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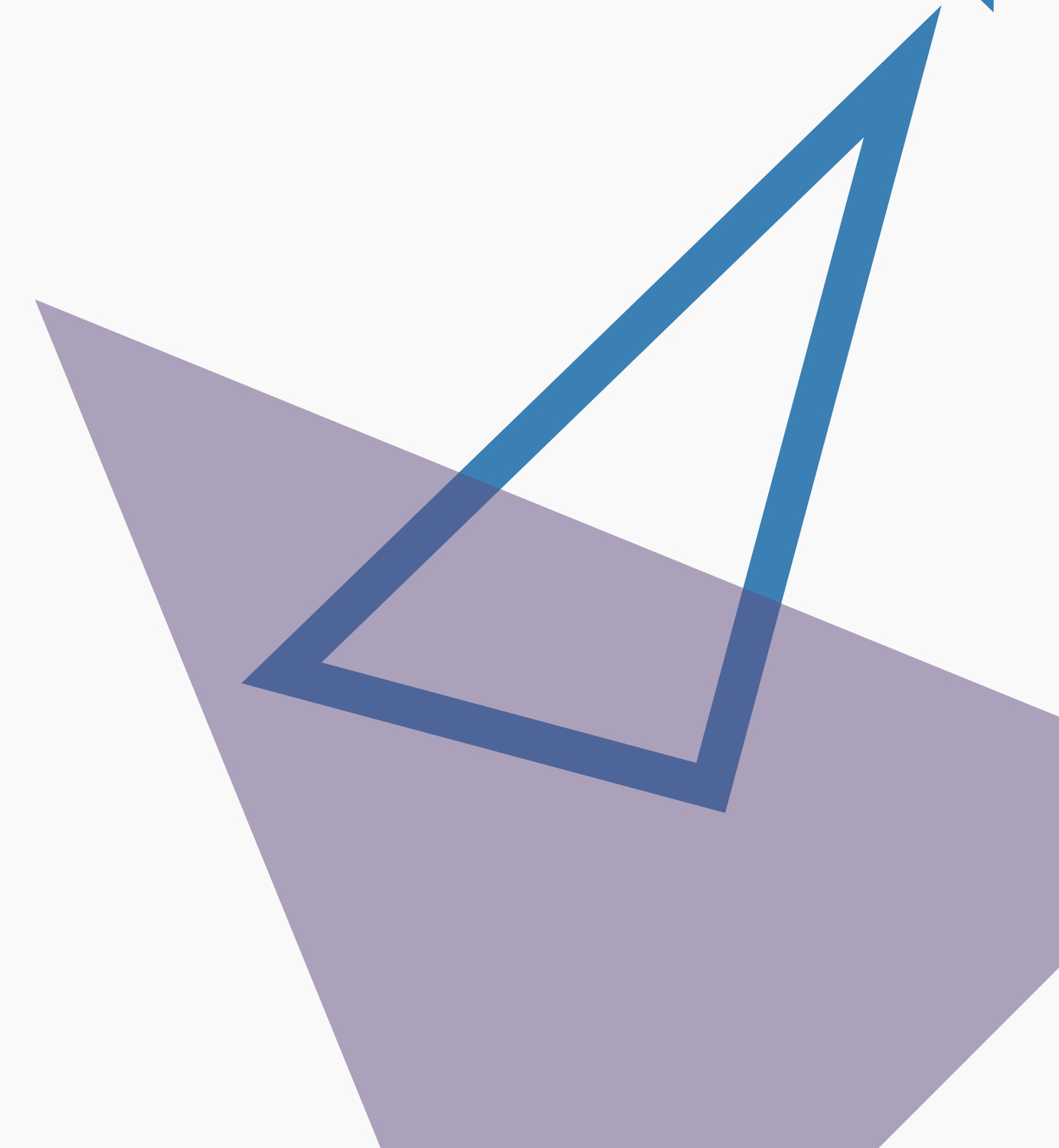


