



LRT1

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LOGICAL REASONING TEST REPORT

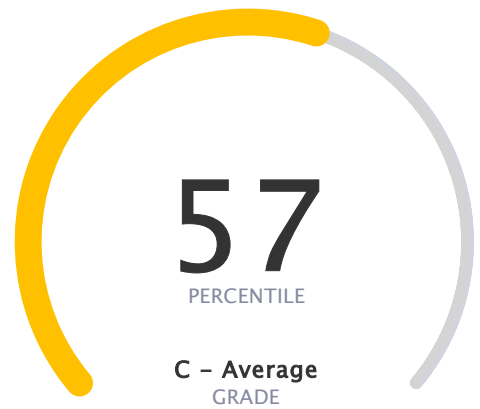
Well done for completing **LRT1**. This report provides you with valuable feedback on your performance.

How well did you do?

Although organisations may use many descriptors for looking at your score (e.g. T score, sten, stanine), the majority tend to look at percentiles.

Percentiles tell you how well you have done in comparison to others in similar positions. For example, a graduate will be compared against a graduate group of individuals.

Your score was compared against a group of similar graduates, who took this test. You scored at the 57th percentile which means that you did better than 57% of this comparison group.



RIGHT ANSWERS
7 / 14

TIME REMAINING
4 mins 9 secs

Answers To Questions And Step-By-Step Worked Solutions

Below, we have provided an overview of the questions that you answered correctly and those that you got wrong. To reveal the explanation for questions answered incorrectly, please click on the individual result for each corresponding question.

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14

What This Means?

Normally, an organisation is likely to allow applicants to pass through to the next stage of assessment assuming they score approximately around the 30th percentile. The reason for this low cut-off is to ensure there is no unfair advantage or disadvantage to particular groups by setting a high cut-off. However, it must be noted that if you reach the final stage of an assessment process, somebody with higher scores on their psychometric tests is more likely to get the job assuming all other assessment scores are equal. Thus, do not be complacent at this stage - it is best to aim as high as you can!

Do not mistake percentiles for percentages! For example, if you were compared to a group of individuals in which nobody got a score higher than 10 (out of a possible 20), then if you were to achieve a score of 11, you would be placed at the 99th percentile - i.e. you would have done better than 99 percent of the comparison group. Note: this is not a percentage - in percentage terms this score would be $11/20 = 55\%$. In the same light, if nobody in a comparison group achieved a score lower than 16 (out of a possible 20), then if you were to get a score of 15 (75%), this would be at the 1st percentile, suggesting that you did better than 1% of the population.

Always try to achieve as high a score as possible!

Strengths And Development Areas

Speed versus Accuracy strategies

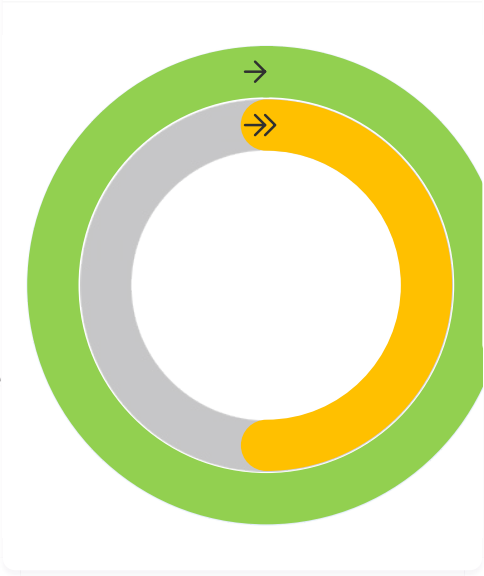
Ability tests take place under pressure and people use one of two strategies which you should be mindful of:

- Often, people focus on their **accuracy**; they spend more time per question, but ensure they get those that they attempt correct. However, they are likely to compromise the opportunity to get extra marks as they may run out of time and not get to answer all of the questions.
- Others may focus on **speed** and stick to the proportionate time they have available (time allowed/number of questions) - this can however increase the risk of error as you are rushing, but you are also answering all of the questions which may give you a better chance.

The choice of strategy in this case is yours - however, test publishers advise candidates to work as quickly and accurately as they can, but accurately. Sometimes a balance between the two is ideal.

