



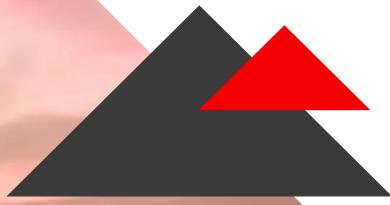
GENERAL COGNITIVE ABILITY TEST (GCAT)

Sample Report

01/01/2026

Distributed by Bishop Associates Recruitment

www.bishopassociates.co.nz



© Podium Systems Limited.

Introduction



The Assessment

The General Cognitive Ability Test (GCAT) is a measure of cognitive ability. Cognitive ability is important because it influences how quickly somebody can learn, how readily they can adapt, how easily they can understand, and how adeptly they can solve novel problems. It is well established that cognitive ability predicts educational and occupational success and is an important ingredient of future potential. The GCAT assesses ability in the following areas:

- Understanding problems using words
- Logical deduction and induction
- The relationship between numbers
- Discerning patterns and sequences
- Abstract reasoning
- Mental rotation



The Report

This report has been designed to support interview and reference checking processes. The report presents Sample's results and provides probing interview questions to help users elicit information about their preferences, past behaviour and performance.



Private and Confidential

This is a confidential assessment report. This report was requested for a specific purpose and has influenced the information and conclusions drawn. The information contained in this report should only be interpreted by a trained professional, and in the context of other relevant information (i.e., actual experience, interests, skills, and aptitudes).



Waiver

When reading this report, please remember that it is based exclusively on the information gathered from the test session only and describes performance exclusively on the GCAT test. The publishers, therefore, accept no responsibility for decisions made using this assessment and cannot be held responsible for the consequences of doing so.



Rating Scale

Charts in this report are described in terms of a standardised Sten score that is presented on a scale of 1 to 10 and which allows us to compare participant results. As a guide, scores of 1 to 3 are considered well below average, while scores of 5 to 6 are average, and scores of 8 to 10 are considered well above average.



Comparison Group (Norm)

The following norm group was used to compare results against.

Assessment	Name	Size
GCAT	Australasian Graduates and Managers (2021)	3533

Results Summary

General Reasoning

General Reasoning refers to overall General Mental Ability (g) which is an approximate overall indicator of the ability to reason, think logically, and solve problems using words, numbers, and simple images.

- Sample's general reasoning score suggests that their overall level of reasoning ability is in the slightly below average range and they may be a little less able than others to understand problems, tackle complicated tasks and make use of learning.

The following elements are used to describe the results.

Percentile Score (%ile)	Is a value on a scale of 100 that reflects the percentage of people in a sample who score below the participant's score.
Range	This is a qualitative indicator that is based on the Sten score and indicates how well a participant has performed using a 5-point score band.
Sten Score (1-10)	A Sten score is a standardised measure used to compare participant results. Presented on a 10-point scale, a score of 1 indicates low performance and a score of 10 indicates high performance.

Profile Charts



Results in Detail

Abstract Reasoning

Abstract Reasoning looks at the ability to identify logical relationships between abstract forms. It is about understanding information and grasping new concepts. It is not strongly related to previous learning. As such, it can be used to predict intellectual potential and the capacity to be trained.

- Sample's abstract reasoning score shows that they have performed in the slightly below average range when compared to the reference group.
- This result suggests that they should be able to comprehend new, unclear or complex concepts, yet it may take them a little longer than the average person.
- Therefore, they may appreciate time to comprehend new or particularly complex information.

Numerical Reasoning

Numerical Reasoning looks at the ability to spot relationships between numbers. It is about identifying, interpreting, and analysing numerical information. It can be used to predict job performance, especially for roles that work with numbers.

- Sample's numerical reasoning score places them in the slightly below average range when compared to the reference group.
- This result suggests that they may find it a little harder than the average person to comprehend numerical concepts and may take some time to fully appreciate more complex types of numerical problems.
- They should, however, be sufficiently capable of benefiting from further training and development.

Verbal Reasoning

Verbal Reasoning examines the ability to identify relationships between concepts described in words. It is about thinking, reasoning, and solving problems based on verbal concepts. It can be used to predict job performance, especially when it depends on previous learning.

- Sample's verbal reasoning score places them within the average range when compared to the reference group.
- Their score suggests that they should understand verbal concepts with little difficulty, although they may prefer to have time on their side to effectively deal with more complex verbal problems.

Interview Prompts

The following questions have been designed to support the interview and reference checking process for Sample by attempting to elicit information about their abilities, past performance.

Each scale has been mapped to a series of interview questions and colour coded using the following convention:



reflect below average results



reflect average results



reflect above average results

Use the interview questions as a guide to probe Sample's preferences, past behaviour and performance as well as how these may be applied to future role requirements.



- Describe a time when you were able to solve a problem by looking beyond the obvious facts.
- Tell me about a time when your ability to see connections between concepts helped you solve a problem in a unique way.
- Give me an example of a time when you put something you learned to good use.

Notes:



- Describe a recent problem that you were able to identify and how you identified it.
- Give me an example of a time when you analysed and interpreted numerical information in order to solve a problem.
- Do you work with numerical information? If so, what kind of information is it and how do you make the best use of it in your work?

Notes:



- Tell me about a difficult or complex idea that you explained to others.
- Give me an example of a time when you had difficulty explaining your thoughts to others.
- Describe a difficult decision you made that involved evaluating conflicting information.

Notes: