Result for: Sample Report
Completed: 2/11/2014 11:45:43 AM
Instrument: Test of Everyday Reasoning (TER) 12.1.12 N

OVERALL: 92 Strong
Strong overall critical thinking skill, consistent with the potential for academic success and career development.

The Reasoning Skills Overall score describes overall strength in using reasoning to form reflective judgments about what to believe or what to do. High Overall scores are attained by test takers who excel in the sustained, focused and integrated application of core thinking skills measured on this test, including analysis, interpretation, inference, evaluation, explanation, induction and deduction. The Overall score predicts the capacity for success in educational or workplace settings which demand reasoned decision making and thoughtful problem solving.

Percentile: 82
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. Percentile approximations are suggested for advisory purposes only.

Analysis: 87 Moderate
Analytical reasoning skills enable people to identify assumptions, reasons and claims, and to examine how they interact in the formation of arguments. We use analysis to gather information from charts, graphs, diagrams, spoken language and documents. People with strong analytical skills attend to patterns and to details. They identify the elements of a situation and determine how those parts interact. Strong interpretation skills can support high quality analysis by providing insights into the significance of what a person is saying or what something means.

Inference: 95 Superior
Inference skills enable us to draw conclusions from reasons and evidence. We use inference when we offer thoughtful suggestions and hypotheses. Inference skills indicate the necessary or the very probable consequences of a given set of facts and conditions. Conclusions, hypotheses, recommendations or decisions that are based on faulty analyses, misinformation, bad data or biased evaluations can turn out to be mistaken, even if they have been reached using excellent inference skills.

Evaluation: 88 Moderate
Evaluative reasoning skills enable us to assess the credibility of sources of information and the claims they make. And, we use these skills to determine the strength or weakness of arguments. Applying evaluation skills we can judge the quality of analyses, interpretations, explanations, inferences, options, opinions, beliefs, ideas, proposals, and decisions. Strong explanation skills can support high quality evaluation by providing the evidence, reasons, methods, criteria, or assumptions behind the claims made and the conclusions reached.

Induction: 91 Strong
Inductive reasoning is the process of forming general conclusions from distinct premises. We use inductive reasoning skills when we offer suggestions or predictions about what we think is probably true based on analogies, case studies, prior experience, statistical analyses, simulations, hypotheticals, and patterns recognized in familiar objects, events, experiences and behaviors. As long as there is the possibility, however remote, that a highly probable conclusion might be mistaken even though the evidence at hand is unchanged, the reasoning is inductive. Although it does not yield certainty, inductive reasoning can provide a confident basis for sold belief in our conclusions and a reasonable basis for action.

Deduction: 91 Strong
Deductive reasoning is the process of forming general conclusions and making specific predictions from premises assumed to be true. We use deductive reasoning skills when we make explicit the reasons and evidence for our conclusions, reasons or decisions. Deductive reasoning moves with exacting precision from the assumed truth of a set of beliefs to a conclusion which cannot be false if those beliefs are true. Deductive validity is rigorously logical and clear-cut. Deductive validity leaves no room for uncertainty, unless one alters the meanings of words or the grammar of the language.

Interpretation: 91 Strong
Interpretative skills are used to determine the precise meaning and significance of a message or signal, whether it is a gesture, sign, set of data, written or spoken words, diagram, icon, chart or graph. Correct interpretation depends on understanding the message in its context and in terms of who sent it, and for what purpose. Interpretation includes clarifying what something or someone means, grouping or categorizing information, and determining the significance of a message.

Explanation: 88 Moderate
Explanatory reasoning skills, when exercised prior to making a final decision about what to believe or what to do, enable us to describe the evidence, reasons, methods, assumptions, standards or rationale for those decisions, opinions, beliefs and conclusions. Strong explanatory skills enable people to discover, to test and to articulate the reasons for beliefs, events, actions and decisions.

Numeracy: 91 Strong
Numeracy skills are used when applying knowledge of numbers, arithmetic, measures, and mathematical techniques to situations that require the interpretation or evaluation of information. Numeracy refers to the ability to solve quantitative reasoning problems, or make judgments derived from quantitative reasoning in a variety of contexts. More than being able to compute a solution to a mathematical equation, numeracy includes the understanding of how quantitative information is gathered, manipulated, and represented visually, such as in graphs, charts, tables and diagrams.

Session Duration: 47 min, 55 sec