

UNIVERSITATEA DIN BACĂU
STUDII ȘI CERCETĂRI ȘTIINȚIFICE
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STUDENT'S INTELLIGENCE AND THE PERFORMANCE IN THE LEARNING

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Abstract

The theoretical and methodological study analyses human intelligence in its complex structure and evolution in time, in order to identify the possibility of qualitative and quantitative alteration of the "g" factor through programs of educational development. Taking into consideration the experimental results, most researchers of psychometric orientation consider that general intelligence is a mental capacity determined mostly by heredity and less by education. Cognitive psychologists conclude that human intelligence is influenced by multiple socio-cultural variables (age, education, experience, culture, profession), a fact that determines different levels of performance and success in life. More than this there has been demonstrated that there cannot be only one form of intelligence, be it general, but multiple types; this shows that psycho-cognitive conception has surpassed the psychometrical one.

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WAYS OF EVALUATING AND OF TEACHING THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to consider thoroughly from a theoretical and a methodological point of view the problem of the emotional intelligence in the context of the initial formation of the future teachers. The objectives of this approach are centered on the underlining the emotional intelligence has in structuring the pedagogical aptitudes and skills for the teaching profession, on knowing the level of its development, as well as suggesting adequate ways of training and developing this personality trade.

We assumed that the level of the students' emotional intelligence has average or below average values, and that the differences noticed in the participants according to their faculty, study year and genre are insignificant.

The study was conducted on 165 students that frequented the initial formation program for the teaching profession, Bacău University.

Methods and devices used in the experiment: Test for the emotional intelligence – for youths and adults – (adapted by Mihaela Roco after Bar-On and D. Goleman), psychopedagogical observation, conversation.

The obtained results underline an average and below average level of development of the emotional experience. The second part of the paper suggests ways of developing the emotional intelligence and the perspectives of future theoretical and methodological studies.

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INFORMATIONAL AND RELATIONAL DIMENSION OF DIDACTIC COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

The educational communication represents a specific form of human communication. If we admit that the instructive-educative actions are based on the interpersonal dimension, then we may say that the educational relationship is signally a communication relationship. The analysis of what it really means nowadays the research of communication imposes the discovery of new tendencies that are related to the matters constrained to the investigation or to the paradigmes used or to the methodological frame used. The new perspectives bring in forefront the tranzactional theories which sustain that in communication we are not interchangeable, but instantaneous and continuum emitters and receivers. The tranzition from the monocentering to the plurality or from the communication seen as an instrument of the social field to the middle of the social construction, it emphasises the psychosocial dimension of communication reorienting the research in a meaningful way.

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THE INFLUENCE OF EXTRAVERSION ON THE PERFORMANCES IN COOPERATIVE AND COMPETITIVE ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

The aim of this experimental study was to investigate the influence of a personality trait (extraversion-introversion) on the performance of individuals mediate by the contextual and task variables represented cooperative and competitive conditions and by the type of the task. 247 students subjects participated to the experiment. In the first part they were prepared to work efficiently in cooperative or competitive activities. In the second phase they working to a cognitive task by interpersonal cooperation, interpersonal competition and by individual activity. It were measured the dimension of extraversion-introversion with Eysenck Personality Inventory. It was hypothesized that extroverts will be more performant in a stimulative context of in-group competition compared to the introverts who will have better results when they working in a relaxing situation, like cooperation activity with their group partners. This hypothesis was confirm by the results.

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THE PECULIARITY OF THE COUNSELING FOR GIFTED CHILDREN

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Abstract

The paper intends to make a synthesis regarding the most important counseling issues for gifted children. The identified issues within the literature are presented in the same time with the issues derived from the counseling practical experience. The theoretical synthesis is followed by the presentation of the results obtained from a practical investigation based on focus-group analysis.

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THE EFFECTS OF PUBLIC DEPRECIATION UPON STUDENTS' SELF-ESTEEM

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Abstract

The ideal proof of an individual' self-knowing is his/her determination. The level of self-knowing indicates the individual's psychological and social maturation. Adolescents are only starting such a complex process of knowing themselves and the others.

The study measures the fluctuations of teenagers' self-esteem under the influence of negative evaluations both from teachers and peers. Will their self-esteem decrease under teachers' under-evaluation or under peers' public depreciation?

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TEENAGERS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS ACTIVE BEHAVIOR

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Abstract

Drug abuse is one of those challenges that humanity is confronted with; its direct or indirect effects, revealing as a distressing phenomena, noteworthy in international cooperating programs. Obtained naturally or artificially, substances that make 'dreams' come true or 'bring happiness', or "make you high" claim more victims than lethal weapons do. It could be only diagnosed, estimated.

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STEPS IN CONCEPTUALIZING AND INVESTIGATING OF INTER-ETHNIC TOLERANCE

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Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to outline the steps carried out in the domain of the inter-human relationships from the most negative forms to the most desirable ones. If the initial steps define hostility, including elements such as "scapegoat", discrimination, prejudice, the final ones characterize cooperation, which can be achieved at the same time with the individuals' affinity and involvement in the human relationships, so that tolerance and respect be affirmed in the end. Tolerance becomes the key factor, with a view to obtain respect, cooperation and even a condition for them to be affirmed. In order to point out the importance of this concept, there imposes the demarcation of its conceptual meanings and also the identification of the theoretical models, relevant for the social psychology. At a theoretical level, one can observe the absence of an elaborate scientific concept which establishes and expresses inter-ethnic tolerance. That is why there are proposed investigative approaches for a clear defining of the concept.

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SKILLS AND COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES SPECIFIC COMPETENCES FOR THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGY FIELD

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Abstract

The personal development is a complex and continuous process. One can find, at a certain moment, that, although the amount of knowledge he has acquired is quite large, and the way to confront with a situation is proper, all of this can prove to be insufficient enough for the specific situation. Most of the jobs suppose a direct contact with our fellows, and certain jobs require for specific competences like being assertive and supportive, being able to communicate at the verbal and non-verbal level, to emphasize and to solve problems.

*The communication techniques and skills are the most important tips we must use in our daily routine in order to achieve the goals. The way in which these skills turn from theory into practice is a proof of the level of **professionalism** and it describes the **individual working style**.*

The verbal communication is at the centre of the social skills and competences. One of the fundamental needs of the human beings has been the need to establish connections and to interact with their fellows. The specialists have named the interaction between human beings socialization. The result of the interaction within this psycho-social matrix which proves to be the society is that the individual changes from a functional point of view. The family, school, the group of friends prove to have an important role in the development of young people.

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THE SOCIAL-CULTURAL IDENTITY OF ROMANIAN IMMIGRANTS

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Abstract

The social identity is defined as that specific dimension of a person related to his/her position within the social structure, as a sense of belonging to one of the biological and psychological categories (gender, age), to one of the groups (socio-professional, ethnic, national), to a social role (familial, professional, institutional), to an ideological structure (churches, parties, social movements).

This paper presents the socio-cultural identity among Romanian Immigrants from Denmark. Are there any identity changes or are there only similarities? Do Romanians feel as Danes while living there? Where are their real socio-cultural roots right now? These are only few questions that the study will try to answer to.