



ABILITY TEST REPORT

Inductive Reasoning Test

Feedback for

Sam Sample

About this report

This report gives you feedback on the Inductive Reasoning Test you completed on 17 October 2026. It is written for you, and it is yours to keep. The organisation that invited you to take the test will let you know about the next steps in your application separately.

What the test measured

Four things that come up wherever a rule has to be worked out from examples:

- Pattern recognition -- for example, seeing what changes from one shape to the next, and what stays the same.
- Forming a hypothesis -- for example, working out a rule that would explain the grid, and checking it against every row.
- Generalising -- for example, taking the rule you found in the rest of the grid and applying it to the missing cell.
- Problem solving -- for example, breaking a complicated grid down into one feature at a time.

No specialist knowledge was needed. Everything you needed was in the shapes on the screen.

What your results suggest

You did about as well as most people who take this test. You found most of the patterns; the marks most people lose are on the harder grids, where two things change at once or the rule runs in a direction that is easy to miss -- and the following page is aimed at exactly those.

Areas to develop

Whatever your result, all four of the things the test measured improve quickly with regular practice on ordinary, everyday material -- you don't need specialist resources to work on them.

Pattern recognition. Look along the rows, then down the columns, then across the diagonals, and ask one question of each: what changes, and what stays the same? *Try this:* pattern puzzles, logic games and number sequences all exercise this -- and so does looking for the trend in any table of figures you use.

Forming a hypothesis. Say the rule to yourself in words, then check it against a row you have not used yet; a rule that only fits the row it came from is not the rule. *Try this:* when something goes wrong, write down two possible explanations and what you would expect to see if each were true.

Generalising. Once you have the rule, work out what the missing shape must be before you look at the options, then find it; choosing from the options first invites a near miss. *Try this:* after finishing a piece of work, ask what you would do the same way on a completely different task.

Problem solving. When a grid looks too busy, take one feature at a time -- shape, then shading, then position, then number -- and solve each separately. *Try this:* logic puzzles and strategy games; and look back at a problem you solved recently to see which step did the real work.

These four habits -- ask what changes and what stays the same, put the rule into words, work out the answer before you look at the options, and take one feature at a time -- are what confident inductive reasoning is built on. They are learned by doing, and they transfer to any role that calls on them. We hope this feedback is useful, and we wish you well with your application.