



**دراسة اثر القياس الدينامي علي فاعلية برنامج
لتنمية الفهم القرائي باستخدام نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة**

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إشراف

أ.د. / أمينة محمد كاظم

د. / منى محمد فؤاد الصواف

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا
مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا رَبَّنَا
وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا
رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ ۗ وَعَفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفُ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا
أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٥٦٦﴾

صدق الله العظيم

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رسالة دكتوراه

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الدراسات العليا

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شكر وتقدير

اشكر الأساتذة الذين قاموا بالإشراف على هذه الدراسة وهم:
– الأستاذة الدكتورة / أمينة كاظم،

– الدكتورة/ منى الصواف،

وأخص بالشكر السادة الأستاذة المناقشين وهم:
– الأستاذ الدكتور: حسانين محمد الكامل،

– الأستاذة الدكتور: نادية محمود شريف،

كما أخص بالشكر كل من:
– الدكتور: وائل عامر ،

– الدكتورة: صفاء عبد الله،

– الأستاذ الدكتور: Zarko Vukmirovic

American Institutes for Research

– الأستاذ الدكتور: Dougal Hutchison.

NFER

كما يطيب أن أسجل شكري لكل من تعاون معي في هذا البحث وأخص بالذكر:

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كما أسجل شكري وامتناني للهيئات التالية:

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المحتويات

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قائمة الجداول

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* يشير جهد التعلم الممكن هنا إلى جهد التعلم الممكن المقاس من القياس القبلي الموحد والقياس البعدي الموحد بين المجموعات الثلاث للدراسة.

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قائمة الأشكال والرسوم البيانية

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	الخط التقاربي الأدنى أو بارامتر التخمين	-
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الفصل الأول
المشكلة وتحديدها

الفصل الأول

المشكلة وتحديدها

- ١- المقدمة
- ٢- هدف الدراسة
- ٣- أهمية الدراسة
- ٤- مشكلة الدراسة
- ٥- إجراءات الدراسة
- ٦- حدود الدراسة
- ٧- مصطلحات الدراسة

الفصل الأول

المشكلة وتحديدها

١- المقدمة



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(: Snow) .

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(- : Clarke & Silberstein) .

context

(- :) Eillot
hints

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clue

(- :) Carrell



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- contrast

comparison

cause-effect

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(:) Kozulin & Grab

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(: Feuerstein et al.) .

The More Knowledgeable Other (MKO)

Galloway) .

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Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)

Dynamic Assessment

Static Assessment

Vygotsky

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.Social Developmental Theory

Vygotsky

(Wertsch Vygotsky)

Vygotsky

making meaning

.Piaget

Vygotsky

Vygotsky

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Vygotsky

(Galloway)

Test-Teach-Retest

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Learning Potential Score

(: Kozulin, A & Garb, E.)

Item Response Theory



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٢- هدف الدراسة

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Learning

.Potential Score

٣- أهمية الدراسة

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١-٣ الأهمية النظرية

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٢-٢ الأهمية العملية

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Computer Adaptive Tests

Students' Performance

٤- مشكلة الدراسة

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٥- إجراءات الدراسة
٥-١ أدوات الدراسة

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٢-٥ النهج المستخدم

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Experimental

٣-٥ عينة الدراسة

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Experimental

.Comparison

٤-٥ خطوات الدراسة

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٦- حدود الدراسة

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٧- مصطلحات الدراسة

- الفهم القرائي Reading Comprehension

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(: Snow) .

- **حيز النمو الممكن (ZPD) Zone of Proximal Development**

guided

(: Vygotsky) .

- **تدرج الاختبار Test Calibration**

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الفصل الثاني

الإطار النظري

الفصل الثاني

الإطار النظري

١. الفهم القرائي
- ٢- القياس الدينامي
- ٣- القياس الموضوعي في علم النفس

الفصل الثاني الإطار النظري

١. الفهم القرائي

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1-1 مفهوم القراءة

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٢-١ مفهوم الفهم القرائي وعناصره
Reading Comprehension

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Dynamic

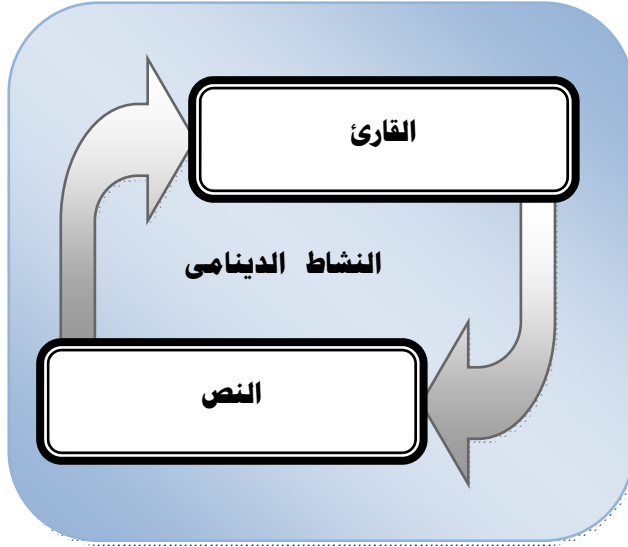
" (:) Anderson

Activity

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(:) Snow

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(: Snow)

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(- :) Snow

- تنوع القراء Variability in Readers

• الاختلافات داخل الفرد Intra-Individual Differences

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Rice Schunk (Pajares
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• الاختلافات بين الأفراد Inter-Individual Differences

() Pearson & Fielding

• تأثير الثقافة الاجتماعية Socio-cultural Influences

() Gee

() Snow

• **اختلاف المجموعات Group Differences**

Whitehurst

() & Lonigan

- **تنوع النص Variability in Text**

Variability in Activity - تنوع النشاط

() Dole et al.

- تنوع السياق الاجتماعي الثقافي Variability in Context

١-٣ الأساس الفلسفي للتعلم ونظرياته التي تفسر الفهم القرائي

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Plasticity of the Brain

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١-٣-١ نظرية التعلم القائم على المعنى

() Ausubel

عملية الفهم القرائي **Process of Comprehension** -
representations

إلى

(Kearsley) .

٢-٣-١ نظرية فيجوتسكي* في البناء المعرفي

Vygotsky

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(: Vygotsky) .

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* سوف يتم تناول آراء فيجوتسكي بالتفصيل في المحور الثاني بهذا الفصل.

٣-٣-١ نظرية استجابة-القارئ Reader-Response Theory

(-) Louise Rosenblatt

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(- : Church)

٤-٣-١ النظرية البنائية في القراءة

* أحيانا تترجم إلى نظرية رد فعل القارئ



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() Knuth & Jones

- القارئ The reader :

- النص Text :

- السياق Context :

٤-١ مهارات الفهم القرائي في اللغة الأم واللغة الأجنبية

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(:) Harris & Sipay

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- التعرف على المفردات وتحديد معناها:

- التعرف على الجملة:

- فهم معنى الفقرة:

- تحديد الأفكار الرئيسة:

- تحديد التفاصيل الداعمة:

- فهم علاقات السبب والنتيجة:

- تعرف هدف الكاتب واتجاهه:

- القدرة على توقع النتائج:

- قائمة حسني عبد الهادي عصر (١٩٩٢)

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- مهارات الفهم القرائي فى اللغة الأجنبية -

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(: August, Calderon & Carlo

(- : Alderson & Backman)

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(: Hardin

(: Kozulin & Grab)

- :) Clarke & Silberstein

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Guessing from Context

(- :) Elliot .Defining Expectations

Hints

: Context Clue

- قائمة شيماء تركي (٢٠٠٢) في مهارات الفهم القرائي في اللغة
الانجليزية

.pronoun referents

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- **مهارات الفهم المباشر Direct Comprehension**

١. تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية من النص
Identifying the main idea of a passage / paragraph
٢. استخراج بعض التفاصيل من النص
Extracting specific details from the text
٣. تحديد بعض مؤشرات صياغة الجمل بالنص
Determining discourse markers (e.g. Pronoun referents)
٤. تخمين معاني الكلمات من خلال السياق
Using contextual clues to choose the appropriate meaning

- **مهارات التفكير العليا في الفهم القرائي High-Order Comprehension**

٥. الوصول إلى استنتاجات من النص
Drawing inferences from the text

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٦. تحديد العلاقات الضمنية في النص
Identifying implicit relationships from the text
٧. تحديد هدف الكاتب أو الغرض من النص
Identifying the writer's goal/purpose

١-٥ بعض الاستراتيجيات اللازمة لتنمية مهارات الفهم القرائي

Cognitive Strategies

Metacognitive Strategies

(: Weinstein & Mayer)

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٢ - القياس الدينامي

Dynamic Assessment (DA)

Vygotsky

١-٢ القياس الدينامي عند فيجوتسكي

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Medication

Mediated Interaction

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(- : Van der Veer & Valsiner

١-١-٢ التعلم من خلال أدوات فيزيائية أو رمزية

(:) Kozulin

(:) Vygotsky

.inward relationship

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Object Regulation

Our

intermediate field of perception

Other Regulation

Self Regulation

.Symbolic tools

(:) Poehner

٢-١-٢ الاستدخال النفسي وتطوير الأدوات النفسية
(:) Vygotsky

.Internalization Process

Nature – Nurture dualism

(: Vygotsky) .

Inter " " " "

psychological relationship

Intra psychological

" " " " relationship

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(: Vygotsky

(:) Lantolf

(- :) Vygotsky

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(:) Kozulin

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(:) Kozulin
Hypothetical reasoning

(: Poehner) .

Spontaneous Concepts

Scientific Concepts

(:) Karpov .

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(: Kozulin

Instruction vs.

Development

Zone of Proximal *

.Development

* يترجم بعض الباحثين حيز النمو الممكن إلى منطقة النمو قريب المدى.

Zone of Proximal Development **حيز النمو الممكن** ٣-١-٢

ZPD

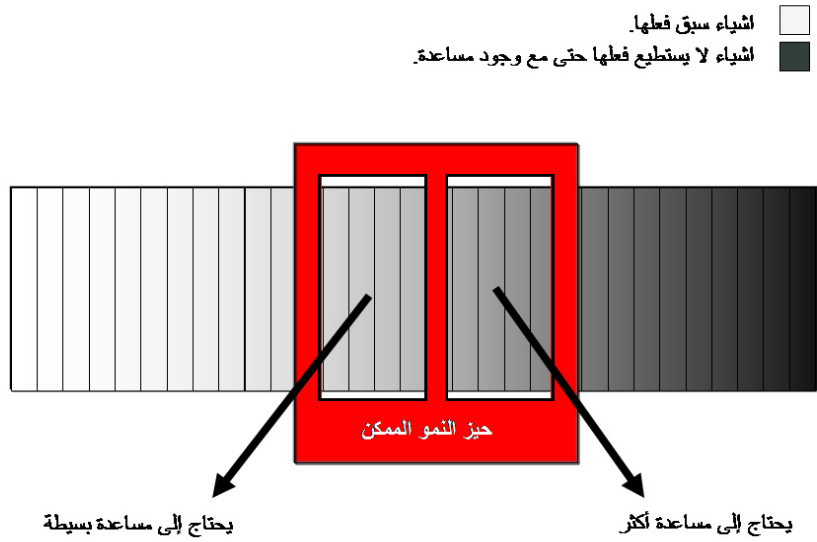
(: Chaiklin)

van der Veer &

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(: Valsiner

(: Vygotsky) .



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(RockWood)



(:) Wertsch

Adult guidance

.Collaboration with more capable peers

(- :) Chaiklin

Vygotsky

.Revolutionary breakthroughs

Children relative

proximity

van der

) . Diagnostics development

(: Veer & Valsiner

(:) Chaiklin

Scaffolding ()
.Assisted instruction

(:) Poehner (:) Davydov & Radzikhovskii

(:) Poehner

Brown Minick Kozulin)

(Lidz Ferrara

• **حيز النمو الممكن واختبارات الذكاء التقليدية**

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The Bubnov Institute

:
.Independent & assisted performance

(: Poehner)

• العلاقة بين النمو والتعليم

Piaget

Prerequisite

(: Van der Veer & Valsiner)

(: Vygotsky) .

(: Vygotsky) .

Vygotsky

(: Poehner)

ZDP

٢-٢ القياس الدينامي التداخلي Interventionist DA

.Interventionist DA

١-٢-٢ قياس حيز التعلم الممكن عند بودوف LPM – Budoff () Budoff

.Non-Dynamic Assessment

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(:Budoff & Friedman Budoff

(: Stenberg & Grigorenko)

Test- " - - " Budoff
Teach-Retest
 Pretest – treatment – – –
 Budoff Post test

(:) Poehner

Budoff

Budoff
 High Scorers
 Gainers
 Non-gainers
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Budoff

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- Feuerstein

Tester

(: Budoff) .

Learning

Potential Measurement (LPM)

٢-٢-٢ القياس الدينامي عن جوئك Guthke

Leipzig

Guthke

Budoff

Leipzig Learning

.Test

Guthke

(Guthke)

(Guthke et al.) .

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.(: Guthke et al.).

.Learn Test

Guthke

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(Guthke & Beekman

(- : Poehner)

Budoff

Guthke

(: Poehner).

Carlson & Wiedl ٣-٢-٢ اختبار الحدود عند كارلسون وويدل

Guthke

Carlson & Wiedl

LLT

Guthke

.Testing the limits

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(: Kar et al.

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: Lantolf) .

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Carlson &) .

(: Wiedl

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Guthke

Guthke Budoff
(: Poehner) .

(: Poehner) .

Budoff

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(: Dillon & Carlson)

Kar et) .

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Brown's Graduated Prompts المحفزات المدرجة لبرون
Approach

Brown

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.Transfer of learning

Far

Near Transfer

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) Very Far Transfer Transfer
(: Campione et al

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(: Brown & Ferrara) .

Metric of learning

efficiency
(- : Campione et al) .
Index of speed of learning

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Elkonin (: Brown & Ferrara
(:)

.Ongoing Process

Integratationist DA ٣-٢ القياس الدينامي التكاملية

Feuerstein

Integratationist DA



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١-٣-٢ نظرية التعديل البنائي المعرفي عند فيورشتين

Structural Cognitive Modifiability

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(: Feuerstein et al.

.Object Oriented Social activity

Feuerstein

) . Auto plasticity

Modifiability

Thought & Language

- (: Poehner) -

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(: Feuerstein

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Retarded

Individuals vs. Retarded Performers

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(: Feuerstein et al.

Mediation

SCM

Feuerstein

(: Kozulin) .

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Mediation

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Mediated Learning Experience **خبرة التعلم بالوسيط** -

.(: Tzuriel) **Individuals deprived culturally**

(: Poehner) .

(: Kozulin) .

(: Feuerstein et al.)

MLE

(: Poehner) .

Culturally different children

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(Down syndrome

(: Tzuriel)

Assessor

Intensive

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(: Poehner

- خصائص خبرة التعلم بالوسيط

(- :) Feuerstein et al.

• القصدية والتبادلية Intentionality & Reciprocity

• **انتقال اثر التعلم بالوسيط Transcendence**

• **تعليم المعني Mediation of Meaning**

• **توضيح الكفاءة Mediation of feeling of competence**

• **ضبط النفس والتحكم في السلوك Mediated regulation & control of behavior**

() Assessor

• **مشاركة السلوك Mediated sharing behavior**

• **الانفرادية والاختلاف السيكولوجي** & Mediation of individual & psychological differentiation

• **السعي لتحقيق الهدف، ووضع، والتخطيط له وتحقيق السلوك** & Mediation of goal seeking, goal setting, goal planning & achieving behavior

• **التحدي** & Mediation of challenge

• **الوعي بان الإنسان كائن متغير** & Mediation of an awareness of the human being as a changing entity

• البديل المتفائل Mediation of an optimistic alternative

- أداة قياس جهد التعلم الممكن

MLE

Learning Potential Assessment Device

LPAD

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(: Minick

.(: Sternberg & Grigorenko)

(:) Minick

(: Poehner) .

Instrumental Enrichment البرنامج الإثرائي الأدائي -

(:) Feuerstein et al.

MLE

Orientation is space

Analytical

Individualism

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(: Feuerstein et al.) .

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(: Feuerstein et al.

- تطبيق خبرة التعلم بالوسيط في سياقات تعليمية

Karpov & Gindis

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() Pena & Gillam

(- : Poehner) .

- القياس نموي المرجع

Development –

referenced assessment

Poehner) .

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- القياس الدينامي والتقويم التكويني

Formative assessment

Torrance &

Summative assessment

(:) Pryor

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(: Rea-Dicken & Gardner -) .

- القياس الدينامي والدعم التدريجي (السقالات التعليمية)

Scaffolding

(- : Poehner & Lantolf

(: Chaiklin) .

٤-٢ انتقادات موجهة للقياس الدينامي

Standardization التقنين ١-٤-٢

Wiedl

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Carlson

Guthke

Budoff

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Brown

Feuerstein

٢-٤-٢ اعتماد القياس الدينامي على أكثر من عامل

٣-٤-٢ دينامية القدرات العقلية

(:) Snow

٤-٤-٢ مفهوم الثبات والصدق ما بين القياس الدينامي والاستاتيكي

validity

Reliability

() Bensoussan () Pena et al.
() Kozulin & Grab

Concurrent validity

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(:) Ratner

() Valsiner

- () Swanson & Howard
Pena et () Moore-Brown et al.
. () Caffrey et al. () al.

(xv : Sternberg)

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Budoff

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Learning Potential Score

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٣- القياس الموضوعي في علم النفس

١-٣ النظرية الكلاسيكية في القياس

(CTT) Classical Test Theory

Test Development

(: Hambleton) .

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Item - Bounded Score

Hambleton

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Sample

Bounded Test

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- : Hambleton et al.
(: Hambleton

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.(Wright et al)

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(: Hambleton)



(:) Hambleton -

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Optimal

Assessment

: Hambleton) .

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٢-٣ نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة

IELTS TOEFL
.PIRLS PISA TIMSS

Latent Trait

Hambleton

(:) & Russel

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ICC		
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<i>a</i> <i>b</i> IIF <i>c</i> . DIF) (

١-٢-٣ الشروط التي يجب توفرها في السمة المقاسة

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Lord Hambleton
Item Response Theory

Item Characteristic

ICC

van Alphen et

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Curve Theory (ICCT)

(: al.

Fraley et al. : Fox & Jones)
(

Lord

) Statistical Theories of Mental Test Scores "

(Lord

Item Response Theory

G. Rasch

()

One Parameter

B. Wright

()

Lord

Birnbaum

Chopin

Hambleton

)

(D. Andrich

()

()

*

CAPS

) .

(- :

٢-٢-٣ مسلمات نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة

:) Hambleton & Swaminthan

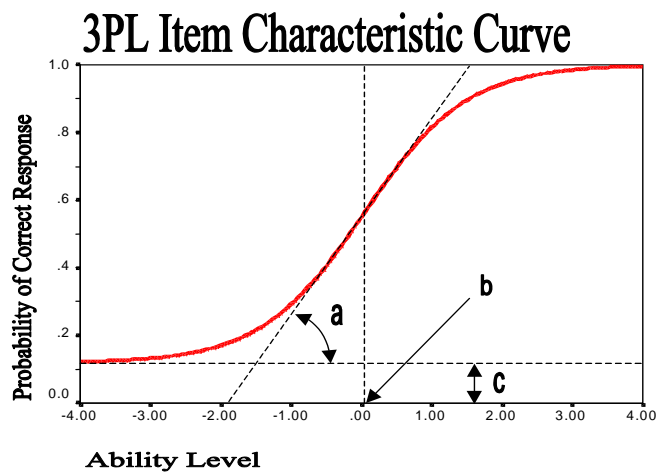
(

-:

* قامت بالعديد من الدراسات في هذا المجال كما أشرفت على عدد من دراسات الماجستير والدكتوراه في نفس المجال لطلاب بكلبات التربية بأسوان وقنا والفيوم ودمنهور بالإضافة إلى كليتي البنات والتربية بجامعة عين شمس والمركز القومي للامتحانات والتقويم التربوي ولباحثين من سوريا والكويت وفلسطين والبحرين وليبيا.

Monotonically increasing Function
Item Characteristic Function

() Hambleton et al.



() (-)
(Vukmirovic)

Item ()
 : (-) Characteristic Curve (ICCs)
 . a
 (θ) b
) c
 .(θ) ()
 : Hulin & Drasgrow & Parson)
 (: Vukmirovic

Normal Ogive Model

Lord

() Birnbaum
 (: Suen) . Logistic Functions

٣-٣ نماذج نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة

Logistic

-: * Models

١-٣-٣ نموذج بيرنيوم اللوغاريتمي ثلاثي المعلم Three Parameter Logistic Model

Birnbaum

* ظهر نموذج رباعي ولكنه أقل شهرة واستخداماً من النماذج الثلاثة الأخرى.

c *a* *b*

) Pseudo chance Lower Asymptote Line

: (: Harris

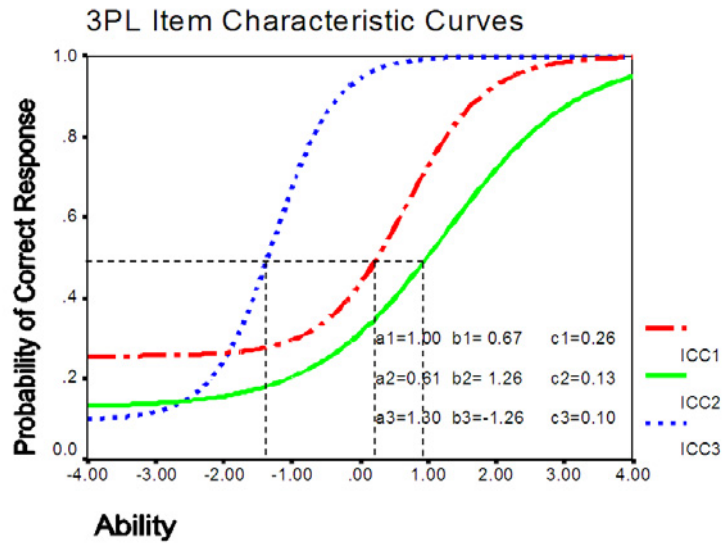
$$P_i(\theta) = c_i + (1 - c_i) \frac{1}{[1 + \exp\{-Da_i(\theta - b_i)\}]}, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

[-]

.i	(θ)		<i>P</i> (<i>θ</i>)
			<i>θ</i>
		.i	<i>b_i</i>
		ICC	<i>a</i>
			<i>c</i>
			<i>E</i>
			<i>n</i>
		Scaling Factor	<i>D</i>

(- : Mislevy)

(:).



(-)
 (Vukmirovic)

Lower

Guessing Parameter

c

Asymptote Line

(:) Harris

(- :) Wright
 data-centered

-

Two Parameters Logistic Model
٢-٣-٣ نموذج لورد اللوغاريتمي ثنائي المعلم

b

c

:-

a

$$P_i(\theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Da_i(\theta - b_i)}}, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

[-]

i

(θ)

$P(\theta)$

θ

i

b_i

ICC

a

E

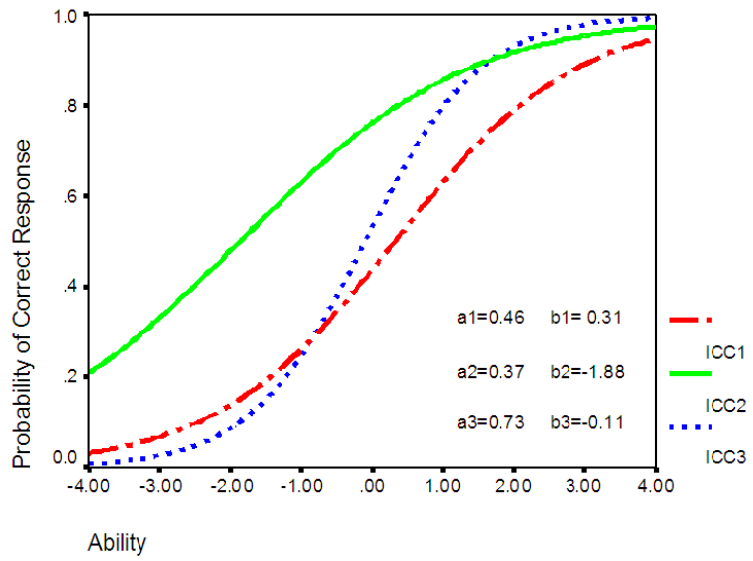
n

Scaling Factor

D

(- : Mislevy)

2PL Item Characteristic Curves



(-)

(Vukmirovic)

(-)

a

(:) Harris

c

(:) Leeson & Fletcher

ICC

%

One-Parameter Logistic Model

One Parameter

) .

(: Backman

.G. Rasch

.B. Wright

Rating Scales

(- :) David Andrich

. ICC

a

c

b

$$P_i(\theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-D(\theta - b_i)}}, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

[-]

.i

(θ)

$P(\theta)$

θ

.i

b_i

e

Scaling Factor

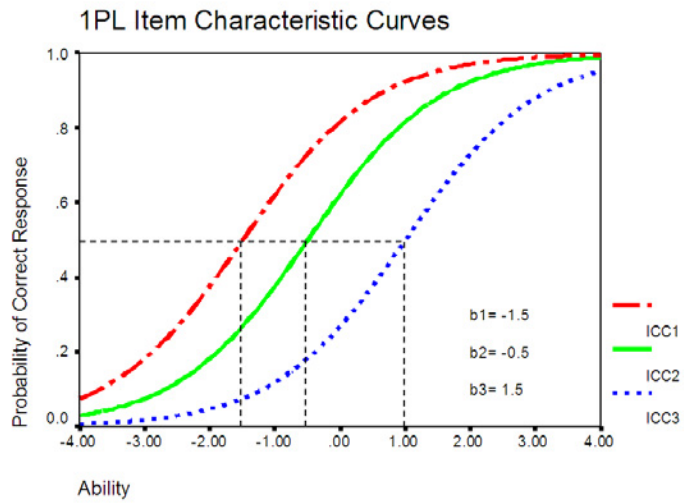
n
D

(: Mislevy)

(a=1)

/

(- :) Embretson & Reise
(S)



(-)

(Vukmirovic)

(,) (, -) (, -)

(%)

.(%)

()

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() (%)

" "

) .
(- : Hambleton & Swaminthan

Common Persons Common Items

٤-٣ افتراضات نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة

-:

-

Unidimensionality أحادية البعد ١-٤-٣
dimensionality

. Unidimensional Models

.Multidimensional Models

(- : Skaggs & Lissity)

(- :)

(:)
"

"

(:) Linacre

Factor analysis

deviations

:) Hambleton & Swaminthan

(-

:

Hambleton & Swaminthan

Skaggs & Lissity

()

(- :)

• شروط تحقق أحادية البعد

(:)

()

-

(:)

:- ()

Factor analysis

TEST FACT

General Factor

.WINSTEPS

Speediness التححرر من عامل السرعة في الإجابة ٢-٤-٣

(:) Hambleton & Swaminthan

Local Item Independence (LII) ٣-٤-٣ استقلال موضع المفردة (LII)

) .

(: Lee :

Pair of Items

-
Pattern



(- : Hambleton)

:) Hambleton & Swaminthan (

٤-٤-٣ توازي المنحنيات المميزة للمفردات

Logistic curve
Characteristic Function

Embretson & Reise). (- :

Hambleton &
IC Function (:) Swaminthan

() Cook .

. (:)

:

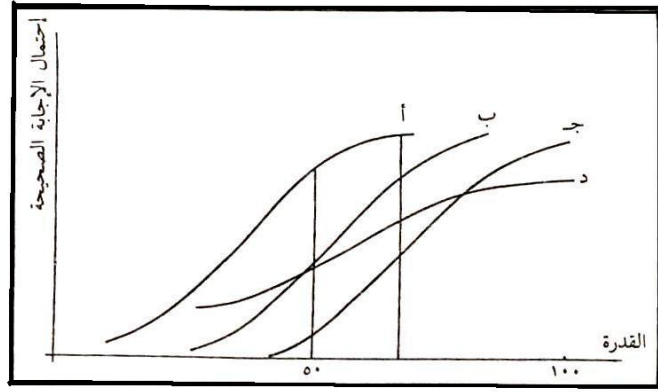
[-] $P_i(\theta) = b_i + a_i \theta + \dots$

() ()

[-] $P_i(\theta) = b_i + \theta + \dots$

(- :)

. ()



(-)

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() () () ()

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() () ()

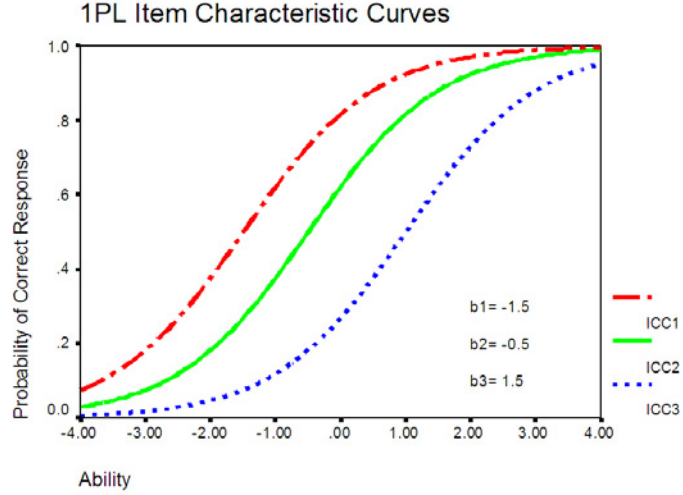
()

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(-)
(Vukmirovic)

٥-٣ موضوعية القياس النفسي كما تراه النظرية الحديثة في القياس

G. Rasch

(:).

-:

١-٥-٣ تحرر صعوبة المفردة من توزيع أداء عينة الأفراد

- :) _____
(: Vukmirovic

٣-٥-٢ تحرر قدرة الفرد من تأثير صعوبة المفردات

Vukmirovic - :) _____
(:

() ()
() () ()
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() (- :)

- -
()

٣-٥-٣ صفر التدریج

" (:) LOGITS
Odds of Success
(.) e
(:) (.) =
(.)

(θ) " "

(b) " "

(WATT)

(MNF) " "

()

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[-]
[-]

θ + =
b + =

()

(:).

٦-٣ بعض المفاهيم المرتبطة بنظرية الاستجابة للمفردة

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١-٦-٣ دالة المعلومات Information Function

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Hambleton, et

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(:

Vukmirovic

:

al.,

Fisher,

R.A

(σ^2)

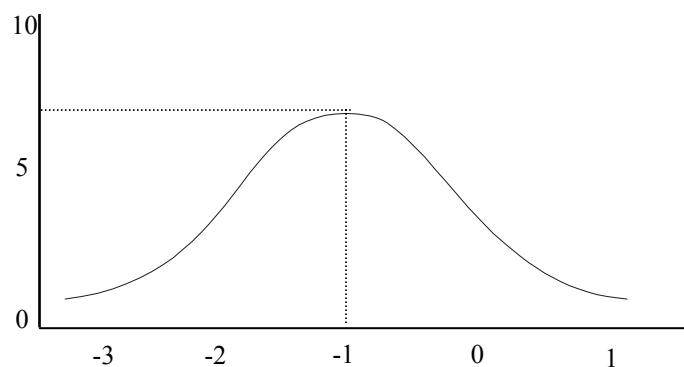
-:

$$I = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$$

[-]

-:

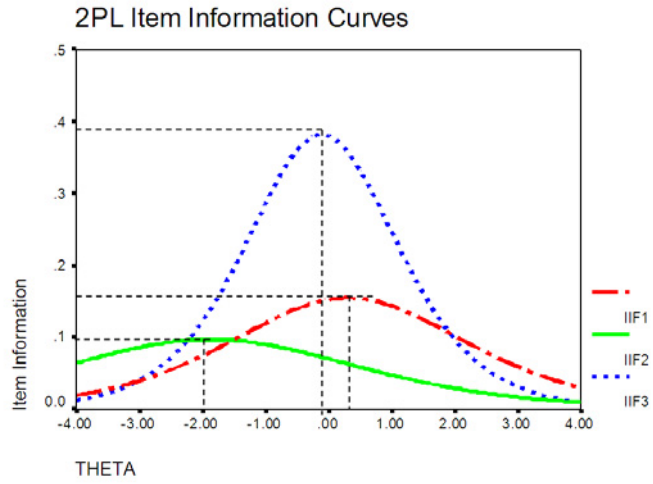
$$\frac{I}{\sigma^2}$$



(-)
(Baker)

(-)

(- : Baker)

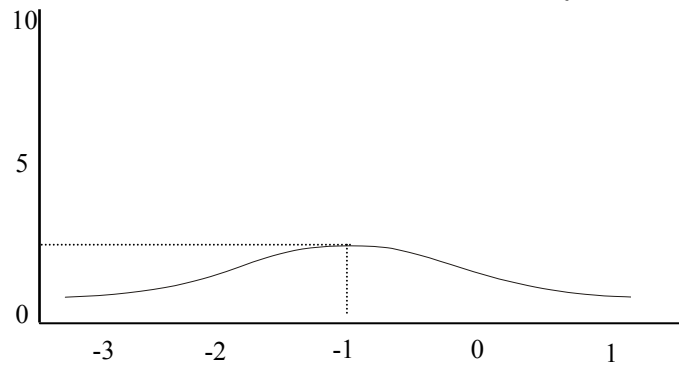


(-)
 (Vukmirovic)

Hambleton

Zaal Swaminthan

دالة معلومات المفردة - Item Information Function



(-) (-)
 (Baker)

) .(-)

(: Baker
(b = -1)

(-)

- () -

:

$$I_i(\theta) = \frac{[P_i(\theta)]^2}{P_i(\theta) \cdot Q_i(\theta)}$$

[-]

(θ) (i) $I_i(\theta)$

(θ) (i) $P_i(\theta)$

1 - $P_i(\theta)$ $Q_i(\theta)$

(: Baker)

دالة معلومات الاختبار ككل Test Information Function

: (: Vukmirovic)

$$I(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N I_i(\theta)$$

[-]

$I(\theta)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N I_i(\theta)$$

(: Baker)

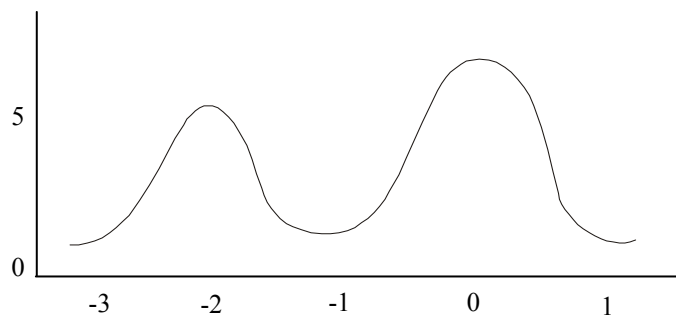
.

