

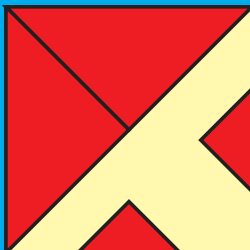
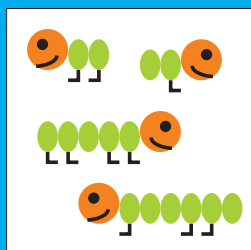
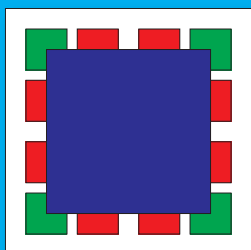
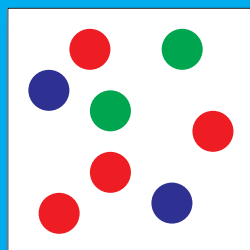
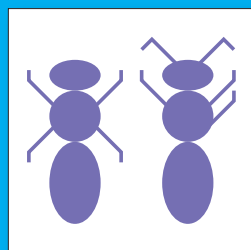
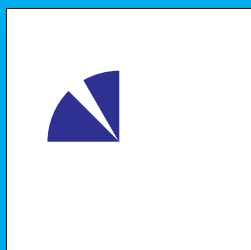
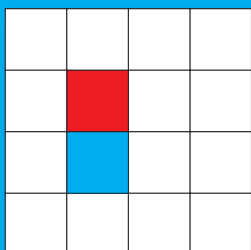
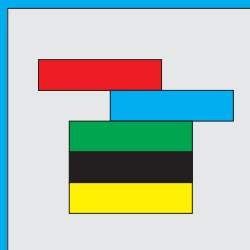
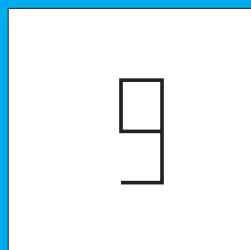
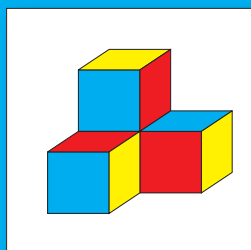
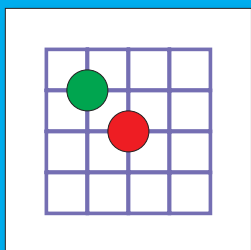
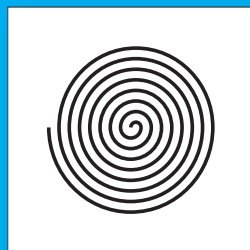
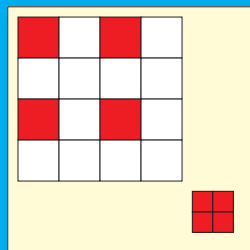
Jacek Leluk

Test IQ

dla każdego

dzieci • młodzież • dorośli

20 zadań



Autor: Jacek Leluk
Konsultacja: Sławomir Wójcik

© by Pitagoras.pl – Sławomir Wójcik, 2011

Pitagoras.pl – Sławomir Wójcik
ul. Orła 22/1
53-143 Wrocław

Pitagoras.pl
ISBN 978-83-63366-02-5
Wydanie pierwsze
Wrocław 2011

O teście

Prezentowany test składa się z 20 zadań. Każde zadanie to tzw. matryca Ravena, czyli diagram 3×3 , w którym brakuje jednego elementu. W każdym zadaniu należy odkryć logiczną zasadę i wybrać właściwą spośród podanych sześciu odpowiedzi. Do rozwiązywania zadań nie jest wymagana umiejętność szybkiego liczenia czy znajomość matematyki – liczy się tylko umiejętność logicznego myślenia i odnajdywania zależności.

Czas rozwiązywania

Zalecany czas rozwiązywania to 40 minut. Jeśli rzeczywisty czas poświęcony testowi nie odbiega zbytnio od tej wartości (nie przekracza dodatkowych 15 minut), wyniki najbardziej odpowiadają stanowi faktycznemu. Jeśli natomiast rozwiązujesz ten test na przykład przez 2 godziny albo dłużej, to zgodność wyników z faktycznie posiadanym poziomem IQ może być nieco mniejsza, choć nadal znacząca. Końcowy wynik testu jest niezależny od czasu rozwiązywania. Nie ma żadnych kar za przekroczenie czasu. To od Ciebie zależy, jak długo będziesz rozwiązywać test.

Wskazówki

- Stopień trudności zadań – podobnie jak w testach do Mensy – wzrasta wraz z kolejnymi zadaniami.
- Każde zadanie jest tak samo punktowane. Przy końcowej ocenie liczy się ilość prawidłowo rozwiązanych zadań.
- Za udzielenie złej odpowiedzi nie ma punktów ujemnych, dlatego warto i należy strzelać w przypadku, gdy nie masz pomysłu na prawidłową odpowiedź. Tabela normalizacyjna uwzględnia tak zwany czynnik szczęścia.
- Uważaj na łatwe, ale podchwytliwe zadania.
- Nie trać zbyt dużo czasu na zastanawianie się. Lepiej przejdź do następnego zadania.

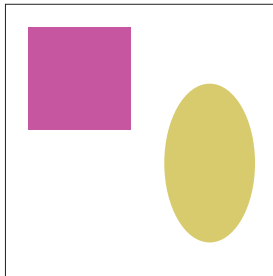
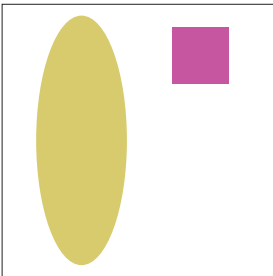
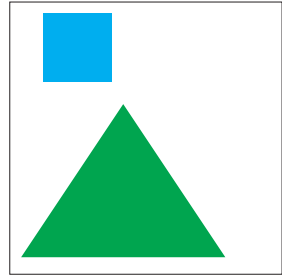
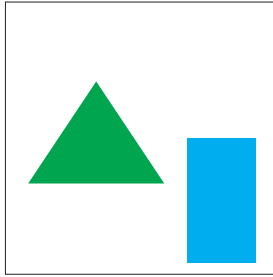
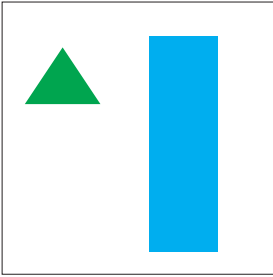
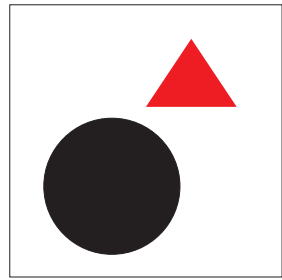
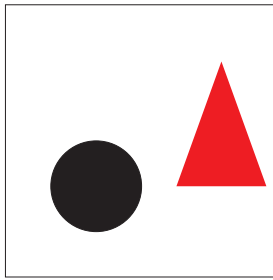
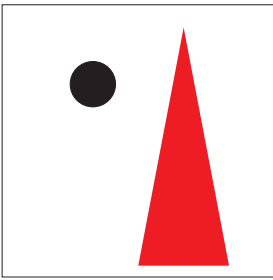
Skala testu

W teście zastosowano skalę Cattella, a odchylenie standardowe wynosi 24. Maksymalna wartość IQ, jaką można osiągnąć w tym teście, wynosi 160.

Odpowiedzi, rozwiązania i interpretacja

Na końcu książki podane są odpowiedzi i wyjaśnienia do wszystkich zadań oraz tabele interpretacyjne.

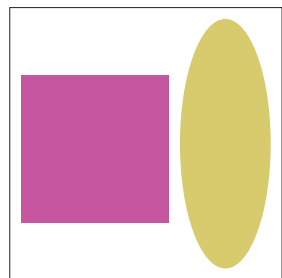
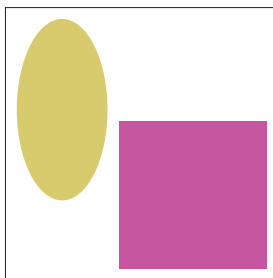
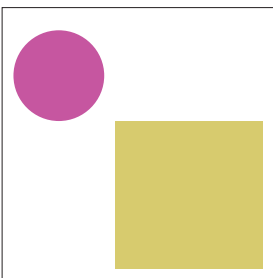
Nie obawiaj się testu IQ. Potraktuj go jako dobrą zabawę!



A

B

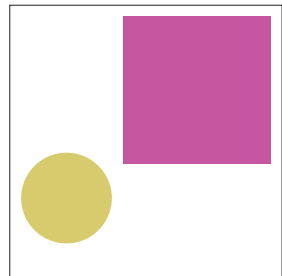
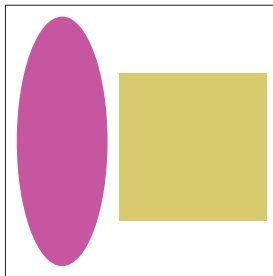
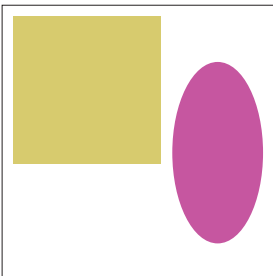
C

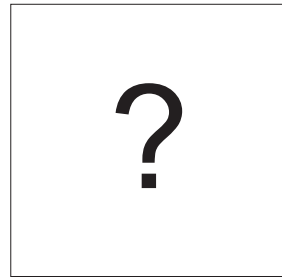
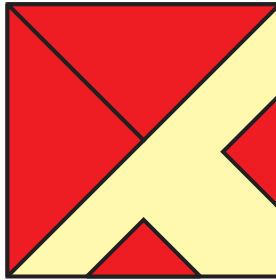
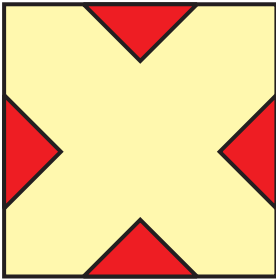
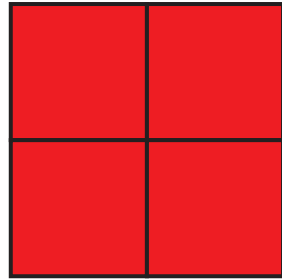
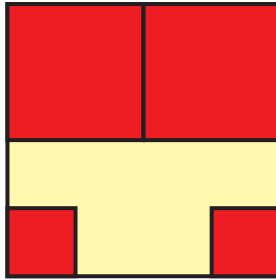
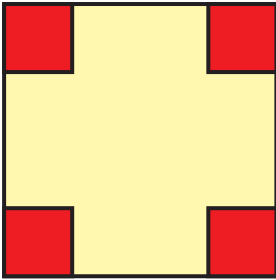
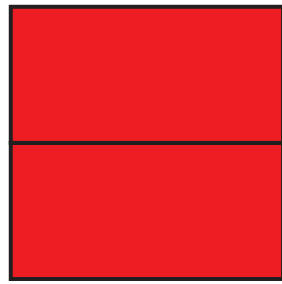
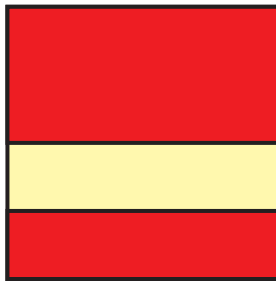
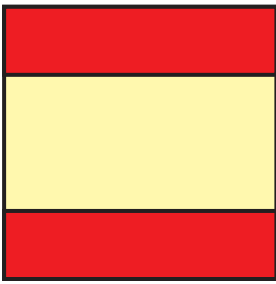


