

University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	The Effect of Teaching According to the Theory of Vygotsky Regarding Achievement And Scientific Thinking Among 2nd year Intermediate School students In The subject of physics		
Year	2008		
Abstract	<p>The current research aims to know the affects of teaching the students of second class at intermediate school for physics subject , that according to Vygotsky social structure at Achievement and scientific Thinking . In order to improve the aims of this research and answering about the question I have set the following Null hypothesis :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- There is no differences has statistics data at the level of data (0.05) at the middle of studying among the students of experimental group who are studying physics which is official curriculum for the students of second class of intermediate , according to Vygotsky theory and the student of model group who are studying same subject to the normal method . 2- There is no differences has statistics data at the level of data (0.05) in the middle of marks of the scientific thought among the experimental group who are studying physics , which is teaching at curriculum according to Vygotsky and the model group who are studying same subject according to normal method . 3- There is no relation between the marks of experimental group who studying physics from curriculum for the second class students according to Vygotsky theory and their marks on testing scientific thought. <p>The Researcher have making sure for this hypothesis by making experience for one course completely that was the second Semester of study and it result the behave aims for this subject and prepared the teaching plan for to groups model who were (32) and the experimental group who were (30).</p> <p>About the tool of the Study , The Researcher have tested the two groups for the scientific thought by the testing which was done by Al KHFAJI 2007 . Which consist (39) terms several terms from the kind of testing which identify the scientific thought included problems , collecting data which related with problem chose the better home work explanation the data .</p> <p>While the getting testing , The Researcher have set (50) several terms between subjective and assaying , whereas , have set (44) subjective terms for choosing test from several and assaying terms (6) which done with short answer , have calculated the true and set the testing and making statistics analysis and calculate the differences and the easy and specialize the performance of alternatives for testing , after using statistics analysis for independent two samples and related coefficient BERSN and the equation ALFA KRONBAKH and equation testing t asses the data of related coefficient the result refers to refuse the two hypothesis , the first and second accepted the alternatives hypothesis that refers that there are statistics data differences between the two experimental group in changes at the scientific Thinking .</p> <p>As well as thee is relation between marks of study and scientific Thinking at the experimental group .</p> <p>The conclusion from the Vygotsky theory is better than the traditional method in the raising the level of</p>		

scientific Thinking.

The researcher recommends that using Vygotsky theory as modern method in teaching physics .

And to develop the teaching and improving this thesis also the researcher recommended to make studying more on other subjects and other class in the school by using the Vygotsky theory and making comparing with other modern methods of teaching

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Thesis Title			
Year	2002-2003		
Abstract	<p>Self – control is considered one of the commonly used terms in the Arab Homeland. However, the methods for measuring it still need development. Therefore , the study aims at constructing the self – control measure for the student in the University of Baghdad.</p> <p>In order to achieve this, the concept of self-control is defined according to the theatrical literature and the previous studies. In the light of that , (50) items are prepared to measure the concept by using the verbal situations method with two alternatives for answering . The first measures the self – control and the other does not. To logically verify the suitability of the items , they are presented to 16 experts in the field of educational and psychological sciences. In the light of the observations, the formulation of some items is modified, while others are removed . The approval of 12 experts out of 16 is confirmed as a criterion to accept the item on the basis that the number represents the majority. Based on this , 43 items remain and 7 items are removed.</p> <p>In order to prepare the final form of the measure, instructions are developed for it, which show the student how to answer by using a separate answering paper. Then the measure is applied to an exploratory sample that is composed of 30 male and female students who are randomly chosen from the first grade students of two college. On of them from the humanities and the other is from the scientific branches of Baghdad University . It is obvious from this exploratory application that the measure instructions and items are clear to the students, and that the appropriate time for answering the items is 38 minutes.</p> <p>In order to conduct the statistical analysis for the measure items and derive the psychometric properties of them, the measure I applied to a sample of 400 male and female students who are randomly chosen. By using the two extreme group , the discrimination coefficient of each item and the correlation coefficient with the total degree of the measure and the field of 386 male and female students degrees are calculated . (14) answering papers are removed because their answers are incomplete . According to the results of the statistical analysis, 5 items are removed because their discrimination and internal consistency are weak.</p> <p>The validity of the measure is verified through the following indicators : (1) the face validity by the experts , (2) criterion – related validity by calculating its relationship with the self – assessment as a criterion in applying them on a sample of 100 male and female students who are randomly chosen from Baghdad University ; and (3) the construct validity through the indicators (discrimination coefficients of the items and their correlation coefficients with the total degree of the measure and of each component , and the matrix of the relationship between the components .</p> <p>As for the measure relativity , it is calculated by three methods through a sample of 100 male and female students. These methods are: (1) split-half method, with reliability coefficient reached 0.786 after correcting it with Speirman – Brown equation ; (2) Analysis of variance method with Hoyt's equation, with reliability coefficient reached 0.812 ; (3) Test – retest method after two weeks , for the coefficient reached 0.784 . The standard errors values calculated from the reliability coefficient are 1.582, 1.735, and 1.895 respectively.</p>		

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Thesis Title	The Effectiveness of A proposed program in the Teaching Of Modern Bio-Technology in the Achievement and the Development of scientific Ethical Awareness and critical thinking for students of Biology		
Year	2009		

Abstract

The research aimed at constructing a program to teach the techniques used in biology, and knowing the effectiveness of program in the Achievement of student of biology in the college of sciences\AL-Mustansriyah university, and promoting the scientific ethical awareness, and promoting the critical learning for fourth grade student in Biology Department .

They were sub grouped in to (B₁, A₂) of (59) students in the groups as (30) for the experimental group and (29) male and female students for control group.

The most important findings of the study is that the proposed program was effective in achievement and scientific ethical and critical thinking in comparison with the traditional method.

In light of that he submitted some suggestion and recommendation .

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Thesis Title	Constructing a total quality management model in Baghdad University		
Year	2007		
Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The research consist of five chapters which could be summarized as follows:</p> <p>Chapter one: contain: the research problem: causes and reasons for adopting this subject have been displayed and the most important of which is what Baghdad university is suffering from the weak administrative performance and from not being able to go along with the existing modern administration developments as there is negligence in performance and using methods considered remains of the past, and no more being able to keep pace with the age of speed, fineness and perfection. Many studies have indicated the necessity of transformation from the traditional systems in administration to modern systems more flexible and capable in the university institutions and perhaps in adopting total quality management as a new and modern approach which would help in improving and developing the educational and administrative performance of Baghdad university.</p> <p>- The research significance: this research has got its importance through dealing with a subject characterized by modernity as in the building of a model for total quality management, for Baghdad university to agree with the nature of the university's capabilities and has its significance in surmounting the problems and is essential for the university, function and continuation in better and finer form in order to achieve the</p>		

educational and administrative objectives of the university.

- The research objective: the research aims to building a model for the total quality management in Baghdad university by answering the two following questions:

1. What is the proposed view for total quality management in Baghdad university ?
2. what are the obstacles that prevent applying this model at Baghdad university ?

In Order to Investigate the following theory:-

- there are no significant statistical differences among the administrative levels of the research sample in the possibility for applying this model.
- The research limits: all the managers of the different administration units in Baghdad university represented by the colleges deans, and the higher institutes and their assistants and the managers of the research centers and heads of the scientific departments and the managers of the administration departments for the academic year 2006 - 2007.
- Definition of terms: a collection of definitions to has been displayed (the model, the total quality, total quality management, Baghdad university) and from within these definitions resulted in determining the theoretical and procedural definition which agree and suit with the nature of this study.

Chapter two: dealt with the theoretical frame and included two Items which are:

- first : subjects relating to management of total quality by paving the way for it and management of the total quality concept the pioneers of this management its requirements and the relation between the IZO 9000 and concluded by displaying selected models to manage the comprehensive fineness.
- second : dealt with subjects relating to this management at the teaching institutions from the historical background to manage the total quality in teaching as well as its importance and concept and a display the philosophy, principles, dimensions and centers of the total quality management in the teaching institutions, also the merits of its application and advantages on the teaching institutions in addition to displaying a number of successful model in teaching and some of the applications at number of universities and finally taking up the

obstructions which are preventing Its application in these institutions.

Chapter three: A number of previous studies which has relation with the subject of the research were reviewed where (19) of Arab and foreign studies were displayed and these studies were discussed as well and advantageous results were deduced from it.

Chapter four: this is the chapter of measures followed to achieve the research objectives.

- The research method: in order to approach main research objective the researcher has adopted the analytic descriptive procedure, that is by going back to numerous studies and previous literatures that deal with this subject also to a number of models which appeared in the filed of managing the total quality from Arab and foreign resources and of what the researcher had obtained from the answers of the professors and specialists to the open question, addressed to them and from within the answers results of the research specimen persons and for favor of depicting a general frame to the model proposed to be built for Baghdad university and how to gain advantage from this new administrative procedure as one of the entrances to reform the university management and developing it which it might be the proposed model of ten axis which are (leadership, the university message, the organizational environment, the strategic planning, data system, human resources management, operations management, continues improvement to quality, the beneficiary satisfaction, the feed back).

- The research Population: The research society volume has been defined to be (291) persons representing the total of deans, the assistants and heads of the scientific departments at the colleges and higher institutes, also managers of research centers and managers of various administrative units who are in the rank of a department manager and above for the academic year 2006 -2007.

- The research Sample: A research sample has been selected randomly consisting of 203 persons which formed 70% of the research Population.

- The research element: it adopted Questionnaire as an element to the research which represent clauses of the proposed model which the researcher has built and made sure of the visible truth of the element by displaying on a collection of experts and arbitrators also making sure of the element's stability by adopting the testing method and repeating it, as the stability factor was (0,87).

Chapter five: Which is the chapter of conclusions and their analysis and through using the statistical treatments by the statistical program (SPSS) the waited mean, the

percentage weight and the Standard deviation of each clause of the model centers were used as well as using the One -Way analysis of Variance, the researcher reached to a general Idea to the proposed model and make plans for the application stages in Baghdad university, What the researcher has obtained are the following conclusion:-

- 1-The degree of applying the model centers in Baghdad university is very high and on its lights the model was built
- 2- (unavailability of clear picture with the management and the staff in Baghdad university about management of the total quality) is one of the most important preventive clauses for application.
- 3- There are no differences of statistical indication between the administrative levels of the research individuals in applying the model centers except the centers of (leadership and the feed back).

In the light of what had been reached at of results I have put a number of conclusions and formulated some recommendations and then the researcher proposed a collection of proposals.

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Thesis Title	Moral intelligence and its Relation with interpersonal trust			
Year	2007			
Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Abstract</u></p> <p>The concept of moral intelligence was important and modern. It had appeared in the beginnings of the third thousand on the hand of the American psychologist Michele Borba in (2001). The moral intelligence consisted of seven essential virtues, which were (empathy, conscience, self-control, respect, kindness, tolerance and fairness). These virtues were the basic characteristics of the moral intelligence. They were good human merits and necessary for all people and all places. They were what children and adults need to face the challenges and moral pressures facing them through their lives. Hence, the construction of moral intelligence among children was the best way to put them in the right path so as to give them the chance to work and think correctly.</p>			

Also, it was the best hope to develop strong personal characteristics.

While we entered the new thousand, we should remember that the most important measurement for the nation was not its national resultant, technological genius or military dominance, but its people's personality. It is clear that an increasing number of children today is in a hazardous plight if they do not gain moral intelligence. With the presence of weak consciences, the bad control on reality, the retreated moral sensitivity and the unguided beliefs, they were regarded handicapped unfortunately. Although the reasons behind moral decline are complex, there was yet one truth could not be denied, i.e. the environment in which the children raise today is a poisoning environment for the moral intelligence; therefore, Michele Borba affirmed that the construction of the moral intelligence among our children would be as the deterrent they needed to face those negative pressures giving them the impulse to do what was right with or without guidance. Borba also affirmed that the earlier we started constructing the moral intelligence, the better the chances for gaining the bases children need to develop their cohesive personalities and grow their thinking, beliefs and moral deeds would be.

