

The eight preferences or interests are identified in the sixteen types by eight letters: When you answered the MBTI, you said you preferred one of each pair more than the other (though of course you are at least a little interested in them all).

<b>8 Letters:</b>	<b>Interested in:</b>
<b>E</b> (extraversion)	the people & things in the world around you
<b>I</b> (introversion)	the ideas in your mind that explain the world
<b>S</b> (sensing)	what is real and can be seen, heard & touched
<b>N</b> (intuition)	what can be imagined & seen w/ "the mind's eye"
<b>T</b> (thinking)	what is logical & works by cause & effect
<b>F</b> (feeling)	knowing what is important & valuable
<b>J</b> (judgment)	acting by organizing, planning, deciding
<b>P</b> (perception)	acting by watching, trying out, adapting

Usually, children try out all 8 interests and develop those that come naturally to them. Soon families and teachers see that one child is full of common sense (S), and another is full of imagination (N), or that a child has an amazing gift of seeing what makes things tick (T) or of understanding people (F).

Each type develops sensing (S), intuition (N), thinking (T), and feeling (F) in different patterns. Each type has a favorite, a second favorite, a third favorite, and a fourth. In childhood, the favorite seems most important; by high school the second develops to back up the favorite. In mid-life, the third becomes more interesting, and sometimes the fourth. The note at the bottom of each description identifies the favorite and the second favorite. For extroverts, the favorite is the one that shows in the outer life. For introverts, the favorite shows in the inner life. Each type pattern is valuable, necessary, and OK.

By the high school years, young people have the experience to discover and trust their own type pattern. They can begin to sort out all the influences and advice and "shoulds" around them, testing them against their own deeply-held interests. This is the time to take pride in the strengths of their own type and to develop them. It is also a time to recognize the blind-spots of their own type, and to find ways to overcome them.

Each step of this discovery, testing, and strengthening, makes the path clearer. As young people become clearer about themselves, and their own gifts, they come to appreciate and respect the strengths and gifts of people different from themselves. They like themselves better, and they like other people better too. School becomes easier when students understand that their teacher's way of teaching may not match their best way of learning; their problem is one of mismatch, not stupidity. Career planning becomes easier when students understand what makes work interesting and fun for different types. They look for ways to use their own strengths and gifts.

The sixteen descriptions inside show how each type looks during the high school years. These are the years to develop the strengths of the four letters in the types. Later in life, people often find themselves developing the interests of the other four letters which do not show up in the four type-letters because they are less preferred.

The descriptions of young people are of interest to people of all ages. Adults begin to identify patterns in children. Adults may look back and see descriptions of themselves and their friends in their teens and begin to understand today's young people better.

# THE MYERS- BRIGGS TYPE INDICATOR

...just a fancy way of figuring out  
the four preferences of your  
personality.

No matter which type you are--you  
are still  
AWESOME!!!

You've taken the test, so let's dive  
into the fun stuff!