D

E

F

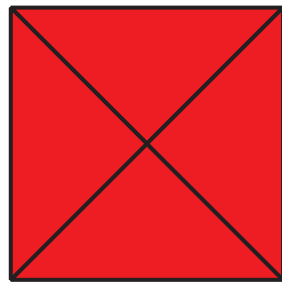
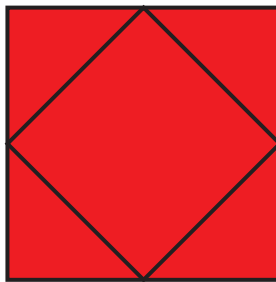




A

B

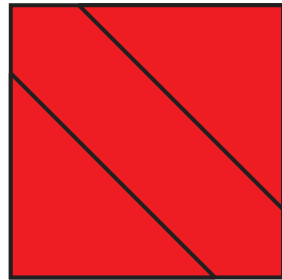
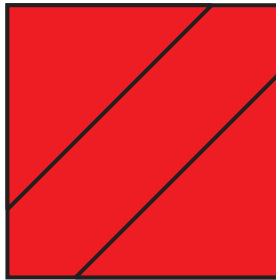
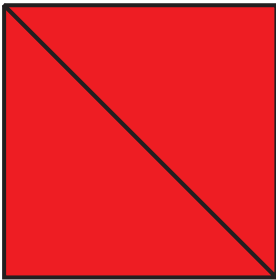
C

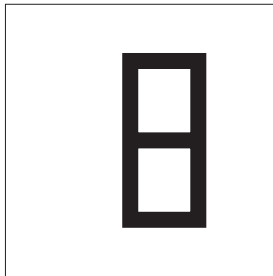
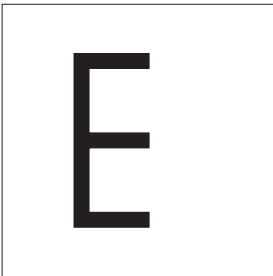
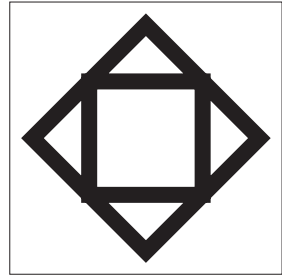
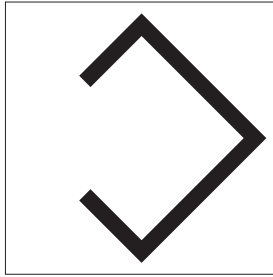
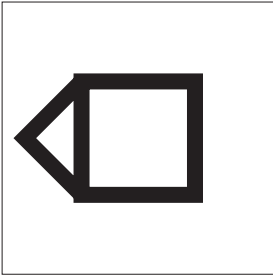
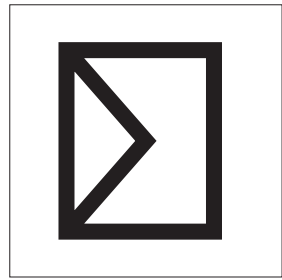
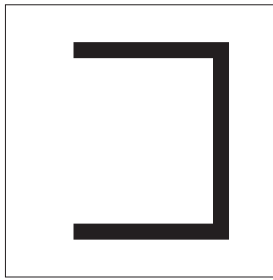
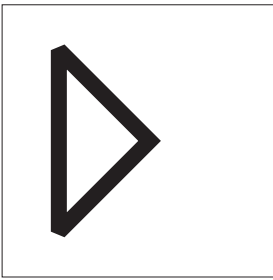


D

E

F

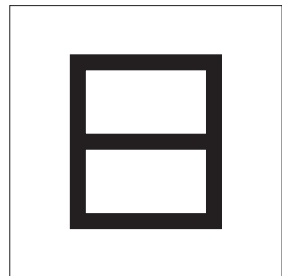
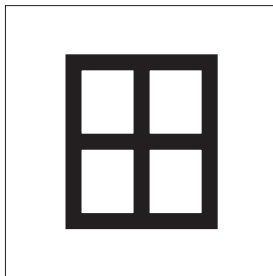
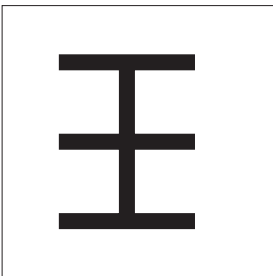




A

B

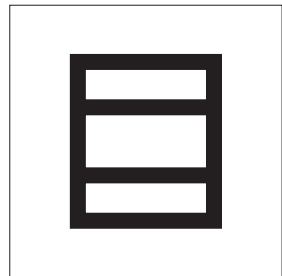
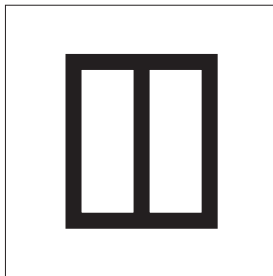
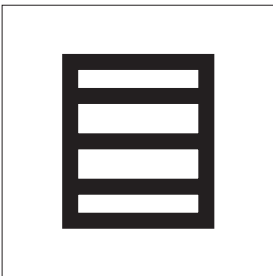
C

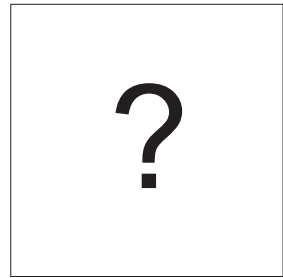
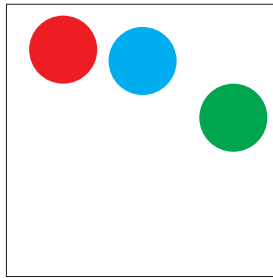
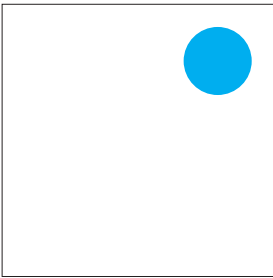
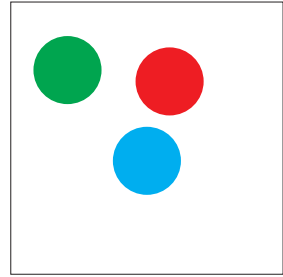
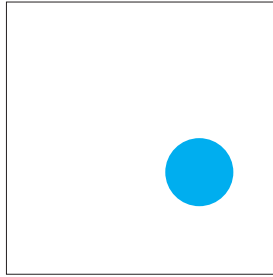
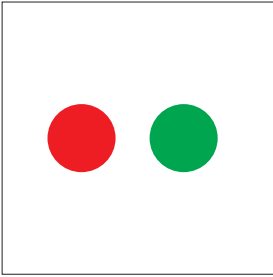
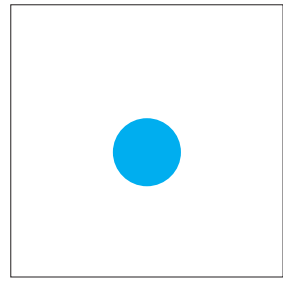
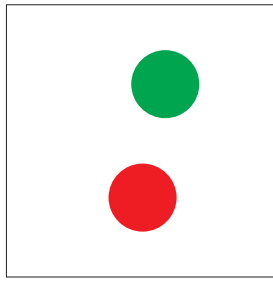
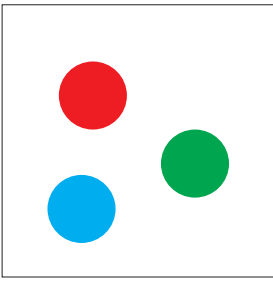


D

E

F

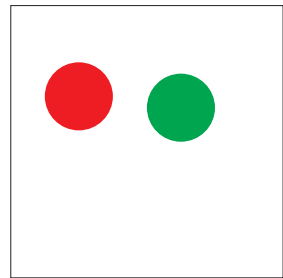
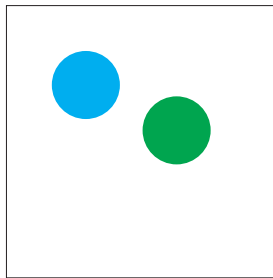
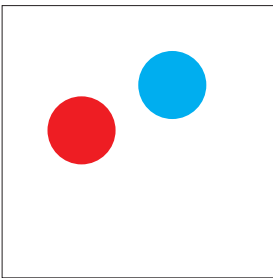




A

B

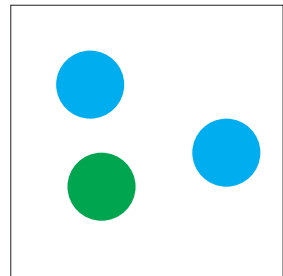
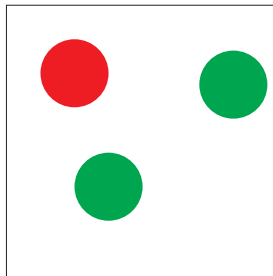
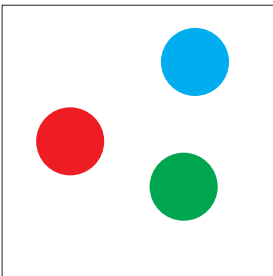
C

