

5th



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ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH**  
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**Abstracts Book**

31 March-02 April 2016  
University of Kyrenia, Kyrenia  
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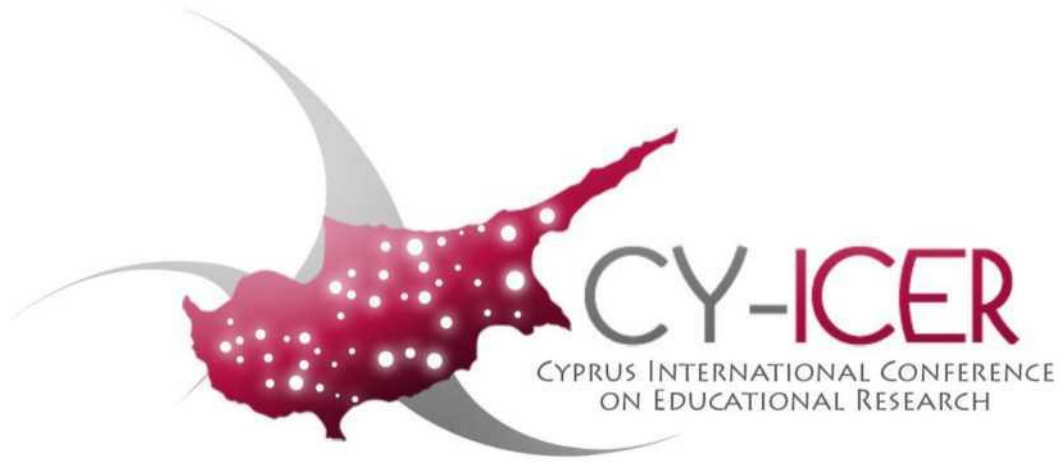
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## **5TH CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH**

**(CYICER-2016)  
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# **ABSTRACTS BOOK**

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## ABSTRACTS

### **Social Networks For Teacher's Collaboration: An Alternative For Digital Communication at Schools**

Fernando Rezende da Cunha Júnior, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

#### Abstract

Digital communication has been focus of discussion in the last decades. Although schools are expected to follow this trend, they face big challenges for using or implementing new technologies. This study involved the use of Facebook for educational purposes, as a collaborative online space for enabling communication among teachers from different schools. The article describes how a group on Facebook of 43 secondary education teachers, from different schools in the southeast region of Brazil used Facebook as a collaborative space for communicating among each other. On Facebook, these teachers shared experiences about the use of digital technologies in their high school classes. This study is based on Cultural Historical Activity Theory (Leontiev, 1978; Vygotsky, 1997), and follows the methodology of Critical Collaborative Research (Magalhaes, 1998). The objective of this study is to explore how teachers developed collaboration with each other on Facebook, and to understand the impacts of using the groups in the broader communities. We examined the posts on that group from 2012 to 2014, where teachers and the researcher could make posts or comments. Our findings suggest that teachers tend to critically collaborate in smaller groups and that the use of online groups can enable schools to endorse its use, combined with face-to-face meetings.

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# Exploring Children's Conceptual Understanding of Astronomy: A Social Learning Perspective

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore Saudi children's ideas about astronomical bodies, drawing from the theoretical perspective of social-cultural learning. A socio-cultural perspective was adopted in an effort to recognise scientific knowledge as one aspect of various co-existing types of natural world knowledge. This is considered fundamental when acknowledging that Saudi children live by their own framework when describing their surroundings and natural phenomena, utilising their everyday culture, life experiences and theological knowledge base. Hence, a socio-cultural model of learning in science education can provide for a more holistic approach to Saudi children's education. Thirty children, aged between 6 and 9 years old (1st, 2nd and 3rd grades), from six primary schools (two schools for each grade) in the north of Saudi Arabia, participated in semi-structured interviews, supported by the creation of drawings and models, in order to explore the multifaceted nature of children's understanding. The results showed that Saudi children shaped their thinking about the Earth from different perspectives. Physical conceptions (e.g., the Earth is a circle), terrestrial conceptions (e.g., the Earth is a place where we can live, sleep and eat) and metaphysical conceptions (e.g., the Earth is created only for worship) were identified. Based on the findings, some implications for science educators in general, and Saudi Arabia in particular, are highlighted. It is argued that understanding of local values and beliefs in the learning of science is an important goal for science education in an international context.

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# The Case of Class in Youth Educational Centre - Art in Education

**Kinga Anna Gajda**, Intitute of European Studies at Jagiellonian University, POLAND.

## Abstract

Education and therapy through art is increasingly often used to work with various groups of marginalized pupils. Henry Giroux defined this form of teaching as pedagogy for difference. Giroux postulates to create a kind of creative education which would make it possible to build a space for those belonging to what Gina Buijs calls the "subdued groups". The new way of teaching should give the participants of the teaching process an opportunity to express themselves. Pupils (demoralized youth) in Youth Educational Centre (YEC) belong to such a group, one from the sphere of "elsewhere". The first aim of the paper is to present the results of working with pupils in YEC. During the classes, a pedagogical transformative drama was used. The second aim of this paper is to present the pedagogical transformative drama for youth and the ways of using it in working and rehabilitation with demoralized pupils.

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# **A Study Of The Negative Consequences Of The Role Of The Media in Educating The Critical Audience From The Viewpoint Of Horkheimer & Adorno**

Akbar Salehi, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

## **Abstract**

Critical theorists of the Frankfurt School intended to strengthen the wisdom and consciousness of the members of the society including students, teachers, and the audience of the mass media by expressing their critical viewpoints in the field of education. From among the experts of this field of thinking, some individuals such as Giroux, Apple and Freire developed theories in the field of critical education. Some of other thinkers of the field such as Horkheimer, Adorno and Marcuse have reviewed and analyzed the state of the media in educating the audience. The present paper examines the viewpoints of Horkheimer and Adorno on the media and then, it examines the negative consequences of the media from the viewpoint of critical thinkers, in educating the critical audience. From the viewpoint of critical thinkers such as Horkheimer and Adorno, the media has had negative consequences including mesmerized thinking, making the critical audience passive and maintaining the status quo as well as reviving capitalism, and it plays a role in weakening the enlightened and critical mind of the members of the society, especially lower classes of the society, by conveying targeted, abusive and exploitative messages.

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# **Danube - A Classroom on The Water: Integrated Approach To Learning Outside The Classroom and Effects on The Knowledge Retention Of Students**

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## Abstract

The paper presents a research that aims at determining whether integrated and constructivist outdoor learning program "Danube - a classroom on the water" has positive effects on the immediate short-term and long-term retention of the studied content in relation to learning in the classroom through regular teaching methods. Therefore, we examined students (N = 120) from 4 classes of the third grade of elementary school. The experimental group consisted of 60 students who participated in the outdoor learning program "Danube - a classroom on the water ", and the control group of 60 students who were taught the same content in the classroom through regular teaching methods. In order to determine the statistical significance of differences between the experimental and control group, as well as the differences in achievement on the tests immediately after learning and four months later, we applied the analysis of variance (ANOVA), a single factor with unrepeated subjects ANOVA and parameters for determination of statistical significance. Natural and social environments outside the classroom provide an excellent opportunity for the integrated approach to teaching and application of various learning and teaching strategies. In this sense, the results of this study point to the benefits of the integrated outdoor learning in terms of knowledge retention. Thus, the necessity to increase teaching hours outside the classroom in schools in Serbia is recommended in order to improve the quality of students' knowledge and to create a favourable social climate for sustainable, interdisciplinary study and the use of the Danube as a source, means and objective of both teaching and learning.

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# **Class Teachers' Perception On Their Cooperation with Parents - Experience Gained in The Program "The Professionalization Of Class Teachers in Cooperation with Parents"**

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## Abstract

The paper presents the results of a study carried out within the framework of the accredited seminar of the Institute for Advancing Education and Upbringing of the Republic of Serbia "The professionalization of class teachers in cooperation with parents". The aim of the study was to find out how class teachers perceive cooperation with parents, which presents an essential element of improving the quality of work in schools. The sample consisted of class teachers (N = 242) in primary and secondary schools in Serbia. A descriptive method was used in the study and a questionnaire specifically developed for the study purposes. The results of the study on the perception of class teachers on the reasons for cooperation, problems, responsibility and satisfaction with cooperation present a valuable source of data for the development of strategies for improving cooperation with parents. In order to achieve this goal, improvement of professional skills of teachers through their initial education and permanent professional training may present a good path to an active, higher quality cooperation between teachers and parents. It is assumed that the obtained data will contribute to a better understanding of cooperation between parents and class teachers and will become the basis for further exploration of this topic and for providing support to teachers in designing strategies for improving cooperation.

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# **Phraseology in The Teaching And Learning Of English For Non - Native Speakers**

Gulnara Suleymanova, Michigan State University, United States.

## **Abstract**

Phraseology as a sub - discipline of the linguistic system is an expanding field of research that has attracted interest from many sides. Our focus is on teaching and learning English idioms for non - native English speakers. Idioms are fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. Since idioms convey meaning quickly and enable language users express themselves more efficiently, they should be integrated into the teaching and learning process of foreign languages. The ready - made production of these figurative expressions contributes to fluency making it possible for the speaker to concentrate more on the message that needs to be delivered than on the formation of a sentence with a long literal explanation. This article describes research into the phraseological performance of non - native speaking and writing of English. The purpose of this study is to concentrate on the impact of phraseology on fluent language production and effective communication by non - native speakers, and this justifies the teaching of phraseological units. Our target language in this thesis is Turkish. An important research source for the study of phraseological units in learner language is the learner corpus, which is a relatively new corpus type containing data from foreign or second - language learners compiled following strict design criteria that control a wide range of learner and task variables. We will demonstrate the difficulties in learning and teaching English idioms by means of examples, teaching methods in this article.

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# **Reconciliation of Family and Career: Family, Employer and Career Counsellor Perspectives**

Giedre Tamoliune, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania. Elena  
Trepule, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania.  
Ilona Tandzegolskiene, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania.

## **Abstract**

When young parents return to work after parental leave and try to pursue his/her career, fulfill family duties, while employers expect parents to fully involve into work and fulfill all work duties, challenges for both parts are inevitable. Considering the fact that both, family and work, are greedy institutions the problem of this paper is that young parents experience internal and external conflicts. The goal of the research is to find common ground in the experiences of young parents and employers as well as discuss the role of career counsellors in the process of family-work reconciliation. A qualitative interview included fifteen narratives of young families with children, fourteen interviews with employers and a focus group interview with career counsellors. Qualitative data analysis has revealed that experiences and practises of young families and employers are intertwining at certain points. The third party in the process of family and work reconciliation are career counsellors who are expected to provide guidance and support to depreciate the potential conflict. Results of the focus group with experts in career counselling revealed the gap in this service provision. These and other findings are concluded with recommendations for the three groups of young parents, employers and career counsellors that may contribute to the reconciliation of work and family conflict.

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# The Theoretical Model of Career and Family Reconciliation

Elena Trepule, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania.

Giedre Tamoliune, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania.

## Abstract

The goal of the research is to construct a theoretical model of family and career reconciliation for young families with children (under age of 12). The object of the research - reconciliation of family and career. The methods employed in this study are based on scientific literature analysis in the given topic of the research. Scientific literature survey has revealed the three major strains that interact in the process of individuals managing their work and family responsibilities: they experience *conflict* when trying to meet the requirements of their work-place and family; the experience of both faculties - family and work not only generate conflict, but also *facilitation* - being a good professional adds skills for successful family life and vice versa - being a good mother/father adds skills and qualities for a professional role at work; the different *roles* that women and men hold and are culturally expected to perform in their family and professional lives. The possibilities to reconcile work and family life depend on a number of internal (e.g., number of children in the family, their age, etc.) and external factors (e.g., employers, political aspects, etc.). Therefore, young families with children need support on several levels: on individual, institutional and state levels. The mentioned factors may contribute to the theoretical model of family and career reconciliation.

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# **Performance-Based Budgeting on Strategic Planning The Case Study in Turkish Higher Education System**

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## **Abstract**

Many important changes such as institutional autonomy, performance highlighting, a high level of responsibility or quality assurance etc. have been occurred since the implementation of new public management in corporate governance area around the World. So performance notion have become significant in public sector, and performance success levels of public institutions and corporations have started to play important roles while allocating treasure grants to them. Thus Performance-based budgeting method is preferred in many developed countries and developing countries. To ensure compliance with global changes, Performance-based Budgeting Based on Strategic Planning have been applied in Turkish public institutions and Corporation since the adoption of Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018. Performance tables with indicators, strategic plans or activity reports have become to be taken into consideration while providing treasury grants to Turkish public institutions and corporations. In the context of higher education, similar implementation is valid, and performance goal tables, strategic plans or activity reports etc. are prepared regularly in every year by higher education institutions. However, there are serious problems in Turkish higher education system, when it is compared with developed countries' higher education system. This study is reviewed a comprehensive literature articles. This paper presents an overview of the current state of performance-based budgeting in Turkish higher education system and emphasizes its deficiencies. Accordingly, the aim of study is the examination of Performance-based Budgeting Based on Strategic Planning in Turkish higher education system, and performing an comprehensive analysis.

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# **The Investigation Of General Self-Efficacy Beliefs And Life Satisfaction Of The Job And Vocational Counselor Education Candidates' in Terms Of Socio-Demographic Variables**

Burhan apri, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to investigate the job and vocational counselor candidates' general self-efficacy beliefs and life satisfaction in terms of gender, educational level, the faculty they graduated, the geographical region they live in and social support variables. This research is survey study. Research group consists of 357 volunteers (148 women and 209 men) attended to "Job and Vocational Counselor Education" conducted by Mersin University Information Processing Research and Application Center. "One-way MANOVA" and "t test" has been used in the analysis of the data. The data of the research have been collected with "General SelfEfficacy Beliefs Scale", "Life Satisfaction Scale" and "Personal Information Form". To investigate the source of the difference Scheffe Test has been used as Post Hoc test. For determining the superiority effect of independent variables Cohen's "d" index, eta square ( $\eta^2$ ) has been used. In the research SPSS 17 version has been used for analyzing the data. The upper bound for an error margin in the analyses has been accepted as 0.05. As a result of the research, job and vocational counselor candidates who graduates from the Faculty of Science and Literature and has master's degree showed higher general self-efficacy beliefs. It has been seen in the terms of Life Satisfaction, female candidates having master's degree, living in the Mediterranean region and Central Anatolia, receiving social support from their environment has even higher scores. Besides it has been found that effect size of all socio-demographic variables that affect general self-efficacy beliefs and life satisfaction of the job and vocational counselor candidates' are at the small size. The results were discussed in the light of the related literature.

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# Development of Socio-Emotional Skills in Preschoolers

Maria Claudia Cuc, Babes Bolyai University, Romania.

## Abstract

*Problem Statement:* The educational reality of the Romanian education are confronting with many localities socio-economically undeveloped, which causes the education of children in this regard, providing the basis for a harmonious development, also the children ability to realize their emotional experiences, to manage them properly or to make friends are at least as important as intellectual skills. *Purpose of Study:* This study aims to provide information and methods for teachers through which can develop emotional and social skills of children as well as efficient methods and techniques that can optimize these skills. *Research Methods:* In the research were used: questionnaire-based survey method, interview method, aiming to measure the results from a quantitative and qualitative perspective. *Findings:* By reporting to the information obtained from a number of 80 teachers from undergraduate education, were outlined the study results: 82% of teachers confirm that preschoolers who live in an environment that they do not perceive it as being controlled and predictably have more difficulties in emotional regulation and integration in groups and children with are being discussed rules and in case of infringement, are applied the consequences discussed will develop skills of optimal emotional regulation and 76% of respondents supported the need for exercising a "social responsiveness" at the level of learners. *Conclusions:* Emotional and social skills development ensures the transparency and objectivity in promoting the individual at socio-professional level in a society found in constant evolution and competition.

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# The Role Of The Family-Kindergarten Partnership in The Development Of Prosocial Behavior in Preschoolers

Maria Claudia Cuc, Babes Bolyai University, Romania.

## Abstract

*Problem Statement:* In a dynamic society, carried studies highlight that learning becomes much more efficient when it is done in an educational environment based on collaboration, cooperation, tolerance, empathy or autonomy and equality among learners. *Purpose of Study:* The study aims to promote the fundamental aspects that have contributed to the formation and development of prosocial behaviors in the educational but also in the family environments. *Research Methods:* In the research were used: questionnaire-based survey method, the method of research of curriculum documents and other school documents aiming to measure the results from a quantitative and qualitative perspective. *Findings:* By reporting to the information obtained from a total of 100 teachers in undergraduate education, were outlined the study results: 89% of teachers are concerned with reducing the expression of violent and aggressive behavior, 92% with training and developing the repertory of prosocial conduct. *Conclusions:* The development of prosocial behavior in preschoolers leads to the development of leadership skills, joviality, social sensitivity, but also to a self-perceived social conduct that support the promotion of positive attitudes and values.

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# Multilingual Proficiency in Child Development

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## Abstract

According to the Federal State Educational Standard (FSSES) for the 5<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> school-grades, which was introduced at the beginning of this academic year, the study of two foreign languages is compulsory for all children in Russia. Bilingual child development requires a lot of consideration since it touches upon languages acquisition issues proper as well as geolinguistic and geopolitical aspects. Exploring the process of two foreign languages acquisition should start with the combination of languages when choosing the first and the second: here the policy makers should consider the preferences of the state and the preferences of the learners themselves. It is no longer disputable which language has become international as an international business and commercial language, a scientific language, a language of cyberspace. The choice of English as a second foreign language is more or less grounded. But what language should be given preference to when choosing a third foreign language? In an effort to evaluate the current and future prospects for a multilingual Russian, this paper addresses the issues from the local context through analyzing the foreign languages studied in Transbaikal region, Far Eastern Siberia of Russia. The authors analyze linguistic status of a few foreign languages taught at schools and higher educational institutions, the objective situation with 'dying' foreign languages in the region and the results of governmental decisions for the future of certain foreign linguistic communities. Learning the language of the transborder neighbour, China, has become a trend in our region. A lot of children cannot acquire the Chinese language to develop bilingual proficiency and suffer their school years struggling between studying English and Chinese. The authors analyze the difficulties and give recommendations to eliminate them. The methods of study include observation and comparative analysis, statistics, linguistic experiment.

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# **The Target Model Of Strategic Interaction Of Kazan Federal University and The Region in The Field Of Education**

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## **Abstract**

The subject of the study in the article is the conceptual basis of construction of the target model of interaction between university and region. Hence, the topic of the article is formulated as: "the Target model of strategic interaction between the University and the region in the field of education". The objective is to design a target model of this interaction. Methods of study are the following: comparative analysis, instructional design, and benchmarking as a methodology of quality control of the interaction. As a result the definition of five main blocks of issues that determine the quality and effectiveness of pre-school, General and additional education at the university were contributed. The research results can be used in the design of teacher education in the universities of Russia. As a conclusion, it should be stated that the allocation of basic blocks between the university and the region would allow formulating the detailed conceptual and structural essence of the target model of interaction.

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# Men and Women Concepts of Family Functions' Distribution

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## Abstract

Creating a happy family with a favorable psychological climate is important for both the individual and the society as a whole. One of the factors, that influence the creation of a welfare family, is the content of the spouses' concepts of the family, its functions and their possible distribution. The main purpose of this article is to identify the specificity of concepts of distribution of family functions of men and women who are married and unmarried. To achieve this goal we used the method of psychological tests as well as questionnaires of family and parenting concepts developed by the author, aimed at identifying the specifics of family functions concepts. The empirical data were processed by using statistical methods that can detect the difference in men and women concepts of the family who are in marital relationships and those that are not. The study revealed a discrepancy of men and women concepts of distribution of family functions between the spouses. This article is practically important in enhancing tools for exploring concepts of family functions. Developed and tested procedure of the research can be used in the practice of family counseling.

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# **Educational Environment Risks: Problems Of Identification And Classification**

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## **Abstract**

The relevance of the research problem is determined by the multidimensionality of educational environment that is the system of business and interpersonal relationships of educational process subjects. The maintenance of these relations defines quality and nature of risks for teachers and their pupils. The article aims to identify and justify the contradictions between the existing methods, to reduce the negative factors and the current state of educational environment, between established theoretical principles in organization of educational process and the needs of educational practice. The article deals with the content of the concept, with the problem of identification and risks classification of educational environment. There are drawn up recommendations to reduce the negative impact of risks on the participants in educational process. The leading methods in the study of this problem are the comparative and diagnostic methods (questionnaires, tests, interviews), in order to identify the risks of educational environment. The study involved students of distance learning, practicing teachers of educational institutions of Tatarstan Republic. Materials can be used by teachers of higher educational institutions in the learning process of students of pedagogical specialties.

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# Issues in Distance Learning of Programming

Rostislav Fojtik, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic.

## Abstract

E-learning in the education system brings many advantages over traditional forms. This form of education also brings many difficulties that lead to less successful students while studying. The aim of this paper is to show the differences between teaching programming in the form of full-time and distance learning. The author describes the results of practical training using the LMS. He presents and compares the results of students in full-time and distance study. The research was conducted using a questionnaire method and a pedagogical experiment. The author shows the basic problems, difficulties and practical experience with these forms and its specifics in teaching of programming.

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# **The Study Of The Application Rate Of Effective Learning Technologies in Self - Regulation Of KFU and VIU Students**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of the present research is the study of the application rate of learning technologies in KFU and VIU electronic courses to improve students' self-regulation. For this aim, based on Kitsantas research, the rate of the use of effective learning technologies in students' self-regulation in electronic courses of these two universities were studied. The statistical sample included the professors and attendants of the online courses. The research tool was interview. Results showed that wiki sites, podcasts and blogs that are effective in the creation of some of the self-regulatory processes are not used. In addition, the professors as a key factor in teaching process do not have sufficient knowledge about the role of learning technologies in promoting students' self- regulation.

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# Pupils' Cognitive Activity Stimulation by Means Of Physical Education

**Anatoliy V Nekhoroshkov**, Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation.

## Abstract

The problem of preservation and maintenance of secondary school pupils' intellectual work capacity by means of physical education is still not enough studied (for example, its dynamics in time is unknown). The research objective it to study pupils' intellectual work capacity on application of additional daily sports and improving program. As a research method, an experiment was conducted in 5th grade of school throughout three academic terms (September to April). Within the experimental group, the classes in physical education were supplemented by the additional daily sports and improving program. Within the control group, only classes in physical education were conducted. The level of intellectual work capacity was assessed by "Proof test" technique (distinctions are significant a level  $p < 0,01$  on Student's criterion). Within the control groups, high intellectual work capacity after lessons was recorded only in the second academic term. By the end of academic year, it considerably reduced which conforms to generally accepted ideas of accumulation of pupils' fatigue by the time and decrease in full value of cognitive functions, particularly, of attention properties. Within the experimental groups, at the same time, pupils' intellectual work capacity was stably growing during three academic terms. Thus, the increase in daily physical activity has a positive effect on the preservation of pupils' intellectual work capacity during academic year as well as prevention and exhaustion - to its end. The dynamics of these pupils' intellectual work capacity is stable during the whole academic year and has a tendency to increase in the work content and quality in comparison with similar indicators of pupils having a usual motional activity. In organizing the educational process, teachers should take into account the decrease in intellectual work capacity of pupils both with usual and extended motional activity that is observed in the middle of school week.

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# Religious Identity and Value Systems Of Future Preschool Teachers

**Valentina F Petrova**, Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation.

## Abstract

The topic is urgent in Tatarstan (RF region) nowadays as young people, including students, future preschool teachers, actively join religious organizations. The researchers have facts of young people showing latent national and religious aggression, which can lead to religious extremism. Preschool teachers have a strong hold over kids. They can provoke enmity or hate to people of a different religion or nationality by a careless word or action and this is unacceptable. In the process of training students should not only get necessary professional qualities, but also develop the system of personal values. The purpose of the research is to elicit the specific nature in value system development among 18-20 year-old girls, future preschool teachers in the context of increase of their religious identification. Methods of the research monitoring students' activity in different kinds of academic activity and practical work; interviewing students; Religions Orientation Scale (Allport G., Ross J.); values scales (Schwartz). The reduction was made with the help of Student's t-test. The result is that we determined that most students share external religious attitude. Visiting cults, participation in religious ceremonies are the means to prove their belonging to generally accepted mode of life. Religion itself is not a value for them. The data received let us make a conclusion about irrelevance between manifested by the students' religious values and their everyday life values. The information can be helpful for the university professors to personalize the process of professional training, to use the technologies of developing and self- developing moral and professional values in future preschool teachers.

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# Senior Pupils' Leadership Skills Formation

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## Abstract

The purpose of the study consists in theoretical substantiation and experimental verification of forms and methods of senior pupils' leadership skills formation. Experimental study was conducted in Kazan (Republic of Tatarstan) schools; pupils of 10 th grade in number of 157 took part in the research. In our research, we used several methods and tests: "Diagnosis of leadership skills" (E. Zharikov, E. Krushelnitskiy) - for assessing the level of leadership skills formation; "Self-assessment of leadership skills" (A. Umanskiy) - for identifying the leadership skills; "Diagnosis of communicative and organizational abilities" - for assessing communicative and organizational abilities. The formative experiment confirmed hypothesis based on the assumption that senior pupils' leadership skills formation will be effective when using program "You are the leader". The research results showed a positive dynamics in levels of leadership skills formation. Thus, the program "You are the leader" is effective due to senior pupils' leadership skills formation. That data is confirmed by mathematical processing and, in particular, the Student's t - criterion.

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# "Pedagogical Guest Room" As One Of The Work Forms Intended on Development Of Students' Pedagogical Competence

**Elvira G Sabirova**, Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation.

## Abstract

Actuality of the studied problem is conditioned by the fact that certain work forms with students represent possibilities for organizing educative activity of more complex level. The article is aimed on revealing educative potentiality of "pedagogical guest room" as one of the forms intended on development of students' pedagogical competence. As the main approach to studying this problem is taken query-diagnostic methods (included observation, survey, testing) that allow to reveal development level of student pedagogical competence. On the basis of analyzed materials there was revealed educative potentiality of "pedagogical guest room" for students that learn pedagogical specialties, there was described the content of this work form and described stages of carrying out "pedagogical guest room". Presented materials can be used by teachers of higher education institutes in training process of pedagogical specialty students.

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# **Pedagogical Maintenance Of Non-Language High School Students' Capacity For Creative Self-Realization in Foreign Language Classes**

**Agzam A Valeev**, Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation.

**Alina A Kadyrova**, Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation.

## Abstract

The content of modern higher education today is accompanied by the development of effective educational technology. Therefore, there is a number of trends in the process of intensification of high school training. It includes integration of professional, linguistic and cultural training of professionals in the unity with the development of their personal qualities; transition to modularity curriculum with a wide range of language courses; a wide range of opportunities for self-study of a foreign language; introduction in educational process of open systems of intensive training, etc. For this reason, modern educational technologies serve as a tool for practical implementation of new training systems with higher educational performance compared to traditional didactic system. They are, on the one hand, oriented to achieve the required level of efficiency and quality of education, on the other, - provide each student the opportunity to study on an individual program, taking full account of a student's cognitive abilities, motivation, addiction and other personal qualities. The study showed the importance of identification and justification of the prerequisites for creative self-realization, relating to the quality of education. It is connected with educational assistance to students in their experience in the field of creative self-realization in a multicultural space. The article describes the relevant aspects of the potential of a foreign language in the development of the students' capacity for creative self-realization; pedagogical maintenance of the process associated with the pedagogical conditions that contribute to the most successful and productive activities of young people as future professionals. The study describes the system design of the structural and functional model of development capacity for creative self-realization in students of non-language high schools in the process of learning a foreign language. It includes such interrelated components as: value-targeted, procedural and substantive, diagnosis and effective. In the study the results of the experimental work showed the effectiveness of pedagogical maintenance of non-language high school students' ability to creative self-realization in the process of learning a foreign language.

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# Listening in Learning a Foreign Language at The Non-Language Faculty Of The University

**Agzam A Valeev**, Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation. **Irina G Kondrateva**, Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation. **Minnisa S Safina**, Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation.

## Abstract

To update the Russian higher education is to ensure Russia's competitiveness on a global level. In this sense it is important to improve the quality of education through the modernization of its structure, content and learning technologies, to ensure the effective use of information and educational resources. It is even more concerned with learning a foreign language because bilingualism is becoming increasingly important with Russia's integration into the world community. In this regard, the increased requirements for the educational process and the development of new innovative teaching methods meet the requirements of the time. Today, modern teacher can no longer act as a mechanical doer of certain practical operations. He can no longer be bound by the narrow limits of private methods of teaching. He has to create conditions for the development of cognitive and intellectual abilities of students, including the formation of motivation of training, with a view to training foreign language has become more successful. One of the important aspects of learning a foreign language is listening as a kind of verbal activity. The study showed the importance of the problem of improving the mechanisms for listening in non-language faculties of the university. The article describes the relevant aspects of the difficulties of listening, the essence and the main characteristics of this type of educational process and the criteria for high-quality listening in a non-language high school. The study describes a system of training listening using effective exercises; learning of listening as speech culture; methodology of teaching a foreign language, which is subject to the general requirements of higher education, where listening becomes a part of the system of education development. The results of the experimental work show the effectiveness of the basic skills of listening, the successful development of students of non- language specialties of high school.

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# The Structure Of Primary School Teachers' Professional Competence

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## Abstract

At the present stage of higher education development related to the transition to a competence model of learning, the problem of professional training of future teachers is actualized. To determine the problems in the preparation of future experts in the field of primary education it is not enough to list the competencies that a graduate must master. It is more reasonable to present a model of predicted results as a system of interconnected components. In this regard, the research is directed on identification and justification of the structural components of the professional competence of primary school teachers. The main methods in study of this problem are the comparative and modeling methods, allowing considering different research approaches to understand the structure of teachers' professional competence and to provide a model of primary school teachers' professional competence as a system of interrelated components. The article reveals the essence and content of structural components of primary education teachers' professional competence: professional and personal, contents of the training, professionally active and motivational. Materials of the article can be used by post-graduate students, competitors and teachers of higher pedagogical educational institutions.

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# Education Of Surgery: Use Of Modern Principles Diagnostics And Medical Simulators

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## Abstract

The structured, multifactor planning of the educational process and implementation of various forms of staging control were conducted. Based on the standard curriculum and learning plan was created the Working program that regulates specific activities by teachers and students to achieve as a theoretical and practical knowledge required for this sequence of technological resources and action items using the credit-module system. Training of general practitioners is a major task of medical higher educational institution, and therefore the proper teaching of surgery in a whole range of other disciplines will create conditions for quality medical practice doctor in the future, and should meet the requirements of the integration process of the educational systems of other countries. The doctors of the general medical practice tasks determinates basic requirements of scope of knowledge and practical skills for graduating of student of institute of higher education of IV level of accreditation. For of the young intern-surgeons it's important to mastering of surgical manipulation and stages of surgical interventions in treating the most common surgical diseases or providing an emergency assistance in case of emergency conditions. Development of modern surgery is impossible without modern techniques, including laparoscopic technology, so it's necessary to prepare medical interns to work on equipment that meets the time. The results indicate increase objectivity in the control of knowledge from teachers and students to increase interest in teach a subject that is allowed to integrate in medical education and, in future, in practical public health of Ukraine and other countries.

