Great British Intelligence Test

Thanks!

Thanks for taking the Great British Intelligence Test! Below you can see your results relative to other people who have taken the test. If you are happy to be contacted about the future studies, please **create an account using the 'Save Progress' tab** at the top of this page so that you can log back in. It will not be used to contact you for any other reason. You can also help scientists with their research by sharing this link with your friends and social networks https://gbit.cognitron.co.uk

Results

Age Correction

Please enter your age below, so we can compare your results to people of a similar age.

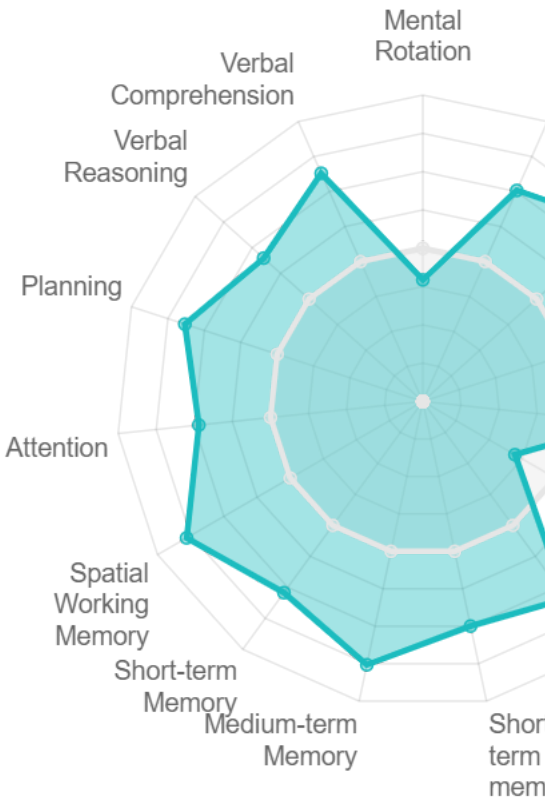
44

What Are Your Strengths?

Are you a whizz with words? Or are numbers your thing? What sort of thinker are you?

This 'spider' diagram shows your score compared to all of the people who have taken part in this study so far.

Each arm of the web represents a different test for cognitive ability. The blue area (labelled 'You') indicates your score and the grey area (labelled "Population") indicates the average scores of all the participants.

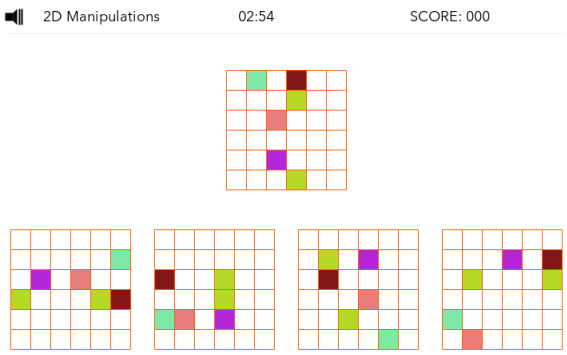


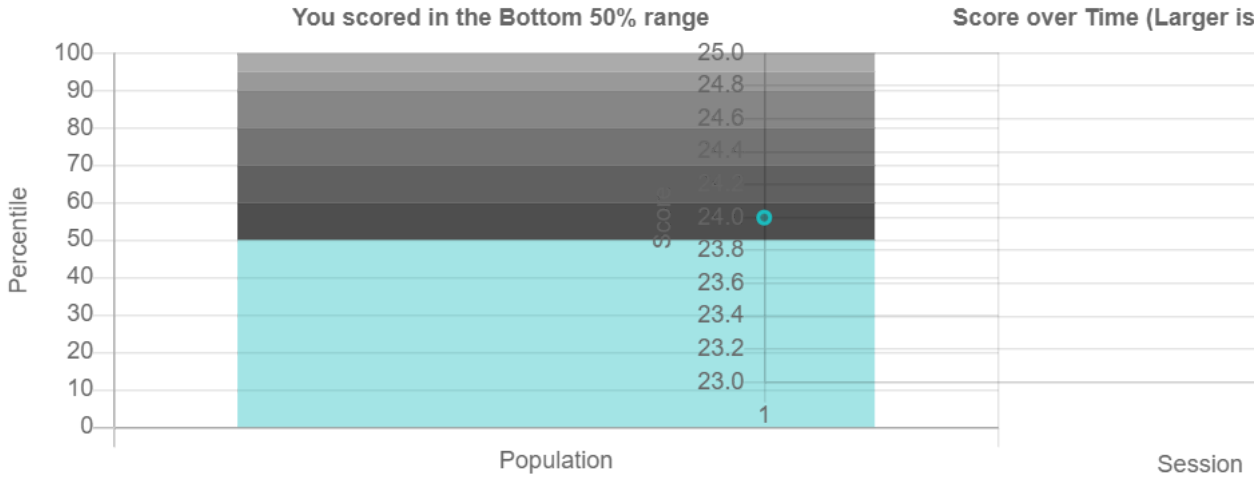
If your score falls outside the grey area you have performed better than the average.

Individual Results

2D Manipulations (Mental Rotation)

Have you ever tried to solve a Rubik cube by imagining what would happen if you turned one of the sides? This task is designed to test that same ability by seeing how well you can keep an image in mind and manipulate it mentally to get the right answer. This relies on both your working memory and reasoning abilities which are both very important to help you plan and problem solve. For example, you may need to solve a maths problem relating to a 3D-shape that relies on your ability to imagine and apply reasoning to the problem. Or perhaps when planning a journey to a new place, you have to remember in your mind several steps ahead of your starting point. People who have good mental imagery tend to do well on this task.

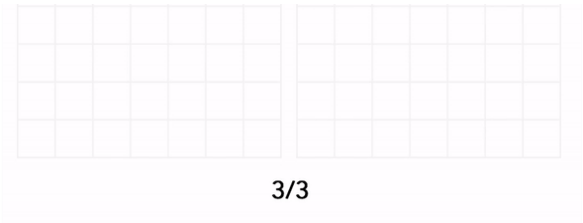


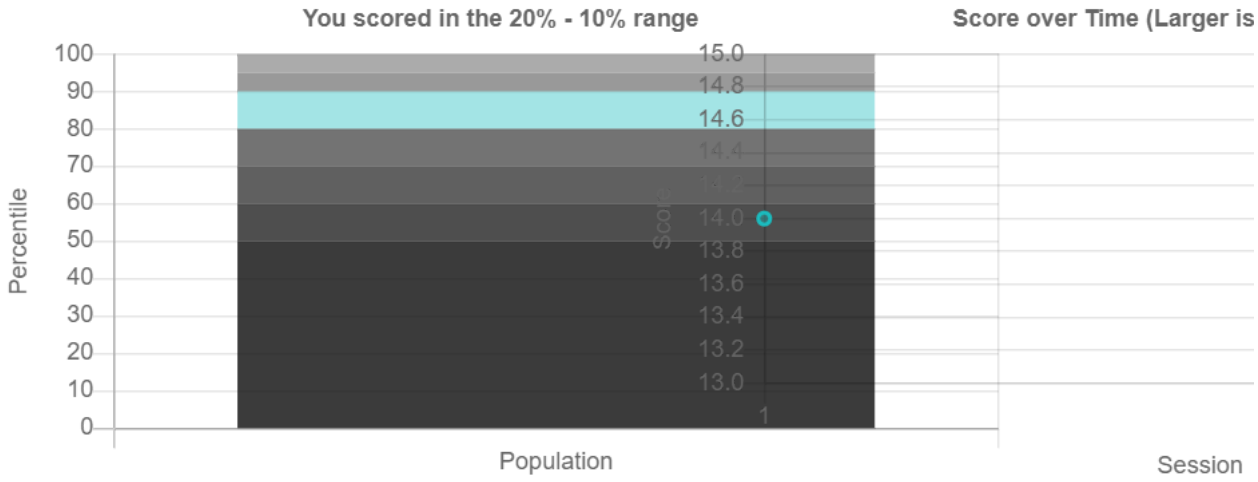


Blocks (Spatial Intelligence)

Blocks has been adapted from a common analogue neuropsychological test in which the subject has to match a shape using coloured blocks. This is thought to be a good measure of spatial visualisation skills. The current version also incorporates a measure of planning as you

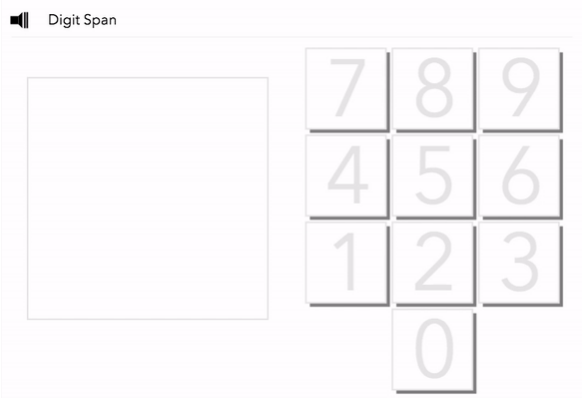
have to predict the shapes that will be created once a block is removed and gravity takes effect.

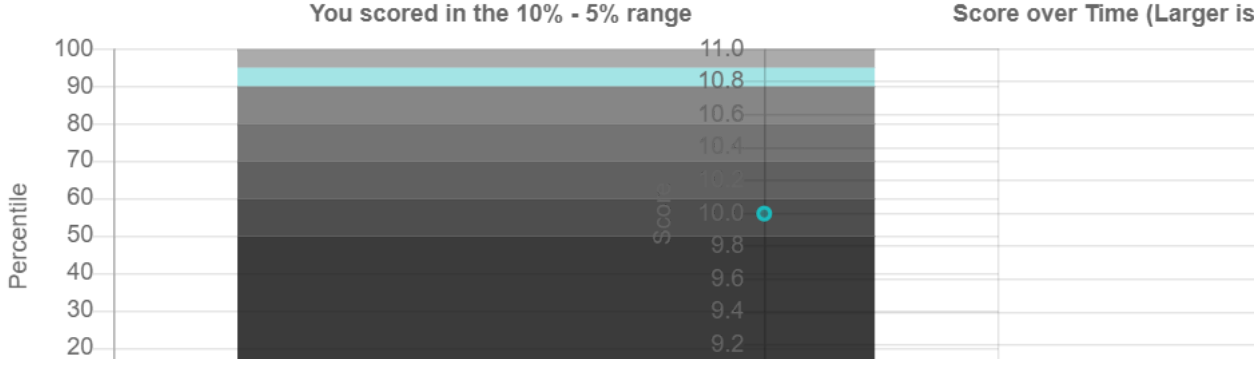


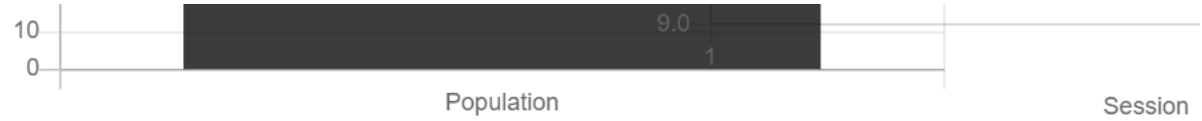


Digit Span Task (Verbal Working Memory)

