

CLASSICAL IQ TEST

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Website: www.123test.com

This IQ test has all components that are standard in most IQ tests. It includes questions related to spatial intelligence, logical reasoning, verbal intelligence and math.



Introduction

This report consists of 4 chapters. These are:

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. History of the IQ test**
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 - 3.1. Verbal Intelligence**
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 - 3.3. Logic**
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Enjoy reading your personal IQ Test Report!



History of the IQ test

Paul Broca (1824-1880) and Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911) were among the first scientists to think about measuring intelligence. They thought they could determine intelligence by measuring the size of the human skull. They assumed that the larger the skull, the smarter the person.

Around the same time, scientist Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920) used introspection - the human ability to reflect on their own thoughts - as the measure of intelligence. Nowadays their methods and ideas are considered to be outmoded and are for sure no longer used for IQ tests, but they form a fundamental part of the history of the IQ test.

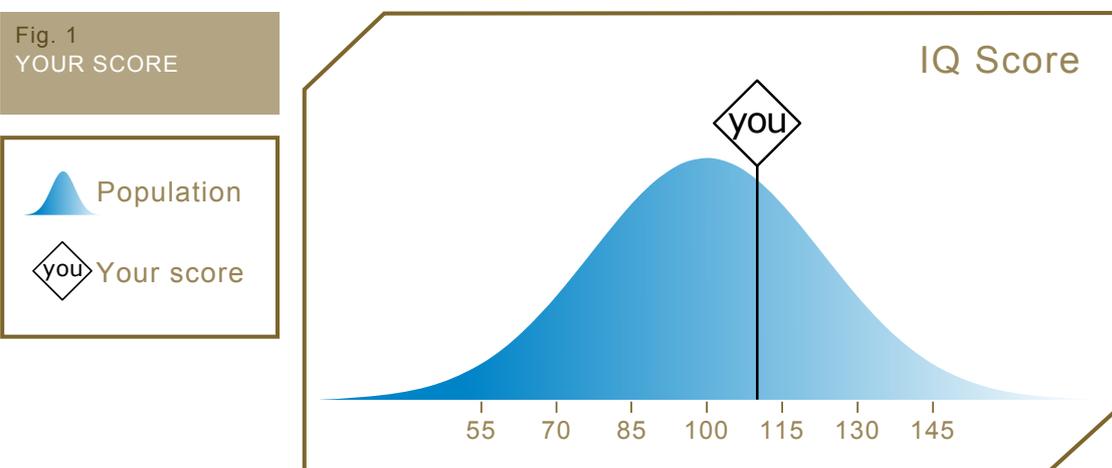
The first modern intelligence test in IQ history was developed in 1904, by Alfred Binet (1857-1911) and Theodore Simon (1873-1961). The French Ministry of Education asked these researchers to develop a test that would allow for distinguishing mentally retarded children from normally intelligent, but lazy children. The result was the Simon-Binet IQ test. This IQ test consists of several components such as logical reasoning, finding rhyming words and naming objects.

The score for the IQ test in combination with a child's age, provides information on the intellectual development of the child: is the child ahead of or lagging other children? The IQ was calculated as $(\text{mental age} / \text{chronological age}) \times 100$. The test came to be a huge success, both in Europe and America.

Your IQ score

Your score may vary depending on how well you were able to concentrate during the test and/or your experience in taking IQ tests. That is why this report, in addition to your IQ score, also lists a range within which your score for this test may vary. This range only intends to show you that your IQ may vary depending on the circumstances under which you take the test.

You have an IQ of 110. Your IQ lies within a range of 107 up to 113.



Please note!

Your score for other IQ tests may be up to 5 or even 20 points higher. For more information, please refer to paragraph '2.5 Some Perspective'.

The average score for an IQ test is always 100. Of all people taking an IQ test, 95 percent will have an IQ between 70 and 130. That means that IQ scores lower than 70 or higher than 130 are very rare.

About 70 percent of all people will see an IQ score between 85 and 115. The extreme values for this IQ test have been set to 151 as the highest and 71 as the lowest IQ score. The test cannot result in any higher or lower scores.



IQ Score per Component

The IQ test consists of four main components: Verbal intelligence, Numeric intelligence, Logical intelligence, and Spatial intelligence. Per main component, below you see how many questions you answered correctly and what the average of others was. You also see an example question with an explanation that tells you how you should deal with such questions.