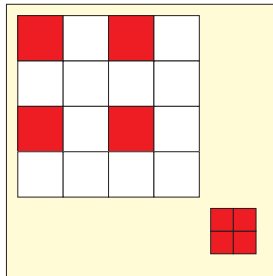
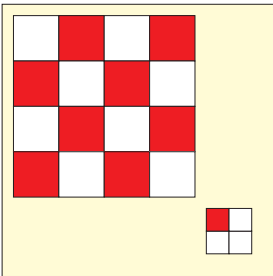
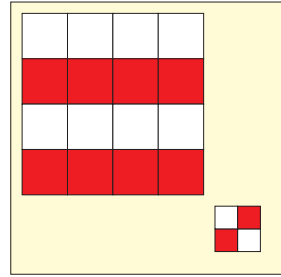
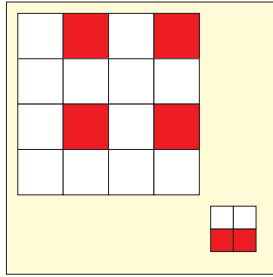
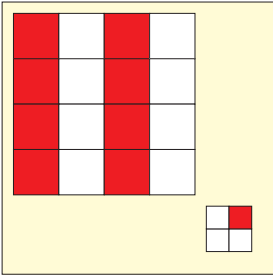
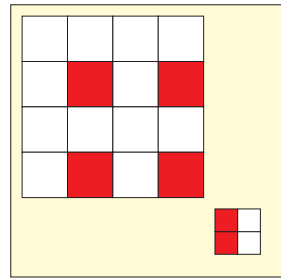
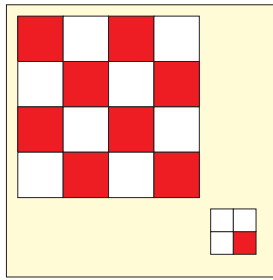
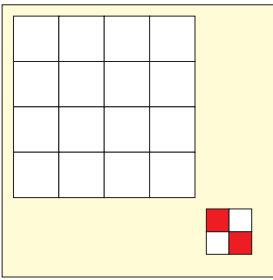


D

E

F

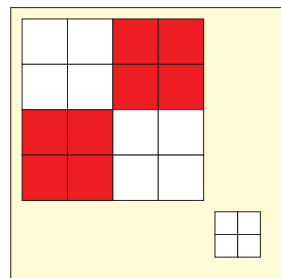
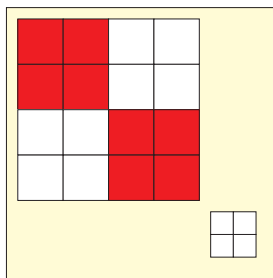
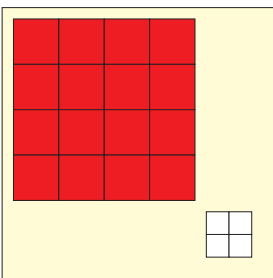




A

B

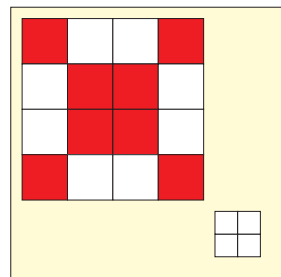
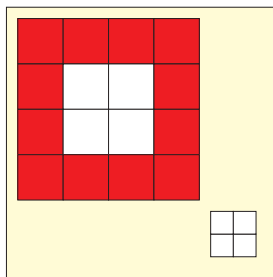
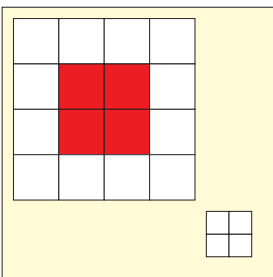
C

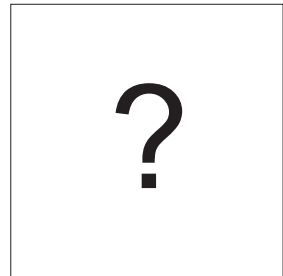
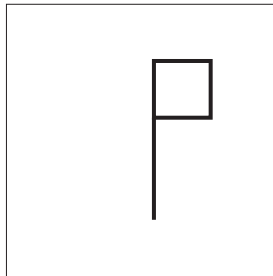
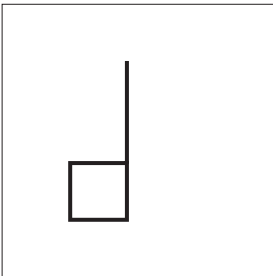
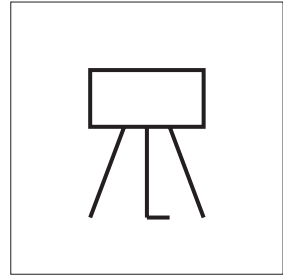
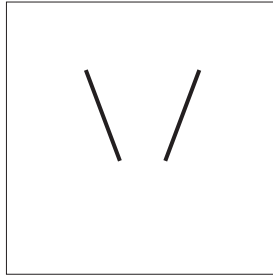
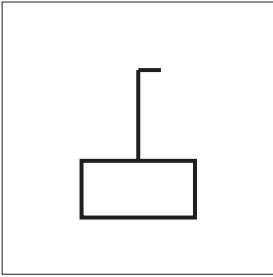
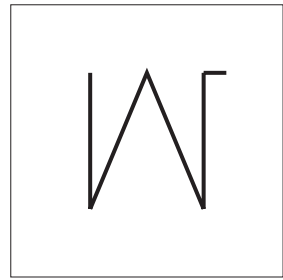
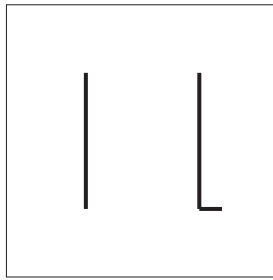
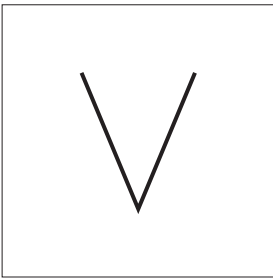


D

E

F

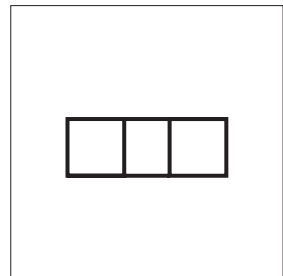
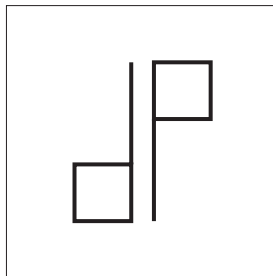
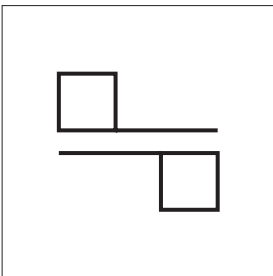




A

B

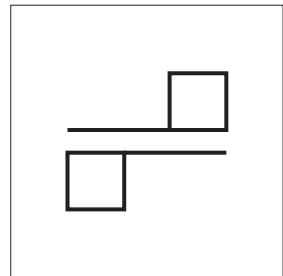
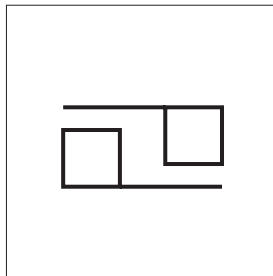
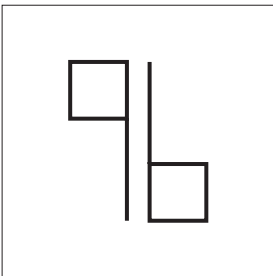
C

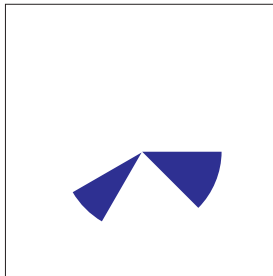
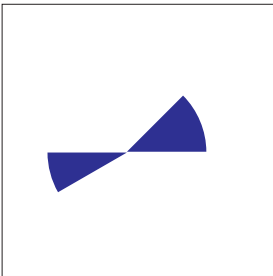
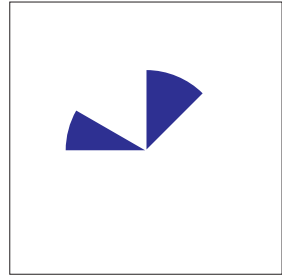
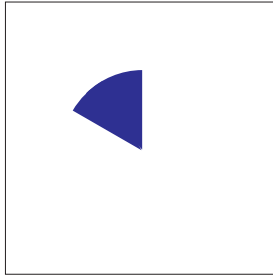
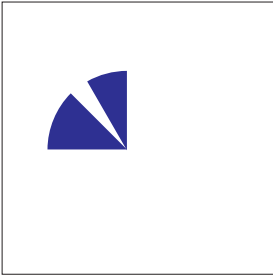
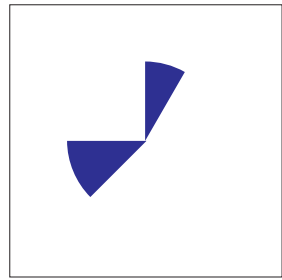
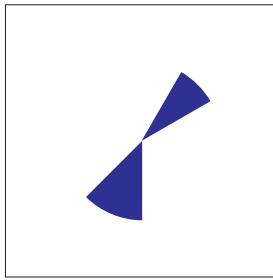
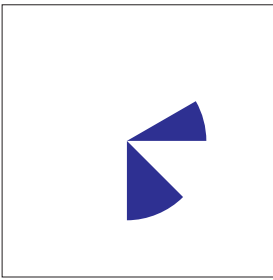


D

E

F

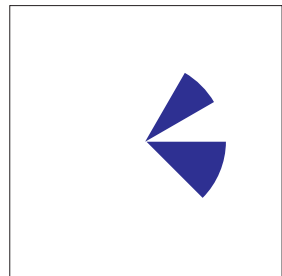
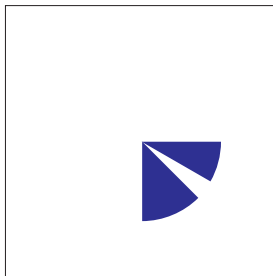
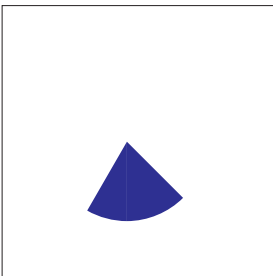