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**Karakteristike nastavnika i stereotipi o mlađim adolescentima**  
 Gutvajn Nikoleta, Đerić Ivana, Đević Rajka  
 Pedagoško društvo Srbije, Beograd i Univerzitet u Beogradu - Filozofski fakultet - Institut za pedagogiju i andragogiju, Beograd  
 01/01/2012  
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 Nikoleta Gutvajn, Ivana Đerić, Rajka Đević · 1 January 2012  
 Pedagoško društvo Srbije, Beograd i Univerzitet u Beogradu - Filozofski fakultet - Institut za pedagogiju i andragogiju, Beograd  
**Abstract**  
 Psychological theories, which label adolescence as a pronounced problematic and critical period influenced by biological maturation, resulted in a stereotype, equally accepted among teachers and lay persons, which views adolescence as a period of 'tumult and stress'. Numerous research results confirm the importance of stereotypical convictions for teacher - student relations, social behaviour and educational outcomes. The aim of our research was to determine whether particular features of the teacher (gender, the length of work experience, the teaching subject) have any impact on the teachers' stereotypes about younger adolescents. The sample included 193 teachers who teach the seventh-graders in ten elementary schools in Belgrade. The results show that, among the respondents, there are no gender differences regarding stereotypes about adolescence. The teachers with longer work experience with younger adolescents have less pronounced stereotypes about the adolescent period, i.e. experience may be the factor which modifies stereotypes. The teachers of social sciences have more pronounced stereotypes about younger adolescents than the teachers of natural sciences. Psihološke teorije koje o adolescentnom periodu govore kao o izrazito problematičnom i kriznom periodu uslovljenom biološkim promenama doprinele su da među nastavnicima i laicima dugo egzistira viđenje adolescencije kao perioda 'bure i stresa'. O značaju stereotipnih uverenja nastavnika za odnos nastavnika i učenika i njihovom uticaju na socijalno ponašanje i obrazovne ishode svedoči veliki broj istraživanja. Cilj našeg istraživanja bio je da se utvrdi da li određene karakteristike nastavnika (pol, radni staž i nastavni predmet koji nastavnici predaju) utiču na njihove stereotipe o mlađim adolescentima. U istraživanju su učestvovala 193 nastavnika koji predaju sedmom razredu u deset beogradskih osnovnih škola. Nalazi istraživanja pokazuju da nisu utvrđene polne razlike u pogledu stereotipa nastavnika o mlađim adolescentima. Nastavnici koji imaju više radnog iskustva s mlađim adolescentima imaju manje izražene stereotipe o adolescentnom dobu, odnosno iskustvo je faktor koji može da modifikuje stereotipe. Nastavnici koji predaju društvene nauke imaju više izražene stereotipe o mlađim adolescentima u odnosu na nastavnike koji predaju prirodne nauke.

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Оригинални научни рад  
 НВ. LXI 1. 2012.  
 Примљен: 27. VII 2011.

**КАРАКТЕРИСТИКЕ НАСТАВНИКА И СТЕРЕОТИПИ О МЛАЂИМ АДОЛЕСЦЕНТИМА**

Психолошке теорије које о adolescentном периоду говоре као о изразито проблематичном и кризном периоду условљеном биолошким променама допринеле су да међу наставницима и лаицима дуго егзистира виђење ције као периода „буре и стреса“. О значају стереотипних уверења ка за однос наставника и ученика и њиховом утицају на социјално понашање не исходе сведочи велики број истраживања. Циљ нашег истраживања је утврди да ли одређене карактеристике наставника (пол, радни стаж и предмет који наставници предају) утичу на њихове стереотипе о млађим тима. У истраживању су учествовала 193 наставника који предају седмом десет београдских основних школа. Налази истраживања показују да нису полне разлике у погледу стереотипа наставника о млађим adolescentима. Наставници који имају више радног искуства с млађим adolescentима имају мање стереотипе о adolescentном dobu, односно искуство је фактор који модификује стереотипе. Наставници који предају друштвене науке имају жене стереотипе о млађим adolescentима у односу на наставнике који цродне науке.

**Кључне речи:** стереотипи, пол, радни стаж, наставни предмет, наставници, adolescentи, elementary school.

TEACHER CHARACTERISTICS AND STEREOTYPES ABOUT YOUNGER ADOLESCENTS

Psychological theories, which label adolescence as a pronounced problematic and critical period influenced by biological maturation, resulted in a stereotype, equally accepted among teachers and lay persons, which views adolescence as a period of 'tumult and stress'. Numerous research results confirm the importance of stereotypical convictions for teacher - student relations, social behaviour and educational outcomes. The aim of our research was to determine whether particular features of the teacher (gender, the length of work experience, the teaching subject) have any impact on the teachers' stereotypes about younger adolescents. The sample included 193 teachers who teach the seventh-graders in ten elementary schools in Belgrade. The results show that, among the respondents, there are no gender differences regarding stereotypes about adolescence. The teachers with longer work experience with younger adolescents have less pronounced stereotypes about the adolescent period, i.e. experience may be the factor which modifies stereotypes. The teachers of social sciences have more pronounced stereotypes about younger adolescents than the teachers of natural sciences.

**Keywords:** stereotypes, gender, work experience, teaching subject, teachers, adolescents, elementary school.

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**учне речи:** стереотипи, пол, радни стаж, наставни предмет, наставници, ти, основна школа.

## A condition and dynamics of the earth's ozone layer with attention on the Montreal protocol ; Stanje i dinamika ozonskog omotača zemlje sa osvrtom na Montrealski protokol

**Author:** Ducić, Vladan [[claim](#)] ; Đurđić, Snežana [[claim](#)]

**Description:** The paper presents the analyses of the condition and dynamics of earth's ozone layer on the base of the latest satellite emissions. On the basis of those results it presented an attempt of explanation of the ozone layer dynamics by prospect of activities and measures that are provided by international document known as Montreal Protocol on Substances that stanja i dinamike ozonskog omotača Zemlje na osnovu najnovijih rezultata satelitskih merenja i procenjene emisije zag pokušaj objašnjenja eventualnih uzroka dinamike ozonskog omotača. Istovremeno, rad obuhvata analizu aktivnosti i m (Montrealski protokol) o kontroli supstanci koje oštećuju ozonski sloj.

