



SYMBIOTICS

Fault Diagnosis

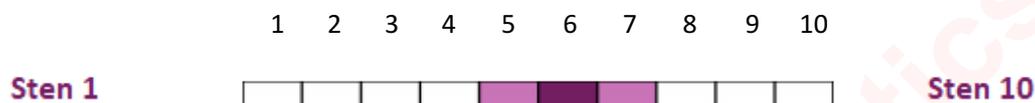
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About this test:

This report provides feedback about the test you recently completed. Your result for each section will be expressed as a sten score, presented on a 1-10 scale. The block colour on the scale represents your sten score and the two shaded blocks either side indicate the range your score may fluctuate over time.

It is important to re-iterate that there are no right or wrong answers, no good or poor scores. The results are based on statistics – the higher your score the more likely you are to show some of the behaviours listed as typical of high scorers. However, this is not to say that you WILL exhibit these behaviours – our behaviours are under our conscious control and we can, and do, modify our behaviours most of the time. It is just that behaviours that are more natural to us, that is, those behaviours that fit with our personality, are easier to demonstrate and therefore more likely to be seen.

Example scale:



Comparison group:

To gain a full understanding of your performance on the test, your test score has been compared to that of a large group of individuals who have taken these tests in the past. This is known as a comparison group.

Interpreting stens:

- Sten 1: higher score than about 1% of the comparison group
- Sten 2: higher score than about 5% of the comparison group
- Sten 3: higher score than about 10% of the comparison group
- Sten 4: higher score than about 25% of the comparison group
- Sten 5: higher score than about 40% of the comparison group
- Sten 6: higher score than about 60% of the comparison group
- Sten 7: higher score than about 75% of the comparison group
- Sten 8: higher score than about 90% of the comparison group
- Sten 9: higher score than about 95% of the comparison group
- Sten 10: higher score than about 99% of the comparison group

Fault Diagnosis

This test comprises of questions which look at Fault Diagnosis, providing results in 4 areas:

Overall Score: Shows overall performance on the assessment.

Errors of Commission: Occurs where a piece of information has been incorrectly identified as being necessary, when it is not. A high score indicates fewer items have been incorrectly identified.

Errors of Omission: Occurs where a piece of information is not identified as being necessary. A high score here indicates that fewer correct items have been omitted. There is a very slight negative correlation between the two sorts of error. In practice, it appears that individuals tend to make one sort of error or the other, and few make large numbers of both kinds of error.

Caution: Provides an insight to the balance between the different kinds of risk. A higher score indicates a tendency to prefer to avoid risk, wanting to be certain of an answer before giving it, whereas a lower score indicates a tendency to prefer to give an answer, or make a decision, without being sure of all the facts. In certain environments, risk taking style might be of particular interest in terms of the job being performed.

The sten scores will be presented on a 1-10 scale.

This test assesses your ability to identify problems and determine probable causes. People who perform well on this test tend to be comfortable with interpreting coded information and are more likely to have strong attention to detail.

Overall Profile

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Overall Score:

Poor Fault Diagnosis



Strong Fault Diagnosis

Overall you showed Above Average Fault Diagnosis skills. You displayed a good ability to correctly identify mistakes and inconsistencies. Adopting this level of focus and time consistently will assist your performance in your role and reliability amongst your colleagues.

Error of Commission:

Incorrectly identifies information that is necessary

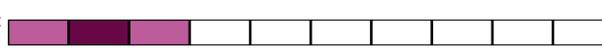


Correctly identifies necessary information

Your responses indicate that you are much less likely than most people to select information as being incorrect when in fact it is accurate. This will improve the accuracy of your work and decision making, as you will give added weight to only those factors that are important.

Error of Omission:

Finds it difficult to notice errors and identify the correct root cause

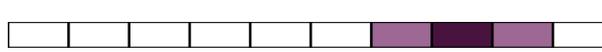


Can notice errors and identify the correct root cause

You displayed a well below average capacity to spot errors, or to identify the root cause. This will impact the quality of your work, as you may fail to recognise when details are incorrect.

Caution:

Lack certainty and increased chance of making risky decisions.



Assured and cautious when making decisions.

Your results indicate that you tend to have a better grasp of details than many people. This should help reduce the risk associated with your choices.

Resources to help you develop your skills:

Please find below some example resources and methods to help direct your practice to develop your Fault Diagnosis skills:

One way to improve your Fault Diagnosis skills is to practice example questions to help you become experienced with the style of question. Try an Internet search 'Fault Diagnosis example questions' to access a range of questions and explanations to help you understand the answer.

There are resources that cover 'Fault Diagnosis' in general, so to gain more variety and find resources to suit your own study style try an Internet search 'error checking tests' for up to date resources, videos and books.

Sample
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