A

B

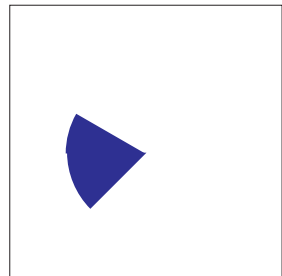
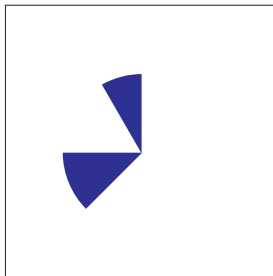
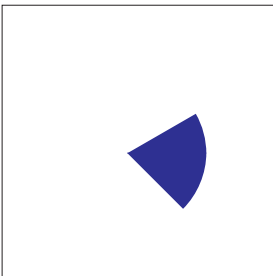
C

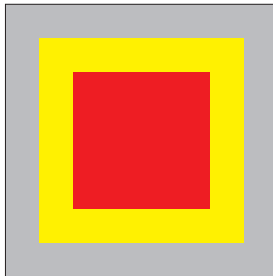
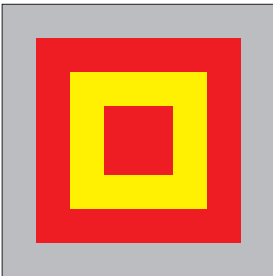
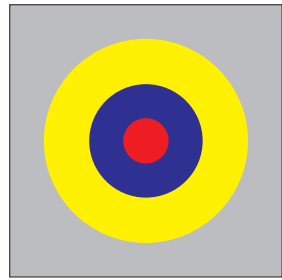


D

E

F

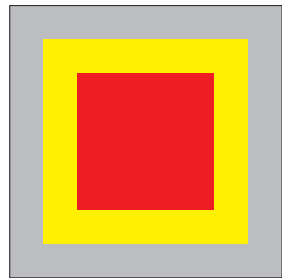
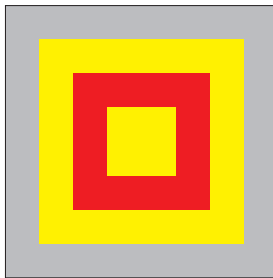
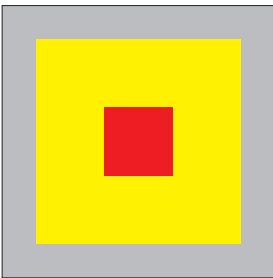




A

B

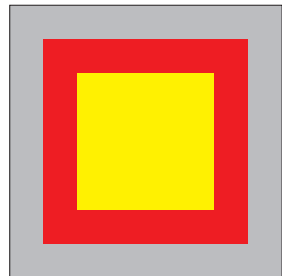
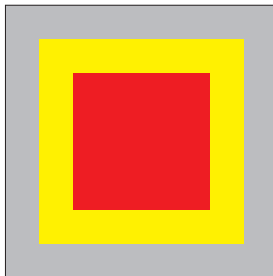
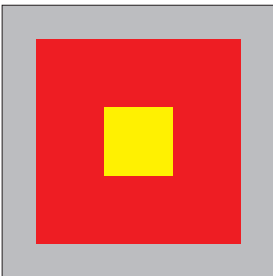
C

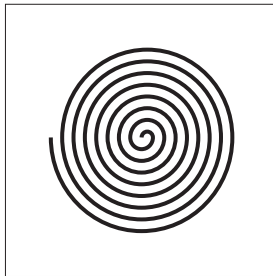
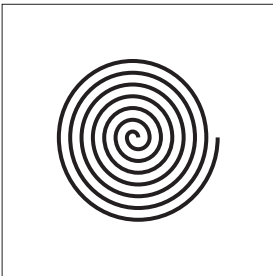
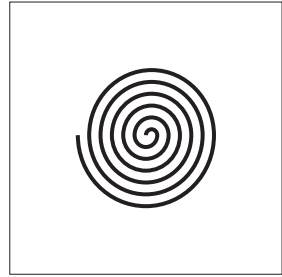
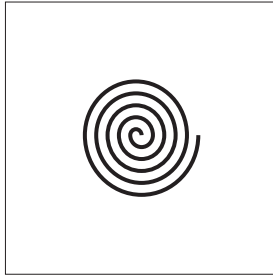
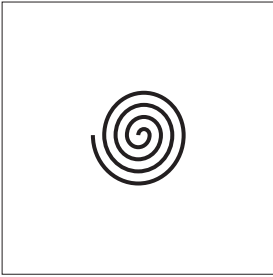
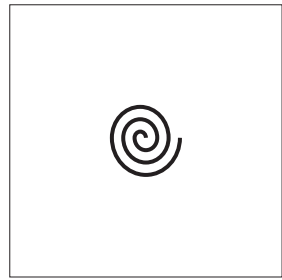
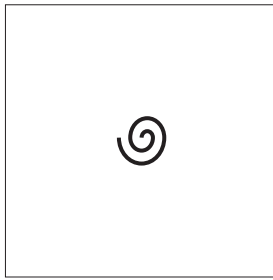
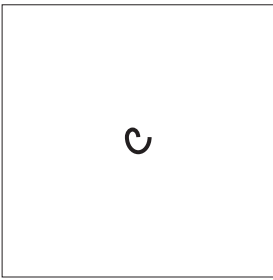


D

E

F

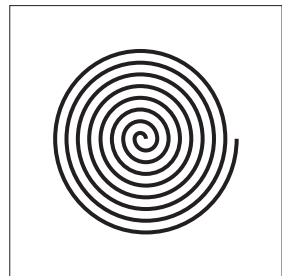
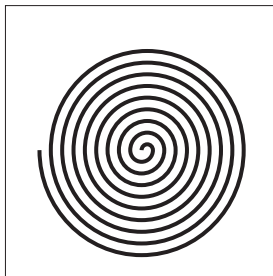
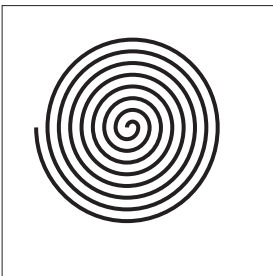




A

B

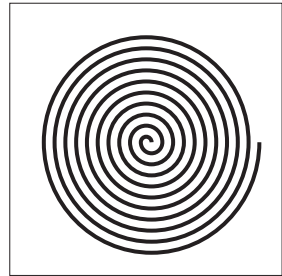
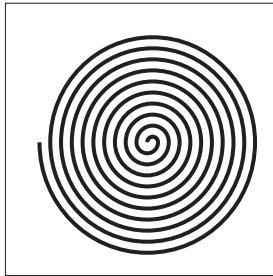
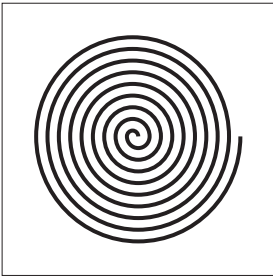
C

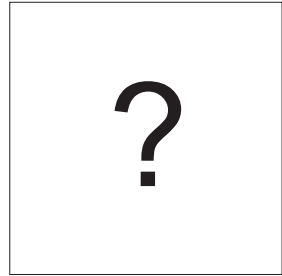
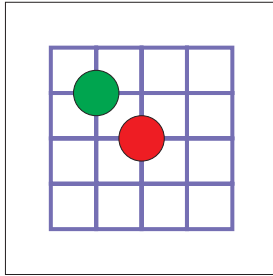
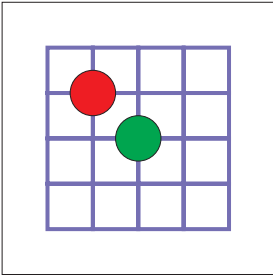
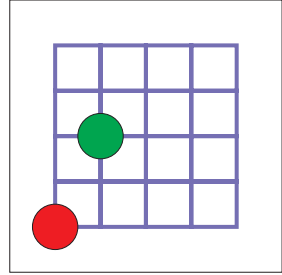
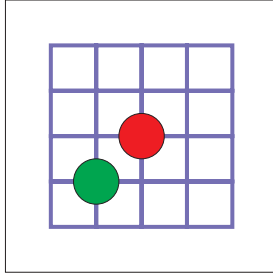
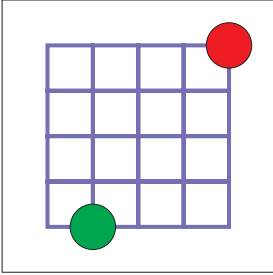
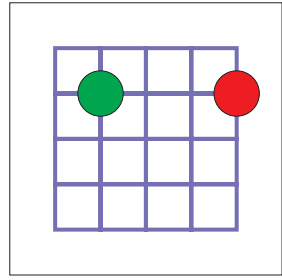
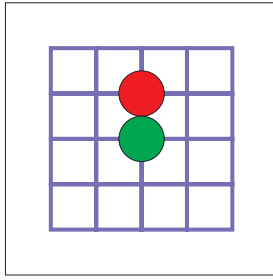
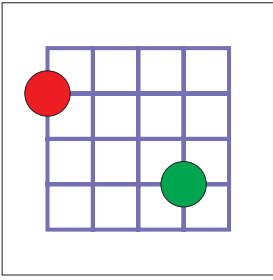


D

E

F

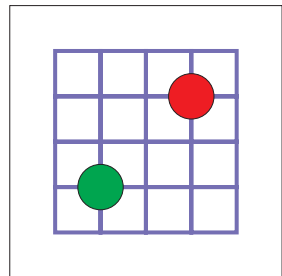
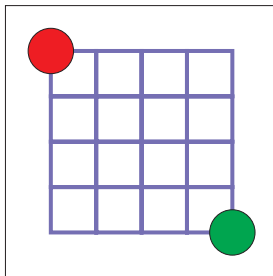
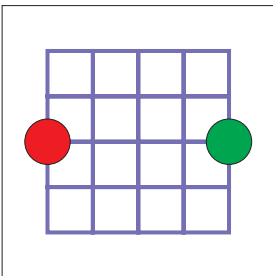




A

B

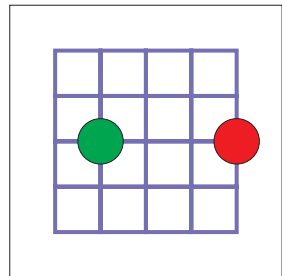
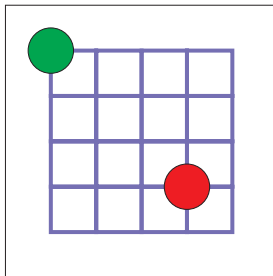
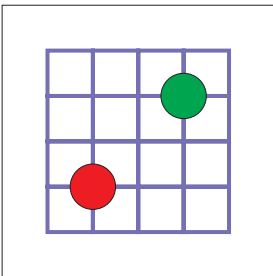
C

