

# **Result of IQ Test**





# **Cognitive Skill Breakdown:**

Cognitive Skill	Percentile	
Logical Reasoning and Problem Solving		
Verbal Comprehension		
Working Memory		
Spatial Reasoning		

## **Key Insights:**

Strengths:

**Improvement Areas:** 

## **About the IQ Test**

### What Does the IQ Test Measure?



An intelligence quotient (IQ) is a total score derived from a set of standardized tests or subtests designed to assess human intelligence.

An IQ score reflects your cognitive abilities based on standardized tests. Modern IQ scores follow a normal distribution with an average of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. This means:

- 68% of people score between 85 and 115.
- 95% of people fall between 70 and 130.
- Only 2.5% score above 130 or below 70, representing the extremes of the population.

### **IQ Classification Chart:**

IQ Range	Classification
130 and above	Very High (Gifted)
120 - 129	High Average
110 – 119	Average High
90 - 109	Average
80 - 89	Below Average
70 – 79	Low Average
69 and below	Very Low



### **How is Your Score Calculated?**



Your IQ score is calculated by comparing your performance to that of others in your age group. The process involves:

#### Standardized Scoring:

- Your raw test results are converted into a standardized IQ score using statistical methods.
- The average score (mean) is set at 100, with a standard deviation of 15, ensuring consistency across all test-takers.

#### Normal Distribution:

- IQ scores follow a bell curve, meaning most people score near the average, while fewer achieve very high or very low scores.
- Approximately 68% of individuals score between 85 and 115, and 95% fall between 70 and 130.

#### **Age Group Normalization:**

 Your score is adjusted to reflect how you perform compared to others in your age group, ensuring fair comparison regardless of age.

#### Relative Performance:

• IQ points are not percentages; they represent your relative standing within the population.

## What Cognitive Abilities Are Measured?



- Logical Reasoning: Pattern recognition and problem-solving.
- Verbal Comprehension: Vocabulary and reading understanding.
- Working Memory: Retaining and using information.
- Spatial Reasoning: Visualizing and manipulating objects.