For research reasons, there is no indication (yet) exactly which questions you answered incorrectly. However, on the 123test site you can find many practice tests and there you do see which questions you answered correctly/incorrectly.

Verbal intelligence

Your verbal intelligence has been measured using three types of questions: *meaning of words*, *synonyms*, and *antonyms*.

Your verbal intelligence gives an indication of your ability to solve grammatical or linguistic issues. Your written and spoken language production is also affected by your verbal intelligence. An example would be clarifying the meaning of words or an estimation of the meaning. This in turn says something about your ability to communicate and the speed of your (linguistic) understanding. Verbal intelligence therefore is much more than just vocabulary.

For this component you answered 0 questions of 10 correctly. Most people answer 6 or 7 questions correctly for this component.

Your verbal intelligence is tested, for example when solving crosswords or translating a text. But in a random conversation with others, your verbal intelligence is called for as well.

Below you see an example of an antonym question which can be used to measure a part of your verbal intelligence.

Which word best expresses the meaning opposite of the specified word?



Realistic

- a. Impressionistic
- b. Unreal
- c. Fantastic
- d. Actual
- e. Powerless

If you do not immediately know what the opposite meaning is, begin by crossing out the most unlikely answers. Answer d. (Actual) and 'Realistic' are more similar than they are opposites. Feeling powerless (answer e.) can be very realistic. Something that is fantastic (answer c.) can also be realistic; they are not mutually exclusive. Of the two remaining answers (a. and b.), answer b. is the most opposite. Impressionistic is derived from the word 'Impression'. An impression is a perception of something. Therefore it is not a negation of the reality. 'Unreal' on the other hand is the opposite of reality. Thus the correct answer is answer b.

Numeric Intelligence

Your numeric intelligence has been measured using two types of questions: *number series* and *math word problems*. Your numeric intelligence says something about your abilities to deal with numbers, such as the ability to calculate, to reduce a large amount of numeric data or to see the logic behind a number series. It is certainly not based on pure arithmetic skills only.

Of the 16 questions for this component, you answered 0 correctly. Typically, people answer between 11 and 14 questions correctly.

You can test your arithmetic skills in practice by not using a calculator when you have to calculate something. Another exercise is to calculate the exact amount you want to tip by using a specific percentage (use a difficult percentage, like 9% or 11%).

Below you see an example question which measures your numeric intelligence.

Which number logically follows?



4, 6, 9, 6, 14, 6, ?

The correct answer is 19. In this case, 5 is added to the 1st, 3rd and 5th number, while the sixes in between remain constant.

For number series, it is a good idea to first try to come up with the answer, without looking at the options. If you cannot figure out what the answer is, you can check the answer options. There may be a number that definitely is not the answer, restricting the number of remaining options. The chance that in the end you guess correctly, will increase this way. A rule that almost always applies to IQ tests is that if you do not know the answer, you should just guess. After all, if you do not guess, you are definitely wrong.

Logic

Your logical intelligence has been measured using three types of questions: *sylogisms*, *analogies*, and *sets*. Logic says something about your ability to see and define connections. In the professional literature, it is sometimes referred to as the use and valuation of abstract relationships. Being able to distinguish categories is crucial here.

This component has 10 questions. You answered 0 correctly. Others on average answer 6 questions for this component correctly.

In practice, you use your logical ability, for example if you start using a new device without instructions or consulting a manual. Another example of a situation in which you apply your logical ability is playing a game of chess. After all, you have to consider what the logical consequences of a certain move are.

Below you see an example of a syllogism question that measures intelligence in the area of logic.

For this syllogism you have to determine whether the conclusion drawn is the logical, certain and only result of the premises given.

Premise 1: Some house owners are not Belgian.



Premise 2: None of the mathematicians is a house owner.

The conclusion is: Some mathematicians are not Belgian.

Is this conclusion correct or incorrect?

In this syllogism you must determine if you can be *sure* that the conclusion is correct. This makes these questions rather difficult. The easiest way is to use circles to make a drawing representing the premises. For example, you can draw a circle representing 'non-Belgians'. The circle representing 'house owners' overlaps with this circle or is entirely contained by it (some house owners are not Belgians). The circle representing 'mathematicians' does not overlap with the 'house owners' circle at all (None of the mathematicians is a house owner), but theoretically could overlap with the 'non-Belgians' circle (conclusion: 'some mathematicians are not Belgians'), but could also be completely separate and not overlapping (conclusion: 'all mathematicians are non-Belgians'). This means that in the end, you cannot be certain that 'some mathematicians are not Belgians' is the only correct conclusion. The conclusion is therefore incorrect.

