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(Greeno, 1992, p63)

(Hawden, 1989)

(Paul and Diane, 1999, p102)

(Suter, 1990)

(McIntosh and et.al, 1997)

(NCTM, 1989, p203)

(Tayler, 2001)

(NCTM, 2001, p149)

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1.1	6.58	50	1.3	6.90	50	1.4	6.80	50	1.1	7.04	50	2.9	27.32	50	
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	0.81	0.056	0.52	1	0.52		
0.34	0.00	49.7	456.1	1	456.1		
			9.2	97	892.2		
				99	1350.8		
	0.698	1.51	0.24	1	0.24		
0.21	0.00	25.71	40.1	1	40.1		
			1.6	97	151.3		
				99	193.79		
	0.46	0.56	0.71	1	0.71		
0.25	0.00	32	40.9	1	40.9		
			1.28	97	123.77		
				99	165.44		
	0.89	0.017	0.041	1	0.041		
0.054	0.02	5.56	13.38	1	13.38		
			233.18	97	233.18		
			246.91	99	246.91		
	0.28	1.359	1.55	1	1.55		
0.17	0.000	19.28	21.94	1	21.94		
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-	0.38	0.38	10.76	1	10.76	
0.37	0.000	6.38	771.62	1	771.62	
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0.53	23.2	50	
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-	0.24	0.79	10.58	1	10.58	
0.37	0.000	29.64	396.95	1	396.95	
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0.52	21.9	50	
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## **Effect of Teaching Mathematics on Sixth Graders by Use of A Problem Solving- Strategy on the Number Sense and Computational Performance and Numerical Situations**

*Mohammad Al-Khateeb\**

### **ABSTRACT**

This study aimed at examining the effect of a problem solving Strategy - on the number sense and computational performance and numerical situations with the Sixth graders in Jordan, The sample of the study consisted of (100) male students of the Sixth grade, who were randomly divided into two groups. experimental group studied through a teaching study based on problem solving strategy. The other was the control group, receiving teaching through the traditional method. Tools have been developing a study to test the sense of numerical and computational performance and numerical situations, The results of the study concerning the number sense showed experimental group students achieved significantly higher than control group students.

**Keywords:** Problem Solving, Number Sense, Computational Performance, Numerical Situations.

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