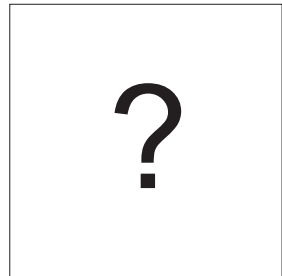
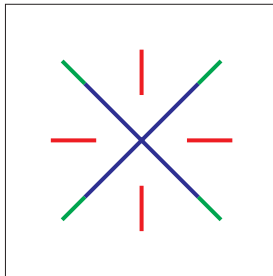
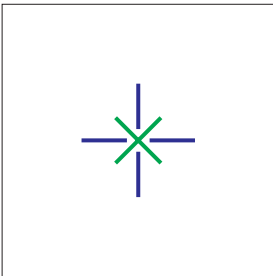
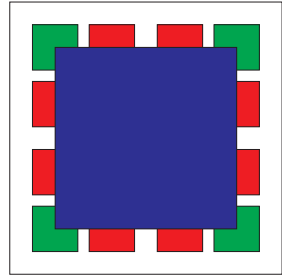
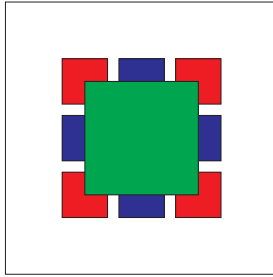
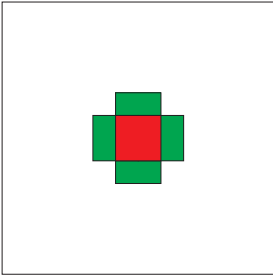
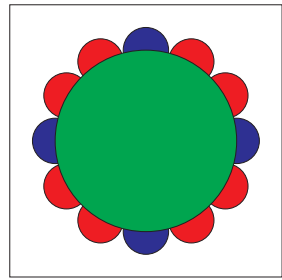
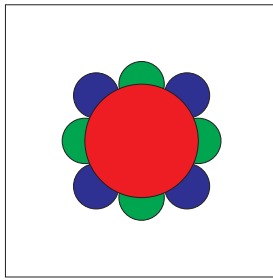
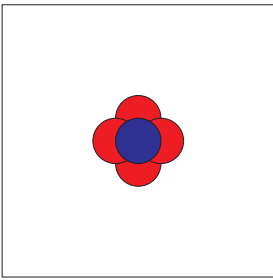


D

E

F

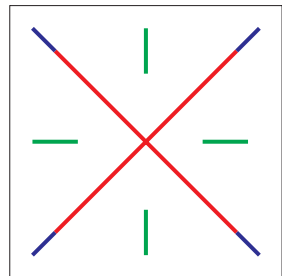
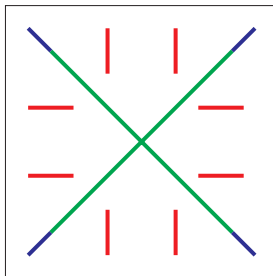
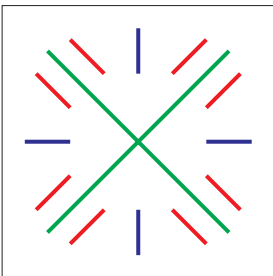




A

B

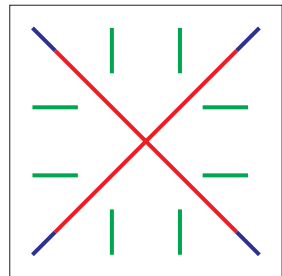
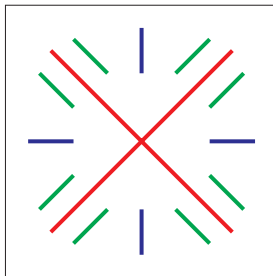
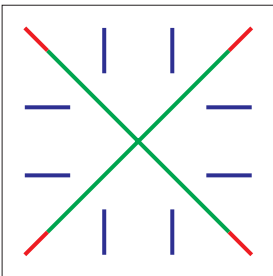
C

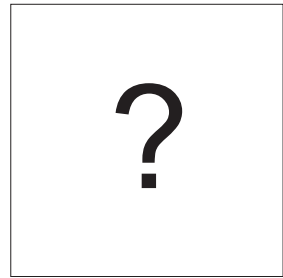
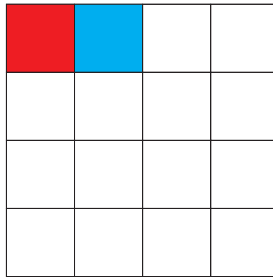
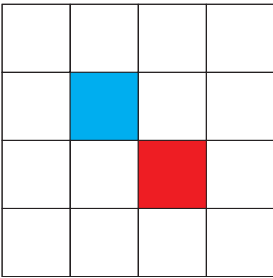
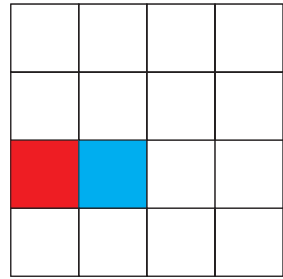
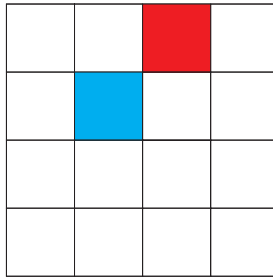
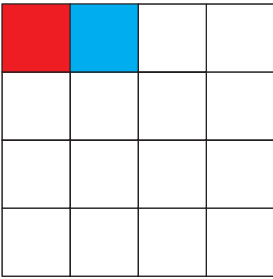
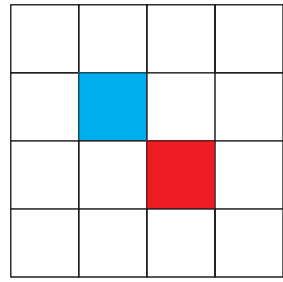
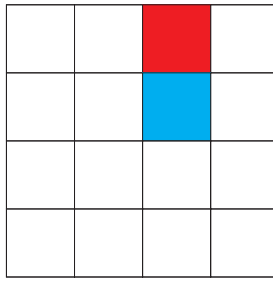
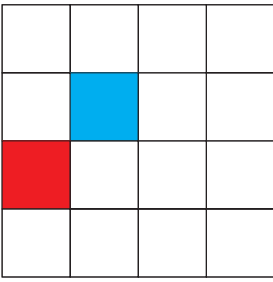


D

E

F

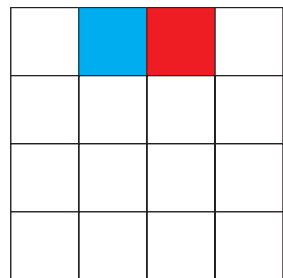
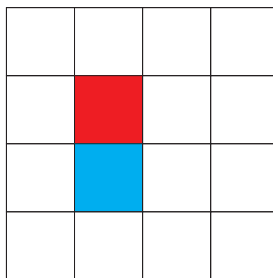
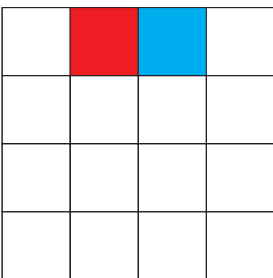




A

B

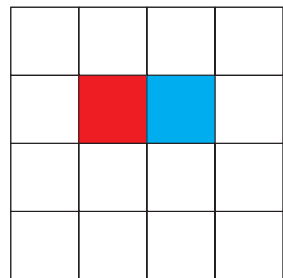
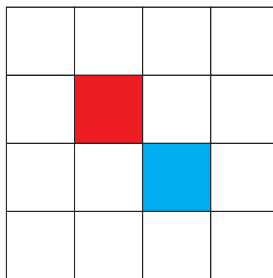
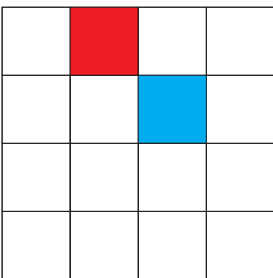
C

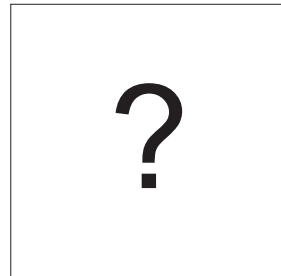
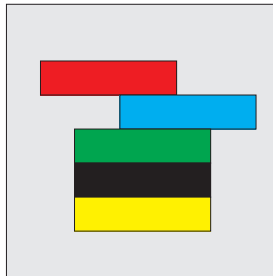
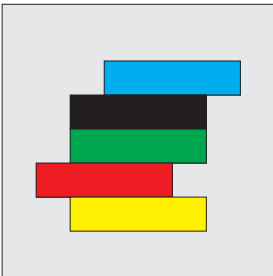
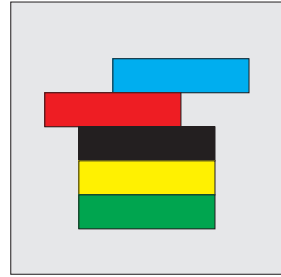
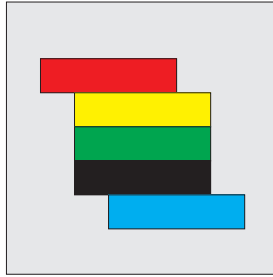
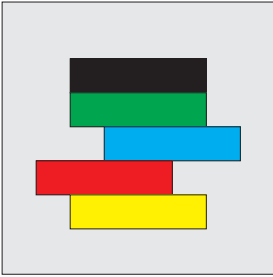
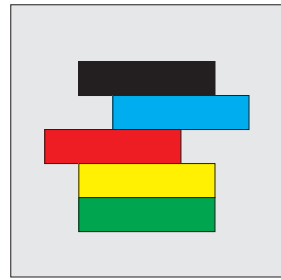
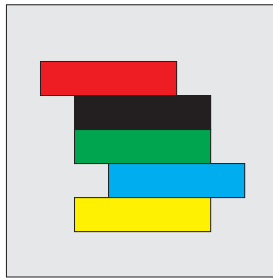
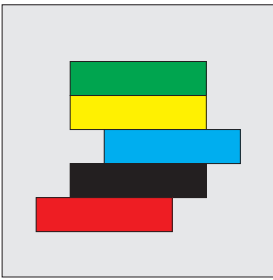


