Categories-

1. **Overall IQ/ Reasoning - 7**

2. **Abstract Reasoning -** Ability to think and perceive complex concepts, ideas, and symbolism.- **10**

3. **Pattern recognition-** the ability to identify and interpret patterns, regularities, or similarities in data, information, or stimuli. It is a fundamental cognitive process that allows individuals to make sense of the world around them, detect and respond to changes, and form expectations and predictions based on past experiences. **7**

4. **Deductive reasoning-** is a process of reasoning where a conclusion logically follows from a set of premises or assumptions. For example, "All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore Socrates is mortal." **9**
5.
6. **Inductive reasoning-** is a process of reasoning where a conclusion is drawn based on a pattern observed in a set of specific instances. For example, "All the cats I have seen have fur. Therefore, all cats have fur." **9**

7. **Abductive reasoning-** is a process of reasoning where a conclusion is drawn based on the best explanation of a set of observed facts or phenomena. For example, "It is raining, the streets are wet. Therefore it must have rained recently." **10**

8. **Working Memory-** The stage of memory processing where information is held in conscious awareness for a short period, typically up to 30 seconds. This type of memory is also known as working memory, as it allows individuals to manipulate and process information to complete a task. **8**

9. **Memory Retrieval -** being able to correctly retrieve a fragment of your memory that is required for any given situation**. 7**

10. **Linguistic Ability -** the ability to use language effectively, both verbally and in writing. Individuals with strong linguistic intelligence have a talent for expressing themselves through words, whether it's through spoken or written language. **10**

11. **Intrapersonal Intelligence -** the ability to understand and regulate one's own thoughts, emotions, and behavior. Individuals with strong intrapersonal intelligence are self-aware, reflective, and introspective, and they are often skilled at activities that involve self-reflection, such as meditation, journaling, and counseling. **9**

12. **Interpersonal Intelligence -** the ability to understand and navigate social relationships and interactions effectively. Individuals with strong interpersonal intelligence are skilled at reading other people's emotions and intentions, communicating clearly and persuasively, and building positive relationships with others. **10**

13. **Kinesthetic Intelligence -** the ability to control and coordinate bodily movements and manipulate objects skillfully. Individuals with strong kinesthetic intelligence are often referred to as "hands-on learners" and learn best through physical activity and movement. **4**
14. **Strategy -** refers to a long-term plan of action designed to achieve a particular goal or set of goals. It involves analyzing a situation, setting objectives, and developing a roadmap for achieving those objectives. **10**

15. **Decision Making -** the process of making a choice or selection among several possible alternatives or options. It is an essential skill for individuals and organizations alike, as it involves evaluating information, considering trade-offs, and selecting a course of action that aligns with goals and objectives. **10**

16. **Leadership - the** ability to inspire, influence, and guide others towards a common goal or objective. It involves setting a vision, creating a strategy, and motivating and empowering others to work towards that vision. **7**

17. **Creativity -** the ability to generate new ideas, concepts, or solutions that are original, useful, and valuable. It involves combining existing ideas or knowledge in new and innovative ways and often requires the ability to think outside the box and see things from different perspectives. **8**

18. **Charisma -** a compelling charm or attractiveness that inspires devotion and admiration from others. It is often associated with the ability to command attention, influence others, and create a sense of connection or community. **10**

19. **Initiative -** a belief or assurance in one's own abilities, qualities, or judgment. It involves a sense of self-assurance and self-esteem, as well as a willingness to take risks and pursue one's goals despite obstacles or setbacks. **7**

20. **Adaptability** - refers to an individual's ability to adapt and respond effectively to changing circumstances and situations. It involves being flexible, resilient, and able to adjust to new challenges and environments. **10**

21. **Experience -** refers to the accumulation of knowledge, skills, and insights that an individual gains through their interactions with the world around them. **4**

22. **Potential -** an individual's latent or inherent ability to develop and perform at a certain level or to achieve a particular outcome or goal. It is often used to describe the range of possibilities or opportunities that are available to a person based on their natural abilities, talents, and resources. **10**