Acquiring moral intelligence, as affirmed by Michele Borba, affected all life aspects of individuals as well as the nature of their

future social relationships, their jobs, their productivity, their skills, their citizenship and even their contributions in art, trade, literature and community, but rather the whole society.

Since the current research required finding the relation between two variables, the researcher employed the variable of interpersonal trust to be a variable enters in a correlational relation with moral intelligence aiming at the identification of (do the ones who have a moral intelligence enjoy a interpersonal trust?).

The aims of the research were defined with the following:

Measuring the moral intelligence among University students.

Measuring the differences in the moral intelligence according to both sex variable (males-females) and specialty variable (scientific-humanitarian).

Measuring the interpersonal trust among university students.

Measuring the differences in the interpersonal trust according to both sex variable (males-females) and specialty variable (scientific-humanitarian).

Measuring the correlational relation between the moral intelligence and the interpersonal trust.

Measuring the correlational relations between the fields of moral intelligence and interpersonal trust.

The research sample was composed of (400) male and female students chosen randomly from eight colleges in the University of Baghdad, four colleges of humanitarian specialty and four of scientific specialty. Towards achieving the research aims, a scale of moral intelligence was constructed and its fields are defined in the light of the adopted theory and the method followed by Borba in constructing the

scale of moral intelligence. (70) Items were formed. Their suitability was detected by exposing them on a group of experts. After analyzing their opinions, (5) items were excluded. The scale items were subjected to analysis by the methods of two-extreme groups and the item relation with the total score of the scale. (3) Items were deleted; therefore, (62) items were accepted characterized with the indicators of face validity and construct validity. The reliability coefficient of the scale was (0.91) by using internal consistent method (Alfa Cronbach reliability coefficient), (0.74) by using split-half method then (0.85) corrected by Spearman Brown equation and (0.84) by re-test method. As to the variable of interpersonal trust, the researcher adopted Nadhmi's scale constructed in (2001) containing (38) items. In the current research, its face validity was extracted, and reliability coefficient was extracted by internal consistent and split-half methods to be (0.63) then corrected by Spearman Brown equation to become (0.78), and Alfa Chronbach to be (0.83). The other method was retest and the reliability coefficient was (0.81).

The research came out with:

University students enjoyed moral intelligence.

There was no difference in the moral intelligence according to sex variable (males-females).

There was no difference in the moral intelligence according to specialty variable (scientific-humanitarian).

The decline of interpersonal trust among university students.

There was no difference in the interpersonal trust according to sex variable (males-females).

There was a difference in the interpersonal trust according to

specialty variable (scientific-humanitarian).

There was a positive correlational relation between the moral intelligence and interpersonal trust.

There was a positive correlational relation between each field of moral intelligence and interpersonal trust.

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Thesis Title	Constructing Intelligence Tests For Measuring Mental Ability For Students Advancing To Admission In Al- Nahrain University		
Year	2006		

Abstract

Problems and importance of Dissertation :

The process of development is comprehensive and continuous doesn't stop at a limited point or achieving certain goals. Its aims and means are mankind. Basically it is a process of interaction between naturalistic resources (nature) and human recourses.

The human capital constitutes an important and basic element towards the process of development. Most precious thing about human capital is the category which enjoys a highly excellent intellectual, talents, and the ability to create. In understanding humans wealth which has no other rival in wealth because the other materialistic objects vanishes and its subjected to circumstances which can not be predicted, but the wealth of intellectual remains because it is real fortune.

From this point appears the important of this thesis by building an intellectual test measure the mental ability for those student who are advancing to be accepted in Nahrein University , and the ability to choose those student which own highly mental ability .

Aims Of Dissertation :

This thesis aims to build an intellectual test for those students who are advancing to admission in al.Nahrein University.

Limits of thesis :

This search is restricted only on those students who are advancing to be accept in Al.Nahrein University

Theoretical Framework :

The current thesis includes the notion of intelligence and its development and measurement. Also the stages which the development of intelligence went through. In, addition, to a number of theories which explained intelligence.

Procedures of Thesis :

The samples in this research(250)students (Male/female) which were chosen randomly from those students advancing to be accepted in the university. on the light of , the previous tests studies and writings' concerning intellectual tests it has been build containing (3) Subjects, each measuring the ability of pronunciation, numerals, and imaginary – visions and spatial. The characteristics were deducted for the test , and there has been an investigation to make sure if the tests are true by two ways , it was shown to groups of expertise in Psychological measurement , and each sub test was separately shown to a group of specialists in Arabic language , mathematics , and geometrical sciences , and the trueness of building was deducted through calculating the basis force of each section. The trueness of this section (inner – consistency), the factor of trueness. Also there has some identification of stability through repetition of the test and the inner consistency method by using Kuder Richardson equalization (20) and by the method of half – division and the standard of wrongness of the test was deducted. The standard at its final shape consists of (97) sections.

Statistical Media :

The following statistical media were used :-

T-Test for one sample , coefficient of difficulty , Pearson coefficient of communication , Effectiveness of wrong substitution , Kuder Richardson's

equalization (20) , standard of wrongness , methods of analyzing basic elements , and methods of varimax.

Recommendations :

- 1- Codification of test concerning mental ability for students accepted in Al.Nahrein University.
- 2- Conducting tracing studies on a number of students (Accepted in Al.Nahrein university) during their study, to limit the positive procedures which depending on when accepting students.
- 3- Benefiting from this current thesis in exploring the students which have a highly mental ability.
- 4- Motivating the researchers to make more studies in The field of tests and mental ability.

Suggestions :

- 1- Conducting comparative studies between this current tests and the battery of knowledge ability (battery of working knowledge tests)

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Thesis Title	Extent to which students of the Faculty of Education, Ibn al-Haytham of practical skills necessary for teachers of chemistry at the secondary school level and relationship with their attitudes toward the teaching profession			
Year	2002			
Abstract				

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Thesis Title	MATHEMATICAL FLUENCY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AMONG THE STUDENTS OF MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF BAGHDAD		
Year	2011		

Abstract

The purpose of the current study defined the nature of the correlation between mathematical fluency as one of the components of creative thinking and some types of multiple intelligences (linguistic intelligence, spatial intelligence, logical mathematical intelligence) among the students of mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad through answering the following questions:-

- 1- Do the mathematics sections students in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad, have the mathematical fluency which represents the quantitative aspect in creative thinking?
- 2- Is there a difference between males and females in this variable?
- 3- Is these students have some types of multiple intelligences ((linguistic intelligence, spatial intelligence, logical mathematical intelligence)?
- 4- Is there differences between males and females in the types of intelligence?
- 5- Is there a correlation relationship between the mathematical fluency and some types of multiple intelligences (linguistic intelligence, spatial intelligence, logical mathematical intelligence) among the students of mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad? what type?
- 6- What is the nature of this correlation relationship according to the gender variable?

In order to achieve the goals of the study and answer the questions, the researcher developed the following null hypothesis:-

- 1-There is no significant differences at the level of (0.05) between the average performance and the median of the 2nd grade students in mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad on the mathematics fluency test prepared by the researcher.
- 2- There are no significant differences at the level of (0.05) between the average performance score of the 2nd grade female and male students in the mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad on the mathematics fluency test prepared by the researcher.
- 3-There is no significant differences at the level of (0.05) between the average performance and the median of the 2nd grade students in mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad for each type of multiple intelligence (linguistic, spatial, logical) individually in the test prepared by the researcher.
- 4- There are no significant differences at the level of (0.05) between

the average performance score of the 2nd grade female and male students in the mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad for each type of multiple intelligence (linguistic, spatial, logical) individually in the test prepared by the researcher.

5- There is no correlation relationship between mathematics fluency and each type of multiple intelligence (linguistic, spatial, mathematics logical) individually at the level of (0.05) of the 2nd grade students in mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad.

6- There is no correlation relationship between mathematics fluency and each type of multiple intelligence (linguistic, spatial, mathematics logical) individually at the level of (0.05) of the 2nd grade male students in mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad.

7- There is no correlation relationship between mathematics fluency and each type of multiple intelligence (linguistic, spatial, mathematics logical) individually at the level of (0.05) of the 2nd grade female student.

The researcher having identified the community (sample) of the study Which represents colleges of education in the province of Baghdad ,which was limited to the colleges of education (ibn-al hytham) at Baghdad university and college of education at the mustansirya University ,after excluding the colleges which are not covered by the study from which the 2nd grade students of the mathematics sections have been identified by field visits ,to conduct the test bringing the total size of the study sample (200) male and female students distributed to (111)male students and (163) female students. For the purpose of data collecting for the test ,the researcher had conducted two tests as follows:-

1-mathematics fluency test:- the test in its final form consists of (10) test paragraphs article type), through which they can measure the mathematics fluency of the study sample.

2- multiple intelligence test:- the test consists of 3 sub-tests , the first represents (linguistic intelligence) it contains 8 test paragraphs,(article type) while the second test represents (spatial intelligence) and it consists of (13) test paragraph substantive type. the third test represents (mathematics logical intelligence) it consists of (10) test paragraphs type objective also.

The researcher conducted the appropriate statistical analysis to calculate the ease and difficulty and discrimination of the paragraphs of the two tests, and to ensure their psychometrics characteristics through reliability and validity. After using the appropriate statistical tools to analyze the results of the application tests such as the evaluation test (T) one coherent and two independent samples and Pearson correlation coefficient and cronbach alpha equation and the equation measure the significance of the correlation.

The results found by the researcher indicated :-

- 1- The male and female students in mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad acquire mathematics fluency in comparison with the median average compared with.
- 2- Equal performance of the male and female students in mathematics fluency test prepared by the researcher ,and the difference between the averages is not statistically significant.
- 3- The male and female students in mathematics departments in colleges of education in the province of Baghdad acquire some types of multiple intelligence they are respectively mathematics logical intelligence, linguistic intelligence, finally came the spatial intelligence .
- 4- Supremacy of females to males in the linguistic intelligence test.
- 5- Equal performance of the male and female students in mathematics logical intelligence and spatial intelligence test prepared by the researcher, and the difference between the averages is not statistically significant.
- 6- There is a positive correlation relationship between mathematics fluency and linguistic intelligence, mathematics logical intelligence of the male and female students but it is considered a weak relationship, were as there is no relationship between mathematics fluency and spatial intelligence.
- 7- There is a weak positive correlation relationship between mathematics fluency and linguistic intelligence, mathematics logical intelligence of male students in the study sample, were as there is no relationship between mathematics fluency and spatial intelligence.
- 8- There is a weak positive correlation relationship between mathematics fluency and linguistic intelligence, mathematics logical intelligence of female students in the study sample, were as there is no relationship between mathematics fluency and spatial intelligence.

In light of the results of the study the researcher recommended:-

1- Orientation to curricula designers in the ministry of education to adopt the fundamentals that came in to Gardner theory of multiple intelligence, when building and developing the educational curricula in general and in mathematical in particular differ in their attitudes, orientations, and personalities, and thus to invest all the mental activities owned by these students and work on their development.

2-Recommended to colleges of education to reconsider its education curricula, as it is responsible for supplying teachers to educational institutions to confirm that intelligence is not fixed but can develop all kinds of it depending on the people nature and their abilities. in addition the education curricula must include thinking skills teaching, and creative thinking.

3- Take advantage of the theory of multiple intelligences on the level applied in the process of learning and teaching through the use of school applications of the principles of that theory, which has contributed significantly to the improvement of school education and discover and identify individual differences between students and the difficulties of learning and special education.

To complete and develop this study the researcher has suggested the following:-

1- Conduct a similar study in preparatory and secondary levels to see mental capacity owned by the students in these stages and levels of familiarity to be there in this capacity and leading to the integration of database information to the organizers of the curriculum in the Ministry of Education and Higher Education both

2 Conduct a similar study to the students of the fourth stage in the mathematics departments in colleges of education to establish the extent of ownership of types of multiple intelligences and mathematical fluency .

