

# VERBATORIA

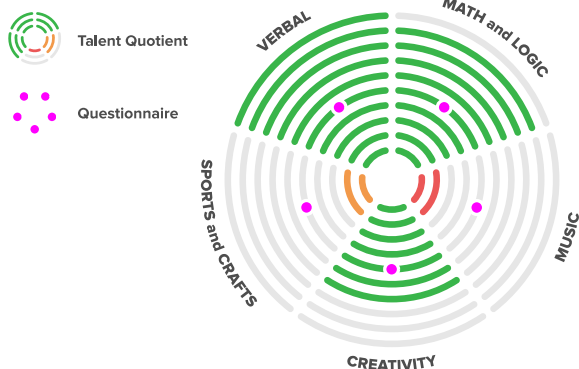
## Talent Quotient Summary Report

Get a consultation with one of our specialists online:

+85366503097 @VERBATORIA

SUGGESTED HOBBIES  
Political studies

## I. I. TALENT QUOTIENT (TQ) AND PERSONAL QUALITIES (PQ)



### Risk Behavior Quotient (RBQ): 4 of 10

Ease of making decisions with unpredictable outcomes that do not necessarily pose a threat.

### Stress Resistance (SBQ): not available for this age

Ability to make adequate decisions in a novel situation that is stressful.

### Mindfulness: 3 of 10

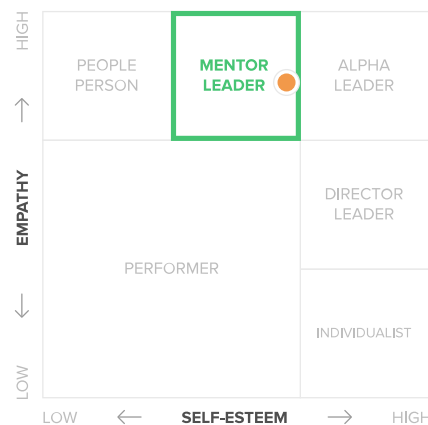
The state of awareness of one's thoughts, feelings and emotions as well as their causes without being affected by the social environment.

## II. II. EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT (EQ)

### Mentor Leader

Self-esteem: 66 Empathy: 84

Comfortable group roles are determined by the balance of various aspects of emotionality such as upbringing and experiences.



## III. Thinking type

The appropriate type of training is through examples, from general to specific. Seeing a concept once is better than hearing about it a hundred times. Experience is a more important source of information for a person than learning the rules. Thinking in the form of images is a characteristic trait- through their creation, formation, support, operation and modification with the help of presentation mechanisms and examples.



## IV. Emotionality

A tendency to overreact to events. It can also manifest itself as "causeless" emotions due to the projection of past events that have no relation to one's life. Can lead to conflict.



## ATTENTION AND MEMORY

This data helps you plan your activities based on strengths in each area. The brain distributes attention to specific activities differently based on individual differences. One's level of attention is not related to their intellectual potential of the same intelligence. At a high frequency of responses, there may be a deficit, normal or critical level of attentiveness - and vice versa in any combination. The metrics in this report may be used to better plan a schedule that matches your needs.

**IMPORTANT:** The indicators characterize the distribution of attention in the current stage of brain development. This can change significantly after 9-12 months.

High attention (RED) in any area equals to good memory. These subjects will turn into knowledge and skills that are accessible for a long time after a week. On the flip side of overly high attention will be increased fatigue because the process of memorization is extremely labor-intensive.

Deficit of attention (YELLOW) is usually manifested as forgetfulness.

Efficient attention (GREEN) characterizes subjects that are easily learned/grasped without much practice or repetition.

VERBAL

5

MATH, LOGIC

20

MUSIC

19

CREATIVITY

13

Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence

28

Memory is effectively used during these classes. Attention is optimal for studying at standard workload intensity. No special adjustments to the schedule are required.

### EXPRESSION

New material can be easily forgotten, even with high levels of ability in this area.

### REASON (WITHIN THE NEUROSCIENCE)

At this stage of individual development, the brain is less effective at transferring the information to the long-term memory.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Longer interactive and repetitive sessions are recommended. Oversight of the study process is highly recommended.

