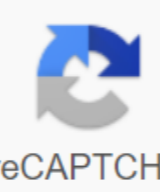


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## Questionario para test htp

H.T.P. is a design method in which the appraiser is asked to draw a tree and a person in the house. This is called projective, because the subject who performs the drawing account or is expected to be worth the redundancy that projects how he sees himself as he would like to be, that his personality traits and different areas of personality. Despite widespread use, it is necessary to highlight the later stage of H.T.P. interrogation widely used in the youth population supplemented by the family test and others to assess the various emotional, behavioral and intellectual aspects of children. This also applies to adults. In the adult population, this may be part of a wider set of tests to find out the identity of people and their suitability for certain jobs. What is needed for administration: pencil and paper (in addition to knowledge and experience, of course) subsequent interrogation. The following list of questions is not a complete offer of questioning, if it is a guide. A specialized specialist should then use them in the administration of H.T.P. House 1- How many floors of the house? 2- What is the house made of? 3- Is that yours? 4- In the house of the one who thought when I drew it? 5- Would you like this house to be yours? 6- If I owned this house and could do whatever 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 you look at the house do you think it's close or far away? 9- When you look at the house do you get the impression that it is above you below you or on the same level as you? 10- What makes you think or remember this house? 12- How do you see the weather in this picture? 13- Who does this house remind you of? 14- What does this house need? 15- If it were a person and not (any object drawn separately from the house), who would it be? 16- Which room is represented by each window? Tree 1- What is this tree? 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 any part of the tree dead? 9- What does this tree, man or woman look like the most? 10- Why? 11- If I were a man and not a tree I would look at? 12- Is the tree alone or in a group of trees? 13- When you look at the tree do you get the impression that it is above you below you or on the same level as you? 14- What is the weather like in the picture? 15- Is the wind blowing in the picture? 16- Who does this tree remind you of? 17- What is it that need that tree? 18- Did anyone damage that tree? 19- If it were a person and not (any object painted separately from a tree), who would it be? Man 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 did I think when I was drawing? 6- What are you doing? 7- What do you think? 8- How do you feel? 9- Would you like this man? 10- How do you see the weather in the picture? 11- Who does this man remind you of? 12- What does this man need most? 13- Does anyone ever hurt that person? 14- What clothes is this man wearing? ... The image of the rubber dragon, extracted from Flickr The HTP Test, is a graphic design test consisting of drawing a house, a tree and a human. This allows us to measure the deep aspects of the personality (healthy and pathological). It is used in children as well as in adults and in clinical, work, legal, among others. They're asking us to draw an object. Maybe we're nervous because we don't feel good. The opposite may be the case and we are enjoying the process (regardless of our abilities). As in writing, the act of drawing is a powerful means for our emotions to come to light. In fact, as many will know, fine art is considered a stress-free activity. Drawing, our thoughts and emotions go out of mind and are reflected in the paper. This is the secret of a psychological personality test like the HTP (home tree-face) test. This method helps to interpret our personality, from something we have drawn or sketched. In this article, we'll tell you what the test is made up of, what it's used for, and what interpretations it's being interpreted. I kept reading! Themoneytizer id 69034-1 The origin and use of the HTP Test The HTP Test was developed in 1948 by John Buck, a clinical psychologist, and then updated in 1969. This is a project personality test: the type of exam in which the assessed person reacts to certain stimuli. These tools are aimed at studying the individual or any particular aspect of the individual in its relation to the global context, but with the clear goal of reaching the deepest levels of it, including the unconscious (Marínez and Sarle, 2007). In the HTP test, a person is asked to draw a house, a tree and a person; and answer some questions. These drawings, together with the answers they give, allow you to measure different aspects of your personality. Drawing, we project on paper various aspects or characteristics about ourselves, which we may not even know about. This is because the projection we are making is unconscious and we represent what we feel and have incorporated as a model in our minds, not what we see from an objective point of view. That's why it's a performance, not a reproduction. Although there are certain parameters that can be expected compared to different slogans (depending on education and age, for example), there is no correct answer, no drawing equal to the other. This is because each person is unique and unique. Therefore, as with other design tests, it is important to explain that interpretations are flexible. But when is it used? Given how non-invasive it is and what characteristics it allows to evaluate, the HTP test can be administered to people of any age. It is often used with children and adolescents, or with people suspected of