3- Studies dealing with the mental abilities of students in science faculties in Baghdad for the purpose of comparison, between them and the students of education in this ability.

4- Conduct studies to determine the learning strategies of multiple intelligences to the teachers in-service and their relationship to their educational performance.

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Thesis Title	The Mathematical Power and its Relation To Metacognitive Skills for Secondary Stage Students		
Year	2010		
Abstract	<p>The present study aims to identify the relation between the mathematical power and the metacognitive skills for the secondary stage students , more specific this study aims at :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Identifying the level of mathematical power for fourth – year . And for achieving this aim , the following question are asked: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a- What is the level of mathematical power for the fourth year students. b- What is the mathematical power for boys of the fourth – year students. c- What is the level of mathematical power for girls of the fourth – year students . d- What is the significant difference in the level of mathematical power between the girls and boys of the fourth – year students. 2- Identifying the level of metacognitive kills for the fourth year students . And for achieving this aim , the following questions are presented : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a- What is the level of metacognitive skills for the fourth – year students. b- What is the level of metacognitive skills for boys of the fourth – year students. c- What is the level of metacognitive skills for girls of the fourth – year students. d- What is the difference in the metacognitive. Skills for the fourth – year students. 3- Identifying the differences in correlative relation between the mathematical power and the metacognitive skills for the fourth year students . And for achieving this aim the following questions are asked: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. what is the correlative venation between the mathematical power and metacognitivr skills for the fourth – year pupils. b. What is the correlative relation between the mathematical power and metacognitive skills for boys of the fourth , year pupils. c. what is the correlative relation between the mathematical power and metacognitive skills for girls of the fourth – year p pupils. <p>The Sample of the study consists of 400 students (200 girls and 200 boys of the fourth – year students of the secondary stage from the six directorate in Baghdad – Al – Karkh and Al- Rasfa.</p> <p>Two tests are prepared by the research himself the first about the mathematical power and it involved the skills of (Mathematical Communication , mathematical correlation and concluded thinking).</p> <p>The second test is a criterion of the metacognitve skills , which consist of two fields : Knowing the knowledge and organizing knowledge . All the necessary psychometric features are taken in consideration daring constructing the tools of this study .</p> <p>After applying the tests on the selected sample of the present study . The findings of the study revealed the following results According to the first aim , there is a significant in the mathematical power of the fourth- year students .in favour of girls . Concerning to the second aim , there are metacognitive skills .</p>		

For all the fourth . year students and with significant difference in favor of the girls.
For answering the first question of the first aim , it is revealed that there is a positive and strong relation with statistically significant difference between the mathematical power and the metacognitive skills . According to the second and third questions : It is found that there is a strong relation between the mathematical power and the metacognitive skills for the fourth – year students. Concerning the whole relation , it is found that there is a strong relation between the mathematical power and metacognitive skills for the fourth –year pupils .

In the light of the findings of the present study , the following conclusions are drawn:

- 1- Decreasing the mathematical power for the fourth year pupils .
- 2- Girls performance is better than boys performance in mathematical power.
- 3- Metacognitive skills of the fourth – year pupils are good.

The following recommendations are presented :

- 1- Adopting the notion of the mathematical power and metacognitive skills such as : training aims , in different stages of general education .
- 2- Directing the teachers of mathematics towards the importance of developing the mathematical power and metacognitive skills for the pupils : like their interest in developing achievement.
- 3- Preparing the training programmes for the mathematical teachers during their service in education that train them on the methods of developing the mathematical power and thinking skills for their pupils through developing the teaching of mathematics.
- 4- Directing the teachers of Mathematics by the educational supervisors on the importance of identifying the mathematical power individually in the classroom to develop them as well as the metacognitive skills .

The following suggestions are presented :

- 1- A study is needed to state the relation between the mathematical power and metacognitive skills in other stages : primary , intermediate and university , and in different governorates of Iraq.
- 2- An experimental study to find out the effect of constructing a training programme for the mathematics teachers of secondary stage according to the mathematical power and the metacognitive skills in mathematical power for their students.
- 3- An experimental study identifies the effect of methods , samples and the training styles in the mathematical power and the metacognitive skills for the preparatory stage students .
- 4- A study to find out the range of the teacher , and instructors conception for the mathematical power and the metacognitive skills and the way of their development in students.
- 5- A study states the relation between the mathematical power and cognitive thinking for the students in the instructional stages.

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Thesis Title	THE EFECTIVENESS FOR THREE ORGIZATIONS OF PRITICAL SKILLS TO PERFORMENCES OF STUDENTS OF IBN AL-HAITHAM COLLEGE		
Year	2003		
Abstract			

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Thesis Title	The Learning and Recalling Strategies and their relation to some Variables among University Students		
Year	2004		
Abstract			

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Thesis Title	Social network of urban family		
Year	2001		
Abstract	<p>The aim of this study is to shed light on the dynamics of the social relations and its network through investigating the social relations which link the members of the urban nuclear family with each other .</p>		

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Thesis Title	Lecture and interrogated with the two methods of feedback in the diagnosis of tissue sections of the school students Athanah Department of Life Sciences		
Year	1997		

Abstract

Derive the importance of teaching methods as they main tool to achieve the objectives of the curriculum, through the employment of its content and its activities and the success of the educational process depends on three elements, namely, curriculum, student and teacher, and these elements does not fulfill its purpose only to the availability of the correct method of teaching and the methods used for feedback, which is one of the most educational practices by the teachers and students in the classroom to achieve the results of education are positive, this at the level of teaching the material in theory, either at the level of teaching the material in practice there are more than one method and the method and means of achieving the educational objectives in the light of experience of the researcher modest in the teaching of practical work in tissue felt researcher presence difficulty in the diagnosis sections textile and shows that when tested in practice at the end of the season, and this felt to do a pilot study using which more than one way and a means to reach a how to increase student achievement in this article, using feedback as a factor added, also felt that using the researcher more than one way educational information to provide feedback, and integrated treatment with the use of two methods are lecture and interrogation, and hopes the researcher through the results of this study would benefit stakeholders in higher education and private colleges of education in achieving the best teaching and learning in scientific laboratories.

Aim of the research:

Researcher aims to present knowledge of the impact of both the lecture and interrogation with the two methods of feedback in the diagnosis of tissue sections in the subject of practical tissue, and to achieve this objective and developed a hypothetical zero.

And produces the results:

1. More than two sets of interrogation (m 3 + m 4) on two sets of lecture (m 1 + m 2), which examined the use of the slide and Atlas as feed due.
2. Success of the method of feedback (slide) on the feedback (Atlas).
3. Proven effective method of interrogation with the feedback in the teaching of practical tissue, and it was the best interaction with the style of feedback using the slide.

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Thesis Title	The effect of using discovery program for laboratory apparatuses experiments on skills development for physics students in the college of education ibn al -haytham		
Year	1996		
Abstract	<p>It's aimed to fabric a discovery program for the experiments of apparatuses laboratory, to determine its effect on developing psychomotor skills of the 4th physics students in physics department.</p> <p>The sample distributed randomly to 2 groups, experimental and control , both observed twice pre &post observation by using 27 an observations form(estimation scales) ,for each main skill (experiment) in the program.</p> <p>The results showed the success of the program in laboratory to developing student's psychomotor skill.</p> <p>There for she recommended to use the program in college laboratories in training the students before being teachers.</p> <p>Finally she proposed several studies to be conducted in the domain of using laboratory at university l</p>		

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Thesis Title	An analysis of Effectiveness of Methods of Teaching Mathematics In Iraq Primary Schools And Remedial Proposals		
Year	1980 /1981		
Abstract	<p>The major purpose of the study was to suggest effective teaching approaches for helping pupils to learn math . For this purpose a teaching approach was identified and its operational procedures were specified. The approach likely to be effective in improving significantly the achievement of the pupils in math .The sample were 697 boys and 705 girls and their teachers from sixth year .The pupils were a specially constructed achievement test and an attitude scale to measure pupils attitudes to wards mathematics .The results were :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Significant relationships was found between the type of teachers training institution and their pupils mathematical achievement . 2.Asignificant relationships was found between the type of teachers training in Situations and their pupils attitudes toward learning math. 3.Asignificant relationship was found between the teachers length of teaching experience and their pupils mathematics achievement and attitudes towards mathematics . 		

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Thesis Title	The Use Strategies of Constructivism Theory Aided by Computer and Its Effect on the Achievement and Development of Number Sense Skills for Students of Middle Stage in Mathematics			
Year	2009			

Abstract

The main objective of the study is to know the use strategies of constructivism theory supported by computer and its effect on the achievement and development of number sense skills for students of middle stage in mathematics.

The sample was 107 students in the first grade\middle school. The subject was divided into three experimental groups; the 34 students first groups were taught according to the constructivist learning strategy, the 36 second group were taught by the use of Problem-Centered learning strategy, and the third group of 37 students were taught by the use of V-Shape strategy. The equivalence has been made between the groups in term of some variables. The researchers prepared two instruments represented in the test of achievement and number sense. The psychometric properties of the two instruments have been verified. the test of achievement was applied pre and post test and test of number sense was also applied pre and post test. The researcher taught the three experimental groups according to teaching plan he has devised. The following statistics were used (Variance Analysis Test, Leven Test, LSD) to process data of the study.

The results showed the following:

First: in relation to the achievement of concepts, skills, generalizations, problem solving:

- 1) Third group G3 (taught by V-shaped strategy) excelled in concepts the two other groups G1, G2 (taught be constructivist learning strategies), and (Problem-Centered learning strategy) respectively with indication of 0.05.
- 2) Second group G2 (taught by the use of Problem Problem-Centered learning strategy) excelled in concepts the first group G1, (taught by constructivist learning strategy) with indication of 0.05.
- 3) Second group G2 (taught by the use of Problem-Centered learning strategy) excelled in skills the first group G1, (taught by constructivist learning strategies) and G3 (taught by V-shaped strategy) with indication of 0.05.
- 4) First group G2 (taught by the use strategies of constructivism theory) excelled the first group G3, (taught be strategies of taught by V-shaped strategies) with indication of 0.05.
- 5) There is no statistical indicator at the level of 0.05 among the three groups in generalization.
- 6) Second group G2 (taught by the use of Problem-Centered learning strategy) excelled in problem-solving the first group G1, (taught be constructivist learning strategies) and G3 (taught by V-shaped strategies) with indication of 0.05.
- 7) First group G1 (taught by the use of constructivist learning strategies) excelled in problem-solving the first group G3, (taught be strategies of taught by V-shaped strategies) with indication of

0.05.

8) Second group G2 (taught by the use of Problem-Centered strategies of constructivism theory) excelled in overall achievement the first group G1, (taught be constructivist learning strategies) and G3 (taught by V-shaped strategy) with indication of 0.05.

9) First group G1 (taught by the use constructivist learning strategies) excelled in overall achievement the third group G3, (taught by V-shaped strategy) with indication of 0.05.

Second: In relation to skills of number sense

10) Second group G2 (taught by the use of Problem-Centered learning strategy) excelled in first skill (realizing absolute and relative quantum of number) the first group G1, (taught be strategies of constructivism theory) and G3 (taught by V-shaped strategies) with indication of 0.05.

11) There is no statistically difference indicator at the level of 0.05 between the G1 and G3 groups in first skill (realizing absolute and relative quantum of number).

12) First group G1 (taught by the use constructivist learning strategies) excelled in the second skill (realizing of relative effect of operations in numbers) on the G2, (Problem-Centered learning strategy) and G3 (taught by V-shaped strategies) with indication of 0.05.

13) There is no statistically difference indicator at the level of 0.05 between the G1 and G3 groups in second skill (realizing absolute and relative quantum of number).

14) Second group G2 (taught by the use of Problem-Centered learning strategy) excelled in third skill – Realizing the Distributing Number Mark) over the first group G1, (taught be strategies of constructivism theory) and G3 (taught by V-shaped strategies) with indication of 0.05.