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# **Cultivating The Ethnic Identity Consciousness Of Pupils in The Romanian Primary School**

Carmen Alexandrache, "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaji, Romania.

## **Abstract**

The problem of ethnic identity still retains more the interest of researchers and teachers, because this situation is generated by the reality of our time. The actual world is affected by globalism, ecumenism, fatalism and terrorism. At their base often stands the way which people understanding „national identity". Our paper proposes some theoretic and methodological aspects concerning to formation the consciousness of ethnic identity on the young children. These aspects are specific for primary schools but they could be adapted for superior classes. Our propose is substantiated by the observations effectuated during the pedagogical practice of students who prepare for training teacher In this way we have presented many learning activities and didactic strategies which students can develop their knowledge about Romanian identity. Also they can formed the appropriated behavior against their ethnic community and others which belong a different community. We hope to this paper is important for teachers in our activity with children, interested by cultivation the skills of pupils to accepted the Others. We hope to contribute to the development of interethnic dialogue.



# Student's Satisfaction in Online Courses: An Study From A Social Cognitive Perspective

María Cecilia Losano, Universidad Siglo 21, Argentina

## Abstract

Research on factors that predicts satisfaction and, consequently, engagement in university students has received notable focus in recent years. Advances in instructional communication technology (ICT) have made possible to provide university education in a scalable way to students, especially through online courses. In an effort to balance the educational potential of online courses with engagement, which factors allow an optimal student's satisfaction? The purpose of this presentation is to examine student's satisfaction from a social cognitive perspective, analyzing perceived barriers, self-efficacy, outcome expectations and positive effects (Lent, 2011). These variables were analyzed using structural equation modeling. We used the maximum likelihood method due to his efficiency and less biased with normally distributed data. The model has proven highly predictive. We discuss implications for educational practice and we give some recommendations to improve technological satisfaction for university on line students.

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# The Role of Information Technology and Labor Market Orientation in Vocational Training

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## Abstract

In Europe youth unemployment is still high, many young people leave school with no qualification that would ensure stable employment. The possibility of employment, the length of the transitional period can be significantly affected by the level of education. Within secondary education, professional education has a greater advantage than the Baccalaureate Certificate itself (Lettmayr, 2012). In the competition for jobs digital skills play a significant role and are considered an essential competency. In the present study we undertook a dual approach to explore the vocational training level of Hungarian high school students in Romania: in the light of career orientation and career socialization (professional training and career choice factors, intention to further studies and further education, overview of work opportunities, conception of field of work) and from the perspective of information and communication technologies used in schools (school infrastructure, electronic didactic equipment, use of ICT tools). The examination sample consists of secondary school students (N=1892) who are attending Hungarian high schools in Romania or the Hungarian section within Romanian high schools, as well as teachers (N=98) of career specific subjects. Our nationwide, cross-sectional survey with diagnostic purposes, can serve as a starting point for further research, which is necessary for the development of vocational training. The topic of our study fits into the European educational objectives, because the examination of vocational training is timely, since improving the quality of vocational training is being dealt with at the European level.

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# **The Place Of Art Educafton in Op!rnon Of Primary Teacher Candidates Towards The Primary School Course**

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## **Abstract**

The basic skills necessary for life are brought to children during primary school. It is important to determination the courses, the content and timetables of the courses in this period. In this way, it will be determined that what are the basic skills that students should gain and their priorities. In Turkey, decisions about what lessons are to be taught, hours per week and curriculum of the course at all educational levels are taken by the Head Council of Education and Morality. Teachers continue education and training activities in accordance with these decisions. However, the thoughts of teachers are also important at the implementation stage of the decisions taken. The purpose of this research is to determine the opinion of primary teacher candidates towards the primary school course and the places of art education in these courses. In the study, it was working with the primary teacher candidates who have been studying in class 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> in Bartın University Faculty of Education Department of Primary Education Department. Semi-structured interview form created by researchers was used for receiving the opinion of teacher candidates. Weekly schedule set by the Ministry of Education for primary schools was used at the creation of interview forms. The opinions of primary teacher candidates about the qualification of this course, order of importance and adequacy of weekly hours was determined. The place of art education in opinions of primary teacher candidates towards the courses is determined. The results are tabulated and interpreted. The basic skills necessary for life are brought to children during primary school. It is important to determination the courses, the content and timetables of the courses in this period. In this way, it will be determined that what are the basic skills that students should gain and their priorities. In Turkey, decisions about what lessons are to be taught, hours per week and curriculum of the course at all educational levels are taken by the Head Council of Education and Morality. Teachers continue education and training activities in accordance with these decisions. However the thoughts of teachers are also important at the implementation stage of the decisions taken. The purpose of this research is to determine the opinion of primary teacher candidates towards the primary school course and the places of art education in these courses. In the study, it was working with the primary teacher candidates who have been studying in class 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> in Bartın University Faculty of Education Department of Primary Education Department. Semi-structured interview form created by researchers was used for receiving the opinion of teacher candidates. Weekly schedule set by the Ministry of Education for primary schools was used at the creation of interview forms. The opinions of primary teacher candidates about the qualification of this course, order of importance and adequacy of weekly hours was determined. The place of art education in opinions of primary teacher candidates towards the courses is determined. The results are tabulated and interpreted.

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# Tendencies in The Graduate Studies in The Field Of Social Sciences

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## Abstract

The cumulative concept in philosophical studies describes the sum of the results obtained from the different studies made in the area and thought generated. The formation of Information is through scientific research. Doing the scientific research requires variety skills beside the information in the field. This training is given in the graduate program. New information obtained due to research conducted at the end of this training contributes to the literature by adding the old ones. In this regard, these studies done in graduate education are very important. The purpose of this research is to investigate characteristics and thematically of theses in the field of the social sciences in graduate programs in Turkey. The population of the study is the theses in the field of Social Studies Education and Primary Education on 12.24.2014 which can be reached via the National Thesis Center. 1608 master's theses were accessed and the theses about the social studies area were included as the sample of the study. A list including the information of the master's theses was prepared. Each thesis was grouped according to their topics, keywords, and abstract information. The results are tabulated and interpreted. The cumulative concept in philosophical studies describes the sum of the results obtained from the different studies made in the area and thought generated. The formation of Information is through scientific research. Doing the scientific research requires variety skills beside the information in the field. This training is given in the graduate program. New information obtained due to research conducted at the end of this training contributes to the literature by adding the old ones. In this regard, these studies done in graduate education are very important. The purpose of this research is to investigate characteristics and thematically of theses in the field of the social sciences in graduate programs in Turkey. The population of the study is the theses in the field of Social Studies Education and Primary Education on 12.24.2014 which can be reached via the National Thesis Center. 1608 master's theses were accessed and the theses about the social studies area were included as the sample of the study. A list including the information of the master's theses was prepared. Each thesis was grouped according to their topics, keywords, and abstract information. The results are tabulated and interpreted.

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# Folklore Items in Children's Picture

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## Abstract

Children express their ideas in pictures are made by them as visually. Also they reflect the culture in which they live in this picture. Because the elements of this culture are concepts encountered in children's lives and they learn without realizing it. This concept varies according to region and culture that children experience. The elements of folklore research are also shown itself in children's life and images that reflected the children's life. The aim of this study is to identify elements of folklore in children's pictures. The working group of the research consists of students who have been studying in class 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> in a school in the province of Bartın Center. The making pictures were asked about the issue to the students. Folklore items are identified in the pictures. Consensuses of three experts were taken in order to ensure the validity and reliability of research. Consensus of the experts is calculated. Folklore elements in the pictures are grouped and quantitative data were obtained. Folklore elements that reflect the students' pictures are examined according to gender and age. The results are tabulated and interpreted. Children express their ideas in pictures are made by them as visually. Also they reflect the culture in which they live in this picture. Because the elements of this culture are concepts encountered in children's lives and they learn without realizing it. This concept varies according to region and culture that children experience. The elements of folklore research are also shown itself in children's life and images that reflected the children's life. The aim of this study is to identify elements of folklore in children's pictures. The working group of the research consists of students who have been studying in class 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> in a school in the province of Bartın Center. The making pictures were asked about the issue to the students. Folklore items are identified in the pictures. Consensuses of three experts were taken in order to ensure the validity and reliability of research. Consensus of the experts is calculated. Folklore elements in the pictures are grouped and quantitative data were obtained. Folklore elements that reflect the students' pictures are examined according to gender and age. The results are tabulated and interpreted.

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# Education Financing: A Comparison Between Countries

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## Abstract

Education is an important process which contributes in development of individual and community, which supports economical development and which ensures cultural values to be conveyed to future generations. Education level is one of the important indications of the development levels of countries and countries are able to advance in line with the importance they give to education. Under the scope of the study the theoretical scale of the education financing was examined initially and then a comparison was made between developed and developing countries regarding the education expenses. In conclusion section the existing similarities - differences were explained. The purpose of the study is to compare the education financing of the countries and to determine the existing financing differences. In order to reach the purpose, education statistics of institutions such as OECD, EUROSTAT, BUMKO were used.

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# Perfectionism: Is it a Curse or a Gift?

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## Abstract

Academic motivation and academic self-efficacy are two components which are necessary to be successful in higher education. An academically motivated student wants to learn, likes learning-related activities, and believes school is important. Furthermore, if a student has strong academic self-efficacy, s/he has the conviction that s/he can successfully attain at a nominated level on an academic task or achieve a particular academic goal. On the other hand, in psychology perfectionism is a personality feature characterized by a person's determined for flawlessness and setting excessively high performance standards, accompanied by overly critical self-evaluations and concerns regarding others' evaluations. Sometimes, perfectionist people pressure themselves to achieve unobtainable goals which lead them to be disappointed and unsuccessful. In this study it is aimed to investigate how perfectionism level of higher education students affects their academic motivation and academic self-efficacy. Correlational analysis method is being conducted to evaluate the results of the study. The sample of the study is the university students studying in different departments of a university. As the data analysis has not been completed yet, it is assumed to obtain a significant correlation between academic motivation and perfectionism, and also between academic self-efficacy and perfectionism.

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# Children And Thinking

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## Abstract

Contemporary society views childhood as a separate, distinct, and unique period in the span of human life (Bukatko & Daehler, 2001). Childhood is a period that occurs as children grow from birth to adolescence (Stephens,1996; Bee & Boyd,2013 ). Childhood includes babyhood, early childhood, middle childhood and puberty periods. Each period has features distinct from the others and requires variation in terms of thinking education for Children. Babyhood Period: 0-24 months of age. While observing things going on around him, it is seen that he is not able to understand the causes of these things, ask questions about them and express himself. Early Childhood Period: This period starts from the end of babyhood and goes on until age 5 or 6 (Santrock, 2012). In this period children begin to understand the relation of objects that they got familiar with before, with new objects and with individuals helping them discover the usage of them within the frame of determined purposes. Middle Childhood Period: Consists of the period between the ages of 6 to 11 (Santrock, 2010). They can understand the main idea in the stories. Appreciating creative ideas, providing time and place to this process, offering stimulus, and building a setting promoting creativity can support the development of children's creative thinking skills (Fox & Schirmacher, (2014). Puberty Period: It is the transitional period from being a child to becoming an adult starting approximately at the ages of 10-12 and ending at the ages of 18-21 (Santrock, 2010). During this term abstract thinking skills develop and they can evaluate events in a multidimensional perspective way. In the present study, the issues above will be discussed in developmental perspective within the frame of samples and suggestions.

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# Investigation Of Opinions For The Recycling Of Packaging Waste Of Sixth Grade Students

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## Abstract

The importance of education in the development of environmental awareness in society is undeniable and recycling in environmental education has an important place. The substances are in the recycling of packaging waste are located in the front row. The aim of this study is to examine the opinions of Nigde sixth grade students for the recycling of packaging waste in the province. The screening model was used in the research. Sixth grade students studying the research population in the province of Nigde, the sample determined by the random sampling method constitutes 450 sixth grade students studying in five different secondary schools located in the center of Nigde. As data collection tool, the researchers form of recycling packaging waste by developed has been used. Forms preparing domestic and foreign literature scanned Lawsh techniques are used to ensure the validity of expert opinion based on the scope of the scale. The validity of the results of the survey carried out for each substance involved was found to be the lowest number of stories Lawsh validity .70 and 2 substances were removed from the survey. 5 open-ended questions developed questionnaire containing five pieces of personal information for next issue, has three units with a total of 14 questions including multiple- choice questions and one question one pairing. Content analysis and descriptive analysis of the data analysis methods were used. Data is the analysis phase.

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# **Analyzing Of Internet Usage Habits Of High School Students Doing Sports And Not Doing Sports**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this research is studying whether there is a difference between the internet usage habits of students doing sports and not doing sports. In addition to this, it is aimed to determine whether internet use habits differentiate in terms of license, the frequency of doing sports and gender. In the study, the students doing sports with license accepted as 'students doing sports'. 367 female and 315 male (682 in total) students receiving education at 9th, 10th, 11th grades of Anatolian High Schools in central districts of Mersin province participated in this research voluntarily. For this purpose, 'Internet Usage Habits Scale' and 'the self info form of the internet usage and the case of students doing sports or not' prepared by researchers were applied. The data was analyzed by the SPSS program. T test, one -way analysis of variance (Anova) and descriptive statistical methods were used in analysis.

Consequently, a significant difference was found out between the internet usage habits of students doing sports and not doing sports. It was studied out that students doing sports have internet usage habits more than students not doing sports. Additively, a significant difference was examined between the average points of internet usage habits of students having sports club licenses compared to the students having school licenses. It was found out students having sport club licenses have internet usage habits highly. It was seen that internet usage habits of students didn't differentiate significantly in terms of the frequency of doing sports. On the other hand, it was determined that internet usage habits differentiated in terms of gender, and male students have higher internet usage habits compared to female students.

Key words: sport, internet usage, adolescence

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# Investigation Of The Effect Of Physical Development Of Students On Water Therapy Education Training Program Which is Applied to Mentally Retarded

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## Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı, öğrenme güçlüğü çeken öğrencilere uygulanan su terapisi eğitimi programının öğrencilerdeki fiziksel gelişimine etkisinin araştırılmasıdır. Araştırmaya özel eğitim ve rehabilitasyon merkezinde eğitim gören 14 öğrenci (8 erkek öğrenci+6 kız öğrenci) katıldı. Öğrencilerin yaşları 10-18 yaş aralığındadır. Öğrenciler için özel eğitim uzmanı ve beden eğitimi ve spor bölümü öğretim görevlileri ile birlikte, terapotik rekreasyon amaçlı havuz içerisinde özel hareket eğitim programı hazırlandı. Özel hareket eğitim programı kuvvet, esneklik, beceri ve denge egzersizleri göz önüne alınarak geliştirildi. Program için kurum yöneticilerinden ve öğrenci velilerinden izin alındı. Çalışmalar iki ay, haftada iki gün ve 60-90 dakikalık sürelerde uygulandı. Uygulamaların başlangıcında ve sonunda çalışmalarla ilgili gözlemler yapılarak kaydedildi. Ayrıca Çalışma sonunda velilerle görüşülerek çalışmaların gelişimi ile ilgili görüşleri alınarak raporlandırıldı. Araştırma gözlem sonuçlarına göre, öğrencilerin önceleri suya girmekte tereddüt ettikleri, egzersizleri yapmaktan çekinip korktukları, hareketleri yapmakta başarısız oldukları ve anne-babalarından ayrılmak istemedikleri gözlemlendi. Araştırma sürecinin sonunda ise, öğrencilerin havuza gelir-gelmez suya girmek istedikleri, egzersizleri eğlenerek yaptıkları, gösterilen her egzersizi 2-3 tekrardan sonra başardıkları ve çalışma sırasında anne-babalarının havuzun dışına gitmesini istedikleri gözlenmiştir. Ailelerle yapılan görüşmelerde ise çocuklarının havuz çalışma günü özel eğitim ve rehabilitasyon merkezine gelmek için sabah erken saatlerde kalktıkları, havuz malzemelerini bir an önce hazırlamak istediklerini, neşeli bir şekilde merkeze geldikleri ve okul sonrası evde daha sakin ve söz dinler olduklarını, akşam da daha rahat bir uykuyu uyduklarını ifade etmişlerdir. Araştırma sonucuna göre, özel eğitim alan çocukların su terapisi eğitimleri onların fiziksel, sosyal ve psikolojik gelişimine olumlu yönde katkı sağladığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

The aim of this research is, the effect of physical and emotional development of students on the water therapy training program which is applied to mentally retarded. 14 students (8 men , 6 women) who study in the special education and rehabilitation center have been participated to this research. These students are between 10 and 18 years of age. The special movement education program has been made for trepotic reaction in the pool by special education expert and physical education sport faculty for the students. This special movement education program has been developed considering the exercises of force , flexibility, ability and balance. It was obtained permission from parents of students and corporate executives for this program. This program was performed two months , two days in each week and 60-90 minutes in each day. The observation of workouts from the begging and end of the exercises was saved . Also, it was negotiated with parents of students and taking options about the development of the workout were recorded. According to the research observations , it was observed that before the studies students hesitate entering the water, they are afraid and beware to do the exercises, failed to do the movements and do not want to leave their parents. After the research process, it was observed that students wanted to enter the water immidiately, they did the exercises with fun , managed the all exercises which were shown after 2-3 again and they wanted from their parents to go out of the pool during the studies. In interviews with parents , they expressed that their children woke up early for coming to the special education and rehabilitation center in the day of pool studies , they wanted to prepare their pool staff , they came to the center happily and they were much more calm and were obedient after when they went home and they had more comfortable sleep. According to the research it has been reached that water therapy training program of children who take special education contributed positively to the physical ,social and pyschological development of them.

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# **Influence of Website Quality, Perceived Value, and Satisfaction on Continuance Intention to Use of E-Learning**

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## **Abstract**

The quality of information system (website) is predicted affecting the perceived value and users' satisfaction which results in the intention to continue using the system. This research try to determine the effects of service quality on perceived value, quality system on satisfaction, information quality on perceived value, information quality on satisfaction, service quality on perceived value, service quality on satisfaction, perceived value on satisfaction, perceived value on continuance intention to use, and satisfaction on continuance intention to use. The research samples were teaching staffs in a public university who were using E-Learning in the learning process and were taken using purposive random sampling technique. A sample of 44 respondents was processed using Partial Least Square (PLS) approach. The results suggest that the system quality has a positive effect on perceived value (H1), is not supported by t value of 3.2 ( $> 1.96$ ) but has a negative effect direction. The system quality has a positive effect on satisfaction (H2), supported by t values of 6.26 ( $> 1.96$ ). The information quality has a positive effect on perceived value (H3), supported by t value of 12.8 ( $> 1.96$ ). The information quality has a positive effect on satisfaction (H4), supported by t value of 3.65 ( $> 1.96$ ). The services quality has a positive effect on perceived value (H5), not supported by the t value of 0.67 ( $< 1.96$ ). The services quality has a positive effect on satisfaction (H6), not supported by the t value of 0.58 ( $< 1.96$ ). The perceived value has a positive effect on satisfaction (H7), supported by t value of 9.94 ( $> 1.96$ ). The perceived value has a positive effect on continuance intention to use (H8), not supported by the t value of 0.09 ( $< 1.96$ ). The perceived value has a positive effect on continuance intention to use (H9), is supported by t value of 11.62 ( $> 1.96$ )

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# **The Investigation Of Effect Of The Basic Skills Of Gymnastic Which is Applied to Preschool Autistic Students**

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Ş.Öykü Şirinkan, Turkey  
Ahmet Şirinkan, Turkey

## **Abstract**

The aim of this research is to investigate the physical development in 3-6 aged group of boys and girls students of fitness training which is applied to autistic students who take the special education in Erzurum. The research has been formed with 25 (12 girls and 13 boys) students. The groups have been created in two groups which were 3-4 aged and 5-6 aged. The tests of gross motor development which are walk, run, jump, splash, horizontal jump, gallop leap and the tests of object control skills which are hitting the ball with bat, bouncing ball, thrown ball catch, hitting the ball with foot, throwing ball, ball rolling and height, body weight have been performed to this students. After the measurements of students were made , the training has been done two months (8 weeks) with tailor-made movement education program. After that two months training the measurements were made again and the developments were compared. The statistic analysis of datas in research were obtained with using the SPSS 16.00 sotware package. In statistical methods, the minimumand maximum values, arithmetic average and standard deviation of students was evaluated. In the research results, the significant improvements have been reached in the tests of walk, run, bouncing ball, thrown ball catch and ball rolling of 3-4 aged group students. ( $p>0.05$ ) It has been reached that the group of 5-6 aged students have significant improvements ( $p>0.05$ ) in all of the tests.

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# **The Investigation Of Physical Fitness Norms Of 10-15 Aged Group Students Who Have Learning Difficulties With Eurofit Tests (Erzurum Provmaal Example)**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this research is to search the physical fitness norms of 7-15 aged group of girls and boys students who have learning difficulties and study in Erzurum city center with eurofit tests. This research has been formed with students who study in special education and vocational training schools in Erzurum city center. Students who participated to the survey, consist of 26 students (6 girls and 20 boys) who is randomly selected in 80 students (54 boys and 26 girls) who study in the school. This students are 10-15 years of age group. The survey groups have been crated 3 groups as 7-9 aged, 10-12 aged and 13-15 aged. The tests of flamingo balance, touch the disc, felxibility, standing lond jump, grip, 30 seconds shuttle, keep the bent arm, 10x5 m shuttle run and height, body weight were performed to this students. After student's first measurements as first test, 4 months (16 weeks) study was made within tailor-made movement education program. The study was realized in two days, 50-60 minutes sessions per week. After 3 months work process, the last test measurements were made with comparing the development. In the research SPSS 16.00 software was used for the statistic analysis of datas. In statistical methods it was evaluated the minimum and maximum values, arithmetic average, standard deviation and Z results of students. As a result of research, it is seen that students have significant development in the test of flamingo balance, flexibility, standing long jump, grip, keep the bent arm. On the other hand they dont have any significant development in the results of test of touch the disc, 30 seconds shuttle and 10x5 m shuttle run. Consequently, the finding which is the regular exercises of children who have learning difficulties contribute positively to physical properties was reached.

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# Elektrik Santralında Vardiya Çalışan Personelin İş Doyum Düzeylerinin Belirlenmesi

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## Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı, elektrik santralında tehlikeli, düzensiz bir iş ortamında ve büyük risk altında çalışan vardiya personelinin iş doyumunu düzeylerini bazı demografik değişkenler açısından saptamaktır. Araştırma 20152016 güz döneminde KKTC Teknecik Elektrik Santrali vardiya personeline uygulanmıştır. Araştırma betimsel araştırma türünde olup, tarama modelidir. İş doyumunu ölçmeye yönelik sonuçlar için 6'lı likert tipi anket ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Bu anket sonucuna göre vardiya çalışan personelin iş doyumunu uygun istatistikî yöntemlerle açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır.

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# Importance of Information Literacy Education for Teacher Candidates

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## Abstract

Information literacy is a concept arised of the requirements of 21 century. This century is called age" 'information and those living this age are called "information society". Information literacy as a concept in general is defined to constitute to realize and define the information requirement, search for it, and find, interpret and utilize it effectively. In the information age information is accepted as a principle element for a number of areas as politics, economy, technology, science, education and social life. Nowadays those countries using information effectively and value added to it improve fastly and enforce their competiveness. Sustainable improvement for societies depends importantly on peoples' information literacy skills as well. The principal responsibility for improvement in these skills is on educational institutions. The teachers take a key role in improving the education depending on the conditions of the day and for the future, and to realize information literate people. Thus including preschool and primary school education all subject teachers should be graduated well equipped with information skills besides subject knowledge and occupational proficiencies. Investigating education faculties' programs in general it is found that while some courses such as teaching technologies and material design; computer; special teaching methods and scentific research methods courses include some features of information literacy, there is no course including information literacy issues merely. Thus instead of chance factor or using trial and errors to equip the teacher candidates with all information literacy skills comprehensively, it is important to add courses systemically to the higher education programs teaching teacher candidates these skills who are going to transfer and guide their students concerning these skills. Thus the aim of the present study is to state the importance of information literacy education for the teacher candidates. For this aim the pesent study includes issues of, information literacy concept; fundamental skills for information literacy; information literacy education; importance of information literacy for teacher candidates. Present study followed a comprehensive review to describe the issues concerning information literacy. In the end of the present study depending on the literature, interpretations and recommendations concerning the issue in our country are made.

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# **Hospitality Accommodation Human Resources Management in T.R.N.C**

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## **Abstract**

This research report determines the process Human Resource (HR) departments apply throughout the steps of recruitment and selection; it also goes into detail of methods and criterion implemented alongside corporate policies for employee professional development to increase their standards within the Hospitality Accommodation Industries in our country. According to the qualitative research model a semi-structured interview form has been used. Results have been obtained by interviewing HR department managers from 16 different 5 star hotels; Kyrenia 11, Nicosia 2, Famagusta 2, Trikomo1. Primarily the results have shown an increase in the importance of HR departments within corporations in comparison to previous years, a path has also been identified towards a new structural formation to provide on-the-job training and motivational activities with the objective to increase employee's professional development. In accordance with the general data collected from the study a conclusion of the following points have been made; the effects of globalization in the current day and age, the increase of competition within the global market and the benefits of developing technology, needs to be taken into account to help deliver an increase of efficiency and impact employee's customer service.

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# Öğretmenlerin Sınıf İçi Uygulamalarda Öğrenci Merkezli Öğretim Yöntemleri Kullanma Durumları

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## Abstract

Bu araştırmayla öğretmenlerin sınıf içi uygulamalarında öğrenci merkezli öğretim yöntemlerini ne derece kullandıklarını belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Nitel araştırma şeklinde tasarlanan araştırmada "olgu bilim deseni" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri, 2015-2016 eğitim-öğretim yılında Lefkoşa ilçesinde ilköğretim I.kademe ve ilköğretim II.kademe öğrencileri arasından rastlantısal olarak seçilen 18 öğrencinin ses kayıt cihazıyla kaydedilmiş görüşmelerinden oluşmaktadır. Araştırma verileri öğrencilerle yapılan görüşmelerden elde edilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşmeler sonrasında ses kayıtları dinlenerek metin editörü yazılımlarından Microsoft Office Word 2007 programıyla bilgisayar ortamına aktarılmış ve Webropol firmasının üniversitelere sunduğu nitel veri analizi yazılımı (TextMining) kullanılarak metinler çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgular sonucunda, öğretmenlerin sınıf içi uygulamalarında anlatma yönteminin yanı sıra problem çözme, gösterip yaptırma ve soru-cevap yöntem ve tekniklerinden de yararlanma yoluna gittikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Buradan yola çıkarak öğretmenlerin sınıf içi uygulamalarında daha çok geleneksel yöntemle ders anlattıkları belirlenmiştir. Bu sebeple öğretmenlerin öğrenci merkezli eğitimi daha yaygın ve daha etkili kullanarak öğrenci başarısını artırabilmeleri için, öğrenci merkezli eğitimi tanımlama veya kullanabilecekleri yöntemleri öğrenmelerine dönük hizmet içi eğitimlere ihtiyaçları olduğu belirlenmiştir.

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# On IMAN-Cycles in World Graphs

İbrahim Günaltılı, Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey.

## Abstract

Let  $G=(V,E)$  be a basic graph and I-M-A-N be a Quadrilateral. If  $V$  is a subset of people set,  $G$  is called World Graph. If the vertices I and M are non-adjacent, this quadrilateral is called IMAN-cycle. In this paper, basic properties of iman-cycles in world graphs are studied and some characterization results are given.

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# **The Ways of How to Deal with Unwanted Behaviors of Students in Class**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this research, to determine the ways of how teachers overcome students unwanted behaviours. In relation to this the questions, what are these unexpected and unwanted behaviours of students in high school, how do teachers respond to these kind of behaviours and do teachers feel competent enough to overcome these behaviours have been answered. This research where quantitative research is used to interview data is edited with a half structured interview. 20 teachers and 2 managers who work in a private high school participated in this research. Obtained data was resolved with the content analysis method. As a result of the study, it was found that the problems teachers mostly fared in the classroom were not fulfilling enough responsibilities, disruptive behaviours during lessons and arguments among students in the classroom. Therefore, teachers facing such problems took certain actions which included trying to figure out why these students behaved this way, taking to them in person, warning or to punishing them by dismissing them from their classes and collaborating with teachers and parents.

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# **Lisans Düzeyinde Muhasebe Eğitimi Alan Öğrencilerin Başarılarını Etkileyen Faktörlerin Belirlenmesi**

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Hüseyin Baykan, Near East University, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

Değişen ve gelişen dünyamızda işletme türlerinin ve ekonomik faaliyetlerin hızla çeşitlenerek ve büyüyerek çoğalmaları ve gelişmeleri muhasebe uygulamalarında da gelişmelere sebep olmuştur. İyi bir muhasebe ve finansal tablo güçlü bir işletme demektir. En büyüğünden en küçüğüne kadar bütün firmaların muhasebe bölümleri bulunmaktadır. Globalleşen dünyamızda devamlı olarak değişen ve gelişen ekonomi ve rekabet şartlarına ayak uydurabilecek kalifiye ve verimli muhasebecilere ihtiyaç vardır, eğitilmiş ve bilgili muhasebe elemanları için ise etkin bir eğitimin olması gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi İktisadi Ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Türkçe eğitim veren bölümlerden ve muhasebe dersinin verildiği İşletme Yönetimi, İşletme, Muhasebe, Bankacılık ve Finans Bölümlerinde Lisans düzeyinde muhasebe eğitimi alan öğrencilerin başarılarını etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi ve öğrencilerin cinsiyet ayrımında, Kadın ve Erkek öğrencilerin başarılarını etkileyen faktörlerin farklılık gösterip göstermediği konusunda eylem araştırması yapılmıştır. Yapılan anket çalışması sonucunda öğrencilerin başarılarını etkileyen faktörlerin, cinsiyet ayrımında kadın ve erkek öğrenciler arasında farklılık göstermediği ve her iki cinsiyetinde başarılarını etkileyen faktörler konusundaki tutumlarının kararsızlık eğiliminde olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

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# **Investigation Of Development Of Boys and Girls Students in Therapeutic Recreational Exercises Which are Applied to Down Syndrome Students**

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Ş. Öykü Şirinkan, Erzurum Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü

## **Abstract**

The aim of this research is to search the difference between the sexes development of special movement training program which is applied to down syndrome boys and girls students. 12 boys and girls students who have down syndrome were determined for this research. Students were selected through the group of 6-9 aged. The movement training program were done with getting permission of conservators for the research. The movement training program which is applied in research has been created by instructors of special training department and department of physical education and sports. Special movement training program is consist of basic motoric skills (walking, running, jumping,bounce, standing long jump with ball bouncing, throwing balls, keep the ball thrown, hit the ball thrown with racket and hit the ball with foot). This research have been done 4 months, 8 weeks, 4 days per week and 40-45 minutes in each days. Before starting the research, pre-test was applied to the students. After the research, last test was applied and compared with the first one. Also an observation form was prepared . The observation form was created from 8 questions. First datas about observation form were taken at the first onset studies. Observation datas were taken again at the end of the study. Two observation results which were made were analyzed by interpreting and reported. The research analysis was analyzed with SSPS.16 program. Mann-Whitney U, Wilcoxon W and Z values were taken and reviewed in comparison of boys and girls students. At the end of research, it is observed that in basic skills while male students have  $p>0.001$  percent improvement, female students have  $p>0.05$  percent improvement. According to this result in special movement training program it was achieved that male students have more development than female students.