**Publisher:** Srpsko geografsko društvo, Beograd

**Year of Publication:** 2005

**Source:** Glasnik Srpskog geografskog društva

**Document Type:** article ; publishedVersion ; [Article contribution]

**Subjects:** anthropogenic chlorine ; natural forcing ; ozone layer ; ozone layer dynamics ; Montreal Protocol ; antropogeni hlor ; pr omotača ; Montrealski protokol

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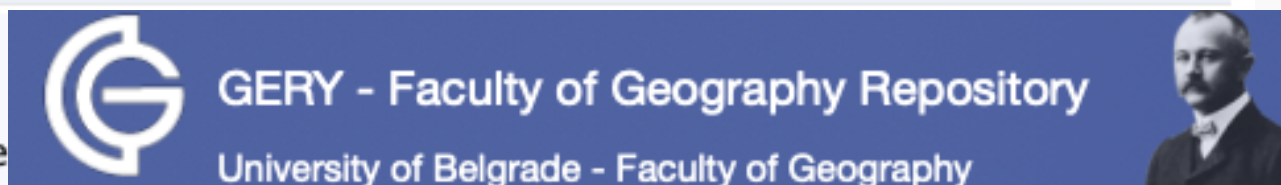
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Globus, 2004, 35, 29, 135-138

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**Publisher:**  
• Srpsko geografsko društvo, Beograd

**Authors**  
[Petrović, Aleksandar S.](#)

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## Influence of MN doping on the evolution of microstructure and optical properties of mechanically activated SrTiO3 powders

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dc.description.abstract Manganese doped SrTiO3 powders with various manganese dioxide weight percentages in the range of 1.5, 3 and 6 wp% were prepared by a solid-state method in the presence of mechanical activation (10, 30 and 120 minutes). A systematic investigation by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), particle size analysis (PSA), Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) methods and Raman spectroscopy has been undertaken to evaluate the role of dopants on the microstructural and morphological study of the perovskite oxide obtained. The optical properties of the different manganese doped and activated SrTiO3 powders have been also evaluated. Mn insertion in SrTiO3 is discussed considering the possibility for Mn ions to occupy both Ti4+ and Sr2+ sites as well as manganese segregation and Mn incorporation-related non-homogeneities. The results demonstrated that Mn has substituted into the lattice and surface layers of the particles of SrTiO3 powders and the absorption onset shifted to higher values of wavelengths with increasing time of activation and dopant concentration. The lowest value of the band gap (Eg=3.10 eV) was registered with the longest activation for 120 minutes and the highest concentration of dopant (6 wp%). Combining doping with mechanical activation lower values of band gap can be achieved and that fact could be used in subsequent studies to make Mn-SrTiO3 more suitable visible-light photocatalysts.



# Unpaywall and Core Discovery

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## EURRECA—Evidence-Based Methodology for Deriving Micronutrient Recommendations

Rosalie A. M. Dhonukshe-Rutten, Jildau Bouwman, Kerry A. Brown, Adriënne E. J. M. Cavelaars, Rachel Collings, Evangelia Grammatikaki, ...show all

Pages 999-1040 | Accepted author version posted online: 01 Aug 2013, Published online:16 Aug 2013

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### Abstract

The EURopean micronutrient RECommendations Aligned (EURRECA) Network of Excellence explored the process of setting micronutrient recommendations to address the variance in recommendations across Europe. Work centered upon the transparent assessment of nutritional requirements via a series of systematic literature reviews and meta-analyses. In addition, the necessity of assessing nutritional requirements and the policy context of setting micronutrient recommendations was investigated.

Findings have been presented in a framework that covers nine activities clustered into four stages: stage one “Defining the problem” describes Activities 1 and 2: “Identifying the nutrition-related health problem” and “Defining the process”; stage two “Monitoring and evaluating” describes Activities 3 and 7: “Establishing appropriate methods,” and “Nutrient intake and status of population groups”; stage three “Deriving dietary reference values” describes Activities 4, 5, and 6: “Collating sources of evidence,” “Appraisal of the evidence,” and “Integrating the evidence”; stage four “Using dietary reference values in policy making” describes Activities 8 and 9: “Identifying policy options,” and “Evaluating policy implementation.” These activities provide guidance on how to resolve various issues when deriving micronutrient requirements and address the methodological and policy decisions, which may explain the current variation in recommendations across Europe.

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### EURRECA – Evidence-based methodology for deriving micronutrient recommendations

Rosalie Dhonukshe-Rutten<sup>1</sup>, Jildau Bouwman<sup>7</sup>, Kerry A Brown<sup>2</sup>, Adriënne E Cavelaars<sup>1</sup>, Rachel Collings<sup>3</sup>, Evangelia Grammatikaki<sup>4</sup>, Lisette CPGM de Groot<sup>1</sup>, Mirjana Gurinovic<sup>5</sup>, Linda J Harvey<sup>3</sup>, Maria Hermoso<sup>6</sup>, Rachel Hurst<sup>3</sup>, Bas Kremer<sup>7</sup>, Joy Ngo<sup>8</sup>, Romana Novakovic<sup>5</sup>, Monique M Raats<sup>2</sup>, Fanny Rollin<sup>4</sup>, Lluís Serra-Majem<sup>8</sup>, Olga W Souverein<sup>1</sup>, Lada Timotijevic<sup>2</sup>, Pieter van 't Veer<sup>1</sup>

