
IQ TEST REPORT

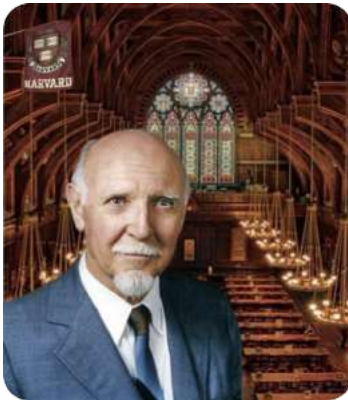


BRAINTESTING

Test taker: John Rambo
Date: December 9, 2022
Test title: Culture Free Intelligence Test
Category: IQ Test

OUR TEST'S ORIGINS

Culture Free Intelligence Tests



Brief history of Culture Free IQ Tests

Raymond Cattell, famous psychologist of the first half of the 20th century, was a Harvard professor dedicated to the research of measuring the mind. Specially concerned with intelligence and personality, he published some of the most cited papers in both fields.

What interests us here more is the intelligence test he developed. In 1940, while at Clark University, he published in the Journal of Educational Psychology his test proposal. It gained a lot of momentum due to its simplicity, reasonable precision and validity, and perhaps above all its nonverbal questions.

Under his theory, intelligence is made up of two factors, fluid intelligence which is the raw ability of the mind, while crystallized intelligence represented learning. The test was set to measure fluid intelligence, which was considered the true intelligence independent of education and experience. Therefore, the items needed to be pattern-based.

In his original research he proposed several types of items: mazes, series, classification and relational matrixes. Our implementation of the test uses only three of them. Mazes were discarded in the later editions.

Now it is time to see the test results.

TEST RESULTS

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Global Results

SCORED IQ

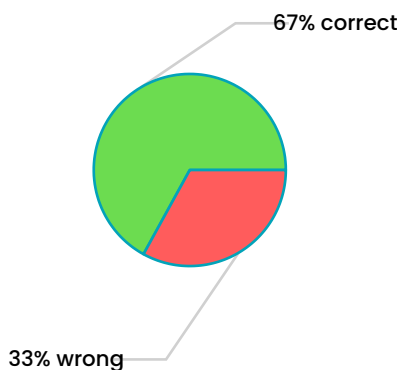


The scored IQ is the exact IQ result that you obtained according to the results of the test in comparison with the test sample. The sample is made up of adult worldwide population.

IQ INTERVAL



The IQ Interval indicates the range within which your real exact IQ lies with 95% confidence. The IQ interval is the most precise measurement as it takes possible errors into account.

