

Test Report

Test name: Spatial IQ - Revised

Name: John Doe

Date: Oct 28, 2008

Completion time: 00:08

Introduction

This test was designed to measure spatial and perceptual abilities, as well as abstract reasoning. Each question assesses one's ability to decode 3D objects and to rotate them, flip them, and manipulate them- all without using one's hands, of course. In short, this test encourages one's brain to mentally construct the pieces of various 3D jigsaw puzzles.

This test does not measure skills within a particular domain, such as numerical or verbal fields, but challenges one's understanding of physical space. It also tests one's abstract reasoning capabilities. Abstract reasoning is thought to be indicative of general intelligence (the g factor, short for the general factor, was suggested by Spearman to be common to all intellectual activities). The ability to comprehend spatial problems was coined by Thurstone as the S factor, which he argued was one of the primary mental abilities of the human brain.

As this test does not use words, numbers or concepts that might be biased towards one culture or another, it is relatively culture-fair.

Regardless of how a person scores, don't let the results from this test determine how one is viewed, intellectually or otherwise. Performing poorly on this test does not mean that one will perform poorly in life, and vice versa. Most importantly, remember that specific abilities can always be developed and improved with practice.

Results of Spatial IQ Test



What does the score mean?

This employee's score on the test was well above average, meaning s/he has a very strong grasp of spatial skills. Overall, s/he is able to mentally manipulate 3D objects or images, and has a well-developed sense of spatial orientation.

Spatial intelligence has practical significance in many ways. It is valuable for occupations that involve the manipulation of tangible objects (such as engineering, mechanical, technical, and design fields). This ability is also relevant in everyday activities and problems, from space orientation (reading maps, orienting oneself in a strange environment) to practical tasks (re-arranging furniture, fitting a lot of things into the closet). The ability to understand 3D formations (without physically examining them) contributes to an individual's overall intelligence, but performing poorly on this test does not suggest a low intelligence. Spatial reasoning is only one of a multitude of components of the vast (and elusive) concept of human smarts.

Copyright 1996-2004 Plumeus Inc. (<http://www.plumeus.com>)