Can you remember a telephone number without writing it down? This game is designed to test that ability and see how many numbers you can remember over a short period of time. Holding numbers in mind typically uses what is called the 'phonological loop'. That is, the loop of sounds that you can rehearse in your mind. We rely on working memory buffers such as the phonological loop every day in order to perform actions. Having a good working memory span means that you can hold information in mind for use in the near future. This is particularly important when you are trying to learn new things or make future plans, so you can hold information in mind, evaluate it, and manipulate it.

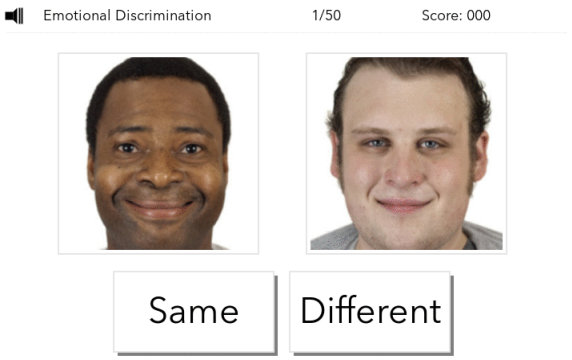


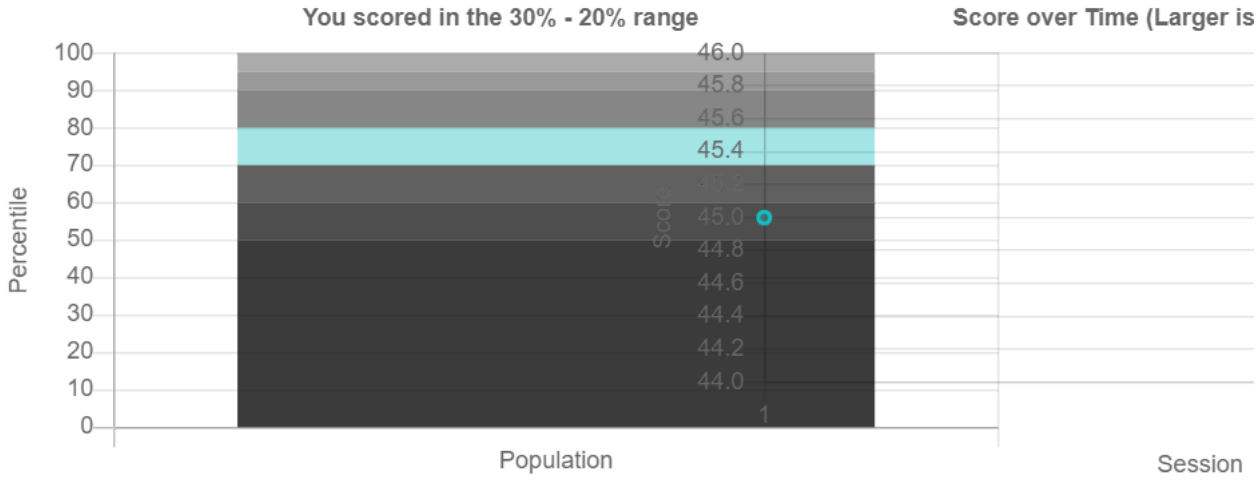




Emotional discrimination (Emotional Discrimination)

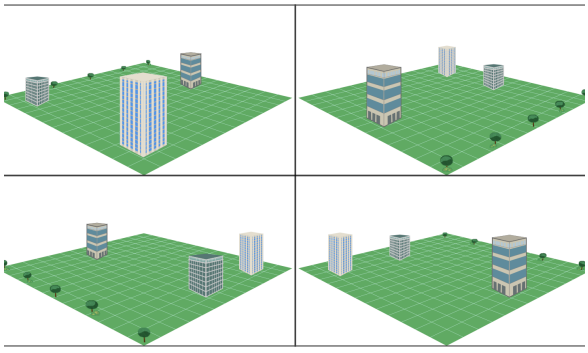
Perception is a vital cognitive function. In particular the ability to identify and to discriminate between different emotions is important for normal social interactions. Test your ability to identify if two people have the same or different emotional expressions. Interestingly, females tend to perform better on this type of test than males.