D

E

F

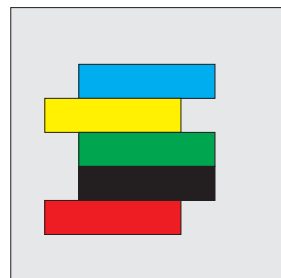
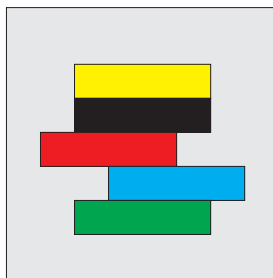
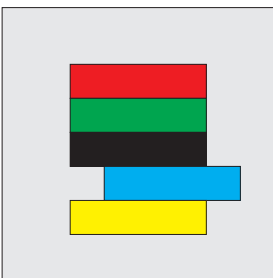




A

B

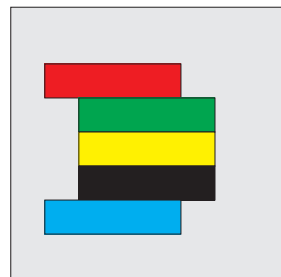
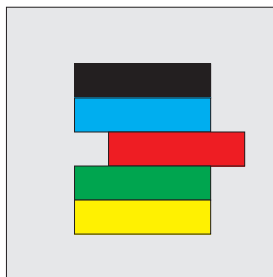
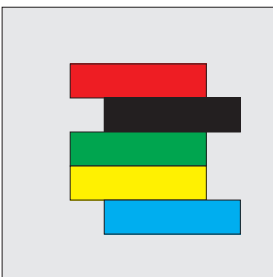
C

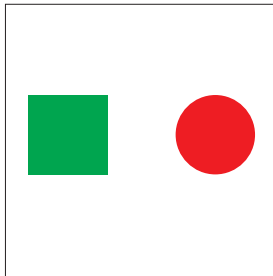
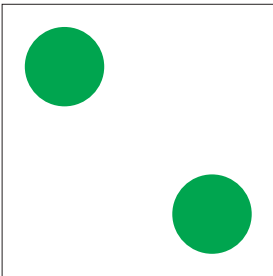
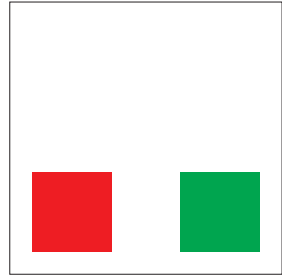
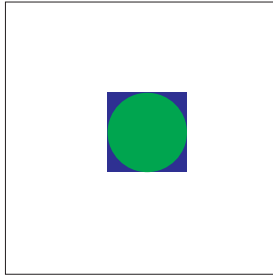
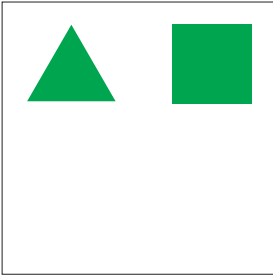
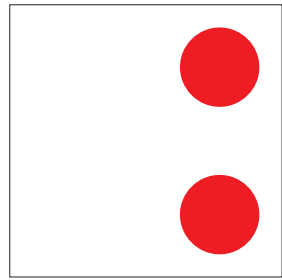
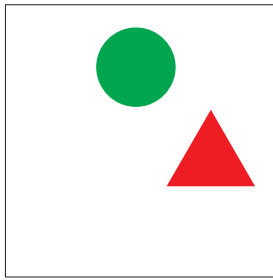
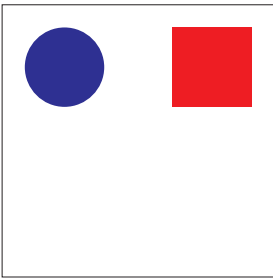


D

E

F

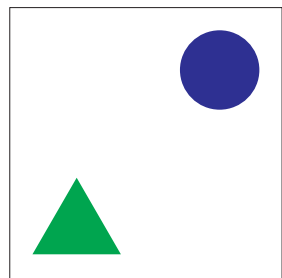
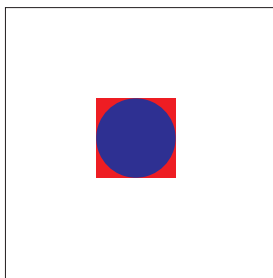
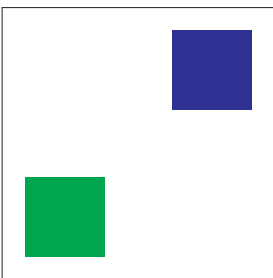




A

B

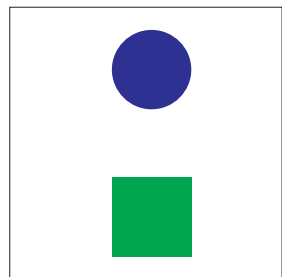
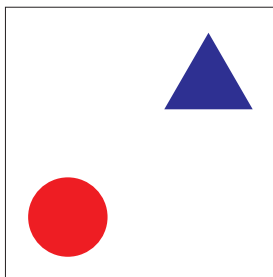
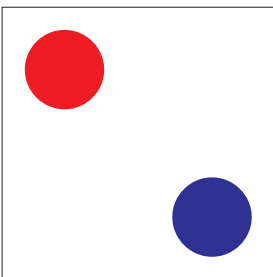
C

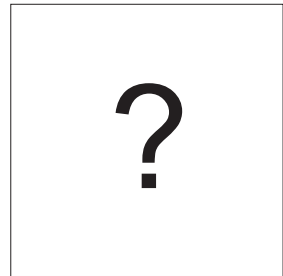
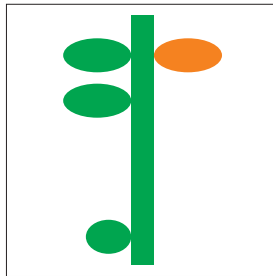
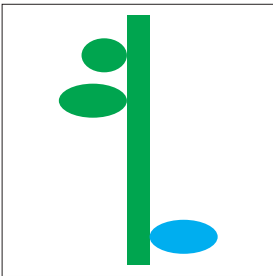
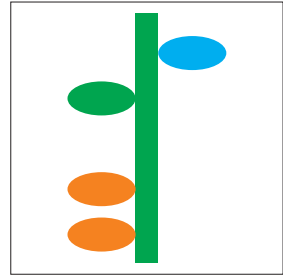
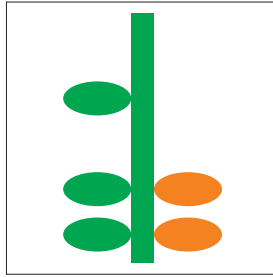
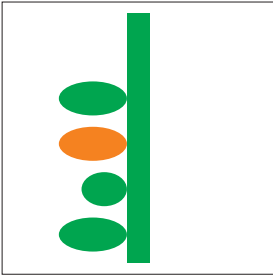
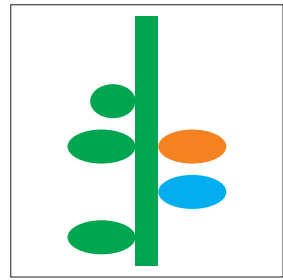
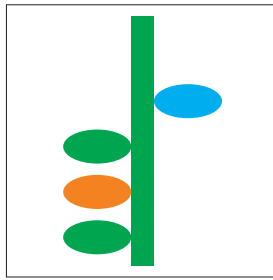
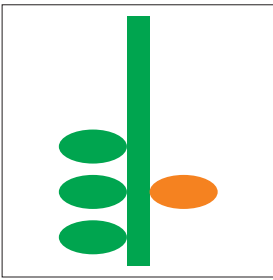


D

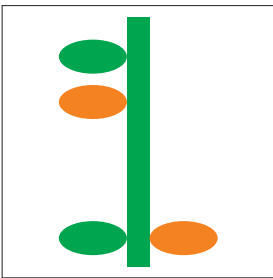
E

F

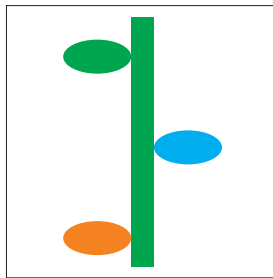




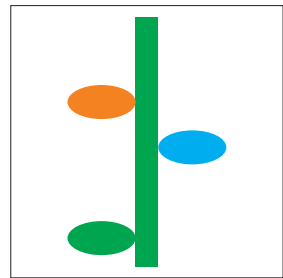
A



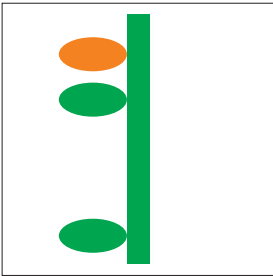
B



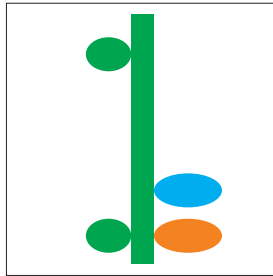
C



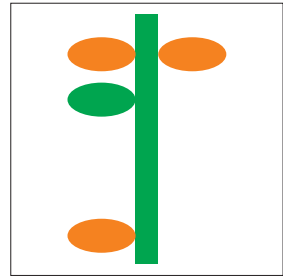
D

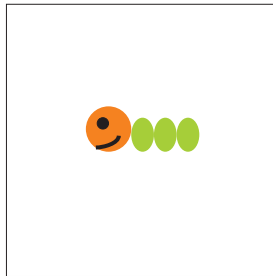
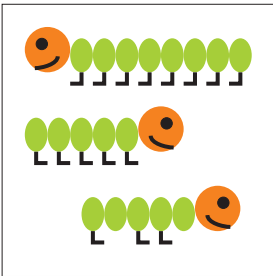
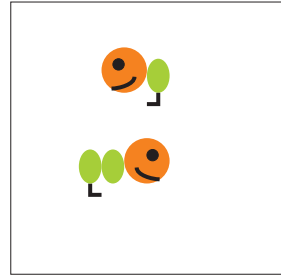
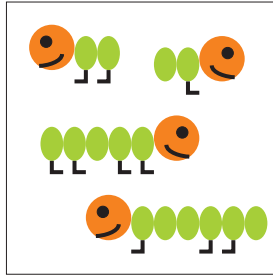
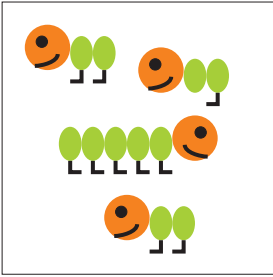
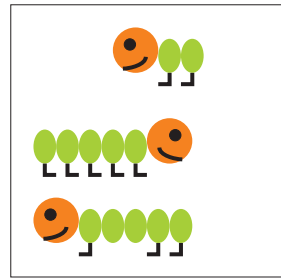
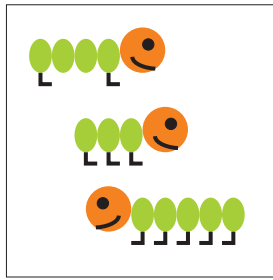
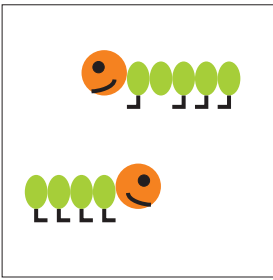