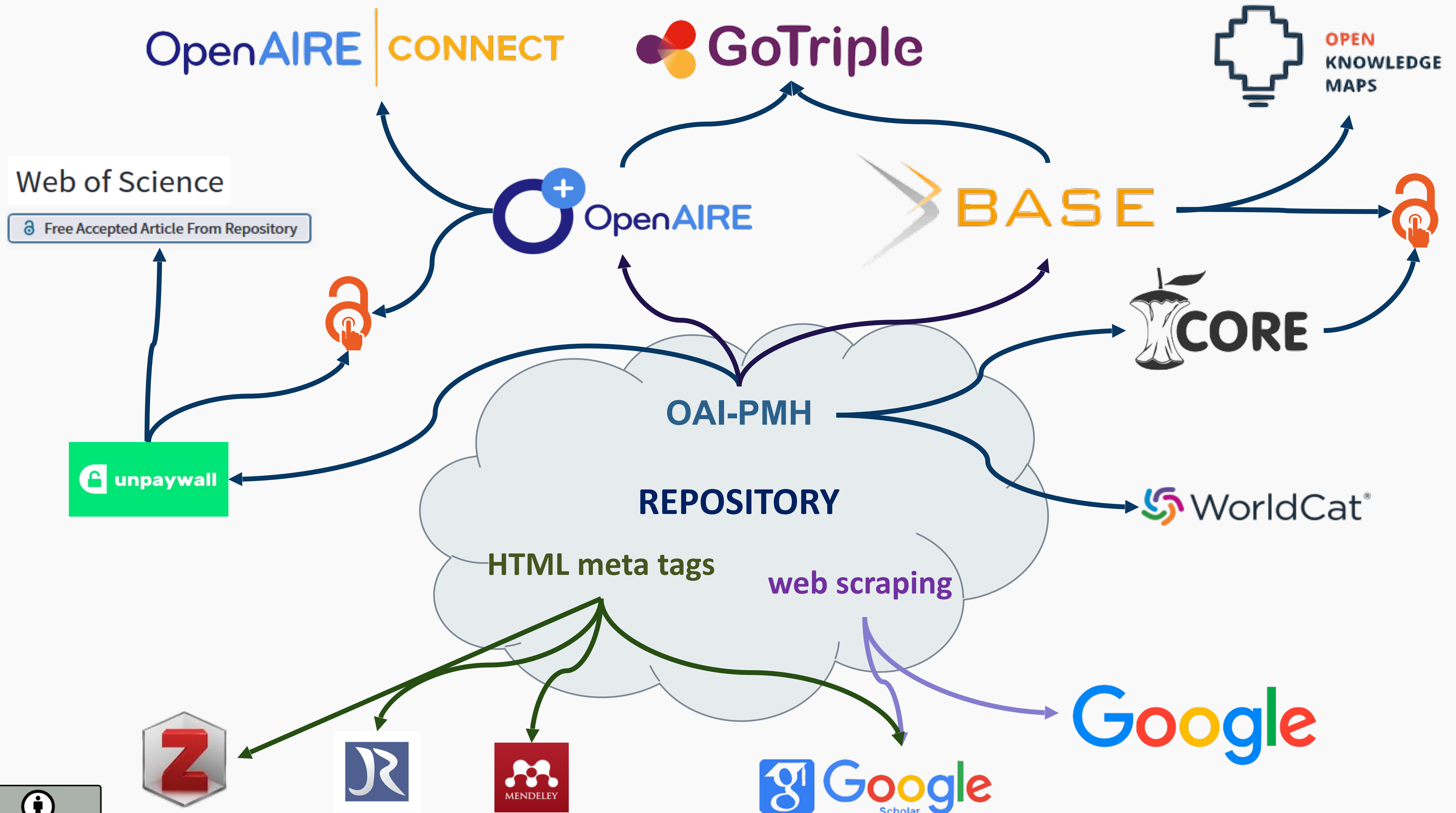
rimi.imi.bg.ac.rs/bitstream/handle/123456789/1126/postprint-conv\_3045.pdf?sequence=1