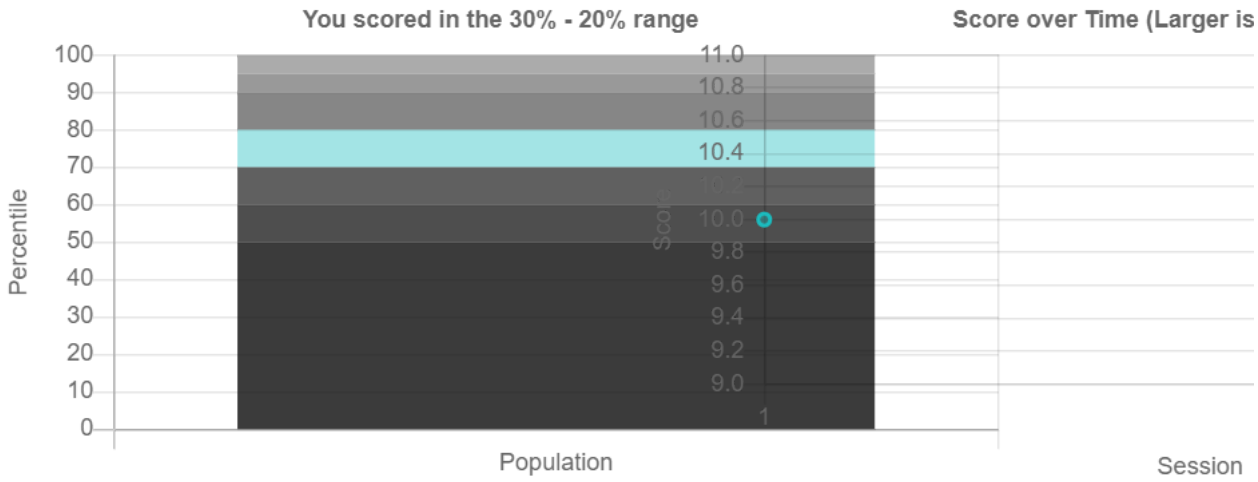




Faulty Towers Task (3D Spatial Reasoning)

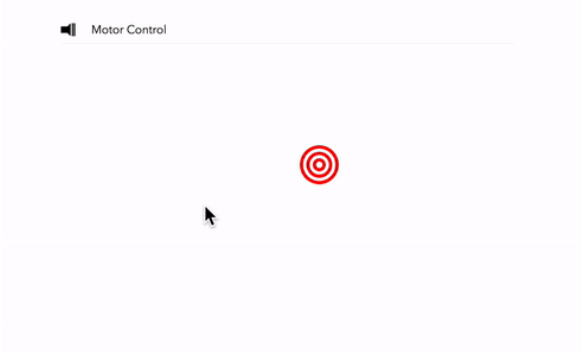
The Towers Task is designed to measure your ability to mentally construct and manipulate geographic information. This ability, also referred to as allocentric spatial memory, enables you to to view it from different perspectives in your minds eye. It is known to relate to the functioning of a network of brain regions, central to which is an area of the medial temporal lobe called the hippocampus.

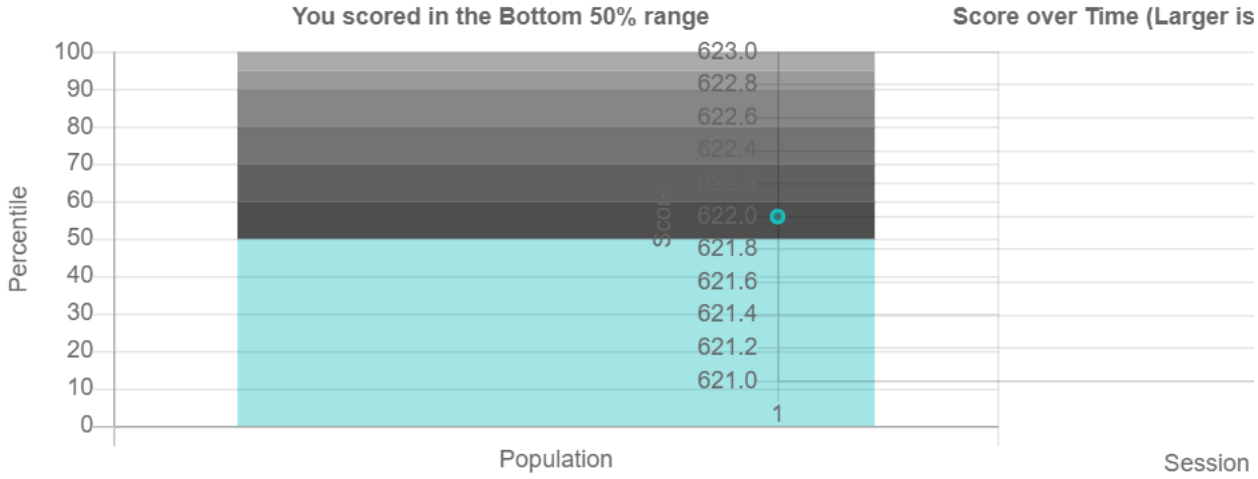




Motor Control (Coordination)

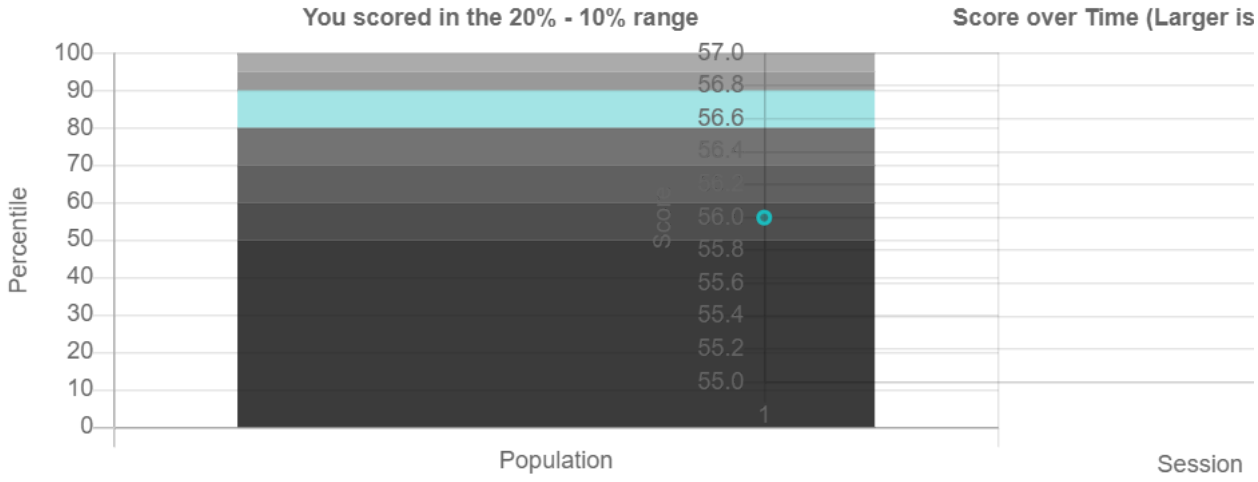
The motor control task tests your ability to accurately and quickly interact with your device. We use this task to determine whether your performance on the other tasks might have been affected by your coordination.





