

ABSTRACT FORM (Type single space. Use full width of frame)

Title (Capital letters) Type of contribution (circle) E, P, T
EFFECTS OF A CREATIVITY TRAINING PROGRAM IN PUPILS OF A NORMAL SCHOOL

Author (s), institution, city, country
DENISE FLEITH, UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA, BRASÍLIA-DF, BRASIL

The main objective of this study was the investigation of the effects of a Creativity Training Program in the ability of creative thought in pupils of a normal school. It has been investigated the effects of that training in the task of elaborating activities and suggesting behaviours to be present by the teacher with the objective of improving the students' creativity. The sample consisted in female pupils members of the third grade of a private normal school settled in Brasília - Federal District. Seventeen pupils have taken part in a Creativity Training Program and the other ones have formed the Control Group without taking part in the program mentioned above. That program consisted in a brief theoretical part, where different aspects regarding were seen. The second part, longer and practical, consisted in exercises and techniques that stimulate creativity. In order to make an evaluation of the effects of that program were used Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking. It was also asked that the subjects relate activities and behaviours that the teacher should present in order to enhance the improvement of students' creativity. The results suggest that the program was efficient.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONCEPT AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION ACCORDING TO SEX, S.E.S. AND SCHOOL GRADES

Fontaine, A.M. & Faria, L.
Institute of Psychological Intervention, Education and Development
 Faculty of Psychology and Education, Porto - PORTUGAL

The purpose of this study is to test some hypotheses about the relationship between self-concept and achievement motivation. Changes in such relationship depending on sex and S.E.S. would illustrate the impact of social context on differentiation of motivation at school, and whether it varies with age during adolescence. The various dimension of adolescent self-concept were assessed by the *Self Description Questionnaire* (Marsh et al., 1981) and achievement motivation by the *Prestatie Motivatie Test* (Hermans, 1969, 1980). The sample of 650 urban adolescents was composed of 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th graders of both sexes from different socio-economic groups. Results of multiple regression were interpreted and compared with those observed in other cultures to highlight cultural differences.