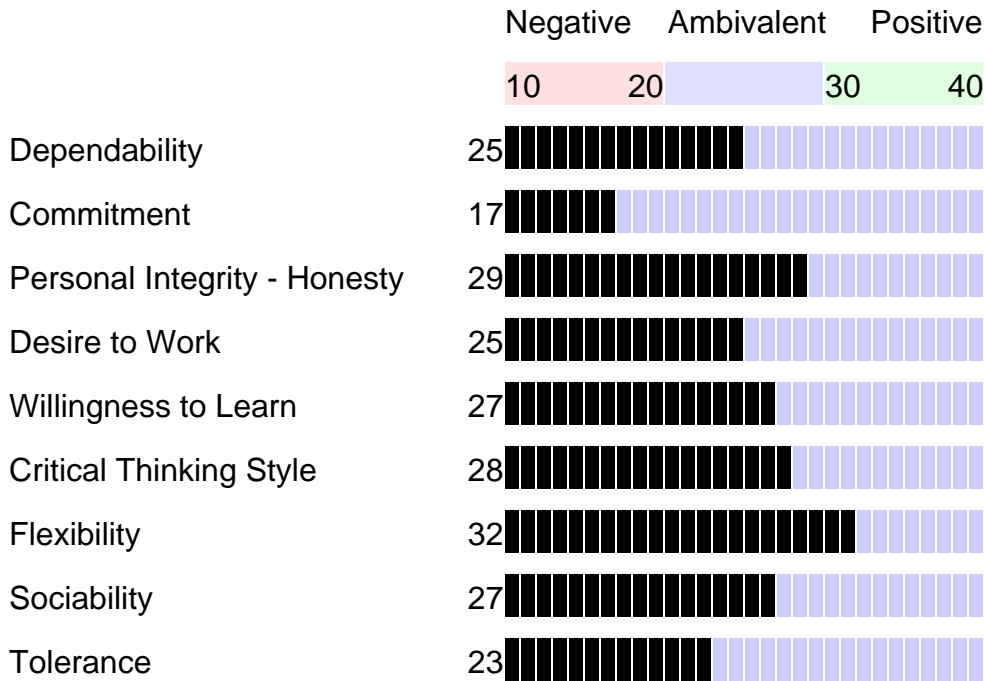


Test/Survey Report for Name or Number (login= [REDACTED], IAID= 70581)

Test/Survey: BAI English - 08.1.08

Assignment#: 7 Completed: 6/29/2010 1:43:37 PM



Dependability: 25

The Dependability Scale measures independent motivation to complete assigned tasks and pride in the accomplishment of work assignments. Higher scores show a strong work ethic and attention to the demands of an assignment.

Commitment: 17

The Commitment Scale differentiates between someone who is more oriented toward the company, its people and its mission, versus someone whose goals are more self focused. Higher scores indicate feelings of loyalty to one's workplace and its goals and ideals.

Personal Integrity - Honesty: 29

The Honesty Scale measures how a person presents themselves relative to such things as respect for other people's property, following rules, keeping promises, and speaking truthfully. Higher scores indicate trustworthiness and valuation of honesty in communication and behavior.

Desire to Work: 25

The Desire to Work Scale measures eagerness to work, a sense of pride and self-worth derived from working. Higher scores indicate someone who tends to focus their energy on their work and to define themselves by the work they do.

Willingness to Learn: 27

The Willingness to Learn Scale measures the appreciation of life long learning and the need to retool in light of a changing business environment. Higher scores indicate someone who is eager to learn new systems and new procedures.

Critical Thinking Style: 28

The Critical Thinking Style Scale measures a person's overall approach to reasoning and problem solving. Higher scores indicate someone who values careful analysis when defining problems and a thoughtful, objective and reasoned approach to decision making.

Flexibility: 32

The Flexibility Scale measures a person's adaptability to changing workplace situations and demands. Higher scores on this scale indicate someone who is resilient and welcoming toward workplace requirements for change and for the application of new or different skills.

Sociability: 27

The Sociability Scale is a measure of one's approach to social interactions in the workplace. Higher scores indicate consideration to limit socializing to that which is necessary to get the job done, sensitivity toward harassment or the appearance of harassment regarding other employees, and taking a professional approach to social interactions at work.

Tolerance: 23

The Tolerance Scale broadly surveys attitudes regarding discrimination in regard to demographic diversity. Higher scores indicate the tendency to respect people independent of such factors as age, gender, and sexual orientation.