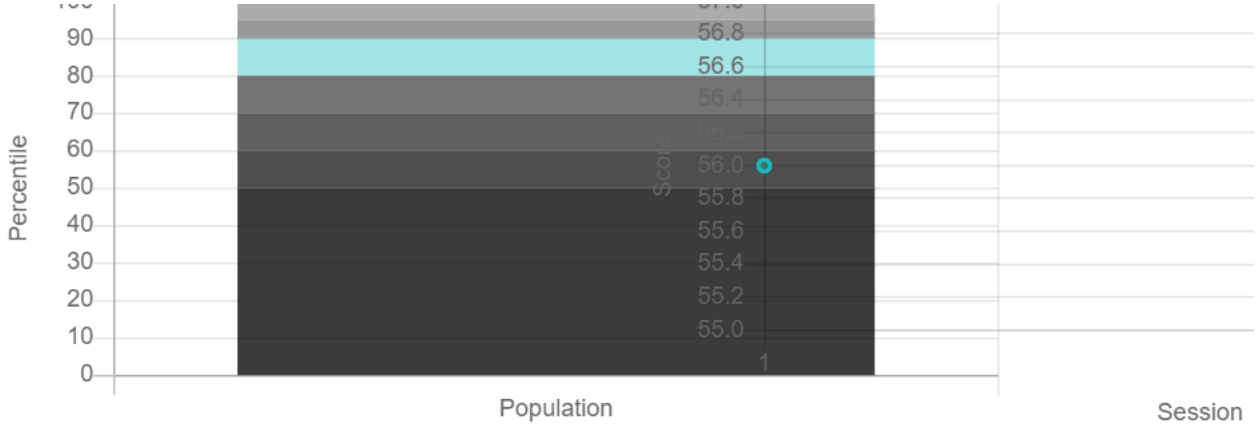
Prospective Memory Object - Delayed (Medium term memory)

There are many different types of memory. One of the main ways in which they differ is the temporal scales that they operate on. The Object Memory task measures your performance at two different scales. The first is the immediate recall of the list of objects. You can see your performance for that on a graph towards the top of this report. The second is recall at a later point in time, after you have completed all of the other tasks. You should be able to see your score for that later timepoint here.



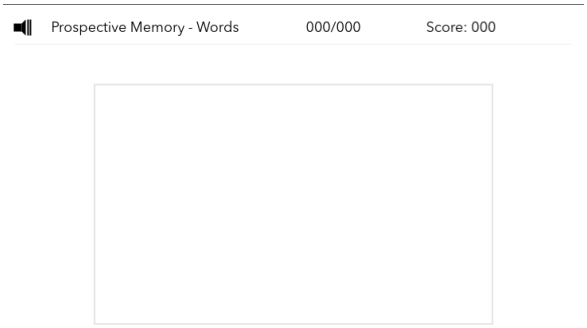
Prospective Memory Object - Immediate (Short term memory)

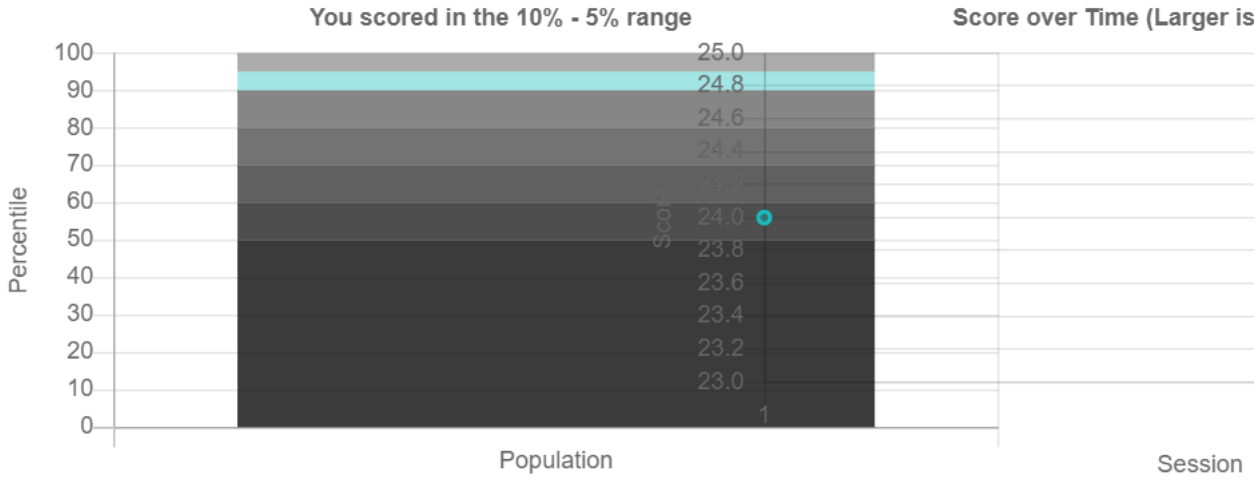
There are many different types of memory. One of the main ways in which they differ is the temporal scales that they operate on. The Object Memory task measures your performance at two different temporal scales. The first is the immediate recall of the list of objects. You can see your performance for immediate recall on the graph. The second is recall at a later point in time, after you have completed all of the other tasks. You should be able to see your score for that later timepoint at the bottom of this report.