Baker).

(- :

Baker) .

(- :



(-)

(Baker)

(: Baker) .

(:) Hambleton & et al

()
()

(θ)

(θ)

Standard Error of Estimation

-:

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) -

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(: Hambleton & et al)

٢-٦-٣ الخطأ المعياري للقياس

Standard Error of Measurement

(:) .

٣-٦-٣ أساليب التأكد من ملائمة البيانات للنموذج المستخدم Fitness of IRT Models

() Masters .

()

() Henning

()

Henning) .

((:)

(- :)

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:

**- الحالة الأولى: إذا لم تكن صعوبة المفردة مستقرة بالنسبة لباقي
المفردات، وذلك عبر المستويات المختلفة لقدرة الأفراد.**

()

- الحالة الثانية: إذا لم يقيس الاختبار صفة واحدة

• **طريقة كاي² Chi-Square**

RUMM 2020, BILOG-MG,

PARSCALE

Embretson & Reise (1999).
(1999) Vukmirovic (1999) :

• حساب الملاءمة عن طريق مقياسي الملاءمة التقاربي والتباعدي

WINSTEPS,

. MICROSCALE

. Outfit

Infit

)

(

Misfit

)

()

) ()

(

...

	Overfit	(-)
	()	Infit
()	Outfit	
	(-)	
Wright & Linacre	(:)	(- :)
		(±)
	(- :)	

Test Equating الاختبارات ٤-٦-٣

: Kolen & Brennan).
(: Dorans

/

(Z scores)

Same Population

(Luo, Seow & Chin).

Regression

() () ()

Examinees

Symmetrical

(... / /)

(: Lord)

() Anghoff

-:

.Equal Construct

-

-

-

Interchangeable

A-B= B-A

Symmetrical

-

(- :) R. Linn

:

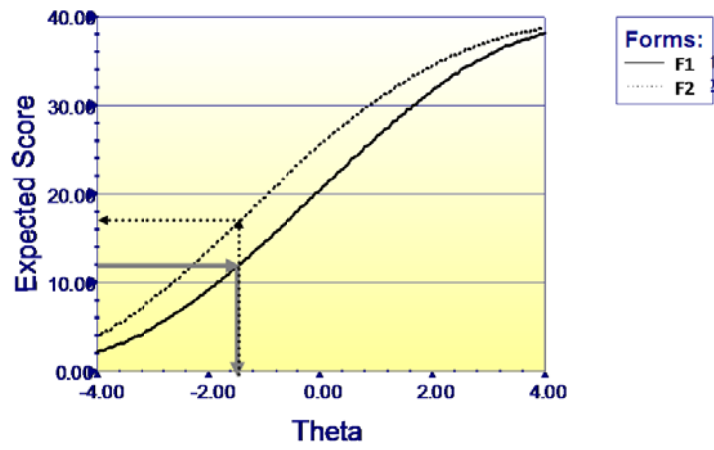
the equal reliability requirement

-

the equity requirement

-

Test Characteristic Curves



(-)

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(, -)

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(, -)

.Scale

-:

• **طريقة الأفراد المشتركين Common persons method**

(:) .*

• **طريقة المفردات المشتركة Common Items method**

*
- : Kolen)
(:

• **طريقة المجموعات المتكافئة Equivalent Groups**

(:) .

* نظراً لتقدم برامج الحاسب التي تقوم بالتحليل فقد استطاعت الكثير من البرامج القيام بعملية التعادل تلقائياً دون الحاجة إلى إجراء العمليات الحسابية باليد

-:

• **التدريج المنفصل** Separate Calibration

M. Linacre & B. Wright (Reference Form) .
(: Wright
Reference Form
() .

• **التدريج المتأني** Simultaneous Calibration

M. Linacre & B. Wright (- : Wright

Reference Forms

٧-٣ برامج تحليل نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة

MICROSCALE	BICAL	
	RUMM	WINSTEPS
PARSCALE	MULTILOG	BILOG-MG
		PARSCALE

٨-٣ برنامج بارسكيل PARSCALE الإصدار ١,٤

Educational Testing Services
Standardized Tests

MCQ

. Open-ended

Short Essay

.Partial credit
DIF

Trend

TCC

IIF

ICC

.TIF

(: Vukmirovic

- : Du Toit)

- - "

Test-Teach-Retest "

.. - - - -

2

parameter model

الفصل الثالث
الدراسات السابقة

الفصل الثالث

الدراسات السابقة

- ١- المقدمة
- ٢- دراسات تناولت عمليات الفهم القرائي وتنميتها
- ٣- دراسات تناولت القياس الدينامي
- ٤- دراسات استخدمت نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة في بناء وانتقاء مفردات الاختبارات وتكوين صور اختبارية متعادلة القياس
- ٥- تعقيب عام عن الدراسات السابقة
- ٦- فروض الدراسة

الفصل الثالث الدراسات السابقة

١- المقدمة

-:

-
:
:
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:

٢- دراسات تناولت عمليات الفهم القرائي وتنميتها

١-٢ دراسة ماك جينيبي وماريا MacGinitie & Maria (١٩٨١) بعنوان
انسجام المعرفة السابقة بمعلومات النص كأحد العوامل المؤثرة في الفهم
القرائي لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة

()

()

**٢-٢ دراسة باركر Parker (١٩٨٧) بعنوان دراسة أثر القراءة الصامتة المتواصلة
على التحصيل في القراءة لدى طلاب المدرسة المتوسطة**

٣-٢ دراسة هدسون Hudson (١٩٨٩) بعنوان أثر استشارة المخطط الذهني في
الذاكرة قصيرة المدى على أداء القراءة:

٤-٢ دراسة فاطمة عبد الرحمن المطاوعة (١٩٩٠) بعنوان تنمية بعض مهارات
الفهم في القراءة الصامتة عند تلميذات الصف الثاني الإعدادي بدولة
قطر

()

٥-٢ دراسة عبد الله عميرة (١٩٩٤) بعنوان أثر برنامج تدريبي في القراءة الصامتة على استيعاب طلبة الصف السادس.

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-) : (-) (

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٦-٢ دراسة متيف Mitev (١٩٩٤) بعنوان دراسة لدخل ورش العمل في تدريس
القراءة لطلاب الصف الرابع مع التركيز على الفهم القرائي والمفردات
واتجاهات المعلمين

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٧-٢ دراسة ليون وكاريتيرو Leon & Carretero (١٩٩٥) بعنوان إدخال
استراتيجيات التذكر والفهم في معرفة بناء النص واستخدامه

:

()

٨-٢ دراسة واكر وميشيل Walker & Michael (١٩٩٥) بعنوان تعلم استراتيجية SRQ2R بالإضافة إلى تعليم بناء النص والأفكار الرئيسية لمساعدة الطلبة الراسبين في الصف الرابع

Survey) SRQ2R

(Review Recite Question Read

SRQ2R

٩-٢ دراسة كاريدو والنسو Carriedo & Alonso (١٩٩٦) بعنوان فهم الأفكار الرئيسية: تدريب المعلمين وأثر ذلك على الطلبة

() ()

**١٠-٢ دراسة على سعد (١٩٩٦) بعنوان تنمية بعض مهارات الفهم القرائي
لدى طلاب الصف الثاني الثانوي العام**

()

١١-٢ دراسة زوه وجون Zhu & Jun (١٩٩٧) بعنوان أثر استخدام النص
مقابل استخدام الخبرة كقاعدة أساسية لاستيعاب النصوص التفسيرية في
أنشطة ما قبل القراءة

()

—
—
—

١٢-٢ دراسة تومسن وارنوتس Tomesen & Aarnoutse (١٩٩٨) بعنوان أثر
برنامج تعليمي في اشتقاق معاني الكلمات

()

() .

() :

Strategies for Learning "Word

Meaning"

-:

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—

١٣-٢ دراسة زانج ويو Zhang & Yu (١٩٩٨) بعنوان أثر التدريب على تحليل
بناء النص في الفهم القرائي: دراسة تجريبية

()

١٤-٢ دراسة أبو المجد محمود خليل (٢٠٠٠) بعنوان فعالية استخدام
استراتيجية التعلم التعاوني في اكتساب طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي
لبعض مهارات القراءة

()

١٥-٢ دراسة عبد الحميد عبد الله (٢٠٠٠) بعنوان فعالية استراتيجيات معرفية
معينة في تنمية بعض المهارات العليا للفهم في القراءة لدى طلبة
الصف الأول الثانوي

()

(103)

١٦-٢ دراسة خالد عبد الله الراشد (٢٠٠١) بعنوان برنامج مقترح لتنمية
مهارات القراءة الصامتة وأثره على تحسين مستوى التحصيل الدراسي

()

()

()

()

١٧-٢ شيماء تركي Turkey (٢٠٠٢) بعنوان فعالية وحدة دراسية مقترحة في
تنمية مهارات القراءة باللغة الإنجليزية في إطار المدخل الكلي لدى تلاميذ
المرحلة الإعدادية

Literal

Inferential

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Comprehension

.Comprehension

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١٨-٢ دراسة فايزة عوض ومحمد السيد (٢٠٠٣) بعنوان فعالية بعض استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة في تنمية الفهم القرائي وإنتاج الأسئلة والوعي بما وراء المعرفة في النصوص الأدبية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية:

"P.Q.4R" & " K.W.L"

١٩-٢ دراسة رضا الأدهم (٢٠٠٤) بعنوان أثر التدريب على بعض استراتيجيات فهم المقروء لدى طلاب شعبة اللغة العربية بكليات التربية في اكتسابهم واستخدامهم لها في تدريس القراءة:

Mind) (Map
()

) (/)
(

٢٠-٢ دراسة نعيمة حسن أحمد (٢٠٠٦) بعنوان فعالية استراتيجية التدريس
التبادلي في تنمية الفهم القرائي لنصوص علمية واتخاذ القرار لمشكلات
بيئية لدى طالبات المرحلة الثانوية الشعبة الأدبية

()

٢١-٢ دراسة باسمه فهد عبد الرحمن الشايجي (٢٠٠٨) بعنوان تقويم برنامج
لتنمية الاستيعاب والسرعة في القراءة وعلاقته بأنماط الشخصية وفق
دليل مايرز وبريجز

() ()
(73)

)
(

- التعليق على المحور الأول

() MacGinitie & Maria



- Whole Language Approach

- Reciprocal - ()
- Cooperative - ()
- .()
- ()

KWL

() Mind Map ()
() ()
.()

.() Tomesen & Arnoutse

.()

٣- دراسات تناولت القياس الدينامي

١-٣ دراسة بينا وإجليسياس وليدز Peña & Iglesias & Lidz (٢٠٠١)
بعنوان خفض تحيز الاختبار باستخدام القياس الدينامي لقدرة التلاميذ
على تعلم الكلمات

- -)

(Test-Teach-Retest

Mediated

Learning

()

()

.()

٢-٣ دراسة كوزولين وجراب Kozulin & Grab (٢٠٠١) بعنوان استخدام
القياس الدينامي في تدريس الفهم القرائي باللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية
لدى طلاب معرضون للفشل الأكاديمي at-risk students

()

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**٣-٣ دراسة بنسوسان Bensoussan (٢٠٠٢) بعنوان فعالية التعلم بالوسيط في
ثلاث اختبارات فرعية من مقياس الوظائف المعرفية ACFS: القياس
الدينامي للأطفال الصغار**

The Application of Cognitive Function Scale: ACFS

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**٤-٣ دراسة كوزولين وجراب Kozulin & Grab (٢٠٠٤) بعنوان القياس
الدينامي للقراءة باللغة الإنجليزية كلفة أجنبية**

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(Test-Teach-Retest

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٥-٣ دراسة كوفمان Kaufman (٢٠٠٤) بعنوان استخدام تدريس الأقران بين
مجموعة من الشباب المعاقين ذهنياً: دراسة أثر التعلم بالوسيط من خلال
برنامج إثرائي لفيورشتين

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Vygotsky

Outcomes

Processes

٦-٣ دراسة سوانسون وهوارد Swanson & Howard (٢٠٠٥) بعنوان هل
يساعد القياس الدينامي في تصنيف التلاميذ ذوي صعوبات تعلم في
القراءة

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٧-٣ دراسة مور-برون وهوريتا واورانجا-هيرننديز Moore-Brown & Huerta & Uranga-Hernandez (٢٠٠٦) بعنوان استخدام القياس الدينامي في تقويم التلاميذ المتوقع أن لديهم صعوبات تعلم.

٨-٣ دراسة بينا وآخرون Pena et al. (٢٠٠٦) بعنوان استخدام القياس الدينامي في قياس قدرة تلاميذ على رواية القصص، دراسة تجريبية لدراسة الدقة التصنيفية للقياس الدينامي

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٩-٣ دراسة أنيس الحروب Al-Haroub (٢٠٠٨) بعنوان القياس السيكمترى فى
مقابل القياس الدينامى للتعرف على التلاميذ الموهوبين رياضياً ذوى
صعوبات التعلم

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(Tech-Retest

١٠-٣ دراسة كافرى وفيشس و فيشس Caffrey, Fuchs & Fuchs (٢٠٠٨)
بعنوان الصدق التنبؤى للقياس الدينامى: دراسة نقدية

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Contingent

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.at-risk children

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- التعليق على المحور الثاني -

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Vygotsky

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Pena et al. () () Kozulin & Grab
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() Sawanson & Haward
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Caffrey, .
() Fuchs & Fuchs

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.() Moore-Brown & Huerta & Uranga-Hernandez
.

**٤- دراسات استخدمت نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة في بناء وانتقاء
مفردات الاختبارات وتكوين صور اختبارية متعادلة القياس**

**١-٤ دراسة زينسن Theunissen (١٩٨٣) بعنوان مقدمة لنموذج راش: بعض
التطبيقات في اللغة**

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**٢-٤ دراسة وارفل Warfel (١٩٨٤) بعنوان استخدام نموذج راش في تعليم
الاتصال**

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٣-٤ دراسة هيننج Henning (١٩٨٤) بعنوان مميزات أساليب القياس التي
تعتمد على نظرية السمات الكامنة في اختبارات اللغة:

() Classical Theory

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Multiple Choice Response (MCQ)

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Scale

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Adaptive

٤-٤ دراسة فوربس Forebs (١٩٨٦) بعنوان نموذج راش كأسلوب عملي وفعال
للقياس التربوي

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Item Response Theory

٥-٤ دراسة أمينة كاظم (١٩٨٨) بعنوان استخدام نموذج راش في بناء اختبار
تحصيلي في مقرر علم النفس وتحقيق التفسير الموضوعي للنتائج:

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٦-٤ دراسة هودسون Hudson (١٩٨٩) بعنوان استخدام مداخل متنوعة في تقدير مستوى القدرة في اختبارات اللغة: القرارات جماعية المرجع، محكية المرجع، ونظرية الاستجابة للمفردة.

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٧-٤ دراسة صلاح الدين محمود علام (١٩٩٠) بعنوان استخدام راش في بناء
مقياس هدي المرجع للمعارف الأساسية في إعداد خطة البحوث النفسية
والتربوية

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٨-٤ دراسة شادية عبد العزيز (١٩٩٦) بعنوان استخدام نموذج راش في بناء
بنك للأسئلة لمقرر في علم النفس التعليمي وتحديد الدرجات الفاصلة
المقابلة للتقديرات الجامعية

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٩-٤ دراسة محمد الشافعي (١٩٩٦) بعنوان أثر طرق معادلة درجات الاختبار
وضوابط اختيار العينة على تدرج بنود بنك الأسئلة باستخدام نموذج
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١٠-٤ دراسة اعتدال غازي عبد الله (٢٠٠٠) بعنوان القياس محكي المرجع لأحد
مقررات علم النفس التعليمي "دراسة ميدانية".



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١١-٤ دراسة أمينة كاظم وسليمان الخصري (٢٠٠٠) بعنوان "المشروع العربي
للتقويم المقارن لمستويات التحصيل الدراسي في التعليم العام" :-

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**١٢-٤ دراسة أحلام الباز ورضا حجازي (٢٠٠١) بعنوان: تقويم تحصيل تلاميذ
مرحلة التعليم الأساسي في العلوم باستخدام نظرية السمات الكامنة**

Equated Forms

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١٣-٤ دراسة شادية عبد العزيز مهدي منتصر (٢٠٠٢) بعنوان: التصور
البصري للجسم لدى عينة من طالبات الجامعة قياسه وتنميته

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Microscale

.SYSTAT

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١٤-٤ مشروع بيرلس العالمية PIRLS (٢٠٠٦) بعنوان التحسن في الدراسة
الدولية لتعلم القراءة Progress in International Reading
Literacy Study

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١٥-٤ مشروع بيزا العالمي PISA (٢٠٠٦) بعنوان البرنامج الدولي لتقويم
التلاميذ Programme for International Student Assessment

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١٦-٤ دراسة المركز القومي للامتحانات والتقويم التربوي والمعهد الأمريكي
للبحوث AIR (٢٠٠٦) بعنوان تقييم التفكير الناقد والتحصيل وحل
المشكلات CAPS : دراسة خط الأساس*

Standardized Tests AIR
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USAID

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١٧-٤ مشروع تيمس العالمي TIMSS (٢٠٠٨) بعنوان الاتجاهات الحديثة في
الدراسة الدولية للرياضيات والعلوم Trends in International Math
and Science Study

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**١٨-٤ المركز القومي للامتحانات والتقويم التربوي (٢٠٠٨) اختبارات تسكين
المعلمين على الكادر الخاص***

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- التعليق على المحور الثالث -

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ه- تعليق عام على الدراسات السابقة

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٦- فروض الدراسة

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الفصل الرابع
خطة الدراسة وإجراءاتها

الفصل الرابع

خطة الدراسة وإجراءاتها

- ١ . المقدمة
- ٢ . متغيرات الدراسة
- ٣ . منهج الدراسة والتصميم التجريبي
- ٤ . عينة الدراسة
- ٥ . أدوات الدراسة
- ٦ . إجراءات الدراسة
- ٧ . خطة المعالجة الإحصائية

الفصل الرابع

خطة الدراسة وإجراءاتها

١- المقدمة

٢- متغيرات الدراسة

١-٢ المتغيرات التابعة

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- الفهم القرائي

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- مهارات الفهم القرائي المباشر

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- مهارات التفكير العليا للفهم القرائي

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- حيز النمو الممكن للفهم القرائي

Learning Potential Score

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$$LPS = \frac{2S_{post} - S_{pre}}{S_{max}}$$

[-]

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LPS

S_{post}

S_{pre}

S_{max}

(: Kozulin, A & Garb, E.)

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- حيز النمو الممكن لمهارات الفهم القرائي المباشر

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[-] .

- حيز النمو الممكن لمهارات التفكير العليا للفهم القرائي

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٢-٢ المتغيرات المستقلة

:-

- البرنامج التدريبي المقترح

- القياس الدينامي

٣-٢ المتغيرات الضابطة

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٣- منهج الدراسة والتصميم التجريبي

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Trochim)

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Nonequivalent Groups Design

Gribbons &)

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Haffner

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(Shuttleworth

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ANCOVA

Covariate

(Trochim) .

٤- عينة الدراسة

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٤-١ عينة تدريج الصور الاختبارية

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٢-٤ عينة ربط الصور الاختبارية

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* نظراً لانتشار فيروس AH1N1 المشهور عالمياً بأنفلونزا الخنازير؛ وما نتج عنه من احتمالات لوقف الدراسة بالكلية، رفض الكثير من أساتذة الكلية السماح للباحث بتطبيق الصور الاختبارية، ويرجع الفضل لله، ثم للدكتورة منى الصواف في تيسير عملية التطبيق، وتكبد مشقة مساعدة الباحث، والتي وصلت إلى تطبيق جزء من هذه الاختبارات بنفسها.

٣-٤ عينة الدراسة الأساسية

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٥- أدوات الدراسة

٥-١ مقياس الفهم القرائي

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عدد الأسئلة الإجمالي	عدد الأسئلة بالمهارة الفرعية	كود المهارة الفرعية	المهارات الفرعية	كود المهارة	مهارات الفهم
٤	١	١	تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية للنص.	D	الفهم المباشر
	١	٢	استخلاص بعض التفاصيل من النص.		
	١	٣	تحديد بعض مؤشرات صياغة الجمل بالنص.		
	١	٤	تخمين معاني الكلمات من خلال السياق.		
٣	١	٥	الوصول إلى استنتاجات من النص.	H	مهارات التفكير العليا
	١	٦	تحديد العلاقات الضمنية في النص.		
	١	٧	تحديد هدف الكاتب أو الغرض من النص.		
٧	المجموع				

(Quizzes)

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					اختبار قبلي
					اختبار بعدي ١
					اختبار موجز ١
					اختبار موجز ٢
					اختبار موجز ٣
					اختبار بعدي ٢
					اختبار ربط ١
					اختبار ربط ٢
					اختبار ربط ٣

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- الصور الاختبارية الفرعية

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النسبة إلى المستوى	أعداد النقاط إلى المستوى	النسبة	عدد النقاط	مهارات الفهم القرآني	مستوي مهارات الفهم
%٥٧,١٤	١٦	%١٤,٢٩	٤	١. تحديد الفكرة الرئيسة للنص.	الفهم المباشر
		%١٤,٢٩	٤	٢. استخلاص بعض التفاصيل من النص.	
		%١٤,٢٩	٤	٣. تحديد بعض مؤشرات صياغة الجمل بالنص.	
		%١٤,٢٩	٤	٤. تخمين معاني الكلمات من خلال السياق.	
%٤٢,٨٦	١٢	%١٤,٢٩	٤	٥. الوصول إلى استنتاجات من النص.	مهارات التفكير العليا
		%١٤,٢٩	٤	٦. تحديد العلاقات الضمنية في النص.	
		%١٤,٢٩	٤	٧. تحديد هدف الكاتب أو الغرض من النص.	
%١٠٠	٢٨	%١٠٠	٢٨	المجموع	

- الصور الاختبارية الموجزة

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النسبة إلى المستوى	أعداد النقاط إلى المستوى	النسبة	عدد النقاط	مهارات الفهم القرآني	مستوي مهارات الفهم
%٥٧,١٤	٤	%١٤,٢٩	١	١. تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية للنص.	الفهم المباشر
		%١٤,٢٩	١	٢. استخلاص بعض التفاصيل من النص.	
		%١٤,٢٩	١	٣. تحديد بعض مؤشرات صياغة الجمل بالنص.	
		%١٤,٢٩	١	٤. تخمين معاني الكلمات من خلال السياق.	
%٤٢,٨٦	٣	%١٤,٢٩	١	٥. الوصول إلى استنتاجات من النص.	مهارات التفكير العليا
		%١٤,٢٩	١	٦. تحديد العلاقات الضمنية في النص.	
		%١٤,٢٩	١	٧. تحديد هدف الكاتب أو الغرض من النص.	
%١٠٠	٧	%١٠٠	٧	المجموع	

- الصور الاختبارية الرابطة

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- خطوات بناء مقياس الفهم القرائي -

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* السادة المحكمين الذي حكموا ببناء المقياس وصياغة المفردات هما: د./ وائل عامر من الجامعة الأمريكية و د/ صفاء عبد الله عيسى من المركز القومي للامتحانات والتقييم التربوي.

- صياغة التعليمات

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- نظام التصحيح وتقدير الدرجات الخام

TestMap

Excel

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Syntax

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- برامج التحليل

.WINSTEPS

PARSCALE

SPSS

أولاً: الحزمة الإحصائية SPSS

Macros Syntax
♦Vukmirovic / . . SPSS
EQ PPC PARSCALE
Syntax SPSS
PARSCALE
) Syntax (

ثانياً: برنامج بارسكيل

PARSCALE *

* حصل الباحث على تلك البرامج syntax and macro من أ.د. فيكميروفيتش Vukmirovic من المعهد الأمريكي للبحوث AIR والتي أعدها لمثل هذه الأغراض ودرّب الباحث على استخدامها. (فيكميروفيتش Vukmirovic، ١٢٠٠٩)
* يعد برنامج براسكيل من أقوى البرامج التي تستخدم على مستوى العالم، حيث يستخدمه مركز الخدمات التربوية ETS بالولايات المتحدة في تدريج اختبارات الدراسة الدولية للعلوم والرياضيات TIMSS ودراسة بيرلس PIRLS واختبارات اللغة الإنجليزية TOEFL وغيرها من الاختبارات.

ثالثاً: برنامج ونستبس WINSTEPS

WINSTEPS

- تدريج مقياس الفهم القرائي

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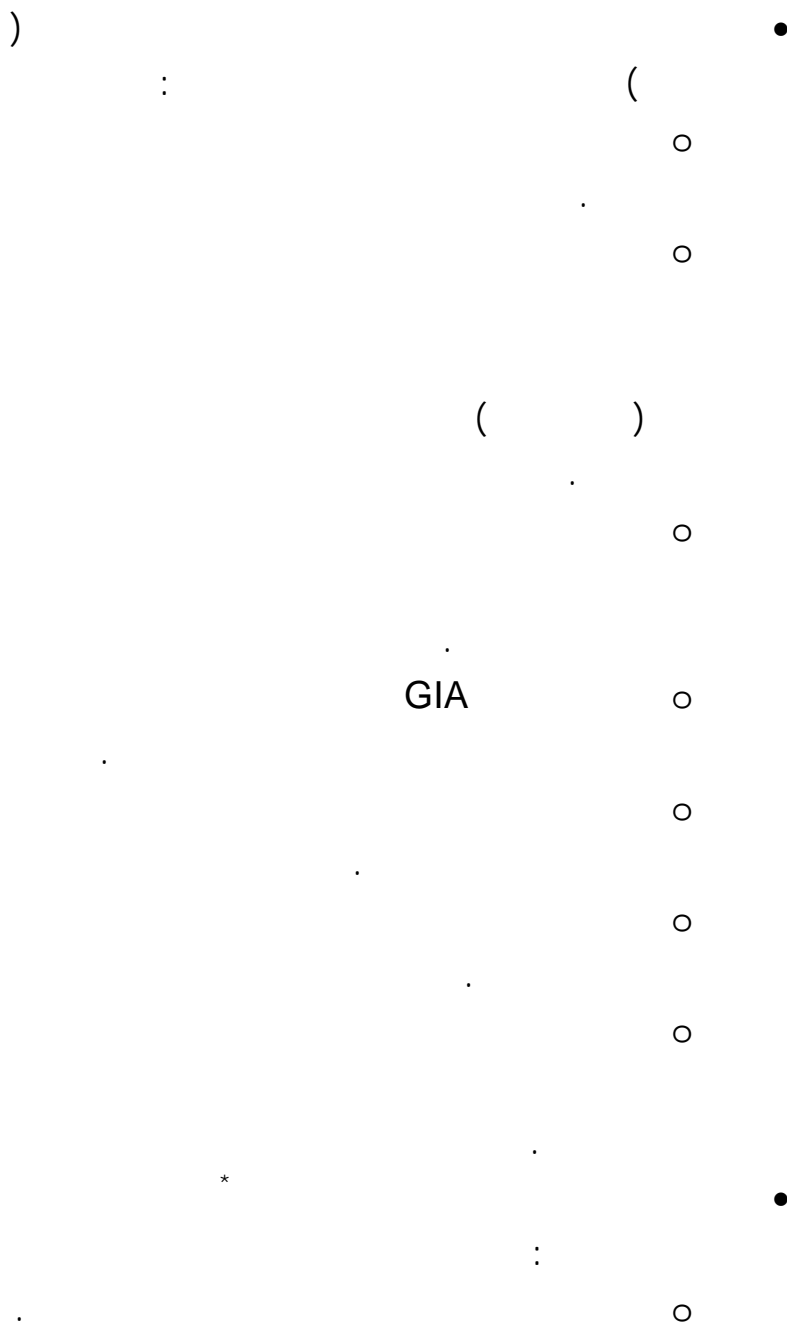
SPSS

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* استخدم الباحث الصور الرابطة كما سبق الإشارة حتى يمكن الربط بين الصور الموجزة والمقياس الكلي ومن ثم تحقيق التعادل بين جميع الصور الاختبارية للمقياس.



