

ITESTHUB · ABILITY TEST REPORT

Fault Finding Test

A report for

Sam Sample

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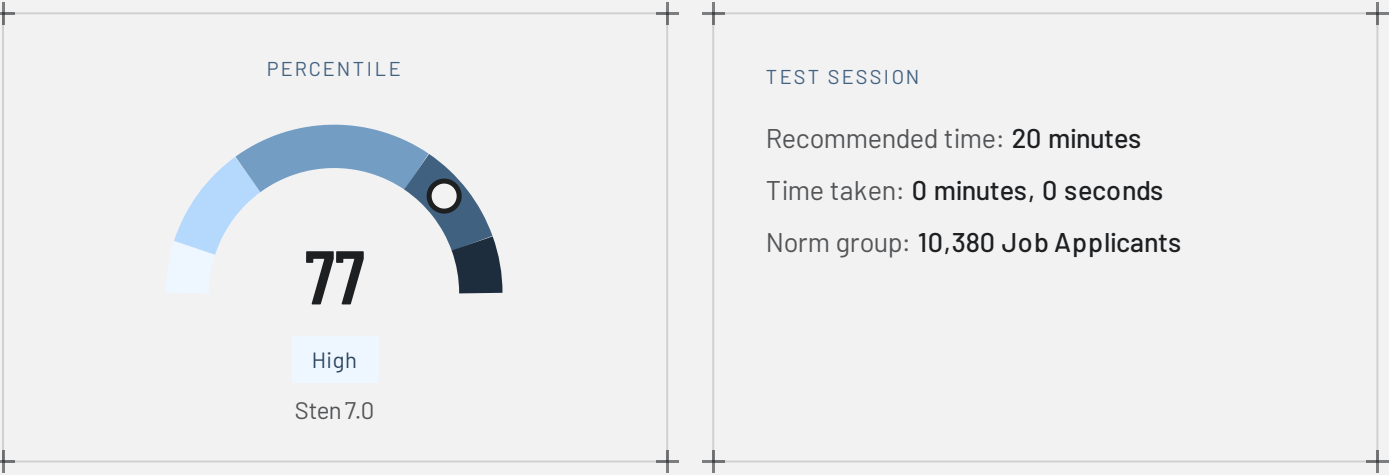
Completed 30/09/2026 · Norm group: 10,380 Job Applicants · Report valid 18-24 months

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

Interpreting scores

Scores on Fault Finding 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
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This fault finding test assesses a candidate's ability to trace how a fault travels through a system, work out where it must have started, and do so accurately and quickly under time pressure. These skills will be apparent when:

- **Tracing a Fault Through a System:** Analysing a fault condition and recommending the repair or restoration of a system – the core of engineering, IT support and maintenance work, where a wrong diagnosis costs time and parts.
- **Working to a Procedure:** A careful approach to the control of process, hazards and safety – in manufacturing, process and construction settings the procedure is there because improvising is dangerous.
- **Concentration and Precision:** Concentration and precision in processing – quality assurance, laboratory and inspection work depends on noticing the small difference in the twentieth item as reliably as in 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 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 – Tracing a Fault Through a System

What it measures: following a set of rules through a sequence of components to work out which one must have failed for the output to look as it does.

If Low – probe	If Mid – explore	If High – confirm
- working the rules through in order rather than jumping to the component that looks likely - using the output to rule components out, not only to rule one in	- how they check a diagnosis before acting on it - what they do when two components could each explain the fault	- sustaining that method on a system with many more components than the test shows - explaining a diagnosis to someone who will carry out the repair

Area 2 – Working to a Procedure

What it measures: applying a fixed set of rules exactly, every time, without drifting into what seems reasonable.

If Low – probe	If Mid – explore	If High – confirm
- applying a rule as written, including when the result seems odd - keeping every rule in play at once rather than forgetting one part way through	- whether they re-read a procedure or work from memory of it - how they handle a step that the procedure does not cover	- following a procedure when it is long, or when they have done the task many times before - raising a flaw in a procedure rather than quietly working around it

Area 3 – Concentration and Precision

What it measures: keeping accuracy up across a run of similar items, at pace, when the details change slightly each time.

If Low – probe	If Mid – explore	If High – confirm
- noticing the detail that changed between one item and the next - keeping accuracy up when working at speed	- whether they slow down or speed up when the items start to look alike - how they check their own work before moving on	- sustaining that precision over a full shift rather than a short test - knowing when their concentration is dropping, and what they do about it

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