Test/Survey Report for Sample TestTaker (login= [REDACTED], IAID=70582)

Test/Survey: HSRT English - 06.1.06

Assignment#: 12 Completed: 7/12/2009 5:38:27 PM



Inductive Reasoning Scale Score: 9

Inductive reasoning is drawing warranted probabilistic inferences regarding what is most likely true or most likely not true, given the information and the context at hand. Scientific disconfirmation of hypotheses uses inductive reasoning. Drawing probabilistic conclusions based on key examples, evidence, data, precedents, memories, testimony or relevant cases is inductive. Reasoning by analogy is inductive. As long as there is the possibility, however remote, that one's highly probable conclusion might be mistaken, one is using inductive reasoning. A score of 8 or higher indicates strong inductive reasoning skills; a score 3 or lower indicates weak skills in induction.

Deductive Reasoning Scale Score: 5

Deductive reasoning moves from the assumed truth of a set of beliefs or premises to a conclusion which follows of necessity. In a valid deductive argument the conclusion cannot possibly be false if the premises are all true. Geometry, algebra, and many computer programs are deductive chains of reasoning, as are Sudoku puzzles. Activities which require following rules, definitions, laws or diagrams with exacting precision call on deductive reasoning skills. A score of 8 or higher indicates strong deductive skills; a score of 3 or lower indicates weak deductive reasoning skills.

Analysis and Interpretation Scale Score: 5

Analytical and Interpretive skills are used to closely examine ideas, to identify assumptions, reasons and claims, and to gather detailed information from charts, graphs, diagrams, paragraphs, etc. These skills are also used when determining the precise meaning of a sentence, passage, text, idea, assertion, sign, signal, chart, etc. in a given context and for a given purpose. Good interpretation often involves properly categorizing information, decoding the significance of what a person is saying and clarifying what something means. It would be unwise to build further judgments, such as inferences and evaluations, upon the results of a poor analysis or a mistaken interpretation. A score of 5 or higher shows analytical and interpretive reasoning strength; a score of 2 or lower shows weak skills.

Inference Scale Score: 4

Inference skills are used when drawing conclusions based on reasons and evidence. Inferences can be skillfully drawn from a wide variety of things including information, data, beliefs, opinions, facts, conjectures, definitions, principles, images, signs, behaviors, documents, or testimony. However, skillful inference does not guarantee that the conclusion will be true. Conclusions inferred on the basis of misunderstandings, mistaken beliefs, bad data, unreliable opinions, biased evaluations, or faulty information, for example, can turn out to be mistaken, even if reached using excellent inference skills. A score of 5 or higher shows strong inference skills; a score of 2 or lower indicates weak inference skills.

Evaluation and Explanation Scale Score: 5

Evaluation and Explanation skills are used to assess the credibility of claims and the strength or weakness of

Evaluation and Explanation skills are used to assess the credibility of claims and the strength or weakness of arguments. Evaluation skills can also be applied to form judgments about the quality of inferences, analyses, interpretations, options, opinions, beliefs, ideas, proposals, beliefs and justifications. Explanation involves providing one's reasons, methods, assumptions or rationale for one's beliefs and conclusions. Reaching a correct conclusion is not sufficient for strong critical thinking, strong critical thinking involves reaching a correct conclusion for a good reason, not by luck or on the basis of weak arguments and mistaken opinions. A score of 5 or higher indicates strong evaluative and explanatory reasoning skills; a score of or 2 or lower indicates weak skills.

TOTAL: 24

The total score on the Health Sciences Reasoning Test is the most valid global measure of overall strength in the core critical thinking skills used in problem solving and reflective decision making. To score well on the Health Sciences Reasoning Test a person must excel in the overall integration of core critical thinking and reasoning skills and have no major weaknesses. For college graduates a total score of 25 or higher indicates very strong critical thinking skills. A score in the band 15-24 indicates a mid-range skill level suitable for learning and employee development. Scores of 14 or lower are very low scores suggesting fundamental weaknesses in core critical thinking skills. These weaknesses may result in unsuccessful transitions to college and workplace. A score of 10 or lower is extremely weak and not consistent with a minimal college entry level performance.

Percentile: 82

Undergrad

Percentile approximations are suggested for advisory purposes only.

A note of interpretation: A score that falls in the 60th percentile indicates that out of one hundred test takers, roughly 40 would earn a higher score and 60 a lower score. A percentile score is not an indication of the percent correct, but of relative ranking.