some form of brain damage or other neurological disorders. In addition, the test is widely used in staff selection processes. In the first stage of the test, the examiner asks the assessed person to use pencils to draw various objects: house, tree and person. Each drawing is made on a separate piece of paper, and the tester is asked to do it as accurately as possible. After completing the drawings, the examiner asks a few questions about the drawings. While there is a guide with 60 questions that can be asked, experts can also take their own questionnaire or ask questions that come out of the libretto. For example: As for the house, there may be questions such as This happy house?, from what materials is it made? As for the tree, there are questions such as What is the age of the tree?, What is this tree? Finally, questions related to a person may include questions about their happiness or their feelings. In the second phase of the test, the rated should draw the same objects in pencil. The questions following this phase are similar to those mentioned above. In some cases, experts perform only one of two steps, choosing a pencil, pencil or any other drawing tool. Variations are also sometimes implemented: for example, an examiner is asked to bring in two people, one from each gender. How are the results interpreted? Initially, the results of the HTP trials were measured both quantitatively and qualitatively. The quantitative part included analysis of the details of the drawing for the overall assessment of the intelligence. To do this, the scoring method developed by John Buck, the creator of the test, was used. Although this analysis is still useful in some cases (e.g. children), it is currently virtually non-use. Teh is that other methods have been developed to more accurately measure the aspects of intelligence. Therefore, the main use of TPP is associated with qualitative analysis. The expert analyzes the drawings and responses given by the person being evaluated; in order to know some aspects of his personality. Each sketch can symbolize numerous ideas: the level of satisfaction in the house, the degree of firmness of their personality, contact with reality, fears and obsessions, their personal balance, the subconscious idea of a person about their development, etc. From the general location of the aspect. Every part of the sheet makes sense. If we take it vertically, it can be divided intoPart-higher: associated with ideas, imagination, spiritual. Middle zone: affective world, everyday and present. Bottom: instinctive, biological, pulses, material. Right zone: projects, the future and the need to connect with the environment. Left side: past, memories, family. Size. This deals with the level of confidence and self-esteem, as well as with vitality. Pressure. This applies to the level of energy and voltage. Stroke. It is linked to determination and firmness in decision-making. Dynamism. This is due to activity, flexibility and adaptation. From a specific aspect drawing a home sketch of the house allows you to interpret the conscious and unconscious associations that a person has about his home and interpersonal relationships. He talks a lot about how he treats family values in general, and about his family in particular. According to John Buck, these are the main interpretations: Roof. It represents the intellectual, spiritual and bizarre life of man. Chimney Represents affective and sexual life. Wall. It symbolizes the firmness and strength of a person's personality. Doors and windows. The level of integration and relationship with the environment and context. Way. Openness to intimate family life. Soil. Stability and contact with reality. Drawing a tree symbolizes the deepest and most unconscious aspects of personality. He represents the things that a person usually keeps in himself. Cup. Ideas, thoughts, self-receivables. Branch. Social contacts, aspirations and levels of satisfaction or frustration. Trunk. Represents a sense of belonging. Roots. Related to the unconscious and instinctive inner world. Soil. Contact with reality and stability. Drawing a Man is a self-evident concept and an ideal concept. It demonstrates the attitude of man around the world, and how social life and its inner world coexist. Head. Intelligence, communication, imagination. Sexuality, masculinity and sensuality. Eyes. Social communication and perception of the world around the person. Mouth. Sensitivity, sexuality and verbal communication. Nose. Model symbol. Hands. Affectivity, aggression. Neck. Pulse control. Weapons. Adaptation and integration into the social world. Feet. Contact with reality, support, stability and security. Feet. Sexuality and aggressiveness. Is there a right way to make drawings? The answer is no. We know which aspects are evaluated, personality characteristics arise in different details or moments of the test. The expert's analysis is cross-sectional and comprehensive, going beyond the guidelines. Therefore, it is useless to copy the picture: if you are a person with a penchant for fantasy, nothing more than the sex is in all the drawings, this trait may be obvious elsewhere. When the test is applied in the selection process, many people feel that they have not got the job because they did the wrong drawing. The reality is that it is just a tool that complements other steps and provides some personal data. But this is not decisive in anything, and the decision to join the company usually depends on many more options. It is best to draw the flow and be spontaneous. Understanding this is important as we tend to be very nervous about tests like these. References to sources consulted

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