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Questionario para test htp

You read a free preview Page 3 is not displayed in this preview. Academia.edu use cookies to customize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you accept our collection of information through the use of cookies. For more information, check out our Privacy Policy.× H.T.P. is a projection technique in which the evaluator is invited to draw a house a tree and a person. It is called projective because the subject who performs the account drawing or is supposed to be worth redundancy, as projects as he sees himself, as he would like to be, what his personality traits and different areas of personality are. Despite its widespread use, on this occasion it is necessary to highlight the later phase of the interrogation The H.T.P. is widely used in the infant-juvenile population supplemented by the family and other test to assess the different emotional, behavioural and intellectual aspects of children. It also applies to adults. In the adult population, it may be part of a larger set of tests to discover the personality of individuals and their suitability for certain jobs. What is needed for administration is: pencil and paper (in addition to knowledge and experience of course) further interrogation. The following list of questions is not a completed questioning proposal, if it is a guide. The specialist professional should then use them in the administration of the H.T.P. House 1- How much floor does the house have? 2- What is the house made of? 3- Is it yours? 4- In the house of the one who thought when I drew it? 5- Do you want this house to be yours? 6- If I owned this house and could do what I wanted with it, which room would I choose for you? 7- Who would want me to live in this house with you? 8- When do you look at the house that you think it is near or far? 9- When you look at the house, do you feel that it is above you below you or at the same level as you? 10- What makes you think or remember this house? 12- How do you see the weather in this drawing? 13- Who does this house remind you of? 14- What does this house need? 15- If it was a person instead of (any object pulled apart from the house) who would it be? 16- Which room is represented by each window? Tree 1- What kind of tree is it? 2- Where is this tree? 3- How old is the tree? 4- Is the tree alive? 5- What about what makes you feel like you're alive? 6- What caused his death? 7- Will he be alive again? 8- Is part of the tree dead? 9- What is this a man or a woman looks the most like? 10- Why? 11- If I were a person instead of a tree I would look at? 12- Is the tree alone or inside one of a Trees? 13- When do you look at the tree, do you feel that it is above you below you or at the same level as you? 14- What is the time in drawing? 15- Is the wind blowing in the drawing? 16- Who does this tree remind you of? 17- What does this tree need most? 18- Did anyone hurt that tree? 19- If it were a person instead of (any object pulled apart from the tree) who would it be? Person 1- Is it a man or a woman? 2- How old are you? 3- Who is it? 4- Is he a family member, a friend...? 5- Who was I thinking about when I was drawing? 6- What are you doing? 7- What do you think? 8- How do you feel? 9- Do you want this person? 10- How do you see the weather in the drawing? 11- Who does this person remind you of? 12- What does this person need most? 13- Has anyone ever hurt that person? 14- What kind of clothing does this person wear? ... Image by Por Rubber Dragon from Flickr You read a free preview Pages 8 to 14 are not displayed in this preview. You read a free preview Pages 18 to 27 are not displayed in this preview. You read a free preview Pages 31 to 39 are not displayed in this preview. As part of the projective tests, we find HTP, a useful test widely used both in the clinic and in the educational field. What is the HTP Project test? The HTP project test is to ask about drawing each of these elements in blank sheets; this type of test makes it easier for the subject to project its conflict zones and personality elements, i.e. an effective type of communication in which conscious and unconscious elements shine in a therapeutic environment. Specifically, through these drawings, you can see how an individual experiences his self in relation to others and the family environment. This test consists of two phases. The first phase can be defined as non-verbal and creative, it is the moment when the subject draws a house, a tree or a person according to the slogan given to him. In the second phase, the subject tells the story of each of these elements in the three times (past, present or future) or, there are also psychologists who ask a series of structured questions. How to apply the HTP projective test The first thing to consider is the type of population to which we can take this test, it is recommended that it be from the age of 8 years and we have no maximum age, adults can also show us a lot about themselves by drawing. In order to apply this test, we must take care of where we will pass it: without distractions, that the patient is comfortable, it takes as many folios as drawings order, a rubber a pen. In my case, I usually ask for four drawings: house, tree, person and person of sex unlike the one drawn. The time to apply this test is usually between 30 and 90 minutes, it will depend on the cartoonist as well as the number of drawings that the