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# **Avrupa Birliđi Yařamboyu Öğrenme İin Anahtar Yeterlikler Bađlamında Erken ocukluk Eđitimi**

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## **Abstract**

Avrupa Parlamentosu ve Avrupa Birliđi konseyi tarafından yayınlanan Yařamboyu Öğrenme İin Anahtar Yeterlikler çereve belgesinde Avrupa Birliđi üyesi vatandaşların ayařboyu öğrenme yeterlikleri sekiz başlıkta verilmiřtir: Anadilde iletiřim (communication in the mother tongue), Yabancı dillerde iletiřim (communication in foreign languages), Matematiksel yeterlik ve fen ve teknolojiye temel yeterlikler (mathematical competence and basic competences in science and technology), Dijital yeterlik (digital competence), Öğrenmeyi öğrenme (learning to learn), Sosyal ve vatandaşlık yeterlikleri (social and civic competences), Kiřisel Teřebbüs ve Giriřimcilik anlayıřı (sense of initiative and entrepreneurship) ve Kültürel Farkındalık ve İfade (cultural awareness and expression). Doküman analizi ve gözlem tekniđi ile veri edilen bu nitel arařtırmada, Yařamboyu Öğrenme İin Anahtar Yeterlikler belgesini esas alınarak Erken ocukluk Eđitimi düzeyinde bu yeterliklere yönelik olarak yaygın uygulama ve etkinlikleri belirlemektir.

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# **Teaching English as a Foreign Language to Kazakhstani Students by Means Of Digital Education Resources and Case-Study Method**

Dana Mussa, L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan.  
Aigul Niyazova, L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan.

## **Abstract**

In the context of teaching English as a foreign language in Kazakhstan, there are several problems that students come across: lack of language environment; lack of motivation and interest; age-related features in groups, language barrier; lack of practice, interference. This paper reports on an investigation of information and communication technologies (ICT) and one of their types digital education resources (DER) in classroom language teaching. In 2014 adapted DER for teaching school subjects were developed by Kazakhstani pedagogies. ICT and DER are strongly advocated in recent Kazakhstani and European methodological literature. We take into consideration the possibilities of experiment conduction where DER are used in teaching English speaking in combination with active case-study method. The advantages of case-study method are considered in European studies. It promotes the process of language interaction and solving case problems individually and in sub-groups. The students with first native Kazakh and Russian languages from secondary schools in Astana took part in an experimental teaching. The investigation was multi-methodological combining classroom teaching experience, cases for students' oral language practice, focus groups and questionnaires. Analyses revealed effectiveness of suggested approach in teaching English as foreign language with the combinative usage of case-study method and DER.

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# **Comparing Attitudes Towards Violence Among Adolescents Who are Victims or Non-Victims Of Violence**

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## **Abstract**

We are observing that violence is increasing in society and violative behaviors are also increasing among children and adolescents. What is the reason behind the aggressive and violent behaviors of many adolescents? Attitudes towards violence seems to have an important role to predict perpetrator of violence. It is thought that researches which examine varying attitudes towards violence will contribute to studies which aim to prevent violence. For this reason, this study has been conducted to compare attitudes towards violence among adolescents who are victims or non-victims of violence. In addition, this current study examines how attitudes towards violence vary according to gender, perpetrator group of violence, type of violence, immigration case. For data collection, Personal Information Form and Attitude Towards Violence Scale were used. This scale was developed by Blevins (2001) and adopted to Turkish by Balkis, Duru and Buluş (2005). Research data were obtained in the spring term of 2014-2015 academic year. The research sample was composed of 680 middle school students from 8th grade level. In the analysis phase of the study, distribution of scores is found as not normal; therefore Mann-Whitney U. and Kruskal Wallis H. tests were utilized. According to the results, attitudes toward violence vary depending on gender, exposure to violence, perpetrator group of violence and immigration case. However, victims' attitudes toward violence do not vary depending on type of violence. As a result, respectively victims of violence, boys and immigrants hold more positive attitudes to violence than nonvictims of violence, girls and natives do. In addition, according to perpetrator group of violence, adolescents who have been exposed to violence by teacher hold more positive attitudes to violence than family, peer and other perpetrator group of violence do. Conclusions were discussed considering the literature related to violence.

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# **An Examination of Philosophical Perceptions of Students of the CEIT Department On The Basis of Certain Variables**

Sinan Schreglmann, Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The main objective of this study is to investigate Cukurova University CEIT department's students' philosophical perception in terms of various variables. Two points are important. One of them is different educational philosophies. Another one is age, years in college, gender, academic achievement, and family income level. This study of descriptive quality was performed on 182 undergraduate students of the Cukurova University. For data collection, the "Philosophical preference Assessment" scale which was constituted by Doganay & Sari (2002) was used. In general, survey method was used. In the analysis of data obtained from the survey , oneway variance analysis, reliability analysis, independent samples t-test and the data of the frequency, mean and standard deviation were analyze Analyses conducted show that there were year-based differences only in the views of participants who selected realism as their first preference. A Post Hoc Scheffe test was conducted to examine the source of this difference, and it was found that third-year students had higher scores. Statistically significant gender-based differences were present only among the views of the prospective teachers who selected persistence as their first preference. Students prefer to use only realism and prennialism. They do not prefer to integrate other educational philosophies which are called experimentalism, idealism and existentialism.It was considered that the CEIT students should be encouraged by the factors affecting the level of learning educational philosophies throughout the educational period. After that, CEIT students as a prospective teacher should find a way to integrate other philosophies in their computer lessons.Another important point is to search why other educational philosophies were not favored. This point can be recommended for academicians for their study.

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# **The Pragmatic Aspect of the English Words in the Kazakh Texts of Advertisements**

Gulzhan Doszhan, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan.

## **Abstract**

The development of the Kazakh text of advertisements is dynamic, successfully developing and constantly changing space, reflecting the dominant influence of lexical units in the modern era of the English-speaking society, which is based on the appearance of a new lexeme, having stems transmitting its information base as a component in a new expressive form. Strengthening and providing the borrowing is due to the intensifying globalization of international relations, the growth of contacts, worldwide promotion of English and intensification of telecommunications and Internet technologies, which in its turns, lead to a new foreign words - the English words in the Kazakh texts of advertisement. The actuality of this paper based on the fact that studies on the problems of borrowings in the Kazakh language, mainly affect the general issues, while the area of advertising, which is the best reflection of the change in the modern language, not completely described from such points of view as thematic classification of the English borrowings and as well as a pragmatic significance in using the foreign words in the texts of advertisements. The theme of borrowing in the light of the theory which considers language contacts and analyzing its development in the Kazakh language is incompletely explained, there are unresolved questions related to the classification of new words and their pragmatic aspect which is achieved in the host language.

# **The Expectations Of Girl Adolescents Working or not Working as Seasonal Agricultural Laborer Regarding Their Own Future**

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Güldeniz Arbaş, Gazi University,  
Turkey.

## **Abstract**

Despite there are significant improvements at education and employment of girls in rural family structure this hasn't been reached to desired level yet. When working as seasonal agricultural laborer aspect is added to this situation, the education and qualified employment of girls at later ages grows much more difficult. For this reason this research, has been planned and carried out for the purpose of determining the expectations of girl adolescents working or not working as seasonal agricultural laborer regarding their own future. At the research, among qualitative research patterns phenomenological method approach has been utilized. The study group of the research is formed by 20 voluntary students of the secondary school 8th grade students in Silvan Town of Diyarbakir City that 7 of them works as seasonal agricultural laborer and 13 of them do not work which has been chosen by maximum diversity sampling of purposeful sampling (criterion) methods. Data, has been compiled with semi-structured interview and individual interview method that has been prepared by the researchers. Descriptive and content analysis method has been utilized at the analysis of the data. The results and interpretations of the research is limited to represent the study group and in order to maintain the validity and reliability of the results in-depth data gathering methods has been utilized. As a result of the research, since 11 of the girl adolescents (3 of which works as seasonal agricultural laborer, 8 do not) have positive ideas about their future, 9 (4 of which works as seasonal agricultural laborer, 5 do not) have expressed negative statements regarding their future. Among the negative ideas of girl adolescents regarding their future, there are statements expressing that they live in negative conditions even now, they have difficulty to have basic education, even arguments about the continuation of their education in the future is present. The majority of girl adolescents in each group expressed that their parents assume a restrictive and over preservative attitude about their own future

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# **Romanian Academic Environment - Analyzed From The Perspective Of Risk Identification And Management**

Simona Valeria Toma, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania.

## **Abstract**

The University as a key player in the knowledge-based society aims to contribute to the welfare of the individual and of the socio-economic environment generating and transferring knowledge through education, research and innovation. The main idea of this work is that it is essential to identify and manage risks related to the main beneficiaries of the Romanian academic system, i.e. prospective and current students and university graduates. In this regard, it is useful to analyse, to identify these risk factors, the issue of the number of graduates and the main causes affecting the dynamics of prospective

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# İlköğretim Matematik Öğretmen Adaylarının Fizik Dersine İlişkin Görüşleri

Cihat Demir, Dicle University, Turkey.

## Abstract

Bu çalışmanın amacı, ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının fizik dersine ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemektir. Çalışma grubunu, 2015-2016 akademik yılında Dicle Üniversitesi Ziya Gökalp Eğitim Fakültesi İlköğretim Bölümü'ne bağlı İlköğretim Matematik Anabilim Dalı'nda öğrenim gören 55 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma nitel araştırma desenlerinden olan içerik analizi ile yürütülmüş betimsel bir çalışmadır. Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adayları fizik derslerinde geleneksel öğretim yöntemlerinin (anlatım, soru - cevap) yerine alternatif öğrenme yöntemleri (özel öğretim yöntemleri) ile fizik dersini işlemek istemektedirler. İlköğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının daha iyi bir fizik eğitimi almaları, matematik ile fizik arasında ilişki kurabilen disiplinlerarası etkileşime önem veren bir matematik öğretmeni profili yaratabilir. Bunun için bazı çözüm önerileri getirilmiştir.

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# To What Extent Do the School and School Principal Variables Predict the Principal Job Satisfaction?

Mustafa Ozmusul, Harran University, Turkey.

## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to answer the question, "to what extent do the school and school principal variables predict the principal job satisfaction?". Using the TALIS (Teaching and Learning International Survey) data deriving from OECD, 902 school principals at the schools where 15-year-olds students were enrolled, multiple regression analysis was performed to predict the job satisfaction by the other independent variables related to school context and school principal background. The independent variables deriving from the OECD database in the regression analysis were lack of pedagogical personnel/index, lack of material resources/index, school delinquency and violence, school climate-mutual respect, age, gender, year(s) working as a principal at this school, year(s) working as a principal in total, year(s) working in other school management roles, year(s) working as a teacher in total, year(s) working in other jobs, professional development duration, instructional leadership, teacher - pedagogical support personnel ratio, teacher - administrative or management personnel ratio, student - teacher ratio. The results revealed that the job satisfaction was moderately correlated with the independent variables. The strongest association existed between the principal job satisfaction and school climate-mutual respect which were positively and lowly associated. The school and school principal variables accounted for approximately 14% of the variance of the job satisfaction.

Keywords: Principal job satisfaction, school background, multiple linear regression analysis, TALIS

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# **The Development Of Creative Thinking Of Primary School Students At The English Lessons In Kazakhstan**

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Niyazova Aigul Yesengeldievna, Gumilyov ENU, Kazakhstan.

## **Abstract**

In this article we consider different viewpoints on the terms "creative thinking" and "creativity", the concept of creativity of primary school pupils. We highlight the main important components of child's creativity and creative thinking. This article looks at the creative methods which allow building conditions for student's communicative interaction and solving communicative problems with the help of creative thinking in English Language Teaching as a foreign language and the benefits and downsides. The main aim of this article is to examine the impact of creative thinking development on improving speaking skills, creative approach to problem solving and expression of ideas of primary school students. Due to the fact that in Kazakhstan there is an artificial language environment in foreign language learning, our experimental research showed that the work at creative thinking at the English lessons can contribute to the development of the ability to think in the target language. It focuses on a particular class (English as a foreign language), at Kazakhstani primary school.

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# **Research Trends in Educational Technology in Turkey 2010-2015 Year Thesis and Articles Of Meta-Analysis**

Ezgi Pelin Yıldız, Near East University, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

The aim of this study; In Turkey, the analysis using meta-analysis of studies in the field of Educational Technology and how to get there is to demonstrate that a trend in the field of Educational Technology. The study for this purpose; which were published between the years 2010-2015 and for a total of 143 samples were analyzed by methods including selected 48 research articles and 95 theses. In the study, while selecting articles and theses; YÖK thesis screening centers and Turkey addressed magazines was examined. Research carried out in Turkey by Turkish authors 10 were examined under the review criteria. Index, year of publication, research scope, methodology, educational level, sample, number of samples, data collection methods, analysis techniques and research trends criteria by examining studies revealed Trends in Educational Technology Research in Turkey. The data were interpreted based on the percentage and frequency and the display is provided with a table. As a result; the results obtained from research Educational Technology in terms of seeing the strengths and weaknesses of the studies conducted in the study area may be beneficial and effective and decisive in guiding future studies are foreseen be used as a resource.

# The Training Needs Of School Counselor

Alim Kaya, Mersin University, Turkey.

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## Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study to determine the training needs of school counselor who working in various schools in Mersin and what lessons graduate programs could meet these needs. Method: Working group of the research consists of 220 participants. 126 of the participants were female and 92 were male. Two respondents did not state gender. Participants who working for public schools in Mersin and is 204 and participant who working as a counselor in private schools is 16; 151 participant graduate psychological counseling and guidance department, and 69 participant graduate from the department of program development in education, sociology, philosophy, psychology, education management, measurement and evaluation in education, etc. In the study a questionnaire was used to determine the training needs of counselors. Qualitative analysis method was used to analyze open-ended questions. During code editing stage, codes were appointed for conspicuous basic expressions and they were categorized. During data summarizing stage, this data collected under categories. The statements which collected under categories counting and the frequency of statement was determined. During data interpretation stage the numerical data calculated as frequency and percentage. Findings and Result: Frequency and percentages of the question " What courses do you need while working in the field and what courses do you think should be in a post graduate programme?" are below: Consulting Practice; (f=100; 45.5%), Family Counseling; (f=98; 44.5%), Psychological Testing Practice; (f= 85; 38.6%), Child/Adolescent Counseling; (f= 69; 31.4%), trauma; (f= 68; 30.9%) Counseling Based On A Counseling Theories; (f=58; 26.4%), Group Counseling; (f= 51; 23.2%), Special Education; (f= 48; 21.8%), Psychopathology; (f=44; 20%), Addiction; (f= 39; 17.7%), Violence; (f=30; 13.6%), Abuse; (f=29; 13.2%), Psychodrama; (f=20; 9.1%), Educational Guidance; (f=20; 9.1%), Sexual Education; (f=16; 7.3%), Vocational Guidance; (f=13; 5.9%), Consulting Caution; (f=13; 5.9%). As a result, it is observed that participants prefers application oriented courses more than other courses.

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# **The Pragmatic Aspect of the English Words in the Kazakh Texts of Advertisements**

Gulzhan Doszhan, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan.

## **Abstract**

The development of the Kazakh text of advertisements is dynamic, successfully developing and constantly changing space, reflecting the dominant influence of lexical units in the modern era of the English-speaking society, which is based on the appearance of a new lexeme, having stems transmitting its information base as a component in a new expressive form. Strengthening and providing the borrowing is due to the intensifying globalization of international relations, the growth of contacts, worldwide promotion of English and intensification of telecommunications and Internet technologies, which in its turns, lead to a new foreign words - the English words in the Kazakh texts of advertisement. The actuality of this paper based on the fact that studies on the problems of borrowings in the Kazakh language, mainly affect the general issues, while the area of advertising, which is the best reflection of the change in the modern language, not completely described from such points of view as thematic classification of the English borrowings and as well as a pragmatic significance in using the foreign words in the texts of advertisements. The theme of borrowing in the light of the theory which considers language contacts and analyzing its development in the Kazakh language is incompletely explained, there are unresolved questions related to the classification of new words and their pragmatic aspect which is achieved in the host language.

# The Development Of Creative Thinking Of Primary School Students at The English Lessons in Kazakhstan

Aigul Yesengeldievna Niyazova, L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan.  
Assiya Muratova, L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan.

## Abstract

In this article we consider different viewpoints on the terms "creative thinking" and "creativity", the concept of creativity of primary school pupils. We highlight the main important components of child's creativity and creative thinking. This article looks at the creative methods which allow building conditions for student's communicative interaction and solving communicative problems with the help of creative thinking in English Language Teaching as a foreign language and the benefits and downsides. The main aim of this article is to examine the impact of creative thinking development on improving speaking skills, creative approach to problem solving and expression of ideas of primary school students. Due to the fact that in Kazakhstan there is an artificial language environment in foreign language learning, our experimental research showed that the work at creative thinking at the English lessons can contribute to the development of the ability to think in the target language. It focuses on a particular class (English as a foreign language), at Kazakhstani primary school.

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# KKTC ve AB Öğretmen Yetiştirme Sürecinin Değişkenlere Göre Karşılaştırılması

Neslihan Kockonuk, Near East University, Cyprus.

## Abstract

Bu bildiri, AB Sürecinde Türkiye, KKTC ile AB Ülkeleri'nde uygulanmakta olan öğretmen yetiştirme programları kapsamında ülkelerin eğitim istatistikleri, üniversiteye giriş koşulları, eğitim süreçleri, okul deneyimi, öğretmenlik uygulaması ve bunların değerlendirme sistemleri karşılaştırılarak, benzerlik ve farklılıklarını ortaya koymak ve somut öneriler geliştirmek amaçlanmıştır. Evreni, KKTC, Türkiye ve AB ülkeleri oluşturmakta olup örneklem alınmaksızın tüm evrene ulaşılacak istenmiştir. Ancak, veriler 2009-2015 OECD Göstergeleri'nden alındığı için araştırmanın çalışma alanı bu Gösterge'de yer alan AB ülkeleri ile sınırlı olmaktadır. Araştırmada, kullanılan yöntem belge taramasıdır. Yapılan çalışma tarama modelinde betimsel bir çalışmadır. Raporda, devlet okullarında öğrenci-öğretmen oranlarının düşük olduğu, Kıbrıs Türk ekonomisinde ' hem öğretmen maliyetlerinin yüksek olduğu, hem de çalışma saatleri daha az olması nedeniyle özellikle orta öğretimde, tüm sınıflara yeterli olmak için daha fazla öğretmene ihtiyaç duyulduğuna yer verildi. İlköğretim düzeyinde özel okulların hızlıca geliştiğine dikkat çekildi. Raporda KKTC'de öğretmen yetiştirme programlarına giriş koşulları, eğitim programları, eğitim süreleri bakımından Türkiye ile aynı olduğu, Atatürk Öğretmen Akademisi'nde ise kuruma özel giriş sınavı uygulandığı ve öğretmenlik uygulama süresinin Eğitim Fakültelerine göre 1 yıl fazla olduğu mesleki eğitim ve öğretmenlik uygulamaları süresi açısından AB ülkelerinin gerisinde kaldığı tespit edilmiştir.

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# Monitoring Model For Universal Design in Educational Facilities

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## Abstract

Housing, medical care and education are the fundamental rights of every person regardless of their condition. The philosophy of universal design in architecture discipline seeks to include every person physically and psychologically in the physical environment. According to this philosophy, there should not be any labeled person regarding their disabilities. From this point of view, it is important to clearly observe the accessibility levels of existing buildings and new designs, so that development and alterations are possible. Also, for existing buildings, a monitoring system can help the building owners and responsible persons be aware of accessibility issues and act accordingly. As the need for an accessibility monitoring system is obvious, the required background study about monitoring systems are made and a new system for accessibility is formed. The named system is created by studying different types of monitoring models in architecture, different standards and guidelines to create a structure for the system and adapt the standards to it. The proposed model can be adjusted to evaluate different types of facilities with different functions, in this case, for educational facilities. A barrier such as designing different entrances for able bodied people and disabled ones, allows physical access in an entrance but psychologically discriminates the disabled ones. The proposed model rates facilities regarding their accessibility level in all aspects and hands out the weak spots of a building that poses a barrier for a user. This system assesses the facility from design stage through its life cycle and includes all current and future users. In the paper, the proposed model is introduced in detail. Also, a case study conducted in three educational facilities in Istanbul are given as a trial of the model. The results of the case study are also explained and recommendations are made for future studies in the area.

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# **Surveying The Role Of Family Function Of Curricular Self-Regulation in Curricular Burning Out Among Bushehr High School Students.Irans Apect**

Mohamad Behroozi, University of Bushehr, Iran.

## **Abstract**

The aim of this paper was to survey the role of family function and curricular self-regulating in students' burning out. It was a descriptive-surveying research and its statistical population consisted of 362 students (166 boy students and 196 girl students) who were randomly selected based on multi-stage-clustering sampling method. Data were obtained via three standard questionnaires including Berso's curricular burning out (1997), Kanel's self-regulating (1985), and Bishop, Baldwin, and Opestien's family function (1983). Findings, based on Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, showed that there would be a negatively significant relationship between family function and self-regulating with students' curricular burning out. Also, findings based on SEM showed that family function would directly and indirectly affect students' burning out through the interfering of curricular self-regulating somehow 72% of curricular burning out variance would have been explained by the family function and curricular self-regulating. Furthermore, Muli-variable ANOVA could show that criterion variables such as curricular burning out and curricular self-regulating would be significantly be affected by the students' gender.

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# **Surveying The Effect Of Personality Traits (Big Five) in Job Burning Out ,Among Teacher High School. Bushehr Province .IRANS Aspect**

Mohamad Behroozi, University of Bushehr, Iran.

## **Abstract**

This study addresses the impact of personality traits (Big 5) on teachers' burnout. Burnout in a workplace is a psychological reaction by an individual. Teaching is one of the social services which are greatly by affected by the burnout syndrome. The survey of this study contains 250 teachers which based on Cochran formula. Two questionnaires were distributed; Maslash burnout and NEO that Cronbach's alfa respectively are 0/78 and 0/87. The findings indicated the teachers with high level of psychological reaction are more susceptible to burnout. Hence, teachers have to learn to manage uncertainty, abandon, take more risks, expecting the unexpected and being ready to learn from the challenges.

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# Turkish Language Learning Of Refugee Students in North Cyprus Public Schools

Mohsen Ahmed AbuHamisa, Eastern Mediterranean university, Cyprus.

## Abstract

Learning the native language of the hostcountry is a difficult task for the refugeeswho escape their countries because of war and turmoil. The current research investigated the difficulties encountered by refugee students in their acquisition of the Turkish language as a second language (L2) in North Cyprus. Participants of the study included six refugee students with their parents as well as theirteachers. All of the refugee students participating in the research were originally from Syria and Palestine who obtained the refugee status in North Cyprus after leaving Syria and Palestine as a result of the instabilities existing in both of these countries. Two of the Participants were females and four were males and their ages ranged from 8 to 15. The study employed a qualitative approach and data were collected through semi-structured interviews which were recorded in both languages (Turkish and Arabic). Approximately 5 hours of spoken data were collected, transcribed and translated into the English language. The results of the analysis revealed that most of the refugee students have difficulties acquiring the Turkish language. These difficulties existed within three layers, family, society and school environment. The study concluded with recommendations for teachers and parents.

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# **The Analysis of Research Problems Regarding Physical Education Lecture**

Ayla Bicen, Near East University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to analyse the theses problems regarding the physical education research published between 2010-2015 and determine the research problems of the field. In accordance with those purposes, the publication year of the theses, education level of advisers, the model used, data analysis techniques, data collection techniques, sampling and sampling numbers were evaluated. During the analysis section of the thesis, literature scanning was made and the studies were analysed according to the content analysis methods used. In this study, 16 theses were analysed and it is limited with the publications made between 2010 and 2015. Within this context, the analysis made according to the years shows that, in 2010, the amount of studies made was at a high rate and in the following years this rate decreases. The research made regarding the Model of the study shows that the rate of use of descriptive scanning model in the studies is one more than the half, whereas, the rate of use of relational scanning model and literature scanning model is one less than the half and the use of descriptive scanning and mixed model together with the meetings, experimental pattern with control group is almost nonexistent.

# **Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Öğretmenliği ile Tıp Fakültesi Öğrencilerinin Sosyal Beceri Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi**

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Özdemir, Gazi University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to Examine the social skill levels of students studying at Physical Education and Sport teacher program and medicine Faculty class teacher program. Inthiscontext, in the sample prepared by the researcher for the purpose of research students "Personal Information Form" 'Social Skills Scale' was applied. Social Skills Inventory "Social Skills Inventory-SS" has been developed by Riggiootooks present form in 1986 and revised in 1989.Social Skills Inventory was adapted in 1997 by the Turkish Yuksel. Social Skills Inventory prepared on a small scaleto measure 90-item self-definition of basic social skills (self-repoit) is a type of measure menttool. Article 90 of the Social Skills Inventory and allsub-scale consists of 15 item seach. The substance in the inventoryprepared a five-point Likert-type answerkey. Research in 2014-2015 in Education Gazi University, Aksaray University, physical education and sport in medical students education who have a total of 500 of students. Thesample of the study of physical education and sports teacher and medical in chapter 1.- 2.- 3rd and 4th grades academic including physical education students in 150, is a total of 300 , including 150 medical, students . Data obtained from the study group were analyzed by using statistical soft ware.

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# **Exploring the Program Components of Undergraduate ELT Programs in Terms of their Goals**

Hülya Küçüköğlü, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The current study aims to explore the views of prospective teachers in ELT department on their program components. The results of the study aim to shed a light on the ELT programs for the betterment. Prospective teachers studying at ELT department was taken as the subjects of the study. A total of 77 subjects participated in the study all of whom are third or fourth year students. As a result of this current study educators and decision makers will be given a thorough picture about the view of the prospective students on the program content in their ELT undergraduate program. A carefully designed and modified program. To achieve this aim, the study attempts to answer the following research questions; "What are the opinions of future foreign language teachers' on the program components in their ELT undergraduate programs in terms of their goals?" By means of providing a thorough picture of the mentioned program, relevant changes, additions and deletion of the program is expected to be considered. It is also hoped that the research findings will provide valuable information which will help for the betterment of the program and the curriculum studies in the area of program evaluation.

# Tarih Bilinci Açısından Televizyon İçeriklerinin Eğitici Rolü Üzerine Genel Bir Değerlendirme

Fadime Şimşek İşliyen, Turkey.  
Mustafa İşliyen, Turkey.

## Abstract

Televizyon kolay ulaşılabilir olması ve izlemek için herhangi özel bir beceri gerektirmeyen doğası itibariyle çocukların hayatına oldukça erken dönemlerde giren önemli bir kitle iletişim aracıdır. Bu nedenle çocukların gelişim süreçlerinde televizyon içerikleri aktif şekilde rol oynamaktadır. Bu da çocuk ve televizyon arasındaki etkileşimin irdelenmesini gerekli kılmaktadır. İlgili literatür tarandığında bu konuya ilişkin çok sayıda araştırma karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu araştırmalardan önemli bir bölümü televizyonun olumsuz etkilerine yoğunlaşırken, bazı araştırmalar televizyonun eğitici rolü üzerinde durmaktadır. Dolayısıyla televizyonun çocuklar üzerinde olumlu ya da olumsuz etkilerde bulunmasında öncelikli olarak ne tür içeriklerin takip edildiği önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada çocukların tükettiği içeriklerin kognitif gelişimleri üzerinde olumlu/olumsuz ne tür etkileri olduğunu ve eğitim hayatlarına herhangi bir katkıda bulunup bulunmadığını saptamak amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada televizyonun genelde eğitim özelde ise tarih eğitimi üzerindeki etkisi ele alınmıştır. Bu etkiyi daha açık şekilde görebilmek için özellikle tarih dersi almayan ve bu nedenle tarih bilincinin henüz tam olarak oluşmadığı 7-8 yaş aralığındaki çocuklar araştırmaya dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmada yöntem olarak yüz yüze görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. 7-8 yaş aralığındaki çocukların kendilerini en iyi ifade etme aracının resim olduğu düşüncesinden hareketle araştırma kapsamında görüşülen çocuklardan 'Osmanlı' denildiğinde akıllarına ne geldiğini çizmeleri istenmiştir. Daha sonra çocuklara çizdikleri 'Osmanlı' temsilleri üzerinden bazı sorular yöneltilmiştir. Bu şekilde, çocukların takip ettikleri televizyon içeriklerine (çizgi film, dizi, program vs.) ve onları pratikte nasıl kullandıklarına dair birtakım veriler elde edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulardan yola çıkılarak çalışmanın değerlendirme bölümünde televizyon içeriklerinin özelde tarih genelde ise eğitim üzerindeki olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri ortaya konmuş ve gelişim çağındaki çocukların televizyon içeriklerinden nasıl yararlanması gerektiği hususunda bazı öneriler sunulmuştur.

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# Effect of the Turkish Students' Gender and Developmental Periods on their Aggression Tendencies: A Study of Meta Analysis

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Behcet Oznacar, Near East University, Cyprus.

## Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine the effect of gender and developmental periods of the Turkish students on their aggression tendencies. The universe of the study is comprised by the Turkish students. In selecting a sampling unit, the method of criterion sampling, one of the types of purposeful sampling has been used. Pursuant hereto, the conditions; that these studies have been carried out in the period of 2004-2005 on children, adolescents and young-adult students, that the validity and reliability studies of the measuring instrument have been presented, that the references for obtaining them were from the published sources of theses and articles, and that the arithmetic mean, standard deviation and sampling amounts were given, have duly been sought. For the collection of data; Ulakbim, EbscoHost, Eric, thesis center of Higher Education Institution (YÖK) and the databases of Google's Scholar, have been utilized. Sample size is comprised by an amount of 25642 students (12621 female and 13021 male students). In analyzing the data, the software program of Comprehensive Meta Analysis (CMA) has been benefited from and an amount of 47 studies matching the criteria have been looked through. The confidence interval has been taken as 0.05. The magnitude of the general effect has been revealed with the g coefficient of Hedges from the point of view of the variable of gender. Value of the general effect has been examined from the point of view of the magnitudes of effects of the; developmental periods, which is one of moderator variables (childhood, adolescence and young adult), type of study (article and thesis) and years of the study. In examining the biasness of publication, the statistics of funnel plot and Kendall have been made use of. In calculating the value of influence, the model of random effects has been used. It has been observed in the study that the general aggression scores have low level of the effect of significance on genders. The magnitude of the effect of the aggression scores on males has been found out to be at lower level ( $ED=0.19$ ) and at relatively higher level compared to females ( $ED=0.10$ ). The magnitude of the effect of the period of adolescence, which is one of the variables of the moderator, has been observed as the variable that has the highest effect ( $ED=0.42$ ) at medium level. It was found that, the theses create a relatively lower level of effect ( $ED=0.16$ ) compared to the articles. Also, it has been observed that, according to years, the magnitude of the effect of the aggression scores has shown an increase at significant level. In conclusion, it can be said that, from the statistical point of view, the general aggression scores have the magnitude of effect on males and adolescence at significant level.