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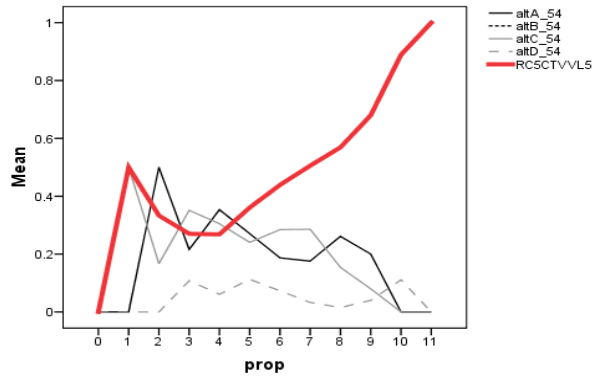
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إحصاءات النموذج الثاني			الإحصاءات الكلاسيكية					كود المفردة	المسلسل
دلالة كاً	الصعوبة	التمييز	تمييز البديل (د)	تمييز البديل (ج)	تمييز البديل (ب)	تمييز البديل (أ)	التمييز*		
٠.٠١	٣.٧٦	٠.١٩	٠.٠٧	٠.١٦-	٠.٠٣-	٠.١٢	٠.١٢	١UHAPY١	١
٠.٠٠١	٢.١٤-	٠.٧٣	٠.٠٨-	٠.١٢-	٠.١٢-	٠.١٧	٠.١٧	٢UCHID٢	٢
٠.٠٠١	٠.١١	٠.٥٠	٠.٠٦-	٠.٠٧-	٠.١١-	٠.٢٠	٠.٢٠	٣UCONF٣	٣
٠.٠٠١	٠.٠٠	٠.٢٢	٠.٠٢	٠.٠٦	٠.٠٢-	٠.٠٢	٠.٠٦	٤ULEAD٤	٤
٠.٠٥	٠.٨٧	٠.٢٩	٠.٠٦-	٠.١٠-	٠.٠٥-	٠.١٩	٠.٠٥-	٥CLEAD٥	٥
٠.٠٠١	١.٠٣-	١.٤٠	٠.٣٤	٠.٢٦-	٠.٢٣-	٠.٠٥	٠.٣٤	٦CLEAD٦	٦
٠.٠٠١	١٧,٩٥	١,١٦	٠,٢٧-	٠,٠٧-	٠,٢٩-	٠,٤٥	٠,٤٥	٧CTVVL٧	٧
٠.٠٥	١.٠٧	٠.٤٠	-٠.٢٧	٠.٢٧	٠.٠٠	٠.٠٢	٠.٢٧	٨UHAB٨	٨
٠.٠٥	٠.٠٥	٠.٧٩	٠.٠٨	-٠.٣٧	٠.٣٧	-٠.١٩	٠.٣٧	٩UFORG٩	٩
٠.٠٠١	-١.٨٨	١.٠٥	-٠.٠٨	-٠.١٤	-٠.٢٣	٠.٢٥	٠.٢٥	١٠UHAB١٠	١٠
٠.٠٠١	-٣.١٢	٠.٥٨	٠.١٧	-٠.١٨	٠.١٦	-٠.١٢	-٠.١٢	١١UHAB١١	١١
٠.٠٠١	٣.١١	٠.٣٢	-٠.١٠	٠.٠٤	-٠.١٣	٠.٢٢	٠.٢٢	١٢CHAB١٢	١٢

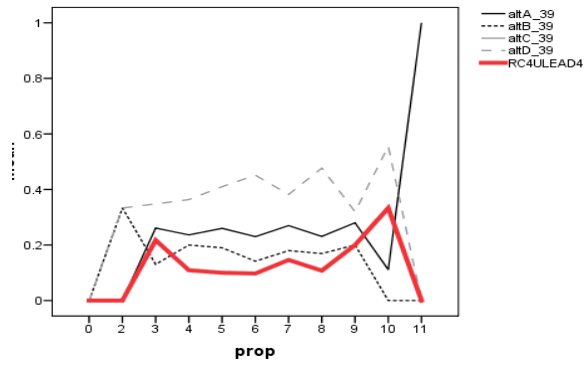
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إحصاءات النموذج						ن	الصور	المهارة	ك. المهارة	كود المفردة
الخطأ	منف	الخطأ	الصعوبة	الخطأ	التمييز					
٢	٤٠	٠.٥٠	-١.٩٥	٠.١١	٠.٤٨	١٤٣	٢	D	٣	٣UHAB١٣
٣	٤١	٠.٥٧	-١.٨٧	٠.١٥	٠.٥١	١٠٨	١	H	٧	٧CTVVL٧
١	٤١	٠.٢٩	-١.٨٠	٠.٠٥	٠.٢٩	٧٤٠	٢	D	٣	٣ULARN٣
١	٤٤	٠.٢٦	-١.٢٩	٠.٠٤	٠.٢٥	٧٤١	٢	D	١	١ULARN١
١	٤٤	٠.١٦	-١.٢٤	٠.٠٥	٠.٤٥	٨١٢	٣	D	٣	٣UHAPY٣
٢	٤٥	٠.٥٠	-١.٠١	٠.٠٧	٠.٢٨	١٣٠	٢	H	٧	٧CHAB٧
١	٤٥	٠.٢١	-٠.٩٠	٠.٠٧	٠.٤١	٤٨٤	٣	H	٥	٥CLEAD٥
١	٤٦	٠.٢٩	-٠.٨٨	٠.١٣	٠.٥٥	١٢٣	٢	H	٥	٥CFORG٧
١	٤٦	٠.٢٥	-٠.٨٢	٠.١٤	٠.٦٩	١٣١	٢	H	٥	٥CHAB٥
١	٤٦	٠.٢٧	-٠.٨١	٠.١٣	٠.٦٠	١٢٩	٢	D	٢	٢UHAB٢٢
١	٤٦	٠.٢٩	-٠.٧٦	٠.١٢	٠.٥٤	١٣١	٢	D	١	١UHAB١١
١	٤٦	٠.٢١	-٠.٧٣	٠.٠٩	٠.٤٦	٢٦٧	١	H	٧	٧CLEAD٨
٢	٤٧	٠.٣٣	-٠.٦٧	٠.١٢	٠.٤٥	١٠٨	١	D	٣	٣UCHID٣
١	٤٧	٠.٢٩	-٠.٦٤	٠.١٠	٠.٤٤	١٤٣	٢	D	٢	٢UHAB١٢
١	٤٨	٠.١٣	-٠.٣٦	٠.٠٥	٠.٣٥	٨٠٦	٣	H	٧	٧CHAPY٧
٢	٤٨	٠.٣٠	-٠.٣٥	٠.١٠	٠.٤٠	١٢٣	٢	D	٣	٣UFORG٤
١	٤٩	٠.١٥	-٠.٢٩	٠.٠٧	٠.٤٣	٤٨٤	٣	H	٦	٦CLEAD٦
١	٤٩	٠.١١	-٠.٢٠	٠.٠٥	٠.٤١	٧٣٤	٢	H	٧	٧CCONF٧
١	٤٩	٠.٢٤	-٠.١١	٠.١٣	٠.٥٠	١٠٨	١	D	١	١UCHID١
١	٤٩	٠.٢٤	-٠.١٠	٠.١١	٠.٤٨	١٢٢	٢	D	٤	٤UFORG٥
١	٥٠	٠.٢٢	-٠.٠١	٠.١٤	٠.٥٤	١٠٨	١	H	٦	٦CCHID٦
١	٥٠	٠.١٣	٠.٠٠	٠.١٠	٠.٥٨	٢٦٧	١	H	٧	٧CTVVL٨
٠	٥٠	٠.٠٨	٠.٠٦	٠.٠٥	٠.٥٥	٨١٣	٣	D	٣	٣ULOVE٣
١	٥٠	٠.٣٠	٠.٠٧	٠.١١	٠.٣٩	١٠٨	١	D	١	١USTRS١
٠	٥١	٠.١٠	٠.١٢	٠.٠٥	٠.٤٦	٨١٥	٣	H	٧	٧CLOVE٧
١	٥١	٠.٢٦	٠.١٦	٠.١٠	٠.٤٣	١٣١	٢	D	٤	٤UHAB٢٤
٠	٥١	٠.٠٧	٠.١٦	٠.٠٦	٠.٦٦	٨١١	٣	D	٢	٢ULOVE٢
١	٥١	٠.١٧	٠.١٦	٠.٠٤	٠.٢٥	٨١٤	٣	H	٦	٦CLOVE٦
١	٥١	٠.٢٥	٠.١٨	٠.١٢	٠.٤٨	١٠٨	١	D	٢	٢USTRS٢

* ك. المهارة = كود المهارة الفرعية، والمهارة = "D" مهارات الفهم المباشر و "H" مهارات التفكير العليا، الصور = عدد الصور الاختبارية التي ظهرت فيها المفردة، ن = العينة التي استجابت على هذه المفردة، الصعوبة = الصعوبة باللوجيت، منف = الصعوبة بالمنف، والخطأ = الخطأ المعياري للقيمة التي تسبقه.

إحصاءات النموذج						ن	الصور	المهارة	ك. المهارة	كود المفردة
الخطا	منف	الخطا	الصعوبة	الخطا	التمييز					
١	٥١	٠.٢٧	٠.١٨	٠.١٢	٠.٤٣	١٠٨	١	D	٣	٣USTRS٣
١	٥١	٠.٢٠	٠.٢١	٠.١٤	٠.٥٩	١٠٨	١	H	٥	٥CCHID٥
٥	٥١	٠.٠٩	٠.٢٦	٠.٠٨	٠.٦٧	٤٨٤	٣	D	٣	٣UTVVL٣
١	٥٢	٠.٢٣	٠.٣٥	٠.١٣	٠.٥٣	١٠٨	١	D	٤	٤UCHID٤
١	٥٢	٠.١٥	٠.٣٨	٠.٠٥	٠.٣٤	٧٣٦	٢	H	٦	٦CCONF٦
١	٥٣	٠.٢٣	٠.٥٢	٠.١٤	٠.٥٦	١٠٨	١	H	٧	٧CCHID٧
١	٥٣	٠.٢٦	٠.٥٦	٠.١٣	٠.٥٠	١٠٨	١	H	٥	٥CSTRS٥
١	٥٣	٠.١٣	٠.٦٨	٠.٠٥	٠.٤١	٨١١	٣	H	٥	٥CLOVE٥
١	٥٣	٠.٢٩	٠.٦٩	٠.١٢	٠.٤٦	١٠٨	١	H	٧	٧CSTRS٧
١	٥٤	٠.١٢	٠.٧٤	٠.٠٧	٠.٥٤	٤٨٤	٣	H	٥	٥CTVVL٥
١	٥٤	٠.٢٦	٠.٨٠	٠.٠٥	٠.٢٤	٤٨٤	٣	H	٦	٦CTVVL٦
١	٥٤	٠.٢٨	٠.٨٣	٠.٠٩	٠.٤٢	١٤٣	٢	H	٦	٦CHAB٦
١	٥٥	٠.١٨	٠.٩٤	٠.٠٥	٠.٣٨	٧٣٨	٢	D	٤	٤UCONF٤
١	٥٥	٠.٢٦	٠.٩٥	٠.١٠	٠.٤٧	١٤٣	٢	H	٧	٧CHAB٧
٢	٥٥	٠.٣٦	١.٠٦	٠.١٠	٠.٣٨	١٢٣	٢	H	٧	٧CFORG٧
١	٥٥	٠.٢٤	١.٠٧	٠.١٤	٠.٦٤	١٢٣	٢	D	٤	٤UFORG٤
٢	٥٥	٠.٣٤	١.٠٩	٠.١٠	٠.٤٢	١٢٣	٢	D	٢	٢UFORG٢
١	٥٦	٠.٢٥	١.١٢	٠.٠٤	٠.٢٥	٨١٢	٣	H	٥	٥CHAPY٥
١	٥٦	٠.٣٠	١.١٩	٠.٠٤	٠.٢٣	٧٣٩	٢	H	٦	٦CLARN٦
٢	٥٦	٠.٣٥	١.٢٣	٠.١٤	٠.٥٣	١٠٨	١	H	٦	٦CSTRS٦
١	٥٦	٠.٢٤	١.٢٩	٠.٠٥	٠.٣٢	٧٣٣	٢	D	٤	٤ULARN٤
١	٥٧	٠.٢٨	١.٣٩	٠.٠٦	٠.٣٠	٤٨٤	٣	D	١	١UTVVL١
١	٥٧	٠.٢٣	١.٤٧	٠.٠٥	٠.٣٥	٨٠٨	٣	D	٤	٤UHAPY٤
١	٥٧	٠.٢٥	١.٤٨	٠.٠٥	٠.٣٥	٧٣٧	٢	D	١	١UCONF١
٢	٥٧	٠.٣٢	١.٤٩	٠.٠٤	٠.٢٦	٧٣٨	٢	D	٢	٢ULARN٢
٢	٥٨	٠.٣٦	١.٦٣	٠.١٤	٠.٥٧	١٢٢	٢	D	١	١UFORG١
١	٥٩	٠.٢٤	١.٧٥	٠.٠٨	٠.٥٠	٤٨٣	٣	D	٢	٢ULEAD٢
٢	٥٩	٠.٣٩	١.٨٥	٠.١١	٠.٤٨	١٤٣	٢	H	٥	٥CHAB٥
٣	٥٩	٠.٥٠	١.٨٦	٠.١٥	٠.٥٢	١٠٨	١	D	٤	٤USTRS٤
١	٦٠	٠.٢٧	١.٩٠	٠.٠٨	٠.٤٨	٤٨٣	٣	D	٢	٢UTVVL٢

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إحصاءات النموذج						ن	الصور	المهارة	ك. المهارة	كود المفردة
الخطأ	منف	الخطأ	الصعوبة	الخطأ	التعيز					
٢	٦١	٠.٣٩	٢.١٢	٠.٠٥	٠.٢٨	٧٣٧	٢	D	٢	٢UCONF٢
٢	٦١	٠.٣٨	٢.٢٢	٠.٠٧	٠.٣٧	٤٨٤	٣	D	٣	٣ULEAD٣
٢	٦١	٠.٣٨	٢.٢٤	٠.٠٥	٠.٣٠	٨١٢	٣	D	٤	٤ULOVE٤
٣	٦١	٠.٥٥	٢.٢٩	٠.٠٥	٠.٢٠	٤٨٤	٣	D	١	١ULEAD١
٢	٦٣	٠.٤٨	٢.٥٨	٠.٠٧	٠.٣٢	٤٨٤	٣	D	٤	٤UTVVL٤
٢	٦٣	٠.٤٦	٢.٦٠	٠.٠٥	٠.٢٨	٨٠٦	٣	D	١	١ULOVE١
٥	٦٧	٠.٩١	٣.٤٥	٠.١٩	٠.٦٢	١٢٣	٢	H	٦	٦CFORG٦
٤	٦٩	٠.٨٨	٣.٧٥	٠.٠٤	٠.١٧	٧٣٨	٢	H	٥	٥CCONF٥
٤	٦٩	٠.٨٣	٣.٧٨	٠.٠٤	٠.٢١	٧٣٧	٢	H	٥	٥CLARN٥
٥	٧٢	٠.٩٣	٤.٤٩	٠.٠٥	٠.٢٤	٨١٢	٣	H	٦	٦CHAPY٦
٥	٧٣	٠.٩٦	٤.٥٨	٠.٠٥	٠.٢٣	٨١٢	٣	D	٢	٢UHAPY٢
٥	٧٣	١.٠٥	٤.٦٧	٠.٠٥	٠.٢١	٧٣٠	٢	H	٧	٧CLARN٧

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- صدق المقياس

-:

أولاً: صدق البناء

ثانياً: صدق الحكمين

ثالثاً: صدق الملاءمة (كما توفره نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة)

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رابعاً: صدق تعريف المتغير

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Persons - MAP - Items		<more> <rare>		
5	.	RC7CLARN7	RC6CHAPY6	الفجوة الأولى
	.	RC2UHAPY2		
4	.	RC5CCONF5	RC5CLARN5	الفجوة الثانية
	.	RC6CFORG8		
3	.	RC1U LOVE1	RC4UTVVL4	الفجوة الثالثة
	.	RC1ULEAD1		
2	.##	RC2UCONF2	RC3ULEAD3	الفجوة الرابعة
	.	RC2UTVVL2		
1	.###	RC2ULEAD2	RC4USTR54	الفجوة الخامسة
	.	RC1UCONF1		
0	.###	RC1UTVVL1	RC5CHAB15	
	.#	RC4ULARN4		
	.###	RC2UFORG2	RC2ULARN2	RC4UHAPY4
	.#####	RC5CHAPY5		
	.#####	RC5UFORG6	RC6CLARN6	RC6CSTR56
	.#####	RC7CFORG9		
1	.###	RC4UCONF4	RC7CHAB17	
	.###	RC6CHAB16		
	.##	RC5CLOVE5	RC6CTVVL6	RC7CSTR57
	.#####	RC5CSTR55		
	.#	RC6CCONF6	RC7CCHID7	
	.#####	RC3UTVVL3		
	.#####	RC2U LOVE2	RC4UCHID4	RC3USTR53
	.#####	RC6CLOVE6		
0	.#####	RC1USTR51	RC2USTR52	RC4UHAB24
	.###	RC1UCHID1		
	.##	RC6CLEAD6	RC7CLOVE7	RC5CCCHID5
	.###	RC3UFORG4		
	.###	RC2UHAB12	RC3U LOVE3	RC6CCHID6
	.###	RC3UCHID3		
	.###	RC1UHAB21	RC7CTVVL8	RC7CTVVL8
	.###	RC1ULARN1		
-1	.###	RC3UHAB13	RC2UHAB22	RC5CFORG7
	.	RC3UHAPY3		
	.	RC7CHAB27	RC5CHAB25	RC5CLEAD5
	.			
-2	.	RC3UHAB13	RC3ULARN3	الفجوة السادسة
	.#	RC7CTVVL7		
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الحكم	الوصف الإحصائي المستخدم لتحديد العلاقة				المفردتين المتتاليتين (أ، ب)	الفجوة
	مج الخطأ المعياري	فرق الصعوبة	الخطأ المعياري	الصعوبة		
٠	٩	٣	٥	٧٢	RC ^٢ UHAPY ^٢	الفجوة الأولى
			٤	٦٩	RC ^٥ CLARN ^٥	
٠	٩	٢	٥	٦٧	RC ^٦ CFORGA ^٨	الفجوة الثانية
			٤	٦٩	RC ^٥ CONF ^٥	
٠	٧	٤	٢	٦٣	RC ^٤ UTVV ^٤	الفجوة الثالثة
			٥	٦٧	RC ^٦ CFORGA ^٨	
٠	٥	٢	٣	٦١	RC ^١ ULEAD ^١	الفجوة الرابعة
			٢	٦٣	RC ^١ UOVE ^١	
٠	٤	٢	٢	٥٩	RC ^٥ CHAB ^{١٥}	الفجوة الخامسة
			٢	٦١	RC ^٢ UCONF ^٢	
٠	٤	٣	٣	٤١	RC ^٧ CTVVL ^٧	الفجوة السادسة
			١	٤٤	RC ^١ ULARN ^١	

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خامساً: صدق التمييز (حساسية المقياس)

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٠,٠٠١	٥٥,٦٠٤	١٠٣٩,٩٨	٣,٦٠	٥٦,٨١	٥٢٦	
			٣,٩٧	٤٣,٨٢	٥٢٦	

- ثبات مقياس الفهم القرائي

أولاً: ثبات المفردات

Marginal ♦

Reliability

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البيان	معامل الثبات الهامشي
ثبات الصعوبة	٠,٩٠
ثبات التمييز	٠,٩٩

ثانياً: ثبات تقديرات قدرة الأفراد

Marginal Reliability

- ♦ يستخدم معامل الثبات الهامشي أو الحدي في تحديد ثبات الاختبارات المدرجة على نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة حيث يعتمد في حسابه على الخطأ المعياري لتقدير بارامترات المفردات أو القدرة (١ - مربع متوسط الخطأ المعياري)، ويمكن تفسيره بنفس الطريقة التي يفسر بها معامل الثبات التقليدي إلا أن الأخير لا يأخذ في اعتباره اختلاف الخطأ المعياري للتقدير. (FCAT، ٢٠٠٣: ٤٢)
- ♦ استخدمت معادلة تصحيح معامل الثبات من أثر طول الاختبار. (سعد عبد الرحمن، ٢٠٠٣: ١٨١-١٨٢)

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البيان	معامل الثبات الهامشي	معامل الثبات المصحح
ثبات الأفراد	٠.٦٠	٠.٧٤

ثالثاً: ثبات تقديرات القدرة باستخدام دالة معلومات الاختبار

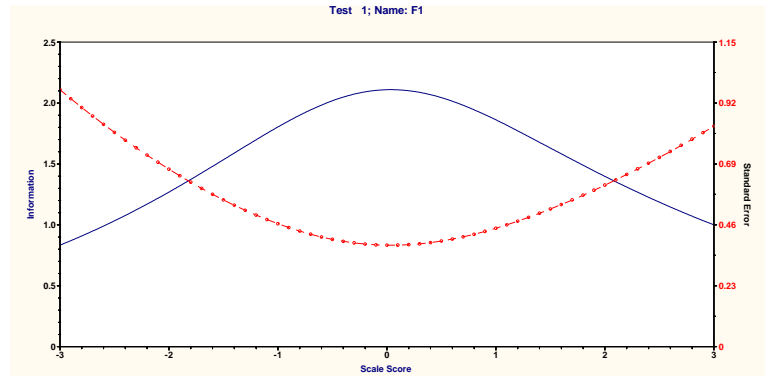
Test Information Function

(Vukmirovic) .

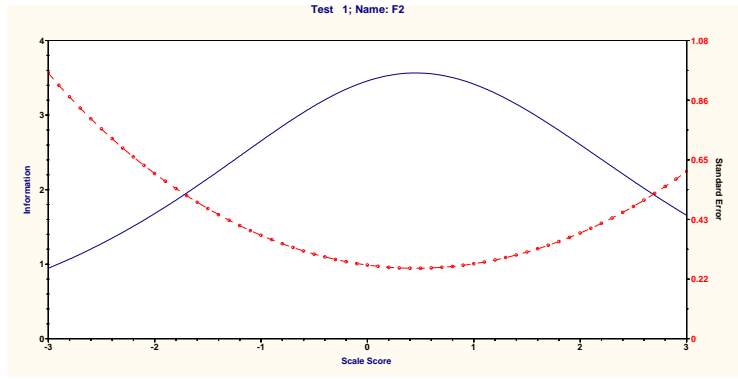
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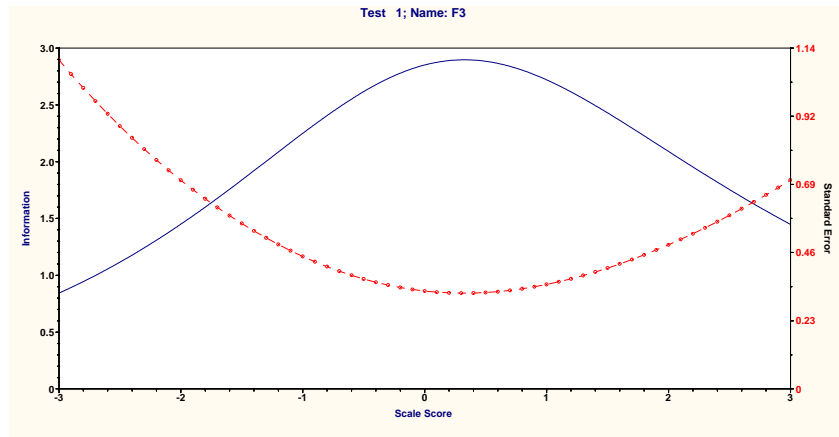
(: Hambleton & et al



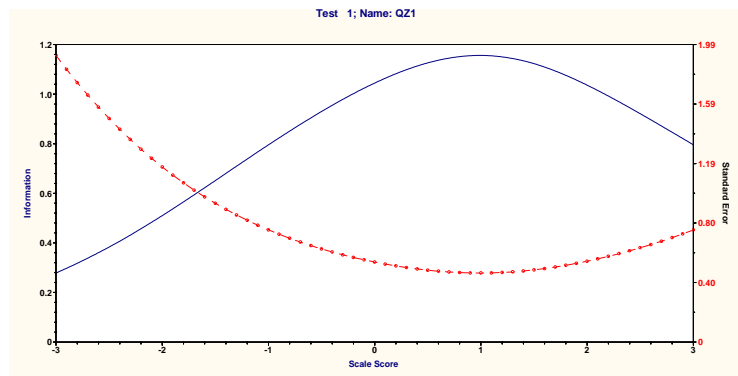
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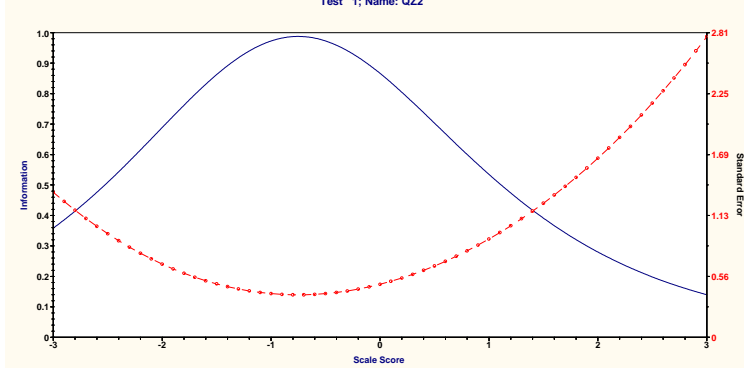
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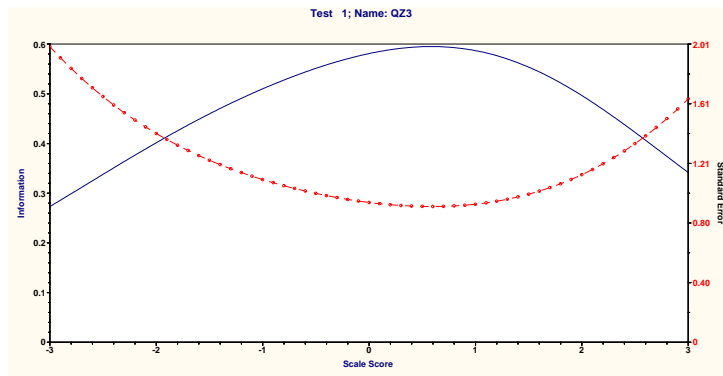
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رابعاً: التأكد من دقة تعادل الصور الاختبارية

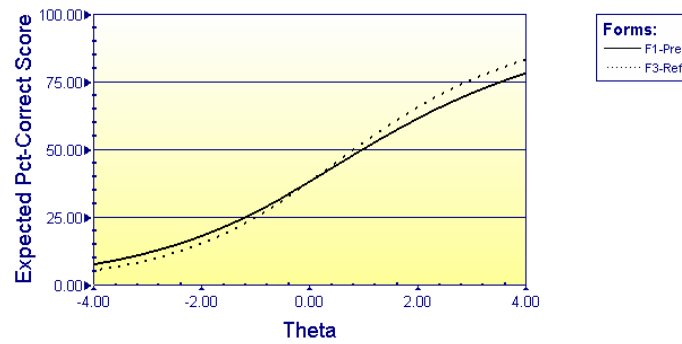
) EQ²PPC
SPSS (Vukmirovic

TCC

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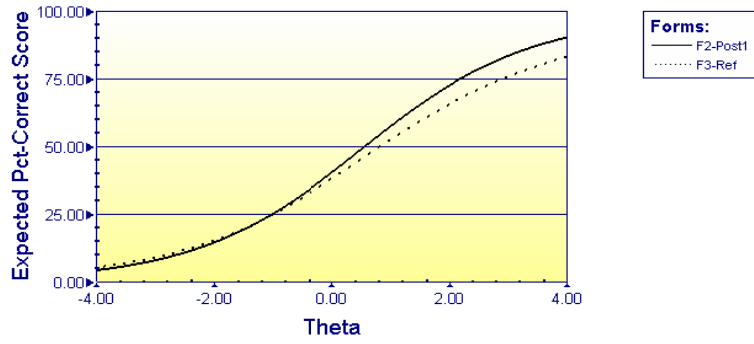
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RC Ref Pct-Correct Test Characteristic Curves



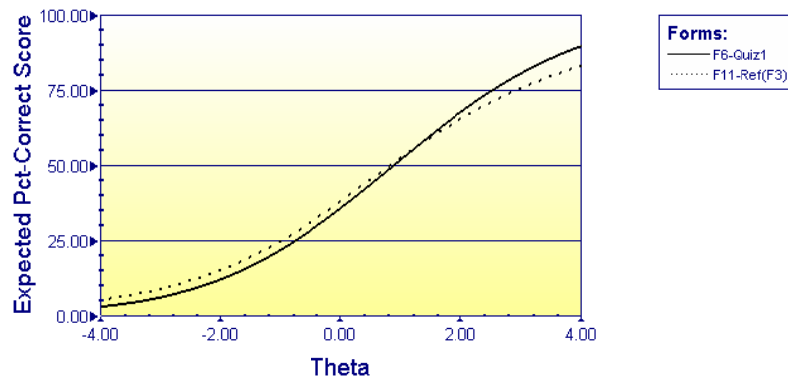
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RC Ref Pct-Correct Test Characteristic Curves



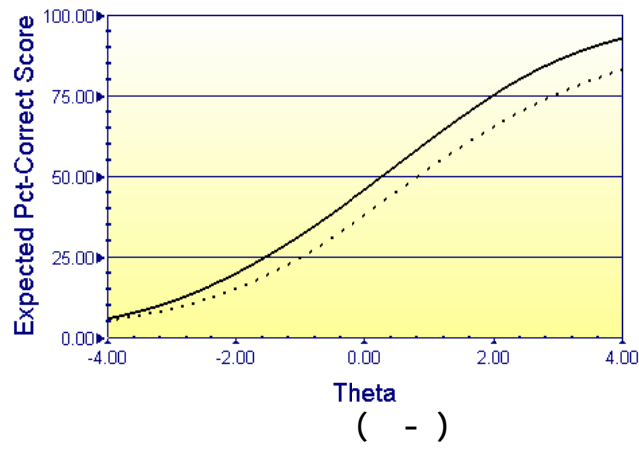
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RC Pct-Correct Test Characteristic Curves



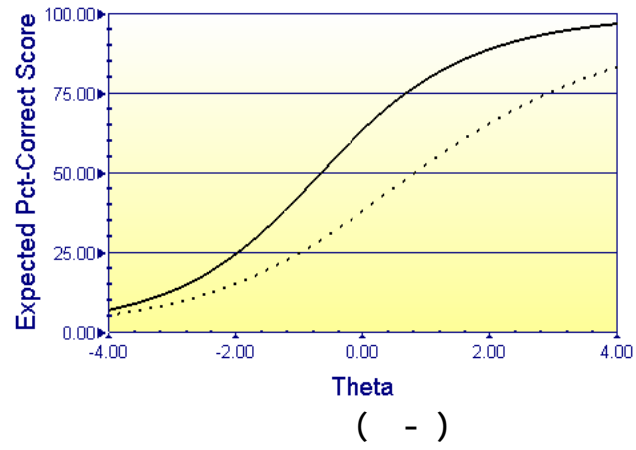
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RC Pct-Correct Test Characteristic Curves



Forms:
— F5-Quiz2
..... F11-Ref(F3)

RC Pct-Correct Test Characteristic Curves



Forms:
— F4-Quiz3
..... F11-Ref(F3)

٢-٥ البرنامج التدريبي

- الهدف العام من البرنامج

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- مهارات الفهم المباشر Direct Comprehension

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١. تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية من النص Identifying the main idea of a passage / paragraph
٢. استخراج بعض التفاصيل من النص Extracting specific details from the text
٣. تحديد بعض مؤشرات صياغة الجمل بالنص Determining discourse markers (e.g. Pronoun referents)
٤. تخمين معاني الكلمات من خلال السياق Using contextual clues to choose the appropriate meaning

- مهارات التفكير العليا للفهم القرائي High-Order Comprehension

:

٥. الوصول إلى استنتاجات من النص Drawing inferences from the text

٦. تحديد العلاقات الضمنية في النص Identifying implicit relationships from the text

٧. تحديد هدف الكاتب أو الغرض من النص Identifying the writer's goal/purpose.

- خطوات بناء البرنامج التدريبي

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- الإطار النظري للبرنامج

*

* راجع الإطار النظري للدراسة والبرنامج التدريبي - دليل المدرب في ملاحق الدراسة.

- الأساليب التدريبية المستخدمة في البرنامج -

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- الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة في البرنامج -

:

أولاً: استراتيجيات تساعد على تنمية الفهم القرائي
تنشيط المعلومات السابقة -:

Word Tree -

What do I " KWL -

know?

" What do I think I will learn? "

" "

" What did I learn?