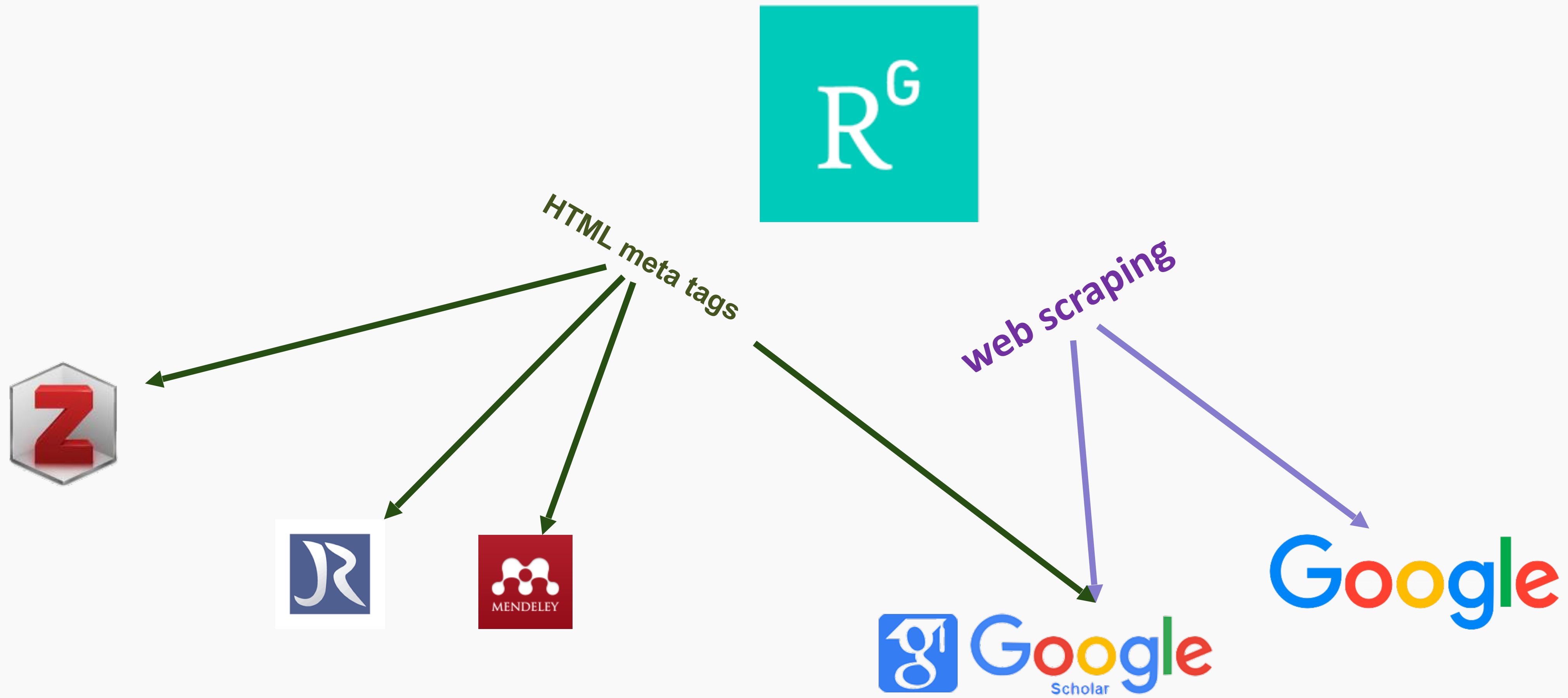
Evidence-based methodology for deriving micro... 2 / 154 | 100%

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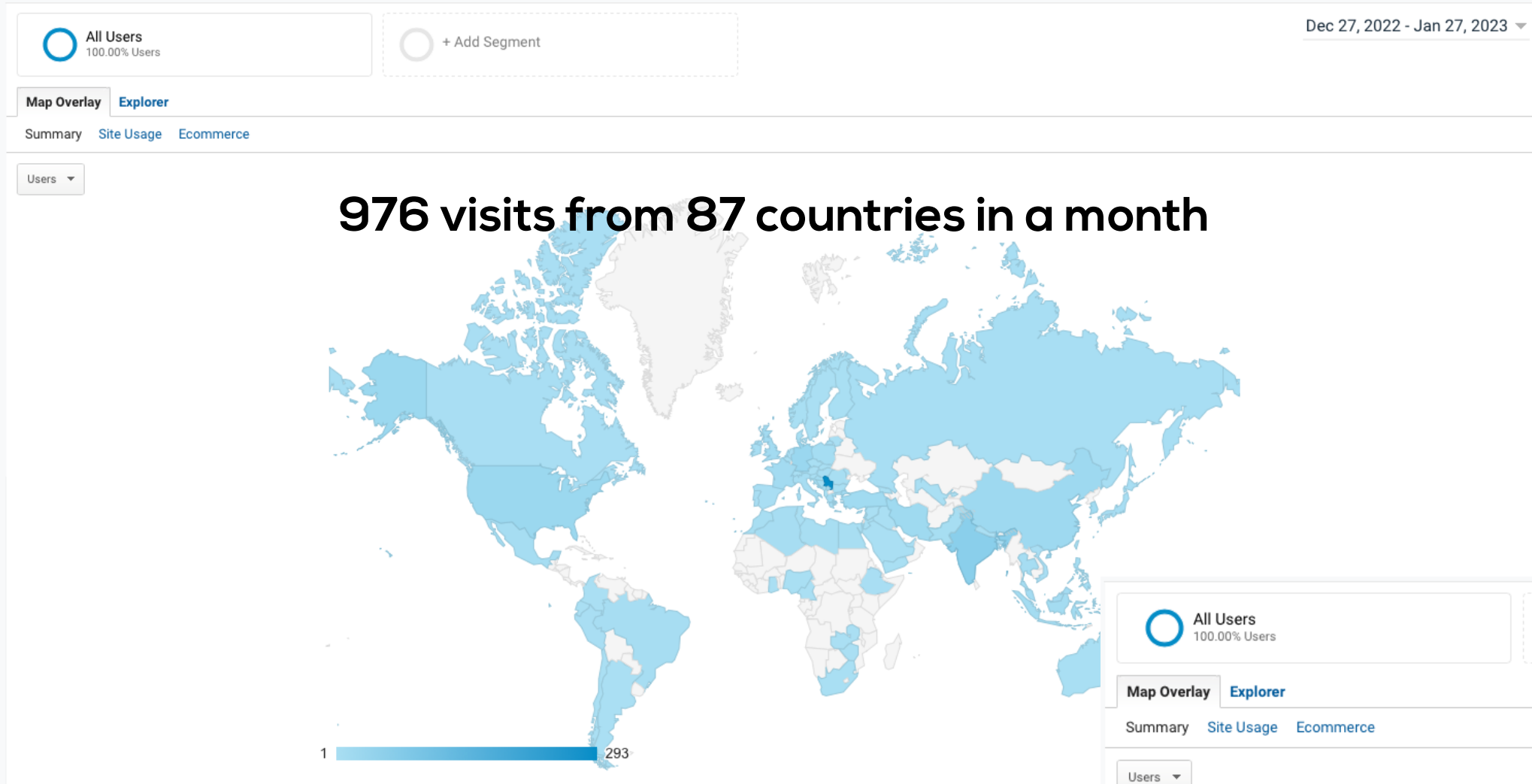
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As a result