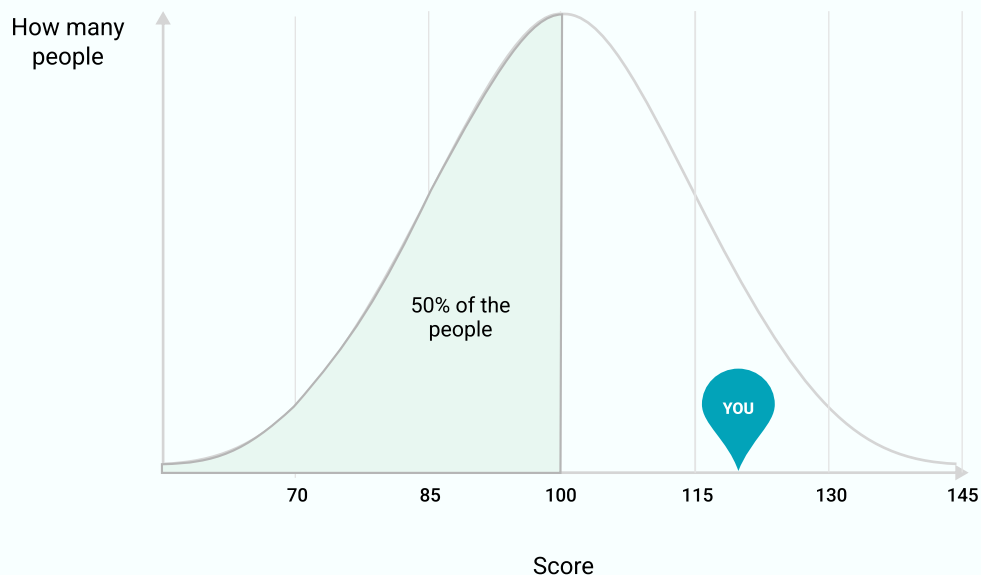


On the left you can see your global success in the test. You got **67%** of answers correct

However, you failed to choose the correct answer in **33%** of the questions.

You can find a breakdown for every test section in the next pages.

Compared with people



Above you can see the Bell Curve for the general adult population, which shows how many people, or better said which percentage, hit each score. As you can see middle scores are where most people can be found. With the blue symbol you can see where you stand in the Bell Curve.

PERCENTILE

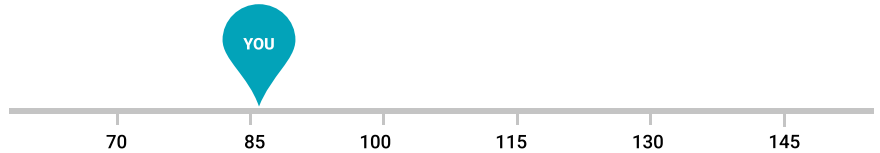
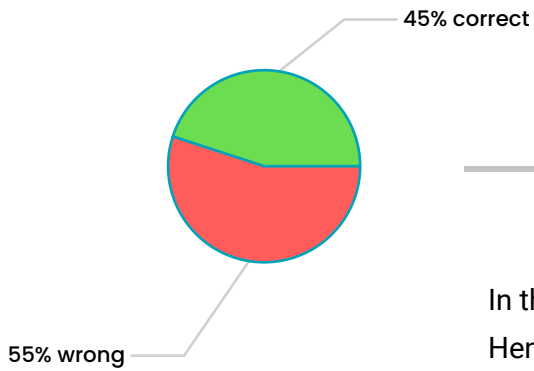


This means that you scored better than 90% of the population. Do not get too cocky, since 10% did beat you.

The percentile, or percentage of people that you beat, is probably the most important result since IQ is always calculated in comparison with other adults, the real question is how many you did beat. Well, as said, it turned out to be 90%.

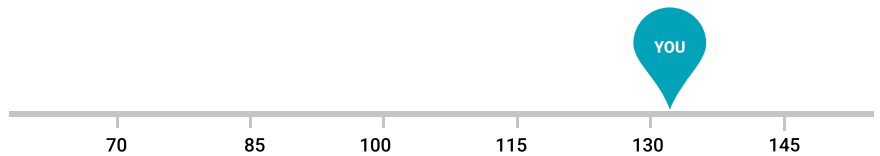
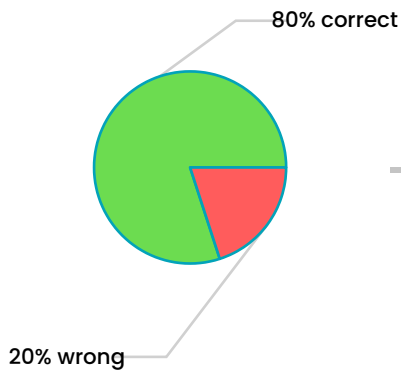
By test section

