



TTB2

TECHNICAL TEST BATTERY

Sample Report

Career Decisions

7/1/2005

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 David Jones. 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 David Jones's performance on the Mechanical Reasoning Test with 100 members of the Trainees normative group.

David's score on the Mechanical Reasoning Test shows that he has performed at an average level when compared to the normative group. This indicates an understanding of mechanical principles which is fairly typical of the average member of this population. This should enable him to grasp new concepts as quickly as most.

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 persons 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 David Jones's performance on the Spatial Reasoning Test with members of the Trainees normative group.

David's score on the Spatial Reasoning Test shows that he has performed at an average level when compared to the normative group. This indicates an understanding of spatial relationships which is fairly typical of the average member of this population. This should enable him to understand new spatial relationships as quickly as most.

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 David Jones's performance on the Visual Acuity Test with members of the Apprentices normative group.

David's score on the Visual Acuity Test is within the top 5% of the normative group, indicating an extremely high level ability for tasks requiring visual precision.

TTB2 Profile Chart

Test	Raw	Attempted	Low			Medium			High			%ile
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mechanical	20	45					●					47
Spatial	18	30					●					49
Visual Acuity	13	15									●	99

Norms used:

Mechanical: 100 Trainees.
Spatial: 97 Trainees.
Visual: 93 Apprentices.