Some perspective

Regarding your outcome or if you are somewhat disappointed about your score, some perspective and notes are in order.

An IQ score is a relative score, not an absolute one.

The most important thing to keep in mind is that your IQ score is always determined in comparison to the scores of others. **Who** those others are and **when** they completed the test, is crucial. An example using body length may clarify this. Think about a young Dutch man who is six feet tall. In comparison with other Dutch people, he is not tall, but in Japan he will be seen as a giant (you are tall, compared to **whom?**). In addition, compared to his parents he will be considered to be tall, while his parents are not short compared to their peers (**when** was it determined what 'tall' is?). Something similar applies to your IQ score.

First of all, there is a phenomenon called the Flynn effect (see also chapter 3).



These days, people score higher than people in the past. Comparing someone with a group from the past results in an overrating. This overrating at times can reach no less than 20 IQ points!

On the internet, you can find a lot of free IQ tests (and also paid IQ tests) of questionable quality. Free IQ tests on the internet or tests that are only intended to generate revenue or marketing advantages, usually result in a huge overrating of your IQ, just to make you feel good. You should be aware of this and only take a test if you are sure that you will be compared to an appropriate group of people that have been tested recently.

The result of your IQ test therefore is not an absolute result, but an indication of how you, compared to others, have done now on this intelligence test and probably will score on subsequent comparable IQ tests. IQ scores on different (quality) IQ tests should give similar results.

High IQ Scores

Because very high or low scores are rare, it is difficult to give an accurate rating of such scores. The extreme values for this research have been set to 151 as the highest and 65 as the lowest. Purely on the basis of chance and given the fact that a large city has a population of 16 million, it is likely that there are no more than 25 people with an IQ of 170. A person with an IQ of 180 is likely to be the only one in that city. Only 4 out of 1,000 people have an IQ of 140 or higher.

Good Score

A 'high' IQ is not necessarily something good and a low IQ is not necessarily 'bad'. An IQ score, for example, does not tell you anything about someone's ability to create beautiful music or tell you that someone is good company or is bad in sports. Although a higher IQ generally seems to be related to success in society, a higher IQ of course does not guarantee happiness. After all, your IQ is only one component of what you are or what you are able to do.

Accuracy



Because the IQ test is taken over the internet, the length of the question list has intentionally been limited (it should not take more than 45 minutes). Longer measurements, for example over an hour and a half, will probably result in a more accurate rating. Accidental mistakes, for example because you were distracted, have more consequences if the question list is shorter. That is why a range is provided with your score. In the case of very high or low scores, bear in mind that only a few incorrect answers more or less have a substantial effect on the IQ score.

IQ Test Background Information

What does an IQ test actually measure?

A lot can be said about IQ but usually the discussion boils down to the question of what IQ actually is. On numerous diverging grounds, Western science over the past two centuries has felt the need for measuring individual characteristics. In the case of weight, length and gender, that is not a problem, but in the case of intelligence it becomes a lot more difficult.

Intelligence still is a rather abstract concept, usually defined as a random collection of skills. A proponent of this way of thinking is psychologist and Harvard professor Howard Gardner. He distinguishes no less than eight aspects of intelligence: linguistic, logical, musical, spatial, kinesthetic (use of the body at a highly developed level), intrapersonal (distinguishing feelings and the ability to create accurate mental models of one's self), interpersonal (distinguishing and recognizing the feelings of others), naturalistic (distinguishing, classifying and using aspects of the environment). Most IQ tests used these days, however, measure IQ based on a more conventional definition. This definition assumes there is only one form of intelligence, the so-called *General Intelligence*.

Exercises usually focus on aspects such as logical thinking, spatial and technical insight, arithmetic skills and linguistic skills. However, the exact composition of every intelligence test can be different. The IQ test measures the conventional General Intelligence based on four forms of intelligence: Verbal, Numeric, Logical and Spatial. These four components are almost always present in other widely used IQ tests that are used as standard in assessments.



IQ Scores

As said before, the average score for an IQ test is always 100. So if your IQ score is 100, half of the people scores lower than you and the other half scores higher. Scores above 130 and below 70 only occur in 5 out of every 100 cases. Because very high or low scores are rare, it is difficult to give an accurate rating of such scores.