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# **Violence Perception Of Prospective Judges And Their Opinions On Violence Against Mother**

Hatice Bekir, Gazi University, Turkey.  
Alper Hakkı Yazıcı, Gazi University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

This study is planned and conducted in order to determine the perception of prospective judges and their opinions on violence against mother. From among the qualitative research patterns, phenomenology approach is used in the study. Sample group of the study is composed of a total of 17 prospective judges, 10 being male and 7 being female, who were selected voluntarily using the homogeneous sampling method from among the purposive sampling method and who study as intern at Turkish Justice Academy. The data were collected using the individual interview method with the semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers. In the analysis of data, descriptive and content analysis methods were used from among qualitative data analyses. Findings and comments of the study are limited to representing the sample group and in-depth data collection methods were used to ensure validity and reliability of the findings. As a result of the study, prospective judges expressed that the highest risk group in terms of violence is children and mothers. 2 of prospective judges stated that they perceive violence as degrading treatment, 5 as reflection of repressed feelings, 4 as use of force and intimidation and 6 bodily harm committed by the strong to the weak. 6 of prospective judges stated that the reasons for violence against mother include father's lack of education, 5 said that violence against mother is considered normal due to patriarchal structure, 4 said financial difficulties, 2 pointed out father's psychological problems. Regarding the question on whether the violence against mother is different compared with other risk groups, 10 of prospective judges said that violence against mother cannot be evaluated differently from other risk groups, while 7 expressed that it differs from other risk groups because the effects of violence against mother make an impact on both mother and child due to the mother's function to raise the child and it is common in the society.

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# **Physical Education and Sports and Education Social Self Perception Of Students Comparison Of Terms**

Emsal Öztürk, Gazi University, Turkey.  
Musatafa Üstündağ, Gazi University, Turkey.  
Samet Karyağdı, Gazi University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The purpose of the research is the examination and comparison of the leadership concept of the students at the pre-school and the physical training teaching departments. Leadership Behaviour Description Scale (LBDS) will be used as a means of data collection. The method of description is a research approach aiming to describe a previous case or still existing at present. The method of description is a research approach aiming to describe a previous case or still existing at present. The event of the research is generally tried to be described as the existence in its own circumstances. The effort to change or affect the event is never performed. The matter is to know what is desired with observation. The population of the research consists of the students attending the Physical Training and Sports Department of Gazi University, and the sample of it will be the equal amounts of two departments with a total number of 200 voluntary students. The data obtained from the group of research have been analysed with the help of a statistical package program.

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# **Literary Education: Christian Values and Confucian Concepts in Upbringing of Students (on Amy Tan and Yu Hua's novels)**

Tatiana Voronchenko, Transbaikal State University, Russian Federation  
Svetlana Korovina, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russian Federation

## **Abstract**

Upbringing of humanistic individual is a crucial issue in higher education system due to current global political and social instability. Literary education consists of cognitive and axiological components. Axiological is critical one as it forms individual knowledge of his or herself and the world around. The best works of classical and contemporary literature give moral baselines in the upbringing of students. The authors examine literary works of Chinese American writer Amy Tan (USA) and Chinese writer Yu Hua (PRC) that are included in higher education courses in Russia and abroad, present academic interest, and incorporate Christian values and Confucian philosophy. The purpose of study is to examine how fundamental Christian values and Confucian concepts are represented and transferred by literary text in literary education system. Methods include literary and structural analysis and case study. The study presents the results of university students' and graduate students' case study and literary analysis experience. The authors reveal that literary education creates proper conditions for the transition and implementation of Christian values and Confucian concepts that form moral potential of students. The study concludes that development of students' dialogic thinking abilities, the perception of someone else's point of view, basic spiritual values expand humanistic potential of an individual.

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# **Physical Education and Sports I. and IV. Grade Students Comparison Of Leadership Behavior**

Emsal Öztürk, Gazi University, Turkey.  
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Hakan Yiğit, Gazi University, Turkey.  
Hacı Bayram Akar, Gazi University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The aim of this study physical education teacher I. and IV. Students studying in class is to compare the leadership. Data were collected through "leadership behavior description scale (MDQ)" will be used. Description method in the past or currently have a situation which is aiming to describe the research approach as it was there. Events of the research, as it tries to define in their terms and are. changing event and can not be shown to influence efforts. The important thing is to identify the observed and desired to know. Data obtained from the study group were analyzed by using statistical software.

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# Determination Of The University Students' Attitudes Toward Violence

Hande Sahin, Kırıkkale University, Turkey.  
Sibel Erkal, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

## Abstract

**Problem Statement:** Violence is a common public problem in the society. Studies among adults in different countries have shown that different factors are associated with aggressive behaviors and that the likelihood of being a victim of different types of violence also varies from country to country and from city to city within a country. **Purpose of Study:** This study aims to determine student attitudes toward violence according to their individual characteristics. **Methods:** The sample group of the research consists of 353 students who are studying in Kırıkkale University Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Nursing and Department of Child Development. In the study, the Adolescents' Violence Behavior Scale served as data collection tools. In analysing data, standard deviation, arithmetic mean, Mann-Whitney U Test and Kruskal-Wallis H Test were used. **Finding and Results:** There was statistically significant difference of students attitudes towards violence according to their age, gender and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion and Recommendations:** More research should be channeled towards unraveling other factors that are related to attitude to the violence other than age, gender and grade. Government should invest more on research, workshops and seminars on the means of boosting students understanding of the implications of violence.

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# Examination Of The Quality Of Life Of Elderly People Living in a Nursing Home

Hande Şahin, Kırıkkale University, Turkey.  
Remzi Aydın, Kırıkkale University, Turkey.  
Hatice Bekir, Gazi University, Turkey.

## Abstract

The life span of people has increased due to technological advances, medical developments, and increasing awareness about maintaining health. Ageing of the communities and inevitability of elderliness has resulted in introduction of the term "quality of life in the elderly" and increasing the quality of life has become one of the most crucial targets. The purpose of this research was to assess the quality of life of the elderly living in a nursing home in Ankara and to examine the relationship between the quality of life and the demographic characteristics of these individuals. World Health Organization "Quality of Life Scale (SF-36)" and a questionnaire consisting of some variables developed by the researchers to assess the demographic characteristic of the study participants as data collection tools in the scope of the study. This descriptive research was conducted on one hundred people living in a nursing home in Ankara who answered the questionnaire on a voluntary basis. The institution's administration was duly informed and interview appointments were made for the elderly people who volunteered to participate. The collected data will be analyzed using appropriate statistical methods in line with the objectives of the research. And the findings will be given in full text.

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# The "Filtering" Concept in Architectural Design Education

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## Abstract

The study aims that to discuss how should the learning problematic and the relation between learning and perception be interpreted in the process of architectural education. While the problems are being discussed on the question of "how impacts the environment on human and what level is it?", the issues like "individual, experience, perception, image" will have been handled related with the concept of "filtering", which was argued by Rapoport before. Learning can be defined as a process of comprehension which should be collected by an individual with so many different components. Subjects' way of dealing or seeing on focus discussion is seen very important at this process. At these stages, there is an intense production which has emerged with blended "new" and "old". Individual and his/her own components play leading role at the movement that being between new and old. These components are not static, they can be changed according to daily life, environment and also individuals. Thereby, it can be seen as a far expectation for the original aim of learning that comprehending any focus issue in the same way or style by listeners. In this context, a case study will be interpreted between these concepts at the end of the study.

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# **Anla Ve Çöz! Stratejisinin Hafif Düzeyde Zihinsel Yetersizliği Olan Öğrencilerin Matematik Problemi Çözme Strateji Bilgileri, Kullanımı Ve Kontrolüne Yönelik Etkisinin Belirlenmesi**

Alpaslan Karabulut, AlBÜ, Turkey.  
E. Rüya Özmen, Gazi University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

Bu çalışmada araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen Anla ve Çöz! Stratejisinin; hafif düzeyde zihinsel yetersizliği olan öğrencilerin; matematik problemi çözme strateji bilgileri, kullanımı ve kontrolüne etkisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaya zihinsel yetersizlikten etkilenmiş üç öğrenci katılmıştır. Öğrenciler 11 ile 12 yaşları arasında olup beşinci sınıfa devam etmektedir. Araştırma tek denekli deneysel desenlerden "Denekler Arası Çoklu Yoklama Deseni" ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmada uygulanan Anla ve Çöz! Stratejisi SOLVE IT! stratejisi temel alınarak araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Anla ve çözü stratejisi; Oku ve Anlat, Anahtar Kelimelerin Altını Çiz, Problemin Şemasını Çiz, Planlamayı Yap ve Problemi Çöz, Kontrol Et basamaklarından oluşturulmuştur. Anla ve Çöz! Stratejisi Öğretimi; ön bilgileri harekete geçirme, tartışma, model olma, rehberli uygulama ve bağımsız uygulamalar aşamalarından oluşmuştur. Deney süreci; başlama düzeyinin belirlenmesi, Anla ve Çöz! Stratejisi Öğretimi ve öğretim sonu değerlendirme aşamalarında sunulmuştur. Tüm değerlendirme koşullarında (başlama düzeyi ve öğretim sonu değerlendirme) öğrencilere araştırmacılar tarafından dil geçerliliği yapılan Matematiksel Problem Çözme Değerlendirme Formu (MPÇDF) uygulanmıştır. Deneklerin MPÇDF de yer alan likert tipi sorulara verdiği cevaplar ile matematik problemi çözme strateji bilgileri, kullanımı ve kontrolüne ilişkin 1 ile 5 (çok kötü ile çok iyi) arası puanlanmıştır. Formdan elde edilen veriler çizgi grafiği ile gösterilmiştir. Anla ve Çöz! Stratejisi ile öğretim yapıldıktan sonra, hafif düzeyde zihinsel yetersizliği olan öğrencilerin matematik problemi çözme strateji bilgileri, kullanımı ve kontrolünde olumlu yönde gelişme olduğu belirlenmiştir.

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# **Museum Education Package Preparation Process: Example of The Guzelyurt (Morphou) Museum of Archeological and Natural History**

Ferda Öztürk Kömleksiz, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

**Purpose of Study:** The general purpose of this study is to examine the objects in Güzelyurt Museum of Nature and Archeology, which is one of the archeology museums in TRNC, into the context of "museum education" and to display the processes of preparation of museum education packages. Within this general purpose the answers to the following questions were sought: What kind of objects are found in Güzelyurt Museum of Archeology? What kind of museum education can be performed with the objects examined and researched for inventory? **Method:** The study was conducted with 8 candidate teachers who study pre-school and english language teaching at Dr. Fazıl Küçük Faculty of Education at European University of Lefke in 2014-2015 academic year who took social service applications course at summer school. The prepared museum education package draft is limited with the objects at Güzelyurt Museum of Archeology. The reached objects were classified according to their characteristics and ages and in terms of culture, art and education and a "museum education package" was prepared in line with these examinations. The students who attended the research were given museum education and drama education as a preliminary study by the lecturer who conducted the museum education package preparation process. The museum education packages in Turkey and in the world were examined. **Findings and Results:** In the museum education package, notes related to museum trip, activities that could be performed in the classroom, the form for opinions and suggestions about education package, teacher working papers, student self-evaluation form, student group evaluation form, school group trip programs, the section for people with disabilities, sales stand, family participation, artistic activities, drama, museum trip plan, student-teacher activity booklet, evaluation form, inventory section and references section are included. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** It is believed that planning of creative drama processed museum education activities which also include affective gains utilizing the objects in archeological museums, which is an important heritage in museum education process, will make critical contribution to museum education which is planned in TRNC. In this context museum education programmes correlated with objects in other museums in TRNC can be prepared and resulting education booklets and museum education activities can meet museum audience.

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# Management Of Self-Study in Practice Hours in Multigrade Classroom

Gülsün Şahan, Bartın University, Turkey.

## Abstract

One of the unique way of studying in multi-grade class is studying the students' self-made. In this study style provide a comfortable working environment for teachers especially with all the classes together. Be scheduled the practice hours and the hours with teacher separate the multi-grade class from other classes. Practice hours are hours for students worked by him/herself. It should not think that as the time that students are aimless and they working free in this time, contrary to teaching and learning process should be planned and implementation should be ensured with activities, then assessment should be performed. The aim of this study is to show that recommendations and case studies related how is manage planning, implementation and evaluation of students' study the self-made in practice hours in multi-grade classroom. It is think that this study will contribute to the literature in related management study the self-made in practice hours in multi-grade classroom fields and for this reason it is believed that this study is important. Descriptive method was used in this research. The results will be given in full text.

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# **Incorporating Corpus Linguistics into Teacher Education Curriculum: Principles and Practices**

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## **Abstract**

A corpus is a large-scale, computer-held collection of written or spoken texts collected together to stand as a representative sample or some part of a language (Johnson and Johnson, 2010). While previous research has demonstrated the use of corpora in second language classrooms (e.g. Timmis, 2015), less is known about possible applications of corpora in teacher education programs at English-medium universities. It has, however, been suggested that corpus tools may be used in various content-areas including but not limited to teacher education programs. With such connections in mind, this presentation will, first, focus on the increasingly important area of corpus linguistics and outline its importance for teacher education. Next, possible uses of online corpus tools in teacher education programs will be discussed. Finally, an example of an exploratory study will be presented to demonstrate how such corpus tools may inform pedagogical practices in teacher education programs in general and English language teacher programs in particular. A major goal of this session will be to discuss the importance of corpus linguistics in professional development and to demonstrate how online corpora can be used in a principled way in teacher education programs. An important outcome of this session, will be to develop a resource guide on possible pedagogical practices for working with pre-service and in-service teachers in identifying their needs for corpus tools and sharing of materials that provide teachers and teacher educators with the tools to successfully utilize corpus materials in their teaching practices. Implications for teacher education programs will be discussed.

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# The Complex Model Of Formation Of Multi-Cultural Competence Of Students in The Learning Process

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## Abstract

**Problem Statement.** The present article investigates the innovative potential of using multicultural competency (MC) models in the language education system and teaching English. Our students need to have an understanding of MC theories that explain the difference in behavior, lifestyle, business or corporate cultures from different ethnic communities in Kazakhstan. **Purpose of Study, Methods.** The purpose of the paper is to develop a model of multicultural competence of future teachers of humanities, as well as an experimental way to confirm the hypothesis of this study on the issue. We use the various methods, models and paradigms of teaching English from the perspective of the competence approach which is used as blended learning. Both primary (interviews and surveys) and secondary research (literature review) were carried out to provide empirical materials for a comparative analysis of MCC in this paper. The main aim of these interviews was to obtain more detailed information on the use of MCC in everyday life, and their impact on teaching, learning and assessment, and on the provision of teacher training. The case studies used as a template reflecting the main research questions of the study. **Findings and Results.** The main challenges and limitations of the MCC study lie in the difficulties in interpreting the findings in a comparative and representative way. We have carried out a study on the various programs of multicultural learning from dating Kazakh and Russian with English culture: culture-specific training and cultural education. The aim of our study is to examine the effectiveness of different types of multicultural learning. **Hypothesis of the study:** the use of active methods of multicultural learning increases the probability of formation of MC. **Conclusions and Recommendations.** It proposes some suggestions to be considered in order to change the current status quo and yield the desired results in the EL classroom. The results of the study included targeted areas for improvement in programmatic design.

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# Okulöncesi Fen Eğitiminde Analoji Yöntemi ve Analojinin Okul Öncesi Eğitim Programlarında Yer Alma Düzeyi

Hakan Şahin, Turkey.

## Abstract

**Problem Durumu:** Okulöncesi dönemdeki çocuklar meraklı, araştırmacı, sonuç çıkarmaya yönelik hayal güçlerini kullanan sık soru soran ve sorularının yanıtlanmasında ısrarcı olan varlıklardır. Bu nedenle bu çocukların bu yöndeki gelişimlerini destekleyebilmek, merakını giderebilmek ve öğrenmelerine fırsatlar yaratmak için uygun ortamlar hazırlamak önemlidir. Çocukların yaratıcı ve bilimsel düşünmelerine, problem çözme becerilerinin gelişimi sağlamak amacıyla yeni yöntemler geliştirilmelidir. Soyut kavramların öğrenilmesi okulöncesi dönemde oldukça zordur. Bu dönemde öğrenmenin gerçekleşmesi ve kalıcı olabilmesi kavramların somutlaştırılmasına, çocukların bildiği kavramlar, nesnelere ve olaylarla ilişki kurulmasına bağlıdır. Bu nedenle okulöncesi dönemde, özellikle de çok sayıda soyut kavram içeren fen eğitiminde, analogilerin kullanılmasının öğrenmeyi daha kolay ve anlamlı hale getirdiği açıktır. Bu yöntemin Okul öncesi eğitim programlarında daha fazla yer verilmesi aşırıdır. Bu noktadan hareketle bu çalışma, Analoji yönteminin önemini ve MEB 1994, 2002, 2006 ve 2013 Okul Öncesi Eğitim Programlarının analoji kavramına yer verilmesinin incelenmesini amacıyla yapılmıştır. **Yöntem:** Analoji yönteminin ve MEB 1994, 2002, 2006 ve 2013 Okul Öncesi Eğitim Programlarının analoji kavramına yer verilmesinin incelenmesini amaçlayan betimsel nitelikli bu çalışmada genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Nitel araştırma yaklaşımıyla durum belirleme amacına yönelik olarak doküman inceleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. **Sonuç ve Öneriler:** 1994, 2002 ve 2006 yılında yayımlanan Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Programlarında ve program eklerinde analoji yöntemi yer bulamamıştır. Yalnızca 2013 yılında yayımlanan Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Programında analoji yönteminden bahsedilmektedir. Fakat 2013 okul öncesi eğitimi programıyla yayımlanan etkinlik kitabında analogiyle yöntemiyle ilgili bir örneğe yer verilmemiştir. Öğretmenlerin analoji gibi soyut kavramları somutlaştırarak fen kavramlarını daha kolay öğrenilmesini sağlayan öğretim yöntem ve tekniklerden haberdar edilmeleri çok önemlidir. Ülkemizde son yıllarda okulöncesi eğitime verilen önem sebebiyle, bu dönem öğretmenlerinin tüm gelişmelerden haberdar olmaları ülkemiz ve bu dönem çocukları açısından çok önemlidir. Bundan dolayı hazırlanan okul öncesi eğitimi programlarında ve program eklerinde analoji yönteminin yer olması önemlidir.

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# Factors Affecting Perception of Multiculturalism

Gizem Saygılı, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey.

## Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine individual's perceptions of multiculturalism, according to some demographic variables. A total of 899 people including 400 male and 499 female working in different occupations in the city centre in Isparta participated in this research. "Perceptions of Multicultural Competence Scale" developed by Baçbay and Kagnici (2011) is used to identify multiculturalism perceptions of the participants. Frequency analysis in SPSS 22.0 software, Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis H test are utilized in the statistical analysis of the data obtained from this study. At the end of the study, in the scale's sub-dimensions 'awareness' and 'knowledge', scores of the participants are found to be moderate. Female participants' level of awareness are found to be higher than that of males ( $p < 0.05$ ), on the other hand, it is observed that the scores of the participants in the same sub-dimensions there is no statistically significant difference in terms of their marital status ( $p > 0.05$ ). Besides, participants' perception of multiculturalism differs statistically significant in terms of their occupations and educational levels ( $p < 0.05$ ), and it is concluded that number of siblings is not an important determinant on the perception of multiculturalism ( $p > 0.05$ ).

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# **A Content Analysis of Master and Doctorate Thesis in the Area of Gamification**

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Hüseyin Uzunboylu, Near East University, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

This study is a content analysis of thesis related with gamification area without year restriction in Higher Education Council (YOK) Thesis Center database. It is aimed to provide an instructive guide to researchers for further research through examining how gamification approach is handled in studies, which areas are integrated with this new approach, determining how this approach is covered in the literature and identifying the research trends in this area. It was figured out that the first thesis related with gamification concept was published in 2014 in YOK Thesis Center and a total number of 9 thesis were obtained by the end of 2015. In data analysis process, thesis were coded and categorized based on year of publication, university, institute, research model, research subject, used technologies, learning areas, theoretical approach and game components. 6 thesis in 2014 and 3 thesis in 2015 were obtained and examined in YOK database. It was revealed that 8 of these thesis are master thesis and 1 of them is doctorate thesis. It was also figured out that thesis are mostly studied in Institute of Social Sciences. "Education and Instruction", "science and technology", "computer and control" and "advertising/communication sciences" are frequently studied in the area of gamification as research subjects. When research model used in the studies is examined, it was figured out that researchers mostly prefer literature review in terms of theoretical aspect and they prefer collecting data through analysis study and content analysis in terms of literature review perspective. It was also revealed that badges are the most frequently used game components. Following badges; levels, achievement, experience, reward and advertisement are also frequently used as game components. When thesis are examined, it was determined that studies in the area of gamification are yet at the beginning of the road. Furthermore, it could be indicated that gamification will be an inseparable part of further research and application and usage area of gamification will be expanded in the future as well.

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# Prospective Music Teachers' Opinions Towards Music Education Technologies

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## Abstract

Today the rapid changes and developments in information and communication technologies affect all sectors and likewise this impact has been reflected positively in the field of education. Information and communication technologies have been used widely in our daily lives, in schools and even in classrooms. In our rapidly changing world, the future human profile will possess completely different characteristics from the current profile. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that current teachers have different professional characteristics that include being creative and project-oriented, making effective use of communication technologies and keeping up with the innovation to meet the needs of the new generation. The aim of this study is to find out prospective music teachers' opinions towards their use of music education technologies. The required data will be gathered from semi-structured interviews held with 20 prospective music teachers'. In the interviews, firstly, they will be asked which instructional technologies they use in their music lessons. Secondly, they will be asked which multi-media technologies they use and what kind of studies they do with these technologies. Also, it will be explored whether their undergraduate training will develop their use of information, communication and multimedia technologies positively or not. Last of all, prospective music teachers' suggestions regarding which studies related to information, communication and multimedia technologies can be done during their undergraduate training will be asked. Perceptual data collected will be content analysed as follows: (1) coding the data, (2) identification of themes, (3) identification of emerging sub-themes, if any, (4) analysis and interpretation of findings. Finally, prospective results will be discussed in relation to the pertinent research to date and suggestions will be offered.

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# Investigation of the Relationship Between Physical Activity Level and Quality of Life of University Personnel

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## Abstract

This study was aimed to investigate the effect of regular physical activity level on quality of life. The sample of the study included 363 personnel working at Near East University during May-June 2015. Data of the study were collected with "Demographic Information Form", "Short form of International Physical Activity Evaluation Survey" and "Quality of Life Scale SF-36". Data were analyzed with SPSS package program. Percentage, frequency and chi-square values were calculated and manova, anova and post hoc tests were applied for data analysis in order to determine if there is a significant difference between the variables. According to the results, it was revealed that males are more active than females. It was also figured out that married academic personnels are more active than single academic personnels; single administrative personnels are more active than married administrative personnels. When the quality of lives of academic and administrative personnels are compared, the significant difference in social and mental dimensions was observed in the favor of administrative personnel. When physical activity levels of academic and administrative personnels considered based on their age group; it was found that the most active personnels are 30 and under the age of 30 in both two groups. When quality of life levels of university personnel are considered based on age group; it was revealed that there was a significant difference in social and mental dimensions for 31 and above age group when compared to 30 and below age group. As a result of this research, it was figured out that physical activity levels of males when compared to females and physical activity levels of married participants when compared to single participants are higher. In terms of quality of life, it was revealed that administrative personnel are more healthy in social and mental dimensions when compared to academic personnel. When physical activity levels based on age group are considered, the most active participants were 30 and above the age of 30 in both groups. When quality of life of university personnels are compared based on age group, it was revealed that 31 and above age group has higher levels of quality of life in social and mental dimensions when compared to 30 and below age group.

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# Participatory Design Approach in Architectural Education and A Field Study on User Satisfaction

Halise Betül Bulut, Yıldız Technical University, Turkey.

## Abstract

This study aims to emphasize the importance of participatory design approach in architectural education via user satisfaction through recently applied public project. An era in the second half of 20th century, a thought had influence; "If architects designed the right cities, there would be no war." and architecture students are trained by this thought. In time, designers focus to designs that enable people to live how they want to live, instead of trying to make utopias real. While discussions on involving users to design process continued, individuals demanded to play an active role on environment that they live and participatory design approach started to get across. In architectural education, user satisfaction is a worth-stressing point. When the design training focus product-centered process instead of user-centered, there occurs lack of communication between user and architect. The field study is conducted in 2013, and Kugukgekmece Urban Square Project is chosen to examine the users meanings and the responds of the designs. Observation and interview were used in the study. Following the search, it's seen that majority is not satisfied with the new organization. Users compared the new one with the old square and said that the new square could be better. In conjunction with architectural design education, participatory design approach should be involved to the studio. With participatory design in education, students will learn to respect rights and thought of users and so, there will be satisfied users and this situation will contribute to provide social sustainability.

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# Devlet Kolejinde Öğrenim Gören Lise Öğrencilerinin Matematiğe Yönelik İnançlarının Öğrenim Gördükleri Alan Türüne Göre İncelenmesi

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## Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı, bir devlet kolejinde öğrenim gören 9., 10., 11. ve 12. sınıf lise öğrencilerinin matematiğe yönelik inançlarını incelemek ve alan türüne göre farklılık gösterip göstermediğini araştırmaktır. KKTC'de faaliyet gösteren devlet kolejleri, YGS-LYS ile öğrenci alan Türkiye'deki üniversitelere ve Cambridge Uluslararası Genel Ortaöğretim Eğitimi Sertifikası (IGCSE)-A LEVEL sınavları ile öğrenci alımı yapan Türkiye, KKTC ve üçüncü dünya ülkelerine öğrenci hazırlamaktadır. Bu sebeple araştırma yapılan devlet kolejinde bu sınavlara yönelik öğrenci yetiştirmek amacı ile sınıflar açılmakta ve alan türleri bu doğrultuda oluşturulmaktadır. Matematik öğrenme sürecinde inançların önemli bir rolü olduğu görüşü alanyazında birçok çalışma ile desteklenmektedir. Öğrencilerin yükseköğretime yönelik tercihlerini belirledikleri önemli kademelerden biri olan lise kademesindeki öğrencilerin matematiğe yönelik inançlarını ortaya koyma özellikle farklı programların uygulandığı devlet kolejlerinde daha etkili ve zengin bir matematik öğrenme-öğretme süreci planlama açısından önem taşımaktadır. Araştırmada tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini, elverişli örneklem yoluyla belirlenen, KKTC'de Gazi Mağusa ilçesine bağlı bir devlet kolejinde öğrenim gören toplam 96 kolej öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Aksu, Sümer ve Demir tarafından geliştirilen 'Matematik Hakkındaki İnançlar Anketi-MİA' kullanılmıştır. Ölçek, toplamda 20 maddeden ve üç boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Birinci boyutta toplanan on madde 'matematik öğrenme sürecine yönelik inançlar-MÖSİ'(1-10 maddeler), ikinci boyutta toplanan yedi madde 'matematiği kullanmaya yönelik inançlar-MKYİ' (11-17 maddeler), üç maddeden oluşan son boyut ise 'matematiğin doğası ile ilgili inançlar-MDİ' (18-20 maddeler) şeklinde isimlendirilmiştir. Ölçeğin Cronbach alfa güvenilirlik katsayıları MÖSİ alt boyutunda 0.61, MKYİ alt boyutunda 0.78, MDİ alt boyutunda 0.70 ve ölçeğin tümünde 0.65 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Ölçekten alınabilecek en yüksek puan 80'dir. Veriler betimsel istatistik ve tek yönlü ANOVA tekniği kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları, lise öğrencilerinin matematiğe yönelik inançlarının orta düzeyde olduğunu ve lise öğrencilerin matematiğe yönelik inançlarının okudukları alan türüne göre farklılık gösterdiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Farklılığın hangi alan türleri arasında olduğunu bulmak amacıyla yapılan ileri istatistik ile her grubun ikişerli karşılaştırmaları yapılmış ve A LEVEL-KOLEJ-SCI gruplarının ortalamaları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu ortaya konmuştur. Yapılmış olan bu araştırmanın sonuçları göz önüne alınarak gelecekte yapılacak araştırmalara yönelik şu öneriler verilebilir: (i) Benzer araştırma daha geniş evren ve örnekleme tekrar edilebilir, (ii) Kolej öğrencilerin matematiğe yönelik inançlarının derinlemesine inceleneceği nitel araştırmalar yapılabilir, (iii) Matematiğe yönelik inanç farklı değişkenler (matematik başarısı, okul türü, ders çalışma alışkanlıkları, vb.) açısından incelenebilir.

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# "Importance of Teacher Training on Effective Teaching"

Hülya Küçüköğlü, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

## Abstract

Teachers are the most important factors of improving and maintaining the quality of education at the learning environments. It is the quality of the teachers which maintains the quality of the whole education system of a nation which is highly related with the hardwork and dedication of the teacher. The effective attitudes and actions employed by teachers ultimately can also make a positive difference on the lives of their students and this principle will serve as one of the most important points to be discussed on this paper. In order to be an effective teacher, the teachers need to keep up with the rapid change of the educational developments. Teacher education programs, being an integral part of the education system, have a great importance on the quality of the teachers. This current study aims to shed a light on the importance of teacher training on trainig effective teachers.

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# **Types Of Memory and Features in Relation to The Psychology Of Foreign Language Learning"**

Hülya Küçüköğlü, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The process of acquiring new information and memory has been a study that has fascinated the researchers and educationists for centuries. The structure of the brain suggests that language and language learning depends on brain systems. In order to underline the importance of memory studies in the language learning process and how brain functions are the main concerns of this study. The aim of this paper is to present types of memory and its features in relation to the psychology of foreign language learning and its contributions to ELT/EFL.

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# Analyzing "Pick+Organize+Write and Read-Edit+Share-Edit" Writing Instruction Strategy from the Viewpoint of Students<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to assess the opinions of students with low achievement in writing on "pick + organize + write and read-edit + share-edit" writing instruction strategy. 57 students attending to 4. and 5. grades participated to this study. Three of them were students with mental retardation and the rest were underperforming in writing. After strategy instruction; story elements, story quality, length, writing duration and story writing self-regulation levels of students have improved with respect to their baseline and they also generalized this to their personal narrative. Students maintained their achievements for 3-19 weeks. To assess students' opinion on the strategy, a social validity form with six open-ended and six likert type questions was developed. Data collected with this form were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative analysis showed that students substantially had positive opinion on the strategy. Themes such as positive opinion on strategy contents and practice, reasons for recommending the strategy to other students, effect of the strategy on writing process and output, off story writing/personal narrative positive effects of the strategy, practical difficulties, opinions regarding strategy development were figured out at qualitative analysis. According to the quantitative and qualitative analysis results, students had positive opinions on strategy instruction, they liked the strategy, found it helpful and they had little difficulties in its execution.

Key words: Writing, strategy instruction, writing difficulties, social validity, qualitative research.