### EXPRESSION

Memory capacity is good in this area and there is effective comprehension of new material. However, fatigue, loss of attention and refusal to study can appear - especially with a lesson lasting one hour or more.

### REASON (WITHIN THE NEUROSCIENCE)

Quickly overloaded and overwhelmed with new information due to highly effective memorization process.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Short but frequent lessons up to 20 minutes each, a change in the way that new material is presented and reviewing the material covered in past classes during the first part of each lesson is recommended.

## SCHOOL SUBJECTS

Predicting school performance is a task that accompanies parents throughout their child's development. The choice of a major, a suitable methodology, additional classes and frequent questions when moving from class to class. Simultaneously with the increase in study load, new questions appear! Each subject has its own requirements which were compiled for the module by leading international educators. The individual distribution of neurometric abilities affects the future success much more than the existing skills and abilities.

	UNDERSTANDING	MEMORIZING
Algebra		
Art		
Biology		
Chemistry		
Computer Sciences		
Foreign language		
GAC (Global art culture)		
Geography		
Geometry		
History		
Literature		
Maths		
Music		
Native language		
Outworld		
Physical education		
Physics		
Science		
Second foreign language		
Social studies		
Technology		

### Color denotation

Color denotation in the column "UNDERSTANDING" is easiness (child independence) or difficulty (need more classes and parents' attention) of **subjects in relation to each other** .

The child is able to achieve results on their own with minimal parental guidance.

Results are stable, there is no predisposition to fatigue or forgetfulness.

The child is able to adapt to the school curriculum and subjects- results depend on motivation and guidance.

Additional lessons, repetition and explanation are required to achieve a satisfactory average grade. (see module Attention-Memory)

Highly advised not to be selected as a major. Grades depend significantly on external motivators: the efforts of parents, methodology and teachers.






Timing adjustments in the class are required to achieve a stable grade. "Restlessness" and "unnecessary mistakes" are typical. A specialized program and extra guidance are required if both understanding and memorizing are "red" for the subject. (see Attention-Memory)

## Out-of-school hobby

First of all, it is necessary to consider as additional classes those who have green color in both columns: abilities to progress and speed of development here is maximum. In classes with yellow color it will probably take a lot of effort and attention of the parents, but the result is also possible. Not recommended only classes with grey color "achievements" as the child abilities do not quite appropriate to the requirements for achieving outstanding results in these classes.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES	UNDERSTANDING	MEMORIZING
Acting technique	Orange	Green
Additive technologies and 3d printing	Orange	Green
Astronomy	Orange	Green
Autoclub	Orange	Green
Chess	Orange	Green
Circus art	Grey	Green
Conversational vaudeville genre	Orange	Green
Cosmology	Orange	Green
Dancing	Grey	Green
Design and modeling	Grey	Green
Digital production technology	Orange	Green
Engineering and artistic design	Orange	Green
Expeditions	Orange	Green
Experimentation (chemistry, physics)	Green	Green
Financial management	Green	Green
Graphic design	Orange	Green
Handicraft	Grey	Green
Journalism	Green	Orange
Junior naturalist (biology, zoology, botany)	Orange	Green
Languages of not similar to native phonetics	Orange	Green
Languages of similar to native phonetics	Orange	Green
Military science	Orange	Green
Modern business	Green	Green
Modern programming	Orange	Green
Musical	Orange	Orange
Navigation	Orange	Green
Painting, drawing, composition, photography	Orange	Green
Paleontology	Orange	Green
Phytodesign	Orange	Green
Piano	Grey	Green
Political studies	Green	Green
Popular medicine	Orange	Green
Radio-controlled models (piloting)	Green	Green
Robotic engineering	Orange	Green
Scenic speech	Green	Green
School of young entrepreneur	Orange	Green
Singing	Green	Orange
Stringed or percussion instruments	Grey	Green
Visual media creativity (cinema, television, video, radio)	Orange	Green
Vocal and drama studio	Orange	Green

Color denotation in the column "UNDERSTANDING" is easiness (child independence) or difficulty (need more classes and parents' attention) of activities in relation to each other .