15) There is no statistically-difference indicator at the level of 0.05 between the G1 and G3 groups in the third skill (Realizing the Distributing Number Mark)

16) There is no statistical indicator at the level of 0.05 between the G1 (taught by constructivist learning strategies) and G2 (taught by V Problem-Centered learning strategy) groups in fourth skill (realizing strategies of mental computation and approximate assessment).

17) There is no statistically-difference indicator at the level of 0.05 between the G1 (taught be constructivist learning strategies) and G3 (taught by taught by V-shaped strategies) with indication of 0.05.) in fourth skill (realizing strategies of mental computation and approximate assessment).

18) Second group G2 (taught by the use of Problem-Centered learning strategy) excelled in fourth skill of (realizing strategies of mental computation and approximate assessment) G3 (taught by V-shaped

strategies) with indication of 0.05.

In the light of the results the researcher recommends:

- 1) Using the aforementioned strategies of constructivism theory in teaching mathematics for the effectiveness in achievement and in developing skills of number sense.**
- 2) Trying to change the satisfaction of teacher about the effectiveness of using strategies of constructivism theory through holding course about how to design teaching plans programmed on computer according to the strategies.**

In addition to that, the researcher suggests making studies to know the effect of using such strategies:

- 1) Developing other aspects such as developing intelligence, developing systematic thinking, tendency towards mathematics, correction of alternative views of erroneous concepts, and critical thinking.**
- 2) Studying the difficulties facing teachers of mathematics when using strategies.**

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Thesis Title	The effect of using instructional styles based on the understanding of math. In the elementary school pupils achievement and their ability to solve the math problems.		
Year	2003		

Abstract

The aims are to identify the understanding levels of the elementary stage in math. through using the understanding techniques (instrumental, relational, intuitive and formal)and examining the effect of these methods of teaching in their achievement and ability of problem solving

Two hypotheses were formulated .three written tests of multiple choice were constructed and fourth one was oral test to measure the intuitive understanding. The reliability was computed through using Kuder-Richardson-20 formula ,they were .71,.70,.67and for the oral test was established through using Pearson product-moment coefficient of correlations it was .84.these tests were administered on sample of 310 male and female pupils of fifth grade . The sample of the experiment was 87 male and female pupils distributed on two groups were matched on some variables. Two tests were constructed the first for achievement of 46 essay items and the other for mathematical problem-solving of 8 essay items. The results have shown through using the percentage method that the understanding levels of elementary school pupils as follows: 50.14% for instrumental; 40.45% for intuitive; 36.42% for rational; and 29.13%for formal understanding.As well as through using t-test formula shown at level $\alpha = .05$ and degree of freedom of 85 that : there is no statistically significant difference between two groups in achievement and problem solving

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Thesis Title	The Effect of Cooperative Microteaching on the skills of Mathematics Teaching		
Year	2001		

Abstract

Teaching Mathematics is a very vital and important subject that need a set of skills to enable the teachers achieve their tasks adequately.

In spite of increasing interest in this subject, but it lacks suitable methods in teaching it. This defect is ascribed to the weakness of teacher preparation programs in the college of education which do not use recent methods of training such as "Microteaching" and "Cooperative learning" which are widespread in most of world universities.

The need to find alternative ways of training instead of the present followed one brings about the idea of "cooperative/ Microteaching" method. This is a method of training which uses "Microteaching" according to the cooperative learning, then task is carried out by distributing the students into groups trained on certain teaching skills: (preparation, stimulus variation, reinforcement, formulation of questions and presenting them and closing). The role of each member in the group is defined (planner, operator, evaluator). The micro lesson is recorded then we showed, discussed, and the student / teacher's performance evaluated by his group first, then the other groups, and finally by the supervisor. The skill is performed again by the group by vice-versing the roles.

This study aims at investigating the effect of using "Cooperative / Microteaching" on the skills of teaching mathematics of fourth year students/ teachers in Mathematics Department of College of Education for women.

The sample of research consists of (46) students. The experimental group consists (27) student trained according Cooperative/ Microteaching. They are distributed into trilateral group which contain levels (high - middle - low). The control group consists of (19) students

trained according the ordinary method. They are equalized in previous achievement parental education, and age.

The programmes assignment are prepared by the researcher, in addition to the observation – check –list and the test.

Validity and academic reliability are confirmed T-Test and Pearson correlation coefficient are used as statistical means.

The results of the study indicates significance difference at level of (0.05) in the teaching skills as a whole and each skill alone in favor of the experimental group. It indicates also, significance correlation in the theoritical and practical aspects.

In the light of the results the researcher recommended to adopt the Cooperative / Microteaching for teachers preparation and training them before and during service.

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Thesis Title	The Effect of A Training Program for the Development of Critical Thinking at the Preparatory Grade Students		
Year	2004		

Abstract

The study aims to examine the effect of a training program in the development of critical thinking at the Preparatory school students. To achieve this aim the following **hypotheses** are set:

. There is no statistically significant difference between the means scores of students in the experimental group (male students) on critical thinking test before and after applying the training program.

. There is no statistically significant difference between the means scores of students in the experimental group (male students) and the control group (male students) on critical thinking test after applying the training program.

. There is no statistically significant difference between the means scores of students in the experimental group (female students) on critical thinking test before and after applying the training program.

. There is no statistically significant difference between the means scores of students in the experimental group (female students) and the control group (female students) on critical thinking test after applying the training program

. There is no statistically significant difference between the means scores of students in the experimental group (male students) and the experimental group (female students) on critical thinking test after applying the training program..

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Thesis Title	Personal Intelligence and Its Relation to the Social Persuasion and Contra Suggestion, of gifted students.		
Year	2011		
Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;">Dissertation Abstract</p> <p>The current research aims at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measuring the Personal Intelligence "Interpersonal Intelligence, and Intrapersonal Intelligence" of the Gifted Students. 2. To identify the differences in the Personal Intelligence "Interpersonal Intelligence and Intrapersonal Intelligence" of the Gifted students on the variable according to sex (male, female). 3. Measuring social persuasion of the gifted students. 4. To identify the differences in social persuasion of the gifted students, on the variable according to sex (male, female). 5. Measuring the contra Suggestion, of the gifted students. 6. To identify the differences in the contra Suggestion, of the gifted students, on the variable according to sex (male, female). 7. To Identify the correlation between the three variables of search, and the contribution of the variables of "social persuasion and contra Suggestion" in total contrast to the variable personal Intelligence "Interpersonal Intelligence, and Intrapersonal Intelligence" of the Gifted students. <p>The limits of current research are limited in students of privileged secondary schools in the province of Baghdad.</p> <p>sample consisted of application and show the results of (400) gifted students, including all secondary schools of the distinct in Baghdad province for the academic year 2009 - 2010, by (172) students (male), 43%, and (228) students (female) , 57% of the original (2298) students, has been the help of the program of the bag Statistical Sciences psychological and social (spss) in data processing search.</p> <p>The research found the following results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gifted students have interpersonal intelligence, and intrapersonal Intelligence. 2. There are statistically significant differences in the intrapersonal intelligence in favor of females, and the lack of function differences between the gifted students in the interpersonal intelligence, does not have any difference. 3. Gifted students have social persuasion. 		

4. There are statistically significant differences in social persuasion in favor of females.
5. Gifted students have contra Suggestion.
6. There are no statistically significant differences in contra Suggestion between gifted students according to sex (male, female).
7. There are statistically significant correlation between the three variables of search, and:
 - a. Social persuasion and contra Suggestion Contribute in Intrapersonal intelligence, where Social persuasion comes first and then contra Suggestion.
 - b. Social persuasion Contribute in the interpersonal intelligence, and contra Suggestion did not show him contribution in the interpersonal intelligence.

According to the findings of current research, crystallized some of the recommendations and suggestions.

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Thesis Title	ROLE- TAKING AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MENTAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE IRAQI CHILDREN		
Year	1998		
Abstract	<p>The aims of research</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Are there any significant differences in the pupils marks on the scales: role- taking and mental development according to sex variable? 2- Is there any relationship between the pupils mark on the scale of role- taking and their marks on mental development according to the school stage and sex? 3- Is there impact from interaction among sex, school stage and metal development on the pupil s mark in role- taking? 4- Is there impact from interaction among sex, school stage and role- taking on the pupil s marks in metal development? 5- Are there Significant differences in the stages of mental development among the pupils according the school stage variable? 6- Are there Significant differences in the levels of role- taking among the pupils according to the school stage variable? 7- Are there significant differences in the levels of role- taking between the pupils according to the stages of mental development that they reach to? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The present research is confined to a sample including a day primary school in Baghdad with its two sides Al-karkh and Al-Russafa and within the primary school range from first stage to sixth stage of academic year 1996-1997. <p>Some of procedures of research</p>		

- 1- Application of the scale of mental development proposed by Lawrence Walker and translated by Mouhamad, Adeel Abd Allah 1985.
- 2- Building a scale of Role-taking for children that depends on the theory of Robert Selman 1974 in Role taking . With an illustrative and narrative style. All necessary procedures to building scales were taken in account.
 - The present research was confined to a sample including 384 children:- Half of them is male, the other is females. They were selected randomly from schools of Baghdad with its two sides- Al-karkh and Al-Russafa.
 - The present research used the Electronic Computer to treat the following statistics:-1.Descriptive statistics 2. Pearson-correlation coefficient 3. phi coefficient 4. Analysis of variance 5. Analysis of variance three way classification 6. T. Test 7. Z-square.
- **The Findings of Research**
 - 1- The mean of sample subjects marks on the two scales Role-taking and mental development appeared higher than the assumed mean to them. The means had significance to the higher developmental stages.
 - 2- There were no significant differences between the mean of male's mark and the mean of female's marks according to different stages in their mental development.
 - 3- There was a positive relationship between the pupils' marks on the scales of role-taking and their marks on the scale of mental development in general and in light of sex variable.
 - 4- The differences between male and female were not significant, but there was a mutual interaction between mental development from one hand and role taking from the other hand associated with the two variables: sex and school stage in respect to the first three stages of mental development, while the mental development appeared a very important aspect in role-taking as respect to the formal stage.
 - 5- The advanced study stage unnecessarily carries to last mental stage that is the school stages don't move according to the stages of the mental development that as piaget formulated.
 - 6- The fifth and sixth primary stage pupils appeared that they could reach the last level in role-taking with superiority of the sixth pupils on fifth pupils.
 - 7- The results of tracing the significance effect, showed differences. Such differences reflect that there was no harmony between the levels of role-taking and the stages of mental development. Role-taking and mental development are two developmental, growth processes and any level of the levels of role-taking is simpler process as compared with the correspondent process in mental development.

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Thesis Title	An (Instructional – Learning Design) Based On Theory Of Inventive Problems Solving – TRIZ For Development The Creative Thinking Skills Of Chemistry For The Scientific Fifth Glasses		
Year	2009		

Abstract

Therefor the current research aims to :

1- construction on (instructional –learning)/design based on theory of inventive problem solving /TRIZ for creative teaching .

2- Measure the effect of design based on theory of inventive problem solving to growth the creative thinking skills for scientific fifth class student.

The result had shown the following

1- The experimental group male which was taught according to the instruction design to the theory of inventive of problem solving /TRIZ are superior on the control group male which was taught according to the ordinary method teaching in the creative thinking skills /total scour.

2-The experimental group male which was taught according the instruction design to the theory of inventive of problem solving /TRIZ are superior on the control group male which was taught according to the ordinary method teaching in the Creative thinking skills.

fluency

3- There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the experimental group male and the control group make in flexibility.

