viewpoint

ABILITY TEST REPORT

Legal Critical Thinking Test

A report for

Sam Sample

viewpoint

ABILITY TEST REPORT · LEGAL CRITICAL THINKING TEST · ASSESSOR REPORT, CONFIDENTIAL

Sam Sample

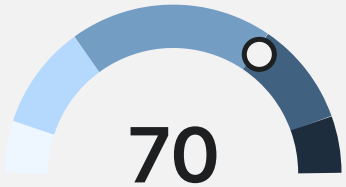
Completed 17/10/2026 · Report valid 18–24 months

This report is confidential and is intended solely for the person responsible for assessing Sam Sample, who completed the Legal Critical Thinking Test on 17/10/2026.

Interpreting scores

Sam's result on the Legal Critical Thinking Test is shown on a scale of 0 to 100. Use the key below to interpret it.

Very Low	Low	Mid	High	Very High
0–50	53–60	63–70 ▲	73–80	83–100



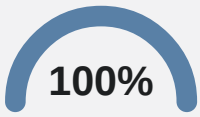
Mid

TEST SESSION

Recommended time: **30 minutes**

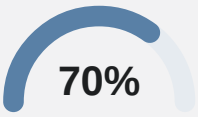
Time taken: **26 minutes, 0 seconds**

SPEED AND ACCURACY



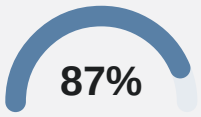
Questions answered

100% of the test reached



Accuracy

of answered questions correct



Time used

26 min 0 s of 30 min

This legal critical thinking test assesses a candidate's ability to reason with written information from legal practice -- drawing inferences, recognising assumptions, making deductions, interpreting evidence and evaluating arguments -- using only what the text says. These skills will be apparent when:

- **Drawing Inferences:** Interpreting and evaluating the facts of a matter -- client instructions, file notes and correspondence have to be read for what they establish and how firmly.
- **Recognising Assumptions:** Spotting gaps in information -- noticing what an instruction, a proposal or a client's account quietly depends on, and when more information is needed.
- **Making Deductions:** Applying stated rules to the facts -- policies, procedures and contract terms have to be applied exactly, step by step, without reading in what is not there.
- **Interpreting Information:** Assessing information to identify key issues and risks -- reading a case summary, a set of figures or a clause and drawing only the conclusions it supports.
- **Evaluating Arguments:** Reaching reasoned decisions supported by relevant evidence -- weighing the points for and against a course of action before advising on it.

Areas to probe at interview

The test gives one overall result, shown below as a broad position rather than a score. The overall result is the measure of ability. The five aspects listed under it are ways to explore that one result at interview; they are not separately measured, so each carries Sam's overall position. Use them to decide which skills to probe in more depth, and decide on the evidence gathered there whether to progress Sam. This page states the skills to explore; it does not prescribe exercises or questions — the interview should not repeat the test.

Result	Position
Overall result	Low **Mid** High

How to use this. Each area lists two skills for each position. **Low** — probe these in depth: the test says the skill needs checking. **Mid** — explore them where the role leans on the area: the basics held, so ask how Sam checks their own work. **High** — confirm them: the test was taken unsupervised. The column for Sam's own position in each area is marked. The positions are coarse by design; do not read a profile into small differences between them. Where an area carries too few items on a given form to be placed, the table says so and the area should simply be explored on its merits.

Area 1 — Drawing Inferences

What it measures: judging how far a statement is supported by the facts given -- from definitely true, through probably true or false, to definitely false, or not settled at all.

If Low — probe
- distinguishing what the facts establish from what they make likely
- recognising when there is not enough information to decide

If Mid — explore ◀ Sam
- how they judge the strength of the evidence behind a conclusion
- whether they say plainly when the facts do not settle a point

If High — confirm
- weighing the facts of a real client matter the same way
- explaining to a supervisor how sure they are, and why

Area 2 — Recognising Assumptions

What it measures: seeing what a speaker must be taking for granted for what they say to make sense, as opposed to what is plausible but not needed.

If Low — probe
- telling an assumption that is needed from one that is merely plausible
- noticing what a recommendation depends on without saying so

If Mid — explore ◀ Sam
- how they find out what a client or colleague is taking for granted
- what they do when a plan rests on something nobody has checked

If High — confirm
- raising an unchecked assumption tactfully with a senior colleague
- identifying when further information is needed before advising

Area 3 — Making Deductions

What it measures: deciding whether a conclusion must follow from statements taken as true, and spotting reasoning that looks valid but is not.

If Low — probe
- testing whether a conclusion must follow, not whether it is likely
- spotting an argument that runs a rule backwards

If Mid — explore ◀ Sam
- how they check their reasoning when a conclusion looks obvious
- whether they can explain why a conclusion does not follow

If High — confirm
- applying a policy or rule precisely to a new set of facts
- setting out a chain of reasoning that others can follow and check

Area 4 — Interpreting Information

What it measures: deciding whether a conclusion follows beyond reasonable doubt from information given -- summaries, simple figures and clauses applied to facts.

If Low — probe
- recognising a fair summary of what the information shows
- spotting a claim of cause from a link, or a generalisation from a small sample

If Mid — explore ◀ Sam
- how they check a conclusion against the information it came from
- whether they notice when a finding is being stretched to another group or period

If High — confirm
- drawing sound conclusions from several sources of information
- checking information they are given rather than accepting it as read

Area 5 — Evaluating Arguments

What it measures: judging whether an argument for or against a decision is strong -- important and directly related to the question -- or weak.

If Low — probe
- telling an argument that bears directly on the decision from one that is beside the point
- weighing an argument on its relevance rather than on whether they agree with it

If Mid — explore ◀ Sam
- how they weigh competing arguments before reaching a view
- whether they judge an argument they disagree with as fairly as one they agree with

If High — confirm
- setting out the strongest points on each side for a supervisor or client
- standing by a reasoned view when it is challenged

Rank candidates on the overall result; decide on the interview evidence.