23. **Manipulation -** using tactics or strategies to influence or control the thoughts, behaviors, or emotions of others for one's own benefit. **10**

24. Deception - involves deliberately misleading or withholding information from others in order to create a false impression or belief. It involves intentionally leading others to believe something that is not true, often for personal gain or advantage. Deception can take many forms, such as lying, fraud, or misdirection. **10**

25. Acting.- 9

26. Cunning.- Overall, cunning refers to a person's ability to use their intelligence and ingenuity to achieve their objectives, often in ways that are not straightforward or honest. **9**

27. Will power.- Willpower refers to the ability to control and regulate one's thoughts, actions, and emotions in order to achieve specific goals or to resist temptation or impulses. It involves the ability to delay gratification, overcome distractions, and persist in the face of difficulties or setbacks. Willpower is often seen as a limited resource that can be depleted over time, but it can also be strengthened through practice and training. Some common examples of willpower in action include sticking to a diet or exercise plan, quitting smoking or other addictive behaviors, and studying for an exam even when feeling unmotivated **6**

28. Processing speed.- Processing speed refers to the amount of time it takes for an individual to receive, process, and respond to information from the environment. It can be thought of as the speed at which the brain processes information. Processing speed is an

essential aspect of cognitive functioning and can have an impact on various aspects of daily life, including academic and work performance, as well as social interactions.**5**

29. **Meta Cognition.-** Multiple thinking patterns, processes, and the ability to judge ones thinking.**9**

30. **Mental toughness.-** Mental toughness refers to a person's ability to cope with and overcome difficult and stressful situations and to maintain focus and motivation in the face of adversity. It involves a combination of psychological traits, such as resilience, perseverance, and self-discipline **7**

31. **Indirect manipulation-** The ability to fabricate external events for the purpose of manipulating someone or something. **10**

32. **Observation -** no bias, seeing reality **7**

33. **Cold Reading-** Cold reading refers to a set of techniques used by individuals, such as psychics, mentalists, and con artists, to create the illusion of having psychic or intuitive abilities. Cold reading involves making generalized statements. asking leading questions that can apply to a wide range of individuals while using the responses to provide more specific and apparently accurate information.**8**

34. **Fewer Weaknesses**

35. **Resourcefulness -** Resourcefulness refers to the ability to find solutions to problems or challenges using available resources creatively and effectively. It involves being adaptable, flexible, and able to think outside the box when faced with obstacles or limitations. **4**

36. **VCI -** The VCI is designed to measure a person's verbal comprehension abilities, including their ability to understand and use language effectively. The VCI includes subtests that measure things like vocabulary knowledge, verbal reasoning, and general knowledge. **7**
37. **VSI -** The VSI is designed to measure a person's visual-spatial abilities, including their ability to understand and mentally manipulate visual information. The VSI includes subtests that measure things like block design, matrix reasoning, and visual puzzles. **4**

38. **FRI -** The Fluid Reasoning Index is designed to measure a person's fluid reasoning abilities, which involve the ability to reason, form concepts, and solve problems in novel or unfamiliar situations. The FRI includes subtests that measure things like pattern recognition, abstract reasoning, and problem-solving. **10**

39. **WMI -** The WMI is designed to measure a person's working memory capacity, which is the ability to hold and manipulate information in short-term memory in order to complete cognitive tasks. The WMI includes subtests that measure things like digit span, arithmetic, and letter-number sequencing. **8**

40. **PSI -** The PSI is designed to measure a person's ability to quickly and accurately process simple or routine cognitive tasks. The PSI includes subtests that measure things like symbol search, coding, and cancellation. **7**

41. **Crystaillzed INT -**"Crystallized intelligence" is a term used in psychology to refer to the accumulated knowledge, vocabulary, and skills that a person has acquired throughout their life. It represents the ability to use previously acquired knowledge and skills to solve problems and complete tasks. **10**

42. **Complexity**
43. **Methods**
44. **Mass Manipulation**
45. **Synthesis**
46. **Strategy Shielding-Maybe**
47. **Risk Assessment**
48. **Foresight**
49. **Situational evaluation**
50. **Timing proficiency**