	
EASIER	WELL-RETAINED
	
MODERATE	NEEDS REPITITION
	
NOT THE BEST CHOICE	OVERWHELMING

## WHO I AM

All occupations, Universities may be found by name in your local region

Two of three adults are considering to change their specialty or occupation. But how to choose something that is both interesting and usefull?

**The algorithm has generated a list of seven modern professions which correspond to both natural abilities and emotional type.**

### 1 Trend Watcher

**Contact Verbatoria to choose University**

Trend watcher is a specialist in the field of advertising and marketing, tracking the arising of new trends among customers, who analyzes their needs, attitudes to specific products and anticipates the new needs' arising. Trend-watcher uses data media, directly interacting with users, analyzes their behavior, makes forecasts for the future. The obtained information is used in strategic planning of an advertising campaign or for product development.

### 2 Theologian

**Contact Verbatoria to choose University**

Theologian is a specialist in the field of scientific research, the subject of which are all religions existing in the past and in the present. The work of the theologian is connected with the study of the worldview problems, issues of values and ethical problems facing modern society.

### 3 Time-broker

**Contact Verbatoria to choose University**

Time broker is a specialist who is engaged in "booking and saling" the working time of the specialists working remotely as the freelancers. In other words, this is a personal agent for any employee, who is in charge of his schedule and employment. In the future, time brokers will become very popular specialists.

### 4 Criminal investigation inspector

**Contact Verbatoria to choose University**

The profession of a criminal investigation inspector is complex, often associated with a great risk to life, because he is working to uncover, investigate and prevent criminal offenses: murders, robberies, thefts, etc. His activities depend on the calmness and well-being of people, their confidence in tomorrow and even often their lives. During the working day, a lot of situations arise before the criminal investigation inspector, which require immediate resolution, quick action. He has to meet with a large number of people, very different in age, education, profession, conviction, with whom he must get in touch and get the necessary information about the committed crime.

### 5 A specialist in the modernization of construction technologies

**Contact Verbatoria to choose University**

Specialist in the modernization of construction technologies is a professional, well acquainted with modern technologies and materials in construction. He knows how to use the design of new materials for the upgrading of existing buildings and constructions, how to apply modern solutions for electricity, water supply, water discharge, and air conditioning in offices, houses, industrial buildings, and social facilities. This specialist disseminates new technologies and materials widely and promotes them in the construction market for use in various projects.

### 6 Conflict Resolution Specialist

**Contact Verbatoria to choose University**

A Conflict Resolution Specialist is the profession of a person, whose knowledge and skills enable to resolve conflict in interpersonal interaction. Conflictology is one of the most young and promising professions of the 21st century. According to scientific forecasts, the need for conflict resolution specialists will be consistently growing, covering new sectors of the economy, politics, and business. A Conflict Resolution Specialist is dedicated to helping resolve conflicts not only on a personal psychological level but also at higher levels - social and political. Therefore, the scope of activities of the conflict resolution specialist is very wide: from microconflicts in the firm to serious conflicts between business and government. A conflict resolution specialist can devote themselves to the development of science, research and education in the field of conflictology, become a professional researcher or teacher of sociology, political science and conflictology.

### 7 Lawyer

**Contact Verbatoria to choose University**












The lawyer is a specialist on the legal protection of citizens or organizations. He is engaged in providing legal assistance to individuals and legal entities, represent their interests and rights in court. This is an independent professional legal adviser.

## NEURO CAREER GUIDANCE, PART1: Meta-professional skills

For navigation in the economy of future professions, the Atlas of New Professions, developed by Moscow School of Management SKOLKOVO and ASI, is used. For each of the professions, professional qualities have been developed, on which success in each of them depends. Great contribution has emotional intelligence.

