



TTB2

TECHNICAL TEST BATTERY

Fred Sample

**Arabian Assessment &
Development Centre**

16/10/2001

N.B. This is a CONFIDENTIAL report, containing personal information to be shown only to decision-makers on a 'NEED-TO-KNOW' basis with the understanding of Fred Sample. If you are unauthorised to read this report, please return it immediately to a qualified test user.

MECHANICAL REASONING

The Mechanical Reasoning Test measures a broad ability to understand mechanical principles. Items have been selected to represent physical principles from a wide range of areas, including optics, electrics, fluids and mechanics. The Mechanical Reasoning Test has been developed to assess craft and technician apprentices who require a practical understanding of mechanical principles in action. The following comments are based on a comparison of Fred Sample's performance on the Mechanical Reasoning Test with 100 members of the Trainees normative group.

Fred's score on the Mechanical Reasoning Test is exceptionally poor when compared to the normative group. This result may either be accounted for by random responding on the part of Fred or reflects a total lack of understanding of the most simple principles of Physics and no grasp of mechanical concepts. As a consequence he is likely to have extreme difficulty in applying basic mechanical principles in a work setting.

SPATIAL REASONING

The Spatial Reasoning Test (SRT2) measures the ability to manipulate, and reason about, shapes and spatial relationships. The SRT2 assesses how well a person can visualise solid objects from looking at their 2-dimensional plans. The Spatial Reasoning Test, therefore, provides an indication of a person's ability to visualise the shape and surfaces of a finished object before it is constructed. Spatial reasoning ability is an important factor in a number of technical occupations, e.g. mechanical engineering, design, architecture etc. The following comments are based on a comparison of Fred Sample's performance on the Spatial Reasoning Test with members of the Trainees normative group.

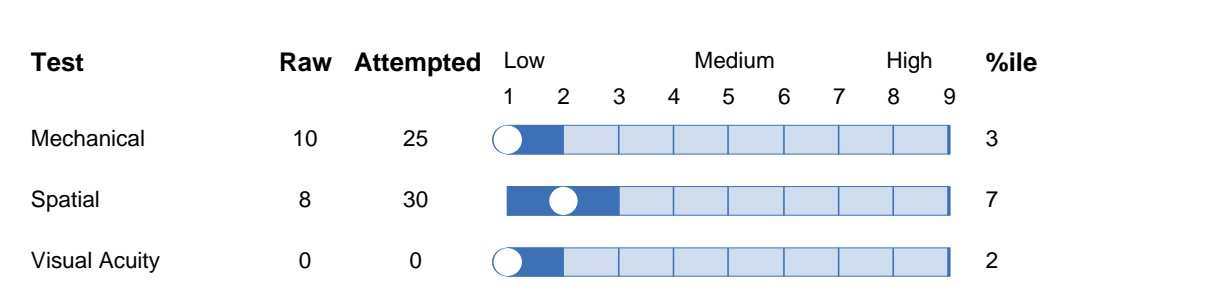
Fred's score on the Spatial Reasoning Test is particularly weak when compared to the normative group. This result suggests an extremely limited understanding of the most basic spatial relationships. As a consequence he is likely to have extreme difficulty in understanding basic spatial relationships in a work setting.

VISUAL ACUITY

The Visual Acuity Test measures the aptitude for performing tasks which require a great deal of visual precision. The Visual Acuity Test requires the testee to trace a path through a number of highly complex mazes in a short period of time. Many of the new technology industries require that workers should be able to work quickly and accurately on tasks which need a high degree of visual precision. Visual acuity is likely to be an important factor in a number of technical occupations, e.g. electrical engineering, mechanical and machine shop apprentices, electrical fault diagnosis, engineering draughting etc. The following comments are based on a comparison of Fred Sample's performance on the Visual Acuity Test with members of the Trainees normative group.

Fred's score on the Visual Acuity Test is exceptionally poor when compared to the normative group. This result may either be accounted for by random responding on the part of Sample or by a low ability when visual precision is required. As a consequence he is likely to have extreme difficulty in carrying out tasks which require visual precision in a work setting.

TTB2 Profile Chart



Norms used:

Mechanical: 100 Trainees.

Spatial: 97 Trainees.

Visual: 93 Trainees.