SERIES



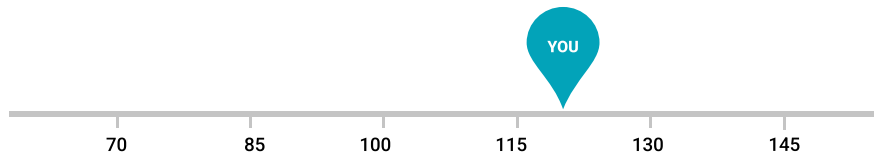
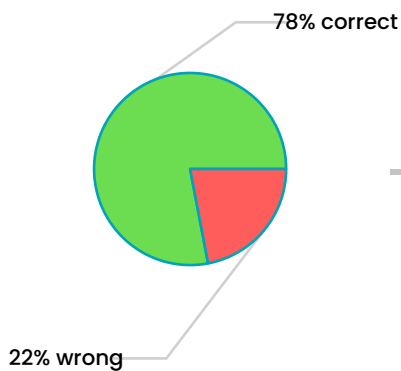
In the series part you answered correctly 45% of the questions. Hence, you made 55% of the time wrong choices.

DIFFERENCES



In the differences part you answered correctly 80% of the questions. Hence, you made 20% of the time wrong choices.

MATRIXES



In the matrixes part you answered correctly 78% of the questions. Hence, you made 22% of the time wrong choices.

LEARNING ABOUT INTELLIGENCE

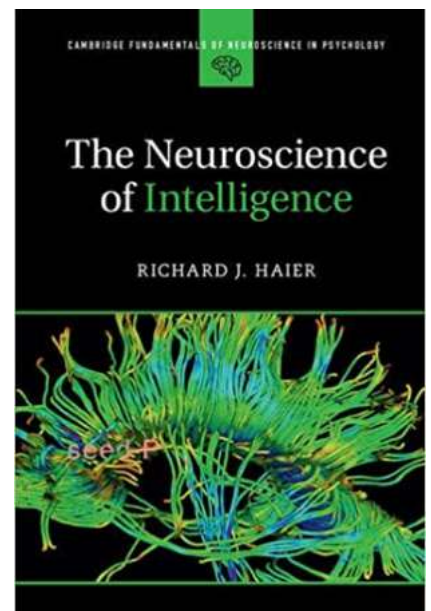
BOOKS

Would you recommend any book to learn more?

Yes. We would recommend “The Neuroscience of Intelligence”. It is a fascinating book for non-scientists with the most important research about intelligence and the brain. Although its focus is on the neuroscience part, it does cover pretty well most general and important questions about intelligence. It is a great way to start.

Topics covered include the role of genetics, how the brain from intelligent people differ or how intelligence will be increased in the future.

The book is written by Prof. Haier, who is one of the most prolific and prominent researchers nowadays in the field. With a Phd. from reknown John Hopkins University, he has been studying the field for decades. Currently, he is a professor emeritus at the University of California at Irvine.



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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

FAQs about the test

1. Why is my score different to other tests I have done?

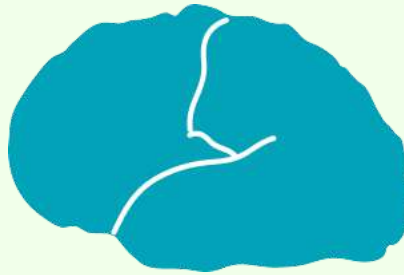
The most important score in any IQ test is the score interval. Although most people focus on the concrete IQ value, there is always some degree of variance attributable to causes different from the test itself. For example, your sleep, mood, motivation, concentration and many other variables may slightly impact your performance. With the score interval, we can give a range within which your IQ score can be found with strong confidence level (95%).

2. Do you really measure intelligence?

No test can measure intelligence directly and exactly. Every test tries to find the best testable variable that correlates to some definition of intelligence. For the sake of simplicity, this test follows Cattell culture-free intelligence proposal which focuses on the fluid intelligence factor. But the American Psychological Association declares the current state of art as good as medical science.

Following the Cattell-Horn-Carroll model, fluid intelligence is only one of several factors that make up intelligence. Yet it is a highly-loaded factor, very highly related with intelligence. So it is a good estimation. If you need a very precise test, you need to perform a more complex test such as the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) or the Stanford-Binet Test. High-stake decisions should ALWAYS use the most precise tests available and be administered by a licensed psychologist. But they are quite expensive too.

END OF REPORT



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