Prospective Memory - Words 1 - Delayed (Medium-term Memory)

There are many different types of memory. One of the main ways in which they differ is the temporal scales that they operate on. The Word Memory task measures your performance at two different scales. The first is the immediate recall of the list of words. You can see your performance for that on a graph towards the top of this report. The second is recall at a later point in time, after you have completed all of the other tasks. You should be able to see your score for that later timepoint here.

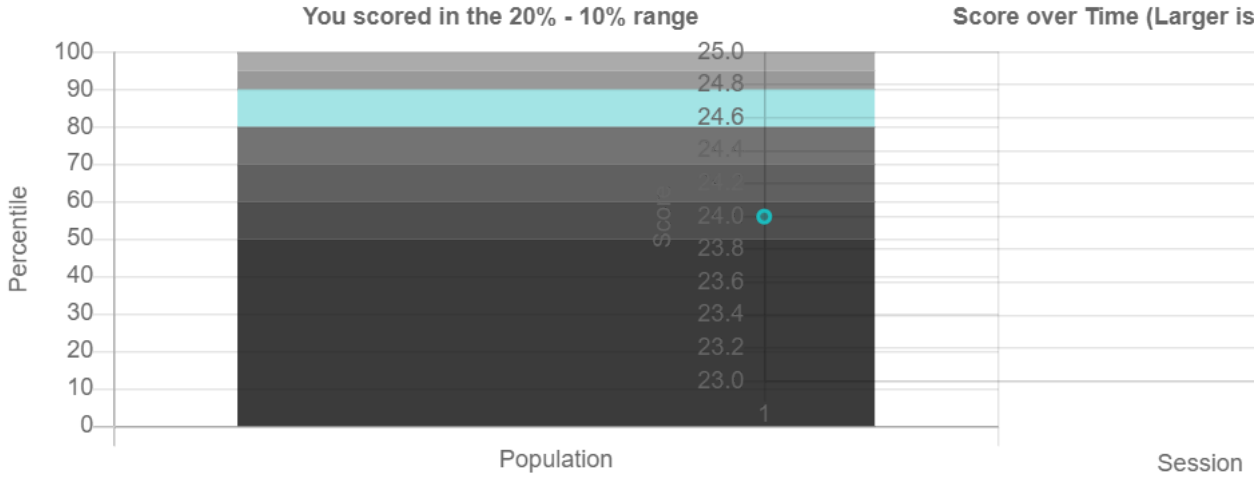




Prospective Memory - Words 1 - Immediate (Short-term Memory)

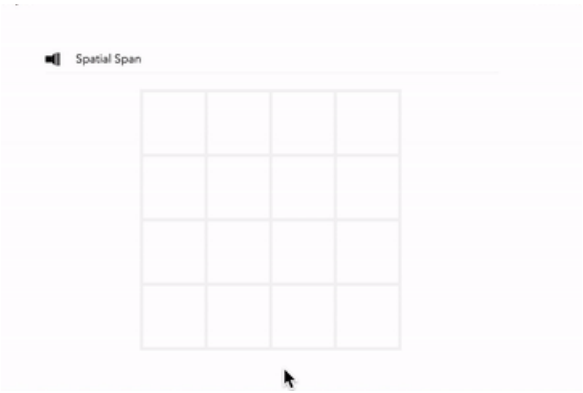
There are many different types of memory. One of the main ways in which they differ is the

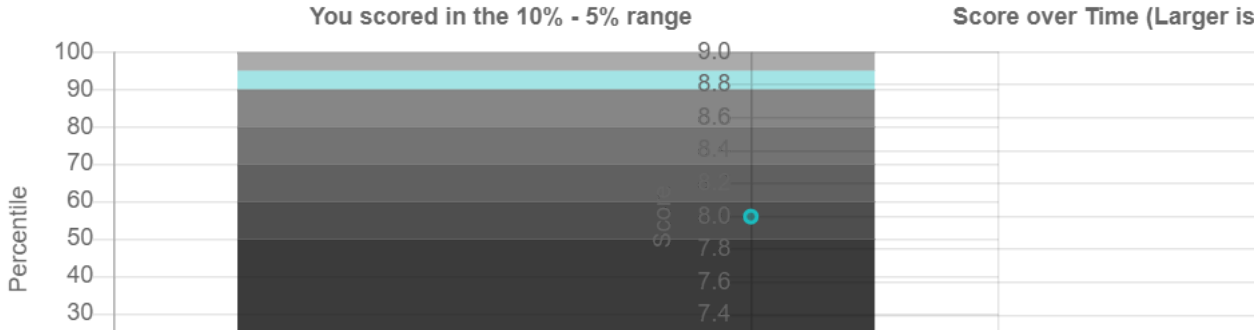
temporal scales that they operate on. The Word Memory task measures your performance at two different temporal scales. The first is the immediate recall of the list of words. You can see your performance for immediate recall on the graph. The second is recall at a later point in time, after you have completed all of the other tasks. You should be able to see your score for that later timepoint at the bottom of this report.