Primary Dimension: Country City Continent Sub Continent

Secondary dimension

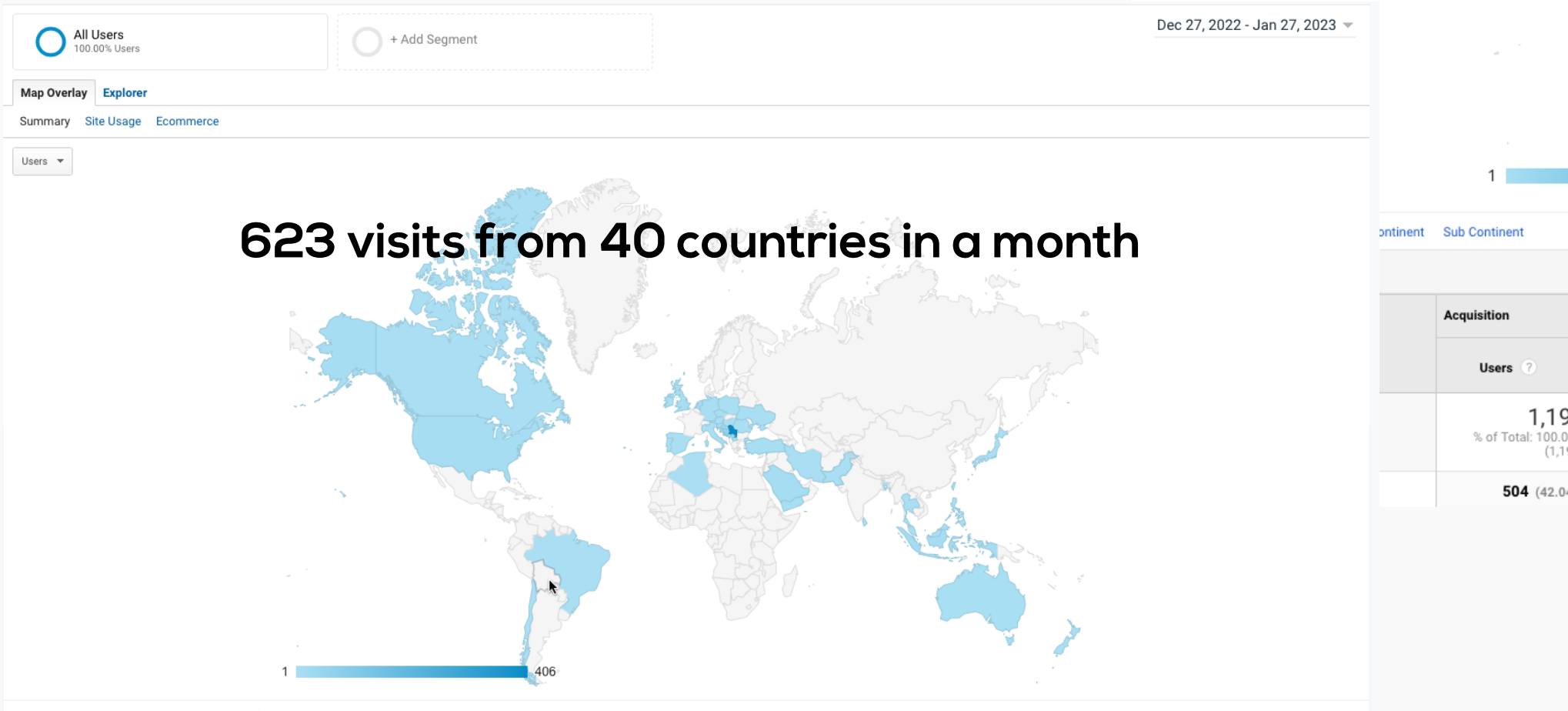
Country	Acquisition			Behavior		
	Users	New Users	Sessions	Bounce Rate	Pages / Session	Avg. Session Duration
	976 % of Total: 100.00% (976)	907 % of Total: 100.22% (905)	1,161 % of Total: 100.00% (1,161)	80.19% Avg for View: 80.19% (0.00%)	9.75 Avg for View: 9.75 (0.00%)	00:04 Avg for View: 00:04 (0.00%)
1. Serbia	293 (29.99%)	240 (26.46%)	432 (37.21%)	61.11%	24.27	00:04
2. (not set)	220 (22.52%)	220 (24.26%)	220 (18.95%)	100.00%	1.00	00:04