The IQ score is calculated by correlating the scores for all different components and comparing them to the average scores of others. That means that people with the same IQ score, could very well score differently on the various components of the test. Someone who scores very high in spatial insight, does not necessarily have to be good in arithmetic and vice versa. Because an IQ score by itself does not mean that much, the scores for the different components are often also taken into consideration. For example, when selecting a construction engineer it is important to know how high he/she scores in spatial insight. For a journalist, verbal insight is more important and spatial insight is not as relevant.

Generally, people with a higher education, have a higher IQ. Women tend to score a little lower than men. And finally, young people and older people score a little lower than people of average age (between 24 and 44). People younger than 20, may still see their IQ increase.

Learning IQ

A crucial question is whether IQ is something that you just have or something you can improve. The answer to this question depends on the definition of IQ. If you define vocabulary and general knowledge as a form of intelligence, than it can be learned. However, if you think of someone with special (innate) linguistic or mathematical knowledge as very intelligent, it is not something that can be learned. Typically, IQ is measured using tests, parts of which can be practised, such as antonym tests and syllogism tests. If you have previously taken such a test, you will recognize these questions more easily and consequently make fewer errors. That is why you shortchange yourself if you do not prepare for an IQ or competency test. Practice helps.



IQ Increases

IQ increases. For example, if you have an IQ score of 140 for an IQ test whose norms were established in 1980, you can assume that your score for a test with more recent norms will be substantially lower. In the mid-eighties, New Zealander James Flynn, a psychologist at the University of Otago, discovered that scores for intelligence tests in some fourteen industrialized nations increased by twenty IQ points per generation since 1930. On the other hand, these days you may also come across researchers who claim that this increase has now turned to a decrease. All the more reason to critically evaluate the results of IQ tests, and especially to look at the dating of the norms and the kind of people that were part of the reference group.

IQ versus EQ

An IQ test tells you something about your general ability to answer certain questions correctly. Your score for the test (number of questions answered correctly) compared to that of others, is an indication of your intelligence. However, it does not give any clue about your ability to interact with other people, for example. In other words, an IQ test measures aspects (depending on the question components) of your intelligence and not your personality. That is why an assessment, in addition to an IQ test, usually includes a personality test to get an overall impression of a candidate.

Test Quality Assessment

Reliability

Statistical analyses have shown that the test measures General Intelligence extremely well. The IQ test has a high to very high reliability. The reliability is expressed in a measure that is called Cronbach's alpha. This measure can have a value between 0 and 1. The overall reliability of the IQ test is 0.82, a very good score. In addition, a factor analysis has shown that all questions primarily focus on one factor, as expected. The average factor loading is no less than .34. This too is an excellent score and a guarantee for quality.

Validity



The IQ test consists of a total of 12 components, divided over four main components, giving you a good and broad picture of your general intelligence. These components are fully representative of what the professional literature and practice consider to be valid measurements of all components of intelligence. The main components contribute, each with its own weight, to your overall score.

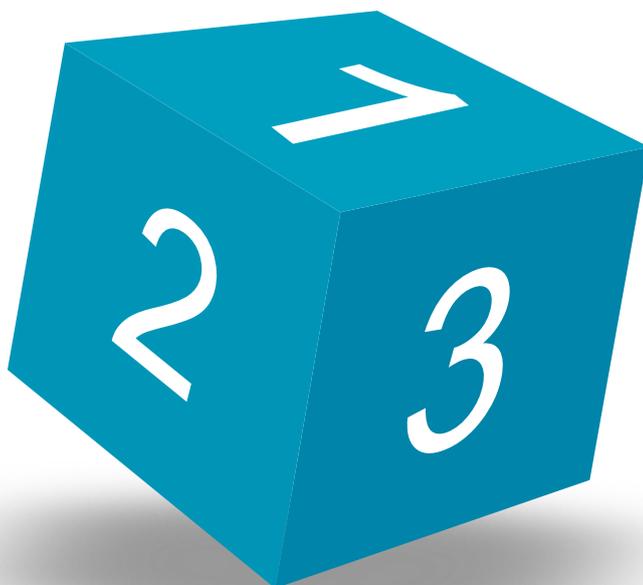
Below, the main and sub components are listed once again:

Verbal: Word descriptions, Meaning of words, Antonyms, Synonyms

Numeric: Number series, Math word problems

Logic: Syllogisms, Analogies, Sets

Spatial: Figure series, Cubes, Composite figures



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