4- The experimental group male which was taught according the instruction design to the theory of inventive of problem solving /TRIZ problem are superior on the control group male which was taught according to the ordinary method teaching in the creative thinking skills /originality The research s -

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Thesis Title	Violence Behavior and its relation to Remorse and Moral Judgments		
Year	2008		
Abstract	<p>Our Country take part in many wars, the last one was what it is witness the after Period from 9/4/2003, which make the Iraqi people faced a lot of psychological disorders. The behavioral phenomena and problems which appeared among some of pupils are considered as tend from The educational political aims, because it is a problem that should be studied. This problem may be represented by a Violence behavior among some University Students, which is a human s dooms than Common in many Universities. And become a knows Symbol for some Universities. The disorder may be make a negative effects on the individuals and make many psychological disorders as Isolation, the feeling of Guilt, the feeling of Remorse.</p> <p>The Political, Economic, and Security Crises have a big effect on the behaviors of Individuals that make an effect on the psychological, social, and Economic statue. and it is appeared on the surface as Violence faces represented by abnormal Social behavior from the rules that the Society put it. That means this behaviors is not only outing from Laws, but outing from Moral Values, which we can called it Moral Crises, which is a result of the changing in life Conferences for these causes and because of appearing cases of Moral and Social disorders among Some Youth, the necessity called for interesting in studies which study Values and Moral judgments.</p> <p>following questions ;</p> <p>From this the problem of the present research Come to answer the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The range of Violence behavior Common among University students. 2. The range of Remorse behavior common among University students. 3. What is the level of Moral judgments among University students? <p>The research reached to the following results:</p> <p>❖ First.</p>		

The sample of the research has down average level of the Violence behavior

❖ **Second:**

1. The Sample of the research has a high level of the feeling of Remorse.

Third:

1. The Sample of the research occupied the fourth stage of Third level of the Moral Judgments levels.

Forth:

There is an opposite relation between the feeling of Remorse and the Violence behavior that is, when the feeling of Remorse increase the Violence behavior is decrease

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Thesis Title	The Effect Of Using Polya's Strategy And Cognitive Representation Strategy On Achievement And Mathematics Retention Of Intermediate Stage Students		
Year	2005		
Abstract	<p>Many studies have pointed out the suffering students experience in mathematics especially in solving mathematical problems. This has motivated researchers to discover the best solution to such problems. Of them is the present research which aims at discovering the best use of same pedagogical strategies which have positively been proved in comparison with the usual way. Also this research aims at discovering the effect of using Polya's strategy and cognitive representation strategy on achievement of the second intermediate class female students in mathematics</p>		

and their retention to it. Depending on what has been said, the researcher hypothesized the following zero hypotheses:

1- There is no difference of statistically significant at the level of (0.05) between the mean of student's degrees achievement of the first experimental group in which Polya's strategy has been used and second experimental group in which the cognitive representation strategy has been used.

2- There is no difference of statistically significant at the level of (0.05) between the mean of student's degrees retention of the first experimental group in which Polya's strategy has been used and second experimental group in which the cognitive representation strategy has been used

(50) second intermediate class Female students have been chosen on a test sample. The researcher has taught the two groups in accordance with some teaching plans previously devised by the researcher.

Moreover the researcher also has devised an achievement test consisting of (54) items to measure the achievement and retention of mathematics for the two experimental groups, of them (41) items were objective, and the other (13) items were subjective. The validity and the

reliability of the test have been investigated. Besides, the difficulty mean and its discrimination has been measured. The activity of the wrong variables has been measured.

The test has been applied the once to represent an achievement test, and it has been applied fourteen days later, to represent a retention test. Using the (t-test) for two independent samples at the level of (0,05) has led to:

- 1- The two experimental strategies have the same activity in the achievement of mathematics for the second intermediate class female students.
- 2- The two experimental strategies have the same activity in the retention of mathematics for the second intermediate class female students.

A number of recommendations and suggestions have been reached to.

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Thesis Title	The Effect of using Effect of using ((The effect of using two technique of individual learning the computer and the learning package on the student s' achievement of physics information and retention))		
Year	1995		

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out the effect of using two technique of individual learning the computer and the learning package on the student s' achievement of physics information and retention .

To do so, the researchers prepared by herself a package, and prepared achievement test, extracting its validity, liability and objectivity

The sample of the study composed of (58) students, were chosen randomly from first- class, physics department of Ibn AL haythem college of education, university of Baghdad.

The were divided into three un equal experimental groups. The first group learned by using computer. The second group learned by using a learning package and the third one was taught by using the ordinary technique (by their teacher).

The experiment lasted ten ten weeks, after that the three groups had taken a post- achievement test. The same test was repeated two weeks in order to the amount of retention of information.

(ANOVA) and (Sehffe) method were used as statistical instruments to analyses the rues 1 test ,which showed that the first group was the best among the three groups in achieving and retention of information, while the second group was better than the third one in retention of information.

In light of these finding the researchers recommended using computer as the best technique of individual learning

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Thesis Title	Evaluating the curricula of open-Education college on the light of philosophy of distance Education		
Year	2006		
Abstract	<p>The idea of distance /educational has appeared to overcome educational difficulties and problem and to provide the appropriate opportunities for training and learning for those who were deprived from having proper for several reasons .</p> <p>The idea for this kind of education was raised because of the need to create new substitute and frameworks for the traditional educational institute</p>		

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Thesis Title	Constructiong an attitude scale toward vocational education for third-intermediate students		
Year	1989		
Abstract	<p>Do the students enrolled in the vocational education have positive attitude to it? And have the attitude impact on the student learning and his or her preparation for ?future career</p> <p>The relevant literature in this area may be able to answer clearly to the second question, since there is consensus that attitudes have greet role to play in students learning; moreover, it has been considered one of the most resources for a if . individuals success in their future studies, and finally in their vocational attitudes</p> <p>As regards the answer to the first question, it is necessary to provide scales to enable the persons concerned to be acquainted with students' attitudes, particularly before they join the vocational education. The need for such a scale, therefore, is urgent to Iraq since no scale, so far, has been constructed to fill this gap, to the best knowledge of the researcher. Thus, the importance of the research on constructing a .scale emerges</p> <p>To achieve this objective, a preliminary form for the meant scale has been prepared by administering open ended questionnaire consisted of two questions to a pilot sample of (100) students randomly chosen from intermediate schools in the city of . Baghdad</p> <p>From analysis of students responses to the open questionnaire, and with reference to the specialized literature, (100) items have been prepared along with five point .scale to each one according to Liker method</p> <p>.Half of the items were positive and other half negative</p> <p>To ascertain the items validity, they were presented to a jury committee of (16) .persons specialized in educational and psychological sciences</p> <p>.On the basis of the juries opinions, (28) items were deleted</p>		

.Thus, the scale in its final form became composed of (72) items

To ascertain the clarity of instructions and state the students ability to using the speared answer sheet, and to identify the problems that are likely to arise during the application, the scale was administered to a random sample comprising (30)

.students in an intermediate school in the city of Baghdad

To be acquainted with the effectiveness of the scale items, they were analyzed, and the power of their discrimination was extracted by using t-test to show significance of the differences in the responses between the higher and the lower 27% of the

.subjects

In order to prepare the final form of the scale, it was applied in a basic experiment on a random sample of (500) students in (24) intermediate schools from Baghdad schools. Before application, seven items were repeated to find out the degree of inconsistency in the students. The same application and correction procedures that

.were employed in the pilot experiments were followed

In statistical analysis of the scale items, the same procedures followed in the second pilot experiment, were applied in the second pilot experiment, through which it became clear that all the items were discriminated which ranged from (3,779 to

.(19.788

In order to extract the scale reliability and to confirm that, two methods were followed: The half-split method and pre-test method. To execute this, the scale was applied to a random sample from (122) students, and was re-applied to the same

.subject of the sample after an elapse of (15) days

Through the first application, the reliability factor of the half-split was computed where it amounted to (.96) after being corrected on spearman-brown formula. As to

.(the rebated reliability, it amounted to (.88

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Thesis Title	Types of Personality according to Ennegram 's theory and their relation to Values and Social Inelegance among University Students		
Year	2008		
Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;">The dissertation aims at :</p> <p>1- knowing the common personality type, and the common Value ,and Level of Social Intelligence among University Students.</p> <p>2- knowing the common personality type, and the common Value ,and Level of Social Intelligence among University Students according to the following variables :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a - Sex (Male , Female b - Specialties (Scientific , Humanities)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The dissertation limited on the first four classes of Baghdad University - Primary Morning Study of both Sex and the tow Specialties Scientific and Humanities for the academic year 2006 - 2007 .</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Three tools had been used which are :</p> <p>a- The scale of personality types according to the Ennegram theory</p> <p>b- The Scale Of Values c-The Scale Of Social Intelligence</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The dissertation applied the three scales on a sample of (417) male and female students distributed according sex to (205) male and (212) female and according to specialties to (147) scientific and (270) humanities .</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Many statistical means were used in treating the data and achieving the research aims such as (Person Correlation , Bi-Serial Correlation , Sperman –Brown Equation ,Alpha-Cronbach Equation , T- Test for one independent sample , T-Test for two independent samples , chi – square)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The dissertation reached to the following results:</p> <p>1-The Reformer personality type is the common among the whole university students , and its common too among the female university students ,the male university students , the students of scientific specialties ,the students of humanities specialties, each alone.</p>		

2-The Theoretical Value is the common among the whole university students , and its common too among the male university students , the students of scientific specialties ,the students of humanities specialties, each alone .

3-The Realign Value is the common among the female university student.

4-The Level of social intelligence is raising among the whole university students , and its common too among the female university students ,the male university students , the students of scientific specialties ,the students of humanities specialties, each alone because it was little above the hypothetical mean of the scale.

5-The theoretical value record highest correlation with the Investigator personality type , and the Political value with Challenger personality type , and the Social value with the Helper ,Loyalist and Peace maker personality type and the Reformer personality type ,and the Beauty with Individualist personality type.

6-There is a positive significant correlation between the Social Intelligence and the Helper , The Investigator , the Loyalist, the Peace maker and the Reformer personality type . while the correlation was positive but non significant between Social Intelligence and The Achiever personality types and the correlation was negative and significant between Social Intelligence and the two personality types, the Individualistic and the Enthusiast .

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Thesis Title	The Effect Of Using Two Approaches for Training Science Teacher On Preparing Examination Questions		
Year	1995		
Abstract	<p>The investigator examined the effects of using two training Approaches to train the science teacher on preparing his examination questions. So the importance and the purposes of the present investigation come out from the following aims.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To assist the teachers in self – elaboration and self – instruction. (2) To identify the essential skills in preparing the examination questions that the elementary science teachers should be with. (3) To shed the light on the proficiency and effectiveness of the teacher training skills. To the best of the researchers knowledge, no such study dealing with the same to the subject in Iraq has been carried out. <p>In order to achieve the aims of the study, four major hypotheses were formulated. The study sample was divided into two experimental Groups that were matched according to: (year of teaching, experience and certification). Training process was employed by the investigator using the directed training strategy and self – training strategy. She also prepared two assignments the first one is the training prepare the examination question which was distributed to both groups and the second one is a booklet for the self-study principle that was distributed to the second experimental group only (self – training group) . An instrument, for evaluating the examination was constructed . Female trainees were tested by asking them to prepare examination for electricity and magnetism unit for the fifth elementary class before and after training period lasted for three months and contained of 12 sessions for the directed training group and 5 sessions for the self- training group as well as the initial session for the pre-test and the terminal session for the post- test.</p> <p>Female trainee examination questions were evaluated in terms of four criteria as follows :Bloom s cognitive levels, validity comprehensiveness, and objectivity .</p> <p>Statistically data were analyzed by employing chi- square and validity</p>		

coefficient .It was concluded by them investigator that are statistically significant, differences in favor of the lwo trained groups whereas there are no statistically significant the two ,differences between experimental groups that is meant that both of the livedted and self training strategies are effective and equal in the training but there are no statistically significant differences for the variable of the years of teaching

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Thesis Title	Effect of Multimedia In The Achievement and Development of Motivation on Female Students in the Second Intermediate Class towards Chemistry		
Year	2007		
Abstract	<p>The education conjuncture resulting from the explosion of knowledge and accumulation in addition to the increase in the demand for education and comprehensiveness of the knowledge and skills at the same time and the inability of the traditional way in the face of this conjuncture, and urgent calls to propose strategies and the use of modern methods of teaching, it is known that teachers are always searching for ways to help them the educational performance of their functions for access to better education, despite the multiplicity and diversity of these means, each serving a specific goal, and therefore we had to overcome the disadvantages of the traditional educational process and strengthened, and the culmination of this educational policy has been to emphasize the need to accompany the book scheduled for strategies and methods of teaching modern placed between the hands of the teacher and assist in the development of new educational methods used scientific and technological innovations and adapt to improve educational benefits, and that was through the use of multimedia.</p> <p>Multimedia is not just a single means of teaching, it consist of several means in one containing a mix of text, graphics, sounds, music, animation, the fixed and mobile images can be submitted to the learner through the computer as well as providing vital interactive learning environment combining sophisticated and high-tech thrill and excitement is also working to enhance motivation of learning and stimulate weak and latecomers curriculum to avoid their deficiencies, in addition to being the link between education, almanac and this leads for perfection .</p> <p>Global research has shown the effectiveness of multimedia and its role in improving education if added to the traditional education, which contributed positively to the enhancement of modern educational trends, multimedia is a gateway or curriculum in the area of teaching and learning in various subjects and with the development of technology media, knowledge and modern theories learning and teaching evolution entrance, and this phenomenon has become meaningful and justifications and effects in the processes of learning and education . The problem crystallized in the search researcher from the researcher's</p>		

observations of teaching experience and exchange views with colleagues, parents, and the average second intermediate students complain of the difficulty in receiving information essential chemicals, lack of motivation article about chemistry.