Primary Dimension: Country City Continent Sub Continent

Secondary dimension

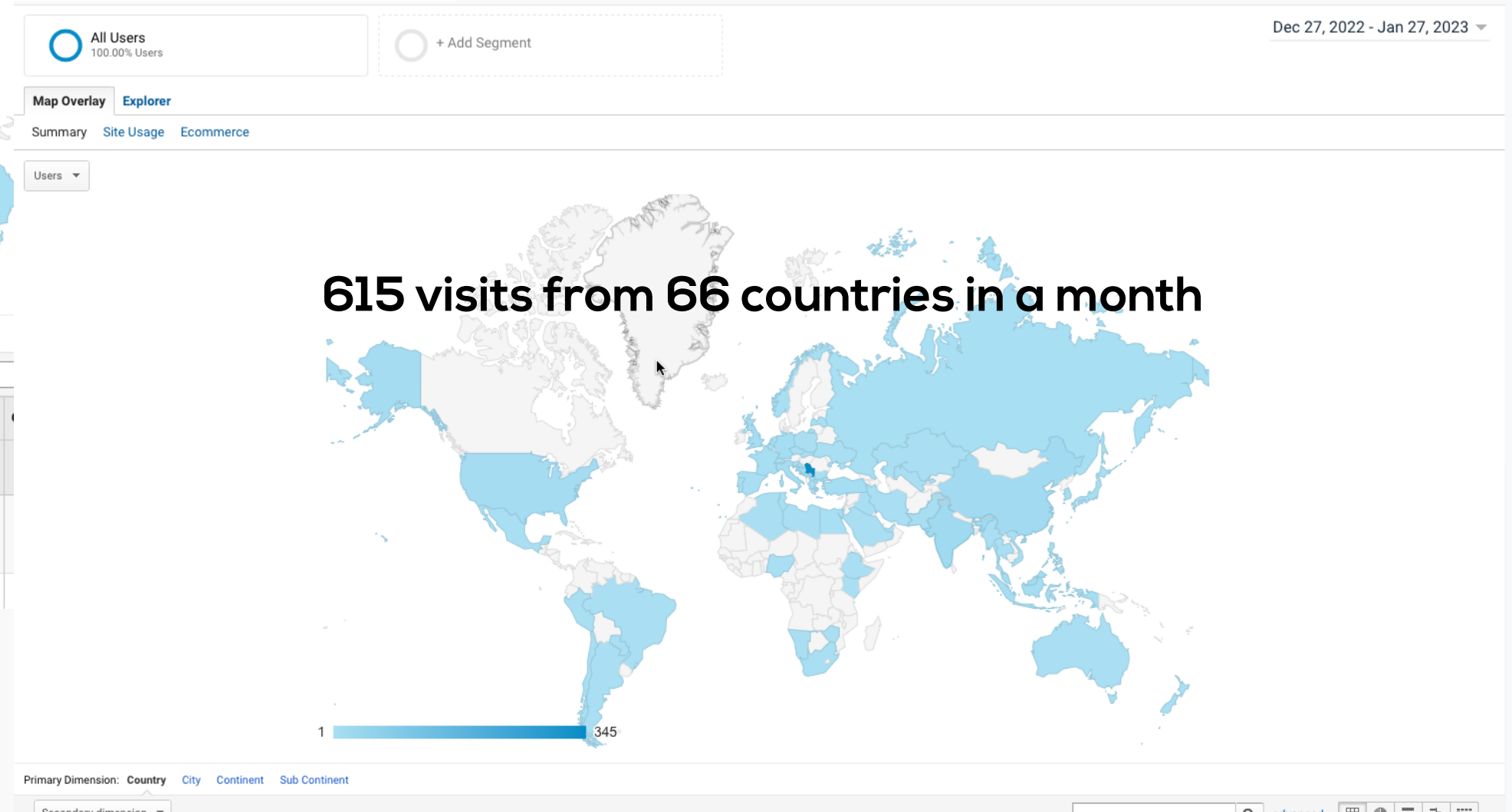
Country	Acquisition			Behavior		
	Users	New Users	Sessions	Bounce Rate	Pages / Session	Avg. Session Duration
	1,198 % of Total: 100.00% (1,198)	1,103 % of Total: 100.00% (1,103)	1,406 % of Total: 100.00% (1,406)	80.44% Avg for View: 80.44% (0.00%)	2.99 Avg for View: 2.99 (0.00%)	00:01:41 Avg for View: 00:01:41 (0.00%)
1. Serbia	504 (42.04%)	426 (38.62%)	653 (46.44%)	68.45%	5.10	00:03:01