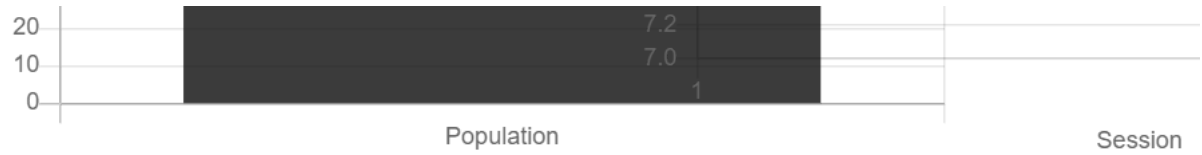


Spatial Span (Spatial Working Memory)

The Spatial Span task measures a different type of memory buffer to the Digit Span. This is sometimes referred to as the visuospatial scratchpad. When you close you eyes and holding mind something that you have just seen, it is the visuospatial that is used. In fact, you can improve your performance on memory tasks like this one by using what are called chunking strategies. For example, you might remember three locations in the grid as the corners of a triangle. This is a more efficient way of holding the three locations in mind, which means you free up memory space for more locations.

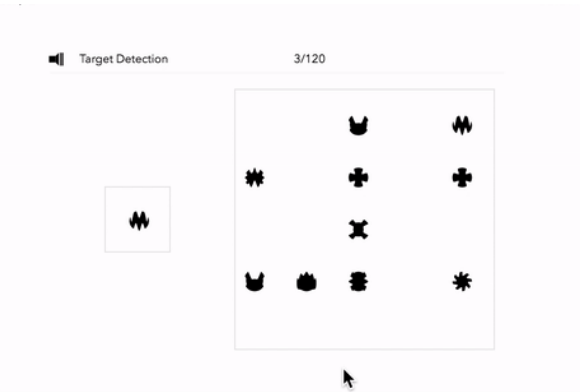


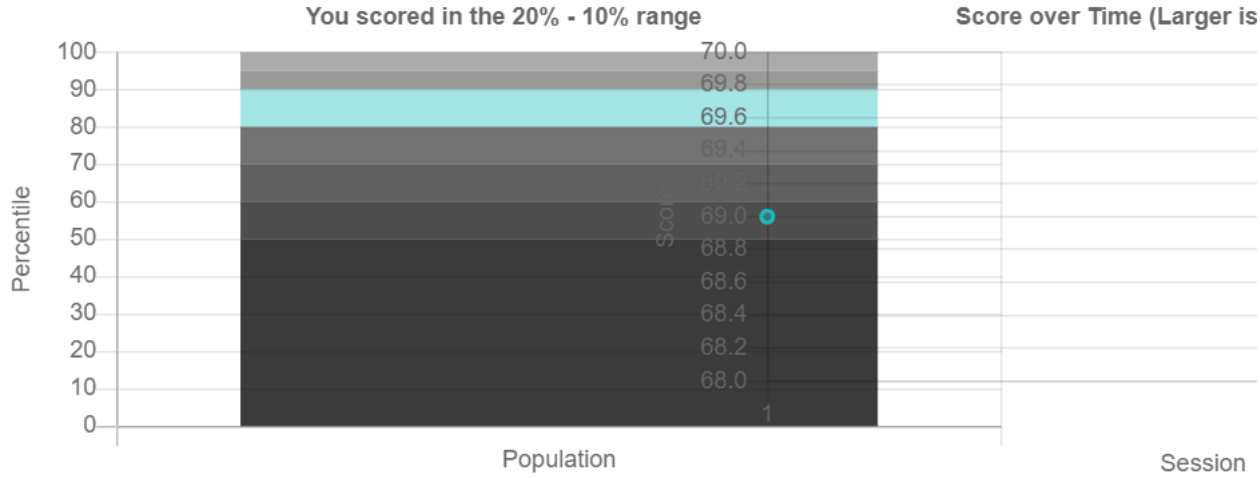




Target Detection (Attention)

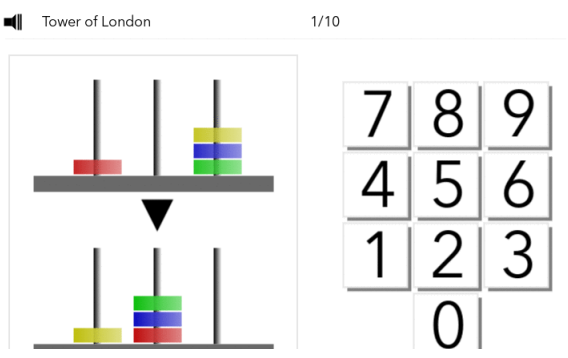
The target detection task measures 'attention', that is, your ability to identify visual information that is relevant and to filter out information that is distracting. Attention is very important in everyday life, because we live in a complex and noisy world.