تنظيم المعلومات من خلال استخدام الخرائط المعرفية Mind Map:

"

التفكير بصوت عالٍ Think aloud:

(- : Lavadenz)

تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية Main Idea:

Specific details

تخمين المعنى من السياق عن طريق استخدام التلميحات أو الدلالات Hints:

ثانياً: استراتيجيات تدعم العملية التدريبية، وتنمي التفاعل الإيجابي
بين المتدرب والمدرّب
التخطيط قبل بدء الجلسة:

المساندة والدعم التدريجي (السقالات التعليمية) Scaffolding:

النقاش والحوار المفتوح Open Discussion :
()

العمل في مجموعات صغيرة Small Workgroups والعمل مع القرين
() :Peer Work (الزميلة)

() : Individual Work العمل الفردي

() :Feedback التغذية الراجعة

: External Reinforcement التعزيز الخارجي

:Alternatives analysis طرح البدائل وتحليلها

: Keeping Records حفظ السجلات

: Home Assignments النشاط المنزلي

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التفكير في التفكير أو الوعي بالعمليات المعرفية Thinking about thinking
:(Metacognition)

()

:

(Costa & Kallick)

: Persistence تحمل الضغوط والمثابرة

(Costa & Kallick)

إدارة الاندفاعية Managing impulsivity :

(Costa & Kallick)

تنظيم الذات Self regulation :

- مكان تنفيذ البرنامج

- مدة تطبيق البرنامج

/

- وحدات البرنامج -

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	الجلسة الثانية: - - - - The Brain Use it " "or lose it Marian Diamond - Mind Map	- - - - -	○ :	

الرمز	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	<p>الجلسة الثالثة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>KWL</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>.KWL</p> <p>Mind Map</p> <p>-</p>			
	<p>الجلسة الرابعة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>.Think Aloud</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	-	()	

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريسية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	الجلسة الخامسة: -			
	الجلسة السادسة: Determinants of " Children's Academic Successes and " Difficulties .Marian Diamond KWL Mind Map -			

الرمز	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	<p>الجلسة السابعة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>.Key Words</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>			
	<p>الجلسة الثامنة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	-		

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	<p>الجلسة التاسعة:</p> <p>The Miracle and the "</p> <p>" Irony of Forgiving</p> <p>.Turner</p> <p>Key Words</p> <p>() .</p> <p>() .</p> <p>()</p> <p>() .</p> <p>() .</p>	-	-	

الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	<p style="text-align: center;">الجلسة العاشرة:</p> <p>Characteristics "</p> <p>" of People with Habits of Mind</p> <p>Costa &</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.Kallick</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Key Words</p> <p>().</p> <p style="text-align: center;">().</p> <p>()</p> <p>().</p> <p style="text-align: center;">().</p>	-		

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريسية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	<p>الجلسة الحادية عشر:</p> <p>Habits of "</p> <p>" Minds in Schools</p> <p>.Costa & Kallick</p> <p>-</p> <p>Key Words</p> <p>() .</p> <p>-</p> <p>() .</p> <p>()</p> <p>-</p> <p>() .</p> <p>-</p> <p>() .</p>			
	<p>الجلسة الثانية عشرة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>			

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	الجلسة الثالثة عشرة:	-		
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- تقييم البرنامج

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٦- إجراءات الدراسة

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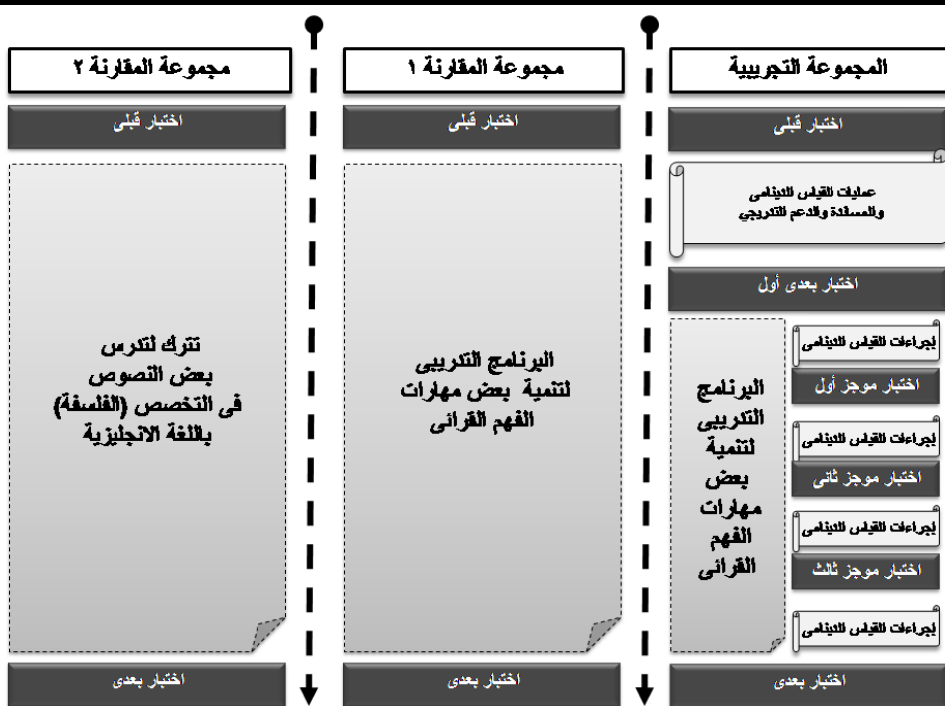
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٧- خطة المعالجة الإحصائية

	SPSS	-
	Syntax	-
PARSCALE		-
Vukmirovic Zarko	Syntax	-
	PARSCALE	-
	WINSTEPS	-
	" "	-
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	-
ANCOVA	-
ANOVA for Repeated Measures	-
ANOVA	-
	-
	-

الفصل الخامس
نتائج الدراسة ومناقشتها

الفصل الخامس

نتائج الدراسة ومناقشتها

١. الوصف الإحصائي لتغيرات الدراسة
٢. التحقق من الفروض
٣. تفسير النتائج ومناقشتها
٤. دراسة أداء بعض الحالات من طالبات المجموعة التجريبية
٥. خلاصة ووجهة نظر
٦. توصيات الدراسة
٧. دراسات وبحوث مقترحة

الفصل الخامس

نتائج الدراسة ومناقشتها

١- الوصف الإحصائي لمتغيرات الدراسة

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شكل التوزيع	الانحراف المعياري	الوسيط	المتوسط	ن	الاختبار	المجموعة
ملتوي سالب ومفلطح	٥,٧	٥٠,٥٠	٥٠,٠٥	٩٢	القبلي	التجريبية
اعتدالي	٤,٥	٥٣,٠٠	٥٤,٢٠		البعدي	
ملتوي موجب ومفلطح	٥,٠	٤٨,٠٠	٤٨,٥٥	٢١٨	القبلي	المقارنة الأولى
اعتدالي	٤,٦	٥١,٠٠	٥٠,٧٨		البعدي	
اعتدالي	٤,٧	٤٧,٠٠	٤٥,٦٩	٦٤	القبلي	المقارنة الثانية
اعتدالي	٥,١	٤٦,٥٠	٤٦,٢٣		البعدي	

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المهارة	المجموعة	الاختبار	ن	المتوسط	الوسيط	الانحراف المعياري	شكل التوزيع
الفهم القرآني المباشر	التجريبية	القبلي	٨٨	٥٠,١٩	٥٠,٠٠	٦,٣	اعتدالي
		البعدي		٥٥,٤٧	٥٤,٥٠	٥,٥	اعتدالي
	المقارنة الأولى	القبلي	١٨٤	٤٧,٧٨	٤٧,٠٠	٦,٧	ملتوي موجب ومفلطح
		البعدي		٥٠,٧١	٥٠,٠٠	٥,٠٢	اعتدالي
	المقارنة الثانية	القبلي	٤٩	٤٦,٠٠	٤٥,٠٠	٥,٦	اعتدالي
		البعدي		٤٧,١٠	٤٧,٠٠	٦,٠	ملتوي سالب
التفكير العليا للفهم القرآني	التجريبية	القبلي	٨٨	٤٩,٩٧	٥٠,٠٠	٧,٥	اعتدالي
		البعدي		٥٢,٤٧	٥٣,٠٠	٦,٥٢	اعتدالي
	المقارنة الأولى	القبلي	١٨٤	٤٩,٥٢	٤٩,٠٠	٧,١	ملتوي موجب
		البعدي		٥١,٨١	٥٢,٠٠	٦,٣	ملتوي سالب
	المقارنة الثانية	القبلي	٤٩	٤٥,٤٧	٤٧,٠٠	٦,٨	اعتدالي
		البعدي		٤٦,٢٢	٤٧,٠٠	٧,٧	اعتدالي

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الاختبار	ن	المتوسط	الوسيط	الانحراف المعياري	شكل التوزيع
القبلي	٩٢	٥٠,٠٥	٥٠,٥٠	٥,٧	مُلْتَوِي سالب
البعدي الأول	٨٦	٥٠,٩٤	٥١,٠٠	٣,٧	اعتدالي
الموجز الأول	٨٤	٥١,٧٩	٥٢,٥٠	٥,٥	اعتدالي
الموجز الثاني	٧٧	٥٠,٠٣	٤٩,٠٠	٦,٥	اعتدالي
البعدي	٩٢	٥٤,٢٠	٥٣,٠٠	٤,٥	اعتدالي

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المجموعة	ن	المتوسط	الوسيط	الانحراف المعياري	شكل التوزيع
التجريبية	٩٢	٠,٥٨	٠,٥٩	٠,١١	اعتدالي
المقارنة الأولى	٢١٨	٠,٥٣	٠,٥٣	٠,١٠	اعتدالي
المقارنة الثانية	٦٤	٠,٤٧	٠,٤٧	٠,١١	اعتدالي

* يشير جهد التعلم الممكن هنا إلى جهد التعلم الممكن المقاس من القياس القبلي الموحد والقياس البعدي الموحد بين المجموعات الثلاث للدراسة.

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شكل التوزيع	الانحراف المعياري	الوسيط	المتوسط	ن	المجموعة	المهارة
اعتدالي	٠,١١	٠,٦٠	٠,٦١	٨٨	التجريبية	الفهم المباشر القرآني
اعتدالي	٠,١٠	٠,٥٣	٠,٥٤	١٨٤	المقارنة الأولى	
مفلطح	٠,١٢	٠,٤٩	٠,٤٨	٤٩	المقارنة الثانية	
اعتدالي	٠,١٤	٠,٥٤	٠,٥٥	٨٨	التجريبية	الفهم التفكير القرآني العليا
اعتدالي	٠,١٣	٠,٥٥	٠,٥٤	١٨٤	المقارنة الأولى	
اعتدالي	٠,١٦	٠,٤٨	٠,٤٧	٤٩	المقارنة الثانية	

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شكل التوزيع	الانحراف المعياري	الوسيط	المتوسط	ن	الاختبار
اعتدالي	٠,٠٨	٠,٥١	٠,٥٢	٨٦	الأول*
اعتدالي	٠,١١	٠,٥٤	٠,٥٣	٨٢	الثاني*
اعتدالي	٠,١٤	٠,٥٠	٠,٤٨	٧١	الثالث*
اعتدالي	٠,١٢	٠,٥٧	٠,٥٨	٧٧	الرابع*

* يشير جهد التعلم الممكن هنا إلى جهد التعلم الممكن المقاس من القياس القبلي الموحد والقياس البعدي الموحد بين المجموعات الثلاث للدراسة.

* جهد التعلم الأول هو جهد التعلم من القياس القبلي إلى القياس البعدي الأول، وجهد التعلم الثاني هو جهد التعلم من القياس البعدي الأول إلى الاختبار الموجز الأول، وجهد التعلم الثالث هو جهد التعلم من الاختبار الموجز الأول إلى الاختبار الموجز الثاني، وجهد التعلم الرابع هو جهد التعلم من الاختبار الموجز الثاني إلى الاختبار البعدي الموحد لجميع المجموعات.

٢- التحقق من الفروض

٢-٢ أثر كل البرنامج التدريبي والقياس الدينامي على الفهم القرائي ومهاراته في نهاية التدريب

-:

الفرض الأول

– تتفوق المجموعة التجريبية (التي طبق عليها البرنامج والقياس الدينامي) على مجموعتي المقارنة الأولى (التي طبق عليها البرنامج) والثانية (التي لم يطبق عليها أي من البرنامج أو القياس الدينامي) في مستوى القدرة على الفهم القرائي في القياس البعدي الأخير.

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(Trochim)

ANCOVA

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.٠٠٢	غير دالة	.٦٧٨	١٤.٦٦٠	١	١٤.٦٦٠	
.٢١١	٠,٠٠١	٤٩.٣٩٣	١٠.٦٨.٦٦١	٢	٢١٣٧.٣٢٢	
				٣٧٠	٨٠٠٥.٢٨٩	

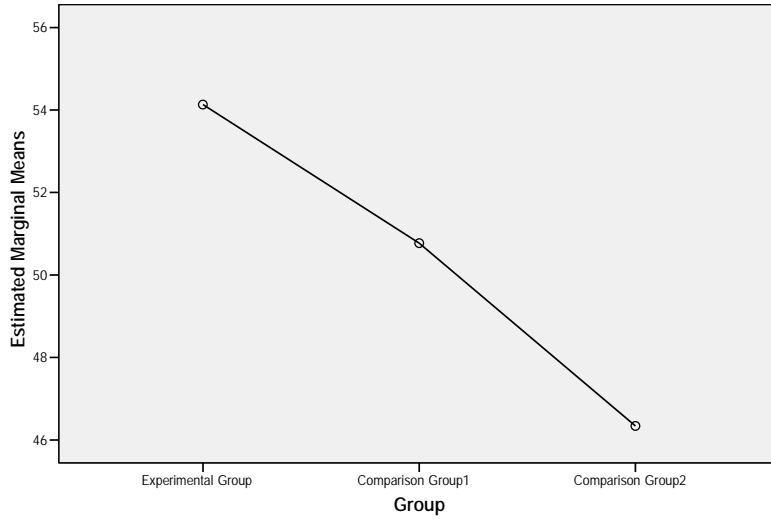
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LSD

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* تم استخدام الجدول المرجعي لتحديد مستويات حجم التأثير لمربع إيتا (η^2) من رشدي فام (١٩٩٧: ٦٥)

LSD (-)

		(I-J)	(J)	(I)
				(=)
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الفرض الثاني

– تتفوق المجموعة التجريبية (التي طبق عليها البرنامج والقياس الدينامي) على مجموعتي المقارنة الأولى (التي طبق عليها البرنامج) والثانية (التي لم يطبق عليها أي من البرنامج أو القياس الدينامي) في حيز النمو الممكن للفهم القرائي وذلك بعد انتهاء التجربة.

ANOVA

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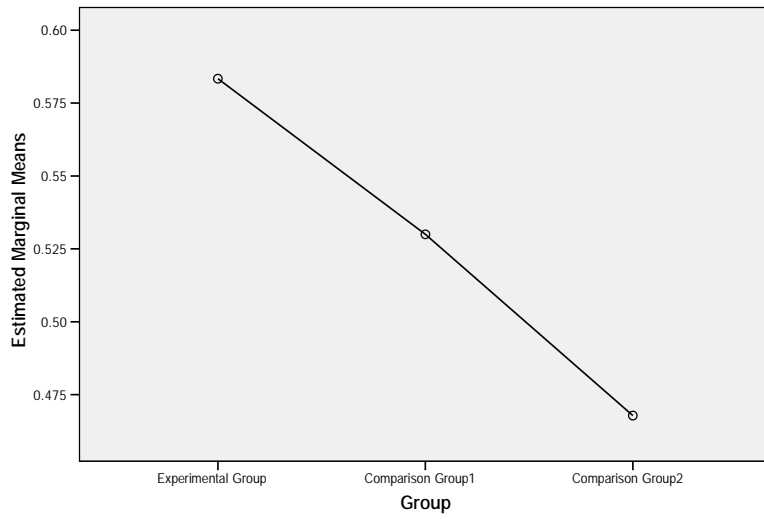
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* تم استخدام الجدول المرجعي لتحديد مستويات حجم التأثير لمربع إيتا (η^2) من رشدي فام (١٩٩٧: ٦٥)



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Scheffe

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الفرض الثالث

- تتفوق المجموعة التجريبية (التي طبق عليها البرنامج والقياس الدينامي) على مجموعتي المقارنة الأولى (التي طبق عليها البرنامج) والثانية (التي لم يطبق عليها أي من البرنامج أو القياس الدينامي) في تملك مهارات الفهم القرائي.

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*
(Trochim)
ANCOVA

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.١٠٤	,	٣٦.٨٤٧	٩٣٣.٧٠٨	١	٩٣٣.٧٠٨		
.١٧٩	,	٣٤.٥٧٠	٨٧٦.٠٠٠	٢	١٧٥١.٩٩٩		
			٢٥.٣٤٠	٣١٧	٨٠٣٢.٨٣١		
.٠٢٦	,	٨.٦٠٦	٣٦٧.٥٤٦	١	٣٦٧.٥٤٦		
.٠٧٤	,	١٢.٦٢٨	٥٣٩.٣٤٢	٢	١٠٧٨.٦٨٤		
			٤٢.٧١٠	٣١٧	١٣٥٣٩.٢٢٥		

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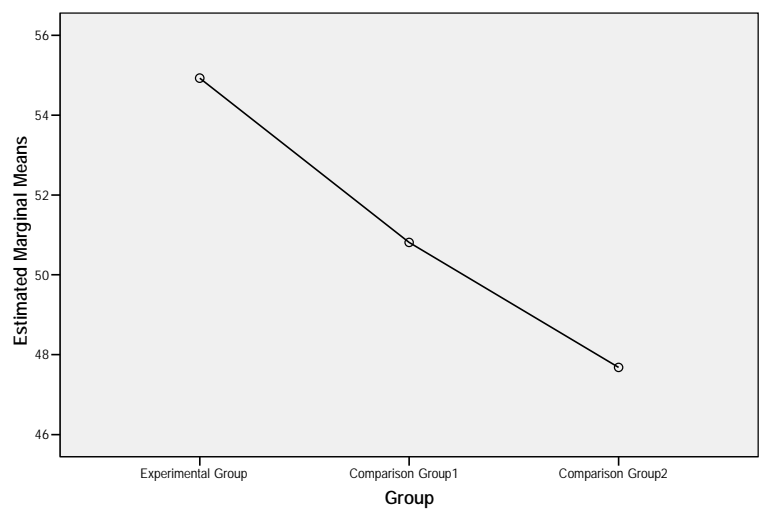
(.)

* وتجدر الإشارة إلى أن الباحث سيجري المقارنة بين مجموعات الدراسة على مستوى مهارات الفهم المباشر وعلى مستوى مهارات التفكير العليا فقط.

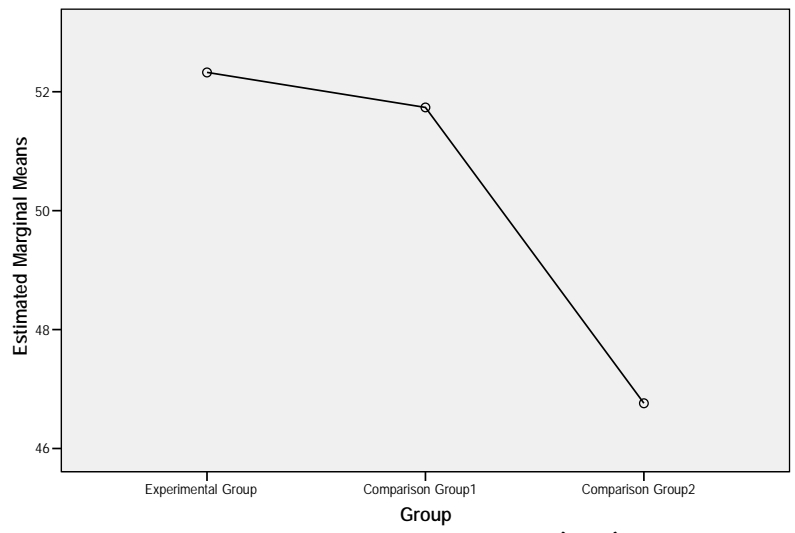
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LSD

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LSD (-)

		(I-J)	(J)	(I)
,	.٦٦١	٤.١١٥		(=)
,	.٩١٦	٧.٢٤٦		(, = , =)
-	-	-		(=)
,	.٨١٣	٣.١٣١		(, = , =)
-	-	-		(=)
-	-	-		(, = , =)
غير دالة	.٨٤٧	.٥٨٩		(=)
,	١.١٨٨	٥.٥٦٣		(, = , =)
-	-	-		(=)
,	١.٠٧١	٤.٩٧٤		(, = , =)
-	-	-		(=)
-	-	-		(, = , =)

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الفرض الرابع

– تتفوق المجموعة التجريبية التي طبق عليها القياس الدينامي والبرنامج) على مجموعتي المقارنة الأولى التي طبق عليها البرنامج) والثانية التي لم يطبق عليها أي من القياس الدينامي أو البرنامج) في حيز النمو الممكن لمهارات الفهم القرائي.

ANOVA

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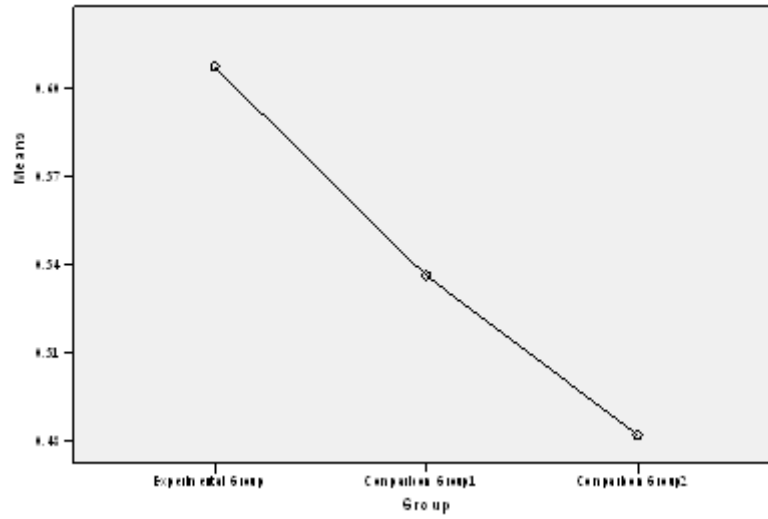
٠,١٣٥		
٠,٠٣٦		

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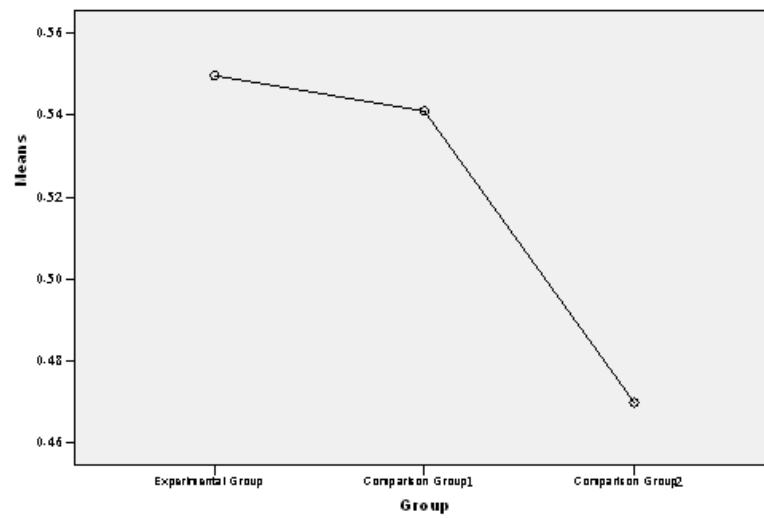
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Scheffe

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		(I-J)	(J)	(I)	
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٢-٢ أثر القياس الدينامي على نمو الفهم القرائي لدى المجموعة التجريبية

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الفرض الخامس

– يرتفع مستوى قدرات طالبات المجموعة التجريبية تبعاً لتتابع قياسات الفهم
القرائي خلال فترة البرنامج.

Repeated Measures

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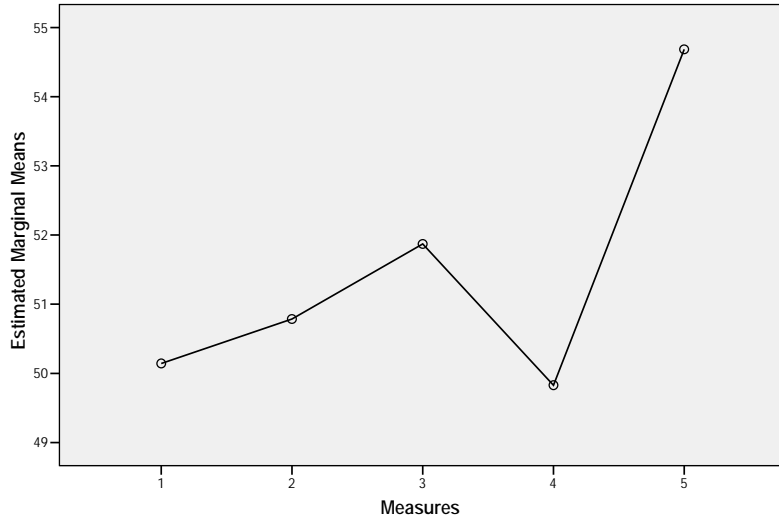
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LSD

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.119	,	9.315	351.312	3.074	1079.789	*
			37.714	212.078	7998.211	



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* استخدم الباحث اختبار Greenhouse-Geisser للمقارنة بين القياسات المتعددة. (SPSS، 2006)

LSD (-)

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		(I-J)	(J)	(I)
غير دالة	.٦٨٢	-.٦٤٣		(, = , =)
غير دالة	.٩٦٥	-١.٧٢٩		
غير دالة	١.١٩٥	.٣١٤		
٠,٠٠١	.٨١٦	-٤.٥٤٣		
-	-	-		(, = , =)
غير دالة	.٧٧٥	-١.٠٨٦		
غير دالة	١.٠١٢	.٩٥٧		
٠,٠٠١	.٦٣٣	-٣.٩٠٠		
-	-	-		(, = , =)
-	-	-		
غير دالة	١.٠٤٦	٢.٠٤٣		
٠,٠٠١	.٨٢٤	-٢.٨١٤		
-	-	-		(, = , =)
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
٠,٠٠١	.٩٩٧	-٤.٨٥٧		
-	-	-		(, = , =)
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		

الفرض السادس

– يرتفع مستوى حيز النمو الممكن لدى طالبات المجموعة التجريبية تبعاً لتتابع القياسات الدينامية في الفهم القرائي.

Repeated Measures

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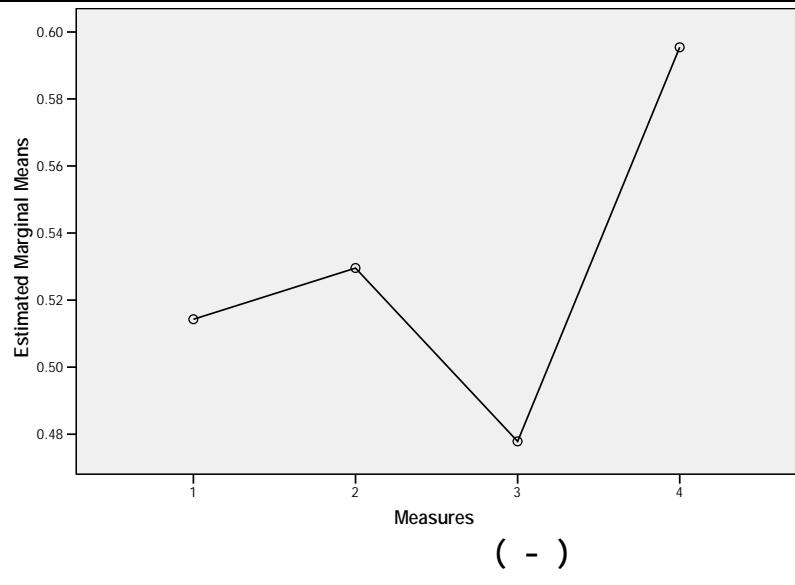
()

LSD

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.١٣١	٠,٠٠١	١٠.٣٧٣	.٢٢٩	٢.٢١٤	.٥٠٧	*
			.٠٢٢	١٥٢.٧٤٧	٣.٣٧٣	

* استخدم الباحث اختبار Greenhouse-Geisser للمقارنة بين القياسات المتعددة. (SPSS، ٢٠٠٦)



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LSD (-)

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		(I-J)	(J)	(I)
غير دالة	.٠١٨	-.٠١٥		(, = , =)
غير دالة	.٠٢٠	.٠٣٦		
٠,٠٠١	.٠١٦	-.٠٨١		
غير دالة	.٠٢٥	.٠٥٢		(, = , =)
٠,٠٠١	.٠٢٠	-.٠٦٦		
				(, = , =)
٠,٠٠١	.٠٢٨	-.١١٨		
-	-	-		(, = , =)
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٣-٢ أثر الاختلاف في مستوى الفهم القرائي قبل البدء في التجربة على حيز النمو الممكن في الفهم القرائي لدى المجموعة التجريبية

الفرض السابع

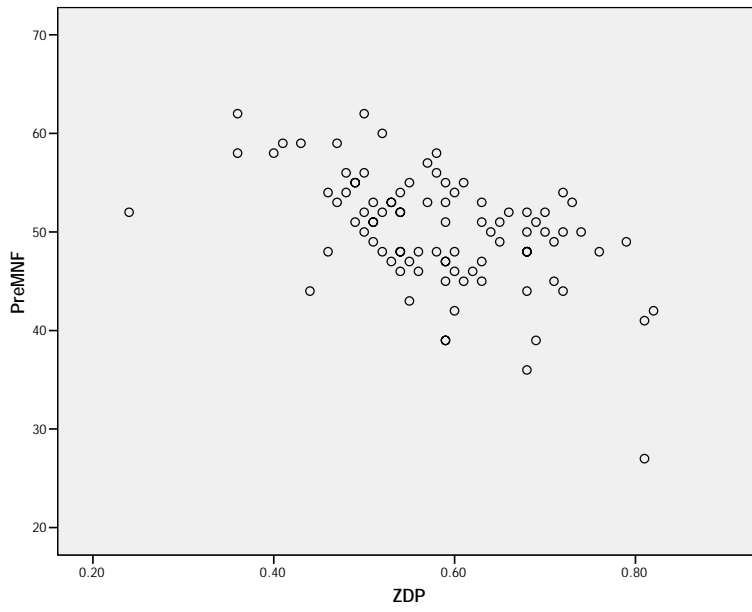
– هناك علاقة عكسية بين حيز النمو الممكن في الفهم القرائي لدى طالبات المجموعة التجريبية، وبين مستوى الفهم القرائي لديهن قبل بدء التجربة.