E

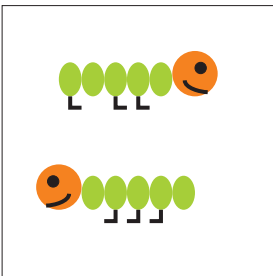


F

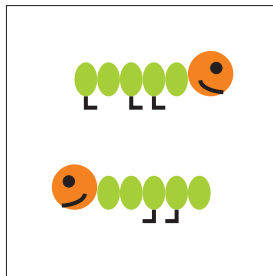




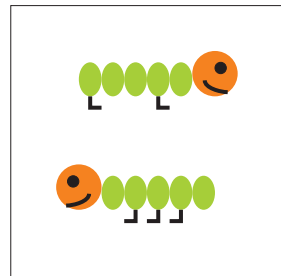
A



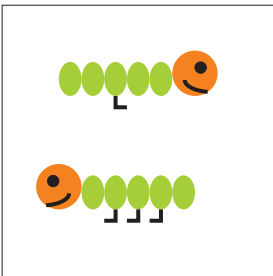
B



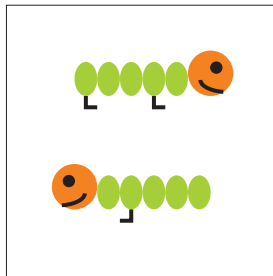
C



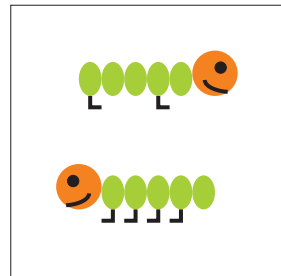
D

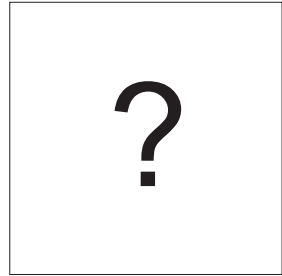
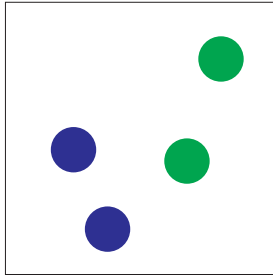
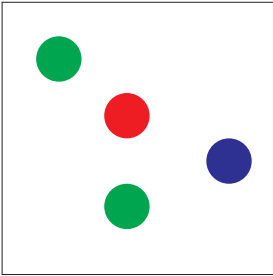
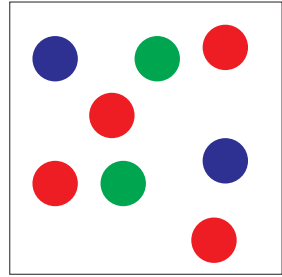
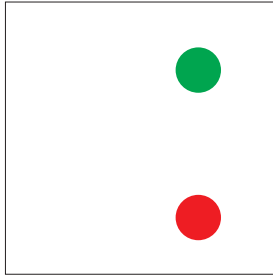
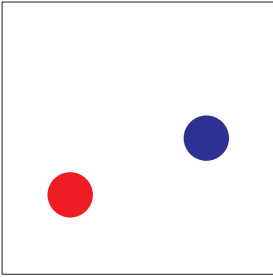
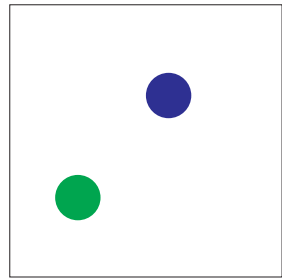
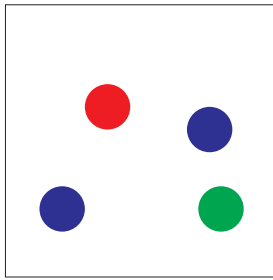
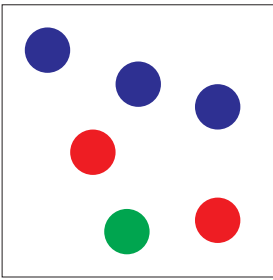


E



F

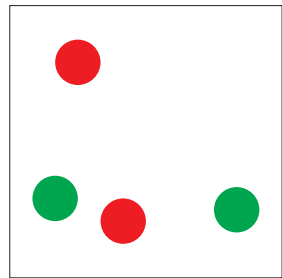
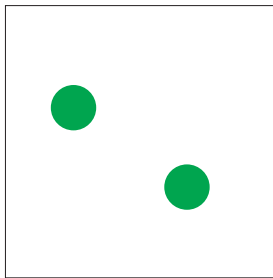
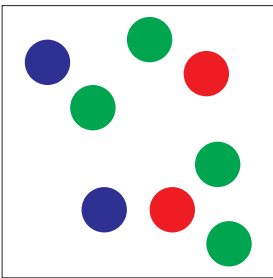




A

B

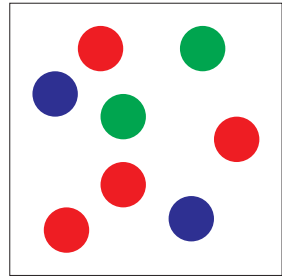
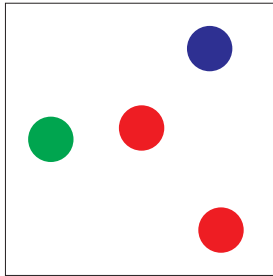
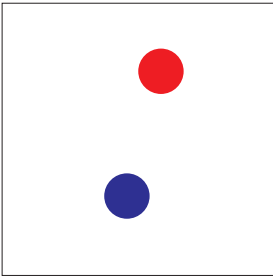
C

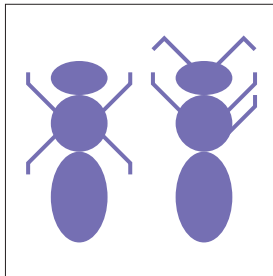
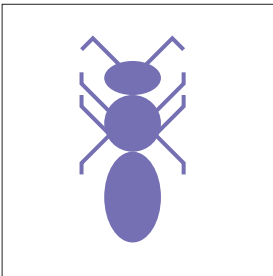
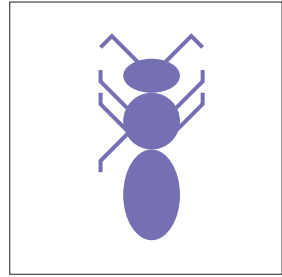
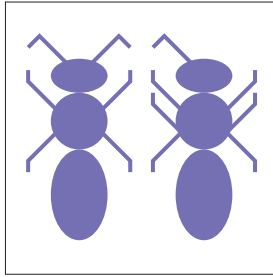
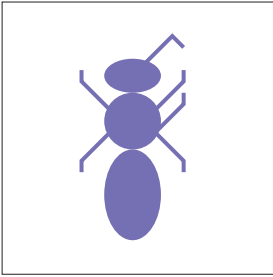
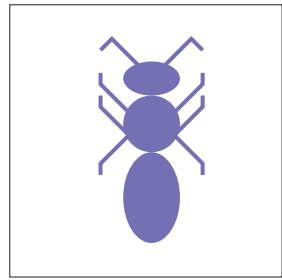
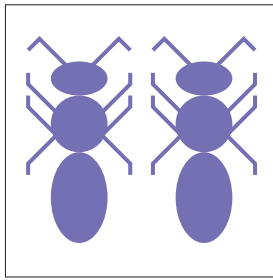
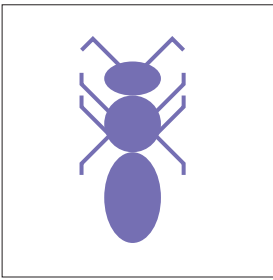


D

E

F

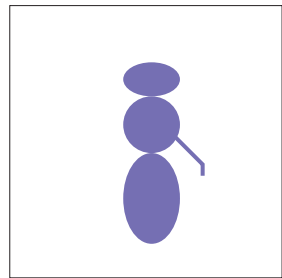
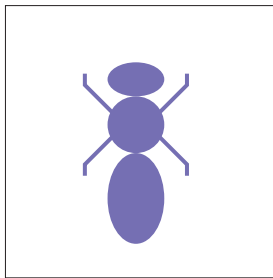
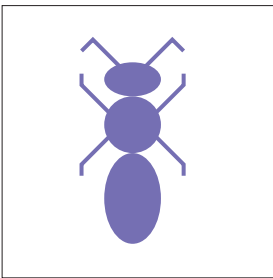




A

B

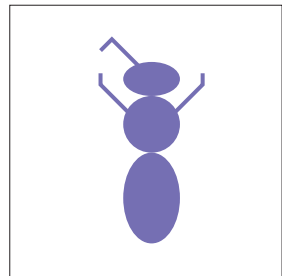
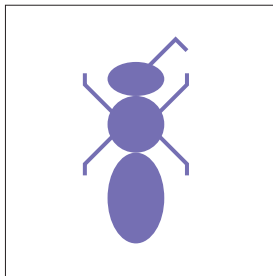
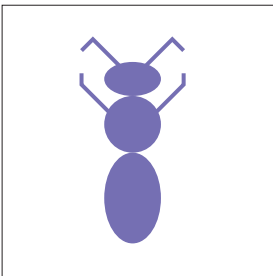
C