In this logical test you attempted 14 out of the 14 possible questions, of which you got 7 correct. This suggests a performance of 50% (7 out of 14). Your performance in terms of Speed vs. Accuracy is depicted below:

Speed & Accuracy Chart



Skill	Number Correct	Out Of	Accuracy
Accuracy	7	14 *	50%
Speed	14	14 **	100%

*number of questions attempted by you.
**number of questions in the test which you could have possibly have attempted.

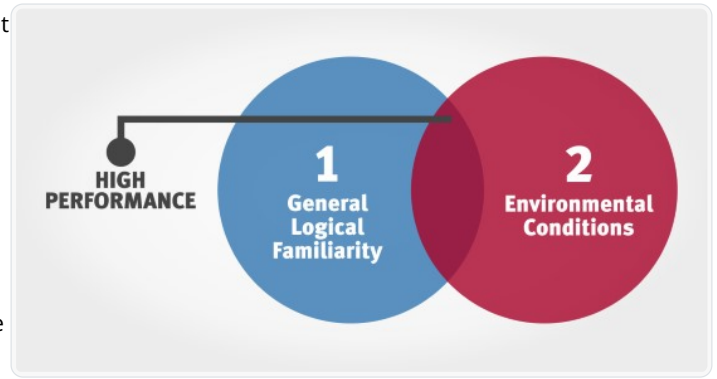
Improving Your Performance

Logical Reasoning tests require you to look at a problem in different ways. Sometimes taking a step back may lead to insight, where on other occasions, engrossing yourself deeply into the question will help you to determine the answer quickly.

Ensure you apply a number of strategies – watch the way the shapes alter as you progress across a sequence. Observe the colour changes, as well as directional changes of shapes. In essence, it is the understanding of the concept, identification of the relevant information about a shape or shapes, and applying any rules which you have identified to work out which one of the options presented is correct. Indeed, this has to be done in a set time which adds to the challenge.

Sometimes, it is not only the changes in shapes that you need to understand; focus on identifying numerical rules as you move across the sequence. For example, sometimes the shapes presented are abstract and seem to have little in common thus making it very hard to identify a pattern. However, a numerical rule may be identified, showing an increase/decrease in the number of shapes, or corners of the shapes, as you progress across the sequence.

There are 3 key aspects that need to be addressed to help you improve your performance on the test.



Practising More Tests Will Also Help Improve All Of These Areas

1 - General Logical Familiarity

These tests do not presuppose prior information; however, familiarity with logical problems is extremely useful as these will allow you to think of a problem in numerous ways. Having an understanding of the various concepts will make it easier for you to take on challenges, identify problems sooner and allow you to be more relaxed in a testing environment.

What should I do?

It is highly recommended that you spend time completing crossword puzzles and playing games, such as Sudoku. There are many logic-based quiz types and exercises available online – practise these and enjoy the success on the back of these.

2 - Environmental Conditions

As described on our site under the "Psychometrics" section, there are numerous environmental factors at play when an individual takes a test - these factors influence a person's performance. Environmental aspects such as noise, interruptions, temperature, and so on, can cause the individual to compromise on demonstrating their 'true' ability. Other factors that have been known to impact a person's performance, and therefore their score, include the lack of practise, anxiety and stress.

What should I do?

Try and spend time taking numerical puzzles such as Sudoku. Reading and analysing numerical tables and charts such as those presented in financial magazines or newspapers is also likely to help. Rather than observing the data, try and think beyond what is presented to envisage what this may mean in the real world. Numerous websites contain numerical information presented in graphs and tables which should prove useful to investigate. Examples of this may include the economic climate of 2008-2009 - and how this impacted the housing market and so on.

By addressing the following points, you will give yourself a better chance to demonstrate your ability and get a higher score than you

would otherwise. Ensure:

- you have a good night's rest prior to the test
- you take the test in a comfortable place (heating, lighting, ergonomical) with plenty of room where there will be no interruptions and the noise level is very low
- you have enough rough paper to make notes on and spare pens/pencils
- you have adequate levels of energy - i.e. you have had a moderate breakfast (if in the morning)
- you are well and healthy - if you are not feeling well, try and avoid taking the test
- you perform some relaxation techniques with deep yet paced breathing shortly prior to the testing session, if you suffer from anxiety
- you have had a comfort break, as you will not be allowed to leave the test midway and return
- you have reading glasses with you if you need them
- you have a glass of water for hydration during the test
- you read the instructions carefully and time yourself to ensure you spread your questions out as equally as possible - e.g. 1 minute per question