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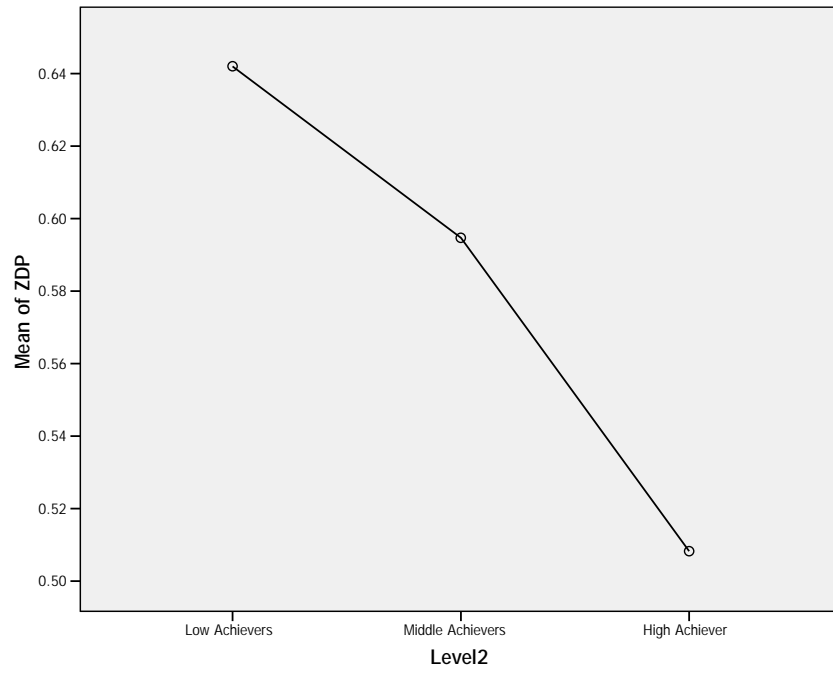
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٠,٢٠	٠,٠٠١	١١,٠٦٩	٠,١٠٢	٢	٠,٢٠٥	
			٠,٠٠٩	٨٩	٠,٨٢٣	

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		(I-J)	(J)	(I)
غير دالة	.٢٥٥٢	.٤٧٣١		
٠,٠٠١	.٢٩٤١	.١٣٣٧٤		(, = , =)
-	-	-		
٠,٠٠١	.٢٤٣١	.٨٦٤٣		(, =)=)
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-	-	-		(, = , =)

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٣- تفسير النتائج ومناقشتها

٣-١ أثر البرنامج التدريبي على كل من مستوى الفهم القرائي وحيز النمو الممكن (بعد نهاية التجربة)

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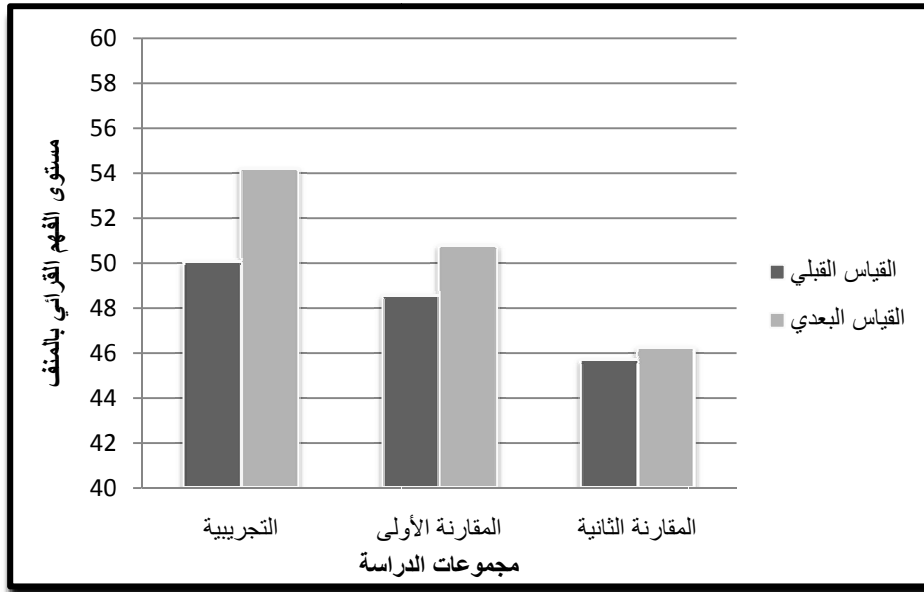
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() Leon & Carretero

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٢-٣ أثر القياس الدينامي على كل من مستوى الفهم القرائي وحيز النمو الممكن (بعد نهاية التجربة)

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() Kozulin & Grab

٣-٣ أثر اقتتان كل من البرنامج التدريبي والقياس الدينامي على كل من مستوى الفهم القرائي وحيز النمو الممكن (بعد نهاية التجربة)

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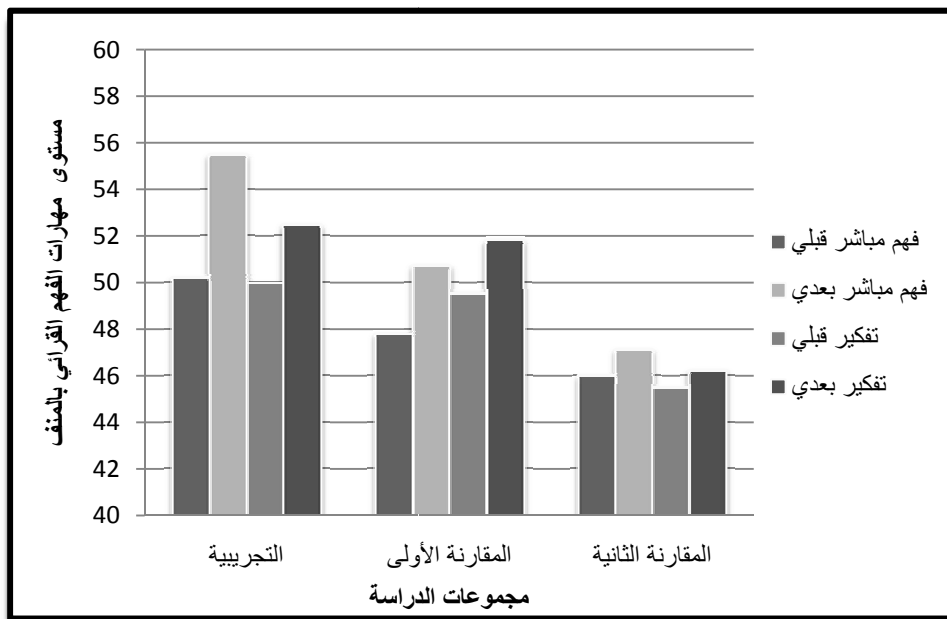
٤-٣ أثر البرنامج التدريبي على كل من مستوى مهارات الفهم القرائي وحيز النمو الممكن لها (بعد نهاية التجربة)

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() Zhang & Yu

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**٣-٥ أثر القياس الدينامي على كل من مستوى مهارات الفهم القرائي
وحيز النمو الممكن لها (بعد نهاية التجربة)**

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٦-٣ أثر اقتراح كل من البرنامج التدريبي والقياس الدينامي على كل من مستوى مهارات الفهم القرائي وحيز النمو الممكن لها (بعد نهاية التجربة)

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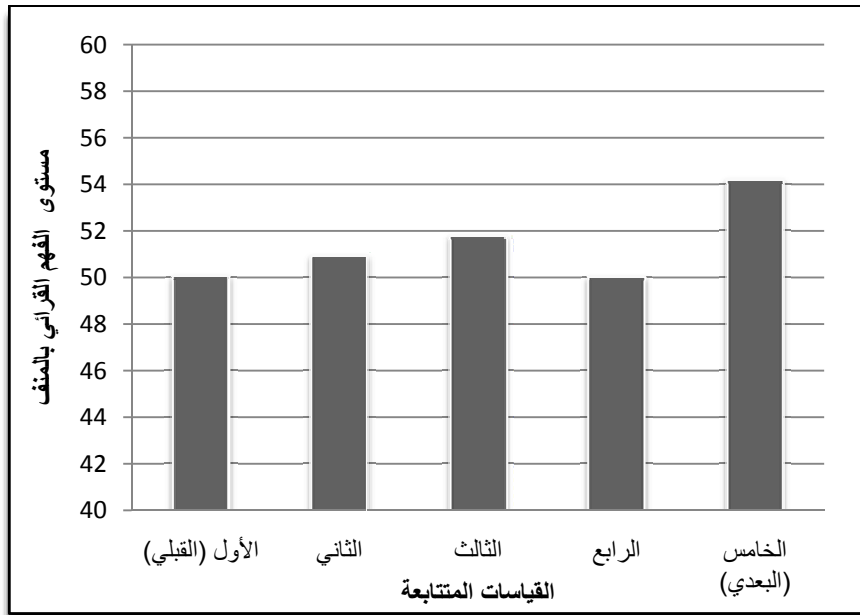
**٧-٣ أثر القياس الدينامي على نمو الفهم القرآني وحيث النمو الممكن
لدى المجموعة التجريبية**

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Hudson

() Kozulin & Grab



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٣-٨ أثر الاختلاف في مستوى الفهم القرائي قبل البدء في التجربة على
حيز النمو الممكن في الفهم القرائي لدى المجموعة التجريبية

() Tomesen & Aarnoutse

Swanson &

Moore-

Pena

-

-

() Howard

() Brown & Huerta & Uranga-Hernandez

() et al.

٤- دراسة أداء بعض الحالات من طالبات المجموعة التجريبية

- دراسة نمط استجابة الفرد على مفردات اختبار ما باستخدام نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة (النموذج الثنائي)

:) Wright & Stone

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: () .()	Normal
:	Sleeping or Fumbling
:	Guessing
:	Plodding

*

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (b_v) \quad (V) \quad (X_{vi}) \\
 : \quad (L) \quad (d_i) \\
 X_{vi} = : \\
 X_{vi} = :
 \end{array}$$

:

$$Z_{vi} = \exp [(X_{vi} -) (d_i - b_v) a]$$

[-]

:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (i) \quad (v) \quad Z_{vi} \\
 (i) \quad X_{vi} \\
 (i) \quad b_v \\
 (i) \quad d_i \\
 (i) \quad a
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (b_v) \quad (L) \\
 (Z_{vi}) \quad (v) \quad (X_{vi}) \\
 : \quad t_v \quad (Z_{vi})
 \end{array}$$

$$t_v = [\ln(V_v) + (V_v -)] [(L -) /] ^ /$$

* الإجراءات والمعادلات المذكورة هنا صممت أساساً في إطار نموذج "راش" أحادي البارامتر، واستطاع الباحث بمساعدة أ.د./ أمينة كاظم ود/منى ربيع في تطوير المعادلات بحيث تتوافق مع النموذج الثنائي وذلك بإضافة التمييز إلى المعادلات ١-٥ و ٤-٥.

[-]

: (V_v)

$$V_v = \sum_1^l Z_{vi} / (L -)$$

(: :Wright & Stone)

[-]

: **t**

: > **t**

: > **t** >

: < **t**

(Z_{vi})

:

$$Z_{vi} = (X_{vi} -) \{ \exp[(X_{vi} -) (d_i - b_v) a /] \}$$

(: :Wright & Stone)

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Excel

.Z t_v V_v Z

(d)

(Zv)

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(Zv)

أولاً: دراسة أكثر الحالات استفادة من البرنامج التدريبي والقياس الدينامي

– دراسة أداء الحالة رقم (٣١٥) : الأكثر استفادة من البرنامج والقياس الدينامي

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إحصاء الملاءمة t	متوسط البواقي V	عدد مفردات الاختبار L	مجموع البواقي	القدرة b	القدرة بالمنف	حيز النمو الممكن	المقياس
٠.٠٦	٠.٨٧	٢٦	٢١.٨٦٦	١.٥٤-	٤٢	٠.٨٢	القبلي
٠.٠٨	٠.٨٤	٢٤	١٩.٢٩٤	٢.٣٩	٦٢		البعدي

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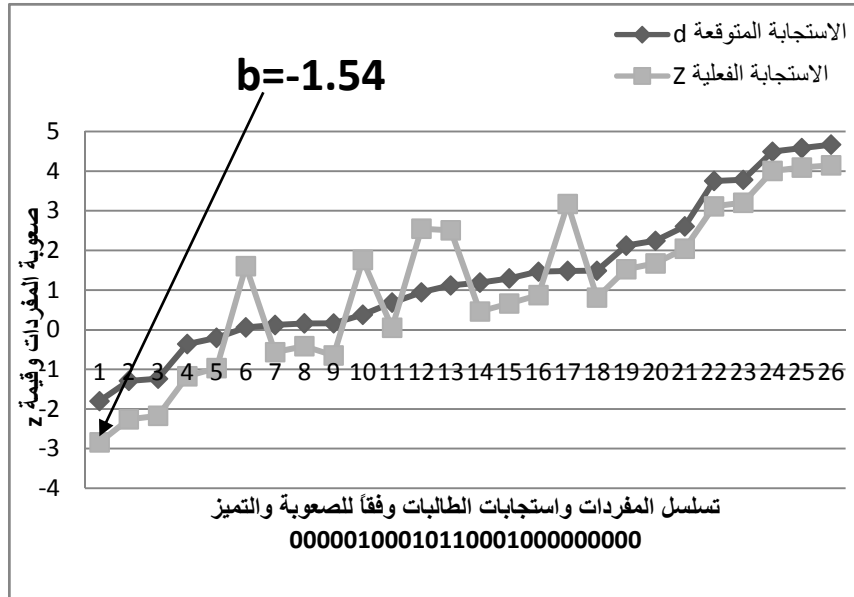
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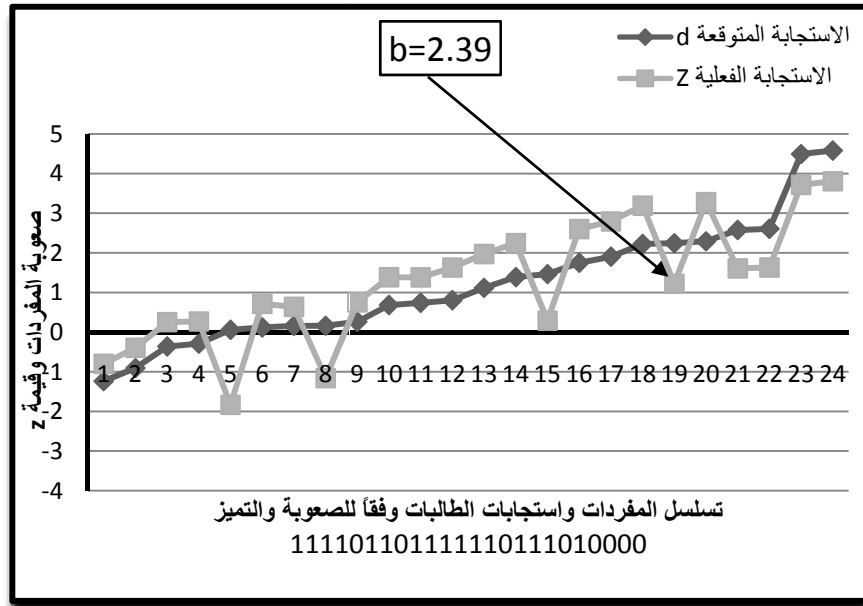
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ثانياً: دراسة أقل الحالات استفادة من البرنامج التدريبي والقياس الدينامي

– دراسة أداء الحالة رقم (٣٥٥): الأقل استفادة من البرنامج والقياس الدينامي

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إحصاء الملاءمة t	متوسط البواقي V	عدد مفردات الاختبار L	مجموع البواقي	القدرة b	القدرة بالمنف	حيز النمو الممكن	المقياس
.	.		.	.			القبلي
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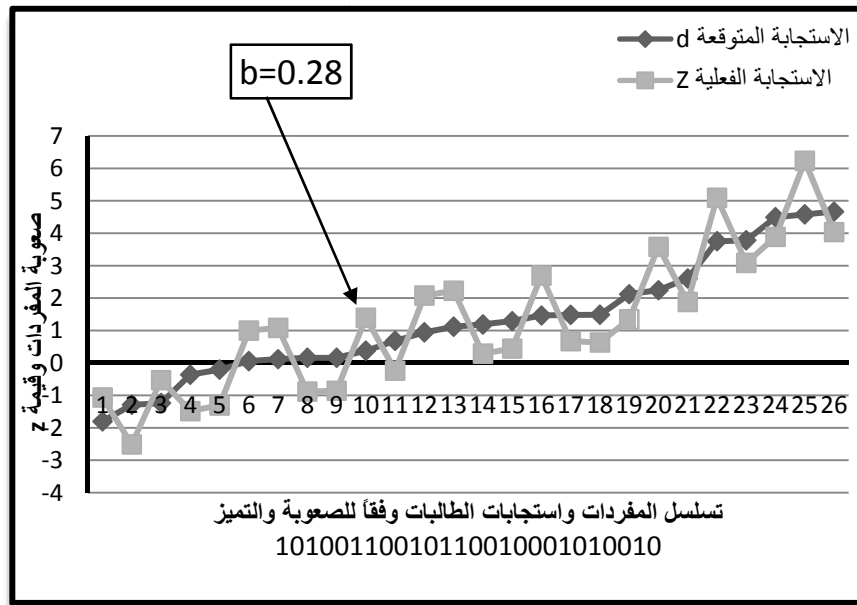
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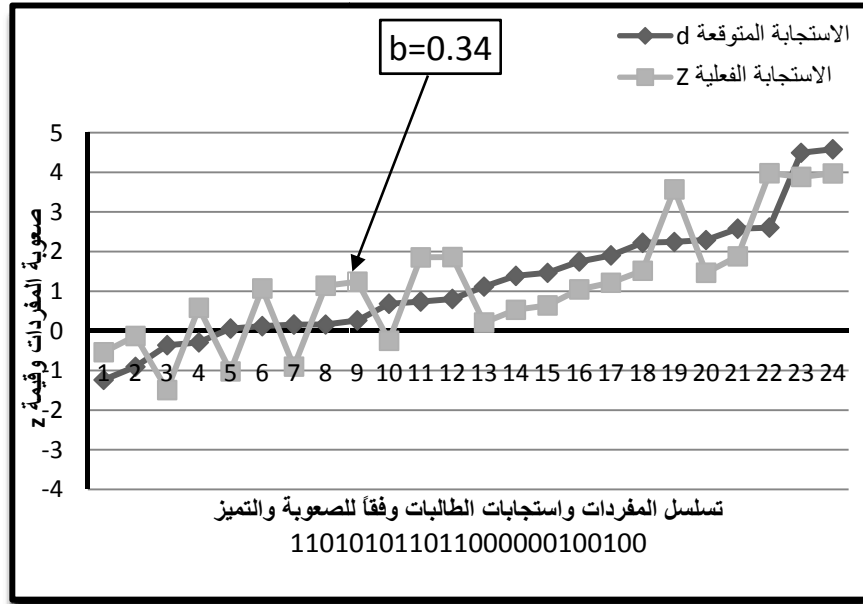
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ثالثاً: تعليق على ما سبق



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٥- خلاصة وجهة نظر

٦- توصيات الدراسة

-:

Performance Standards

PARSCALE

٧- دراسات وبحوث مقترحة

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مراجع الدراسة

١- المراجع العربية

١-١	١-١	١-١	()	-
١-٢	١-٢	١-٢	()	-
١-٣	١-٣	١-٣	()	-
١-٤	١-٤	١-٤	()	-
١-٥	١-٥	١-٥	()	-
١-٦	١-٦	١-٦	()	-
١-٧	١-٧	١-٧	()	-
١-٨	١-٨	١-٨	()	-
١-٩	١-٩	١-٩	()	-
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١-١٥	١-١٥	١-١٥	()	-
١-١٦	١-١٦	١-١٦	()	-
١-١٧	١-١٧	١-١٧	()	-
١-١٨	١-١٨	١-١٨	()	-
١-١٩	١-١٩	١-١٩	()	-
١-٢٠	١-٢٠	١-٢٠	()	-
١-٢١	١-٢١	١-٢١	()	-
١-٢٢	١-٢٢	١-٢٢	()	-
١-٢٣	١-٢٣	١-٢٣	()	-
١-٢٤	١-٢٤	١-٢٤	()	-
١-٢٥	١-٢٥	١-٢٥	()	-
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١-٢٧	١-٢٧	١-٢٧	()	-
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١-٢٩	١-٢٩	١-٢٩	()	-
١-٣٠	١-٣٠	١-٣٠	()	-
١-٣١	١-٣١	١-٣١	()	-
١-٣٢	١-٣٢	١-٣٢	()	-
١-٣٣	١-٣٣	١-٣٣	()	-
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١-٣٥	١-٣٥	١-٣٥	()	-
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١-٤٦	١-٤٦	١-٤٦	()	-
١-٤٧	١-٤٧	١-٤٧	()	-
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**دراسة اثر القياس الدينامي علي فاعلية برنامج
لتنمية الفهم القرائي باستخدام نظرية الاستجابة للمفردة**

وليد أحمد سيد أحمد مسعود

إشراف

أ.د. / أمينة محمد كاظم

د. / مني محمد فؤاد الصواف

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Computer Adaptive Tests

Students' Performance

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- الفهم القرائي Reading Comprehension :

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- حيز النمو الممكن (ZPD) Zone of Proximal Development :

guided

: Vygotsky) .

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- تدرج الاختبار Test Calibration :

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مستخلص الدراسة

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ملاحق الدراسة

ملاحق الدراسة

أولاً: ملحق البرنامج التدريبي

- ١- دليل المدرب
- ٢- المادة التدريبية
- ٣- الصور الاختبارية لاختبار الفهم
القرائي
- ٤- خرائط اختبارات الفهم القرائي

البرنامج التدريبي

١- دليل المدرب

برنامج مقترح تنمية الفهم القرائي باستخدام القياس الدينامي



دليل المدرب

إعداد

وليد أحمد سيد أحمد مسعود

إشراف

أ.د. / أمينة محمد كاظم

-

د. / مني محمد فؤاد الصواف

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محتويات الدليل

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تقديم

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**برنامج تنمية مهارات الفهم
القرائي في اللغة الإنجليزية**

**الجزء الأول
المقدمة النظرية**

الجزء الأول: المقدمة النظرية

١. الهدف العام من البرنامج

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- مهارات الفهم المباشر Direct Comprehension

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١. تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية من النص
Identifying the main idea of a passage / paragraph

٢. استخراج بعض التفاصيل من النص
Extracting specific details from the text

٣. تحديد بعض مؤشرات صياغة الجمل بالنص
Determining discourse markers (e.g. Pronoun referents)

٤. تخمين معاني الكلمات من خلال السياق .
Using contextual clues to choose the appropriate meaning

- مهارات التفكير العليا للفهم القرائي High-Order Comprehension

:

٥. الوصول إلى استنتاجات من النص .
Drawing inferences from the text

٦. تحديد العلاقات الضمنية في النص .
Identifying implicit relationships from the text

٧. تحديد هدف الكاتب أو الغرض من النص .
Identifying the writer's goal/purpose.

٢. الإطار النظري للبرنامج

Diamond

Feuerstein

Vygotsky

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- نظرية فيجوتسكي في حيز النمو الممكن كأساس معرفي

Zone of Proximal Development

Internalization
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- نظرية فيورشتين في الإثراء المعرفي
Feuerstein

Product or intend Approach
. Process Oriented Conception

- مفهوم القابلية للتعديل المعرفي
(:) Feuerstein

The Instrumental Enrichment

Program

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- مفهوم التعلم بالوسيط

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(Feuerstein ، ١٩٨٣ : ١٥-١٧)

- بحوث دياموند كاساس بيولوجي

Diamond

Brain Enrichment

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(: Diamond) .

Plasticity

(- : Diamond)

Scheibel

مفهوم الفهم القرائي وعناصره

Reading Comprehension



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Dynamic

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(:) Anderson

Activity

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- مهارات الفهم القرائي في اللغة الأم

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(:) Harris & Sipay

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- التعرف على المفردات وتحديد معناها:

- التعرف على الجملة:

- فهم معنى الفقرة:

- تحديد الأفكار الرئيسة:

- تحديد التفاصيل الداعمة:

- فهم علاقات السبب والنتيجة:

- تعرف هدف الكاتب واتجاهه:

- القدرة على توقع النتائج:

- مهارات الفهم القرائي فى اللغة الأجنبية

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(: August, Calderon & Carlo

(- : Alderson & Backman)

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(: Hardin

(: Kozulin & Grab)

- :) Clarke & Silberstein

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Guessing from Context

(- :) Elliot .Defining Expectations

Hints

: Context Clue

الأساليب التدريبية المستخدمة في البرنامج

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الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة في البرنامج

أولاً: استراتيجيات تساعد على تنمية الفهم القرائي

تنشيط المعلومات السابقة -:

Word Tree -

What do I " KWL -
know?

" What do I think I will learn? "

" "

" What did I learn?

تنظيم المعلومات من خلال استخدام الخرائط المعرفية Mind Map:

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التفكير بصوت عالٍ Think aloud:

(- : Lavadenz)

تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية Main Idea:

Specific details

تخمين المعنى من السياق عن طريق استخدام التلميحات أو الدلالات Hints:

ثانياً: استراتيجيات تدعم العملية التدريبية، وتنمي التفاعل الإيجابي
بين المتدرب والمدرّب
التخطيط قبل بدء الجلسة:

المساندة والدعم التدريجي (السقالات التعليمية) Scaffolding:

النقاش والحوار المفتوح Open Discussion :
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العمل في مجموعات صغيرة Small Workgroups والعمل مع القرين
() :Peer Work (الزميلة)

() : Individual Work العمل الفردي

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التغذية الراجعة Feedback:

التعزيز الخارجي External Reinforcement:

طرح البدائل وتحليلها Alternatives analysis:

حفظ السجلات Keeping Records:

النشاط المنزلي Home Assignments:

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التفكير في التفكير أو الوعي بالعمليات المعرفية Thinking about thinking

:(Metacognition)

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(Costa & Kallick)

تحمل الضغوط والمثابرة Persistence :

(Costa & Kallick)

إدارة الاندفاعية **Managing impulsivity** :

(Costa & Kallick)

تنظيم الذات Self regulation:

٣- التعريف بالبرنامج

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الرمز	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة:
	الجلسة الثانية: - - - - The Brain Use it " "or lose it Marian Diamond Mind Map	- - - -	○ ○	

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريسية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	<p>الجلسة الثالثة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>KWL</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>.KWL</p> <p>Mind Map</p> <p>-</p>			
	<p>الجلسة الرابعة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>.Think Aloud</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>::</p> <p>()</p>	

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	الجلسة الخامسة: -			
	الجلسة السادسة: Determinants of " Children's Academic Successes and " Difficulties .Marian Diamond KWL Mind Map -			

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	<p>الجلسة السابعة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>.Key Words</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>			
	<p>الجلسة الثامنة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>			

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	<p>الجلسة التاسعة:</p> <p>The Miracle and the "</p> <p>" Irony of Forgiving</p> <p>.Turner</p> <p>Key Words</p> <p>() .</p> <p>() .</p> <p>()</p> <p>() .</p> <p>() .</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>..</p>	

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة:
	<p>الجلسة العاشرة:</p> <p>Characteristics "</p> <p>" of People with Habits of Mind</p> <p>Costa &</p> <p>.Kallick</p> <p>Key Words</p> <p>() .</p> <p>() .</p> <p>()</p> <p>() .</p> <p>() .</p>	-		

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريسية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	<p>الجلسة الحادية عشر:</p> <p>Habits of "</p> <p>" Minds in Schools</p> <p>.Costa & Kallick</p> <p>-</p> <p>Key Words</p> <p>() .</p> <p>-</p> <p>() .</p> <p>()</p> <p>-</p> <p>() .</p> <p>() .</p>			
	<p>الجلسة الثانية عشرة:</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>			

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الزمن	مكونات الوحدة التدريبية	الهدف من الوحدة	عنوان الوحدة	الوحدة
	الجلسة الثالثة عشرة: - - -	-		

- تقييم البرنامج -

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**برنامج تنمية مهارات الفهم
القرائي في اللغة الإنجليزية**

**الجزء الثاني
وحدات البرنامج**

الوحدة الأولى

التعريف بالبرنامج التدريبي والقياس القبلي للفهم القرائي

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* تيسيراً على المستخدم استبدلت كلمة المتدربات بالطالبات أثناء تناول إجراءات السير في الجلسات.



الجلسة الأولى 🇸🇦

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* حيث يجري البرنامج التدريب من خلال مقرر قراءات في التخصص باللغة الإنجليزية.

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♦ راجع الصور الاختبارية الأولى في ملحق الصور الاختبارية للفهم القرائي.
* استغرقت كل قطعة حوالي ٣٠ دقيقة، واستغرق الاختبار حوالي ١٢٠ دقيقة.

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الوحدة الثانية

المرحلة الأولى: (أ) كسر حاجز الخوف والرغبة لدى الطالبات

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* تيسيراً على المستخدم استبدلت كلمة المتدربات بالطالبات أثناء تناول إجراءات السير في الجلسات.



- (KWL

Mind Map

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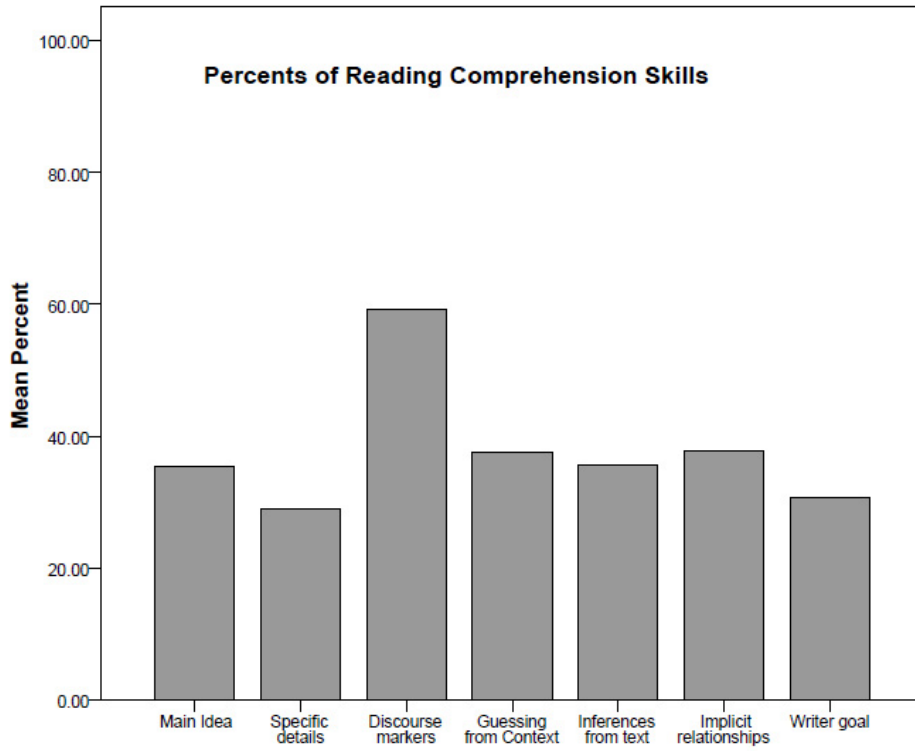
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**Reading in Pshychology
Quiz No. 1 Report Card**

Student Name:	
Student Code :	302
Grade :	4
Department :	Educational Psychology

After analyzing your answers on the quiz :

* You are developed in the following skills :

- Determining Discourse markers

* You still need to develop the following skills :

- Identifying the main idea of a passage / paragraph
- Extracting specific details from the text.
- Guessing the meaning from the Context
- Drawing inferences from the text.
- Identifying implicit relationships in the passage.
- Identifying the purpose/ goal of the writer.



So far so good
Keep going and keep up the good work ...
You CAN be the perfect person you wish to be ...
Have fun learning.

Dr. Mona El-Sawaf

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Reading in Pshychology
Quiz No. 1 Report Card

Student Name:	
Student Code :	303
Grade :	4
Department :	Educational Psychology

After analyzing your answers on the quiz :

* You still need to develop the following skills :

- Identifying the main idea of a passage / paragraph
- Extracting specific details from the text.
- Determining Discourse markers
- Guessing the meaning from the Context
- Drawing inferences from the text.
- Identifying implicit relationships in the passage.
- Identifying the purpose/ goal of the writer.



Keep going and keep up the good work ...
You CAN be the perfect person you wish to be ...
Have fun learning.

Dr. Mona El-Sawal

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Mind Map

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"The Brain Use it or lose it"

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Marian Diamond

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الجلسة الثالثة

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The Brain Use it or "

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"lose it

cerebral - protoplasm : Key words

- dendrites – neocortex – the cerebral cortex - hemispheres

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- plasticity – branches – postnatal neocortical growth
 .flourish – enriched – stimulating – Wernicke's area

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KWL

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KWL

Mind Map

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Mind Map

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الوحدة الثالثة

المرحلة الأولى:

(ب) تقديم بعض استراتيجيات الفهم القرائي مع تقديم الكثير من الدعم

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Scaffolding

* تيسيراً على المستخدم استبدلت كلمة المتدربات بالطالبات أثناء تناول إجراءات السير الجلسات.

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- (KWL

Mind Map

The Brain Use it or lose "

الجلسة الرابعة

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KWL

Mind Map

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Determinants of Children's " Academic Successes and Difficulties

" Academic Successes and Difficulties

.Marian Diamond

- Environmental factors : Key words

- climate for enchanted minds - pre- and postnatal brain

a multisensory enriched - recipe – stimulate imagination

.adaptable - a precise area of the brain - environment

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KWL

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♦ راجع النص الثاني المادة التدريبية للبرنامج.

Mind

Map

What does a context clue mean?

A context clue is a hint. It is *a word or group of words near a word you don't know. It helps you guess what the new word means.* There are several different kinds of context clues:

1. definition
2. synonym
3. antonym
4. example
5. explanation
6. Logic

Types of Context Clues:

Direct Context Clues: These sentences contain an unfamiliar word, but also include a word or phrase which directly explains or defines the word.

Indirect Context Clues: Sometimes there are no direct context clues; that is, there is no explanation or definition given in the sentence. But you may still be able to guess to meaning of the word that you do not know.

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Decide if you need to know the meaning of the word in order to understand the sentence or the paragraph. If you do, then try to guess the meaning from context. If you don't, then **SKIP OVER** the word. Forget it.

Example:

- **Because of the heat, Martin collapsed.**

What happened to Martin?

Do you need to know the meaning of this word?

Yes! If you do not know, you will not know what happened to Martin.

- **Because of the heat, Martin decided to collapse on the couch instead of going outside.**

What happened to Martin?

Do you need to know the meaning of this word?

No. Martin decided not to go outside. He is going to stay on the couch.

That is all the reader needs to know about Martin. So there is no need to understand what "collapsed" means.

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If there is a word that you don't know **BUT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO UNDERSTAND** the sentence or the paragraph, you should imagine that there is a blank line there. Then substitute a word that you know in the space. This word will probably be similar in meaning to the word that you don't know, as long as the sentence still makes sense.

Example:

- The snake slithered through the grass. He was hunting.

You must discover what slithered means by using logic. Here are your choices, and the analysis:

A) stopped moving

→ **INCORRECT:** the sentence above says THROUGH the grass.

'Through' means there is some movement.

B) slept in the grass

→ **INCORRECT:** the sentence above says he is hunting. Snakes don't

sleep when they hunt.

C) ate something

→ **INCORRECT:** the sentence above says he is hunting. Snakes don't

eat when they are hunting. They eat AFTER they hunt.

D) moved or traveled

→ **CORRECT ANSWER:** the sentence above says THROUGH the grass.

'Through' means that there is movement.

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- Jorge's house is **spacious**, but mine is small and narrow.
 - The time machine became **fainter**, until it disappeared. (harder to see)
 - The Time Traveler was very tired because he explored the future for many days with no **letup**. (rest)
 - The Time Traveler was happy he could see the future, but it was a **pity** the world became a bad place. (sad thing)

الجلسة السابعة 🇲🇪

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Determinants of Children's " -

" Academic Successes and Difficulties

.Marian Diamond

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KWL

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Mind Map

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Mind Map

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KWL

الوحدة الرابعة

القياس البعدي الأول

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الجلسة الثامنة

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* راجع الصورة الثانية من الصور الاختبارية للفهم القرائي في ملاحق الدراسة.
* استغرقت كل قطعة حوالي ٣٠ دقيقة، واستغرق الاختبار القبلي حوالي ١٢٠ دقيقة.

