

[illegible]

A PROGRAMCÉLJÁRNY MEGNEVEZÉSEK DÁTUMA: 2012.09.22.

Psychologi arhivi prapori svetovne znanosti

Készítők: Magyarországi Szlovénok (Magyarország: 1, Szlovénia: 1)	Készítési program: Szlovénia: 1, Magyarország: 1
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1
Tutti gli indirizzi sono validi al 31/12/2011
2
Tutti gli indirizzi sono validi al 31/12/2011

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DOI 10.1002/jbm.b.21907

11.	if liquid-breathing	100
12.	Maximum water intake is reduced	water intake is controlled by thirst, not

	Elérhető pontszám (maximális pontszám)	Döntés
11. A sportról szerzett tudás felépítése az iskolában, tanteremtésben	30	
12. Értékelési feladat	20	
Sportpszichológia	10	
Sportpszichológia	10	
13. Kommunikáció	20	
Sporttárgyok tanításának jelölése a kommunikáció (szegély rajzok)	10	
14. A sportról szerzett tudás felépítése az iskolában	30	
Döntés	30	

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Integrating literacy programs within a school curriculum
 • Addressing the needs of different groups of learners
 • Monitoring and evaluating the impact of literacy programs

Göttinger Tagungsreihe / Göttinger Tagungsreihe
 Göttinger Tagungsreihe / Göttinger Tagungsreihe

3.15	Menschen sind rational	Es kann auch anders sein, also ist die Behauptung falsch.
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E.1.1.	Magnesian	<i>Isomorphology</i>
E.1.2.	Clays	E.1.2.1. <i>Isomorphism</i> refers to the replacement of one ion by another of similar size and charge in the crystal lattice of a mineral. This is a common feature of many silicate minerals, particularly the clay minerals. E.1.2.2. <i>Isomorphism</i> is the process by which one mineral can replace another in a crystal lattice. This is often seen in the case of the clay minerals, where the octahedral and tetrahedral sites can be occupied by a variety of different ions.
E.1.3.	Magnesian and silicate minerals	E.1.3.1. <i>Isomorphism</i> is the process by which one mineral can replace another in a crystal lattice. This is often seen in the case of the clay minerals, where the octahedral and tetrahedral sites can be occupied by a variety of different ions. E.1.3.2. <i>Isomorphism</i> is the process by which one mineral can replace another in a crystal lattice. This is often seen in the case of the clay minerals, where the octahedral and tetrahedral sites can be occupied by a variety of different ions.

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Besondere Aspekte praxistauglicher und evidenzbasierter

