 

Score:

Interpretation:





Score:





#### **Market Awareness**

Score:



## 6. WORK-LIFE BALANCE





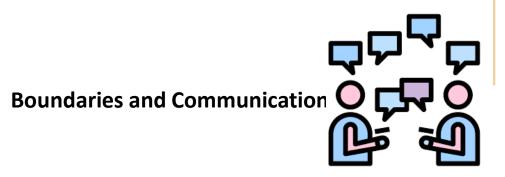


#### **WORK-LIFE BALANCE**

**Time Management** 

Score:

Interpretation:



Score:





# WORK-LIFE BALANCE Well-being and Self-Care

Score:

Interpretation:

## **Flexibility and Adaptability**



Score:



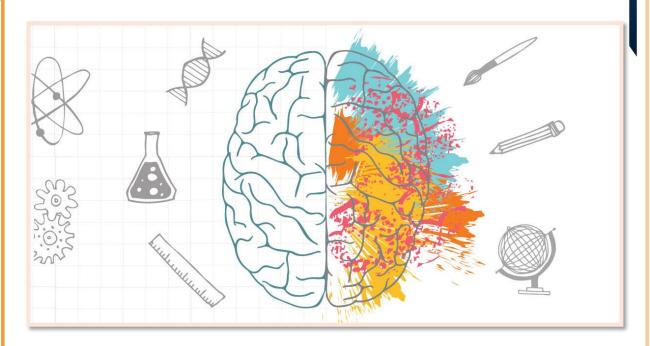
## **WORK-LIFE BALANCE**

## **Relationships and Fulfilment**

Score:

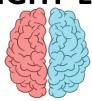


## 7. RIGHT-LEFT BRAIN DOMINANCE





## **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:



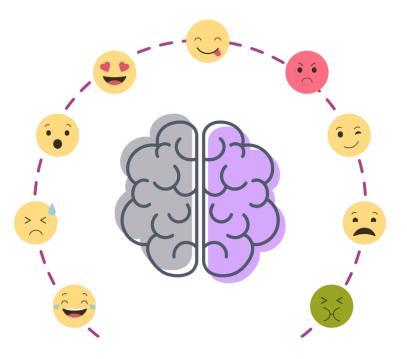
Score:

Feedback:

Possible Personality Type:

**Career Options:** 

## 9. EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE





## **EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE**

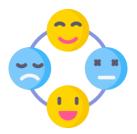
1. Self-Awareness



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**

1. Visual



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**

Score:

Feedback:





Uninvolved

Score:



# 14. WHEEL OF LIFE WELLNESS DIMENSIONS













## 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

The information provided in this analysis belongs to its owner only. In case of a minor, the rights of information are with his legal guardian. The content of this analysis is only for reference, based on the scientific research in the field of psychology and statistical study conducted based on the psychometric tests and counselling session. The decision to follow any instruction, advise, suggestion or recommendation completely depends upon you and you will be solely responsible for the consequences of the same. We as an organization or any of its representatives are not responsible for any consequences under any circumstance. Before taking any crucial decision, please refer to a professional counsellor. The results are only indicative the company or and any authorized representative of the company shall in no case be liable for failure in any particular course of study or activity recommended in the report or any important decisions taken based on this report. Thus, it should not be used as a standalone instrument for any important decisionmaking. The accuracy of test results may be influenced by the honesty and self-awareness of the participants taking the test.