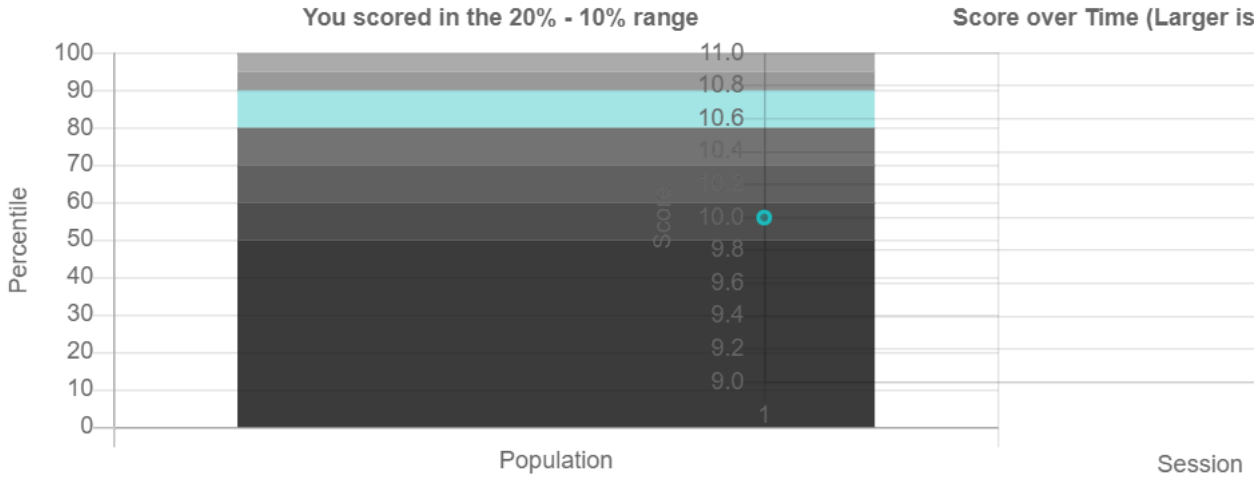


Tower of London (Planning)

The Tower of London is a classical neuropsychological test that measures your planning ability. This version of the test is particularly difficult because you cannot directly move the plates. Instead, you have to hold all previous moves in your memory whilst predicting the future moves. This test is in turn based on the older Tower of Hanoi test. Generating the problems for this test is very time-consuming. In fact, Cognitron has a whole suite of algorithms that are dedicated to making new problems and then learning how to solve

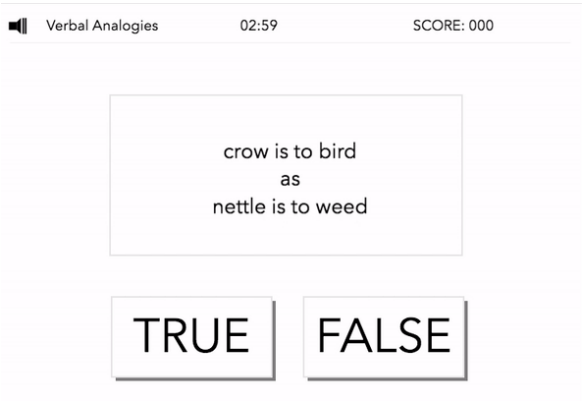


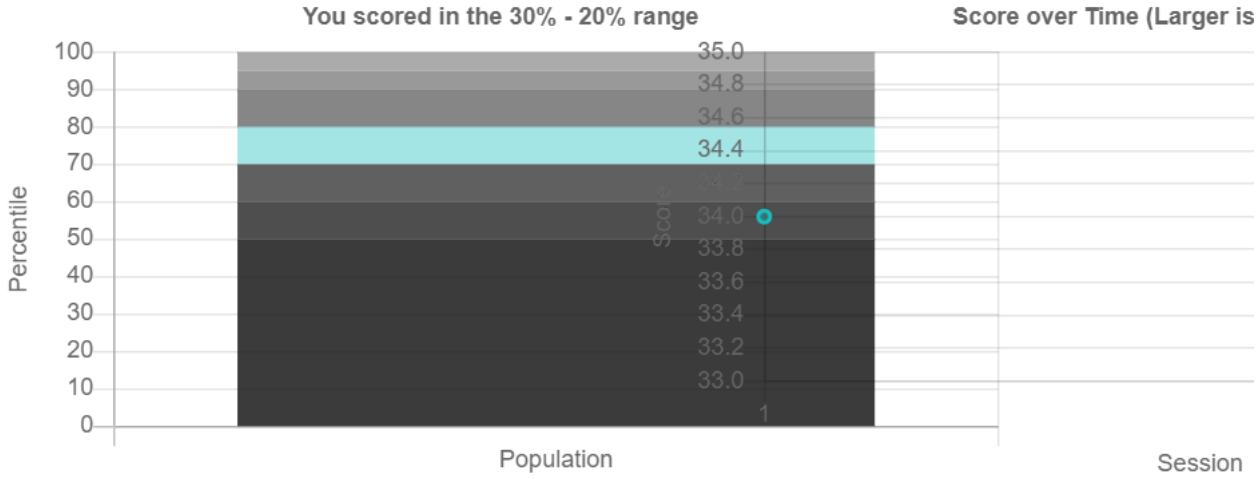
new problems and then learning how to solve them as efficiently as possible.



Verbal analogies (Verbal Reasoning)

Verbal Analogies measures your ability to rapidly understand how two items relate to each other on an abstract level, and to then determine whether two other items have that same relationship. Analogical reasoning is something that humans are remarkably good at. It enables us to deal with new situations based on a lifetime of previous experience. Analogical reasoning is known to involve networks of brain regions including the most anterior parts of the frontal lobe, which are disproportionately large in humans.





Word Definitions (Verbal Comprehension)

This task measures the diversity of your 'lexicon', that is, your internal library of words. People tend to keep acquiring words through the lifespan. Therefore, older adults often perform well. The number of words that we learn through our lifespans is very much dependent on the number of years spent in education, as well as the types of jobs and pastimes that we engage in.