**GREEN marker** indicates strong professional aspects of the specialist

**RED marker** usage of these skills will suppress professional growth

Sign	No.	Definition of an cross-professional skill	Matching skill
	1	Multilingual and multicultural abilities (fluent English and knowledge of a second language, understanding of the national and cultural context of partner countries, understanding of work specifics in other countries industries)	
	2	Programming IT solutions / Managing complex automated systems / Work with artificial intelligence	
	3	Ability to work with collectives, groups and individuals	
	4	Cross-industry communication skills (understanding of technologies, processes and market situation in various related and non-related sectors)	
	5	System thinking ( ability to define and work with complex systems, including system engineering)	
	6	Client focus, ability to work with customer requests	
	7	Lean production, production process management, based on permanent focus to eliminate all types of losses, that assumes involvement very employee in the business optimization process and maximum client focus	
	8	Ability to manage projects and processes	
	9	Ability to work underf high uncertainty and quickly changed conditions of tasks (the ability to make quick decisions, prompt reaction to changes in working conditions, the ability to allocate resources and manage personal time)	
	10	Environmental thinking	
	11	Creativity abilities , developed aesthetic taste	

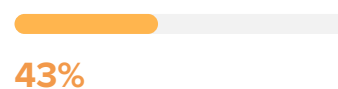


# ASYMMETRICS

The same profession in different companies can be completely different. Management styles, traditions, unwritten rules and dozens of other factors form the uniqueness of the environment in which a person finds himself in a work collective. Teams, departments in companies are determined not only by the specifics of the industry, but also by the history of creation, development strategy, charisma and vision of owners and managers. We've compiled the neuro-DNA of notable companies that are very different in some of the key parameters of the work atmosphere, so you can see how close their spirit is to you.



The Russian gas giant, providing state-level tasks both in domestic and international directions. Specificity is the scale of activities, the manufacturability of platforms, bureaucracy and the duration of projects and solutions. A characteristic feature: strict regulations of processes and team interactions.



The flagship of Russia's high-tech leap into the future with robots, big-data, neuro- and quasi. Huge budgets and working in an environment of high pressure and uncertainty: Often the customer's expected product requires the scientific development of the underlying technology. A characteristic feature: controlled chaos, a consequence of a high proportion of risky operations and investments in the future.



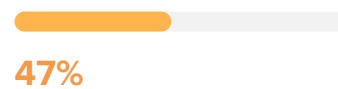
Yandex knows everything - and this is even modestly said. The company is taking over traditional markets with digital solutions, absorbing the leaders of the past and transforming them into an unattainable future. If Google knew about the existence of Yandex, the headquarters would have already been closed and everyone would have been fired. A characteristic feature: extra-systemic thinking at all levels, the search for non-standard solutions.



Here boys in sneakers come to practice and retire as millionaires. Relaxed dress code, endless meetings, management model more complicated than the Moscow metro map, multiplied by invisible compliance are waiting for you! A characteristic feature: the cult of individual leadership, and each employee must meet and constantly prove and improve his level at the cutting edge of modern knowledge.



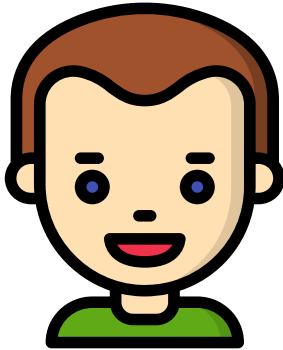
Rolls-Royce in the home and office security industry. The chosen niche of premium quality determines the main characteristic of each workplace - the expectation of initiative and innovation. There are no solutions or processes in which there is no room for greater excellence, and therefore innovation must come from the bottom.



Are you ready to participate in a dozen projects at the same time? Each will have its own unique setting, goals, means, and leaders. Sometimes - several at once! With everyone you need to find a "common language" and this is not always a task of just professional expertise.



"Do not forget that you are a Bank", - Putin once addressed to the CEO of SberBank; best of all characterises the current stage of the life of the oldest bank in Russia. Continuous search for new ideas - managerial, financial, technological - for growth outside of traditional markets. Salient Feature: Authoritarianism descended vertically by a visionary genius in the first person of the company.