Global research has shown the effectiveness of multimedia and its role in improving education if added to the traditional education, which contributed positively to the enhancement of modern educational trends, multimedia is a gateway or curriculum in the area of teaching and learning in various subjects and with the development of technology media, knowledge and modern theories learning and teaching evolution entrance, and this phenomenon has become meaningful and justifications and effects in the processes of learning and education. The problem crystallized in the search researcher from the researcher's observations of teaching experience and exchange views with colleagues, parents, and the average second intermediate students complain of the difficulty in receiving information essential chemicals, lack of motivation article about chemistry.

This prompted the researcher to contribute to resolving a number of difficulties experienced by students this stage and that was through the use of multimedia, which could lead to the lifting of the level of achievement and the development of motivation article about chemistry.

Therefore research was to identify the problem of the following question:

- Do affect multimedia collection in the second intermediate students in the average article in the development of chemistry Definition article about learning chemistry?

The goal of this research are to determine the effect of multimedia in achievement and motivation development of the female students in the second intermediate class towards chemistry, and for the purpose of verifying the goal of the search was formulated premises circumstance:

1. There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between average scores of female experimental group students who were studying by using multimedia and average scores of female controlling group students who were studying according to the standard way without using of multimedia in the achievement test.
2. There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between mean average scores difference of motivation test (prior and posterior) of female experimental group students who were studying by using multimedia and average scores difference of motivation (prior and posterior) of female controlling group students who were studying according to the standard way without using of multimedia in the development of motivation towards chemistry.

To reach the research results were the following steps:

The selection of an experimental curriculum equivalent groups and a posterior test for achievement, and prior and posterior test for motivation towards chemistry.

Applied research on a female students in the second intermediate class, for a school day of the Directorate of Educational Baghdad / Karkh first, where the sample was selected at random from Alnough secondary school for girls, divided into two seminars, selected Division (a) random to be the experimental group, which offers explanatory examined by multimedia as well as the standard way and containing (25) students, was selected Division (b) to be the control group, which examined according to the standard way and contain (23), students.

The search was equivalent sets of the following variables: age timetable, intelligence, science degrees for the first grade average, educational attainment of parents, former test information, test motivation prior, students collected degrees in the half year in chemistry, as well as control other variables for the safety research note that the researcher has taught both research sets.

Scientific article had been identified by the last five chapters of the chemistry book for the second intermediate classes.

Objective behavioral had been appointed for the last five chapters of the chemistry book and reached (210) objective behavior.

In addition, a daily teaching plan had been settled for both sampling sets (the experimental group and controlling group).

It had been prepared a series of presentations and associated method with design presentations using multimedia that decision, in accordance with the objectives of each lesson and the last five chapters of the chemistry book for the second intermediate classes.

After that a test had been prepared in cognitive education of chemistry composed of (50) paragraph of the type of multi-selection, according to the map test measuring the first three levels of classification bloom, and have been verified by the apparent sincerity and honesty of the content that introduced a group of experts and specialists, two samples were tested on trips from non sample research, the first purpose was to determine the extent and clarity paragraphs test and determine the time to answer the other sample was the second reconnaissance (100) student designed to analyze student test statistically paragraphs where extraction plants easily, and the discrimination and effective alternatives wrong then retrieved using test the stability equation surrounding Richardson hit 20 (0.84).

In addition to that a measure of motivation towards chemistry had been prepared, which are of (35) paragraph and was sure apparent sincerity introduced to the experts, and after two samples tested for the extraction force reconnaissance was discriminatory and ratified by creating construction and internal consistency between the degree of each of the paragraphs of the college class and measurement and using Pearson correlation coefficient, then the stability test was calculated in two ways first re- test and the second using the stability factor alpha, hitting (0.99).

Application of the experience in the research started of the second semester on 4/3/2007 and ended on 10/5/2007, which lasted fully course measurement motivation of chemistry applied on prior female students at the two groups in the first week of the application of experience and the results of the test had been analyzed, it was observed that there is no Statistically differences between the two groups, then the experience applied and post-test was applied to students of the two groups together, and then re-apply the measure motivation towards chemistry.

Answers of the female students were corrected and cured statically using T-test of two separate and unequal samples, reached the following conclusions:

1. There is a statistically significant difference and the level of significance (0.05) and for the experimental group where students of experimental group who studied the use of multimedia excelled on the control students who studied according to the standard way (without the use of multimedia) in academic achievement, and this was the rejection of hypothesis Zero first search.
2. There is a statistically significant difference and the level of significance (0.05)

and for the experimental group where students of experimental group whom studied the use of multimedia excelled on the control students whom studied according to the standard way (without the use of multimedia) in development of motivation towards chemistry, and this was the rejection of hypothesis Zero second search..

According to results researcher concluded that the multimedia left positive effect in achievement and motivation development towards chemistry for the female students in the second intermediate class, and according to the research results , there have been a number of recommendations and proposals.

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Thesis Title	An experimental study of traits of criminal personality		
Year	1998		
Abstract	<p>Two experimental ways were followed to arrive at the objectives of the study</p> <p>1 the comparative approach which is followed to differentiate the criminals from the normal persons in respect to personality</p> <p>2 designing repeated measures used to discover the dynamic equilibrium of the psychological symptoms of criminals</p>		

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Thesis Title	Building a Computerized Program to Teach Criticizing Thinking and Measuring Its Impact on Developing Self – Evaluation Skill for Undergraduates		
Year	2006		

Abstract

The world faces great educational and pedagogical challenges due to the huge amount of quick data and communication outputs. Accordingly an orientation calling for programmed self-learning has appeared out of the academic content. This is considered some solution for such challenges.

The problem of the present study lies in non-existence of a computerized program in Iraq and Middle East (to the best knowledge of the researcher) to teach criticizing thinking beyond the academic content. This kind of thinking represents the proper behavioral orientation to grasp events and problems. It is also a basis of the sound relationships among the society members specially the university students who are the prime of the society. Self-evaluation skill development of this significant segment becomes an essential requirement for success of the individual personality building.

The researcher, hence, attempted to build a criticizing thinking program according to MFMX computer program which includes 15 skills which the learner must adopt after passing some tests. The program has been assessed, verified and validated.

After verifying the validity of the test two images, two groups were randomly chosen (experimental and control) accounting for 30 students (both sexes) who are equally distributed on the two groups. After applying the self-evaluation (image A) and the criticizing thinking tests to the two groups, the experimental group was subjected to learning by computerized program of criticizing thinking was not given to the control group. After grasping this learning by the experimental group, self-evaluation (image B) and criticizing thinking tests were applied to the two groups.

Results revealed the effect of the computerized program in developing the criticizing thinking skill and transferring the learning effect to the self-evaluation skill of experimental group. However, such kind of development did not appear in the control group which was not subjected to the program. The difference was (0.05) statistically significant between pre and post measurements and comparing the post measurements results of the two groups.

The researcher has come out with many conclusions:

- Self-evaluation skills lies at the peak of meta-cognitive skills pyramid
- Training for other skills which include criticizing thinking can contribute to their developing by relying on learning effect transference principle from a direct to an indirect variable.

The researcher has following recommendaiton :

- The Ministry of higher Education or one of the Civil Society Organization are recommended to distribute program CDs for free .
- The program is recommended to be shown on one of the e-sites so as to train as many students and young people of both sexes as possible.

The researcher has suggested anumber of relevant such as building a computerized program for other kinds of thinking such as the scientific thinking and the creative thinking among others .

It is worth noting that the researcher has subjected its study to a strict performance evaluation to secure high quality and she concluded that the study has dealt with an original variable of self- evaluation , a computerized program to teach criticizing thinking , and an up-to-data audiometric measurement to gauge skills .

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Thesis Title	SOCIAL ANXIETY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE STUDY ADJUSTMENT OF MOSUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS		
Year	2003		
Abstract	<p>The university is considered as on one of the science stronghold since its being the responsible of preparing its students to be on a level with the age by supplying them with knowledge and skills that help them to create their future with a spirit of intrepidity, interaction and psychological adjustment, it plays an important role in the straight social adjustment and modifying the behaviour. So, the duty that is thrown on the educators' shoulder became dangerous in this regard or (instruction) because this influence in universities is expected to be great with regard to the circumstances that surround the students, especially those who are new in colleges and institutes and expose to many types of pressures (oppressions) and adjustment problems which may increase the social anxiety, the probability of its gradually development and suffering from its affects in them by future because this anxiety is the start for all types of bad adjustment which means the balance between the individual and his new university environment.</p> <p>At that, the problem of the present research limits in behaving on the level of the social anxiety inside the university students of the first stage according to the specification and sex variable and the relation of the social anxiety level with the student's academic adjustment</p>		

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Thesis Title	Brain Storming Effectiveness and Gardens Ideas on Achievement In Biology and Developing Critical Thinking and Multiple Intelligences Of Females In The Scientifi		
Year	11/1/2011		
Abstract	<p>The study aims to know the effectiveness of Brain Storming and Ideas Gardens in teaching biology material for students sample of study on the following :</p> <p>A- The scholastic achievement in biology material .</p> <p>B- Development the critical thinking for students of scientific fifth class.</p> <p>C- Development the multiple intelligences for students of scientific fifth class.</p> <p>To achieve the aims, the following hypotheses have been formed :</p> <p>1- There is no statistical differences at level sign (0.05) between achievement degrees for students of the first experimental group to the Brain Storming and achievement degrees for students of second experimental group that studying according to ideas Gardens and achievement degrees for students of the control group that studying according to the ordinary method in achievement of biology material.</p> <p>2- There is no statistical differences at level sign (0.05) between pre & post test in the critical thinking for students of the first experimental group that studying according to thinking storm and differences median of pre & posttest for students of the second experimental group that studying according to Gardens ideas and differences degrees of pre & post test for students of the control group that studying according to the ordinary method in the achievement of critical thinking .</p> <p>3- There is no statistical differences at level (0.05) between degrees of pre & post test for students of the first experimental group that studying according to thinking storm and differences degrees of pre & post test for students of the second experimental group that studying according to manufacturing ideas and differences degrees of pre & post test for students of the control group that studying according to the ordinary method in scale the multiple intelligence thinking.</p> <p>The recent research is limited to the students of the scientific fifth class of the general directorate of Baghdad Education / Al-Karkh /3 for the scholastic year (2010-2011) and for the first fifth chapters from book of biology decided for the scientific fifth class and for achieving aim of the research , the researcher used the experimental design with the partial control (two experimental</p>		

group and one control) with pre & post test , and he chooses sample of research from students of the scientific fifth class in Jarir high school for girls , number of sample students is (93) students distributed randomly into three groups , actually 31 students in each group and the three groups have been equivalent statistically by time age by months and Rafin matrix for intelligence and achievement degree in material of biology for the scientific fourth class and the previous biological information and the first experimental group have been studied according to Brain Storming and the second experimental group according to manufacturing ideas and the controller group by the ordinary method.

