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**ABSTRACT BOOK**

### AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS ANXIETIES AND PARENTING STYLE PERCEIVED THROUGH CANONICAL CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Eyup Yurt

This study aimed to investigate the relationships between secondary school students' mathematics anxiety and parenting style perceived. The study was conducted on 201 secondary school students receiving education in different school in Gaziantep city center. 46 % of the students (n=92) were female whereas 54 % of them were male (n=109). 32.3 % of the students (n=65) were 6th graders, 49.3 % (n=99) were 7th graders and 18.4% (n=37) were 8th graders. Parents' Attitude Scale and Mathematics Anxiety Scale were used to collect the data. The data that were obtained were evaluated using the canonical correlation analysis. Only one of the calculated three canonical correlation was statistically significant. According to the results, it was understood that students with high perceptions of overprotective-requester and authoritative parenting, and low perception of democratic parenting style had more anxiety concerning mathematics in classes, examinations and daily life.

**Keywords:** Mathematics anxieties, Parenting styles, Middle school

### AN INVESTIGATION ON THE FIELD TERMINOLOGY KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF STUDENTS STUDYING GRAPHIC IN FINE ARTS DEPARTMENTS

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Art education has always taken its place in education process in every period of history. Art education comes with innovation efforts. These efforts are seen to yield results when the art educator and student follow the development and change in the world closely. In this process, higher education institutions which train art educators have a vital mission. The students graduating from these institutions have a chance to become teachers in their branches. Moreover, the students in the department of art teaching can start specialization from the second year in parallel with the courses they elect, and work in other fields. One of these specialties is graphic department. Graphic design is a visual communication art. Its first function is to convey a message or introduce a product or service. The problems of graphic design is always about communication. The designer has to convey the message to the target audience correctly and effectively. However, before conveying the message, the candidate graphic designer or the future art educator should master the graphic design terminology. Within this context, the starting point of our study is to what extent the students of graphic design department master the graphic terminology. The participants of the study is composed of third and fourth year students in Graphic Department, Fine Arts Education Division, Faculty of Education, Gazi University, who were determined using convenience sampling technique. A questionnaire consisting of 48 items was applied to the participants. The questionnaire is composed of three parts. The first part consists of 11 items and aims at gathering demographic information. The second part consists of 14 items about the students' graphic design backgrounds. The third part has 23 items aiming at measuring the students' knowledge level about graphic design terminology. The basic terms in graphic education were determined by taking expert opinions and reviewing the literature. The data were analyzed and interpreted using descriptive analysis technique.

**Keywords:** Art education, Graphic, Terminology, Preservice teachers

### ANALYSIS OF NON-REFLECTIVE FIBER OPTIC CABLE FAULTS WITH KALMAN FILTER

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The aim in this study is to detect the non-reflective faults (events) and the location of these defects in the fiber optic line. Day by day due to the increase in the usage of fiber optic cables in communication systems raises the importance of methods toward the fault detection in these cables. Synthetic and real data measured by OTDR (Optical Time Domain Reflectometer) from PTP (point-to-point) fiber optic line were analyzed with Linear Kalman Filter. Synthetic OTDR signals were simulated with Optisystem software used to design fiber optic communication systems, and the real signals were measured by OTDR device from 19.5 km long fiber optic line. To analyze OTDR signals with Kalman Filter, firstly, the linear model of fiber line that includes the attenuation coefficient of OTDR signals was formed. Then a Kalman Filter suitable for this model was designed. It is observed that, Kalman Filter is successful in detection of non-reflective events and their locations for both synthetic signal and the real signal measured with OTDR.

**Keywords:** OTDR data, Fiber event detection and localization, Kalman Filter, Signal processing

### ANALYSIS OF OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES OF NURSES REGARDING POSSIBILITIES OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF NURSES IN POLAND

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In Poland nurses can participate in other forms of professional development, e.g. second-cycle programmes, postgraduate training, certified trainings and courses covering various thematic areas. The present study aimed to analyse opinions and attitudes of nurses regarding possibilities of professional development and undertaking courses for upgrading skills of nurses in Poland. 1244 nurses: 1165 women (93%). Mean age: 42.59 years (min. 26, max. 58, SD=6.561; mode: 40, median: 43). Education: secondary medical: 404 persons (32%), Bachelor's degree: 394 persons (31%), Master's degree: 346 persons (27%). A vast majority of the study group at present work in the public sector. The approval of the Ethical Review Board of Warsaw Medical University was not necessary. The survey was anonymous, voluntary, and was performed with the use of an original questionnaire. The questionnaire comprised 14 questions concerning the interests of the study group of nurses as far as participation in professional development courses and trainings is concerned. The questionnaire involved two open-ended and 8 close-ended questions and four questions with Likert scale as well as 13 demographics questions. Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0.829) was used to analyse the questionnaire reliability. 85% of nurses had never had a meeting with a professional counsellor and 68% of the total said that there were no specific rules of promotion at their present workplace. The nurses believed that the present offer of postgraduate training for nurses was suitable for the needs with reference to the development of professional skills (78%), organisational capacity in the workplace (61%), and adjusted to the changing demographic and epidemiological trends in Poland (58%). Most study participants said that continuous upgrading of professional skills: influences salary (54%), is necessary to maintain high nursing standards (87%), and increases the prestige of the profession (78%). Nevertheless, as many as 91% of the study participants take part in trainings 1-3 times a year or less frequently and 56% of the total pay for the participation themselves. 58% of the nurses admitted that financial barriers were the key reason of their limited participation in various forms of professional development courses. The offer of available professional development courses is highly appreciated by nurses and barriers limiting their participation in trainings are objective and require systemic changes in the organisation of professional development in this particular professional group, which could increase the interest of nurses in participation in different forms of professional development, and hence, improve the quality of their service.

**Keywords:** Nurses, Professional competencies, Professional development, Professionalism