Yeong

Age 11

Report date:  
20 february 2022

Risky behavior is usually determined by the action of three factors:

- a person's opinion with regard to whether this decision will lead to the desired results (subjective value of the result)
- a person's opinion about what the important people in their life expect them to do (the desire to meet expectations)
- a person's confidence in their own ability to slow down or accelerate the development of the situation

### High risk-taking tendency level

Only 7% or one in 13 people are willing to take risks- even if it is viewed as a serious threat that can cause unpredictable consequences. These people feel afraid about taking risks, but not to the extent that they avoid taking action. They tend to take part in high-risk activities. It is also typical for them to feel the need to control every situation. They will choose an occupation that requires risk-assessment and handling skills. Some examples of such professions are pilots, entrepreneurs and athletes.

### Medium risk-taking tendency level

The majority or 57% of people are not inclined to qualify risk as danger or, on the contrary, they see it as a thrill. These people will approach a risky situation based on their experience, emotional intelligence, personal beliefs, the opinions of others, and so on. In Psychology, this type is defined as willing to accept the situational risk if the worst possible outcome does not lead to irreparable consequences.

### Low risk-taking tendency level

34% of people or one in three strive to avoid situations in which decision making is inevitable- especially when it is associated with unfavorable or uncertain consequences. These people are characterized by a balanced approach, lengthy reflection, internal analysis of the situation and consideration of all options. They prefer to ask someone else to make a risky decision for them. Professions with the need for quick decisions are not for them, although they would make great engineers.

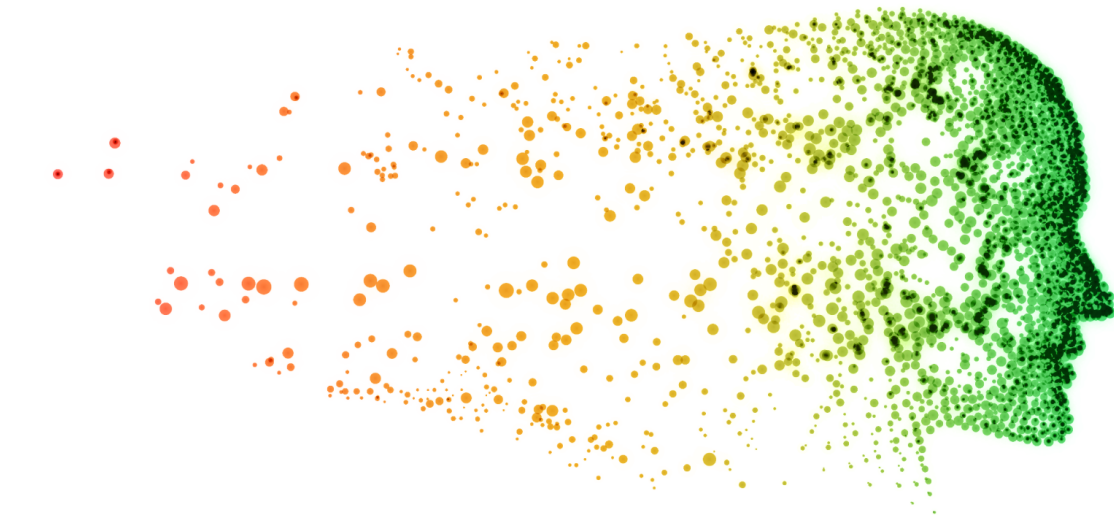
## Definition

"Risk" is a key component in human decision-making. There is a possibility of getting a worse result as a because of the decision. It can manifest itself in a variety of areas like one's professional life, love life, material losses and so on. There can also be an extreme risk like loss of life or health. A person seeking to take risks in one situation will also be likely to take risks in others. Such people have a higher background level of central nervous system activation. (Wahbeh H., Oken B.S., 2012).