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<sup>1</sup>This study is a product of Dr. Özgül Güler BÜLBÜL's doctoral thesis.

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# **Examination Of The Social Behavior Of 4 Age Old Preschool Children According to Teacher Views**

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Dervişe Amca, Near East University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The main aim of this research is to compare the social behavior of children according to the teacher interviews. Screening model method has been used at this research which is one of the descriptive research methods. The study group of this research was created from the age group of 4, which there were 691 children from the preschools in Nicosia, Kyrenia, Guzelyurt, Famagusta and Iskele which are under the Ministry Of National Education of TRNC in the academic year of 2014-2015. In order to reach the demographics of the children of the study group: "Preschool Social Behaviour Questionnaire Form For Teachers" has been used to measure the children, school and family information form, relational aggression, physical aggression, prosocial behaviour and depressive feelings of age 4 group of preschool children. The data obtained through the surveys have been transmitted to the computer environment and in order to analyze the data, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 20.0 for Windows Evaluation version has been used. Frequency tables were used to tell the demographic characteristics on children of the research and the social behavior in preschool scale and to realize the cyclic of their behaviour. The static identifier has been given on preschool childrens social behavior scale general and their scores than the average size of the subscale, standard deviation, minimum and maximum statics as identifier. According to the research findings: children with divorced parents compared to children with married parents have higher behavior of physical aggression, behavior of relational aggression and the show of depressive feelings besides lower levels of positive social behaviors.

# **The Impact Of Creative Drama-Based Education On The Social Skills Of Elementary School Students**

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Melek Çiner, Near East University, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

Social development can be defined as the adaptation process of persons to the society in which they live. The children learning the rules and value norms accepted by the society and live in harmony with the community is in parallel with the positive development of education of the child. Creative drama education plays an important role on development of behaviours with social content such as distinguishing social behaviours, reducing negative and noncompliant behaviours, entering into good relations with peers and establishing themselves in the community. The research was performed by offering creative drama-based education to a group of 10 elementary school students between the ages of 7 and 12 for 180 minutes. During the education activity, single group preliminary test-final test model, one of experimental research designs, was used as method in order to be able to measure the impact on social development of students. The data were collected with personal information form using Scale for Developing Social Skills (SBDO) which was devised by Akgamete and Avcioglu (2005). As a result, it was detected from the general outlook of social skills evaluation scale of students included in the study that there was statistically significant difference between scores obtained before and after education, and that the scores obtained by students from the scale as a whole after education showed statistically significant increase.

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# **Factors Affecting The Success Of The Students in Vocational School: Example Of Yenisarbademli Vocational School**

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Muhammed Esad Özkan, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

Vocational Schools are the most important parts of technical education system and vocation today. They have undertaken kind of missions throughout history were established to train intermediate staffs with sufficient information and skills in their fields, in accordance with the requirements of trade, industry and services sectors. The training provided in vocational schools should be analyzed in line with national and international requirements, the evolving technology and the needs of business. Making the necessary arrangements will facilitate the employment of graduates more quickly as a preferred components in related sectors. However, social opportunities of the region, the income status and gender of students in these schools which can affect the level of success. In this case, to determine relationship between social opportunities of the region, the income status, gender of students and the level of success participated 240 students at Süleyman Demirel University Yenisarbademli Vocational School in Isparta province. Social, sportive and nature opportunities of the region, the income status, gender of students have been found to be significant on the level of success in the survey results.

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# Nature-Themed Teaching Methods for Deaf Students

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## Abstract

Dazzling technological developments, increasing workload, examination syllabuses that are gradually getting difficult, in brief, many developments in our daily life's are in fact, building unvisible walls between us and the nature. This situation is inescapable especially for the ones who lives in city centers. The very importance of bringing the people and nature together, made researches on this subject a current issue. On this topic, many project research has been prepared and some of them were materialized and supported by research institutes and some foundations. Regardless the age, gender, social status and profession group of any person, the education is a unescapable necessity. Therefore, it is a necessity to consider targeting the whole society while planning education research proposals. In this sense, it should be enabled the hearing impaired individuals, to have education. In this research, it was given education to hearing impaired students of 5, 6, 7 and 8th classes of elementary education levels by experts and trained academicians on nature education. The aim of this research is, to be able to develop an integrated multidisciplinary education-teaching program on environment education, involving social, scientific, technological and cultural aspects of nature by using the language of nature and to create an awareness on hearing impaired elementary school students. At the end of this study, it was found to have a positive effect on students of Nature-Themed Teaching Methods.

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# Preschool Teachers' Definition Of Creativity via Metaphors

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## Abstract

In preschool, there is an art activity as part of the daily teaching practices. The aim of this activity is to enable young children to be creative or help them to discover their creative abilities. Preschool teachers choose the content of the art activity from preschool curriculum and prepare different activities according to the content. In daily teaching practice, art activities usually cut and paste and coloring types of activities which do not serve for developing young children's creativity or discovering their creative abilities. Contrary to helping young children to be creative, this type of teaching activity discourages young children from involving in art activities. For this reason, it is necessary to find out how preschool teacher candidates define what creativity is. In order to meet this goal, metaphor is chosen as a tool since metaphors are strong tools for teachers developing professional views. The purpose of this research is to determine the views of preschool teacher candidates on creativity. In this study, subjects were chosen from students who have been studying in class first, second, third, and fourth in Teacher College at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University. Data was collected by asking the preschool teacher candidates to complete a sentence 'Creativity is .....because.....'. The data was analyzed by using content analysis and the results were discussed for preschool teachers.

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# Analysing Research About Resilience

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## Abstract

There has been a rise in the research about resilience day by day and it has more importance in the fields such as psychological guidance, psychology and health. Purpose: The aim of this study is to explain the characteristics and the direction of resilience studies. Method: In this study, documental survey technique is used. Working groups are English and Turkish studies about resilience that are published and accessible, and National Thesis Center . It has been accessed about 128 studies about resilience published between the years 2005-2015. These studies are analyzed according to the type of the study, method, publishing date, sample group and the other variables. Descriptive analysis are used while analysing the data. Findings: As a result of the research, it was found out that 53 of the studies about resilience were masters thesis, 18 of them were doctorate thesis and 57 of them were articles. 31 of these studies were published in 2015, 25 in 2014, 20 in 2013, 11 in 2012, 11 in 2011, 9 in 2010, 5 in 2009, 5 in 2008, 3 in 2007, 6 in 2006, and 2 in 2005. In these studies, sample groups were consists of people who are traumatised or experienced a challenging life (f:33 27%), university students (f:39,31%), workers in hard jobs (f:13,10%), adolesance (f:15,12%), teachers (f:8,6%), and the other groups (f:14,11%). 2 of the studies analysed were carried out in the experimental method, and 110 of them were carried out in the descriptive method. Besides, it is found out that 11 of the studies are developing and adapting scale, 5 of them are review studies. Variables analysed within the research sorces were categorised and frequencies and percentages were calculated according to this categorization. In this scope, the frequecy of the variables about characteristics was F:41,31%, the frequency of relational variables was: F(28,21%), positive psychological variables F:29,21%, negative psychological variables F:(13,9%), variables about job satisfaction F: (21,15%). In most of the studies demographic variables such as age, gender..etc were taken into consideration. Result: As a result of the literature review, we see that studies about resilience are mostly carried with descriptive analysis and variables about personality, interpersonal interactions, positive/negative psychological variables and job satisfactions are studied.

# **Influence Of Students' Perceived Academic Competence Of Classmates On Their Peer Acceptance And Task Engagement in Enugu State, Nigeria**

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## **Abstract**

The study examined the influence of students' perceived academic competence of classmates on their peer acceptance and task engagement in Nsukka Education Zone. Three research questions and three null hypotheses guided the study. The study used an ex-post facto design. The population for the study was 10616 senior secondary II students and a sample of 121 SSII students who participated in a sociometric interview conducted by 24 teachers randomly sampled from eight (8) public secondary schools in Nsukka Education zone of Enugu State, Nigeria. The instruments for data collection were well structured interview schedule and questionnaire with 3 clusters; PACQ, PAQ and TEQ. Cronbach Alpha Reliability yielded 0.79, 0.85 and 0.76 respectively. Mean & standard deviation were used for data analysis while t-test was used to test the hypotheses. The result of the study indicates that students with positively perceived academic competence are more accepted by peers and are fully engaged in tasks, while those with negatively perceived academic competence were less accepted by peers and are less engaged in tasks. This shows that students' perceived academic competence of classmates has a significant influence on their peer acceptance and task engagements. It was recommended, among others, that teachers should develop individual differences that students perceive as acceptable through an inventory of the skills of each class member in order to give the needed self-confidence and prestige in the eyes of peers.

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# **Examination Of Aggression Levels Of Students Attending to Vocational School Of Physical Education and Sports**

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Recep Demirsoy, Gazi University, Turkey.  
Hüsrev Uzunali, Gazi University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

This study is designed as diagnostic study in order to detect aggressiveness level of body training and sports vocational high school students and the affecting factors. As a means of data collection an Aggression Questionnaire originally developed by Buss and Perry (1992) and revised by Warren (2000) translated into Turkish by Can (2002) is used. The samples are chosen among Marmara university physical training and sports high school students from freshman to senior, who are voluntary healthy samples, 400 in total. The findings will be discussed under the light of related literature, and based on findings some recommendations will be postulated.

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# **Economy Students' Scaffolding Understanding of Inverse Functions: Logarithm and Exponential Function Case**

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## **Abstract**

Student performance in economics highly rely on the homogeneous combination of graphs and literacy. Students have problems with understanding graphs of functions and narrative texts to enhance basic mathematical concepts and to adopt them in economy. This paper draws from part of a qualitative case study which analyzed the economy students' understanding of inverse functions, basically logarithm and exponential functions. Ten freshman students with highest scores who take Mathematics II course in their second semester are chosen according to their grades in Mathematics I course. These 10 students are given prose texts in economy related to interest concept and we investigated students' strategies that scaffold by using four resources model of literacy education (Freebody, 1992, Freebody&Luke,1990,2003): code breaking, meaning making, text using and critical analysing.

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# Music Education Policies of North Cyprus

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## Abstract

This research is a descriptive study aiming to examine the music education policies of North Cyprus in accordance with the documents determining the music education policy. In the research, the general purpose of North Cyprus regarding education, the general structure of the education system, council decisions of the Ministry of Education, government programs and the activity reports of the Ministry of Education, since 1982, were examined and put forward in connection with the existing music education in North Cyprus. The research was conducted by using descriptive analysis, one of the qualitative research methods. However, it was not possible to reach any resources related with the four council meetings held between the years 1982 and 1985, therefore, the research was limited between the years 1995-2015. The findings obtained were sorted in relation with music, music education, and art and culture concepts, then associated with the activity reports and council decisions of Ministry of Education and education programs of the government of the period. The study results revealed that, no expressions on music, music lessons or, culture and art were took place in the council decisions taken between the years 1995-2005, however it is also seen that the council meetings held and some of the decisions taken in 2014 were a little more comprehensive. Furthermore, in the activity reports of Ministry of Education, it is seen that there are conceptualized music-related articles, however, most of them are not realized and/or sufficient.

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# Factors Related to the Elementary School Students' Motivational Goals

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study to examine how much variance in sixth, seventh and eighth grade elementary students' motivational goal can be explained by learning approaches, self-efficacy, and attitude toward science. Survey design was conducted for this study. The questionnaires for this study were administered online to 3,286 sixth, seventh and eighth grade elementary students in different regions and cities of Turkey. The convenience sampling method was used in this study. Multiple regression analysis was performed for performance goal orientation and learning goal orientation for each grade level. With respect to performance goal orientation; while rote learning and meaningful learning have a positive contribution to the model for each grade level, self-efficacy contributed negatively to the model for only sixth graders. With respect to learning goal orientation; while adaptation of scientific attitudes, enjoyment of science lessons and meaningful learning have a positive contribution to the model for each grade level, self-efficacy contributed positively to the model for only seventh graders and rote learning contributed positively to the model for only sixth graders.

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# Understanding Children's Painting in Psychological Counselling with Children

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## Abstract

Children paintings carrying therapeutic value are important in understanding for the child's feelings and thoughts, unconscious desires and inner world. Paintings based on therapeutic cooperation may be perceived as a way of communicating with the child. The primary aim of the present study is to explain the significance of children paintings which help abstract experiences to provide a concrete basis for therapeutic cooperation while counselling children. The importance of the use of paintings while working with children is examined the titles of the linear development of the child, colour in children's paintings, the use of children's paintings in psychological counselling with children, the phenomenon of the family and interpersonal relationships in children's paintings, the interpretation of the child paintings of his3family. Finally, the study is intended to encourage and increase the use of children paintings in the practice of school counsellors and other mental health professionals.

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# **The Evaluation Of Parental Attitudes Toward Their Children And The Correlation Between These Attitudes And Test Anxiety**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between sub-dimensions of Parental Attitude Scale (PAS), Parental Attitude Scale Regarding Examination Period (PASREP) and Test Anxiety Scale. The sample of the study is formed from 334 female and 334 male totally 668 secondary school students. Each scale is formed two sub-dimensions. These sub-dimensions are entitled as "strict and oppressive attitudes" and "supportive parental attitudes" for Parental Attitude Scale (PAS) and Parental Attitude Scale Regarding Examination Period (PASREP). In addition, Test Anxiety Scale contains two sub-dimensions which are termed as "worry" and "emotionality". The result of reliability analysis showed that Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient rates for Intensive and Oppressive Attitudes and Supportive Parental Attitudes subscales of PAS are 0,805 and 0,823 respectively. In addition, Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient rates for Supportive Parental Attitudes and Intensive and Oppressive Attitudes subscales of the other scale which is developed in this study, PASSTEP are 0,900 and 0,706 respectively. Furthermore, Test Anxiety Scale and other two scales which are developed within the context of this study are performed to secondary school students and obtained data are investigated by Logistic Regression Analysis technique. In this study, it is examined the correlation between "supportive parental attitudes" sub dimension and "intensive and oppressive attitudes" sub dimension of PAS and PASREP also, "worry" and "emotionality" sub dimensions of Test Anxiety Scale. According to results of this study, Although, it is determined a relationship between supportive parental attitudes" sub dimension and "intensive and oppressive attitudes" sub dimension of PASREP and "intensive and oppressive attitudes" sub dimension and "supportive parental attitudes" sub dimension of PAS. it is not determine the relationship between "worry" and "emotionality" sub dimensions of Test Anxiety Scale and sub dimensions of PAS and PASREP.

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# Yeni Öğrenme Ortamı: Sosyal Medya Hakkında Üniversite Öğrencilerin Görüşleri

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## Abstract

21. yüzyılda internet ve bilgisayar teknolojinin eğitime boyut kazandırmasıyla bir çok gelişim meydana gelmiştir. Özellikle, yüz yüze eğitime karşın uzaktan eğitim imkanları eğitime kazandırılmıştır. Eğitimdeki yer zaman ile ilgili kısır döngü, internet ve bilgisayar teknoloji ile aşılmıştır. 2004 yılından sonra sosyal medya ortamlarının hızla artması ve son 10 yıl içerisinde hayatımızın vazgeçilmez olduğu bilinmektedir. Ayrıca, bu vazgeçilmezlik eğitime de yansımaktadır. Öğrencilerin, örgün ve yüz yüze öğrenme ortamlarına ek olarak sosyal medya ortamında da aktif olarak kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu çalışma da da yeni öğrenme ortamı olan sosyal medya ortamı hakkında üniversite öğrencilerinin görüşleri ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Nitel bir araştırma deseni seçilerek, üniversite öğrencileri temel alan durum çalışması deseni tercih edilmiştir. Amaçsal örneklem tercih edilerek, öğrenme psikolojisi dersi alan öğrenciler tercih edilerek, çalışma grubu seçilmiştir. Çalışmanın verileri toplamak amacı ile, "Sosyal medyadan neler öğreniyoruz?", "Sosyal medyanın öğrenmedeki olumlu etkileri nelerdir?" ve "Sosyal medyanın öğrenmedeki olumsuz etkileri nelerdir?" olmak üzere 3 nitel soru sorudan oluşan 6 tane odak grup çalışması yapılmıştır. Her grup 5 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Öğrenciler, görüşleri tematik analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Öğrenciler özellikle, sosyal medyanın yararları ve her şeyden daha kolay haberdar olmadaki rolüne vurgu yaptı. Gerek ders öğretmenlerine erişebilirliği kolaylaştırmasını ve bilgiye erişebilirliği kolaylaştırmasına dikkat çekilmiştir.

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# **New Learning Platform: Views of Tertiary Students about Social Media**

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## **Abstract**

In 21st century, Internet and computer technology have brought new dimension to reason for improvements. Especially, face to face education shifts to distance education. Limitation of place and time have been changed with power of Internet and computer technology. After 2004, social media platforms have increased and social media have especially entered and become inevitable part of live in ten years. This inevitability of social media have influenced the education. In addition to face to face education platforms, social media platforms have been used as additionally. This present study aims to reveal views of tertiary students about social media with respect to education. This present study has a qualitative research methodology. Case study has been chosen as a research design. The sample of the present study had been chosen from psychological counselor students who are taking learning psychology with purposeful sampling techniques. For data collection, focus group interviews had been done with 6 focus groups. These focus groups include 5 members. During focus groups, 3 interview questions had been asked. These are; what do you learn from social media?, What do you think about positive influence of social media with learning? And What do you think about negative influence of social media with learning? For data analysis, each focus group interviews have been analyzed separately and 6 focus group interviews were analyzed with matrix. Students especially focus on positive effects of social media. For instance, social media let students to learn everything immediately. Students reach either teachers or resources easily. With respect to internet technology, every student uses smart phone and each of them has numbers of social media accounts in their smart phones. Therefore, the new habit provides advantages in learning.

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# **Problems And Solutions For Disabled Persons in Nature Education**

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## **Abstract**

In daily life, people with disabilities are faced with many problems. These problems are varied social problems to transport problems and etc. One of the most important is the educational problems. The education system in all countries is implemented for the first part of the non-disabled population. Thus it is a concept that excludes people with disabilities from the outset the education system and then is trying to develop various programs to integrate people with disabilities with the education system. Nature is a versatile rehabilitation instrument. It has been used for therapeutic purposes in many areas from past to present. In recent years, the nature of education for the disabled persons is one of the popular topics and some studies on it are made. However, some problems may be encountered due to the sensitivity of them. Performed in this study, the problems that encountered in 5 projects accepted by TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) which was prepared for the disabled students and solutions for these problems were discussed.

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# Historical Development Of Musical Pedagogy Education in Russia (Case Of Republic Of Tatarstan)

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## Abstract

Contemporary musical pedagogy aims to transfer in the most accurate manner to next generations musicological knowledge, fundamentals of instrument playing, pedagogical competences and professional tasks that will occur in a creative approach. The most important factor for this study is that contemporary student mass is multi-national and multi-religious. Viewed from this perspective, historical development process of musical pedagogy of Russia is a didactic process which should be taken into consideration. The period between 1918 and 2000 are years when problems occurred in the general education of the country and especially in musical pedagogy in political terms. The research was based on historical-descriptive research method according to qualitative approach. Republic of Tatarstan, which is taken as sample, it is observed that educators are in search of the right with trial and error method and solve the problems in music education and in a multi-national environment teachers encounter with individuals from different ethnic groups, mentalities and cultural roots. At the end of the study, it is asserted that despite this multiplex structure in every region of Russia musical education is being continued with an holistic approach.

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# **The Effects Of Educational Games, Feedback And Correction On The Learning Level And The Retention Of Knowledge**

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## **Abstract**

The effects of educational games and feedback-correction on the success of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students and the retention of the knowledge were investigated in this study. 6<sup>th</sup> grade students in a secondary school in Meram district of Konya comprise the study sample. Two classes of 6<sup>th</sup> grade with equal probability in this secondary school were determined as the experimental group while another class of 6<sup>th</sup> grade was determined as the control group. The electricity and systems unit was taught for 4 hours per week for 10 weeks by means of educational games in the experimental group 1, by means of educational games and feedback-correction in the experimental group 2 and according to the current MNE (Ministry of National Education) curriculum in the control group. The learning level test developed by the Yıldırım (2015) was used in the study to measure the learning levels of the students and the retention of the knowledge. T-test and one way ANOVA were applied for independent and dependent groups. According to the findings obtained in the study, it was statistically determined that the educational games and feedback-correction applied in the experimental group 2 and educational games applied in the experimental group 1 were more effective in terms of retention of knowledge and learning levels compared to the current curriculum applied in the control group. On the other hand, it was also statistically determined that teaching by means of educational games, which was the method used for the experimental group 1, increased the learning level compared to the control group, on which the current curriculum was applied; however, there was no difference in terms of retention of the knowledge.

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# **"EDIFY and Modify THE YOUTHS not only for the UNIVERSITY EXAMS, but for the UNIVERSE also - Physicists' Perspective."**

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## Abstract

The present system of education, just textbook - based teaching, creates job-seekers, through the accumulation of mere knowledge and without satisfying the youths' insatiable hunger for knowledge. The youths are not enthused with high ambition and commitment. The college youths should be trained to become job providers, having courage to face the challenges of sustainability of growth, environmental enhancement and technological revolution. The initial years of one's life are formative and crucial for one's development. But the present campus life is just enough for their University examination. The Youths should be made aware of various problems faced by the earth like bio-threats , lethal viruses, pollution, environment challenges, energy crisis and natural calamities. This is needed to make them work with courage and achieve success in any innovation they perform because the future of the World is in their hands. For this inspire the youths with a vision of transformation through debates, discussion on the problems facing the earth and the humanity, every month in the college so that they innovate new things to solve the problems. Let them know that the world is bigger than any individual or religion or any organizations. The humanity has divided into separate islands, in the name of border or religion. Let the youths become the bridges of love and compassion, connecting the isolated archipelago of humanity and develop a great global brotherhood founded on the pillars of practical wisdom, so that there is equitable distribution of everything irrespective of societal or economic discrimination to create a better world to live in.

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# Okul Öncesi Eğitim Kurumlarında Yönetim Sorunlarının Performans Etkisine Göre Öğretmen ve Yönetici Görüşlerinin Değerlendirilmesi

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## Abstract

KKTC'de yer alan bölgelerdeki okul öncesi eğitim kurumlarında yaşanan yönetim sorunlarına ilişkin durumlar öğretmen ve yöneticinin çalışmalarını etkilemiştir. Bu nedenle bu araştırmada KKTC'de yer alan okulöncesi eğitim kurumlarında görev yapan öğretmen ve yöneticilerin görüşleri ele alınmıştır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak Tok (2002) "Okul Öncesi Eğitim Kurumlarında Yönetim Sorunları" ölçeği ile öğretmen ve yöneticilerin performansı üzerine ne kadar etkisi olduğunu ortaya çıkarmak adına kullanılmıştır. Araştırma tarama modeli esas alınarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini Lefkoşa, Gazimağusa, İskele, Güzelyurt, Girne bölgelerinde yer alan okulöncesi öğretmen ve yöneticilerden oluşmuştur. Bu duruma ilişkin 235 okulöncesi öğretmeni; 78 yönetici araştırma evreninde araştırma katılmışlardır. Toplanan verilerin çözümlenmesinde SPSS 17 paket programından yararlanılmıştır. Verilerle ilgili frekans, yüzde ve aritmetik ortalamalar kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada verilerin çözümünde demografik özelliği olan cinsiyet, kıdem, branş değişkenleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Dolayısıyla t-testi ve Anova (f) testi sonucunda anlamlı farklılıklar bulunmuştur. Araştırmada öğretmenlerin sorunlara ilişkin tespitlerinde sınıfta yer alan öğrenci sayısının fazla olması nedeniyle öğretim etkinliklerinde yaşadıkları zorluklar; yönetici açısından bütçe yetersizliği nedeniyle ihtiyaçlara cevap verebilecek öğretim etkinliklerinin yapılamayışı bu durumda çıkan sonuçlar olarak yer almaktadır.

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# **Yükseköğretim Planlama, Denetleme, Akreditasyon ve Koordinasyon Kurumu'nda Yapılan Kalite ve Güvence Çalışmalarının Değerlendirilmesi**

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## **Abstract**

Dünyada yükseköğretim kurumları ve öğrenci sayılarında belirgin artışlar başlayınca ve büyüyen yükseköğretim sisteminin finansmanında sıkıntılar baş gösterince, karar alıcılar kalite güvencesine daha fazla önem vermeye başlamışlardır. Kalite güvencesinin özellikle Avrupa yükseköğretiminde öne çıkması, ve yerel analizler yapılmaksızın kalite güvencesi sistemlerini ithal etmeye yönlendirmiştir (Özer, 2010; Campbell, 2000; Levine, 2001). Kalitenin anlayış olarak gelişmediği ve kültürel bir pratiğe dönüşmediği ortamlarda, dışarıdan zorlamalarla kalite güvencesinin sağlanması mümkün görünmemektedir. Dünyada kalite güvencesi konusunda karşımıza çıkan en yaygın yaklaşım, yükseköğretim kurumunun bizzat kendisinin kaliteden sorumlu olmasıdır. Bunun yanında kullanılan dış kalite güvencesi prosedürleri, birtakım bürokratik değerlendirmelere değil, akran/meslektaş değerlendirmelerine dayalıdır (Hamalainen, 2003; Özer, 2010). Ayrıca, kalite güvencesinden sorumlu birtakım merkezî kuruluş ve ajansların, yükseköğretim kurumlarının özerkliklerini kısıtlayan bazı bürokratik düzenlemeleri dünyada da tartışma konusudur. Bu çalışmada, yükseköğretimde kalitenin artırılması ve kalite güvencesi konusunda izlenmesi gereken politikalar, nitel araştırma yöntemi ile içerik analizi yapılmıştır. YÖDAK içerisinde ele alınan "Kalite ve Güvence" toplantı ve çalışmalar belirli kategori çerçevesinde ele alınarak değerlendirilmesi yapılmıştır. Bu değerlendirmede yüksek öğretim kurumlarına ilişkin yapılan planlama, akreditasyon, denetim, program ve akademik yönetim süreçleri çerçevesinde ele alınmıştır.

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# ÖMT'nin Dijital Platformlardaki Eğitime Etkileri Nelerdir? Öğreten Bakış Açıları

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## Abstract

Dünyamızın gün geçtikçe dijitalleşme yolunda hız kazanması, tüm yaşam alanlarının dijital platformlara aktarılmasına söz konusu olmuştur. Bu konuda en çok etkilenen alanlardan biri ise eğitim alanıdır. Eğitimin dijital platformlara geçişi e-öğrenme'den e-üniversite'ye kadar uzanarak oldukça büyük hedef kitlelerine(alıcı) ulaşılması sağlanıp, istenilen hedeflerin(mesaj) dijital platformların kanal olarak kullanımı ile dijital formatta iletilmektedir. İstenilen hedeflerin(mesaj) dijital formatta etkili bir şekilde iletilmesi için öğretmenler(kaynak) tarafından öğretimsel mesaj tasarım ilkelerine; kullanılan içerik düzeni, öğretim stratejisi, sunum teknikleri, alıştırma ve öğrenci değerlendirilmesine uygun olarak "tasarlanan öğretimsel mesajların e-öğrenme ile gerçekleştirilen eğitime birçok etkileri olduğu görülmektedir. Görülen bu etkiler, dijital formatta "tasarlanan öğretimsel mesajın", kaynakâmesajakanalaalıcıageri bildirim döngüsü sağlanması yanında dijital okur-yazarların (dijital yerli-dijital göçmen) belirleyici özelliklerine göre farklı değişkenler ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, ÖMT'nin dijital platformlardaki eğitime etkilerinin neler olduğunu belirlemek çalışmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır. Etkilerin farklı değişkenleri belirleyebilmek için Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi, Atatürk Eğitim Fakültesi Uzaktan Eğitim de e-öğrenme gerçekleştiren öğretmenlere(kaynak), yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme soruları sorarak bakış açılarına başvurularak nitel bir çalışma gerçekleştirilecektir. Öğretmenlerden(kaynak) elde edilecek bakış açıları, tematik analiz yöntemi kullanılarak sonuçlara ulaşılması ve bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda önerilerde bulunması hedeflenmektedir.

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# **Contemporary Music Education Approaches in Practice: Nicosia Pre-Schools and Primary Schools**

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Neriman Soykunt, Near East University, Turkey.

Aliye Havali, Near East University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The significance of music education has been emphasized throughout the history. Musical experiences in the childhood provide high level of cognitive, psychomotor, social, psychological development of individuals. Contemporary music education approaches such as Kodaly, Dalcroze Eurythmics, Orff-Schulwerk are well accepted throughout the music education world to be constructive for perception, attention, memory, imagination, self confidence and communication of children. Nevertheless, contemporary music education in practice requires an open classroom interaction as well as music teacher to master the musical knowledge, ability and the philosophy of contemporary approaches. This research has been carried out in order to investigate the existing situation about contemporary music education. The study aims to prove the level of practice of contemporary music education in Nicosia pre-school and primary schools. A qualitative survey was used in order to collect the data includes general information about music teachers, teacher proficiency, lesson practice, classroom, materials, student profile, musical activities and contemporary music education. The questions have been prepared after searching the related literature. The research group of the study consisted of 22 teachers from the pre-schools and the primary schools in Nicosia District. The collected data has been analyzed and interpreted by the researchers. Research findings indicate the need for improvement of teacher quality, the regulation of teacher assignment, the solution of infrastructural problems and improvement of inspector services in order to provide quality contemporary music education.

# Evaluation Of Physiotherapy And Rehabilitation Students' Opinions About Clinical Study Course

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Özge İpek, Turkey  
Banu Bayar, Turkey  
Kılıçhan Bayar, Turkey

## Abstract

Background: Clinical study course have an important role in physiotherapy and rehabilitation education which enables the students to face the models which prepare them for their future roles and the ability to observe the functioning of the existing system. Owing to the training, the student had the chance of gaining experience and comparing theoretical and practical knowledge. Purpose Of The Study: The purpose of the study was to evaluate of the gains, satisfactions and recommendations related to clinical study lesson of the final year students majoring in physiotherapy and rehabilitation. Methods: The sample of this descriptive study consisted of 52 final year students who were taking clinical study course. The data were obtained through a questionnaire developed by researchers. The 4 questions were related to students' identifying informations, 17 questions were related to students' gains and satisfactions from the course and 1 question were related to students' recommendations. The data were calculated through the percentage values. Results: %76.4 of students expressed that the clinical study course furnished them with knowledge and skills for their future profession at the end of training. %84.3 of students stated that they were satisfied with this training experience. %68.2 of students wanted the lecturers not to consider them as assistant who lessen their workload. Conclusion: According to our data, clinical study course contributed to enhance the students' professional competencies, they feel self-confident and ready for the profession.