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الوحدة الخامسة

المرحلة الثانية: استخدام القياس الدينامي في تنمية الفهم القرائي

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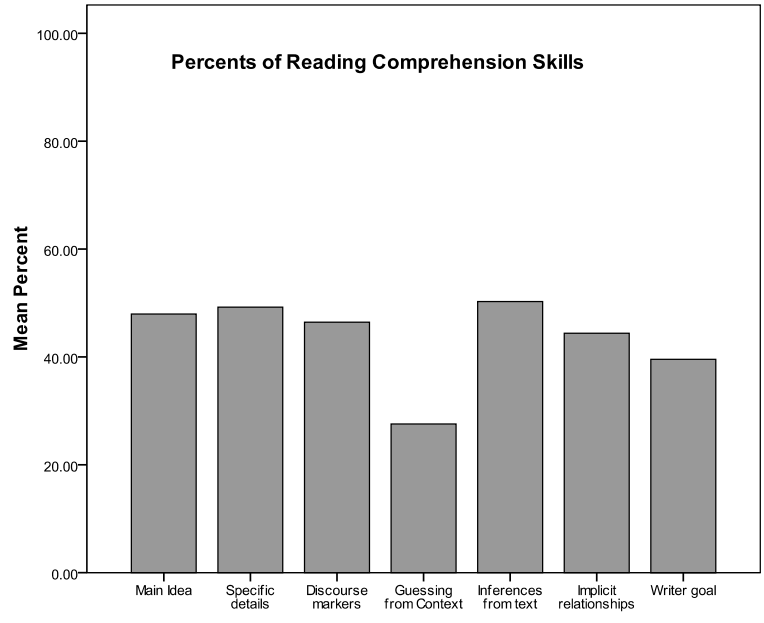
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Positive Psychology - posture – burden -Irony -Miracle

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" The Miracle and the Irony of Forgiving" :

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♦ راجع الصورة الموجزة الأولى من الصور الاختبارية للفهم القرائي في ملاحق الدراسة.



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♦ راجع الصورة الموجزة الثانية من الصور الاختبارية للفهم القرائي في ملاحق الدراسة.



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Neocortex – Metacognition – Impulsivity – Persistence:

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♦ راجع الصورة الموجزة الثالثة من الصور الاختبارية للفهم القرائي في ملاحق الدراسة.



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" Habits of Minds in Schools" -

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Reading Psychology in English

Follow up Sheet

Name: _____

Code : 111

Follow up Results:

Skill	Test1	Test2	Passage 1	Passage2
1. Identifying the main idea of a passage / paragraph	100%	100%	100%	100%
2. Extracting specific details from the text.	100%	100%	100%	100%
3. Determining Discourse markers (e.g. Pronoun referents)	100%	100%	100%	100%
4. Guessing the meaning from the Context	100%	100%	100%	100%
5. Drawing inferences from the text.	100%	100%	100%	100%
6. Identifying implicit relationships in the passage.	100%	100%	100%	100%
7. Identifying the purpose/ goal of the writer.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Overall	100%	100%	100%	100%

Best Regards

Dr. Mona ElSawaf

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الوحدة السادسة القياس البعدي الأخير



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المراجع

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البرنامج التدريبي

٢- المادة التدريبية



Ain Shams University
Faculty of Women
Department of Psychology

Articles in Psychology

For Fourth Year

Dr. Mona Al Sawaf

2008-2009

Article (1)

The Brain ... Use it or lose it¹

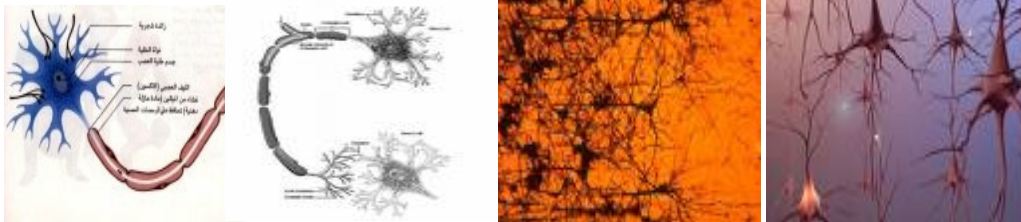
The human brain receives all education and is the source of all behavior. **It** is the most complex mass of protoplasm on Earth, and perhaps in our galaxy.

Different parts of the brain develop at various rates. The part constituting the outer layers of the cerebral hemispheres, called the cerebral cortex, deals with higher cognitive processing. The largest and most evolved part of the cerebral cortex is known as the neocortex. It is the site of most of the higher brain functions. With birth, each of us is born with a certain number of nerve cells in **that** part. Even if one lives a hundred year, no new nerve cells are formed in this part of the brain. However, the most rapid growth of **which** occurs during the first ten years or so of life.

What, then, is growing? The receptive branches of the nerve cells, called dendrites, are responsible for most of this postnatal neocortical growth. The neural network they form becomes the "hardware" of intelligence. These branches are very responsive to inputs from other cells, increasing in number with use and decreasing with disuse.

Though most of the research providing information on the plasticity of the brain comes from animal studies, recent experiments have shown similar results in human brains. In Wernicke's area, which deals with word understanding, the nerve cells have more dendrites in college-educated people than in people with only a high school education.

This increase happens as a consequence of stimulating one's environment which has been demonstrated at every age, including very old age. Diamond states in her article that the greatest changes, however-as much as 16 percent increases- have been noted during the first ten years. By providing children with challenging experiences through enriched education and environments, those dendrites cannot help but flourish!



¹ This article is extracted with modification from Marian Diamond's Article Mindshift Connections (vol. 1, no.1) a Zephyr Press publication edited by Dee Dickinson.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- (a) Human brain is important for education.
- (b) Brain capabilities are inherited.
- (c) Animal and human experiments are crucial for brain studies.
- (d) Enriching the environment changes the brain.

2. According to Diamond, developing intelligence is specifically based on developing

- (a) the Wernicke's area.
- (b) the neural network of the dendrites.
- (c) the different parts of the brain.
- (d) the number of cells in the neocortex.

3. What does the bold word "that" in the second paragraph refer to?

- (a) Cerebral hemispheres.
- (b) Cerebral cortex
- (c) High brain functions
- (d) Neocortex

4. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the word "flourish" in paragraph 5?

- (a) Diminish
- (b) Increase
- (c) Improve
- (d) Decrease

5. According to the text, what is the scientific evidence that one's intelligence is developing? The ...

- (a) thickness of the branches of the dendrites.
- (b) amount of nerve cells.
- (c) number of dendrites.
- (d) weight of the brain.

6. According to the text, who of the following has slim chance at developing his/her intelligence?

- (a) An old person.
- (b) A mentally retarded person.
- (c) A non-educated person.
- (d) An environmentally impoverished person.

7. From this text, can you infer what Diamond do?

- (a) An Educator.
- (b) A caregiver for old people.
- (c) A child psychologist.
- (d) An neuro-psychologist.

8. Which of the following statements do you think the writer intends to highlight?

- (a) The plasticity of our brain.
- (b) Age matters when it comes to brain development.
- (c) Neocortex is important the site of higher brain functions.
- (d) Brain is a complex mass of protoplasm.

9. Based on the text, which of the following decisions would you make as an educator?

- (a) Assess students' intelligence using IQ tests.
- (b) Teach for students at primary education.
- (c) Classify students according to their intelligence.
- (d) Provide various learning opportunities for my students

Article (2)

Determinants of Children's Academic Successes and Difficulties²

Environmental factors can influence both the pre- and postnatal brain. In her lab experiments, Diamond was able to demonstrate the effects of enriched environments on the pre- and postnatal rat brain. So, it is important to consider **both** conditions for forming healthy children and their precious brains.

How can parents and teachers provide conditions that will promote growth in our children's nerve cells with their branching dendrites? Parents and teachers should create a climate for enchanted minds to obtain information, stimulate imagination, develop an atmosphere to enhance motivation and creativity and discover the value of a work ethic.

This article includes some items of her recipe for creating an enriched environment: Parents should first provide a safe environment full of positive emotional support of love, encouragement, warmth and care. **It** should be free of undue pressure and stress yet has a series of novel challenges that are neither too easy nor too difficult for the child at his or her stage of development. Parents should create an enjoyable atmosphere that promotes exploration and the fun of learning.

Parents should allow for social interaction with peers in planning children's activities. **They** should create a multisensory enriched environment that develops all the senses, but not necessarily all at once. This stimulates all of the cortex; whereas, an input from a single task stimulates the growth of only a precise area of the brain.

Parents should promote the development of a broad range of skills and interests that are mental, physical, social and emotional. It is important that children can choose some their activities and have a chance to assess the results of **their** efforts and to modify **them**.

It is also crucial to provide a nutritious diet with enough protein, vitamins, minerals and calories. The branches on the nerve cells in the cortex do not flourish to be able to respond to an enriched condition with low protein diet.

Diamond also states that parents should not underestimate the importance of supporting creativity with imaginative toys like a cartoon box. It can become a doll house, a puppet stage, a school or an alien planet. Moreover, it is important to allow for fantasy friends, a rich language environment, the value of music and art, and the value of a mentor who cares and listens and will remain in her mind when she later needs support.

In conclusion, innately children are very adaptable and feel natural in any comfortable pattern a parent may set. In spite of what has been said, parents can play a very active role in developing a child's behaviour even if for children spend far more time in schools.

² This article is extracted with modification from Marian Diamond's Article "What are the Determinants of Children's Academic Successes and Difficulties?" available at http://www.newhorizons.org/neuro/diamond_determinants.htm

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- (a) Schools should do more to develop children's brain.
- (b) Imagination is important for the brain.
- (c) Parents can do a lot to develop children's brain.
- (d) Ways to create an environment that would develop children's brain.

2. According to Diamond, promoting children's growth should be primarily targeted by developing....

- (a) children's academic performance.
- (b) the number of the branches of the dendrites.
- (c) the results of IQ tests.
- (d) Teachers' attitudes towards children's behaviour.

3. According to the text, children ...

- (a) are never satisfied with what parents do.
- (b) are difficult to deal with.
- (c) require much attention
- (d) can adjust easily with what parents provide.

4. What does the bold word "them" in the second paragraph refer to?

- (a) Children
- (b) Activities
- (c) Efforts
- (d) Choices

5. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the word "undue" in paragraph 3?

- (a) Unnecessary
- (b) Important
- (c) Justifiable
- (d) Unusual

6. According to the text, which of the following best provide a source for imagination in children...

- (a) an expensive object.
- (b) a complicated toy.
- (c) a simple object.
- (d) a colourful object.

7. **From this text, because children are at school most of their time, this gives parents...**

- (a) no time to develop their children's ability
- (b) opportunities to blame teachers for not doing well with their children.
- (c) a reason why they should send their children to a good school.
- (d) opportunities to develop their children's abilities despite of the that.

8. **Which of the following statements do you think the writer intends to highlight?**

- (a) Teachers should use class time properly to help students to develop.
- (b) Windows of opportunities are available for developing children's brain.
- (c) The education of children is crucial for their brain development.
- (d) Only rich parent can offer their children better chances to develop.

9. **Based on the text, which of the following decisions would you make as an educator?**

- (a) Give students voice in their learning.
- (b) Tell students what to do exactly and how to do it to help them be accurate.
- (c) Let students study all alone to be cleverer than others.
- (d) The less activities I introduce, the better.

البرنامج التدريبي

٣- الصور الاختبارية لاختبار الفهم القرائي

الصورة الأولى

من فضلك: أقرأ النصوص التالية ثم اجب عن الأسئلة في ورقة التصحيح الضوئي:

Learning

النص الأول

Learning is acquiring new knowledge, behaviors, skills, values, preferences or understanding, and may involve synthesizing different types of information. The ability to learn is possessed by humans, animals and some machines. Progress over time tends to follow learning curves.

Human learning may occur as part of education or personal development. It may be goal-oriented and may be aided by motivation. The study of how learning occurs is part of neuropsychology, educational psychology, learning theory, and pedagogy

Learning may occur as a result of habituation or classical conditioning, seen in many animal species, or as a result of more complex activities such as play, seen only in relatively intelligent animals and humans. Learning may occur consciously or without conscious awareness. There is evidence for human behavioral learning, in **which** habituation has been observed as early as 32 weeks into gestation, indicating that the central nervous system is sufficiently developed and primed for learning and memory to occur very early on in development.

Play has been approached by several theorists as the first form of learning. Children play, experiment with the world, learn the rules, and learn to interact. Vygotsky supports that play is pivotal for children's development, since they make meaning of their environment through play.

Play generally describes behavior, which has no particular end in itself, but improves performance in similar situations in the future. This is seen in a wide variety of vertebrates besides humans, but is mostly limited to mammals and birds. Cats are known to play with a ball of string when young, which gives them experience with catching prey. Besides inanimate objects, animals may play with other members of their own species or other animals, such as orcas playing with seals they have caught. Play involves a significant **cost** to animals, such as increased vulnerability to predators and the risk of injury and possibly infection. It also consumes energy, so there must be significant benefits associated with play for it to have evolved. Play is generally seen in younger animals, suggesting a link with learning. However, it may also have other benefits not associated directly with learning, for example improving physical fitness.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (a) The importance of play in the learning process.
- (b) The relationship between play and motivation.
- (c) Human beings and animals learn alike.
- (d) The importance of setting goals for learning.

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2. **According to the passage, how many processes can lead to learning?**
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
3. **What does the underlined word "which" in paragraph 3 refer to?**
(a) habituation
(b) gestation
(c) learning
(d) system
4. **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "cost" in paragraph 5?**
(a) damage
(b) danger
(c) expense
(d) loss
5. **According to the passage, what makes play a complex learning activity?**
(a) It is studied in four different sciences.
(b) It helps both human beings and animals learn.
(c) It helps to integrate different types of information.
(d) It motivates children towards goal-oriented learning.
6. **Why is play mostly limited to humans, mammals, and birds? Because all three**
(a) can be trained by man
(b) live in the same environment
(c) have different degrees of intelligence
(d) have developed central nervous system
7. **Based on the passage, which of the following decisions would you make as an educator?**
(a) Use animals and birds as educational aids.
(b) Use play to evaluate students' intelligence.
(c) Vary learning activities in your lessons.
(d) Use games in your classroom teaching.

Love is any of a number of emotions and experiences related to a sense of strong affection and attachment. The word love can refer to a variety of different feelings, states, and attitudes, ranging from generic pleasure to intense interpersonal attraction. This diversity of uses and meanings, combined with the complexity of the feelings involved, makes love unusually difficult to consistently define, even compared to other emotional states.

As an abstract concept, love usually refers to a deep, ineffable feeling of tenderly caring for another person. Love in its various forms acts as a major facilitator of interpersonal relationships and, owing to its central psychological importance, is one of the most common themes in the creative arts.

Psychology depicts love as a cognitive and social phenomenon. Psychologist Robert Sternberg formulated a triangular theory of love and argued that love has three different components: intimacy, commitment, and passion. Intimacy is a form in which two people share confidences and is usually shown in friendships and romantic love affairs. Commitment, on the other hand, is the expectation that the relationship is permanent. The last and most common form of love is sexual attraction and passion. All forms of love are viewed as varying combinations of these three components. American psychologist Zick Rubin seeks to define love by psychometrics. His work states that three factors constitute love: attachment, caring, and intimacy.

Biological models of love tend to see it as a mammalian drive, similar to hunger or thirst; psychology sees love as more of a social and cultural phenomenon. There are probably elements of truth in both views. Certainly love is influenced by hormones (such as oxytocin), neurotrophins (such as NGF), and pheromones, and how people think and behave in love is influenced by their conceptions of love. The conventional view in biology is that there are two major drives in love: sexual attraction and attachment. Attachment between adults is presumed to work on the same principles that lead an infant to become attached to its mother.

Studies have shown that brain scans of those infatuated by love display a **resemblance** to those with a mental illness. Love creates activity in the same area of the brain that hunger, thirst, and drug cravings create activity in. New love, therefore, could possibly be more physical than emotional. Over time, this reaction to love mellows, and different areas of the brain are activated, primarily ones involving long-term commitments. Dr. Andrew Newberg, a neuroscientist, suggests that this reaction to love is so similar to **that** of drugs because without love, humanity would die out.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

8. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (a) Love can be defined from different viewpoints.
- (b) Love is very hard to define.
- (c) Love is indispensable for relationships.
- (d) There are many factors that constitute love.

-
9. According to Robert Sternberg, love between friends is based on
- (a) passion
 - (b) intimacy
 - (c) commitment
 - (d) attachment
10. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 5 refer to?
- (a) Love.
 - (b) Similar.
 - (c) Humanity.
 - (d) Reaction.
11. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "resemblance" in paragraph 5?
- (a) Influence.
 - (b) Similarity.
 - (c) Relationship.
 - (d) Difference.
12. What is the scientific source of proof that love is like madness?
- (a) Brain activity.
 - (b) Social theory.
 - (c) Psychological theory.
 - (d) Psychical theory.
13. According to the passage, why do artists and men of letters focus on love in their works? Due to its importance.
- (a) social
 - (b) biological
 - (c) psychological
 - (d) physiological
14. Which of the following statements do you think the writer intends to highlight? Love
- (a) is responsible for the survival of humanity
 - (b) can lead to madness
 - (c) has to do with brain rather than the heart
 - (d) is addictive like drugs

Building Self-Confidence

النص الثالث

Sometimes a lack of self-confidence stems merely from a lack of experience. You may not feel so confident about taking acting in a stage play if you have never done it before. These feelings will change as you grow and experience more things in your life.

Sometimes, however, a lack of self-confidence can stem from feelings of insecurity. Sometimes we have bad feelings about ourselves and we bury them deep inside. When we do this, we tend not to assert ourselves and take chances because we fear our "secrets" will be revealed. If your lack of self-confidence stems from bad feelings you harbor about yourself, you are also experiencing something perfectly normal and common. But it's a normal feeling that you can and should change!

If you have a fear that people will see your perceived shortcoming, you will find it difficult to assert yourself. Your shortcoming or vulnerability may have to do with your looks, your size, your perceived intelligence, your past, or your family experience. In building self-confidence, your first goal is to develop a realistic understanding of your strengths and weaknesses. You will have to take a difficult first step and look inside yourself to discover where and why you feel vulnerable.

Once you have identified the things you feel bad or secretive about, you will need to determine what you can do to change them. Should you change your eating habits? Exercise? Read a self-help book? Any action you take—even the act of thinking about your problem—is a step toward getting it out in the open and eventually healing.

It's not enough to identify your weaknesses or your problem areas. You also have great aspects about yourself **that** you need to explore! You can start doing this by making a big list of things you have accomplished and the things you do well. Have you ever taken the time to explore your strengths? All of these traits are things that can become very valuable as you get older. They are skills that are absolutely essential in community organizations, in college, and on the job. If you can do any of them well, you have traits to cherish!

Once you have taken the two steps above, identifying your **vulnerability** and identifying your greatness, you will start feeling an increase in your confidence. You decrease your anxiety by facing your fears, and you start liking yourself better by celebrating your natural strengths. Try smiling more. This will help you fight off feelings of negativity.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

15. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (a) The relationship between experience and self-confidence.
- (b) The reasons of lack of self-confidence.
- (c) The relationship between fear and self-confidence.

-
- (d) The importance of identifying both strengths and weaknesses.
16. **According to passage, when should a person know that s(he) must change? When s(he) experiences**
- (a) difficult situation in life
 - (b) dissatisfaction about him/herself
 - (c) secrets to be kept about oneself
 - (d) dissatisfaction with others
17. **What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 5 refer to?**
- (a) Aspects
 - (b) Weakness
 - (c) Need.
 - (d) Explore.
18. **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "vulnerability" in paragraph 6?**
- (a) Strength.
 - (b) Weakness.
 - (c) Shortcoming.
 - (d) Defect.
19. **To enjoy self-confidence, one needs to be**
- (a) analytic and judgmental
 - (b) critical in thinking
 - (c) balanced and open-minded
 - (d) balanced in thinking
20. **According to the passage, what could be the benefits of changing eating habits?**
- (a) Losing weight.
 - (b) Looking more in shape.
 - (c) Improving self-image.
 - (d) Improving health condition.
21. **Based on reading the passage, which of the following practices will you integrate in your daily life to keep your self-confidence?**
- (a) Reflecting on all your actions.
 - (b) Analyzing your shortcoming.
 - (c) Identifying your strengths and weakness.
 - (d) Focusing more on your strengths.

Happiness is a state of mind or feeling such as contentment, satisfaction, pleasure, or joy. A variety of philosophical, religious, psychological and biological approaches have been taken to defining happiness and identifying **its** sources.

Philosophers and religious thinkers have often defined happiness in terms of living a good life, or flourishing, rather than simply as an emotion. In everyday speech today, however, terms such as well-being or quality of life are usually used to signify the classical meaning, and happiness is reserved for the felt experience or experiences that philosophers historically called pleasure.

Research has identified a number of correlates with happiness. These include religious involvement, parenthood, marital status, age, income and proximity to other happy people. Happiness economics suggests that measures of public happiness should be used to supplement more traditional economic measures when evaluating the success of public policy.

Researchers have found that about 50% of one's sadness depends on one's genes. This is shown by studying identical twins and learning that their happiness is 50% correlated even when growing up in different houses. About ten to fifteen percent is a result of various measurable variables, such as socioeconomic status, marital status, health, income, and others. The remaining 40% results from actions that individuals deliberately engage in for the purpose of becoming happier. However, these actions may vary between persons. For example, extroverts may benefit from placing themselves in situations involving large amounts of human interaction. In addition, exercise has been shown to increase one's level of well-being significantly. In particular, martial arts have been proven to both boost one's happiness via the benefits of physical exercise and improve a subject's self-confidence.

The Oxford Happiness Inventory measures happiness as an **aggregate** of self-esteem, sense of purpose, social interest and kindness, sense of humor and aesthetic appreciation. This has been criticized for lacking a theoretical model of happiness and because it is felt that certain aspects overlap. Though it may be impossible to measure happiness objectively, physiological correlates to happiness can be measured through a variety of techniques. For instance, psychophysicologist R.J. Davidson has developed reliable fMRI and EEG tests that correlate to subjective levels of happiness. Stefan Klein, in his book *The Science of Happiness*, links the dynamics of neurobiological systems to the concepts and findings of positive psychology and social psychology.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:
22. What does the passage discuss?

الأسئلة

- (a) Ways to define the term happiness.
- (b) Techniques to make people feel more happy.
- (c) Uses of happiness for social purposes.
- (d) Ways to objectively measure happiness.

-
23. **According to the passage, the greatest part of one's happiness is determined by**
- (a) heredity
 - (b) society
 - (c) actions
 - (d) money
24. **What does the underlined word "its" in paragraph 1 refer to?**
- (a) Approaches.
 - (b) Joy.
 - (c) Pleasure.
 - (d) Happiness.
25. **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "aggregate" in paragraph 6?**
- (a) Line.
 - (b) Group.
 - (c) Mix.
 - (d) Recipe.
26. **According to the passage, which of the following people could be happier? A**
- (a) married man or woman
 - (b) person coming from a happy family
 - (c) rich person
 - (d) religious person
27. **According to the passage, a nation will feel happy as a result of**
- (a) effective policy planning
 - (b) good human relationships
 - (c) strong economy
 - (d) good leadership
28. **Which of the following tips do you think the writer may give to identical twins to be happier?**
- (a) Live with each other.
 - (b) Practice things that make them happy.
 - (c) Live in a rich country.
 - (d) Get married to identical twins.

الصورة الثانية

من فضلك: أقرئ النصوص التالية ثم اجب عن الأسئلة في ورقة الإجابة الإلكترونية:

Child development

النص الأول

Child development refers to the biological and psychological changes **that** occur in human beings between birth and the end of adolescence. Although developmental change runs parallel with chronological age, age itself cannot cause development. The basic mechanisms or causes of developmental change are genetic factors and environmental factors. Genetic factors are responsible for cellular changes like overall growth. Yet, the individual's initial genotype may change because of the surrounding environmental factors. For example, it may be affected by disease exposure, as well as social, emotional, and cognitive experiences.

Piaget was a French speaking Swiss theorist who posited that children learn through actively constructing knowledge through hands-on experience. He suggested that the adult's role in helping the child learn was to provide appropriate materials for the child to interact and construct. He would use Socratic questioning to get the children to reflect on what they were doing. He would try to get them to see contradictions in their explanations. He also developed stages of development. His approach can be seen in how the curriculum is sequenced in schools, and in the pedagogy of preschool centers across the world.

Vygotsky was a theorist whose ideas emerged in the last few decades from behind what was known as the Iron Curtain, in the former Soviet Union. He strongly focused on the role of culture in determining the child's pattern of development. He posited that children learn through hands-on experience. He claimed that timely and sensitive intervention by adults when a child is on the edge of learning a new task could help children learn new tasks. An example of this might be when a parent "helps" an infant clap or roll his hands to the pat-a-cake rhyme, until he can clap and roll his hands himself. Many theorists **posit** stage theories, but Vygotsky did not support stages at all, asserting instead that development was a process.

Establishing a useful understanding of child development requires systematic inquiry about developmental events. Different aspects of development involve different patterns and causes of change, so there is no simple way to summarize child development.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

١ **What is the main idea of the passage?**

- (a) Complexity of development process
- (b) Importance of hands-on experience
- (c) Sensitivity of adults' intervention
- (d) Importance of genetic factors

-
- 2 **Based on the passage, what motivates a father or a mother to help their young child clap hands? To**
- (a) help the child learn a new task.
 - (b) make the child feel happy.
 - (c) teach the child basics of dancing.
 - (d) help the child identify musical notes.
- 3 **What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 1 refer to?**
- (a) development
 - (b) changes
 - (c) human beings
 - (d) adolescence
- 4 **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "posit" in paragraph 3?**
- (a) assure
 - (b) suggest
 - (c) describe
 - (d) mention
- 5 **Based on the passage, what is the most important advice would you give to a teacher?**
- (a) Use rhyme in teaching.
 - (b) Use hands-on instead of questioning.
 - (c) Provide support during new tasks.
 - (d) Help infants to learn.
- 6 **Based on the passage, Piaget and Vygotsky**
- (a) support the stages of development
 - (b) have exact point of view
 - (c) differ on adults' role in learning
 - (d) help infants in learning
- 7 **What does the writer want educators to do?**
- (a) Establish deep understanding of development.
 - (b) Involve different patterns in learning.
 - (c) Support Vygotsky's view on development stages
 - (d) Introduce emotional and cognitive experiences.

It has long been known that lead poisoning in children affects their cognitive and behavioral development. Despite significant efforts to reduce lead contamination in homes, childhood lead poisoning remains a major public health problem with an estimated 34 million housing units in the United States containing lead paint.

Lead exposure during development causes long-lasting **deficits** in learning. Tomás R. Guilarte, PhD, professor of environmental health sciences at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health shows for the first time that these cognitive deficits are reversible. This study is particularly important. It was not known until now whether the effects of lead on cognitive function were reversible or not. Environmental enrichment could be a promising therapy for treating millions of children suffering from the effects of lead poisoning.

Dr. Guilarte and his team observed groups of lead-treated and non-treated (control) rats that were raised in an enriched environment. Enrichment cages were multi-level, containing toys, a running wheel, a hammock, platforms, tunnels, and housed multiple animals. Littermates to these rats were raised in standard-sized laboratory cages **that** the researchers designated as “isolated environment.”

To measure the learning ability of rats in the various treatment groups, the researchers trained each rat to find a submerged, invisible platform in a pool of water, called the water maze. Each day of training, they timed how long each rat took to find the platform. They observed that both the lead-exposed and control rats living in the enriched environment learned to find the platform in 20 seconds or less within the four-day training period. The isolated control rats took longer to find the platform, while lead-exposed isolated rats took the longest and nearly 50 percent of them failed to learn the test by the last day of training.

“We all recognize that children who are intellectually stimulated have a greater capacity to learn. Unfortunately, often times the same children who are exposed to lead, also live in impoverished and neglected homes. It seems that based on our study, many lead-exposed children would benefit from this type of therapeutic approach,” said Dr. Guilarte.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

^٨ **What is the main idea of the passage?**

- (a) Methods of treatment for lead poisoning effecting learning impairments.
- (b) The role of environment in reversing permanent learning impairments.
- (c) The effect of impoverished environment on learning.
- (d) Rats may learn better in an enriched environment.

^٩ **According to passage, learning ability is measured by**

- (a) Time of successful attempts.
- (b) Number of attempts.
- (c) Percent of rats succeeded.
- (d) Length of water mazes.

-
10. **What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 3 refer to?**
- (a) Rats
 - (b) Cages
 - (c) Standard-sized
 - (d) Enrichment
11. **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "deficits" in paragraph 2?**
- (a) Strength
 - (b) Declining
 - (c) Shortages
 - (d) Weakness
12. **According to the passage, what is the most useful advice would you give to parents who have lead-exposed children? To**
- (a) measure children's learning ability.
 - (b) read Hopkin's research on rates.
 - (c) move to less polluted environment.
 - (d) provide a rich-learning environment.
13. **Why did Hopkins use two types of cages? To**
- (a) examine the effect of lead pollution on rates learning.
 - (b) compare between the effects of the two environments.
 - (c) train the rats on water mazes.
 - (d) examine the effects of long exposure to lead.
14. **What is the goal of the writer? To**
- (a) highlight the disadvantages of living in a polluted environment on learning.
 - (b) show the availability of treating lead-exposed children to improve learning.
 - (c) warn parents against the bad effects of impoverished environments.
 - (d) present the good effects of four days training on rats' learning.

Stress can impede your Success!

النص الثالث

In our competitive world, it is not surprising to see many young people going through a phase in their lives when they feel tired of their careers, homes, families and even their lives. This state is typically disregarded by most of us who believe it to be just a 'passing phase', when in reality it is the most decisive period in one's life that calls for awareness, proper guidance or even counseling.

To deal with stress one needs to realize the negative affects of stress that often lead to depression, thereby influencing the mental and physical health of a person. Hence, it is essential to treat the early symptoms of stress in order to avoid its repercussions later in life. Major causes of stress can be the death of a loved one, marital disputes, family disputes and separation from children, long-term illnesses, disability, abusive parents, disrespectful children, project deadlines, or even an exam.

People have different approaches towards stress; therefore, we hear about a variety of consequences; some can be 'inspiring' and others that can be 'pitiful'. Some of the youth who are under stress are often mystified and lose control of their ability to think and hence, tend to make more mistakes. These are the ones who are disorganized in their lives. They fail to value time and often relate 'success' and 'failure' to materialistic progress. Such individuals are usually far from spiritual insight and are lacking in the fundamental nature of human consciousness. These are the people who lack faith in their creator and in the purpose of their creation.

On the other hand, people who believe they have a purpose in life perceive failures and successes as no more than a 'test' of their faith. While undergoing stress, such people resolve to make use of every failure as a stepping stone towards success, and thus, they patiently **endure** stressful phases. These are the people who put their trust in their Creator and believe that their efforts will never be lost in His sight. They have a sense of satisfaction that regardless of the outcome of their labor in this world, their hard work will be appreciated as promised by Allah.

Belief in goodness will help a person remain steadfast throughout all the trials and tribulations that arise in life. It is the best practical solution for any kind of problem, either at work or in one's personal life. Endowed with faith, a person is stirred by divine power **that** bestows sufficient strength to withstand the struggles of life.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

١٥ **What is the main idea of the text?**

- (a) What are the major causes of stress.
- (b) The relation between failure and success.
- (c) Stress has mental and physical influence.
- (d) How faith is important in facing life stress.

-
- ١٦ **According to the passage, why is it important to treat the early symptoms of stress? Because**
- (a) it is essential to life.
 - (b) depression influences ones' health.
 - (c) stress leads to depression.
 - (d) it can be avoided by faith.
- ١٧ **What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 5 refer to?**
- (a) faith
 - (b) a person
 - (c) struggles of life
 - (d) divine power
- ١٨ **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "endure" in paragraph 4? To**
- (a) carry on through
 - (b) enclose
 - (c) give up
 - (d) get rid of
- ١٩ **According to the passage, what is the most useful advice would you give to a young unbeliever suffering from stress? Stress**
- (a) can lead to depression which is not good.
 - (b) is a test from Allah that you should succeed in.
 - (c) can be avoided by knowing the causes of it.
 - (d) will influence his/her mental and physical health.
- ٢٠ **According to the passage, why do youth often lose ability to think when they are in stressful situation? Because they**
- (a) are young.
 - (b) lack faith.
 - (c) suffer from depression.
 - (d) have separated parents.
- ٢١ **What does the writer want youth to do? To**
- (a) think on the consequences of stress.
 - (b) believe in the power of the creator.
 - (c) use faith as a way to bear stress.
 - (d) avoid stress and depression.

Years of research shows that children really do "learn about violence and how to commit violence" from activities such as watching TV, says media expert and Harvard psychiatrist Alvin Poussaint. "The violent scenarios on television tell children that this is one of the primary ways that you handle conflict. You don't have to negotiate. You fight it out," Poussaint says. He also worries that televised violence, particularly as entertainment, can "create anxiety, cause nightmares and have a lasting impact on the children." Moreover, he says, seeing enough hostility on TV can cause **numbness** to violence or in other words makes children lack sense of violence.