## Further reading

1. «Linking Electrical Signals with Future Decisionmaking» (Zhang et al., March 2014), *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience* vol. 8 art. 84, doi:10.3389/fnbeh.2014.00084
2. «Neural Processing of Risk» (Mohr et al, March, 2010), *The Journal of Neuroscience / Behavioral/ Systems/Cognitive* 30(19):6613– 6619, DOI:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0003-10.2010
3. Yaple Z., Martinez-Saito M., Panidi K., Shestakova A., Klucharev V. (accepted for publ. 2019) Depletion of executive control during risky decision making reveals a correspondence between the reflection effect and trial-by-trial strategy formation.// *Journal of higher nervous activity* named af. Pavlova.
4. «Correlation of Risk-Taking Propensity with Crossfrequency Phase–Amplitude Coupling in the Resting EEG» (Jaewon Lee et al., June 2013), *Clinical Neurophysiology* 124 (2013) 2172–2180, dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.clinph.2013.05.007
5. «PHYSIOLOGICAL ENSURING OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE FOR INDIVIDUALS INCLINED TO RISKY BEHAVIOR» (Mironova U. V., Dissertation of 2017, VoISMU of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Scientific adviser MD Kudrin R.A.)
6. «EEG-CORRELATES OF ACTIVATION OF THE BODY'S RESERVE CAPABILITIES» (Khala P.V., Borodyansky U.M., UDC 57.056, SFU. Technical Sciences)
7. «Personal-Psychological Predictors of Propensity to Risky Behavior» (Bunas A. A., *Azimuth of Scientific Research: Pedagogics and Psychology*. - 2013. - No. 2. - P. 508)
8. «EEG-Rhythms and Cognitive Processes» (Novikova S. I., *Modern Foreign Psychology*. - 2015. - Vol. 4. – No. 1. - Pp. 91-108.)
9. «A Meta-Analysis on Age Differences in Risky Decision-Making: Adolescents Versus Children and Adults.» (Defoe, I.N., Dubas, J.S., Figner, B., & van Aken, M.A. (2015) *Psychological Bulletin*, 141(1), 48–84.doi: 10.1037/a0038088).





3

### Average (MBQ 0 to 5)

It is characterized by the domination of memories of the past and fears of the future in decision-making; dependence on others and use of traditional approaches in the decision-making process; focus on inner beliefs not based on an understanding of the moment; basing feelings and thoughts on emotions and actions of people; a tendency to judge people and events around. However, the assessment of their own actions and thoughts leads to a mood change.

### Above average (MBQ 6 to 10)

A high level of mindfulness is the ability to understand the cause for and manage your behavioral state and thoughts at any given moment. Characterized by high focus when making decisions in the moment; rational positive thinking regardless of the circumstance; the ability to maintain composure in the moment; non-judgmental attitude to the environment and to oneself; managing and understanding one's own thought processes and emotions; high level of self-control; insightful, creative approach to tasks.

## Why does mindfulness matter?

Mindfulness enhances one's emotional well-being and has been proven to improve mental health. Implementing these techniques can reduce stress and chronic pain in the body and can aid in the improvement of memory and concentration. Practicing mindfulness promotes general well-being.

## Further reading

1. Mindfulness – a Neuro-Psycho-Biological Way forward for Defining Spirituality, Stanisław Radoń, doi: 10.4467/20844077SR.13.015.1603
2. A Wearable Adaptive Neurofeedback-based System for Training Mindfulness State, Corina Sas, Lancaster University, UK, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00779-015-0870-z>
3. Neuro-imaging of mindfulness meditations: implications for clinical practice, Paolo Brambilla, Cambridge University Press 2011, *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, doi:10.1017/S204579601100028X
4. Measuring Mindfulness: First Steps Towards the Development of a Comprehensive Mindfulness Scale, Claudia Bergomi, Wolfgang Tschacher, Zeno Kupper, Springer Science+Business Media, DOI 10.1007/s12671-012-0102-9
5. The Discourse of Mindfulness: What Language Reveals about the Mindfulness Experience, P. Ordóñez-López & N. Edo-Marzá (eds.), *New Insights into the Analysis of Medical Discourse in Professional, Academic and Popular Settings* (pp. 173-198)
6. Psychobiology of Mindfulness, Dan J. Stein, MD, PhD, Victoria Ives-Deliperi, MA, Kevin G.F. Thomas, PhD, *Pearls in Clinical Neuroscience* 2008,
7. Stepping out of history: Mindfulness improves insight problem solving, Brian D. Ostafin University of Groningen, Department of Psychology, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2012.02.014>
8. Neural correlates of cognitive efficiency, Bart Rypma Rutgers University Psychology Department, USA, *NeuroImage* 33 (2006) 969-979
9. Emotional Memory, Mindfulness and Compassion, Dennis Tirch, ISBN: 978-0-387-09592-9, DOI 10.1007/978-0-387-09593-6

