

ITESTHUB · ABILITY TEST REPORT

Error Checking Test

A report for

Sam Sample

Sam Sample

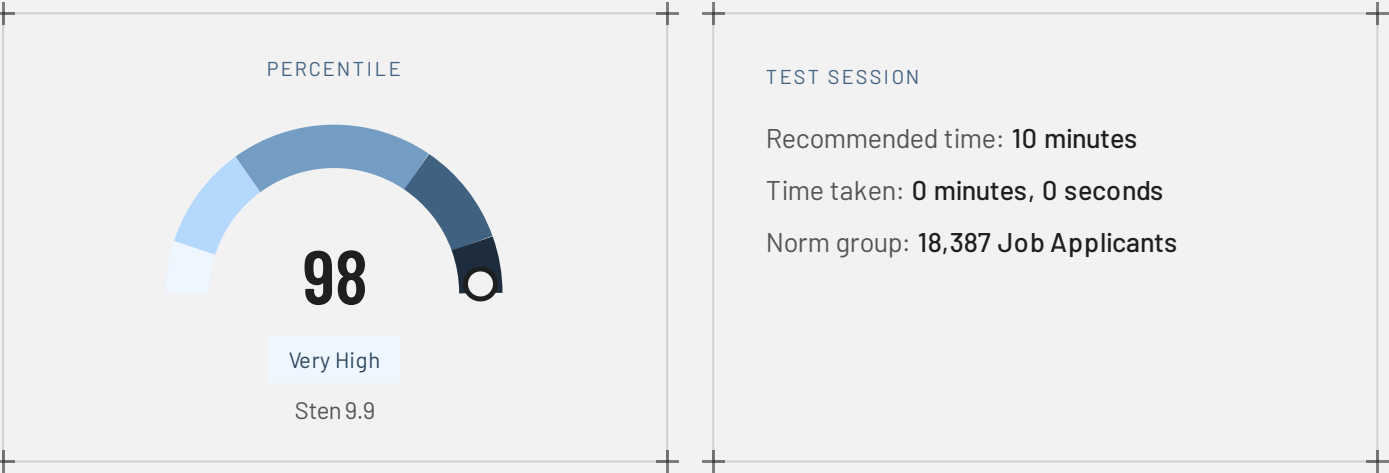
Completed 30/09/2026 · Norm group: 18,387 Job Applicants · Report valid 18-24 months

This report is confidential and is intended solely for the person responsible for assessing Sam Sample, who completed the Error Checking Test on 30/09/2026.

Interpreting scores

Scores on Error Checking Test are calculated by comparing an individual's score with a large group of people (norm group) who have also completed the same test. These are expressed as 'percentiles' – use the key below to benchmark Sam's result.

Very Low	Low	Mid	High	Very High
1-10%ile	11-30%ile	31-69%ile	70-89%ile	90-100%ile



This error checking test assesses a candidate's attention to detail – the ability to compare two versions of the same information and find every difference, quickly and without missing any. These skills will be apparent when:

- Concentration and Attention to Detail:** Concentration and attention to detail – a single wrong digit in a reference, an account number or a dose is the error that matters, in administration, finance and healthcare alike.
- Accuracy on Repetitive Tasks:** Accuracy on repetitive tasks – data entry, reconciliation and quality control depend on the fiftieth check being done as well as the first.
- Comparing Complex Sets of Information:** Careful comparison of complex sets of data – auditing, invoice matching and record reconciliation, where the second discrepancy matters as much as the first.

Areas to probe at interview

The test gives one overall result, shown below as a broad position rather than a score. **There is no pass mark** — the overall percentile is the measure of ability. The three 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 — Concentration and Attention to Detail

What it measures: reading a code, a name or a figure character by character and noticing the one that differs.

If Low — probe - reading character by character rather than recognising a familiar shape - catching a difference that does not change how the entry looks at a glance	If Mid — explore - whether they check every character or the ones that usually go wrong - what they do when two entries look right but something feels off	If High — confirm ◀ Sam - sustaining that attention on long entries and long lists - knowing which fields in their own work are the ones a wrong character hurts most
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Area 2 — Accuracy on Repetitive Tasks

What it measures: keeping the checking routine going, item after item, without it loosening as the items start to look alike.

If Low — probe - checking in the same fixed order every time - keeping accuracy up as the pace rises	If Mid — explore - whether their routine loosens as the items start to look alike - how they check their own checking	If High — confirm ◀ Sam - holding that routine over a full day rather than a short test - noticing when their accuracy is slipping, and what they do about it
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Area 3 — Comparing Complex Sets of Information

What it measures: matching several pieces of information at once — a name, a code, an amount, a date — and counting every discrepancy rather than stopping at the first.

If Low — probe - comparing field by field rather than as a whole - continuing to look after the first discrepancy is found	If Mid — explore - whether they treat a record as one thing to match or several - how confident they are declaring two records identical	If High — confirm ◀ Sam - applying that comparison to real records with far more fields - recording a discrepancy so that someone else can act on it
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Rank candidates on the overall percentile; decide on the interview evidence.