

family achievement orientation, family intellectual-cultural orientation and family control.

The effect of music and light upon indoor cycling

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The present research assessed the effect of music and light on the physical performance and the subjective feelings of participants in indoor cycling (spinning). The participant performed four sessions of different conditions of music and light. The results showed that the energy level, sense of pleasure, and feelings of satisfaction were significantly higher when there was a music during the training. Light did not have any effect on any of the subjective measures. Light and music did not have any effect upon physiological measures: exertion of energy (measured by heart rate) and energy expenditure (measured in calories).

Obesity and life satisfaction: A path analysis

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Objective: Determine the relationship between obesity, body image dissatisfaction, teasing perception and attitude towards physical appearance and the influence of these variables on life satisfaction. Method: Using a non-experimental, cross-sectional design, a path analysis was performed on data from 328 obese patients in Caracas, Venezuela. Results: Obesity doesn't predict life satisfaction. This was predicted by teasing perception and body image dissatisfaction. Attitude towards physical appearance has an indirect effect on life satisfaction. Conclusion: What makes obese people dissatisfied is an interiorized aesthetic ideal which is unreachable. This is expressed by emotional susceptibility to teasing and dissatisfaction with body image.

Integration of action effects in mental task representations

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The aim of our study was to examine how processes that take place after the response affect mental task representations. We used a task-switching paradigm in which the response triggered irrelevant but predictable task-specific action effects. Subjects experienced these task-response-effect combinations in several learning blocks. In a subsequent transfer block, the predictable action effects changed into random effects. This change led to higher reaction times and switch costs. We assume that anticipated action effects are integrated in task representations and influence the implementation and execution of tasks.

The impact of hands-on experience: Are gender differences important?

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To determine the impact of hands-on experience on undergraduates' educational, career decision-making, and commitment students participating in summer research experiences were surveyed (n=200, 42% return rate) and interviewed (n=10) in 2007. Results indicated that hands-on experiences were key to persistence. Women were more likely to cite the importance of social support and supportive environments than men. Graduate students played critical roles in students' decision-making. Five themes emerged (aspirations, pivotal

experiences, strategies and skills, resources, and career decision-making) using an empirically derived framework of career commitment (Madill, Campbell et al 2007).

Structural analysis of brand equity based on the cognition of consumers: From the survey of foundation-cream brands

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The purpose of this study is to verify the brand equity model (Maeda, 2004). In this study, brand equity is defined, from the cognitive aspects of consumers, as "a set of brand values perceived by consumers based on past brand-marketing conducted by a corporation". 381 female participants were responded to the questionnaire of foundation-cream brand. The main findings were as follows: Brand equity consists of primary values (qualitative values) and secondary values (incremental values beyond product quality). Second, the value consumers attribute to a corporation affects brand equity. Third, Brand equity causes "consumer-brand relationships". Finally, these "relationships" influence secondary value.

Local and global process of stimuli in autism using face

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The aim of the study was how people with autism configure faces. We collected data from autistic and normal children. In a lighted room participants were presented with 24 stimuli constructed by three dots configuring a face. Stimuli were provided in upright or inverted and symmetric or asymmetric, which are determined by the relative distances and positions among dots making either face or no face. The error rate was measured. The results showed that autistics showed a significant error when the face stimuli were presented inverted fashion, suggesting that they focused on local feature in face processing.

Skin cancer prevention for adolescents: Theory-based determinants for behavioral interventions

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Skin cancer incidence rates have increased rapidly over the past 30 years. Particularly adolescents form an at-risk group. A systematic literature review was conducted in order to identify determinants explaining sun protection behavior and deliberate sun exposure, the main risk factor for skin cancer. On the basis of these determinants intervention blocks were specified and put into an integrative theoretical framework. Randomized controlled trials (RCT) are indispensable for testing the effectiveness of such interventions. Multilevel modeling and latent class analysis are valuable methods for analyzing such data. Preliminary results from an ongoing RCT on skin cancer prevention will be presented.

Women and science: Girls-only schools improve women's attitude to science

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Science and technology display a male bias: boys exhibit better science related attitudes than girls, which causes a smaller election of science and technology careers among women. This communication compares hundred of attitudes variables between 16-year old women educated in one girls-only school and coeducated boys and girls. A

discriminant analysis of attitudinal variables shows that the girls-only group achieve more positive attitudes than do the coeducated girls, and even than boys. This result fuels the debate on the advantages and disadvantages of the single-sex education to improve girls attitudes to gender-biased science and technology.

Gender and power at the workplace - two studies about women's and men's leadership in Polish organization

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Abstract The aim of the abstract is the presentation of the problems of power in an organization at the workplace from the perspective of gender. Data are presented concerning the access to economic resources (among other things: remunerations, pensions, promotion, information) and the problem of women's and men's leadership in an organization. Two studies are discussed: (1) investigation into women's male subordinates' opinions concerning leadership in an organization, (2) investigation into personality characteristics (femininity-masculinity, locus of control, social competences, professional burnout) of women and men differing from each other in the extent of their power in the same professional organization -superiors and subordinates. Key words power, leadership, gender, femininity, masculinity, social competences, professional burnout

Aggressive trends in adolescents with criminal behavior

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Problematic adolescents represent risk group regarding development of behavioral and emotional problems. We have conducted investigation into aggressive and hostile trends in minor offenders - 117 male adolescents (mean age 17,1±0,9 years) under conditions of a penitentiary institution. Analysis of data of Bass-Darkey test has revealed high values of index of suspiciousness, physical aggression, irritability, indirect aggression (destruction of inanimate objects). High values of index "verbal aggression" (expressing negative feelings through scream, squeal, imprecations, threatening) in adolescents - offenders exceed permitted level 7,73±2,01 (norm 3-7). Adolescents are inclined to hostile reactions using all forms of aggressiveness but verbal aggression dominates.

Personality traits and pregnancy related worries

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Objective The aim of the present study is to identify any possible relation between pregnant women personality and specific pregnancy worries Methodology Sample: 99 pregnant women from Fuenlabrada Hospital. Measurement instruments: Cambridge Worries Scale and NEO-FFI. All questionnaires were complimented during the first trimester of pregnancy. Results Significant correlations were found between neuroticism and consciousness and most of the items in the Cambridge Worries Scales. Scores in the remaining personality traits didn't correlate with these worries. Conclusions High scores in neuroticism and consciousness could influence the development of specific pregnancy worries. Women could take advantage of