1. Jory Schossau, Christoph Adami, Arend Hintze. Information-theoretic neuro-correlates boost evolution of cognitive systems, (Nov 2015) <https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.07962>
2. Горбачевская Н.Л., Караханян К.Г., Давыдова Е.Ю. Особый одаренный ребенок. Лонгитюдное исследование памяти и ЭЭГ, Клиническая и специальная психология. 2016. Том 5. № 2
3. Abduljalil Mohamed, Khaled Bashir Shaban, Amr Mohamed. Directed Graph-based Wireless EEG Sensor Channel Selection Approach for Cognitive Task Classification, (Sep 2016)
4. Daniela Calvetti, Annalisa Pascarella. Brain activity mapping from MEG data via a hierarchical Bayesian algorithm with automatic depth weighting, (Jul 2017) <https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.05639>
5. Sayan Nag, Sayan Biswas, Sourya Sengupta. Can Musical Emotion Be Quantified With Neural Jitter Or Shimmer? (Apr 2017) <https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.03543>
6. Petsche H., Kaplan S., von Stein A., Fill O. The possible meaning of the upper and lower alpha frequency ranges for cognitive and creative tasks. *Int. J. Psychophysiol.* V. 26
7. Лебедев АН., Скопинцева НА., Бычкова Л.П. (2002) Связь памяти с параметрами электроэнцефалограммы. В книге: Современная психология. 4.1, М.: ИПРАН, 2002.
8. Gevins A., Leong H., Smith M.E., Le J., Du R. (1995) Mapping cognitive brain function with modern high-resolution electroencephalography. *Trends Neurosci.* V. 18.
9. Klimesch W. (1997) EEG-alpha rhythms and memory processes. *Int. J. Psychophysiol.* V. 26
10. Rougeul-Buser A., Buser P. (1997) Rhythms in the alpha band in cats and their behavioral correlates. *Int. J. Psychophysiol.* V. 26
11. Sveinsson J.R., Benediktsson J.A., Stefansson S.B., Davidsson K. (1997) Parallel principal component neural network for classification of event-related potential waveforms. *Med. Eng. Phys.* V. 19
12. Николаев АР., Анохин АЛ., (1996) Спектральные перестройки ЭЭГ и организация корковых связей при пространственном и вербальном мышлении. *ЖВНД им. И.П.Павлова.* Т. 46
13. Иваницкий ГА. (1997) Распознавание типа решаемой в уме задачи по нескольким секундам ЭЭГ с помощью обучаемого классификатора. *ЖВНД им. И.П.Павлова.* Т. 47
14. Musha T., Terasaki Yu., Haque HA., Ivantisky GA. (1997) Feature extraction from EEG associated with emotions. *Artificial Life Robotics.* V. 1
15. Николаев АР., Иваницкий ГА., Иваницкий АМ. (2000) Исследование корковых взаимодействий в коротких интервалах времени при поиске вербальных ассоциаций. *ЖВНД им. И.П.Павлова.* Т. 50
16. Говард Гарднер. Структура разума: теория множественного интеллекта. – М.: ООО «И.Д. Вильямс», 2007 г.
17. Дэниел Гоулман. Эмоциональный интеллект. Почему он может значить больше, чем IQ. Издательство: «Манн», «Иванов и Фербер» 2016 г.
18. Томас Армстронг. Ты можешь больше, чем ты думаешь. – Издательство: Манн, Иванов и Фербер, 2014 г.
19. Мохеб К., Мозг человека - 50 идей, о которых нужно знать - Издательство: Фантом Пресс, 2016 г.
20. <https://postupi.online/>
21. <http://ATLAS100.ru>