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# **Investigating Adequacy of Math Questions at Public College Entrance Exam to the Characteristics of Digital Child from the Perspective of Digital Taxonomy**

Seren Başaran, Cyprus

## **Abstract**

Today we have been surrounded by ever evolving technology. Literature states, countries that are continuously contributing to the development of cutting edge technology possess strong mathematical curricula which are taught from the very beginning of the early stages at primary schools. The new generation that is present in today's classrooms is known as digital children. Digital children have different way of learning, perceiving and processing knowledge. Each year, remarkable number of these children takes highly competitive exam named as public college entrance exam from various primary schools and only few are successfully admitted to public colleges. The success rates in these exams could also be regarded as a measure of the evaluation of success at primary school curricula. However, up to now nothing is known yet whether math questions are really in accordance with the characteristics and requirements of the digital children or not. For this purpose, this exploratory paper aims to identify the compliance between the characteristics of digital child and math questions used in the college entrance exam from the perspective of digital taxonomy. For convenience to the researcher, college entrance data and math curricula were inspected to meet with this aim. This study provides not only valuable insights to curriculum developers, educational policy makers, teachers about the readiness of today's children to the digital information age but also aims to locate the standpoint of these individuals as compared to the other countries'. Some suggestions are also provided for the betterment.

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# **The Gap Between The Theory And The Practice Of Orff Approach: The Case Of North Cyprus**

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Emine Hürsen, Near East University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

It is possible to observe that, in compared to other approaches in pre-school music education, the Orff approach is more commonly used in Turkey and in TRNC in terms of teacher's choices. Due to the curriculum in which the courses on pre-school music education approaches are only the 3 percentage of the music education undergraduate programmes, teachers and the students of the music education undergraduate programmes tend to increase their knowledge in that particular field by attending extracurricular seminars, workshops, and certificate programmes. In this study, perspectives on Orff approach of those who attended the Orff oriented "I am Singing with Onur Erol" workshop are outlined to draw some inferences about the theoretical knowledge of the attendees on Orff approach. The level and the frequency of their usage of Orff approach during their own classes are also examined. Within this backdrop, interviews were held with 19 of the attendees of the workshop. Content analysis is used as the method of data analysis. As a result, it is observed that, although the attendees tremendously use Orff approach, their theoretical knowledge is quite limited on that aspect. It is observed that they have more knowledge on the practice of the approach and they likewise hold more knowledge about the activities in general. This study also observes problems in relation to the physical inadequacies of the classes where Orff approach is being thought and the lack of essential instruments for the education of Orff approach. In the light of these findings, this study makes suggestions for the planning and the organization of the Orff approach oriented workshops by addressing the points which should be considered in the design of such activities, in the future.

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# **Relations Between Students' Cognitive Style And Learning Method Preferences**

Aurika Komsaare, The University of Tartu Viljandi Culture Academy, Estonia.

## **Abstract**

The presentation would introduce the study of relationships between students' (n=326) cognitive style and their learning method preferences. The study investigated also correlations between students' field of studies and learning method preferences. For ascertaining cognitive styles Allinson and Hayes's Cognitive Style Index (CSI) was implemented, for exploring students' method preferences, a ranking list with 13 learning methods was used. Findings suggest weak correlations between learners' cognitive style and giving a high rank to creative group work (the more intuitive the learner's cognitive style the more effective the learner considers a creative group work to be). Other results suggest that intuitive learners value simulation game and observing a specialist working at his field more than analytic learners do; the analytic learners, on the other hand, value more than intuitive learners writing a literature review, reading, and conducting a small research project. Also, the further research plans and the implementation of the results of the study to pedagogical practices would be discussed.

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# Teenagers' Privacy Issues On Social Networking Sites

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## Abstract

Privacy concerns for teenagers with social network sites is a subset of information protection. Teenagers are young generation within the age range 13 to 19. Teenagers around the world are spending substantial time on social networking sites(SNSs). Yet, only a few studies have documented teens' privacy concerns when using SNSs. With SNSs allowing the teenagers to have the opportunity to mingle with a huge network of known as well as unknown friends. It has become like an addiction for the young adults to create online profiles and certainly they are snared to mobile phones, laptops and PCs. Accessing the internet through the mobile phones has made it even easier for the teenagers to get logged-in into Facebook, Instagram or Twitter most of the time and post updates about their daily activities. Participating in the social networking sites and having an increased number of friends on the list is supposed to be a trend that cannot be ignored in any way. Nonetheless, the so called 'friend list' also includes some unknown friends and sharing of thoughts or personal stuffs to them might not be a good idea. Social networking sites offer privacy measures and encourage sharing of personal information. Hence, this article would focus on how and in what ways the revelation of private information by the users are safe and further does it affect the privacy of the teenagers in any way. In addition, the article would also analyze the privacy settings made by the popular social sites and its effectiveness with case studies.

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# Kadına Yönelik Şiddet ve Nedenleri

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## Abstract

İlkçağlardan beri varlığını çeşitli şekillerde ve türlerde göstermekle beraber; içinde yaşanılan dönem ve topluma göre de şekillenen şiddet olgusu, günümüzde hala varlığını korumakta ve birçok insanın kanayan yarası olmaya devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada, insanlık tarihi kadar uzun bir geçmişe sahip olan şiddetin en önemli mağdurlarından olan kadınların maruz kaldıkları şiddet türleri ve nedenleri tespit edilmeye ve çözüm önerileri ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Her ne kadar yasalar çerçevesinde kadınlar ve erkekler arasında eşitliği sağlayıcı hamleler atılıyor olsa da, şiddetin önüne geçilemediği yapılan çalışmalarla ortaya konulmaktadır. Türkiye'de kadının korunmaya çalışılması adına yasalar geliştirilmiş olmasına karşın, kadına yönelik şiddetin varlığını hala koruduğunu ve geliştirilen mevcut yasaların yetersiz kaldığını, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde ise yetersiz kalan yasalar neticesinde şiddetin varlığını koruduğunu ortaya koymak ve bu konuda farkındalığı artırmak bu çalışmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır.

# Effects Of Classroom Management Course On Self-Efficacy And Classroom Management Knowledge Levels Of Preservice Teachers

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the change in self-efficacy levels and classroom management knowledge levels of preservice teachers who have attended a classroom management course. The study was conducted during the first semester of 2014-2015 academic year with 40 students who were studying in the Education of Children with Intellectual Disabilities at the Faculty of Education at the Eastern Mediterranean University. In this study, one group pre-test-post-test design which is one of the quasi-experimental designs was used. The data were collected by Classroom Management Knowledge Test (CMKT) and Teacher SelfEfficacy Scale (TSES). Classroom Management Knowledge Test consists of 31 items which load on three subfactors which are instruction process, classroom rules and monitoring students, and working with special needs students. Reliability of the knowledge test was examined by calculating Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and it was found .69 for the total score of CMKT (Güner, 2011). Teacher Self-Efficacy scale consists of 24 items which load on three sub-factors which are student engagement, instruction strategies, and classroom management. For the total scale the Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient was found .93 (Çapa, Çakiroglu, & Sarikaya, 2005). In this study, SPSS Statistical Software Package 13.0 was used and data were analyzed by nonparametric tests of Wilcoxon signed rank test for related samples and Mann Whitney U test for independent samples. Data analyses are still under process, the findings will be discussed in the light of the classroom management literature.

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# **Student's Goals in Blend Courses: A Study From a Social Cognitive Perspective**

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## **Abstract**

Research on factors that predicts satisfaction and, consequently, engagement in university students has received notable focus in recent years. Advances in instructional communication technology have made possible to provide a more complete university education to students through blended courses. In an effort to balance their educational potential, which factors influences the goals students pursue? The purpose of this study is to examine student's goals from a social cognitive perspective. We conducted a study in a sample of 468 freshmen students where they completed measures of positive emotions, academic support, self-efficacy, intrinsic and extrinsic expectations. We analyzed the variables using structural equation modeling. We propose a model for thinking students goals where self-efficacy, intrinsic and extrinsic expectations contribute directly while positive emotions and academic support have a more indirect effect. We discuss implications for educational practice and give some recommendations to improve technological satisfaction for university students

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# Improvement Of The Quality Of Teaching Of Accounting at Technical Universities

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## Abstract

The article is focused on the analysis of the options for the use of LCMS systems, and other ICTs in the process of education. On the basis of the survey, we ascertained the impact of the number and the quality of the interim instructions for the overall outcome of the students during the semester. The research was carried out at the Slovak technical university in Bratislava in teaching the subject of accounting in the context of an enlarged teaching of economic subjects. The aim of the research was to assess the impact of ICTs use, in particular, independent of the educational internet portal implemented on its own and the total outcome. At the same time we have tried to analyze the impact of the self-regulation and self-evaluation during the study on the overall evaluation. The obtained results should become the starting point for the implementation of the wider research in the framework of the Slovak universities. e.g. Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, University of Economics in Bratislava, Paneuropean University of Bratislava, but also of the partner foreign universities.

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# **The Role And Importance Of The Workshops In The Architectural Design Education; Case Of "Self Made Architecture I-li"**

Melike Orhan, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to define the role and importance of the workshops as one of the methods of informal education for the professional and personal gains of the students. In the historical process, the architectural design education have being continued as a studio where practical courses in a journeyman-apprentice relationship and institutional lessons. Nowadays, this educational system with the positive and negative aspects is a discussion topic. The current traditional education system provides limited practice opportunity to the students. We should afford the informal educational atmosphere as a complementary for the students to improve their perspectives and design skills and create a ground for free expression atmosphere. Furthermore, formal and informal educations should be carried out in parallel in the same process to support the theoretical knowledge of university education by the method of application. The workshop is a principal education method for the students to gain the skills and be acquired in the contemporary architectural design process. It creates a free and interdisciplinary workspace to the participants, improve their effective expression techniques and creativities. The students gain the ability to find a short-term solution, communication skills and critical perspective in the this process. Furthermore, these national or international informal educations provide an opportunity to recognize various cultures, places in the intercultural collaboration. All these acquired qualifications facilitate to achieve success in their professional life by increasing the student's professional and personal self-confidence. Therefore ,the gains of the workshops and its importance and necessity must be considered in the training process. In this study an architectural workshop which was organized with the collaboration of Atilim University and Polytechnic University of Bari , will be discussed as an informal education example. Consequently, the results of the works and students gains will be evaluated and also the advantages of workshop in terms of education and the contributions to the architectural design education will be emphasized.

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# Profile of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Department Students

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## Abstract

**Background:** The individual's making a wrong choice during the selection of professions and universities can negatively affect their whole life. That's why people should pay attention when choosing a profession which is corresponding to their own characteristics. Physiotherapists who graduated in undergraduate education after four years, they are involved with physiotherapy and rehabilitation application for the development and protection of health of healthy individuals and the treatment process of patient. **Purpose of Study:** The aim of this study was to investigate the profiles of students who have been studying physiotherapy and rehabilitation department. **Methods:** The sample of the study consisted of undergraduate students of physiotherapy and rehabilitation department. The study involved 364 volunteer students from all classes. The demographic characteristics of the students, some basic information about the family, socioeconomic status, their views about their department were recorded by the data form which prepared by the researchers. **Findings and Results:** 193 female and 171 male students participated in the study. The mean age of individuals was  $21.48 \pm 2.15$ . 72,8% of students' mothers are housewife. 82.3% of individuals' income and expense of family stat us were equivalent. 52.7% of students have gained university entrance exam in the first. 75.5% of students made their gained section in the first five choices. 80.8% of students have chosen this department because of having enough point, 51,4% of students have chosen this department because of their interests. 57.1% of students received information before choosing this department. 61.5% of students expressed that they did not want to enter a university exam again. **Conclusions:** The well recognition of the student population is important in the development of strategies related with students who will choose the department.

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# Investigation of Physiotherapy Students' Perspectives About Clinical Practice Lessons

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Sevgi Özdiñ, Trakya University, Turkey

## Abstract

Background: Physiotherapy students use theoretical and practical informations in clinical practice lesson which is in 4th year of physiotherapy education. Effectiveness of clinical practice lessons are important for physiotherapists career. Purpose of Study: Purpose of study is investigation perspectives of students about clinical practice lessons and determine their expectation and advices. Methods: A questionnaire, which consist of questions about proficiency of practical and theoretical information, ideas about supervisors, personal efforts and suggestions, was made by researchers. Physiotherapy students are in 4th class at Trakya University Faculty of Health Science answered the questions. Findings and Results: While 73,9% of participants had sufficient practical and therotical information, 53,3% of participants thought that they didn't do practice efficiently in previous years. 56,5% of participants reported that supervisors didn't give information about clinic and equipment. %60 of participants reported that supervisors didn't share innovation about physiotherapy techniques with them. 65,2% of participants thought that the clinical practice hours didn't prolific. 82.6% of participants made an effort to minimise lack of information. 95,6% of participants couldn't focus on clinical practice.95,6% of participants preferred lecturer as supervisor in clinic.95,7% of participants wanted to doing practise on physiotherpy spesific areas such as lymphedema, swallow, speaking, geriatrics,sports physiotherapy etc.84,7% of participants wanted to do practice at rest home, thermal hotels, fitness center etc. Conclusions: If student's expectations are understood, we provide rising effectiveness clinical practice lesson by producing new solutions. Addition to student's feedback, we need more lecturer as supervisor in clinics.

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# Investigation of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Students' Perspectives About Practical Lessons

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## Abstract

Background: Aim of physiotherapy education is educate physiotherapists as member of health team who can use physiotherapy techniques independently and concertedly for patients and public health. Practice education is important for physiotherapy education. To be successfull in physiotherapy education, we need to provide motivation, otonomy and qualification in practical lessons Purpose of study: In this research, we aimed to investigate physiotherapy students' perpectives about practical lessons. Methods: a questionnaire ,which consist of questions about learning method, learning ambience, examination methods, therotical education proficiency, requests and suggests, composed by researchers. Physiotherapy students are in second and third class at Trakya University Favulty of Health Sicence answered the questions. Findings and Results: there were 97 participants. 99% of the paticipants thought that practical education was important for career. 39,9% of participants reported that they hadn't suffiecient therotical information. %85,2 of paritipants report ed that they learned how they communicate with patients.%81,1 of participants thought that practical education lessons' duration are insufficient. %62,2 of students were satisfied with classroom.56,5% of participants had problem about acces of education tools. %85 of students reported that studying with group was more effective. %30.1 of participants preferred learning by making patients simulation on friends were more effective. %52.7 of participants preferred more frequent exam. Conclusions and recommendations: We can enhance effectiveness of practical education provided that we understand problems and expectations about practical lessons. Our conclusions based on students' ideas about practical lessons: We need to increase practical lessons' hours, to solve problems about acces of education tools and needs.

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# **Knowledge Level of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Department Students About the Bologna Process and Satisfaction of Elective Lecture in Foreign Department**

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## **Abstract**

**Purpose:**Bologna process is a program created for the purpose of improve standards in higher education and academic subjects and harmonization of education systems by minimizing differences and create a higher education area fully compatible with each other in the Europea. This study was planned to investigate whether students have enough information about the Bologna process and its opportunities and to invastigate satisfaction their receives under this process the exterior of the lecture (BDS). **Methods:**This study was carried out on fourth grade students reading in Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Department. Students' knowledge about Bologna process and BDS lecture satisfaction levels were evaluated by 16-item questionnaire. The questions in the survey formed by the researchers, were asked to answer with a yes or no option for students. The first 8 questions is related bologna process , last 8 question is related BDS lecture satisfaction. **Conclusion:**The study included 18 women and 32 men with a total of 50 students participated. 78% of students stated that they have not information about the Bologna process and stated that Bologna process not supporting student mobility, not ensuring that equality of opportunity and there is no positive contribute that lecture and extracurricular activities. 84% of students stated that they could not get the lecture they want when selecting BDS course. while 50% of students stated that process dont be useful for personal development, 64 % stated that process dont to be useful for academic development. **Result:**The results indicate that students didnt have enough knowledge about Bologna process and its opportunities and students were unable to gain the right results. As a result, students should be given comprehensive information about the bologna process and improvements must be made in order to select the required courses outside the department.

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# **A Systematic Review On a Comparison Of Google Scholar, Pubmed and Web Of Science Based On The Accuracy Of Their Information**

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## **Abstract**

The evolution of the electronic age has led to the development of numerous bibliographic databases on the World Wide Web, offering search facilities on a particular subject and the ability to perform citation analysis. The most popular ones are Google scholar, PubMed and Web of Science. Numerous articles have examined their search ability, but few have asked whether their accuracy is enough for scholars. This study will be based on the systematic literature reviews providing an insight on the accuracy of these databases' citation counts, Citations, Metrics, Research data, metadata and search processes, their strength and weakness. The aim of this study is a systematic review of a comparison of these three frequently used databases based on the accuracy of their information. This study not only helps academicians, students, instructors to gain useful insights on the accuracy of these databases as research tools but also provides evidence on how to maintain accuracy measures when using these databases.

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# **Study of Positivist and Post-Positivist views Based on Instructional Design Models and Learning Approaches**

Selma Korkmaz, Near East University, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

Instructional design system is preferred for the acquisition of knowledge in the best way and permanent learning. Therefore, several models and approaches were developed in order to achieve the best version of the system. This study determined efficiency levels of these instructional designs based on positivist and postpositivist views in the light of information in the literature considering ARCS, ADDIE, ASSURE, Project-based Learning, Problem-based Learning and Cognitive Apprenticeship. As a result, it was found out that postpositivist view must be used more in order to provide educational success of students. It was also concluded that considering the characteristics of examined models and approaches, education will be more successful when these models and approaches of different views are combined.

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# **The Effect Of Theoretical/Technical Courses On The Formation Of Design Knowledge: A Case Study On Final Year Students**

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## **Abstract**

Architectural education that sights to provide an opportunity to the students to obtain knowledges involve the design approaches, architectural history, technical knowledge, current developments and etc. Correspondingly, it is a process that offers to students can utilize all aforementioned knowledges in architectural projects. Accreditation systems such as ACE, UIA, RIBA, NAAB approach the education program over assessing courses and studios that comprise an appropriate education for an architect. In this study, it is aimed to examine the architectural program in Yıldız Technical University and determine the correlation between courses and architectural projects. For this purpose, the focused interview and a set of questionnaire is done with final years students. According to study results, it is evident that design studio is the place where the knowledge gained from theoretical and technical courses are come together. To sum, a blended learning strategy would be efficient in design education.

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# **What Type Of Competences Management Engineering Graduates Should Have For Being Successful in Business World.**

Faik Tunc Bozbura, Bahçeşehir University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

As a result of globalization the competition in the industry is very high among the young graduates. The unemployment rate is increasing steadily in the industry. As discussed in literature, Deloitte 2014 Human Capital Trends Report, it stated that talent scarcity is one of the biggest human-related problem for organizations. Management Engineering graduates do not have all the competences that industry need, therefore universities should adapt their curriculum according to industry needs to leverage employability skills of their graduates. Current curriculum mostly based on research and theories rather than practices. In this research specific competences which are needed by the graduates for being successful in industry are defined and prioritized with the fuzzy AHP method.

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# Opinions Of Afghans Learning Turkish as a Foreign Language Towards Turkish

Kubra Şengul, Haci Bektas Veli University, Turkey.  
Ali Murat Sunbul, Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey.

## Abstract

Purpose of this study is to identify opinions of Afghan students learning Turkish as a foreign language towards Turkish and Turkey. The study was designed according to qualitative research model. Afghan students form the work group of this study who are learning Turkish in TOMER (Turkish and Foreign Language Teaching, Research and Implementation Center) in Nevşehir Haci Bektas Veli University in Turkey. Semi-structured interview form was used as data collection tool and according to research results, opinions of Afghan students learning Turkish as a foreign language was identified towards Turkish and Turkey. In this research, opinions of students towards Turkish and Turkey were studied under two themes. In the Approaches towards Turkey theme, reasons to study in Turkey, characteristics of Turkey, characteristics of Turkish people are discussed. In the Approaches towards Turkish theme, reasons to learn Turkish are discussed. When the mentioned factors are analyzed between the reasons to learn Turkish and characteristics of Turkey and Turkish people, it was concluded that Opportunities offered by Turkey and characteristics of Turkish people are important for Afghan students. Turks being Muslim and their families' love of Turkish people and Turkey are important factors that increase the desire of Afghan students to study in Turkey. Afghans see Turkey as a friendly country and presume Turks as brothers. Historic friendship between Turks and Afghans and the aids for the Afghan people today make students feel at home and see Turks as their brothers. Afghan students stated that existing historic friendship between their countries and Turkey and cultural partnership are important for them. They stated that there are similarities in the way they observe religious holidays, respect for elderly, domestic behaviors between their country and Turkey and they also claimed that those factors increase the desire to come to Turkey and study. As a result of the interviews, most of the students have had the desire to come to Turkey and study to have a good future. Students are affected by their family and acquaintances and also by both Turkey's being almost all Muslim and more democratic and modern than most of other countries.

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# **Analyzing Competence Perception Of Teacher Candidates Towards Life-Long Learning Approach According to Some Variables**

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Aysun Nüket Elçi, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey.  
Altan Çakmak, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey. Hatice  
Büşra Şahin, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

A close follow-up of improvement in one's career and self-renewal is possible merely with life-long learning. Life-long learning has a superior place among studies carried out in the field of education around the world as "life-long learning" is a concept that can be realized anywhere, and removes any limitation such as place, time, age, education level etc. From this point of view, it will be meaningful and significant to discuss life-long learning in a process where we increasingly feel the requirements thereof, particularly in terms of teacher candidates. The aim of this research is to analyze competence perception of teacher candidates towards lifelong learning approach according to some variables. The study group in this research consists of primary school teacher candidates who have been studying at the Education Faculty in Manisa Celal Bayar University in 20152016 academic year. The research is a descriptive study which will be conducted with a survey model. 'Life-long Competence Scale' which was developed by Uzunboylu and Hürsen (2011) will be used as the data collection tool. The data will be analyzed with statistical packet programs. In this study it will be recommended the other researchers that competence perception of teacher candidates towards life-long learning.

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# **Teacher Opinions Regarding The 2013 Primary Schools Science Course Curriculum**

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Özlem Ateş, Celal Bayar University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

This study aims to identify the views of teachers for primary schools (Primary and Secondary Schools) science course (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. classes) curriculum. With the introduction of this program from 2013, science courses started to be taught from 3rd grade. These lessons in primary school are taught by classroom teachers. Research data was collected from 67 science teachers and 146 classroom teachers in Manisa through surveys . This is a descriptive research. In descriptive research, an existing event or situation is revealed. In this context, descriptive research method was used when considering the nature of this research. As instruments, a questionnaire which is frequently used in survey research and designed according to expert opinion and literature review was used. In the analysis of data, SPSS will be used. When the results are interpreted, these are expected to be an important data source for curriculum development studies and give important ideas for primary schools (Primary and Secondary Schools) science course curriculum.

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# How Open and Distance Education Students use Technology? A Large Scale Study

Mehmet Firat, Anadolu University, Turkey.

## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the use of e-learning tools and ICTs by open and distance education students. From 40 different programs, 86,842 students in the school year 2013-2014 at Anadolu University participated to the study. A survey form were developed and used as data collecting tool. According to the results of the research, Open and Distance Education students own at least one of the tools out of computer, smartphone and tablet. Almost all of the students have a smart phone and internet access. It was determined that the majority of students use e-learning tools provided by University, no matter which ICT tools they have. Internet accessibility increase the e-learning tools usage. But, remarkably high e-learning tools usage level observed also for students with limited internet accessibility. This result show that the variety and richness of provided e-learning tools have critical importance for students with limitations and disabilities.

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# **Examination of Special Education Teacher Candidates' Opinions About Early Childhood Intervention**

Basak Baglama, Near East University, Cyprus.  
Mukaddes Sakalli Demirok, Near East University, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

There is increasing consensus that experiences in early childhood have a great influence on a child's physical and mental development. Especially, families and teachers are central to this developmental process. Early childhood interventions are widely accepted as an effective way to prevent learning difficulties and to promote healthy development. For this reason, it is important for teachers who will work with disadvantaged children or children who are at risk to have sufficient knowledge about early childhood intervention and be competent in this area. Therefore, the present study aims to examine the opinions of seniors in the undergraduate special education program about early childhood intervention. This study used qualitative research method and a questionnaire form which was developed by Melike Yumus and Ebru Hasibe Tanjua (2015) was used to collect the data. The results are discussed in detail with reference to previous literature. Implications and recommendations for further research are also provided in order to improve the quality of education policies, programs and practices related with early childhood intervention and increase awareness and knowledge related with early childhood interventions among teacher candidates.

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# **Determinations Of Prospective Primary School Teachers' Attitudes Towards to Mathematics**

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## **Abstract**

Student's attitude towards to mathematics is related to teacher's attitude towards to mathematics. There are many studies examining this relationship (Alkan, Altun, 1998;; Karakaş Türker, Turanlı, 2008; Çelik, Bindak, 2005, Çelen 2015). The role of the prospective primary school teachers besides the mathematics teachers is crucial as they are the first teachers who introduce mathematics to students. Hence, prospective primary school teacher were chosen as a study sample. The aim of this study is to assess the relationship of attitudes towards to mathematics prospective primary school teacher gain during their course of study with the education level at school. Study sample includes prospective primary school teacher who are currently students in the Department of Primary Education at the Manisa Celal Bayar University School of Education during the 20152016 academic year. Study subjects will be asked to complete a survey. Data will be collected using a method with 42-item scale of attitude towards mathematics developed by Alkan, Bukova-Guzel and Elci (2006). Statistical analyses will be performed using statistical package programs. We will examine if attitude towards to mathematics change with an increase in grade level of the prospective primary school teachers We will investigate the reasons of this relationship.

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# Higher Education Art Teachers' Qualifications and Perceptions on Aesthetic

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## Abstract

This research aims to shed light on the impact of aesthetical awareness of art instructors who work in the higher education and their qualifications in art education and aesthetic perceptions. Therefore six art educators from different higher education took part in this study and a qualitative method for data analysis has been used. A series of semi-constructed questionnaire items have been formed and interviews have been conducted with 6 art educators in order to find out their aesthetic perceptions' levels in art education. The results indicate that art teachers have a relatively high level of aesthetic perception and qualification. It has been emphasized that theoretical lessons in art could encourage students' aesthetic perceptions and consciousness about art and creativity. There by learners' cognitive developments about art not only improve creativity but also prepare them to be good citizens in the society. By having a high level of the perception, the art instructors has also a positive effect on the achievement level of the students. Additionally, the perception level of aesthetic can be directly related with the quality of the art education programmes of instructors as well. In conclusion, the level of aesthetic qualifications not only helps to raise students' achievement by creating a product of artwork or a masterpiece but also raises the performance levels of learners by rewiring the brain in positive ways in terms of training in art.

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# **Opinions Of Afghans Learning Turkish as a Foreign Language Towards Turkish**

Ali Murat Sunbul, Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

Purpose of this study is to identify opinions of Afghan students learning Turkish as a foreign language towards Turkish and Turkey. The study was designed according to qualitative research model. Afghan students form the work group of this study who are learning Turkish in TOMER (Turkish and Foreign Language Teaching, Research and Implementation Center) in Nevsehir Haci Bektas Veli University in Turkey. Semi-structured interview form was used as data collection tool and according to research results, opinions of Afghan students learning Turkish as a foreign language was identified towards Turkish and Turkey.

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# **A Content Analysis of Thesis on Autism Spectrum Disorder in Turkey**

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Basak Baglama, Near East University, Cyprus.  
Pelin Gur, Near East University, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

The aim of the present study is to examine thesis on autism spectrum disorder conducted in Turkey. A total number of 123 thesis were identified based on a comprehensive search in the thesis database center of Higher Education Council (YOK) of Turkey and examined for this study. Thesis obtained from the study were categorized based on specific criteria. These criteria are the year of publication, number of native and foreign references, research sample, title of the thesis supervisor, university and department. This study used content analysis method and provides an opportunity to identify current trends and methods used in the thesis conducted in Turkey. Various results were obtained from this study and recommendations and future implications for further research are provided based on the results. This study will be a guide for researchers who will conduct studies in this area.

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# **Music Teachers Proficiency, Music Teaching Methods and Music Teaching Materials in the Guzelyurt Primary Schools**

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Jale Yiltaj, Near East University, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

Music education is important as it increases children's cognitive development. In many parts of the world, generalist teachers are the only teachers of music in primary schools (Bresler-Latta, 2008). Similarly in North Cyprus, most of the teachers giving music lessons in the primary schools has no expertise in music education. This research aims to state the findings about the proficiency of the classroom music teachers, teaching methods and the teaching materials music teachers are using in primary schools. The research is significant as it is the first to search out the information about the music education in Güzelyurt District. The sample of this research consists of 12 music teachers of 12 schools in Güzelyurt District. Drawing from questionnaire data augmented by classroom observations and interviews in 2013 spring, music teachers are mostly Atatürk Teacher Academy graduates, the teachers had no sufficient training in higher education programme to give music lessons in the primary schools classroom. Therefore the music teachers are taking private music lessons to expertise in music education. Teachers stated that they are restricted by the lack of musical materials they are able to use in music lessons. On the other hand, research pointed out that the teachers are not using effective music education methods in the classroom.

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# Examining Thesis On Arts Education in Turkey

Azmiye Yinal, Near East University, Cyprus. Huseyin Uzunboylu, Near East University, Cyprus.

## Abstract

General aim of this research is to examine master and doctorate thesis related with arts education in National Thesis Center of Turkey Higher Education Council based on 7 different criteria. This study also aims to guide other researchers who will study in this area. This is a survey research and Higher Education Council National Thesis Center database was used to collect the data. 57 thesis related with arts education were obtained based on the results. However, 39 thesis were included in the study for content analysis since there were limited access to some of the thesis. Results showed that most of the thesis were conducted about Education and Teaching in 2015. In addition, students were used as research sample in the studies and studies mostly used qualitative research method. It was also revealed that most of the thesis related with arts education were conducted at Gazi University.

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# Okulöncesi Fen Eğitiminde Analoji Yöntemi ve Analoginin Okul Öncesi Eğitim Programlarında Yer Alma Düzeyi

Hakan Şahin, Turkey.

## Abstract

**Problem Durumu:** Okulöncesi dönemdeki çocuklar meraklı, araştırmacı, sonuç çıkarmaya yönelik hayal güçlerini kullanan sık soru soran ve sorularının yanıtlanmasında ısrarcı olan varlıklardır. Bu nedenle bu çocukların bu yöndeki gelişimlerini destekleyebilmek, merakını giderebilmek ve öğrenmelerine fırsatlar yaratmak için uygun ortamlar hazırlamak önemlidir. Çocukların yaratıcı ve bilimsel düşüncelerine, problem çözme becerilerinin gelişimi sağlamak amacıyla yeni yöntemler geliştirilmelidir. Soyut kavramların öğrenilmesi okulöncesi dönemde oldukça zordur. Bu dönemde öğrenmenin gerçekleşmesi ve kalıcı olabilmesi kavramların somutlaştırılmasına, çocukların bildiği kavramlar, nesnelere ve olaylarla ilişki kurulmasına bağlıdır. Bu nedenle okulöncesi dönemde, özellikle de çok sayıda soyut kavram içeren fen eğitiminde, analogilerin kullanılmasının öğrenmeyi daha kolay ve anlamlı hale getirdiği açıktır. Bu yöntemin Okul öncesi eğitim programlarında daha fazla yer verilmesi aşırıdır. Bu noktadan hareketle bu çalışma, Analoji yönteminin önemini ve MEB 1994, 2002, 2006 ve 2013 Okul Öncesi Eğitim Programlarının analoji kavramına yer verilmesinin incelenmesini amacıyla yapılmıştır. **Yöntem:** Analoji yönteminin ve MEB 1994, 2002, 2006 ve 2013 Okul Öncesi Eğitim Programlarının analoji kavramına yer verilmesinin incelenmesini amaçlayan betimsel nitelikli bu çalışmada genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Nitel araştırma yaklaşımıyla durum belirleme amacına yönelik olarak doküman inceleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. **Sonuç ve Öneriler:** 1994, 2002 ve 2006 yılında yayımlanan Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Programlarında ve program eklerinde analoji yöntemi yer bulamamıştır. Yalnızca 2013 yılında yayımlanan Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Programında analoji yönteminden bahsedilmektedir. Fakat 2013 okul öncesi eğitimi programıyla yayımlanan etkinlik kitabında analogiyle yöntemiyle ilgili bir örneğe yer verilmemiştir. Öğretmenlerin analoji gibi soyut kavramları somutlaştırarak fen kavramlarını daha kolay öğrenilmesini sağlayan öğretim yöntemi ve tekniklerden haberdar edilmeleri çok önemlidir. Ülkemizde son yıllarda okulöncesi eğitime verilen önem sebebiyle, bu dönem öğretmenlerinin tüm gelişmelerden haberdar olmaları ülkemiz ve bu dönem çocukları açısından çok önemlidir. Bundan dolayı hazırlanan okul öncesi eğitimi programlarında ve program eklerinde analoji yönteminin yer olması önemlidir.

