SLAT16 by Anfinn Bjartalíð, Bright Society

The **SLAT16**, standing for the **Superior Level Aptitude Test**, is an untimed and unsupervised heterogeneous power test. It currently operates as a contest on OpalQuestGroup.com. The test consists of five numerical sequences, one "logical domino" of five problems, one cryptic message, one spatial problem, one quantitative question, and three "extrasensory" questions. The last day to submit to the contest is 14th June 2018, but one can also take the test after that. The top 25 percent of testees on this contest will receive secret prizes.

Rules & Other Information

Test type: Heterogeneous Power & Quantitative Test

Number of problems: 16, of which 13 are G and 3 are ESP

Raw score range: -1 to 13 I.Q., -1 to 3 ESP

I.Q. class: Bright Normal to Highly Gifted

1) Do not ask help from others.
2) Reference aids are allowed.
3) List all of your past test scores.
4) Do not lie about the obtained score.
5) You can share but not re-publish this test.
6) Attach your photo ID showing only your full name, age/birthdate, and country.

By taking the SLAT16, you consent to these rules. Send your submission to tests.wiqinet@gmail.com. After this, every norm update will be sent to you until you inform to unsubscribe.

Problem I:

You own five hectares of land. How far can you walk?

Problem II:

You have a light year wide stick with a button at its other end. You push the stick. How long does it take for the stick to push the button?

Problem III:

"10S0N3A1A3S3S21A6S1A61" is a code name for which chemical element of the periodic table?

Problem IV: Which number comes next in the sequence 24, 38, 66, 142, 220?

Problem V: Which number comes next in the sequence 973, 976, 989?

Problem VI: Which number comes next in the sequence 24, 16, 20, 24, 28?

Problem VII: Which number comes next in the sequence 3, 6, 9, 2, 2?

Problem VIII: Which number comes next in the sequence 11, 17, 15?

Problem IX: What is illustrated by the code ANIANAVIAFBUUTC?

Problem X: What is illustrated by the code 20-21-21 9-9 24-9-9 9 9-9-9 24-9 6-1-9-22 24-9-24 14-1-9-14? The answer to problem IX serves as a clue.

Problem XI: What is illustrated by the code 60-60-60-6F-60-6F-60-60-60-60? The answer to problem X serves as a clue.

Problem XII: What is illustrated by the code SSEILDEEPS? The answer to problem XI serves as a clue.

Problem XIII: What is illustrated by the code EBQDUJIPSVEZTBUDMJ? The answer to problem XII serves as a clue.

Problem XIV: Which number am I thinking about? 24, 39 or 15?

Problem XV: Which number am I thinking about? 11, 44 or 18?

Problem XVI: Which number am I thinking about?

The test section ends here.

Fill in the following data.

Name/Pseudonym:

Sex:

Age:

Previous scores:

Do you want to be listed in a future score list?

Optional:

SLAT16 Semi-Theoretical Norm

Based on three data points – a calculated floor of 128, an estimated ceiling of 170, and 60, automatically given to fraudulent testees – a theoretical norm has been constructed for the Superior Level Aptitude Test. Due to the current low number of submissions, not much data has been gathered, but this estimate is better than nothing. Below is the first, semi-theoretical norm for SLAT16:

Raw score	I.Q. σ 15	Percentile
-1	≤60	≤0.38
0	≤128	≤97
1	131	98
2	134	98.98
3	138	99.44
4	141	99.7
5	144	99.85
6	147	99.93
7	150	99.97
8	154	99.98
9	157	99.994
10	160	99.997
11	163	99.9989
12	167	99.9996
13	≥170	≥99.9998

All I.Q. scores are rounded downwards by dropping the decimals when rounding is needed. The percentiles are very rough approximations, derived from the pre-rounded I.Q. scores. The corresponding I.Q.s for raw scores between (but excluding) 0 and 13 are linearly interpolated.

I encourage you to try the Superior Level Aptitude Test!