Primary Dimension: Country City Continent Sub Continent

Secondary dimension

Country	Acquisition			Behavior			Conversions		
	Users	New Users	Sessions	Bounce Rate	Pages / Session	Avg. Session Duration	Goal Conversion Rate	Goal Completions	Goal Value
	623 % of Total: 100.00% (623)	559 % of Total: 100.18% (558)	829 % of Total: 100.00% (829)	75.15% Avg for View: 75.15% (0.00%)	3.34 Avg for View: 3.34 (0.00%)	00:02:09 Avg for View: 00:02:09 (0.00%)	0.00% Avg for View: 0.00% (0.00%)	0 % of Total: 0.00% (0)	\$0.00 % of Total: 0.00% (\$0.00)
1. Serbia	406 (65.06%)	352 (62.97%)	558 (67.31%)	71.68%	4.25	00:02:50	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)



Primary Dimension: Country City Continent Sub Continent

Secondary dimension

Country	Acquisition			Behavior			Conversions		
	Users	New Users	Sessions	Bounce Rate	Pages / Session	Avg. Session Duration	Goal Conversion Rate	Goal Completions	Goal Value
	615 % of Total: 100.00% (615)	578 % of Total: 100.17% (577)	1,058 % of Total: 100.00% (1,058)	49.53% Avg for View: 49.53% (0.00%)	16.50 Avg for View: 16.50 (0.00%)	00:09:20 Avg for View: 00:09:20 (0.00%)	0.00% Avg for View: 0.00% (0.00%)	0 % of Total: 0.00% (0)	€0.00 % of Total: 0.00% (€0.00)
1. Serbia	345 (56.01%)	312 (53.98%)	760 (71.83%)	35.39%	22.37	00:12:42	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	€0.00 (0.00%)
2. India	23 (3.73%)	23 (3.98%)	24 (2.27%)	87.50%	1.12	00:00:49	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	€0.00 (0.00%)

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A year ago

The screenshot shows the Zenodo interface for the document 'Peak Detector and/or Envelope Detector — A Detailed Analysis' by Pejovic, Predrag, dated April 7, 2018. A red box highlights the statistics: 522 views and 12,007 downloads. The page also features a 'Preprint' and 'Open Access' badge, a search bar, and a 'Log in' button. The abstract text is visible, describing the analysis of a simple circuit with a diode, resistor, and capacitor.

Now

The screenshot shows the same Zenodo page as a year ago, but with updated statistics: 590 views and 13,526 downloads, highlighted by a red box. The page now includes a 'Preprint' and 'Open Access' badge. The abstract text is visible, describing the analysis of a simple circuit with a diode, resistor, and capacitor. The page also features a 'Preview' button, a search bar, and a 'Log in' button. The abstract text is visible, describing the analysis of a simple circuit with a diode, resistor, and capacitor.

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## Determination of Particle Size Distributions by Laser Diffraction



The paper deals with the main principles of determination of particle size distribution using Mastersizer 2000, Malvern Instruments Ltd., UK. On the example of several problems we have demonstrated that the method is not a routine one and that the measurement procedure is not limited to entering a sample into the dispersion unit and pressing the button. Furthermore, we have shown that the sample preparation method and, therefore, the accuracy of results conclusively depend on physical and chemical properties of the analyzed materials.

### Кључне речи:

Malvern Instruments / Mastersizer 2000 / laser diffraction and scattering / particle size distribution

### Извор:

Technics – New Materials (Special Edition), 2012, 67, 11-20

### Издавач:

- Beograd : Savez inženjera i tehničara Srbije

### Финансирање / пројекти:

- Молекуларно дизајнирање наночестица контролисаних морфолошких и физичко-хемијских карактеристика и функционалних материјала на њиховој основи (RS-45004)

ISSN: 0354-2300

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### Институција/група

Институт техничких наука САНУ / Institute of Technical Sciences of SASA

2012

166.pdf (4.348Mb)

### Аутори

Stojanović, Zoran S.   
Marković, Smilja   
Uskoković, Dragan 

Чланак у часопису (Објављена верзија)



### Метаподаци

Приказ свих података о документу



Smilja Markovic

## Determination of particle size distributions by laser diffraction

Authors Zoran S Stojanović, Smilja Marković, Dragan Uskoković

Publication date 2012

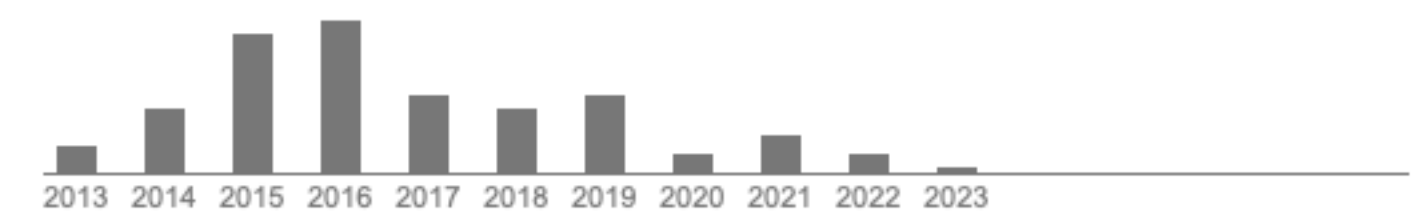
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