psychologist asks for. Literally and out of the manual, the indication given to the patient is Make the drawing of a house. You can draw the type of house you want and do the best you can. You can delete as many times as you like. This may take the time you need. Just go away. This is the guiding slogan given by the manual, I believe that on the basis of it everyone has to find the one with which he feels most comfortable and transcribe it in his own language; this same slogan will be used for the rest of the drawings. From the first moment, the psychologist will take note of the time it takes, if he rotates the paper and the elements he draws little by little. Once you've finished it, you're told to tell the story of this house, or the relevant questions are asked based on the manual. The paper is then removed and another paper is added to make the next drawing. How to interpret the HTP HTP projective test can be a test of wonderful richness for the psychodiagnostic phase, can provide and reflect the unconscious material that we did not obtain during the interviews and make it easier to know both the psychic structure of the patient and a possible prognosis. If you have no experience in evaluating and interpreting projection tests, you can always count on the supervision of another more experienced professional who can offer you a clearer and more interpretive view of your patient. This does not mean that you are not qualified, but that you can learn much more and someone with more experience. To make it a more complete psychodiagnosis, the best thing we can do is to complete these initial interviews and this test with another projective test based on the patient's age as well as the symptoms we encounter. If they are children, CTU can be a great option, if they are adults, we can find very comprehensive tests such as TAT, Rorschach or TRO. For those who love project testing, you can find a large battery of tests at your disposal that will allow you to get to know your patients better and that is easier for you to know what type of patient you are. Read more: Thecat Tree Test: Child Perception Test CENTER OF FORMING IN TECHNICALS OF PSYCHOL GICA EVALUATION exclusive material from our EL H.T.P. Training Center. It is called H.T.P. to the test of the House, the rbol and the As the Projective Test Gr fico H T P (an acronym that comes from House, Three, person) make up the first projective tests to which in time go n n as many others as the Bender test (Lauretta Bender, 1930), the family test, the Bernstein partnership test, the two-person test, the doodle test, etc. Since these are 3 tests integrated into a dynamic sequence, we need to evaluate it in two ways: 1) each test itself with its specific readings and psychic inferences. 2) and the 3 together as a sequence. In this case, we allow ourselves to evaluate the basic personality in its n cleos b sicos and primary. Now let's look at the features and steps in their administration that, although they are well known in professional practice, we have seen many times that are not fulfilled. These are important because let us remember that what gives these techniques scientific validity is their standardization, it is every time it is administered the same method of administration must be fulfilled. B sicamente these consist of: a) the order in which ficos gr are presented in the bater a.b) The same type of paper in terms of size or weight c) Same type of piz d) Authorized use of gum e) Number of leaves a) is first requested the test of the house, then that of the rbol , and finally that of the person. If we use in the case of the rbol test the full version that we proposed in our course on it, the sequence is the same, but before we pass the test of the person, we will first complete the sequence of rboles. b) standard size or letter paper (80 grams) there are some countries that do not have this type of format, there are few (Spain for example) in this case you can use the tama or A4, faced with the lack of paper (what happens in many public institutions or hospitals that sometimes do not have the necessary resources, what we can do , is if you have a trade sheet adapting it to tama or letter (cut the surplus) administer the gr ficos tests of them into an informal sheet affects to some extent more or less depending on the case the production of graphs. c) the type of piz to use is the black l piz n 2 HB (faber type) which is semi-hard mine. An inadequate piz l affects the quality and structure of the traits, as we know the width of the stroke is an important element in the study of pressure, as a very thick line can sometimes indicate impulsivity or the predominance of the principle of pleasure and is observed in impulsive personalities, in organics, etc. And often the graph as by the type of piz that is given, in general it is the very soft mine picks that are used in the drawing. (d) the use of gum is permitted in all gr ficos projective tests. The excepci nica n is the Wartegg test, since it is the space where the subject must draw very small 4 X 4) Delete affect the ability to properly scan the line. The way to integrate the gum is to place it when starting the Psychodiagn stico process in the center of the office between the evaluator and the evaluator (for the purpose of it), but no comment is made unless the same request is requested if you want to use it. Only before starting the shot, once the subject is placed in front of the evaluator