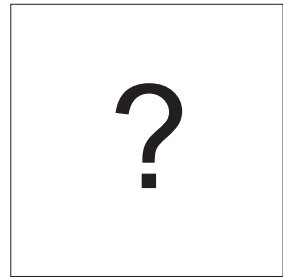
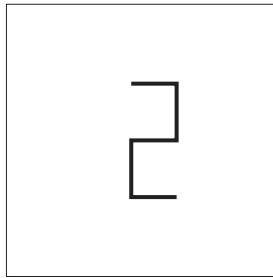
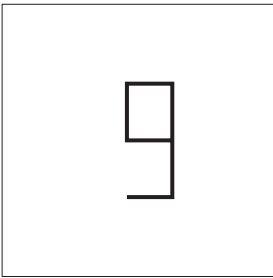
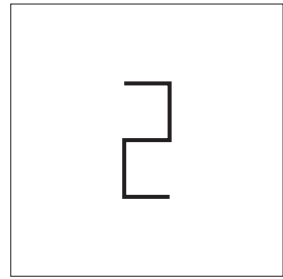
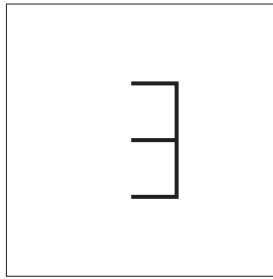
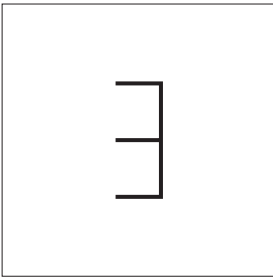
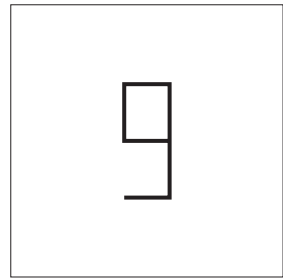
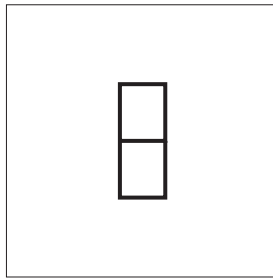
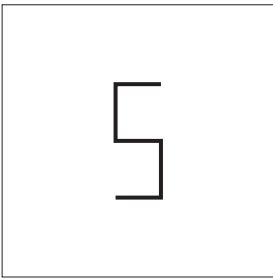


D

E

F

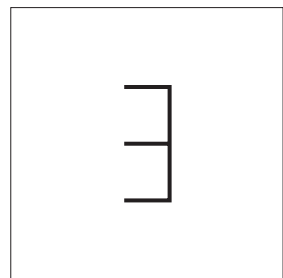
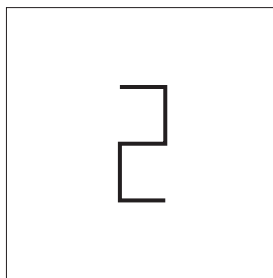
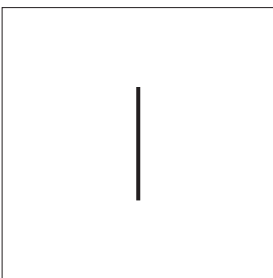




A

B

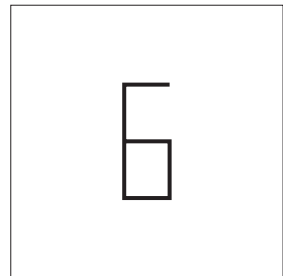
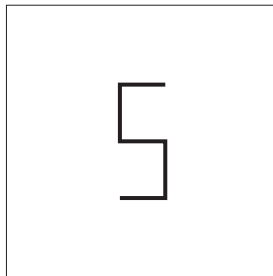
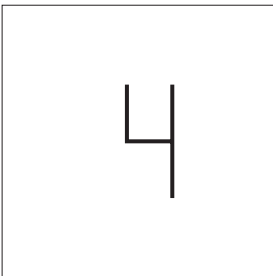
C



D

E

F



Odpowiedzi i rozwiązania

1. F. Na kolejnych rysunkach w rzędzie jedna figura się powiększa, a druga (wydłużona w pionie) skraca.
2. C. Czerwone figury powiększają się parami, zakrywając w ostatnim etapie całą powierzchnię i stykając się ze sobą.
3. B. W każdym rzędzie elementy z dwóch pierwszych obrazków składają się na rysunek na trzecim obrazku.
4. C. W każdym rzędzie i w każdej kolumnie są po dwa kółka każdego koloru.
5. A. Mała szachownica określa deseń dużej na kolejnym rysunku. Deseń ten jest powielony czterokrotnie na dużej szachownicy.
6. D. Figura na trzecim rysunku jest odbiciem zwierciadlanym połączenia figur z dwóch poprzednich rysunków.
7. A. Dwa wycinki koła obracają się w przeciwnych kierunkach. Mniejszy wycinek obraca się za każdym razem o 30 stopni, a większy o 45.
8. D. Na kolejnych rysunkach w rzędzie kolory “przechodzą” do bardziej zewnętrznych figur. Kolor z zewnętrznej figury przemieszcza się do figury najbardziej wewnętrznej.
9. D. Na każdym kolejnym rysunku spirala jest dłuższa o jeden skręt. Spirale skręcają się na przemian raz w lewo, raz w prawo.
10. E. Na kolejnych rysunkach w każdym rzędzie zielone i czerwone kółka przemieszczają się o jedną lub dwie pozycje w poziomie, pionie lub po skosie.
11. F. Na rysunkach w rzędzie kolory odpowiadających sobie ścian kostek nigdy się nie powtarzają.
12. F. Na kolejnych rysunkach w rzędzie obiekty powiększają się i mają więcej elementów zewnętrznych (4-8-12). Kolory elementów środkowych przechodzą do elementów zewnętrznych najpierw po przekątnej, a następnie do pozostałych.
13. C. Niebieskie pole wskazuje kierunek, gdzie pojawi się czerwone pole w kolejnym diagramie. Czerwone pole pojawia się na następnym polu za niebieskim polem z poprzedniego diagramu.

14. B. W każdym zestawie kolorowych elementów zawsze element niebieski wysunięty jest w prawo, a czerwony w lewo. Ułożenie pozostałych elementów (niewysuniętych w żadną stronę) jest przypadkowe i nie ma znaczenia.

15. C. Każdy rząd ma tę samą ilość różnych figur oraz kolorów (4-1-1). Każda kolumna ma tę samą ilość różnych figur (3 kółka, 2 kwadraty, 1 trójkąt)

16. D. Pozycja i kolor listków z prawej strony wskazują zmianę sytuacji w ułożeniu listków z lewej strony. Na przykład pomarańczowy listek po prawej stronie wskazuje pozycję listka po lewej stronie, który ma "uschnąć" (zmienić kolor na pomarańczowy) i w kolejnym etapie zniknąć. Listek niebieski wskazuje miejsce, gdzie po lewej stronie pojawi się nowy listek (najpierw o mniejszym rozmiarze, a następnie w normalnym rozmiarze).

17. A. Na każdym rysunku liczba nóżek skierowanych w prawo jest równa liczbie nóżek skierowanych w lewo.

18. C. W pierwszym rzędzie łączna liczba niebieskich kropek jest sumą wszystkich pozostałych i jest ich dwa razy więcej niż kropek każdego z pozostałych kolorów. W drugim rzędzie ta zasada odnosi się do czerwonych kropek, a w trzecim rzędzie do zielonych.

19. C. W każdym rzędzie suma nóżek i czułków obu mrówek na środkowym rysunku jest sumą czułków i nóżek mrówek z rysunków pierwszego i trzeciego.

20. A. Pierwszy rząd przedstawia jedną trzycyfrową liczbę, kolejny rząd przedstawia drugą trzycyfrową liczbę. Ostatni rząd to wynik dodawania tych dwóch liczb ($589+332=921$).

Tabela wyników

	10–12 lat	13–17 lat	pow. 17 lat	IQ
Liczba rozwiązanych zadań	4	5	5–6	92
	5	6	7	96
	6	7	8	100
	7	8	9	104
	8	9	10	108
	9	10	11	114
	10	11	12	120
	11	12	13	125
	12	13	14	130
	13	14	15	135
	14	15	16	140
	15	16	17	145
	16	17	18	150
	17	18	19	155
	18	19	20	160
	19	20		>160
	20			>160

Wartość IQ	Jak to interpretować?
96–108	inteligencja przeciętna (czyli normalna)
114–120	inteligencja ponadprzeciętna
125–135	inteligencja wyróżniająca
140 i więcej	zapraszamy na test IQ Mensy! Masz bardzo duże szanse zostać członkiem Mensy Polskiej.

Prezentowany test IQ mogą rozwiązywać **dorośli, młodzież i dzieci**. Każda kategoria wiekowa ma swoją tabelę normalizacyjną. Im młodsza osoba tym mniej zadań musi rozwiązać, aby osiągnąć taki sam wynik jak osoba ze starszej kategorii wiekowej.

- **Dorośli.** Lubisz analityczne, logiczne i kreatywne myślenie? A może po prostu chcesz się sprawdzić?
- **Młodzież w wieku 13 – 17 lat.** Ta grupa wiekowa może rozwiązywać test samodzielnie - bez asysty osoby dorosłej.
- **Dzieci w wieku 10 – 12 lat.** Dzieci młodsze mogą również spróbować swoich sił, jednak zalecane jest, aby test IQ rozwiązywany był pod nadzorem osoby dorosłej. Dziecko może przejąć się wynikiem i należy ten czynnik mocno zneutralizować.

O autorze:



Prof. Jacek Leluk, wieloletni członek Mensy Polska i oficjalnie jeden z najinteligentniejszych ludzi w Polsce. Sprawował funkcje członka zarządu oraz koordynatora ds. rozwoju Mensy. Autor testów na inteligencję, biochemik, bioinformatyk, wykładowca na Uniwersytecie Zielonogórskim. Ponadto wykładał na wielu uczelniach

w Polsce i za granicą, m.in. w Interdyscyplinarnym Centrum Modelowania Matematycznego Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego i Hanoi University of Science w Wietnamie. Jego IQ wynosi powyżej 148 – bo tyle trzeba mieć, żeby się dostać do stowarzyszenia Mensa. Nie zdradza swojego dokładnego wyniku – to niepisana zasada wśród mensan, aby nie wprowadzać rywalizacji i wewnętrznych podziałów. Ma w swoim dorobku kilkadziesiąt publikacji, odbył wiele staży zagranicznych, m.in. w USA, Japonii i Wietnamie. Interesuje się kulturą Wschodu, co wiąże się z tym, że wychowywał się w środowisku wietnamskim.