The researcher build three tools , the first one was an achievement test , with its final picture consisted of (50) items (25) objective items of test from various and (25) essay items , then verified from the apparent –face validity faithfulness and faithfulness of the context and sico- metric characteristics for it have been conduced as well as effectiveness of replacements for the objective items and its reliability have been assured by using Alfa – cr and Inbakh equation which reached to (0.929) of correctness for the editorial items, , and the second tool was a test for the critical thinking with its final picture consisted of 90 items have been build according to Watson & Glasser abilities and included five branches tests (knowing hypotheses, explanation, pretexts evaluation, conduction and concluding). The validity of the test was assured by using the apparent and structural validity for testing and the sico- metric characteristics have been conduced and fixation founded by the internal conformity for testing by using Alfa – cr and Inbakh equation and the efficient of fixation reached (0.9431).

The third tool represented by standard for the multiple intelligences , with its final picture consisted of (148) items distributed on eight intelligences in actually by (18) items for the linguistic , site , physical and personal intelligence and (19) items for the rational and natural intelligence and (17) items for the musical intelligence and(21) items for the social intelligence according to multible intelligences theory for Gardnar and with four replacements and standard have been verified by conducing the apparent and structural validity for its items have been conduced and its reliability was assured by using Alfa – cr and Inbakh and it reached to (0.923) .

The experiment have been applied in the first and second terms for the Academic year (2010/2011) and taken (22) weeks actually by 3 hours for each group and the researcher taught the three research groups by himself.

The results demonstrated the following :

- 1- Students of the first experimental group surpassed their fellows in the control group in achievement variable .
- 2- Students of the second experimental group surpassed their fellows in the controller group in attainment variable .
- 3- Students of the second experimental group surpassed their fellows in the first experimental group in attainment variable .
- 4- Students of the first experimental group surpassed their fellows in the controller group in developing critical thinking variable .

5- Students of the second experimental group surpassed their fellows in the control group in developing criticism thinking variable .

6- Student of the first experimental group surpassed their fellows in the second experimental group in developing critical thinking variable .

7- Students of the first experimental group on their fellows in the controller group in the variable of development the multible intelligences.

8- superior students of the second experimental group on their in the controller group in the variable of development the multible intelligences.

9- There is no difference with statistical indication between the first and second experimental groups in variable of development the multible intelligences.

According to these results , the researcher submitted number of recommendations and proposals.

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Thesis Title	The impact of the use of Discovery laboratory in the speed and quality of performance and achievement of practical knowledge to college students in the subject of Animal Physiology			
Year	1996			

Abstract

The importance of this research and its necessity is reflected in the fact that will examine the efficiency of the way in exploration and its impact on the variables of speed, quality and performance achievement for these two variables play an important role in our current and future well shown by previous studies of the difference in the results of the impact of the way in exploration in collection and practical skills laboratory compared to methods teaching the other, and that this research highlights the importance and the need to in his contribution to the detection results added to know the impact method exploratory-oriented and its role in raising the level of adequacy of university teaching, in order to reduce the time and effort in improving the performance level of a university student in the laboratories of the scientific process, according to what he believes according to the researcher observing that this research has never been applied in the country

- T- test.
- analysis of variance.
- analysis of covariance.
- Pearson's correlation coefficient.

We have reached the following results:

1. No statistically significant differences at the level of 0.05 between the averages of two groups of experimental and the control variable in the quality of performance in practice.
 2. There were statistically significant differences at the level of 0.05 between the averages of two groups of experimental and control in a variable-speed performance in practice, where the statistical differences in favor of the experimental group which studied using (exploratory lab).
 3. No statistically significant differences at the level of 0.05 between the averages of two groups of experimental and control in a variable performance in cognitive achievement test.
- Based on the researcher recommended the need to change directories laboratory used in the laboratory process and especially the labs of life sciences in the colleges of scientific and prepared according to modern teaching methods, including the way in exploration and recommends that the researcher also conducted training sessions for supervisors on

the laboratories of Professors and Teaching Assistants and scientific manner on how to use forms for evaluation of the performance in practice.

Current research and ends the following proposals:

- Conduct pilot studies to determine the impact of the way in exploration on the development of critical thinking in the classroom different, and proposes studies to evaluate the overall performance and professional competence by using the method exploratory comparison methods of modern teaching, such as education programmed or modeling, and suggests a researcher studies a comparison between areas of knowledge and practical disciplines of biological through the achievement of the objectives of both sides.

أ نموذج (ب) الخاص بالبحوث للأعوام (٢٠٠٨,٢٠٠٩,٢٠١٠,٢٠١١)

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Research Title	1. The perspective of teachers, students calculate the cumulative grade in the system of examinations for the ministerial ranks of ending of middle school.
Shared or Single	<input type="radio"/> Shared name <input checked="" type="radio"/> Single
Published Journal title	Iraq Association for Education and Psychology Journal of Education & Psychology
Volume Number	73
Page	238
Year	2010

Point of view of teachers and students calculate the cumulative grade examination system ended the ministerial ranks

Abstract

World today is witnessing a tremendous development in all fields of knowledge, technological, technical, and it is undergoing a change to the comprehensive level of social life in various societies of the world foreign and Arab, and certainly all of these developments and changes affect directly or indirectly on the educational aspects and at all joints and the first educational affected the curriculum of all elements and components, and certainly aspects of the calendar, but these developments and the changes did not reach the curriculum in educational institutions of Iraq, still reeling from the negative and the shortcomings in most of the rings and joints, including the methods of assessment and evaluation, particularly the finishing classes of middle school students are suffering the problems and disadvantages of many the most important final grade in the examinations that are ministerial-Faisal, in his admission to universities in order to achieve the dream of his life and the fate of his career, which shorten the duration of two weeks, and the intervening period Slipat many of them (concern of the examinations, the influence of natural conditions and social psychological, and typical of the patch and the mechanism of correction, and other factors), so this research is the need to stand up and address these shortcomings through the knowledge (and point of view of teachers and students calculated the cumulative grade in the system of ministerial final examinations for classes ended for the preparatory phase) has been limited research on a sample of teachers and students from schools in Baghdad / Karkh and Rusafa The number of the research sample of teachers (92) and students (641) and the researcher prepared questionnaire composed of (21) paragraph was presented to the arbitrators were conducted by honesty and firmness to the paragraphs of the resolution and contain the standard three (OK I do not know, refuse), was applied to (16) School, and the processing of data using appropriate statistical methods (center-weighted, the weight percentile) was adopted by the researcher to consider many important paragraph if you get on a weight percentage (80%) and more important if I got to weigh less than the percentage (80%) up to a weight percentage (75%) The researcher found there are differences between the responses of virtual teachers and students about the importance of paragraphs where the teachers emphasized the following paragraphs and in the order, (16, 20, 10, 9, 12, 2, 14) while the responses of students focused on the paragraphs in order of importance according to the weight percentage also comes in the order (10, 6, 5, 12, 8, 15, 20), a researcher has recommended the following:

- Change the curriculum in line with the requirements and needs of students and the community according to the educational philosophy of modern education
- preparation of guidelines for teachers in all subjects.
- the adoption of the follow-up and quality control of teachers competence through the control how to prepare questions and how to debug.
- the adoption of the final calculation of the degree the student through the adoption of the class, containing the cumulative rate for the total score (chapter I + test half-year + Chapter II = 30%),.
- Training for teachers on how to calculate the score and how to patch according to modern methods.

Abstract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change the mechanism and how the patch and the use of technical equipment and modern technological systems in the patch. • The adoption of electronic answer sheet and patch-mail • change the structure of committees patch, and restructuring according to the modern perspective of total quality management education overall. • reward school administrations and teachers for excellence in the standard ratios that are commensurate with the degree of the accrual rate. • establish a bank of questions to develop an inhaler typical questions that are tailor-spoken and reference standards based on scientific grounds and in accordance with methods of educational evaluation and assessment technologies. • interest in the use of technical means and technological developments in teaching and evaluation. <p>Proposals</p> <p>Through the findings of a researcher from the recommendations in this research suggests the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a similar study on the finishing classes to vocational schools and other businesses. 2. A similar study for comparison between the schools of Baghdad and the provinces to determine the number of compatibility between the responses of teachers and students about the degree cumulative. 3. Conduct a study on the cumulative grade to determine the impact of sex in answer to paragraphs. 4. Conduct a study on the problems and disadvantages faced by the correction mechanism of educational material. 5. A comparative study on the use of modern technology techniques in the process of correcting the exam books and corrected manually by the committee of the patch. 6. Calendar undertake an analytical study of the quality of the questions compared to the quality of the questions to Arab and foreign countries in the study materials for similar topics.
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Thesis Title	The Reality of secondary school Principals and the specialized Educational Supervisor supervisory Role		
Year	2006		

Abstract

Education is considered as the essential key of the nations' awakening and the most important factor for their progress, The development of education faces many requirements, one of these, is the successful school administration which occupies a distinguished status in the instructional process because its great role in the success of the educational action, or it may contribute in its failure in spite of its significance, it's observed that there is an inadequacy in how well the tasks of the school administration are actually exercised, especially most school administration tasks are limited to activities related to managerial and organizational aspects with no attention to activities related to the supervisory tasks in relation to the improvement of teacher's performance, so that, the process of teaching and learning process is improved. Moreover, the educational supervision doesn't achieve its purposes within the secondary school for many reasons such as the educational supervision is still limited to the conventional and traditional methods, some supervisors lack of the adequate knowledge and experience in curriculum and teaching methods. According to these factors, the examination of the school principals, specialized educational supervisors' supervisory roles and specification of their tasks are issues deserve special attention. The problem of the research is limited to this topic. The research aims to:-

1. To find out the secondary school principals' supervisory role reality from the point of view of the teachers, and specialized educational supervisors.
2. To explore the reality of the supervisory role of the specialized educational supervisors from the point of view of the teachers and principals.

The importance of the present research can be clarified in the following.

1. The examination of the reality and diagnosis the weaknesses and strengths can contribute in providing information basis which help us in specifying the supervisory tasks in a scientific manner which in turn will help the decision makers in the ministry of education and the related directorates to make the decisions of the development of the educational supervision in more accurate and comprehensive way.

2. To discover the nature of the supervisory tasks are being done by the. Specialist supervisors now, and their performance level can be helpful in planning a system for their preparation and to design programs to provide them the adequate knowledge, and experiences to continue their vocational development in away that is suitable to the nature of their job.
3. This study can help the school principals to know the nature of their roles and abilities in developing the instructional activities which leads, in turn, to an atmosphere of cooperation and positive interaction between the principal and the teachers to achieve the aims of school.
4. Teachers can make advantage of the study results in understanding the tasks, of the educational supervision, likewise the supervisory tasks of the school principal directed to help them in their jobs, and to facilitate their educational and teaching tasks. So that, they interact to gather through the exchange of the opinions, ideas and advice.

The research requires constructing two instruments included the same fields. Which are Curriculums, teaching methods, teacher's vocational development, management of classroom, evaluation, interpersonal relationships, and connection of the school with the community. The first questionnaire represents the secondary school principals' supervisory role consist of The (54) items, and its validity and reliability has been assured. This questionnaire is was distributed on a random sample of teachers of (400) male and female, and a random sample of supervisors of (70) male and female. Where as, the second questionnaire represents the supervisory role of the specialized educational supervisors. The instrument has a satisfactory validity and reliability. It contained (66) items distributed on randomly selected sample of principals of (60) male and female, and on randomly selected sample of teachers of (400) male and female.

