

MUZYKA JAKO KONTEKST ZADANIA PAMIĘCIOWEGO¹

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MUSIC AS THE CONTEXT OF MEMORY TASK

Summary. Three investigations concerning the influence of music on memory effects are described. In two of them the possibility of context-dependent memory was taken into account. The obtained results showed that in intentional learning in group conditions, music accompanying learning, neither baroque, nor popular modern one, did not lead to higher memory effects. But when learning occurred on a modern popular music background the context effect was observed. In individual unintentional learning conditions, baroque music as the background of learning appeared to be beneficial for explicit and implicit memory. The results are discussed in terms of the likely mechanisms of the influence of music accompanying learning on memory effects.

DIALOG I EDUKACJA¹

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DIALOGUE AND EDUCATION

Summary: In this article the author refers to a dialogue as an important social problem, also in the sphere of education. She presents the history of the dialogue in its social and psychological context. Considering the importance of the dialogue in assisting the development, she also claims that it is often deformed and changed into monologue.

ŹRÓDŁO ZMIAN PROGRESYWNYCH W ROZWOJU PSYCHICZNYM CZŁOWIEKA

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SOURCES OF PROGRESSIVE CHANGES IN PSYCHIC DEVELOPMENT

Summary. The author formulates his own theory of derivating the developmental changes just to explain the problem of progressive changes sources. His theoretical attitude is based on the assumption, that human development is created in subjective activity. The author accepts interactional model of the creative process. The efficiency of the creative process depends on two parameters: (1) fluency of „trial structures” creating, and (2) efficiency of merging the contents. The author also describes the empirical consequences of his model.

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INNER EYE

Summary: Moving the eyes enables the selection of relevant information from the external visual world. Besides moving the eyes, humans and many other species also have the capability to ‘look out of the corner of their eyes’. For instance, we can attend to a pencil located in the periphery, while keeping our eyes fixated at a TV screen in front of us. A metaphor that seems suitable for this ‘attending to something’ is the inner eye. Several issues are addressed. First, some experiments will be reported that demonstrate the existence of this inner eye. In addition, a distinction will be made between two ways in which the inner eye can be controlled. Third, we will focus on the areas of the brain that are affected by moving the inner eye, and will also indicate the brain areas that probably play a role in the control of the inner eye. Finally, we will focus on experimental support with regard to the function that this inner eye serves, that is, one may wonder whether the function of this inner eye is simply a duplication of the function of the external eye, or does it serve another function?

MODEL „STYLU TWÓRCZEGO ZACHOWANIA SIĘ” JAKO WSKAŹNIK POZYCJI SPOŁECZNEJ UCZNIÓW W GRUPIE¹

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„CREATIVITY AS A STYLE” AS A THEORETICAL MODEL EXPLAINING THE SOCIAL POSITION OF PUPILS IN THE GROUP

Summary: The paper reports empirical research aiming to explain psychological factors of social position (social recognition and social popularity, measured by the sociometric index) of 13 and 14 years old pupils (N=52). The author’s model of „The Creativity as a Style” represented by the Creativity Behavior Questionnaire (The CBQ) was used. Also Niebrzydowski’s Self-estimation inventory – all covering the domain of personality, and Buss and Plomin EAS temperament questionnaire (version for teachers and parents) which represent domain of temperament, and Ziemska’s questionnaire of parental attitudes (altogether 19 independent variables) were used. The criterion is best explained by three factors of The CBQ: Life Approval (.42), Strength of Ego (.48), and Self-realization (.31). As complementary factors come: high Self-estimation (.41) (Niebrzydowski’s inventory), Emotionality (-.41), and Shyness (-.29) from (The EAS questionnaire); and the following factors from parental attitudes questionnaire: Domination (-.36), Helplessness (-.42), Concentration (-.28), and Distance (-.42). The findings point out to an important problem, namely of „the efficient personality”. This construct, once introduced by Obuchowski (1982), seems to be useful also in explaining social position of children in a group.

ZMIANY ORIENTACJI ŻYCIOWEJ MŁODZIEŻY W KONTEKŚCIE UWARUNKOWAŃ RODZINNYCH

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THE CHANGES OF ADOLESCENT'S LIFE ORIENTATION IN FAMILY CONTEXT

Summary. The paper presents the results of the research on the developmental changes of life orientation in adolescence. The attempt was made to show some family conditioning in the adolescents' life plans. From this point of view such factors as the level of parental control and the intensity of family discussion have been analyzed. The results show that the way in which adolescents view their future depends not only on some personal factors but also is conditioned by the relationship between children and their parents. The influence of the type of family communication changes during adolescence.

POCZUCIE KOHERENCJI A STYLE RADZENIA SOBIE ZE STRESEM U CHORYCH NA STWARDNIENIE ROZSIANE¹

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SENSE OF COHERENCE AND COPING STYLES IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Summary: 30 patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) and 30 healthy people completed the Antonovsky's Sense of Coherence Scale (SOC-29) measuring 3 components: comprehensibility, manageability and meaningfulness and Ender and Parker's Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS) measuring 3 styles of coping: Task- Oriented Coping, Emotion-Oriented Coping, Avoidances- Oriented Coping. The neurologically, mentally and somatically healthy people constituted a control group. The results of research show that patients with MS and the healthy ones are similar in using styles of coping. Both patients with MS and healthy persons with low level of sense of coherence use more Emotion- Oriented Coping style. Avoidances-Oriented Coping style is more used by patients suffering from MS with high level of sense of coherence. Patients with high score in CISS have lower level of comprehensibility than healthy people with high score in CISS.