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# On the Application of Artificial Intelligence and Feature Selection in Sports Science Education and Research: A Case Study

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Mehmet Fatih Akay, Cukurova University.  
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## Abstract

In sports science education and research, the use of artificial intelligence methods along with feature selection algorithms can be of great help for developing prediction models where experimental studies based on measurements are not feasible. In this paper, we present a case study in regards to how sports science can benefit from the use of artificial intelligence methods combined with a feature selection algorithm. More specifically, the purpose of our study is to develop prediction models for upper body power (UBP), which is one of the most important factors affecting the performance of cross-country skiers during races. The dataset, which includes 75 subjects, was obtained from the College of Education, Health and Development of Montana State University. Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) and Single Decision Tree (SDT) along with the minimum- redundancy maximum-relevance (mRMR) feature selection algorithm were used to produce prediction models for predicting the 10-second UBP ( $UBP_{10}$ ) and 60-second UBP ( $UBP_{60}$ ). The predictor variables in the dataset are protocol, gender, age, body mass index (BMI), maximum oxygen uptake ( $VO_{2max}$ ), maximum heart rate (HRmax), time and heart rate at lactate threshold (HRLT) whereas  $UBP_{10}$  and  $UBP_{60}$  are the target variables. Based on the ranking scores of predictor variables assigned by the mRMR, 16 different prediction models have been developed. By using 10-fold cross-validation, the efficiency of the prediction models has been calculated with their multiple correlation coefficients ( $R$ 's) and standard error of estimates ( $SEE$ 's). The results show that using less amount of predictor variables than the full set of predictor variables can be useful for prediction of  $UBP_{10}$  and  $UBP_{60}$  with comparable error rates. The model consisting of the predictor variables gender, BMI,  $VO_{2max}$ , HRLT and time yields the lowest  $SEE$ 's for prediction of  $UBP_{10}$ , while the model including the predictor variables gender, age, BMI and  $VO_{2max}$  gives the lowest  $SEE$ 's for prediction of  $UBP_{60}$ , whichever regression method is used. Using these two models instead of the full set of predictor variables yields up to 4.95% and 6.83% decrement rates in  $SEE$ 's for MLP and SDT based UBP prediction models, respectively.

# Foreign Language Education in Kazakhstan: Paradigms and Trends

Assiya Raphailovna Sulkarnayeva, Kazakhstan Branch of Lomonossov Moscow State University.

## Abstract

Purpose - to make a review of changes in Kazakhstani foreign language education system and to analyze its modern trends. Methods - descriptive, comparative, analytical. Findings and Results: Paradigms(1991-2011). The analysis on gradual modernization of foreign language education (FLE) in Kazakhstan has revealed the following changes: legislative determination of languages status (Kazakh, Russian and English); establishment of educational organizations of various levels with advanced learning of foreign languages as well as with a chance of acquiring professional education and experience for both learners and teachers; refusal from some traditional and introducing new forms of education (MA and PhD); introducing new specialties within BA, MA and PhD levels; transmission of Professional Qualification Institutes (PQI) into PQ National Centre for pedagogical staff. Trends(2011-2015). The obvious trends of FLE are successful economic integration, which demands learning language-leaders; growing popularity of the Chinese language and growing unpopularity of some European languages; multilingualism of young professionals and natural bilingualism of young generations; early FL learning at pre-school and primary school levels; wide use of blended learning forms and IT technologies; active development of additional language education for all ages and abilities; establishment of new type organizations emphasizing advantages of national education system and world research-educating practice. Conclusions and Recommendations. The most important paradigm in foreign language education (1991-2015) is its aiming at intercultural communication, i.e. transformation from learning 'language in theory' to 'language in practice'. In fact, this ex facto invisible paradigm has led to general FLE system modernization. Modern trends are to be taken into account for further developing of Kazakhstan FLE system.

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# The Use Of Mobile Devices in Education

Rostislav Fojtik, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic.

## Abstract

The use of mobile technology increases around the world and therefore is growing interest in its use in education. Mobile technologies are dramatically influencing how and when students learn. Technology plays an increasingly important role in education. This paper deals with the possibilities of mobile technology in the education and it shows how teachers and students readiness to work with mobile devices. Aid questionnaires were verified what relation to mobile technologies have teachers and students. It was also verified how teachers use their mobile devices in preparation for learning and teaching. Research methods were used questionnaires, interviews and a pedagogical experiment. Results of surveys and experiments show that mobile devices can enhance teaching, but also brings the new difficulties and problems.

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# Competences As Seen By Teachers And Employers in an Initial Vocational Training Reform

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Anne Pignault, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg  
Claude Houssemand, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

## Abstract

Luxembourg has a dual system of initial vocational training, inspired by the German model, where training takes place alternately in enterprises as well as in schools. Since 2008, a competence-based reform of vocational training is being implemented in the upper level of secondary education in Luxembourg. Semistructured interviews were carried out with the relevant actors to analyse their strategies and perspectives during and after the reform. It appears that one major difficulty in the implementation of the reform is the difference between schools' and enterprises' understanding of what competence-based training is. The majority of teaching staff disagreed with training through competences as it was considered a more difficult and less manageable approach for them than the previous knowledge-based methods. When they adopt the prescribed approach albeit reluctantly, they often attribute it a meaning which is mostly school-based, where competences are seen as skills in exercises based on books and programs and not in professional situations. Enterprises were in favour of curricula based on competences, as they are more suited to the practical work expected in the professional domain. Pupils are confronted directly with practical professional situations at the workplace, but enterprises have problems in implementing explicit, systematic and progressive modular training. Coordination between these two main actors in the training system is poor and problematic; especially with regards to collaboration within the curriculum teams that are expected to develop and update the training modules. A general fatigue with the reform has spread, even if most actors agree, at least verbally, with its general philosophy; and this at a moment when the Ministry wants to implement new changes to the law. In order to make the reform viable, a newly negotiated agreement based on the interests of the different players, especially between enterprises and schools, should be achieved.

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# Study On Self-Awareness and Vocational Counseling Of High School Students

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## Abstract

**Problem Statement:** The term career guidance is a general term that covers a range of activities from informing, evaluating and continuing to education and career counseling. Career counseling aims to develop the skills a person / group of persons needs in solving specific career related problems such as difficulties in formulating career options, difficulties in job retention and professional development, unemployment. Career education is an educational intervention for the development of habits and skills necessary for the development and management of their careers. **Purpose of Study:** The research objectives are centered on investigation of adolescent personality types that is needed for academic and professional guidance, investigate how personal decision are made and social problem are solved as prerequisites in choosing a suitable profession, study efficiency analysis of the: psychological counseling activities, vocational and career guidance for high school students. The methods of our research were: the Type Finder Personality Test, based on Carl Jung's and Isabel Briggs Myers' typological approach to personality, Questionnaire about decisions making styles of students A. J. Rowe and R. O. Mason, Managing with Style: A Guide to Understanding, Assessing, and Improving Decision Making. **Conclusions:** A job can contribute to self-esteem and a sense of personal identity by allowing adolescents to feel they are doing something useful. They often show pride in their place of work as well as in themselves as workers. Not only are expressing the sense of industry and competence they worked and developing in middle childhood, they also are participating their future role as economically self- sufficient individuals. At the same time, by taking responsibility for showing up on time and doing the tasks they are given, they confirm their emerging status as adults. Career education is an educational intervention for the development of habits and skills necessary for the development and management of the careers.

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# New Regression Equations for Estimating the Maximal Oxygen Uptake of College of Physical Education and Sports Students in Turkey

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## Abstract

Aerobic endurance describes the ability of the body's cardio-respiratory system to perform physical activity for an extended period of time and resist fatigue. Standard tests to determine aerobic endurance involves measuring the maximum volume of oxygen ( $VO_2\text{max}$ ) an athlete uses up while exercising at maximal capacity. Given that the tests of direct measurement of  $VO_2\text{max}$  needs expensive equipment, a great deal of time, and trained staff with expertise, many researchers have attempted to find indirect and simpler ways of predicting  $VO_2\text{max}$  based on prediction equations. The aim of this study is to establish new prediction equations for estimating the  $VO_2\text{max}$  from gender, age, height, weight, body mass index (BMI), maximal heart rate (HRmax) and test time (TT) for college-aged students in Turkey. Particularly, 18 students from the College of Physical Education and Sports at Gazi University volunteered for this study. Gender has been used as a common predictor variable in all prediction models. By using different combinations of the rest of predictor variables together with the common predictor variable, twelve  $VO_2\text{max}$  prediction equations have been established with the help of Multiple Linear Regression (MLR). The performance of the prediction equations have been evaluated using two well-known metrics, namely standard error of estimate (SEE) and multiple correlation coefficient (R). The results reveal that the regression equation,  $VO_2\text{max} = - (12.331 \times \text{gender}) - (0.805 \times \text{age}) + (0.883 \times \text{height}) - (1.167 \times \text{weight}) - (0.052 \times \text{HRmax}) - (0.158 \times \text{TT}) + 6.473$ , gave the lowest SEE (i.e.  $3.49 \text{ mL kg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$ ) and the highest R (i.e. 0.88). Application of this  $VO_2\text{max}$  regression equation on an independent validation group including 6 subjects yielded an SEE of  $6.24 \text{ mL kg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$ . It can be concluded that in situations where it is difficult or even not possible to measure  $VO_2\text{max}$  using exercise tests, coaches and trainers may use the given equation to predict  $VO_2\text{max}$  of College of Physical Education and Sports students with acceptable error rates.

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# **Class Teachers' Perception On Their Cooperation with Parents - Experience Gained in The Program "The Professionalization Of Class Teachers in Cooperation with Parents"**

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Vojislav Dedjanski, University of Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro

## Abstract

The paper presents the results of a study carried out within the framework of the accredited seminar of the Institute for Advancing Education and Upbringing of the Republic of Serbia "The professionalization of class teachers in cooperation with parents". The aim of the study was to find out how class teachers perceive cooperation with parents, which presents an essential element of improving the quality of work in schools. The sample consisted of class teachers (N = 242) in primary and secondary schools in Serbia. A descriptive method was used in the study and a questionnaire specifically developed for the study purposes. The results of the study on the perception of class teachers on the reasons for cooperation, problems, responsibility and satisfaction with cooperation present a valuable source of data for the development of strategies for improving cooperation with parents. In order to achieve this goal, improvement of professional skills of teachers through their initial education and permanent professional training may present a good path to an active, higher quality cooperation between teachers and parents. It is assumed that the obtained data will contribute to a better understanding of cooperation between parents and class teachers and will become the basis for further exploration of this topic and for providing support to teachers in designing strategies for improving cooperation.

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# Issues in Distance Learning Of Programming

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## Abstract

E-learning in the education system brings many advantages over traditional forms. This form of education also brings many difficulties that lead to less successful students while studying. The aim of this paper is to show the differences between teaching programming in the form of full-time and distance learning. The author describes the results of practical training using the LMS. He presents and compares the results of students in full-time and distance study. The research was conducted using a questionnaire method and a pedagogical experiment. The author shows the basic problems, difficulties and practical experience with these forms and its specifics in teaching of programming.

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# **Academic Procrastination as a Predictor of Mathematics Anxiety of Primary Four Pupils in Nsukka Local Government Education Authority, Enugu State, Nigeria**

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## **Abstract**

The study investigated academic procrastination as a predictor of mathematics anxiety of Primary four pupils in Nsukka Local Government Education Authority, Enugu State, Nigeria. Two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. The design is correlational survey research design. 103 public primary schools with a population of 12840 primary four pupils in the area was used for the study. A stratified sampling and simple random sampling techniques were used to draw 346 primary four pupils which was used for the study. A Questionnaire with two clusters was the instrument used for this study- academic procrastination inventory (API) and Mathematics Anxiety scale (MAS). The instrument was validated by three experts in the faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Cronbach alpha reliability was used to determine the internal consistency of the instruments which yielded 0.87 and 0.91 respectively. Research questions were analyzed using pearson r and R-square while the hypotheses were tested using analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 probability level. It was found that academic procrastination significantly predicts mathematics anxiety and that gender has no significant predictive power on pupils' mathematics anxiety. It was recommended among others that lessons must be presented in a variety of ways to help pupils perceivemathematics as a pleasurable activity, to make the joy of mathematics to remain parmanently with them and to ensure the development of a sustainable educational system. Moreso, teachers, parents psychologists and counselorsshould help to inculcate and strengthen confidence, competence, effective use of time, good organization and the likes to avoid procrastination among these pupils.

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# **Development of New Hybrid Admission Decision Prediction Models Using Support Vector Machines Combined with Feature Selection**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to develop new hybrid admission decision prediction models by using Support Vector Machines (SVM) combined with a feature selection algorithm to investigate the effect of the predictor variables on the admission decision of a candidate to the School of Physical Education and Sports at Cukurova University. Experiments have been conducted on the datasets, which contains data of participants who applied to the School in 2006 and 2007. The datasets have been randomly split into training and test sets using 10-fold cross validation as well as different percentage ratios. The performance of the prediction models for the datasets has been assessed using classification accuracy, specificity, sensitivity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value. The results show that a decrease in the number of predictor variables in the prediction models usually leads to a parallel decrease in classification accuracy.

# The Influence Of The Media in Publicizing Violence

Maria Claudia Cuc, Babes Bolyai University,Romania

## Abstract

**Problem Statement:** In an informational society a challenge for the teacher is the amplification of violence among students, but also knowledge of the phenomenon that leads to the appearance of barriers and blockages in didactic communication. **Purpose of Study:** Motivation of the theme is centered on the applicative dimension, on efficient ways of forming a set of axiological, moral and social criteria as priority finality of formal education so that they become essential coordinates of informal education of pupils and a foundation for lifelong learning. **Research Methods:** In the research were used: written questionnaire-based survey method, semi-structured interview method, the method of research curriculum documents and other school documents, aiming to measure the results from a quantitative and qualitative perspective. **Findings:** By reporting to the information obtained from a total of 150 of teachers in undergraduate education were outlined the study results: 74% of teachers found in the media a negative impact on this category of population because it influences the stimulation of various forms of deviant behavior among students. **Conclusions:** The diagnostic study obtained allowed the formation of a set of axiological criteria, passed through the person's subjective filter and maintenance the formative effects in higher cognitive activity plan.

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# Interlanguage Request Production Of Nigerian ESL Undergraduates

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## Abstract

Within the Nigerian context, the communicative approach to ESL teaching and learning may be said to be in its early stages of development. This is evident in the overemphasis of grammatical competence in the current English language curriculum and its implementation in classrooms at all levels of education. Furthermore, there appears to be a dearth of research in the field of interlanguage pragmatics from the perspective of Nigerian ESL learners. Consequently, knowledge of the pragmatic features of the English of Nigerian learners is correspondingly inadequate, leaving little basis for the teaching and learning of pragmatic competence, which according to Finegan (2008), is an important factor in the achievement of fluency in an L2. This study investigated the request realisation strategies of Nigerian undergraduate ESL learners whose native language is Igbo. The data was elicited using a discourse completion task, and analysed using the CCSARP (Cross-Cultural Speech Act Realization Project) coding scheme (Blum-Kulka, House and Kasper 1989). The findings revealed a general preference for directness and hearer orientation in request production. Recommendations were made as regards integrating both linguistic and pragmatic competence into the ESL curriculum.

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# **Application of Comprehension Monitoring Strategy to Boost Achievement and Interest of Low Achieving Senior Secondary Students in Reading Comprehension, Enugu State, Nigeria**

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Monica Obiageli Omeje, Department of Arts Education, Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

## **Abstract**

The study investigated the comprehension monitoring strategy for enhancing achievement and interest of low achieving senior secondary two students in reading comprehension in Enugu State Nigeria. Two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. The design of the study was a quasi-experimental non-randomized pretest-posttest control group design involving one experimental group and one control group. The sample consists of 127 low achieving senior secondary school class two students from two schools in Uzo-uwani LGA in Nsukka education zone of Enugu State. Two instruments used for the study were a researcher-constructed "Test of Comprehension (TOC) in two forms - I and II and a Reading Comprehension Interest Scale (RCIS). These were validated by experts and used for data collection. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions while analysis of covariance was used to test the hypotheses. Major findings of the study reveal that exposing low-achieving students in the skills associated with comprehension monitoring strategy has facilitative effect on their reading comprehension achievement and interest. Based on these findings, conclusions were drawn and it was recommended among others that teachers should take time to expose the low-achieving students to well planned learning strategy instruction by explaining and demonstrating the learning strategies that can enable students to read, understand and also solve other academic problems.

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# High School Students' Cognitive Flexibility is Predicted By Self-Efficacy And Achievement

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## Abstract

In this research the prediction cognitive flexibility obtained by general self-efficacy, academic self-efficacy, social self-efficacy, emotional self-efficacy and achievement is examined. This study is executed in 2014- 2015 academic year on 760 high school students who are between ages 15 and 18. Cognitive flexibility Scale is developed by Bilgin (2009b) is used for defining cognitive flexibility, Self-Efficacy Scale is developed by Çelikkaleli, Gündođdu ve Kiran-Esen (2006) is used for defining self-efficacy. Achievement information are determined from TEOG's input points of students. Data are tested by regression analysis. The results of research shows the facts that cognitive flexibility is predicted meaningfully in positive direction by five of the variables "achievement, general self-efficacy, academic self-efficacy, social self-efficacy and emotional self-efficacy". In the multiple regression analysis, it is found that five variables all together explain 34% of cognitive flexibility. Also it is found in stepwise regression analysis that cognitive flexibility is predicted meaningfully by there two variables.

Keywords: Adolescent, cognitive flexibility, self-efficacy, achievement.

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# Examination Reading Skills of Students with Reading Difficulties in Different Text Genres

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to compare the reading skills of fourth graders with reading difficulties in different text genres (story and informative text). Fiftysix fourth grade students with reading difficulties participated in this study. Reading rates, reading accuracies, reading errors and reading prosody charecteristics of the students were examined in the study. A story and an informative text, also Rasisnski's (2004) Multidimensional Fluency Scale were used to collect data. The results of the study showed that reading rates of the students were higher in informative text. In addition, reading accuracies of the students were not differentiated according to text genre. The students made more errors of mispronunciation, word insertion, and repetition of word part, self correction, letter insertion-omission, syllable insertion-omission, letter reversing and conversion of the word final. The big proportions of mispronunciations of the students were reading the word as a visually similar word in both the story. (78%) and the informative text (79%). While the students obtained higher expression and volume scores in the informative text, pace of story reading was more suitable.

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# **Examination Of Early Childhood Special Education Services For Children With Hearing Disability In North Cyprus**

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## **Abstract**

Hearing loss arises because of a harm in the hearing sense or hearing nerves and it is a sensory loss. Hearing disability occurs from the birth or before acquisition of native language. Since hearing loss might affect language and speech skills, early childhood intervention becomes more important. When the literature is examined, it is seen that the number of studies examining early childhood special education services for the individuals with hearing disability in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is limited. Therefore, this study aims to examine early childhood special education services for the individuals with hearing disability in North Cyprus to provide an overview for these services. Document analysis and interview methods are used in this study. How early childhood special education services for the individuals with hearing disability are conducted in North Cyprus are covered in this study. Recommendations for disseminating these services and increasing their quality are also provided.

Keywords: Special education in early childhood, education of individuals with hearing disability, evaluation.

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# Technologies Used In The Education Of Individuals With Hearing Disability

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## Abstract

Providing accurate and appropriate education for individuals with hearing disability is really crucial. Recently, it is seen that merely use of traditional teaching methods for the education of individuals with hearing disability is insufficient. Education provided for individuals with hearing disability become more beneficial with the use of modern technologies. When the literature is examined, it is seen that the number of studies discussing the technologies used for the education of the individuals with hearing disability in a comprehensive way is limited. Therefore, this study aims to examine the technologies used in the education of the individuals with hearing disability throughout the world. Document analysis method is used in this study. Results on which technologies are used for the education of the individuals with hearing disability and how these technologies are used are provided in this study.

Keywords: hearing disability, individuals with hearing disability, education, technology.

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# **Role Of Intercultural Communications In Implementation Of Innovations In Higher Education: Historical And Pedagogical Aspects**

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## **Abstract**

Problem statement. Modern global trends of development of higher education actualize the need to study the regional experience of integration of higher education to international intellectual space.

The methodological basis of study were: systematic approach, biographical, historical and comparative, historical and retrospective methods.

The purpose. To analyze the role of intercultural communications in implementation of innovations in higher medical and pharmaceutical education during the XIX - early XX century using the example of Kharkiv University.

Results. The analysis of both sources and scientific literature allows to indicate that the scientists of Physics and Mathematics department and Medical department of Kharkiv University listened to lectures and attended seminars at leading educational centers while being abroad. They also worked in modern equipped laboratories led by eminent scientists; in libraries, on the manuscript of the thesis, which contributed to formation of interdisciplinary field of scientific interests and contributed to implementation of innovations in the process of training of specialists for health care branch.

Conclusions and recommendations. Intercultural interaction has become an important factor for implementation of innovations in higher professional education in Ukraine, which contributed to the transition to a more qualitative level of organization of medical and pharmaceutical education at Kharkiv University. Analysis of transforming spiritual heritage of one European nation on the basis of historical and cultural traditions of others gives a possibility to grasp deeper the essence of the cultural heritage of Europe.

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# **Erasmus mobility of Romanian academic staff**

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to identify the impact of Erasmus mobility on the personal development and professional career of academic staff of a Romanian university.

The study was conducted on a sample of 51 university employees, professors and administrative staff who have obtained one or more Erasmus mobility grants. Study participants were aged between 27 and 65 with a length of service between 3 and 42 years. Gender distribution: 37% women and 63% men. The study was based on a questionnaire which attempts to measure the effects of Erasmus mobility and more exactly the academic / professional impact, the cultural impact, the relational impact, and psychological and sociological impact (quality of life). The results of the study show that the Erasmus program has had great success among teachers and university administrative staff.

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# Effects of Multimedia Videos Designed For Computer Package Software Training on Learning

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## Abstract

Use of videos as multimedia materials in class and integration of these materials into education increase the quality of education. This study was conducted with 219 students attending the departments of Elementary School Teaching and Pre-School Teaching at Education Faculty in the academic year of 2011-2012. In order to determine their level of background knowledge, the students were given an achievement pre-test regarding educational subjects. The test questions prepared by the Ministry of Education and private courses given by companies like European Computer Driving License (ECDL) and Microsoft were used to determine the students' levels of knowledge about the package software regarding which training would be given. The results of the study revealed that the courses given using multimedia videos were more successful than those given based on traditional methods. However, 95% of the students stated that they preferred multimedia videos prepared by their teachers regarding the subjects to be taught. Of all the students, 87% of them reported that the multimedia videos had positive influence on their success level in class and that these multimedia videos may not be sufficient enough for education purposes alone.

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# **A Survey Of The Relationship Between The Spiritual Leadership And The organizational Health In Bushehr's schools province .Irans aspect**

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## **Abstract**

This paper wants to describe the relationship between spiritual leadership (SL) and . (OH). Spiritual leadership guides the processes in which persons or members of an organization seek to find their calling or meaning of life, and express or match the inner voices of people with both the shared goals of the community that they feel part of and their own goals. Organizational Health (OH) is the organization ability to maintain and improve the ability to survive and adapt with the environment The sample was survey to 379 of principle and teachers those come from of Bushehr's school in both and private sector which were selected by random cluster sampling. We measured SL in dimensions of insight, faith and hope, conscience, participation and altruism love. To collect the data two questionnaires were distributed among the participants, Nyhan and organizational health, that Cronbach's alfa respectively are 0.90 and 0.88. Regression analysis between the dimensions of spiritual leadership and organizational health indicated that five dimension of SL have entered the regression equation but the conscience has been out in equation regression. And there is significant relation between SL and OH.

Keyword: relationship. Spiritual leadership. Organizational health. Meaning of life

# **Innovative Activities Of The Teacher The System Of Higher Medical And Pharmaceutical Education**

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## **Abstract**

Formulation of the problem. One of the ways of increasing quality of higher medical and pharmaceutical education is to prepare the teacher to innovational activity.

The methodological basis of the study were theoretical methods, such as induction, deduction, analysis, etc. and empirical methods, such as survey and questionnaire.

The aim of study - to determine the position of innovation in training of future specialists of medical and pharmaceutical profile in higher educational institutions of Ukraine.

Results. The analysis of informational sources and scientific literature and the results of survey and questioning teachers allow to state that innovation in higher professional education significantly influence the quality of preparation of future specialists for the medical and pharmaceutical industry.

Conclusions and recommendations. Implementation of innovations is based on awareness of the importance and on acquiring modern educational technologies and teaching methods, including design technology, case-technology, and information and communication technologies etc. by the teachers. It is determined that this implementation significantly influences the quality of educational achievements, activates cognitive activity, and determines the formation of professional competence of students.

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# **Surveying The Effective Factors On Increasing The Effectiveness Of Educational Groups' Activities in Bushehr High Schools**

Mohamad Behroozi, Islamic Azad University , Iran.

## **Abstract**

The main purpose of this research is to survey the effective factors on increasing the effectiveness of educational groups' activities in Bushehr high schools in curricular year 2013-2014. This is a descriptive-surveying research whose study population is.....teachers working in Bushehr high schools among which 137 people were randomly selected based on Cochran's Formula according to simple sampling. Data were gathered via a standard questionnaire included 42 questions. Face and Content-related validity were used to determine the validity of the questionnaires and Cronbach's Alpha was applied to measure the reliability of the questionnaire which was calculated 0.881. Some descriptive and inferential indices such as frequency, mean, SD, Spearman's Correlation Coefficient were used to analyze the gathered data. Findings showed that there would be a significant relationship between individual factors, performing group activities, strong group integrity, strong management and leadership of group, favor system of reward payment and contextual factors with the effectiveness of educational groups' activities meaning that the increasing these factors causes the increase in the effectiveness of educational groups' activities.

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# **Surveying The Level Of Readiness Of Bushehr Islamic Azad University For Implementation Of Total Quality Management Principles .Irans Aspects**

Mohamad Behroozi, Islamic Azad University , Iran.

## **Abstract**

The main purpose of this research is to survey the level of readiness of Bushehr Islamic Azad University (BIAU) for implementation of total quality management principles(TQMps). This is a descriptive-surveying research whose study population is 230 academic faculty members working in BIAU among which 144 people were randomly selected based on Morgan's Table according to simple sampling. Data were gathered via one standard questionnaire included 42 questions asking about the condition of BIAU regarding TQM indices, and a researcher-structured questionnaire included 26 questions asking about university qualitative objectives. Face and Content-related validity were used to determine the validity of the questionnaires and Cronbach's Alpha was applied to measure the reliability of the questionnaires which was calculated 0.861 and 0.831 respectively. Some descriptive and inferential indices such as frequency, mean, SD, and Chi Square were used to analyze the gathered data. Findings showed that the readiness of IAUB for implementation of TQM was less than average and the designed qualitative objectives were also considered at the middle of the scale.

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# **E-Learning Management System: Students' Views about Influence of Computer and Internet on Health**

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Ulku Ulker, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

Today, the Internet used to reach information and the computer used to access the Internet have increasingly become widespread, and determining the effects of these tools on individuals' health could prevent possible future problems. Considering the fact that the Internet and computer are commonly used as an educational tool, it is important to conduct studies to determine the effects of these tools on individuals' health. The results of these studies could be presented to individuals using these technologies, and the related deficiencies, if any, should be overcome. The present study was designed based on the feedback provided by students who would, as future teachers, use such technologies in their professional lives. The participants of the study were 453 students attending Ziya Gökalp Education Faculty at Dicle University. In the study, the scale developed by Özmutaf, Özgür and Gökmen (2008) was applied to the preservice teachers in an online environment. The findings revealed that the participants' Internet and computer use had influence on their health with a significant difference in terms of the variable of gender ( $p < .05$ ) and that there was no significant difference with respect to the participants' ages and their departments.

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# **The Effects Of Educational Games, Feedback And Correction On The Learning Level And The Retention Of Knowledge**

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## **Abstract**

The effects of educational games and feedback-correction on the success of 6<sup>th</sup> grade students and the retention of the knowledge were investigated in this study. 6<sup>th</sup> grade students in a secondary school in Meram district of Konya comprise the study sample. Two classes of 6<sup>th</sup> grade with equal probability in this secondary school were determined as the experimental group while another class of 6<sup>th</sup> grade was determined as the control group. The electricity and systems unit was taught for 4 hours per week for 10 weeks by means of educational games in the experimental group 1, by means of educational games and feedback-correction in the experimental group 2 and according to the current MNE (Ministry of National Education) curriculum in the control group. The learning level test developed by the Yıldırım (2015) was used in the study to measure the learning levels of the students and the retention of the knowledge. T-test and one way ANOVA were applied for independent and dependent groups. According to the findings obtained in the study, it was statistically determined that the educational games and feedback-correction applied in the experimental group 2 and educational games applied in the experimental group 1 were more effective in terms of retention of knowledge and learning levels compared to the current curriculum applied in the control group. On the other hand, it was also statistically determined that teaching by means of educational games, which was the method used for the experimental group 1, increased the learning level compared to the control group, on which the current curriculum was applied; however, there was no difference in terms of retention of the knowledge.

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# **The Impact Of The Educational Process to The Perception; Evaluation Of The Urban Elements Relative to The Gestalt Theory**

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Alper Uzunali, Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey.