In his work, Poussaint has seen cases such as a child so obsessed with Power Rangers programs that he would "go bananas with aggression" after watching the show - kicking and acting out the action, even getting in fights at school. But Poussaint worries even more about the TV-watching child who lives in an environment with real physical threats, due to abuse in the home or the streets. That child is "more vulnerable to being stirred up to act out urges and tendencies."

Still, debate about the influence of TV violence on children has gone on for years, and not everyone agrees that media violence is unhealthy. Gerard Jones, a father who wrote the provocative book *Killing Monsters: Why Children Need Fantasy, Super Heroes and Make-Believe Violence*, argues that kids need fantasy violence because it provides a way for them to objectify the anger or frustration they naturally have.

He cites a 2003 Independent Television Commission study in the United Kingdom **that** analyzed children's reactions to TV. The study showed that kids "really weren't affected negatively at all by simple cops-and-robbers shoot-outs, slapstick comedy or superhero fistfights," Jones says.

"I'm a great proponent of slapstick comedy," he adds, calling it "an antidote to the constraints of the overly serious adult worlds [kids] have to endure in school, at home and in extracurricular activities." And superhero action, he says, "is a great source of emotional recharge, a release of tension, and fantasies of courage and competence."

Yet, even Jones agrees that kids can not be exposed to too much and too soon to TV violence. "Our culture has become steadily more open about what can be shown and discussed in public forums. It can certainly have a down side, especially when there's a lot of titillations (to arouse strong feeling towards others in a superficial, pleasurable manner) and not much information."

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

٢٢ **What is the main idea of the passage?**

- (a) Researches on TV violence effects.
- (b) Causes of children's nightmares and anxiety.
- (c) TV violence as source of releasing children's tension and frustrations.
- (d) The advantages and disadvantages of children's watching TV violence.

-
- ٢٣ **According to Poussaint, TV violence has more dangerous effects on the children who**
- (a) live in dangers environments.
 - (b) are obsessed by Power Rangers.
 - (c) like fighting in schools.
 - (d) stay for long time watching TV.
- ٢٤ **What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 4 refer to?**
- (a) United Kingdom.
 - (b) Study.
 - (c) Children's reaction.
 - (d) Television.
- ٢٥ **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "numbness" in paragraph 1?**
- (a) Anxiety.
 - (b) Inclination.
 - (c) Insensitivity.
 - (d) Liking something very much.
- ٢٦ **According to the passage, what is the most useful advice would you give to parents regarding TV violence?**
- (a) Read Jones' book cited on 2003.
 - (b) Be selective in choosing TV violence.
 - (c) Prevent children from watching TV violence.
 - (d) Allow children to see TV violence everyday.
- ٢٧ **According to the passage, both Poussaint and Jones agree**
- (a) that TV violence threatens children's life.
 - (b) that TV violence influence children dreams.
 - (c) that TV violence has influence on children.
 - (d) on the influence of slapstick comedy on children.
- ٢٨ **What does the writer want to highlight?**
- (a) The positive effects of TV Violence.
 - (b) The differences of opinions between Poussaint and Jones.
 - (c) The negative effects of TV violence.
 - (d) An advice to parents regarding disadvantages of TV violence.

الصورة الثالثة

من فضلك: أقرنى النصوص التالية ثم اجب عن الأسئلة في ورقة الإجابة الإلكترونية:

Love

النص الأول

Love is any of a number of emotions and experiences related to a sense of strong affection and attachment. The word love can refer to a variety of different feelings, states, and attitudes, ranging from generic pleasure to intense interpersonal attraction. This diversity of uses and meanings, combined with the complexity of the feelings involved, makes love unusually difficult to consistently define, even compared to other emotional states.

As an abstract concept, love usually refers to a deep, ineffable feeling of tenderly caring for another person. Love in its various forms acts as a major facilitator of interpersonal relationships and, owing to its central psychological importance, is one of the most common themes in the creative arts.

Psychology depicts love as a cognitive and social phenomenon. Psychologist Robert Sternberg formulated a triangular theory of love and argued that love has three different components: intimacy, commitment, and passion. Intimacy is a form in which two people share confidences and is usually shown in friendships and romantic love affairs. Commitment, on the other hand, is the expectation that the relationship is permanent. The last and most common form of love is sexual attraction and passion. All forms of love are viewed as varying combinations of these three components. American psychologist Zick Rubin seeks to define love by psychometrics. His work states that three factors constitute love: attachment, caring, and intimacy.

Biological models of love tend to see it as a mammalian drive, similar to hunger or thirst; psychology sees love as more of a social and cultural phenomenon. There are probably elements of truth in both views. Certainly love is influenced by hormones (such as oxytocin), neurotrophins (such as NGF), and pheromones, and how people think and behave in love is influenced by their conceptions of love. The conventional view in biology is that there are two major drives in love: sexual attraction and attachment. Attachment between adults is presumed to work on the same principles that lead an infant to become attached to its mother.

Studies have shown that brain scans of those infatuated by love display a **resemblance** to those with a mental illness. Love creates activity in the same area of the brain that hunger, thirst, and drug cravings create activity in. New love, therefore, could possibly be more physical than emotional. Over time, this reaction to love mellows, and different areas of the brain are activated, primarily ones involving long-term commitments. Dr. Andrew Newberg, a neuroscientist, suggests that this reaction to love is so similar to **that** of drugs because without love, humanity would die out.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (a) Love can be defined from different viewpoints.
- (b) Love is very hard to define.
- (c) Love is indispensable for relationships.
- (d) There are many factors that constitute love.

-
2. **According to Robert Sternberg, love between friends is based on** .
- (a) passion
 - (b) intimacy
 - (c) commitment
 - (d) attachment
3. **What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 5 refer to?**
- (a) Love.
 - (b) Similar.
 - (c) Humanity.
 - (d) Reaction.
4. **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "resemblance" in paragraph 5?**
- (a) Influence.
 - (b) Similarity.
 - (c) Relationship.
 - (d) Difference.
5. **What is the scientific source of proof that love is like madness?**
- (a) Brain activity.
 - (b) Social theory.
 - (c) Psychological theory.
 - (d) Psychical theory.
6. **According to the passage, why do artists and men of letters focus on love in their works? Due to its importance.**
- (a) social
 - (b) biological
 - (c) psychological
 - (d) physiological
7. **Which of the following statements do you think the writer intends to highlight? Love** .
- (a) is responsible for the survival of humanity
 - (b) can lead to madness
 - (c) has to do with brain rather than the heart
 - (d) is addictive like drugs

Happiness is a state of mind or feeling such as contentment, satisfaction, pleasure, or joy. A variety of philosophical, religious, psychological and biological approaches have been taken to defining happiness and identifying **its** sources.

Philosophers and religious thinkers have often defined happiness in terms of living a good life, or flourishing, rather than simply as an emotion. In everyday speech today, however, terms such as well-being or quality of life are usually used to signify the classical meaning, and happiness is reserved for the felt experience or experiences that philosophers historically called pleasure.

Research has identified a number of correlates with happiness. These include religious involvement, parenthood, marital status, age, income and proximity to other happy people. Happiness economics suggests that measures of public happiness should be used to supplement more traditional economic measures when evaluating the success of public policy.

Researchers have found that about 50% of one's sadness depends on one's genes. This is shown by studying identical twins and learning that their happiness is 50% correlated even when growing up in different houses. About ten to fifteen percent is a result of various measurable variables, such as socioeconomic status, marital status, health, income, and others. The remaining 40% results from actions that individuals deliberately engage in for the purpose of becoming happier. However, these actions may vary between persons. For example, extroverts may benefit from placing themselves in situations involving large amounts of human interaction. In addition, exercise has been shown to increase one's level of well-being significantly. In particular, martial arts have been proven to both boost one's happiness via the benefits of physical exercise and improve a subject's self-confidence.

The Oxford Happiness Inventory measures happiness as an **aggregate** of self-esteem, sense of purpose, social interest and kindness, sense of humor and aesthetic appreciation. This has been criticized for lacking a theoretical model of happiness and because it is felt that certain aspects overlap. Though it may be impossible to measure happiness objectively, physiological correlates to happiness can be measured through a variety of techniques. For instance, psychophysicologist R.J. Davidson has developed reliable fMRI and EEG tests that correlate to subjective levels of happiness. Stefan Klein, in his book *The Science of Happiness*, links the dynamics of neurobiological systems to the concepts and findings of positive psychology and social psychology.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

8. What does the passage discuss?

- (a) Ways to define the term happiness.
- (b) Techniques to make people feel more happy.
- (c) Uses of happiness for social purposes.
- (d) Ways to objectively measure happiness.

-
9. According to the passage, the greatest part of one's happiness is determined by
- (a) heredity
 - (b) society
 - (c) actions
 - (d) money
10. What does the underlined word "its" in paragraph 1 refer to?
- (a) Approaches.
 - (b) Joy.
 - (c) Pleasure.
 - (d) Happiness.
11. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "aggregate" in paragraph 6?
- (a) Line.
 - (b) Group.
 - (c) Mix.
 - (d) Recipe.
12. According to the passage, which of the following people could be happier? A
- (a) married man or woman
 - (b) person coming from a happy family
 - (c) rich person
 - (d) religious person
13. According to the passage, a nation will feel happy as a result of
- (a) effective policy planning
 - (b) good human relationships
 - (c) strong economy
 - (d) good leadership
14. Which of the following tips do you think the writer may give to identical twins to be happier?
- (a) Live with each other.
 - (b) Practice things that make them happy.
 - (c) Live in a rich country.
 - (d) Get married to identical twins.

It has long been known that lead poisoning in children affects their cognitive and behavioral development. Despite significant efforts to reduce lead contamination in homes, childhood lead poisoning remains a major public health problem with an estimated 34 million housing units in the United States containing lead paint.

Lead exposure during development causes long-lasting **deficits** in learning. Tomás R. Guilarte, PhD, professor of environmental health sciences at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health shows for the first time that these cognitive deficits are reversible. This study is particularly important. It was not known until now whether the effects of lead on cognitive function were reversible or not. Environmental enrichment could be a promising therapy for treating millions of children suffering from the effects of lead poisoning.

Dr. Guilarte and his team observed groups of lead-treated and non-treated (control) rats that were raised in an enriched environment. Enrichment cages were multi-level, containing toys, a running wheel, a hammock, platforms, tunnels, and housed multiple animals. Littermates to these rats were raised in standard-sized laboratory cages **that** the researchers designated as “isolated environment.”

To measure the learning ability of rats in the various treatment groups, the researchers trained each rat to find a submerged, invisible platform in a pool of water, called the water maze. Each day of training, they timed how long each rat took to find the platform. They observed that both the lead-exposed and control rats living in the enriched environment learned to find the platform in 20 seconds or less within the four-day training period. The isolated control rats took longer to find the platform, while lead-exposed isolated rats took the longest and nearly 50 percent of them failed to learn the test by the last day of training.

“We all recognize that children who are intellectually stimulated have a greater capacity to learn. Unfortunately, often times the same children who are exposed to lead, also live in impoverished and neglected homes. It seems that based on our study, many lead-exposed children would benefit from this type of therapeutic approach,” said Dr. Guilarte.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

15. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (a) Methods of treatment for lead poisoning effecting learning impairments.
- (b) The role of environment in reversing permanent learning impairments.
- (c) The effect of impoverished environment on learning.
- (d) Rats may learn better in an enriched environment.

-
16. According to passage, learning ability is measured by
- (a) Time of successful attempts.
 - (b) Number of attempts.
 - (c) Percent of rats succeeded.
 - (d) Length of water mazes.
17. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 3 refer to?
- (a) Rats
 - (b) Cages
 - (c) Standard-sized
 - (d) Enrichment
18. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "deficits" in paragraph 2?
- (a) Strength
 - (b) Declining
 - (c) Shortages
 - (d) Weakness
19. According to the passage, what is the most useful advice would you give to parents who have lead-exposed children? To
- (a) measure children's learning ability.
 - (b) read Hopkin's research on rates.
 - (c) move to less polluted environment.
 - (d) provide a rich-learning environment.
20. Why did Hopkins use two types of cages? To
- (a) examine the effect of lead pollution on rates learning.
 - (b) compare between the effects of the two environments.
 - (c) train the rats on water mazes.
 - (d) examine the effects of long exposure to lead.
21. Which if the following advices do you think the writer will give to a teacher in a lead polluted area?
- (a) Teach Students how to do mazes quickly.
 - (b) Ask a doctor to examine the students.
 - (c) Ask students' parents to move to a clean area.
 - (d) Deign a lot of learning activities to students.

Years of research shows that children really do "learn about violence and how to commit violence" from activities such as watching TV, says media expert and Harvard psychiatrist Alvin Poussaint. "The violent scenarios on television tell children that this is one of the primary ways that you handle conflict. You don't have to negotiate. You fight it out," Poussaint says. He also worries that televised violence, particularly as entertainment, can "create anxiety, cause nightmares and have a lasting impact on the children." Moreover, he says, seeing enough hostility on TV can cause **numbness** to violence or in other words makes children lack sense of violence.

In his work, Poussaint has seen cases such as a child so obsessed with Power Rangers programs that he would "go bananas with aggression" after watching the show - kicking and acting out the action, even getting in fights at school. But Poussaint worries even more about the TV-watching child who lives in an environment with real physical threats, due to abuse in the home or the streets. That child is "more vulnerable to being stirred up to act out urges and tendencies."

Still, debate about the influence of TV violence on children has gone on for years, and not everyone agrees that media violence is unhealthy. Gerard Jones, a father who wrote the provocative book *Killing Monsters: Why Children Need Fantasy, Super Heroes and Make-Believe Violence*, argues that kids need fantasy violence because it provides a way for them to objectify the anger or frustration they naturally have.

He cites a 2003 Independent Television Commission study in the United Kingdom **that** analyzed children's reactions to TV. The study showed that kids "really weren't affected negatively at all by simple cops-and-robbers shoot-outs, slapstick comedy or superhero fistfights," Jones says.

"I'm a great proponent of slapstick comedy," he adds, calling it "an antidote to the constraints of the overly serious adult worlds [kids] have to endure in school, at home and in extracurricular activities." And superhero action, he says, "is a great source of emotional recharge, a release of tension, and fantasies of courage and competence."

Yet, even Jones agrees that kids can not be exposed to too much and too soon to TV violence. "Our culture has become steadily more open about what can be shown and discussed in public forums. It can certainly have a down side, especially when there's a lot of titillations (to arouse strong feeling towards others in a superficial, pleasurable manner) and not much information."

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

الأسئلة

٢٢. **What is the main idea of the passage?**

- (a) Researches on TV violence effects.
- (b) Causes of children's nightmares and anxiety.
- (c) TV violence as source of releasing children's tension and frustrations.
- (d) The advantages and disadvantages of children's watching TV violence.

-
- ٢٣ **According to Poussaint, TV violence has more dangerous effects on the children who**
- (a) live in dangers environments.
 - (b) are obsessed by Power Rangers.
 - (c) like fighting in schools.
 - (d) stay for long time watching TV.
- ٢٤ **What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 4 refer to?**
- (a) United Kingdom.
 - (b) Study.
 - (c) Children's reaction.
 - (d) Television.
- ٢٥ **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "numbness" in paragraph 1?**
- (a) Anxiety.
 - (b) Inclination.
 - (c) Insensitivity.
 - (d) Liking something very much.
- ٢٦ **According to the passage, what is the most useful advice would you give to parents regarding TV violence?**
- (a) Read Jones' book cited on 2003.
 - (b) Be selective in choosing TV violence.
 - (c) Prevent children from watching TV violence.
 - (d) Allow children to see TV violence everyday.
- ٢٧ **According to the passage, both Poussaint and Jones agree**
- (a) that TV violence threatens children's life.
 - (b) that TV violence influence children dreams.
 - (c) that TV violence has influence on children.
 - (d) on the influence of slapstick comedy on children.
- ٢٨ **What does the writer want to highlight?**
- (a) The positive effects vs negative effects of TV Violence.
 - (b) The differences of opinions between Poussaint and Jones.
 - (c) The account of studies done on TV violence.
 - (d) How to stop TV violence.

الصورة الاختبارية الموجزة الأولى

[The Miracle and the Irony of Forgiving](#)

Douglas B. Turner¹



Several months ago a man made an appointment to meet with me regarding some of his personal struggles. After sharing a heart rending story of his life experiences, he summed it up by saying that the biggest burden he carried was his inability to forgive those who had hurt him. What a heavy burden it was for him to carry. I could see it in his eyes and in his manner and even in his posture. He seemed sad. The mental image I had of him was of someone standing in a deep hole looking up and longing to be back in the light.

This meeting launched me on a study of the Positive Psychology of Forgiveness. I was looking for a lifeline **that** I could throw to my friend. I found that Positive Psychologists have defined forgiveness in various ways. The definition I liked most was one created by Robert Enright. To him, forgiveness is a “willingness to abandon one’s **right** to resentment, negative judgment, and indifferent behavior toward one who unjustly hurt us, while fostering the **undeserved** qualities of compassion, generosity, and even love toward him or her.”

Martin Luther said that “forgiveness [is] pure happiness.” The miracle and the irony of forgiving is that to achieve this “pure happiness” and to heal from our wounds we must **CHOOSE** to give up our right to **resentment** and we must **CHOOSE** to re-establish compassion, generosity, and love toward the **very** person who hurt us. This can be very tough. Perhaps, this is why Ghandi said, “The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.”

Another irony is that if we choose **NOT** to forgive, then **WE** must carry the heavy burden of resentment and feel the negative emotions of hatred, and the helplessness of the victim. Positive Psychologists have studied the effects of forgiving. Charlotte vanOyen Witvliet found that people who visualized forgiving those who had offended them experienced less anger, sadness, and overall negative emotions compared to when they relived the hurt and held a grudge. Martin E. P. Seligman found that “physical health, particularly in cardiovascular terms, is likely better in those who forgive than those who do not.”

Everett Worthington, a noted forgiveness researcher, said that “you **can’t** hurt the perpetrator by **not** forgiving, but you **can** set yourself **free** by forgiving.” Yes, but how do you do this? How do you give up the right to resentment? How do you show compassion, generosity, and love to those who have offended and hurt you? Worthington provides us a model. Worthington’s “**Five Steps to Forgiveness**” were born of his own struggle to forgive the person who raped and then brutally murdered his aging mother in a most shocking and horrific way. Worthington’s “**REACH**” acronym helps us to remember the steps.

R = Recall the hurt; visualize the event or the circumstance.

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E = Empathize with the perpetrator. Understand his/her point of view.

A = Altruistic gift of forgiveness. This must be given freely without self interest.

C = Commit yourself to forgive publicly.

H = Hold on to the forgiveness.

Each of these steps can be extremely difficult to take and it may take time – sometimes a long time – to take each one. Other ideas to help us develop the virtue of forgiveness include:

- Let a grudge go every day.
- When you feel annoyed, even with justification, take the high road and do not tell anyone how you feel.
- Write a “forgiveness Letter;” **DO NOT** send it, but **DO** read it every day for a week.

As we attempt to “REACH” to be more forgiving, we begin to feel a motivating peace that propels us forward. “When we forgive others, there is a sense of a burden being lifted. When we forgive others, we give up our position as an aggrieved victim and lose the power to induce guilt and the luxury of experiencing and expressing righteous indignation. Forgiveness requires us to put pride aside and be humble.” A good start is to forgive ourselves. Those who truly forgive seem to attain a serenity that is deep and rich. These “forgivers” give a unique and singular gift that is theirs alone to give.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- (a) The writer’s friend struggles towards forgiveness.
- (b) Perpetrator’s compassions and generosity.
- (c) Steps towards forgiveness.
- (d) Contradictions of forgiveness.

2. Why did Turner look on the study of Positive Psychology? To find

- (a) a solution for his friend.
- (b) the definition of forgiveness.
- (c) a relation between forgiveness and health
- (d) the irony and the miracle of forgiveness

3. According to the passage, how many ironies are there in forgiveness?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

-
- 4. What does the bold word "that" in the second paragraph refer to?**
- (a) Forgiveness
 - (b) Positive Psychology
 - (c) This meeting
 - (d) Lifeline
- 5. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the word "resentment" in paragraph 3?**
- (a) feel sad
 - (b) feel angry
 - (c) hate
 - (d) empathy
- 6. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the sentence "Let a grudge go everyday" in paragraph 6?**
- (a) Let a perpetrator go away.
 - (b) Forgive others daily.
 - (c) Show the right to feel angry.
 - (d) Gradually decrease anger.
- 6. According to Martin Luther, happiness can be achieved through**
- (a) Generosity
 - (b) Forgiveness
 - (c) Compassion
 - (d) A miracle
- 8. Why do you think the writer highlighted the word "CHOOSE" twice in paragraph 3? To**
- (a) show the difference between forgiveness and compassion.
 - (b) show the irony of forgiveness.
 - (c) re-establish relation between choice and compassion.
 - (d) prepare to Ghandi's statement.
- 9. Based on the text, what will be your advice to Turner's friend? To**
- (a) forgive himself first and be humble.
 - (b) forgive those who had hurt him.
 - (c) admit his right to resentment.
 - (d) re-establish compassion with others.

الصورة الاختبارية الموجزة الثانية

Designing Effective Projects: Beliefs and Attitudes Habits of Mind²

Arthur L. Costa & Bena Kallick



Characteristics of People with Habits of Mind



In spite of the claims of many commercial programs on improving thinking, most experts in the field agree that there are few thinking skills that can be applied generically to all subject areas (Wegerif, 2002). Analyzing a poem is different from analyzing statistical data. Nevertheless, certain attitudes and beliefs do support thinking in all disciplines. Arthur Costa and Bena Kallick (2000) call these attitudes Habits of Mind.

A "Habit of Mind" means having a disposition toward behaving intelligently when **confronted** with problems, the answers to which are not immediately known. When humans experience dichotomies, are confused by dilemmas, or come face to face with uncertainties--our most effective actions require drawing forth certain patterns of intellectual behavior. When we draw upon these intellectual resources, the results that are produced through are more powerful, of higher quality and greater significance than if we fail to employ those patterns of intellectual behaviors.

Employing "Habits of Mind" requires a composite of many skills, attitudes cues, past experiences and proclivities. It means that we value one pattern of thinking over another and therefore it implies choice making about which pattern should be employed at this time. It includes sensitivity to the contextual cues in a situation which signal this as an appropriate time and circumstance in which the employment of this pattern would be useful. It requires a level of skillfulness to employ and carry through the behaviors effectively over time. It suggests that as a result of each experience in which these behaviors were employed, the effects of their use are reflected upon, evaluated, modified and carried forth to future applications

Costa describes five characteristics of people who exhibit the Habits of Mind that make people good thinkers.

Inclination

Inclination means that, in general, people are inclined to want to think carefully about the problems they confront in life. They may, of course, make quick decisions at times, but usually they're likely to use whatever resources they can to use good thinking strategies.

Value

This characteristic is similar to inclination, but is more related to the emotions of a thinker. Thinkers who value thinking critically believe that such practices as weighing different alternatives, examining the credibility of evidence, and listening to opposing viewpoints are

² This article is extracted with modification from Costa, A. L., & Kallick, B. Habits of Mind web site: <http://www.habits-of-mind.net/>

worthwhile. They believe that this kind of thinking is important, even ethical, and is worth considerable effort to do. For example, a fifth grader putting together a presentation on immigration takes the time to interview local immigrants because she wants to tell the truth about their experiences.

Sensitivity

Having a repertoire of thinking strategies and skills is of little value if a person doesn't notice when a particular type of thinking is appropriate for a specific task. For example, a student working on a research report should realize that categorizing her notes will help her come up with a structure for the paper. Recognizing the right mental tool for the job is important for efficient and effective thinking, and this demands sensitivity.

Capability

Teachers have the most control over the ability of their students to perform appropriate thinking skills. While students may not choose to use the thinking skills they have, no amount of inclination, value, or sensitivity will help someone who doesn't have the capability to perform the kinds of thinking that problems demand. Students of all ages can develop their abilities to compare and contrast objects and ideas, create categories to organize facts, and use logical arguments to persuade others. This area is the responsibility of the teacher, and although some students can develop the thinking skills they need on their own, many students will not develop these skills without instruction.

Commitment

Thinking is hard work. Sometimes it means sacrificing long-held beliefs and practices. A commitment to deep and careful thinking means a person is continuously learning new skills and knowledge. For example, proficient middle school students develop their mathematical skills not just for a grade but because they want to be better at math. Commitment means not just wanting to learn, but doing the work necessary to make learning happen.

Teaching the Habits of Mind means teaching beyond the subject matter of the day. It means approaching every learning activity as a step to independent, lifelong learning. However, developing students' characteristics that exhibit the Habits of Mind is essential and prior to any development of habits.

Answer the following questions:

1. **What is the main idea of the text?**
 - (a) Learning beliefs and practices.
 - (b) Sensitivity to thinking strategies.
 - (c) Characteristics of people with habits of mind.
 - (d) Improving thinking by using habits of mind.

2. **According to paragraph 7, what is teachers' role? To**
 - (a) make students more capable to learn
 - (b) help students do their home assignments.
 - (c) be inclined towards learning values
 - (d) introduce math readings in classroom.

3. **What does the underlined word "they" in the seventh paragraph refer to?**
 - (a) Thinking skills
 - (b) Students
 - (c) Categories
 - (d) Teachers

-
4. **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "confronted" in paragraph 2?**
- (a) Faced
 - (b) Confused
 - (c) Pleased
 - (d) Effected
5. **According to the text, how can you describe the following action? "A student was able to select the suitable thinking strategy to solve a math problem."**
- (a) Inclination
 - (b) Value
 - (c) Capability
 - (d) Sensitivity
6. **Based on the text, students' learning will be with better quality when they.....**
- (a) are capable to learn in new situations
 - (b) submit to problems they always have
 - (c) imply choice making in learning
 - (d) overcome the problems they face
7. **Based on the text, which of the following decisions would you make as an educator?**
- (a) Develop reading in classrooms.
 - (b) Help students to value thinking.
 - (c) Help students depend on themselves.
 - (d) Introduce better quality instruction.

الصورة الاختبارية الموجزة الثالثة

Habits of Minds in Schools³

What behaviours indicate an efficient, effective thinker? What do human beings do when they behave intelligently? Vast research on effective thinking, successful people and intelligent behaviour suggests that effective thinkers and peak performers have identifiable characteristics. These characteristics have been identified in people of all walks of life: lawyers, mechanics, teachers, entrepreneurs, salespeople, physicians, athletes, entertainers, leaders, parents, scientists, and mathematicians. Undoubtedly, they ought to be the intended educational outcomes schools aim to foster.

Educational outcomes in traditional settings focus on how many answers a student knows. When we teach for Habits of Mind, we are interested also in how students behave when they don't know an answer. The Habits of Mind are performed in response to questions and problems the answers to which are not immediately known. We are interested in enhancing the way students produce knowledge rather than how they merely reproduce it. We want students to learn how to develop a critical stance with their work: inquiring, editing, thinking flexibly, and learning from another person's perspectives. The critical attribute of intelligent human beings is not only having information but acting on it.

Costa, A. L., & Kallick, B. (2008) introduced 16 habits that teachers and parents can teach, cultivate, observe, and assess. The intent is to help students get into the habit of behaving intelligently. A habit of mind is a pattern of intellectual behaviours that leads to productive actions. Of the 16 habits they introduced (see figure 1), only few will be highlighted in this text.

Persistence

Students often give up when they don't immediately know the answers to a problem. They sometimes crumple their papers and throw them away, exclaiming "I can't do it" or "It's too hard!" sometimes they write down any answer to get the task over with as quickly as possible. Efficacious people are persistent. They stick to a task until it is completed. They don't give up easily. They are able to analyze a problem and they develop a system, structure, or a strategy to attack **it**. They have a repertoire of alternative strategies for problem solving, and they employ a whole range of these strategies. They collect evidence to indicate their problem-solving strategy is working. And if one strategy is not working they know when to try for another one. They have a systematic methods for analyzing a problem which include knowing how to begin,, what steps to be performed, what data must be generated or collected, and what sources are available to assist. Because they are able to sustain a problem-solving process over time, they are comfortable with ambiguous situations.

Managing impulsivity

Often students blurt out the first answer that comes to mind. Sometimes they shout an answer, start to work without fully understanding the directions, lack an organized plan and strategy for approaching a problem, or make immediate value judgments about an idea (criticizing or praising) before they fully understand it. Effective problem solvers are

³ This article is extracted with modification from Costa, A. L., & Kallick, B.'s book Learning and Leading with Habits of Mind: 16 Essential Characteristics for Success (2008).

deliberate, managing their impulsivity: they think before they act. They intentionally establish a vision of a product, an action plan, a goal, or a destination before they begin. They strive to clarify and understand directions, they develop a strategy for approaching a problem, and they withhold immediate value judgments about an idea before they fully understand it. Reflective thinkers consider alternatives and consequences of several possible directions before they take actions. They decrease their needs for trial and error by gathering data, taking time to reflect on an answer before giving it, making sure they understand directions and listening to alternative viewpoints.

Thinking about thinking (metacognition)

It is important to note that what distinguishes humans from other forms of life is our capacity for metacognition: the ability to stand off and examine our own thoughts while we engage in them. Occurring in the neocortex, metacognition, or thinking about thinking is our ability to know what we know and what we don't know. It is our ability to plan a strategy for producing the information that is needed, to be conscious of our own steps and strategies during the act of problem solving. It means becoming increasingly aware of one's actions and the effects of those actions on others and on the environment; forming internal questions in the search for information and meaning, developing mental maps or plans of actions; mentally rehearsing before performance; monitoring plans as they are employed (being conscious of the need for midcourse correction if the plan is not meeting expectations); reflecting on the completed plan for self evaluation; and editing mental pictures for improved performance. Although inner language, thought to be a **prerequisite** for metacognition, begins in most children around age 5, metacognition is a key attribute of formal thought flowering at about age 11.

Remaining open to continuous learning

Because of a curriculum employing fragmentation, competition, and reactivity, students from an early age are trained to believe that deep learning outcomes means figuring out the truth rather than developing capabilities for effective and thoughtful action. They have been taught to value certainty rather than doubt, to give answers rather than enquire, to know which choice is correct rather than to explore alternatives. Unfortunately, some adults are content with what they already believe and know. Their childlike curiosity has died. They exhibit little humility because they believe they are all knowing. They don't seek out or discover the wisdom of others. They don't know how or when to leverage a love of and lust for learning. As a result, they follow a path of little value and minimal opportunity. Such qualities intelligent people don't have. They are in a continuous learning mode invigorated by the quest of lifelong learning. Their confidence, in combination with their inquisitiveness, allows them to constantly search for new and better ways.

The habits introduced here are but some of what Costa and Kallick suggested. They serve as mental disciplines that teachers, parents and students must adopt to get out the human effectiveness hidden within.

What are "Habits of Mind"?



Arthur Costa and Bena Kallick identified 16 Habits of Mind and elaborate on each at their web site:

- Persisting
- Managing impulsivity

-
- Listening with understanding and empathy
 - Thinking flexibly
 - Thinking about thinking (metacognition)
 - Striving for accuracy
 - Questioning and posing problems
 - Applying past knowledge to new situations
 - Thinking and communicating with clarity and precision
 - Gathering data through all senses
 - Creating, imagining, innovating
 - Responding with wonderment and awe
 - Taking responsible risks
 - Finding humor
 - Thinking interdependently
 - Remaining open to continuous learning

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What is the main idea of the text?**
 - (a) What habits of thinking a student should use.
 - (b) How to be open for continuous learning.
 - (c) The importance of thinking about thinking.
 - (d) Having a strategic plan for any new task.

- 2. According to the text, “managing impulsivity” is to**
 - (a) always give the first answer he/she has.
 - (b) prethink and plan for a task.
 - (c) think intentionally after a task.
 - (d) consider being a good problem solver.

- 3. What does the underlined word "it" in the fourth paragraph refer to?**
 - (a) a problem.
 - (b) a strategy.
 - (c) a struggle.
 - (d) a structure.

- 4. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word "prerequisite" in paragraph 6?**
 - (a) important
 - (b) strategy
 - (c) urgent
 - (d) necessary

- 5. Based on the text, what is the best advice you give to a person who is too confident with what he/she knows?**
 - (a) Self-confidence is a bad habit.
 - (b) Just be clear & don't persist change.
 - (c) It's good but you also should be ready to learn.
 - (d) I like your self-confidence but don't be proud.

6. **Based on the text, what is more important?**

- (a) To improve learning than learn new things.
- (b) To persist change than do hard work
- (c) To solve a problem than learn hard problems.
- (d) To think about things than plan to do things.

