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(45)

110

290

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(0.73)   .
(0.89)   (0.32)
                                                                            .(0.83)

(P <0.001)

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(1972   )

1984   Bourne et al., 1971)
            .(1999   )   (1988
                                                                                    :
        (1995   )

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                                                        .(1995   1999   )
                (1997   )   :
        (1972)

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:(1995   1999   )

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.(NSTA, 1982)   .(   )   -

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Sputnik   .   -

1957   .   -

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(Trowbridge and Bybee,1986; Kuhn,1993;   .(1999   )

(Yager,2000

(Encyclopedia of Education, 1971)

(Finely, 1983)

1977   )

.(1977   )   .(1993

.(reasoning)

)

.(Yager ,2000 1993   1973   .(1989   )

(BSCS) Biological Science :   (Dewey)

(PSSC) Physical Science Study   Curriculum Study   :

.   Committee

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.(1973

(NSSE, 1974)

(1973   )

:

1983   (NSB)

"   " :

(1977   ) (1972   )

(Trowbridge and Bybee,1986)   (Trowbridge and Bybee, 1986)

: (112)

.(Yager,2000)

1989 .

(44)

68

0.74-0.30

0.81-0.21

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0.76   (KR20)

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.(0.68) "   "   (0.67) "

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1991   (Processes of Science Test)

(17)

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(152)   1978

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(74)

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(0.85-0.20)

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NSSE, 1974   1972   )

Trowbridge and Bybee,1986   1978   1977   -3

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82	36	46	
79	32	47	
70	31	39	
59	28	31	
290	127	163	

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%90

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2000

(290)

.(1)   .

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38

(SPSS)

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0.51	0.49	17		0.34	0.73	1
0.42	0.71	18		0.46	0.71	2
0.49	0.71	19		0.39	0.66	3
0.52	0.63	20		0.41	0.64	4
0.55	0.52	21		0.32	0.74	5
0.54	0.57	22		0.51	0.61	6
0.53	0.44	23		0.53	0.57	7
0.47	0.69	24		0.73	0.31	8
0.54	0.65	25		0.56	0.43	9
0.56	0.70	26		0.57	0.54	10
0.54	0.70	27		0.57	0.47	11
0.56	0.68	28		0.51	0.52	12
0.65	0.62	29		0.52	0.64	13
0.49	0.51	30		0.55	0.66	14
0.53	0.60	31		0.59	0.71	15
0.46	0.67	32		0.51	0.63	16

(3)

		( )
0.84	8-1	- .
0.92	14-9	- .
0.84	20-15	- .
0.94	26-21	- .
0.96	32-27	- .

(0.73 – 0.32)

- : (1985)

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(CORRECTED ITEM TOTAL

CORRELATION).

(2).

(2)

(0.74- 0.31) (10)

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                    (   )
            .(5)   (Lawshe)
    (5)   ((Cited in Cohen et al., 1988, p. 128)
                        ( )
                (p<0.001)   :
(4)   .

$$CVR = \frac{n - N/2}{N/2}$$

    .
                                        n   CVR

            (Scheffe)   .   N
    .(6)
    (6)
                                                                0.84 0.96

                                                                        %80

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4.24	15.06		
3.81	17.34		
5.04	15.49		
5.22	18.30		
7.15	17.41		
8.24	25.2		
8.18	24.19		
4.55	31.01		
6.45	17.11		
7.59	22.87		

(5)

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( ) (:)

P<0.001	34.64	1232.2	1	
P<0.001	32.18	1144.7	3	
		35.58	282	

(6)

*10.96	*3.46	0.29	0	
*11.25	*3.75	0		
*7.50	0			
0				

: (7) :( )

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(0.75) (0.62)

(P<0.01)

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(7)

0.6230	0.5625	0.6251	0.6523	*(0.86)	
0.6710	0.5688	0.6181	*(0.87)		
0.7022	0.6322	*(0.84)			
0.7524	*(0.89)				
*(0.83)					

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(8)

( )

	(α)	
0.91	0.86	
0.93	0.83	
0.84	0.84	
0.85	0.89	
0.89	0.87	
0.87	0.81	

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(α)

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(P<0.001) (0.81 .

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(p< 0.01)

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.(Gronlund,1985)

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1972   .   1985

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Trowbridge, L., and Bybee, R. 1986**.** *Becoming a*

Developing a Scale for Scientific Thinking Skills among University Students

Suleiman A. Al- Qaderi*

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at developing a scale for scientific thinking skills. Forty five items were written. For the purpose of modifying the language of the items, the scale was administered to a pilot sample which consisted of (110) university students. The modified scale was administered to the main study sample, which consisted of (290) male and female university students in order to validate the scale. The final scale consisted of (32) valid items of three alternative in the form of multiple choice covering the following basic scientific thinking skills:

Stating problems, formulating hypothesis, testing hypotheses, interpreting, and generalizing.

The corrected item total correlation coefficients varied between (0.73) and (0.32), while the internal consistency coefficients for the subscales varied between (0.89) and (0.83).

The study results revealed statistical significance ($p < 0.001$) between the performance of the study subjects according to their educational level and specialization, which indicates that the scale is able to discriminate between the levels of the subjects', scientific thinking.

Also, the study revealed that the correlation between the items of any subscale is stronger than that of the coefficients between any two subscales.

In light of the study results, we could say that the scale has psychometric characteristic, which are sufficient to be used for assessing scientific thinking skills for university students.