The statistical techniques: -

(Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient, spearman- Brown's formula, cronbach Alpha coefficient, and Fisher's formula). Were employed

The most important results of the study are: -

1. The level of the secondary school principals' performance for their supervisory tasks within the fields of the questionnaire was generally average because don't give these tasks the required attention the school principal.
2. There is an agreement between the teachers and supervisors on the principle's supervisory tasks except the field of teacher's

vocational development. The teachers assured the weakness of the principle role in improving teachers competencies because of weak awareness of the techniques used in in-service teacher's training.

3. Limited role of the school principal in the fields of curriculums and teaching methods, and evaluation.
4. Generally, the level of the supervisor's performance of their supervisory tasks was average. This indicates that there is a weakness in performing some of the supervisory task that are directly related to improving the teaching process tasks related directly with the improvement the instructional process.
5. The opinions of the teachers and principal's samples were consistent about all supervisory tasks for the specialized educational supervisor except two fields, which are the teacher's vocational development, and evaluation. The performance of the supervisors of these tasks in these two fields were very weak from the point of view of the teacher's, although such tasks are considered as the fundamentals of the supervisor's job this result indicates the in-effective role of the supervisor in the teaching process inside the school.
6. The role of the specialized supervision is weak in improving the connection of the school with the local community.

Conclusions: -

1. Based on the results of the study, we can conclude that the traditional concept of the educational supervision as control and inspection is still dominant in our schools, whereas, the contemporary development in the field of education stresses on the comprehensiveness of educational supervision to all elements of the educational process and that there is a need to adopt the concept of the instructional leadership.
2. The school principals and specialized don't perform their tasks at the level required for improving the teaching activities inside the classroom.
3. The school principal doesn't well understand his role in relation to curriculum and teaching methods. They most likely cares for the instructional and teaching plans without presenting reports about the curriculum, stating the suggestions and notes for its development.
4. The integration of the supervisory roles is weak because there is no coordination between the school principal's role and the specialized educational supervisor in most fields of supervision.

5. The specialized educational supervisors don't provide teachers with the experiences needed to improve their instructional competencies.

A number of recommendations was presented that can contribute in developing and improving the supervisory roles, also, a number of suggestions for further research in this field.

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Thesis Title	Activity of Educational Design According to Theory of Information Recovers Achievement and Memorizing to Girl Students of the 5th Grade Scientific and Developing their Reasoning Thinking		
Year	2011		
Abstract	<p>The main goal of the study is to know the activity of educational design based on data processing theory in gaining and remembering for girl students of 5th grade scientific class, also developing their reasoning thinking comparing with the ordinary way. A three hypothesis were set, the first one concerning acquiring according to the Bloom levels of (remembering, comprehending, applying and analyzing). The second one is about the habits of remembering and the third one is concerning with the measure of reasoning thinking.</p> <p>The sample of the research consists of (59) girls' student. They were divided into two groups, taking into consideration the changes like (age, previous acquiring in chemistry, intelligence, the previous knowledge of chemistry, reasoning thinking and the academic achievements of the parents).</p> <p>The exterior and containing honest were checked,as well as the difficulty items factors and distinguishing them According to stability factor by using Alpha equilibration, Cronbach which reach to 0,81 . While the reasoning thinking test consists of 30 item, the type of multi choices.</p> <p>The exterior and establish mend honest has been checked, them According to its stability factor by using Alpha equilibration, Cronbach, the result was 0,79. for the measuring of remembering it was consisting of 60 items distributed in 8 fields, the exterior and establish were checked by using the retest way in which Persian factors was used among the individual degrees on the measure of the first</p>		

application and their degrees on the second application . The value of the combination factor between the two application to 0,70 , which the researcher taught both groups of the test, then applied the acquiring test measuring, the reasoning thinking an remembering on both groups. She gathered the data and analyzed statistically by using (T) test and the result showed the following:

- 1- There are differences with statistical infer in the level 0,05 between the average of degrees of experimental student group to those who studied according to educational design that designed according to information process theory and the average of regulator student group(control groups) that was studied according to traditional al way in gaining .
- 2- There are differences with statistical infer in the level 0,05 between the average of degrees of experimental student group to those who studied according to educational design that designed according to information process theory and the average of regulator student group(control groups) that studied according to traditional al way in memorizing.
- 3- There are differences with statistical infer in the level 0,05 among the difference average of reasoning thinking development degrees, the after and before to the experimental student group which studied according to educational design that designed according to information process theory and the difference average to reasoning thinking, the before and after to the regulator student girls group(control groups) that studied according to the traditional

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Thesis Title	Obstacles of Execution of Practical Experiments In The Labs of Department of Chemistry College of Education-Ibn Al-Haitham And Means of Their Remediation		
Year	2005		

Abstract

Human societies are characterized with the quantity of cognitive and theoretical, applicably practical power they have in all aspects of life especially in the field of sciences including chemistry. Chemistry is one of the active sciences that have positive effect one every day- life because studying it make the students touch and perceive what exists in their environment, in turn, this concrete experience will satisfy their tendencies and willingness to acquire knowledge that can be explored in the laboratory that is considered as the palpating heart to teach sciences.

The present research aims to explore the obstacles that facing the execution of scientific experiments in the laboratories of department of chemistry/ college of Education- Ibn Al Haithem, and to propose suggestions to remedy the obstacles from the point of view of: a. Teaching faculty, and b. students.

To achieve the aims of research, the descriptive approach was employed by the researcher herself for its objective in the description and diagnosis of the problem. A research sample of teaching faculty, students, and laboratories was limited by the researcher herself. Teaching faculties sample was 105 who has at least 5 years of teaching experience. Students sample was 298 (30 percent of total population of research) of 992 male and female students distributed on the four academic years (Freshmen, sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors). For laboratories, there were 15 laboratories that were drawn as a basic sample in 100 percent. A questionnaire was depending as an instrument of research by the researcher herself. Two questionnaires (open-ended / closed-ended) was prepared one for the teaching faculty, the other for students together in formation on seven fields. They are: a- Field of teachers (teachers of scientific subject matter); b-Field of students; c- Field of laboratory building and requirements; d- Field of experiments, equipments, apparatus, and laboratory materials, e-field of safety and security inside laboratory, f-field of laboratory and educational syllabus, g- field of administration. Face validity was established by the researcher for the two questionnaires through exposing their items to a group of educational experts and judges who have a good experience in their specialization. After the experts and judges' opinions had

Abstract

been considered, final number of faculty's closed- end questionnaire has become 72 items distributed on seven fields and final number of students' closed end questionnaire has become 64 items distributed on also seven fields. A cronbach- Alph's method was employed by the researcher to check up the reliability of instrument of study. Reliability coefficient was established for each fields of two questionnaires. To process statistically the results of study, a group of statistical techniques were employed such as weighted mean and percentile weight. Results indicated that all fields and their items are obstacles save only two items. These two items aren't obstacles according to the teaching faculty's opinions for execution of scientific experiments in the labs of department of chemistry/ College of Education- Ibn Al-Haitham among them are:

1. There are no adequate apparatus, materials, and equipments and most materials and equipments are either old or out of order.
 2. Laboratory building are old and in appropriate.
 3. A large portion of students in one group makes the laboratories unable to afford them.
 4. There are no training courses that can develop the aspect of safety and security for teaching faculty and students equally.
 5. Teaching faculty members have no back ground information on educational aims of teaching a scientific subject matter.
 6. There are no instructional materials that can warn the dangers of laboratory work and indicate its significance.
 7. Items of practical subject matter are in compatible to student's environment.
 8. Lack ness of specialized supervisor on laboratories.
 9. Practical experiments are repeated every year without making any change or development on their contents.
 10. Frequent absence of students on laboratory sessions.
- According to the above-mentioned results, some suggestion and recommendation were prepared by the researcher herself

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Thesis Title	Building And Inventing Test Battery of The Verbal Ability For Preparatory School			
Year	2010			

Abstract

“ Building and Inventing test Battery of the verbal ability for Preparatory School Students”

Abstract

The study aimed at the following:

1. Building a battery to test the verbal of preparatory stage students.
2. Derive the battery criterion to test the verbal ability of preparatory stage students.
3. Measure the verbal ability of preparatory stage students.
4. Knowing the differences in the verbal of preparatory stage students according to the variable of sex (male, female), and the branch (literary, scientific).
5. Drawing a profile for the to test battery of the verbal ability.

In order to verify that, the researcher reviewed all the relevant pervious literature and academic studies, especially (Abdulsalaam, 1983) which arrived at the determination of the basic components of the verbal ability. That seven factors were determined for the verbal ability. The researcher prepared 2 tests for each factor. The total number of tests were 14. Ten items were formulated for each 14 tests. Thus, the total number of battery tests were 140 upon correction the scores (zero,1) were taken.

The items were logically analyzed through showing them tyo some experts and specialized in the field of educational and psychological sciences and Arabic up to 10 experts. The approval of the experts were taken that all the items are valid with some revisions. In the light of their opinions, items were revised. Thus, the 140 items of the tests were subject to statistical analysis. Special instructions were adopted to be answered. In addition, there was answer sheet. The battery was applied on a sample made up of 100 students (m/f), who were randomly chosen form he students of fifth Grade prep. Stage\ Rusafa III from both sexes and both

branches.

After applying the instructions and items, the score sheet becomes clear and understandable and that the average time of answer the battery was () minutes.

The items were analyzed statically after the application of the battery on the sample made up of 500 students who were randomly chosen from the students of fifth Grade prep. Stage Rusafa III from both sexes and both branches.

The difficulty coefficients and discriminatory power of the battery test items were calculated by the use of the difficulty coefficients and discriminatory equation among the answers of the two extreme groups of each item. In result, 29 items were excluded. Thus, we have now 111 items only.

In order to verify the creditability of the battery, the researcher used three indicators which are logical validity, through experts' examining logically, and construction validity through some of the indicators which are the discriminatory power of the items and correlation coefficient of the total scores, and the factorial validity of the test items. The 250 score sheets were subjected to factorial analysis the main type with re-analysis.

The factorial analysis showed 16 factors the potential root of which was more than 1. After conducting the orthogonal rotation with Varimax method, we reached six factors of the pronunciation ability which were interpreted and seen as meaningful and with satisfaction resulted from the using of standard error equation.

Therefore, the verbal ability test battery has become clear made up of 111 items and distributed to 6 factors.

In order to calculate the constancy of the test battery, the researcher depended on three methods which are: re-test method, the constancy coefficient was (0.79), and Kudor-Richardson method 20. The constancy coefficient of the battery was (0.82), and the method of variance analysis by the use of Hewett equation. The constancy coefficient was (0.80).

Also, the sensitivity of the test battery was verified which

was at the level of 0.05.

The criterion of percentile rate of the battery was derived after being applied to a sample made up of 1000 students (m/f) who were randomly chosen from the students of fifth

Grade prep.

In order to measure the verbal ability of fifth grade students, the results were taken from the sample of derivation by the use of T-test for one sample. The results show the statistically significant differences between the average of the sample and the hypothetical average of 55.5 for the sample. The t-test calculated was (8.418) which is higher than the schedule t-value at the level of 0.05 with freedom degree of 999 and 1.96.

Moreover, the differences in the verbal ability of fifth grade students were derived according to the variable of sex and branch. By the use of variance analysis in reaction, the results showed the existence of statistically significant differences in the verbal ability according to the variable of sex for the benefit of female. Also, there were statistically significant differences in the verbal ability according to the branches of human sciences and there were no statistically significant.

The profile was also drawn for the test battery.

In order to make use of the tests, the researcher recommends by the use of them in detecting the verbal ability for fifth grade students preparatory school.

The researcher recommends making studies in competition to this study.