7. **Based on the text, which of the following decisions would you make as an educator?**

- (a) Focus on problem solving in answering new problems.
- (b) Give more time for training students on thinking.
- (c) Analyze students' characteristics and ways of thinking.
- (d) Not to use presentation in teaching new tasks.

البرنامج التدريبي
٤- خرائط اختبارات الفهم القرائي

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Subject	Admin	Form	Position	ItemID	Type	Key	Max	Level
RC	2009	1	1	RC1ULARN1	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	1	2	RC2ULARN2	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	1	3	RC3ULARN3	M	3	1	D
RC	2009	1	4	RC4ULARN4	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	1	5	RC5CLARN5	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	1	6	RC6CLARN6	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	1	7	RC7CLARN7	M	4	1	H
RC	2009	1	8	RC1ULOVE1	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	1	9	RC2ULOVE2	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	1	10	RC3ULOVE3	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	1	11	RC4ULOVE4	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	1	12	RC5CLOVE5	M	1	1	H
RC	2009	1	13	RC6CLOVE6	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	1	14	RC7CLOVE7	M	1	1	H
RC	2009	1	15	RC1UCONF1	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	1	16	RC2UCONF2	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	1	17	RC3UCONF3	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	1	18	RC4UCONF4	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	1	19	RC5CCONF5	M	4	1	H
RC	2009	1	20	RC6CCONF6	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	1	21	RC7CCONF7	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	1	22	RC1UHAPY1	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	1	23	RC2UHAPY2	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	1	24	RC3UHAPY3	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	1	25	RC4UHAPY4	M	3	1	D
RC	2009	1	26	RC5CHAPY5	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	1	27	RC6CHAPY6	M	1	1	H
RC	2009	1	28	RC7CHAPY7	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	2	1	RC1UCHID1	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	2	2	RC2UCHID2	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	2	3	RC3UCHID3	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	2	4	RC4UCHID4	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	2	5	RC5CCHID5	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	2	6	RC6CCHID6	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	2	7	RC7CCHID7	M	1	1	H
RC	2009	2	8	RC1ULEAD1	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	2	9	RC2ULEAD2	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	2	10	RC3ULEAD3	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	2	11	RC4ULEAD4	M	3	1	D
RC	2009	2	12	RC5CLEAD5	M	4	1	H

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Subject	Admin	Form	Position	ItemID	Type	Key	Max	Level
RC	2009	2	13	RC6CLEAD6	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	2	14	RC7CLEAD7	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	2	15	RC1USTRS1	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	2	16	RC2USTRS2	M	3	1	D
RC	2009	2	17	RC3USTRS3	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	2	18	RC4USTRS4	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	2	19	RC5CSTRS5	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	2	20	RC6CSTRS6	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	2	21	RC7CSTRS7	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	2	22	RC1UTVVL1	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	2	23	RC2UTVVL2	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	2	24	RC3UTVVL3	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	2	25	RC4UTVVL4	M	3	1	D
RC	2009	2	26	RC5CTVVL5	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	2	27	RC6CTVVL6	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	2	28	RC7CTVVL7	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	3	1	RC1ULOVE1	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	3	2	RC2ULOVE2	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	3	3	RC3ULOVE3	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	3	4	RC4ULOVE4	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	3	5	RC5CLOVE5	M	1	1	H
RC	2009	3	6	RC6CLOVE6	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	3	7	RC7CLOVE7	M	1	1	H
RC	2009	3	8	RC1ULEAD1	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	3	9	RC2ULEAD2	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	3	10	RC3ULEAD3	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	3	11	RC4ULEAD4	M	3	1	D
RC	2009	3	12	RC5CLEAD5	M	4	1	H
RC	2009	3	13	RC6CLEAD6	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	3	14	RC7CLEAD8	M	4	1	H
RC	2009	3	15	RC1UHAPY1	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	3	16	RC2UHAPY2	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	3	17	RC3UHAPY3	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	3	18	RC4UHAPY4	M	3	1	D
RC	2009	3	19	RC5CHAPY5	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	3	20	RC6CHAPY6	M	1	1	H
RC	2009	3	21	RC7CHAPY7	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	3	22	RC1UTVVL1	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	3	23	RC2UTVVL2	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	3	24	RC3UTVVL3	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	3	25	RC4UTVVL4	M	3	1	D

Subject	Admin	Form	Position	ItemID	Type	Key	Max	Level
RC	2009	3	26	RC5CTVVL5	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	3	27	RC6CTVVL6	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	3	28	RC7CTVVL8	M	1	1	H
RC	2009	4	1	RC1UHAB21	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	4	2	RC2UHAB22	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	4	3	RC3UHAB23	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	4	4	RC4UHAB24	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	4	5	RC5CHAB25	M	3	1	H
RC	2009	4	6	RC6CHAB26	M	1	1	H
RC	2009	4	7	RC7CHAB27	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	5	1	RC1UHAB11	M	3	1	D
RC	2009	5	2	RC2UHAB12	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	5	3	RC3UHAB13	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	5	4	RC4UHAB14	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	5	5	RC5CHAB15	M	4	1	H
RC	2009	5	6	RC6CHAB16	M	4	1	H
RC	2009	5	7	RC7CHAB17	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	6	1	RC1UFORG1	M	3	1	D
RC	2009	6	2	RC2UFORG2	M	1	1	D
RC	2009	6	3	RC2UFORG3	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	6	4	RC3UFORG4	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	6	5	RC4UFORG5	M	2	1	D
RC	2009	6	6	RC5UFORG6	M	4	1	D
RC	2009	6	7	RC5CFORG7	M	2	1	H
RC	2009	6	8	RC6CFORG8	M	4	1	H
RC	2009	6	9	RC7CFORG9	M	1	1	H
RC	2010	7	1	RC1UFORG1	M	3	1	D
RC	2010	7	2	RC2UFORG2	M	1	1	D
RC	2010	7	3	RC2UFORG3	M	2	1	D
RC	2010	7	4	RC3UFORG4	M	4	1	D
RC	2010	7	5	RC4UFORG5	M	2	1	D
RC	2010	7	6	RC5UFORG6	M	4	1	D
RC	2010	7	7	RC5CFORG7	M	2	1	H
RC	2010	7	8	RC6CFORG8	M	4	1	H
RC	2010	7	9	RC7CFORG9	M	1	1	H
RC	2010	7	10	RC1UTVVL1	M	4	1	D
RC	2010	7	11	RC2UTVVL2	M	1	1	D
RC	2010	7	12	RC3UTVVL3	M	2	1	D
RC	2010	7	13	RC4UTVVL4	M	3	1	D
RC	2010	7	14	RC5CTVVL5	M	2	1	H
RC	2010	7	15	RC6CTVVL6	M	3	1	H

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Subject	Admin	Form	Position	ItemID	Type	Key	Max	Level
RC	2010	7	16	RC7CTVVVL9	M	1	1	H
RC	2010	8	1	RC1UTVVVL1	M	4	1	D
RC	2010	8	2	RC2UTVVVL2	M	1	1	D
RC	2010	8	3	RC3UTVVVL3	M	2	1	D
RC	2010	8	4	RC4UTVVVL4	M	3	1	D
RC	2010	8	5	RC5CTVVVL5	M	2	1	H
RC	2010	8	6	RC6CTVVVL6	M	3	1	H
RC	2010	8	7	RC7CTVVVL9	M	1	1	H
RC	2010	8	8	RC1UHAB21	M	1	1	D
RC	2010	8	9	RC2UHAB22	M	2	1	D
RC	2010	8	10	RC3UHAB23	M	1	1	D
RC	2010	8	11	RC4UHAB24	M	4	1	D
RC	2010	8	12	RC5CHAB25	M	3	1	H
RC	2010	8	13	RC6CHAB26	M	1	1	H
RC	2010	8	14	RC7CHAB27	M	2	1	H
RC	2010	9	1	RC1UTVVVL1	M	4	1	D
RC	2010	9	2	RC2UTVVVL2	M	1	1	D
RC	2010	9	3	RC3UTVVVL3	M	2	1	D
RC	2010	9	4	RC4UTVVVL4	M	3	1	D
RC	2010	9	5	RC5CTVVVL5	M	2	1	H
RC	2010	9	6	RC6CTVVVL6	M	3	1	H
RC	2010	9	7	RC7CTVVVL9	M	1	1	H
RC	2010	9	8	RC1UHAB11	M	3	1	D
RC	2010	9	9	RC2UHAB12	M	1	1	D
RC	2010	9	10	RC3UHAB13	M	2	1	D
RC	2010	9	11	RC4UHAB14	M	1	1	D
RC	2010	9	12	RC5CHAB15	M	4	1	H
RC	2010	9	13	RC6CHAB16	M	4	1	H
RC	2010	9	14	RC7CHAB17	M	2	1	H

ملاحق الدراسة

ثانيا: ملحق الجداول

١- جداول حساب نمط استجابات حالات
المجموعة التجريبية

نمط استجابة الطالبة رقم (٣١٥) على القياس القبلي للفهم القرآني

م	كود السؤال	الاستجابة المتوقعة d	تميز المفردة a	استجابة الفرد x	b	2X-1	d-b	(2x-1)(d-b)a	Z ²	(2x-1)(d-b)a/2	(1+Z ²)	P	exp{(2x-1)(d-b)a/2}	الاستجابة الفعلية Z
1	RC3ULARN3	-1.80	0.29	0	-1.54	-1	-0.26	0.08	1.08	0.04	2.08	0.48	1.04	-1.04
2	RC1ULARN1	-1.29	0.25	0	-1.54	-1	0.25	-0.06	0.94	-0.03	1.94	0.52	0.97	-0.97
3	RC3UHAPY3	-1.24	0.45	0	-1.54	-1	0.30	-0.14	0.87	-0.07	1.87	0.53	0.93	-0.93
4	RC7CHAPY7	-0.36	0.35	0	-1.54	-1	1.18	-0.41	0.66	-0.21	1.66	0.60	0.81	-0.81
5	RC7CCONF7	-0.20	0.41	0	-1.54	-1	1.33	-0.54	0.58	-0.27	1.58	0.63	0.76	-0.76
6	RC3ULOVE3	0.06	0.55	1	-1.54	1	1.60	0.87	2.39	0.44	3.39	0.30	1.55	1.55
7	RC7CLOVE7	0.12	0.46	0	-1.54	-1	1.66	-0.76	0.47	-0.38	1.47	0.68	0.68	-0.68
8	RC2ULOVE2	0.16	0.66	0	-1.54	-1	1.70	-1.11	0.33	-0.56	1.33	0.75	0.57	-0.57
9	RC6CLOVE6	0.16	0.25	0	-1.54	-1	1.70	-0.42	0.65	-0.21	1.65	0.60	0.81	-0.81
10	RC6CCONF6	0.38	0.34	1	-1.54	1	1.92	0.65	1.91	0.32	2.91	0.34	1.38	1.38
11	RC5CLOVE5	0.68	0.41	0	-1.54	-1	2.22	-0.92	0.40	-0.46	1.40	0.71	0.63	-0.63
12	RC4UCONF4	0.94	0.38	1	-1.54	1	2.48	0.94	2.57	0.47	3.57	0.28	1.60	1.60
13	RC5CHAPY5	1.12	0.25	1	-1.54	1	2.66	0.66	1.93	0.33	2.93	0.34	1.39	1.39
14	RC6CLARN6	1.19	0.23	0	-1.54	-1	2.73	-0.63	0.53	-0.32	1.53	0.65	0.73	-0.73
15	RC4ULARN4	1.29	0.32	0	-1.54	-1	2.83	-0.92	0.40	-0.46	1.40	0.71	0.63	-0.63
16	RC4UHAPY4	1.47	0.35	0	-1.54	-1	3.00	-1.05	0.35	-0.52	1.35	0.74	0.59	-0.59
17	RC1UCONF1	1.48	0.35	1	-1.54	1	3.02	1.05	2.85	0.52	3.85	0.26	1.69	1.69

نمط استجابة الطالبة رقم (٣١٥) على القياس القبلي للفهم القرآني

م	كود السؤال	الاستجابة المتوقعة d	تميز المفردة a	استجابة الفرد x	b	2X-1	d-b	(2x-1)(d-b)a	Z ²	(2x-1)(d-b)a/2	(1+Z ²)	P	exp{(2x-1)(d-b)a/2}	الاستجابة الفعلية Z
18	RC2ULARN2	1.49	0.26	0	-1.54	-1	3.03	-0.78	0.46	-0.39	1.46	0.68	0.68	-0.68
19	RC2UCONF2	2.12	0.28	0	-1.54	-1	3.66	-1.03	0.36	-0.52	1.36	0.74	0.60	-0.60
20	RC4ULOVE4	2.24	0.30	0	-1.54	-1	3.78	-1.12	0.33	-0.56	1.33	0.75	0.57	-0.57
21	RC1ULOVE1	2.60	0.28	0	-1.54	-1	4.14	-1.16	0.31	-0.58	1.31	0.76	0.56	-0.56
22	RC5CCONF5	3.75	0.17	0	-1.54	-1	5.29	-0.90	0.41	-0.45	1.41	0.71	0.64	-0.64
23	RC5CLARN5	3.78	0.21	0	-1.54	-1	5.32	-1.09	0.34	-0.55	1.34	0.75	0.58	-0.58
24	RC6CHAPY6	4.49	0.24	0	-1.54	-1	6.03	-1.44	0.24	-0.72	1.24	0.81	0.49	-0.49
25	RC2UHAPY2	4.58	0.23	0	-1.54	-1	6.12	-1.43	0.24	-0.72	1.24	0.81	0.49	-0.49
26	RC7CLARN7	4.67	0.21	0	-1.54	-1	6.21	-1.30	0.27	-0.65	1.27	0.79	0.52	-0.52

نمط استجابة الطالبة رقم (٣١٥) على القياس البعدي الأخير للفهم القرآني

م	كود السؤال	الاستجابة المتوقعة d	تميز المفردة a	استجابة الفرد x	b	2X-1	d-b	(2x-1)(d-b)a	Z ²	(2x-1)(d-b)a/2	(1+Z ²)	P	exp{(2x-1)(d-b)a/2}	الاستجابة الفعلية Z
1	RC3UHAPY3	-1.24	0.45	1	2.39	1	-3.63	-1.65	0.19	-0.83	1.19	0.84	0.44	0.44
2	RC5CLEAD5	-0.90	0.41	1	2.39	1	-3.30	-1.35	0.26	-0.67	1.26	0.79	0.51	0.51
3	RC7CHAPY7	-0.36	0.35	1	2.39	1	-2.75	-0.97	0.38	-0.49	1.38	0.73	0.62	0.62
4	RC6CLEAD6	-0.29	0.43	1	2.39	1	-2.68	-1.16	0.31	-0.58	1.31	0.76	0.56	0.56
5	RC3ULOVE3	0.06	0.55	0	2.39	-1	-2.34	1.27	3.57	0.64	4.57	0.22	1.89	-1.89
6	RC7CLOVE7	0.12	0.46	1	2.39	1	-2.27	-1.04	0.35	-0.52	1.35	0.74	0.59	0.59
7	RC2ULOVE2	0.16	0.66	1	2.39	1	-2.23	-1.47	0.23	-0.73	1.23	0.81	0.48	0.48
8	RC6CLOVE6	0.16	0.25	0	2.39	-1	-2.23	0.56	1.74	0.28	2.74	0.36	1.32	-1.32
9	RC3UTVVL3	0.26	0.67	1	2.39	1	-2.13	-1.43	0.24	-0.71	1.24	0.81	0.49	0.49
10	RC5CLOVE5	0.68	0.41	1	2.39	1	-1.71	-0.71	0.49	-0.35	1.49	0.67	0.70	0.70
11	RC5CTVVL5	0.74	0.54	1	2.39	1	-1.65	-0.89	0.41	-0.45	1.41	0.71	0.64	0.64
12	RC6CTVVL6	0.80	0.24	1	2.39	1	-1.59	-0.38	0.68	-0.19	1.68	0.59	0.83	0.83
13	RC5CHAPY5	1.12	0.25	1	2.39	1	-1.28	-0.32	0.73	-0.16	1.73	0.58	0.85	0.85
14	RC1UTVVL1	1.39	0.30	1	2.39	1	-1.01	-0.30	0.74	-0.15	1.74	0.57	0.86	0.86
15	RC4UHAPY4	1.47	0.35	0	2.39	-1	-0.93	0.32	1.38	0.16	2.38	0.42	1.18	-1.18
16	RC2ULEAD2	1.75	0.50	1	2.39	1	-0.64	-0.32	0.73	-0.16	1.73	0.58	0.85	0.85

نمط استجابة الطالبة رقم (٣١٥) على القياس البعدي الأخير للفهم القرآني

م	كود السؤال	الاستجابة المتوقعة d	تميز المفردة a	استجابة الفرد x	b	2X-1	d-b	(2x-1)(d-b)a	Z ²	(2x-1)(d-b)a/2	(1+Z ²)	P	exp{(2x-1)(d-b)a/2}	الاستجابة الفعلية Z
17	RC2UTVVL2	1.90	0.48	1	2.39	1	-0.49	-0.23	0.79	-0.12	1.79	0.56	0.89	0.89
18	RC3ULEAD3	2.22	0.37	1	2.39	1	-0.17	-0.06	0.94	-0.03	1.94	0.52	0.97	0.97
19	RC4UOLVE4	2.24	0.30	0	2.39	-1	-0.15	0.04	1.05	0.02	2.05	0.49	1.02	-1.02
20	RC1ULEAD1	2.29	0.20	1	2.39	1	-0.10	-0.02	0.98	-0.01	1.98	0.50	0.99	0.99
21	RC4UTVVL4	2.58	0.32	0	2.39	-1	0.18	-0.06	0.94	-0.03	1.94	0.51	0.97	-0.97
22	RC1UOLVE1	2.60	0.28	0	2.39	-1	0.21	-0.06	0.94	-0.03	1.94	0.51	0.97	-0.97
23	RC6CHAPY6	4.49	0.24	0	2.39	-1	2.10	-0.50	0.61	-0.25	1.61	0.62	0.78	-0.78
24	RC2UHAPY2	4.58	0.23	0	2.39	-1	2.19	-0.51	0.60	-0.26	1.60	0.63	0.77	-0.77

نمط استجابة الطالبة رقم (٣٥٥) على القياس القبلي للفهم القرآني

م	كود السؤال	الاستجابة المتوقعة d	تميز المفردة a	استجابة الفرد x	b	2X-1	d-b	(2x-1)(d-b)a	Z ²	(2x-1)(d-b)a/2	(1+Z ²)	P	exp{(2x-1)(d-b)a/2}	الاستجابة الفعلية Z
1	RC3ULARN3	-1.80	0.29	1	0.28	1	-2.08	-0.61	0.54	-0.31	1.54	0.65	0.74	0.74
2	RC1ULARN1	-1.29	0.25	0	0.28	-1	-1.57	0.40	1.49	0.20	2.49	0.40	1.22	-1.22
3	RC3UHAPY3	-1.24	0.45	1	0.28	1	-1.52	-0.69	0.50	-0.34	1.50	0.67	0.71	0.71
4	RC7CHAPY7	-0.36	0.35	0	0.28	-1	-0.64	0.23	1.25	0.11	2.25	0.44	1.12	-1.12
5	RC7CCONF7	-0.20	0.41	0	0.28	-1	-0.48	0.20	1.22	0.10	2.22	0.45	1.10	-1.10
6	RC3ULOVE3	0.06	0.55	1	0.28	1	-0.22	-0.12	0.89	-0.06	1.89	0.53	0.94	0.94
7	RC7CLOVE7	0.12	0.46	1	0.28	1	-0.16	-0.07	0.93	-0.04	1.93	0.52	0.96	0.96
8	RC2ULOVE2	0.16	0.66	0	0.28	-1	-0.12	0.08	1.08	0.04	2.08	0.48	1.04	-1.04
9	RC6CLOVE6	0.16	0.25	0	0.28	-1	-0.12	0.03	1.03	0.01	2.03	0.49	1.01	-1.01
10	RC6CCONF6	0.38	0.34	1	0.28	1	0.10	0.03	1.03	0.02	2.03	0.49	1.02	1.02
11	RC5CLOVE5	0.68	0.41	0	0.28	-1	0.40	-0.17	0.85	-0.08	1.85	0.54	0.92	-0.92
12	RC4UCONF4	0.94	0.38	1	0.28	1	0.66	0.25	1.29	0.13	2.29	0.44	1.13	1.13
13	RC5CHAPY5	1.12	0.25	1	0.28	1	0.84	0.21	1.23	0.10	2.23	0.45	1.11	1.11
14	RC6CLARN6	1.19	0.23	0	0.28	-1	0.91	-0.21	0.81	-0.11	1.81	0.55	0.90	-0.90
15	RC4ULARN4	1.29	0.32	0	0.28	-1	1.01	-0.33	0.72	-0.16	1.72	0.58	0.85	-0.85
16	RC4UHAPY4	1.47	0.35	1	0.28	1	1.19	0.41	1.51	0.21	2.51	0.40	1.23	1.23
17	RC1UCONF1	1.48	0.35	0	0.28	-1	1.20	-0.42	0.66	-0.21	1.66	0.60	0.81	-0.81

نمط استجابة الطالبة رقم (٣٥٥) على القياس القبلي للفهم القرآني

م	كود السؤال	الاستجابة المتوقعة d	تميز المفردة a	استجابة الفرد x	b	2X-1	d-b	(2x-1)(d-b)a	Z ²	(2x-1)(d-b)a/2	(1+Z ²)	P	exp{(2x-1)(d-b)a/2}	الاستجابة الفعلية Z
18	RC2ULARN2	1.49	0.26	0	0.28	-1	1.21	-0.31	0.73	-0.16	1.73	0.58	0.86	-0.86
19	RC2UCONF2	2.12	0.28	0	0.28	-1	1.84	-0.52	0.59	-0.26	1.59	0.63	0.77	-0.77
20	RC4ULOVE4	2.24	0.30	1	0.28	1	1.96	0.58	1.79	0.29	2.79	0.36	1.34	1.34
21	RC1ULOVE1	2.60	0.28	0	0.28	-1	2.32	-0.65	0.52	-0.32	1.52	0.66	0.72	-0.72
22	RC5CCONF5	3.75	0.17	1	0.28	1	3.47	0.59	1.80	0.29	2.80	0.36	1.34	1.34
23	RC5CLARN5	3.78	0.21	0	0.28	-1	3.50	-0.72	0.49	-0.36	1.49	0.67	0.70	-0.70
24	RC6CHAPY6	4.49	0.24	0	0.28	-1	4.21	-1.01	0.37	-0.50	1.37	0.73	0.60	-0.60
25	RC2UHAPY2	4.58	0.23	1	0.28	1	4.30	1.01	2.74	0.50	3.74	0.27	1.65	1.65
26	RC7CLARN7	4.67	0.21	0	0.28	-1	4.39	-0.92	0.40	-0.46	1.40	0.71	0.63	-0.63

نمط استجابة الطالبة رقم (٣٥٥) على القياس البعدي الأخير للفهم القرآني

م	كود السؤال	الاستجابة المتوقعة d	تميز المفردة a	استجابة الفرد x	b	2X-1	d-b	(2x-1)(d-b)a	Z ²	(2x-1)(d-b)a/2	(1+Z ²)	P	exp{(2x-1)(d-b)a/2}	الاستجابة الفعلية Z
1	RC3UHAPY3	-1.24	0.45	1	0.34	1	-1.57	-0.72	0.49	-0.36	1.49	0.67	0.70	0.70
2	RC5CLEAD5	-0.90	0.41	1	0.34	1	-1.24	-0.51	0.60	-0.25	1.60	0.62	0.78	0.78
3	RC7CHAPY7	-0.36	0.35	0	0.34	-1	-0.70	0.25	1.28	0.12	2.28	0.44	1.13	-1.13
4	RC6CLEAD6	-0.29	0.43	1	0.34	1	-0.63	-0.27	0.76	-0.14	1.76	0.57	0.87	0.87
5	RC3ULOVE3	0.06	0.55	0	0.34	-1	-0.28	0.15	1.16	0.08	2.16	0.46	1.08	-1.08
6	RC7CLOVE7	0.12	0.46	1	0.34	1	-0.22	-0.10	0.90	-0.05	1.90	0.52	0.95	0.95
7	RC2ULOVE2	0.16	0.66	0	0.34	-1	-0.18	0.12	1.12	0.06	2.12	0.47	1.06	-1.06
8	RC6CLOVE6	0.16	0.25	1	0.34	1	-0.18	-0.04	0.96	-0.02	1.96	0.51	0.98	0.98
9	RC3UTVVL3	0.26	0.67	1	0.34	1	-0.07	-0.05	0.95	-0.02	1.95	0.51	0.98	0.98
10	RC5CLOVE5	0.68	0.41	0	0.34	-1	0.35	-0.14	0.87	-0.07	1.87	0.54	0.93	-0.93
11	RC5CTVVL5	0.74	0.54	1	0.34	1	0.40	0.22	1.24	0.11	2.24	0.45	1.11	1.11
12	RC6CTVVL6	0.80	0.24	1	0.34	1	0.47	0.11	1.12	0.06	2.12	0.47	1.06	1.06
13	RC5CHAPY5	1.12	0.25	0	0.34	-1	0.78	-0.19	0.82	-0.10	1.82	0.55	0.91	-0.91
14	RC1UTVVL1	1.39	0.30	0	0.34	-1	1.05	-0.31	0.73	-0.16	1.73	0.58	0.85	-0.85
15	RC4UHAPY4	1.47	0.35	0	0.34	-1	1.13	-0.39	0.67	-0.20	1.67	0.60	0.82	-0.82
16	RC2ULEAD2	1.75	0.50	0	0.34	-1	1.41	-0.70	0.49	-0.35	1.49	0.67	0.70	-0.70
17	RC2UTVVL2	1.90	0.48	0	0.34	-1	1.57	-0.75	0.47	-0.37	1.47	0.68	0.69	-0.69

نمط استجابة الطالبة رقم (٣٥٥) على القياس البعدي الأخير للفهم القرآني

م	كود السؤال	الاستجابة d المتوقعة	تميز المفردة a	استجابة الفرد x	b	2X- 1	d-b	(2x-1) (d-b)a	Z ²	(2x- 1)(d- b)a/2	(1+ Z ²)	P	exp{(2x-1) (d-b)a/2}	الاستجابة الفعلية Z
18	RC3ULEAD3	2.22	0.37	0	0.34	-1	1.88	-0.70	0.50	-0.35	1.50	0.67	0.71	-0.71
19	RC4ULOVE4	2.24	0.30	1	0.34	1	1.91	0.57	1.76	0.28	2.76	0.36	1.33	1.33
20	RC1ULEAD1	2.29	0.20	0	0.34	-1	1.95	-0.38	0.68	-0.19	1.68	0.60	0.82	-0.82
21	RC4UTVVL4	2.58	0.32	0	0.34	-1	2.24	-0.72	0.49	-0.36	1.49	0.67	0.70	-0.70
22	RC1ULOVE1	2.60	0.28	1	0.34	1	2.27	0.63	1.88	0.32	2.88	0.35	1.37	1.37
23	RC6CHAPY6	4.49	0.24	0	0.34	-1	4.15	-0.99	0.37	-0.50	1.37	0.73	0.61	-0.61
24	RC2UHAPY2	4.58	0.23	0	0.34	-1	4.24	-0.99	0.37	-0.50	1.37	0.73	0.61	-0.61

Abstract

Researcher: Walid Ahmed Sayed Ahmed Massoud

Title: Studying the Impact of Dynamic Assessment on the Effectiveness of a program to develop Reading Comprehension by Using Item Response Theory

The Aim of the Study: This study aims to study the impact of the proposed training program for developing EFL Reading Comprehension (IV) and one of DA methods (IV) on learners' performance (DV) and learners' ZDP (DV) on reading comprehension on EFL.

The sample of the study: It consists of 3 samples: calibration sample (1623 students), linking test forms sample (93 students), and main study sample (443 students). The later sample contains 3 groups: experimental group and 2 comparison groups.

The Most Important Results of the Study:

- The experimental group surpassed the two comparison groups on the level of RC and its ZDP.
- The experimental group surpassed the two comparison groups on the level of Direct skills of RC and its ZDP.
- The experimental group surpassed the second comparison groups on the level of Higher order skills of RC and its ZDP.
- The level of RC and ZDP improves through out the program.
- There is a negative relationship between the ZDP of the experimental group students and their level of RC before the experiment.

- Studies used IRT on developing test, item banking and equating forms.

Plan of the study:

I -The sample of the study : It consists of 3 samples: calibration sample (1623 students), linking test forms sample (93 students), and main study sample (443 students). The later sample contains 3 groups: experimental group and 2 comparison groups.

II-Tools of the study:

- EFL Reading Comprehension Scale: It contains 9 test forms. They were built and calibrated by using 2 parameter IRT model by which they were equated on one scale.
- A training program to develop reading comprehension using dynamic assessment. It consists of 13 training session with 46 hours.

II- Procedures of the Study:

1. Collection of the most effective strategies in EFL Reading comprehension.
2. Construction of the program.
3. Construction of test forms of the reading Comprehension Scale.
4. Selection of the sample.
5. Measuring the learners' pre ability and the pre ZPD for the two groups through two pre tests.
6. Application of the program.
7. Measuring the learners' post ability and the post ZPD for the two groups through two pre tests.
8. Comparisons and discussion of the findings.

The Most Important Results of the Study:

- The experimental group surpassed the two comparison groups on the level of RC and its ZDP.
- The experimental group surpassed the two comparison groups on the level of Direct skills of RC and its ZDP.
- The experimental group surpassed the second comparison groups on the level of Higher order skills of RC and its ZDP.
- The level of RC and ZDP improves through out the program.
- There is a negative relationship between the ZDP of the experimental group students and their level of RC before the experiment.

1. Does the level of the experimental group differs from the 2 comparison groups in the ZDP of RC skills?
- (a) The effect of DA on RC development on EG:
 2. Does the level of experimental group differ between the progressive measures on RC?
 3. Does the ZDP of experimental group differ between the progressive measures on RC?
- (b) The effect of difference of RC level on the beginning of the experiment on ZDP of EG:
 4. Does the level of the experimental group in ZDP of RC differ according to their level of RC before the experiment?

The Terminology of the study:

- Reading Comprehension (RC): is this process where meaning is extracted and formed through the interaction between a reader, a text and a reading activity. This activity contains the objectives, processes and the organizations related to reading. All these components interact with each other. (Snow,2002: 11) RC is measured in the current study through the direct reading comprehension skills and higher order thinking reading comprehension skills represented on the test of RC prepared by the researcher.
- Zone of Proximal Development (ZDP): refers to the distance between the actual learning (that learner achieves individually) and the guided learning from an adult or peers. (Vygotsky, 1978: 86) It is measured on the current study through the learning positional score (LPS).
- Test Calibration: means establishing a categorizing scale which indicates an ability or behavioural characteristics and in consequence determines the subject's level of ability using a definite unit of measure. IRT is mainly used for this purpose.

The Theoretical Framework of the study:

It handled the following categories:

- Reading Comprehension definition and approaches
- Dynamic assessment and its different approaches
- Objective measurement system: Item response Theory.

The Previous Studies of the study:

These were categorized as follows :

- Studies on Reading comprehension and its development
- Studies on dynamic assessment

Title:

Studying the Impact of Dynamic Assessment on the Effectiveness of a program to develop Reading Comprehension by Using Item Response Theory

The Aim of the Study:

This study aims to study the impact of the proposed training program for developing EFL Reading Comprehension (IV¹) and one of DA methods (IV) on learners' performance (DV) and learners' ZDP (DV) on reading comprehension on EFL.

The Importance of the Study:

The importance of the study can be defined in the following:

The Theoretical Importance:

- Discovering the effectiveness of using dynamic assessment and IRT in developing EFL reading comprehension.
- Pointing to the importance of EFL reading comprehension as a prerequisite for scientific study.
- Defining the most effective strategies in EFL reading comprehension.
- The study may add a new tool for educational psychology library.

The Practical Importance:

- The proposed program can be used by educators in schools.
- The proposed program gives a chance for training centres to use in developing EFL reading comprehension.
- It may leads the researchers working in the field of Computer Adaptive Testing (CAT) to use dynamic assessment methods reviewed by IRT to measure the development in ZPD instead of learners' abilities.

The Problem of the Study:

It can be stated as follows:

(a) The effect of each of the training program and DA on RC and its skill:

1. Does the level of the experimental group differs from the 2 comparison groups in the last post test of RC?
2. Does the level of the experimental group differs from the 2 comparison groups in the ZDP of RC?
3. Does the level of the Experimental group differs from the 2 comparison groups in the last post test of RC skills?

¹ IV refers to Independent variable and DV refers to dependent variable.



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(Summary)

**A Dissertation Submitted for the PhD Degree
in Education (Educational psychology)**

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