is placed in the center. We can also place a whole extra black pencil, and a sharpener (there are people who all point drawing because they don't like it not strong and very thick, it's t pic of obsessive personalities), e) the number of sheets is required for each test, the techniques require one sheet per test, the nico in which the two directly evaluated sheets are given before starting the task, is the Bender test (copy phase). As a comment on this point, it is important to note that we need to give it a few extra sheets may be of another color so that the evaluator relies on these and not directly on the table, since the latter affects the quality of the pressure and the blow. Slogans. Once everything is ready to start administering the tests that make up our bater a, we proceed this way: 1) We comment that we will start our task, in which we will ask you different tasks and then almost simultaneously neo we place the rubber, the reserve the piz and the sharpener, then we place these sheets of another color and in the same size or if possible , and we tell you that these sheets are not intended for use, but we provide them to support others that you will use as we give them to you or provide them to you. 2) We start with the first drawing of the bater which can be a free drawing, the doodle test, or directly start with the house test. The slogan is: I ask you to draw a house We give you the sheet in a landscape or a horizontal direction Once the interviewee finishes his drawing, we remove the sheet and place from our side face down. What I usually do after the slogan is add that once you consider your drawing finished, sign and give us your drawing. 3) Then we move on to the rbol test. Here we give the sheet vertically and say: I ask you now to draw a rbol, then either we continue with the drawing of the person or we use the built-in rbol test. as follows: We remove the sheet and give you another in the sense of this slogan: now draw 3 rboles if the interviewee asked us equal or different We will tell you as you wish. Remove the blade and move on to the last of this triad: I now ask you to draw a person As last step if we follow the traditional technique, we had to ask every time the evaluator finished his drawing to write us a story of this drawing that he did (for each of them). Especially in our experience, this does not always imply a greater deepening or complementarity of the drawing and rather produces some fatigue or discomfort or an increase in the anxiety of the assessed, and for this reason is our criterion that we must avoid any contamination of the projective, in addition to that meaning that each drawing a projection of aspects of whether it is sufficient with a good story of one of them. The excepci nica would be only the three or 4 drawings depending on the case presented path indicators, in which case we could ask for a story with each of them or a complementary option proposed by Buck to deliver for each drawing of a questionnaire provided for each test. Of course, we should always use our judgment and work experience and think individually about each case that would be more convenient. As more structured personalities find more c way to create a story through the questionnaire, for the most impulsive or rich hist of free history. At this point, our proposal would be at least as basic as follows: Manage the tests first, then give the interviewee this slogan: Step 1 after test: Before the slogan we will give you, we place the three or four drawings made by the evaluated in front of him in order and sequence administered and we tell you now I will ask you that of these drawings you make choose 1 on which to write a story It can be anyone. (We can add as a comment we pass, choose the one that is most inspiring to write something and try to write what generates it the most. Step 2: By our observation of the graph in this case of H T P , we sometimes observe through verbal, gestural or graphic associations (suppression, revision, task decision) that the subject has more difficulty or is more carefully engaged in one than the other (sometimes exceeds the time of administration because others make it more difficult than the rest , both eye-catching behaviours). In these cases, we can once we get the history of one of the tests, choose another technique different of course from the one chosen by the evaluator, but instead of the story, we give you the back or a similar questionnaire that matches this test, in case the production is positive or at least in the normal canons , we can give it unless the subject has chosen it as an account, the DFH because we remember that it is more related to more conscious aspects of the representation of Same. As summarizing the above in this material: we administer the H T P , we ask for a written account (we give another sheet and birome, not l piz) and choose a questionnaire provided for one of the tests based on the comments we made. What should never be done is to collectively administer these techniques (it would be better not to manage them) since most of their projective wealth lies in the sequence with which they are made and in the verbal, gestural and graphic associations that arise spontaneously in the association evaluated during their execution. And administer them only without collecting at least one spontaneous story and corresponding questionnaire in a technique. Email: grafologia@fibertel.com.ar grafologia@fibertel.com.ar