## Abstract

Urban elements are of capital importance and make different sense to both the city and the users. These elements enable users establish visual or physical relationship with the city, they are three-dimensional elements which provide visual richness and identity to the city and to define, identify and specialize the environment in terms of the city. As stated in Gestalt theory, perception of urban elements is the impact in the whole organized by the relationship between the element and other elements in its sight. In order to present the whole, the sight and viewpoint that change depending on the vertical and horizontal eye movements in different distances are to be discussed. Regarding the design of urban elements, the sight and viewpoint play important roles in making decisions for connecting the element with the main circulation of the place and designing other stable and moving elements such as tree, people, building and furniture surrounding the element. In this sense Ataturk Monument in Meydan Parkı, one of the important focal points of Trabzon with its historical background and sustainability of city, is evaluated by the users as part of Gestalt theory and principles. The purpose of the study is to identify, in the distance with the highest perceptibility, how these urban elements are perceived and whether the other elements in the sight are effective in perception of the element or not. What the users perceive and how they perceive it in the point with the highest perceptibility, what are the prominent Gestalt theories and principles in the photo with the highest perceptibility, and these theory and principles are studied by means of the students of landscape architecture with different degrees. The study is composed of two sections, introduction and research. In the introduction, perception, environmental perception, factors that affect the perception, and Gestalt theory and principles are briefly explained whereas in the research the purpose of the study, the field of the study, the stages and the methods of the study are determined and as an analysis of data, results, discussions and conclusions are found out. The study indicates that the design problems of the urban elements are not limited with the single design of the element but also the contextual and perceptual aspects have to be discussed and interdisciplinary studies are required. It has been come through that in designing urban elements, determining where the highest perceptibility of the element is required and in this position everything/elements in the sight must be considered as a part of the design and the design of the element must be discussed as this whole. The study is important as it points to the extent of the design problem of an urban element.

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# **The Complex Model Of Formation Of Multi-Cultural Competence Of Students in The Learning Process Karlygash Nurtazina, Maral Nurtazina, Gulden Murzabekova**

Maral B Nurtazina, Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan.

## **Abstract**

**Problem Statement.** The present article investigates the innovative potential of using multicultural competency (MC) models in the language education system and teaching English. Our students need to have an understanding of MC theories that explain the difference in behavior, lifestyle, business or corporate cultures from different ethnic communities in Kazakhstan. **Purpose of Study, Methods.** The purpose of the paper is to develop a model of multicultural competence of future teachers of humanities, as well as an experimental way to confirm the hypothesis of this study on the issue. We use the various methods, models and paradigms of teaching English from the perspective of the competence approach which is used as blended learning. Both primary (interviews and surveys) and secondary research (literature review) were carried out to provide empirical materials for a comparative analysis of MCC in this paper. The main aim of these interviews was to obtain more detailed information on the use of MCC in everyday life, and their impact on teaching, learning and assessment, and on the provision of teacher training. The case studies used as a template reflecting the main research questions of the study. **Findings and Results.** The main challenges and limitations of the MCC study lie in the difficulties in interpreting the findings in a comparative and representative way. We have carried out a study on the various programs of multicultural learning from dating Kazakh and Russian with English culture: culture-specific training and cultural education. The aim of our study is to examine the effectiveness of different types of multicultural learning. **Hypothesis of the study:** the use of active methods of multicultural learning increases the probability of formation of MC. **Conclusions and Recommendations.** It proposes some suggestions to be considered in order to change the current status quo and yield the desired results in the EL classroom. The results of the study included targeted areas for improvement in programmatic design.

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# **Surveying The Effective Factors in Applying E-Learning in Health Care Of Bushehr Province Oil Industry**

Mohamad Behroozi, Islamic Azad University , Iran.

## **Abstract**

The main aim of this paper is to survey the effective factors in applying e-learning in health care of Bushehr Province Oil Industry. This is a descriptive-surveying research whose study population is 592 persons working in Bushehr Province Oil Industry health care among which 223 people and 10 managers were randomly selected as the sample based on simple sampling method. Data was gathered via a researcher-structured questionnaire including 42 questions asking about different factors in applying e-learning method in health care of Bushehr province Oil Industry. Face-content validity and Chronbach's Alpha were applied to measure the validity and reliability of the questionnaire which was calculated approximately 0.861. Some appropriate statistical indices such as frequency, mean, SD, Chi Square, and ANOVA were used to analyze the gathered data. Findings showed that there would be a significant relationship between some effective factors such as staffs' view and elearning applying effectively.

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# **Investigating Faculty Members' Awareness On Social Media Usage in Teaching and Learning**

Nadire Cavus, Near East University, Cyprus.  
Ayaz Khalid Mohammed, Near East University, Cyprus.

## **Abstract**

In modern classrooms, lecturers are faced with numerous issues as they compete for students' attention among a diversity of communication stimuli. This review aimed to review various social media benefits to educational institutions, faculties and students. In the review various social media benefits were discussed range from its benefits to educational institutions, to faculties and to students and also the various means and types of social media via social networking sites were listed, such as Facebook, YouTube, Bloggs, MySpace, Twitter etc. To conclude, the social networking sites have gained huge momentum and popularity among college and school-going students in this ever growing internet era. It's evolving as a real-time, two-way communication platform and marketing, promotional vehicle for institutions to raise its online brand, share experiences, knowledge and information within its major key players. No uncertainty, in the upcoming age, social media will definitely act as a major role in higher education establishments in diverse configurations.

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# Çalışma Yaşamında Pozitif Psikoloji

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## Abstract

Bu makalede, özel sektördeki ya da devlet işlerinde çalışan insanların öz yeterlilik, iyimserlik, umut ve dayanıklılık tutumlarının tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla değişik mesleklere sahip olan 10 kişi ile görüşülmüştür. Bu 10 kişinin içerisinde 2 tanesi spor salonların spor eğitmeni, 2 tanesi avukat, 2 tanesi devlet işinde çalışan memur, 2 tanesi üniversitede öğretim görevlisi, 2 tanesi ise kendi işinde çalışan kişilerdir. Araştırmanın çalışmalarında nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır ve betimsel analiz ile çözümlenmiştir. Görüşmeler araştırmacının kendisi tarafından önceden belirlenmiş olan öz yeterlilik, iyimserlik, umut ve dayanıklılık ile ilgili 4 soru kullanılarak uygulanmıştır.. Araştırmaların sonucunda elde edilen veriler sayesinde, öz yeterlilik ile ilgili soru %10 oranında olumlu, iyimserlik ile ilgili soru %20 oranında olumlu, umut ile ilgili soru %20 oranında olumlu, dayanıklılık ile ilgili soru %20 oranında olumlu olduğu saptanmıştır. Toplanan verilerden elde edilen sonuçlar neticesinde meslek olarak çok iyi yerlerde olmalarına rağmen pozitif davranış sayesinde şekillenen psikolojik durumlarının ortalamaları düşük çıkmıştır Bu araştırmada pozitif sermaye, pozitif psikoloji, öz yeterlilik, iyimserlik, umut, ve dayanıklılık kavramlarının anlamlarına ve etkilerine de yer verilmiştir . Araştırma kapsamı görüşme yapılan bu 10 kişi ile sınırlandırılmıştır. Dolayısıyla, elde edilen bulguların gerçekliği bu araştırma ile sınırlıdır.

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# **Integrative Practice-Oriented Model Of Teaching Social Sciences to Foreign Students in The Light Of The Requirements Of New Educational Standards**

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Abstract

Situating the research problem. New educational reality manifested in new demands and requirements, new educational priorities and challenges as well as methodological and theoretical innovations necessitates the urgent modernization of the system of teaching social sciences to foreign students, who are getting their higher education at the universities of the Russian Federation. The existing extensive system of teaching social sciences does not meet the above mentioned factors. We propose a new teaching model aimed at the intensive integrative practice-oriented training, which allows not only to enrich the future specialists' knowledge in the field of social sciences, but also to develop their skills and abilities of usage the acquired knowledge in educational, professional and live practices. Aims of the research are to investigate the new goals and significant factors of educational practices declared in new state standards of higher education in the Russian Federation; to verify experimentally the proposed teaching model by comparing the formed competences in the sphere of social sciences before and after the experimental training course created by the authors. Methods of the research. The development of the proposed teaching model was based on the theoretical analyses of the state educational standards, on methodological analysis in interdidactics, didactics of higher education, cognitive science, psychology, acmeology, sociology, methods of teaching science in foreign languages in the aspect of the research problem. To verify the results of experimental training course we also used the statistical techniques (Scheffe test, Student test, correlation analysis, factor analysis, cluster analysis). Students also made self-evaluations of their achievements, the results of which were used in validation of the proposed model. Results. The proposed teaching model is formed by: (1) target component, (2) methodological component, (3) instrumental component and (4) result component. The target component involves the training task and objectives, training methods, training principles. The main task of training is to enrich the students' knowledge in the sphere of social sciences, as well as to form their skills and abilities to use the knowledge in educational, professional, live activities. The methodological component determines main approaches, methods, and technologies of training. The training course is based on the student-centered, cognitive, activity approaches and includes research and case technologies. The research technology allows the students to get knowledge in a creative, individual and independent way. It is considered as a learning to think and critically analyze the information, broadening the student's vision. The case technology is used to form necessary skills and abilities within the problematic situations, which give the students opportunity to feel and see themselves as future professionals. In the instrumental component the innovative multi- and bilingual manuals "Social Sciences in Russian" are presented. The result component represents the schemes and procedures of the students' competence assessment. The results of the experimental training show the positive dynamics of enrichment of the students' knowledge and development their skills and abilities in the field of social sciences. Conclusion. The theoretical and methodological analysis of the role of social science in education of foreign students from the interdisciplinary perspectives shows their key cultural role of the basis of the educational process. Social sciences competence is the most practical, social knowledge and skills are actual in the students' everyday life, in their educational and professional activities. The system of teaching social sciences to foreign students should be organized as practice-oriented, integrative, research and creative process, the components of which were defined and described in the proposed model. An experiment performed at the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia confirms the effectiveness and validity of the proposed model. Recommendations. The integrative practice-oriented model of teaching social sciences may be implemented into the system of education of foreign students at the universities of the Russian Federation. The proposed model may be also used in teaching other humanitarian subjects to foreign students and specialists.

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# Scale For Efficacy in The Safe Use Of The Internet For Students

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## Abstract

College understudies are overwhelming clients of the Internet contrasted with the overall public, and they assume a pivotal part in securing the Internet, and assurance of PCs is left to the activity of the clients. The main aim of the study is to investigate self-efficacy in the safe use of the internet for students. The volunteer participants used in this study consisted of a total of 99. The questionnaire is made up of 4 dimensions which had 35 items in total. A questionnaire was used to collect data and was analysed and interpreted using SPSS. Frequency and percentage, Independent sample t-test, ANOVA, methods were used during the analysis process. According to the results of the study, students have good awareness of computer security on a general note, but specifically in terms of social networking sites, web security and malicious software, the majority of the students have little awareness of them. As a result, the study could help universities, government and even parents of students, in Cyprus and in other countries, to be able to access the Internet safely.

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# **The Evaluation of Cooperative Learning in Physical Education and Sports in Terms of Content Analysis**

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## **Abstract**

This research was done to evaluate the content analysis of cooperative learning in physical education and sports. The research is a type of documentary screening research. In order to collect the research data, international networks such as foundations which do article search and the Internet were used. Initially, Ebsco Science Direct which was founded within the Higher Education Board was used to obtain 2 doctoral theses regarding cooperative learning in physical education and sports, 2 master theses on cooperative learning in physical education and sports and 45 journal articles. The 4 theses and 45 articles on cooperative learning in physical education and sports which were taken into consideration were examined in the statistical package program according to their publication type, year, level, whether they were individual or group work, language, key words and the institutions in which the authors worked. Moreover, frequencies were created. In conclusion, it was found out that publication type was mostly article. In addition, the studies on cooperative learning in physical education and sports increased in 2012 and 2014. English was used more than any other language in those studies and the studies were mostly applied in the higher education level. Group work was common and the keywords such as cooperative learning and physical education took place more often than other keywords.

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# The Relationship Between The Teachers' Workload And Perceptions Of Burnout

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## Abstract

This work is realized to define relationship among the primary and secondary school teachers' workload and the perceptions of burnout. At the work, it is also examined that the teachers' perception of workload according to their personal qualities and the differentiation status at the perceptions of burnout.

The research universe consists of all the teachers working at state primary and secondary schools which are in İzmit, Derince, Başiskele, Kartepe in Kocaeli, in the education year of 2012-2013, and the sample of the research consists of 226 teachers who are in the research universe and accepted to attend the research voluntarily.

At the research, data have been gained with the help of personal information form, and questionnaire form which consisted of Workload Perception Scale and Maslach Burnout Scale. Personal information form is composed by the researcher. Workload perception scale which is developed by Keleş Ay (2010) and Maslach Burnout Scale which is adopted and validity and reliability studies done by Celep (2002) are used. This scale is taken from Çimen (2007)'s research.

Data gained from the questionnaires have been analyzed by means of SPSS 17.0 statistics packeet programme at computer environment. At the research, reliability analysis have been done to the scales and reliability level of workload perception is obtained as 0,719 and the reliability level of burnout scale is obtained as 0,838. Frequency and percentage statistics are used to define the personal qualities of the teachers who are attended to the research, average and standart deviation statistics are used to define the workload and perceptions of burnout. T test and one way Anova tests are used to define the differentiation status of the teachers' workload and perceptions of burnout according to their personal qualities. Correlation analysis has been used to define the relationship between the workload and perceptions of burnout, regression analysis has been used to define the effects of workload on the perceptions of burnout.

As a result of the analysis, it is defined that teachers have low level workload perception, medium-level low personal success sense and low-level emotional burnout and depersonalization. Relationship and effects are determined between teachers' workload and perceptions of burnout. It is concluded that as the workload of teachers increases their perceptions of burnout increases, too.

. At the research it is determined that there is a differentiation at the burnout level of teachers according to their personal qualities except gender and status, and workload perception change only according to the branch variable.

Key Words: Workload Perception, Burnout, Teacher

# **Perspectives of Primary School Teachers' About Organizational Silence: Examples from Sakarya**

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Ayça Kaya, Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

In this research the aim is to draw out in which situations the primary school teachers keep silent, the reasons and the results of being silent. This research was structured with qualitative research approach. Study group of this study consists of twenty primary school teachers as determined by as snowball. Data collection tool of this research is the semi-structured interview. While putting the form together related literature was scanned and supported by professionals. Outcome of the research was analyzed using content analysis technique. According to data of the research; teachers state that, organizational silence is repose, selfishness and desperation, most of the situations they keep silent is about administration, the reasons of being silent are individual, managerial or organizational, they show their silence by ignoring or remaining passive, when the results of being silence is considered organizational silence can be get over by creating a confident atmosphere supporting the communication.

Keywords: silence, organizational silence, the reasons of silence

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# Usability Evaluation For Near East University Student Information System

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## Abstract

By increasing number of young people who choose the academic way for their lives, large-scale universities faced with information administration challenges. Student Information System (SIS) is one of the solutions in order to provide management facilities for educational and financial approaches. SIS is accessed and used by the university students, all levels of academic staff and university stakeholders. Determining the usability level of the SIS in a Human Computer Interaction perspective, is an important consideration for the universities. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the usability of the Near East University (NEU) SIS by using ISO/IEC 9126 standards. ISO/IEC 9126 model has the most suitable metrics for evaluating the internal usability of the systems. The result of this study will be helpful for NEU SIS developer team, in order to consider the improvement possibilities for the next version of the system.

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# **Examining the Effects of Technology-Supported Cooperative Learning Method on Student Attitude**

Erkan Bal, Turkey.

## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to determine the attitudes of candidate teachers taking computer lessons in the technology-supported collaborative learning environment towards collaborative learning. The study has been conducted during Spring Term of 2013-2014 academic year with the participation of 1st year students from the Department of Mentally Handicapped Teaching at the Near East University. 15 of 40 participants are female and the remaining 25 are male students. The average age of the students is 20. Students have been separated into 10 four-person groups. A group leader has been chosen for each group and it has been suggested to the groups to choose a subject based on their interests. At the end of presentations made in the class the lesson has been taught by working groups informing the class on their activities. In the last week of the course the scale for measuring students attitudes towards collaborative learning method has been applied. Data gathered for this study by using the scale for measuring students attitudes towards collaborative learning method has been statistically analysed by using the SPSS 20 package. It has been observed that students being in interaction, different than traditional learning method, has improved their communication at school environment.

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# **A Case Study On The Perceptibility And Readability Of Facades According To Building Types**

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Alemdar, Nuh Naci Yazgan University, Turkey Şaban Suat  
Özsarıyılız, Nuh Naci Yazgan University, Turkey

## **Abstract**

Because of the rapid developments and variety of technology and the impetuous growth in building stock due to the population increase, the similarity between the mental schema of the user and the built objects / environment have started to decrease which is naturally resulting in a difficulty in environmental perception. By this rapid change, a transformation in the symbols, which are formed in users' mind, reflecting the physical structures, which are the defining elements of the cities, have also begun. In this context, especially architect and architectural student subjects have been asked to evaluate the contemporary designs for arguing the statement; "perception gets easier when the resemblance between the object and the mental schema gets bigger. If there is no resemblance or smaller common elements are present, perception gets more difficult and some questions like 'how come?' 'what kind of?' appears."

In this context, the aim of this study can be explained as, to investigate architect and architectural student subjects, for the perceptibility and readability of the functions of the buildings when their façades considered.

In order to limit the study, only public buildings and semi-public buildings, which define a public location, included in. Three examples for each function; commerce, transportation, religious, and sports among the public ones, and socio-cultural, health related, educational, governmental and industrial for the semi-public buildings, is selected. The writers significantly give importance to the selection criteria of the examples, as being contemporary. The study consists of four chapters; introduction, research (explanation of the problematic and the method), outcomes and discussion. Research also has two phases; in the first phase the buildings that are selected have been presented to the 120 subjects. The subjects are wanted to mark each building according to the buildings' behavioral position, which category may they be.



# The Perception on Advantages and Disadvantages of Mobile Learning: A Case on Prospective Instructional Designers

Zülfü Genç, Computer Education and Instructional Technology, Firat University, Turkey

## Abstract

This study draws a full picture to investigate the development, practice of m-learning courseware and perspectives of instructional designer students' on using a mobile learning application developed by the researcher in Firat University, Faculty of Education, Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technology. The developed mobile learning courseware environment was prepared according to the Computer Networks course content. Through the mobile learning environment established, the study attempted to answer to questions like in what stages of the education process mobile learning could be used, its advantages and disadvantages and students' general opinion on mobile learning. The study participants were the 3rd year "Computer Education and Instructional Technology (CEIT)" students from Firat University in Turkey (Female:54, Male:50, n=104) whose ages range from 19 to 25 with an average of 22. In this study a mixed-method research with triangulation design strategy was conducted for data collection and analysis. As a result of the research conducted, students agreed that there are four main advantages of mobile learning: access to course content without time and place limitation (mobility), improve interaction between student-student and student- instructors, student centered learning and accessibility. At the end of an analysis of content, students' negative opinions on mobile learning were gathered into 4 main groups: technical challenges, social and educational challenges, cost challenges and some health challenges. In addition, approximately 50% students believe that mobile learning is supportive to the teaching-learning process, and 17.57% see it as being complementary.

Keywords: Mobile learning, advantages, disadvantages, student perspectives, instructional designers.

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# **Determining Worries of Final Year Undergraduate Students about Finding Jobs: Turkish Republic Of Northern Cyprus (Trnc) As an Example**

Sibel Szek Birkollu, Near East University, Cyprus Abstract

Today the problem of "youth unemployment" is not only one of the most important problems in developing countries such as TRNC, but this is even a significant problem in the developed western nations. Determining the reasons that lead into anxiety in undergraduate students about finding jobs will be the initial step to solve this problem. In this regard, the aim of this study is to determine the opinions and identify worries of the final year undergraduate students about finding jobs. In this study the data were obtained by asking hundred final year undergraduate students at one of the private universities in TRNC to write a composition and by using face to face meeting technique. The obtained data were examined and interpreted depending on the descriptive analysis method by thematic approach.

The opinions of the students on several different aspects, including their reasons for choosing their undergraduate programme of study, their expectations from their programme of study, whether they want to study another degree or not instead of their current programme of study, the quality of the education that they are provided, their worries about finding jobs and their job visions are involved in this study. According to the data obtained as a result of this study, the level of the anxiety of the final year undergraduate students about finding jobs is high and the reasons of the anxiety include financial impossibilities, the quality of the provided education, presence of a considerable number of unemployed graduates and the problems related to their programme of study.

Keywords: TRNC, unemployment, worries about finding jobs, reasons for unemployment, education

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# Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin Fen Öğretiminde Kullanılan Deney Ve Laboratuvar Etkinliklerindeki Yeterliliklerinin Belirlenmesi

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## Abstract

Bilim insanları, bilim öğrenmenin en iyi yolunun yaparak öğrenmek olduğunda hem fikirdir. Okul öncesi dönem çocuklarıyla çalışırken de öğrenmeye ilişkin bu sürecin doğal bir olgu olduğu açıkça gözlenir. Bu dönem içinde çocukların, soru sorma, araştırma yapma, inceleme, deneme ve problem çözmeye becerilerini uygulamayı öğrenmeye ihtiyaçları vardır. İyi bir fen eğitiminin temelini, çocuğun aktif katıldığı, uyguladığı-yaptığı ve çocuk merkezli çalışmalardan oluştuğu belirtilmektedir. Erken çocukluk dönemi boyunca çocuklar, aktif bir şekilde temel süreç becerilerini öğrenir ve temel kavramları yapılandırır. Fene ilişkin pek çok kavram okul öncesi dönemde oluşmaya başlamaktadır (Akman, 2011). Yapılan bu çalışmada okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin, deney ve laboratuvar etkinliklerindeki beceri ve davranışları, öğretmenlerin ifadeleri ve gözlemlenen etkinliklere dayalı olarak tespit edilmeye çalışıldı. Bu amaçla, Ankara'da M.E.B'e bağlı, resmi ve özel toplam 15, okul öncesi eğitim veren okullardan rasgele seçilen 30 öğretmen ile mülakatlar yürütülmüş ve gözlemler yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonunda; okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin çoğunun deney ve laboratuvar etkinliklerindeki istenen nitelikte planlama ve yürütme becerisine sahip oldukları, orijinal materyal geliştirmedikleri ve etkinlikleri uygularken kullanılacak etkili öğretim yöntemlerinden yararlandıkları belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fen Öğretimi, Okulöncesi, Deney yöntemi.

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# **Opinions of Teacher Candidates About the Applicability of Distance Education in the Area of Music Education**

Erkan Bal, Near East University, Cyprus Cise Ozmeltem, Near East University, Cyprus Murat Tezer, Near East University, Cyprus

## **Abstract**

This study was performed to determine the perceptions of teachers regarding the applicability of distance education in music education . This research is based on analysis of quantitative study modeled with students experience in their vision for distance learning. The research study group was established 30 volunteer students from studying music teaching in Near East University, the Faculty of Education. The research group consists of the registered students from the course of Atatürk's Principles and History of Turkish Language and Writing Skills I given by distance education. As results of teacher's opinion, the survey was implemented by distance education regarding of applicability in music education at the end of period. According to the research findings, it was concluded the prospective teacher' general opinion was unstable with regarding the applicability of distance education in music education. If the distance education adapts arts education, it can be support positive formal education and it provides positive contribution.

Keywords: Distance Education, Music Teaching, Opinions of Teacher Candidates,

# **Identification and prioritization of tourism attraction of Genaveh port and its impact on the economy of the city. Irans aspact**

Mohammad Behroozi, University Of Bushehr, Iran  
Babak Abde Emami, University Of Bushehr, Iran

## **Abstract**

Tourism is a major force in any economy and large and fasting industries in the world. It is increasingly important source of income, employment and wealth in many countries. This paper looks identification and prioritization tourist attractions and its impact on the economy. The population of this study contains 2000 of tourism, cultural heritage and economic expert which sample estimated 323 based on Morgan table. The Cronbach's Alfa of questionnaire was 0.84. Kolomogroph Smirinoph and Friedman test were used respectively to normal and ranking identified factors. The result showed that purchasing power, economic situation of people were important than the others factors identified.

Keyword: Tourism, economy, prioritization tourist, cultural heritage

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# **Development And Future Of Learning Management Systems: A Literature Review**

Huseyin Uzunboylu, Near East University, North Cyprus  
Fatih Soykan, Near East University, North Cyprus

## **Abstract**

Learning Management Systems are software or learning environments which enable online educational activities to be carried out effectively. Rapid changes and paradigms in human life as well as technology have changed the expectations from learning management systems. In this study, studies about learning management systems in the literature were examined and presented under five titles. The titles are relation between learning management systems and other disciplines, methods and technics used in studies related with learning management systems, research needs in learning management systems and trends in studies related with learning management systems. It is expected that this study would be a helpful resource and guide for researchers who want to carry out research about learning management systems.

Keywords: learning management systems, LMS, web-based learning, distance learning, web 3.0 semantic web, social networks, technology

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# **The role of maternal attachment styles in predicting the parent-child relationship and anxiety disorders in children**

Galin Shirzad, Islamic Azad University, Iran

## **Abstract**

The present study was conducted to assess the role of maternal attachment styles in predicting anxiety disorders in children. The present correlational study was conducted on 300 mothers and primary school students in Tehran selected through multistage random cluster sampling. The data collection tools used included the Adult Attachment Scale and Spence Children's Anxiety Scale. The data obtained were then analyzed using the multivariate regression, the multivariate analysis of variance and the Pearson Correlation test. The results obtained showed that attachment styles predict anxiety disorders. There was a negative relationship between the secure attachment style and children's anxiety and a positive relationship between the insecure attachment style and anxiety disorders. Problems in separation, the lack of tolerance for turmoil and the tendency to believe that events are out of one's own control are mechanisms that explain the relationship between attachment styles and anxiety. Anxiety disorders associated with the parent-child interactions can be reduced through identifying the attachment style with the parents as a factor associated with children's anxiety.

Keywords: Attachment styles, anxiety disorders

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# **Department Preference Motivations of Teacher Candidates Studying in Gifted Education Department**

Zeynep Genç, Near East University, North Cyprus

## **Abstract**

The aim of this research is to determine preference motivations of teacher candidates of department of gifted education. The research in which data were collected by using questionnaire form, is a survey research. 45 teacher candidates that are educating in Department of Gifted Education of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Near East University during 2015-2016 Academic year Fall term, form study group of research. As a result of research, there reached a conclusion that most of teacher candidates of department of gifted education prefer this department due to good job opportunity. Most teacher candidates want to have postgraduate education on this field. Also large number of teacher candidates want to work in private sector.

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# **Kuzey Kıbrıs Ve Türkiye'deki Öğretmenlerin Meslekte Yönetici Ve Denetmen Olarak Yükseltılme (Okul Yönetici Ve Denetmen Olma) Kriterlerinin Karşılaştırılarak İncelenmesi**

Osman Vaiz, Near East University, Cyprus  
Huseyin Uzunboylu, Near East University, Cyprus

## **Abstract**

Bu çalışmada, Kuzey Kıbrıs ve Türkiye'deki öğretmenlerin meslekte yönetici ve denetmen olarak yükseltılme kriterleri karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenerek; benzerlik ve farklılıkların saptanması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma öğretmenlerin meslekte yükseltılmedeki kriterlerini ortaya koymak açısından önem taşımaktadır. Bu araştırma, belge tarama yöntemi kullanılarak yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada hem Kuzey Kıbrıs hem de Türkiye'de gerek okul yöneticisi gerekse de denetmen olma kriterleri karşılaştırılmış olup; Türkiye'de, okul yöneticiliği ve denetmen kadrolarına belirli yıl öğretmenlik görevi yapan deneyimli öğretmenlerden seçilerek atandığı sonucuna varılırken, Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta gerek öğretmenliğe, gerekse de üst kademelerdeki kadrolara atanmada yasalar Kamu Hizmet Komisyonunca (KHK) tarafsız bir şekilde yarışmalı sınavlar ve mesleki portfolyoların değerlendirilmesiyle atandığı sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Okul Yöneticisi, Eğitim Denetmeni (Müfettiş), Yükselme Kriteri.

The present study aims to examine and compare the promotion criteria of the teachers in TRNC and Turkey as a manager and a supervisor in their profession as well as determining its similarities and differences. Presenting the teachers' criteria on the basis of promotion in their profession is the importance of this study. Document analysis has been used in this study in order to reach the aim. The criteria of both being a school principal and supervisor in North Cyprus and Turkey have been compared. Although it has been examined that in Turkey assigning school principals and supervisors depend on a selection based on years of teaching experience, in North Cyprus either teacher assignment or upper level assignments such as school principal and supervisor selections depend on certain rules and regulations which contain unbiased evaluation on professional portfolios and applied professional examinations set by the Public Service Commission (Kamu Hizmet Komisyonu).

**Keywords:** School Principal, Supervisor, Promotion Criteria

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# Okul Yöneticilerinin Liderlik Stillerinin İncelenmesi

Emine Yağcı, Near East University, Cyprus.

## Abstract

A school's and its stakeholders' success is highly dependent on the leadership behaviours that school administrators demonstrate. A school administrator needs to possess certain leadership qualities in order to be successful. This study aims to review 27 different research studies carried out in relation to leadership styles of school administrators. In this respect, a literature review was carried out. As a result of the review, it was observed that the majority of school administrators had transformative and interactionist qualities, while it was found that teachers developed a stronger sense of security towards administrators with an ethic leadership style.

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# **A Study on School Administrators' Mentorship Roles in Terms of the Some Variables**

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Behcet Oznacar, Near East University, Cyprus

## **Abstract**

Studying mentorship roles of school administrators in terms of the some variables constitutes the target of this study. Workgroup of this relational screening research consists of 372 school administrators working in schools under the structure of Ministry of National Education in Konya city during 2011 - 2012 educational year. Data of the research are collected by using "Personal Information Form", which is prepared by researcher, and "Mentorship Scale", which is prepared by Sezgin (2002). Different inferential analyses like arithmetical average, standard deviation, t test, Pearson correlation, one-way analysis of variance and ANOVA have been made over collected data ( $p < 0.05$ ). According to collected results; mentorship roles of school administrators significantly differ according to their age; while not significantly differing according to school type they work in. It is also concluded that school administrators carry out mentorship roles at higher levels.

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# **The impact of nativism and non-nativism on EFL student teachers' identity construction**

Kamile Hamilođlu, Marmara University, Turkey

## **Abstract**

The spread of English as a foreign language in the world has given way to the discussion of native and nonnative English teachers' efficacy. Educators has been examining and evaluating this issue from several perspectives. While a group of applied linguists are questioning the non-native teachers' presence and competence, some others support the presence of non-native teachers believing that their competence is enough to perform teaching in foreign language classes. This study intends to examine three novice EFL (English as a foreign language) teachers' own perceptions and views on their non-nativeness regarding the aspects of image, competence, and impact. The results displayed that they have varying thoughts and feelings related to their competence.

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# Learning Programming Algorithm with Robots at EUL

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## Abstract

To develop engineering classroom with robots, it makes classrooms as an engineer. At the engineering education applied teaching and learning is an important aspect. To design classroom appropriate to do application about subject, it makes permanent learning. The programming algorithm course is the compulsory and basic of the computer engineering department. The educational robot can be used to teach students how programming algorithm and flowchart work in real life with real robot. Aim of this study to research how Lego robot can be used in computer basic course and how does course materials convenient with Lego Mindstorms sets. In this study there are three main parts of course: problem solving steps, flowchart design, algorithm and demonstration of robots. According to this study prepared lecture notes which are appropriate with the Lego Mindstorms set will be used in programming algorithm course to measure students' achievement as further study.

Keywords: Engineering education, Lego Mindstorms, Programming, Algorithm

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