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2008/2007

(127)

(25)

(0.05= α)

(.0.85)

.(2004)

(IQ)

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.(2004

.(2007)

2009/5/27

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.2010/8/11

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.(1983) (Q)

-(IQ)

.(2007)

IQ test

1983

Gardner

.(Hoerr, 2000)

.(Gardner, 1993)

(Bower, 2004)

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(Armstrong, 2000)

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.(Armstrong, 2000)

.(2003)

(2005)
(2003)

(Uysal, 2004)

(Marzano, 1988)

(Fenshman, Richard and Richard, 1994)

(1994)

(2003)

(1994)

Gagne

Ausubel

Krulik and Rudnick

"

(Schwert, 2004)

(Krulik and Rudnick,1993) "

(American
Association For The Advancement of Science (AAAS,

1993)

(Marzano,

(2005)

1988)

(Buncik and Horgan 2001)

2005 2004)

(2004 "Science For All Americans"

(NRC, 1996)

(TIMSS)

1999 1990 (Science For All Americans, 1990)

(2003) (2001)

(American Association For The Advancement of Science (AAAS, 1993)

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(2007) (2006) .(NRC,1996)

482

(International Association For The .500 (TIMSS)

.Evaluation of Education Achievement) (IEA, 2008)

2006 (PISA)

(Organization For Economic Co- Operation And

(OECD, 2006) Development)

1989

.2003

Ozdemir, 2006)

.Davis, 2004 koskal, 2007 Pociask, 2007 Bilgin, 2006

1991

.(1991)

(1999)

Campbelland Campbel

Broca Area

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How are you

How smart are you?

.(Bower, 2004) smart?

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• Gardner

:(2003)

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(Armstrong,

.2000)

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Gardner

Gardner

(Armstrong,

:2007

2000)

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(Inter-personal Intelligence) -:

(2004)

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(Linguistic Intelligence) -:

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(Logical- Mathematical Intelligence) -:

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(Hoerr, 2000))

(Spatial Visual /) -:

(Kinematic Intelligence) -:

(Armstrong, 1994) Bilgin (2006)

(Musical Intelligence) -:

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(Intra-personal -:

(Ucak, 2006) Intelligence)

Armstrong (1994)

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.(Sarrasine, 2005)

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:(2007 2003)

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(Schwert, 2004) .

(8-3)

.(2003)

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.Mind Mapping

Idea Sketching

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.(2003) "

.(Marzano, 1988)

2003

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.1

($\alpha = .05$)

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($\alpha = .05$)

.2

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Gardner

(127) 2008/2007

(2003)

Regs (1993)

Howard Gardner

Peter Kline

Kline

Gardner

et al., 1977)

(Kornhaber

(95)

(semi-structured)

(KR-20)

(KR-20) 20

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(2004)

Davis

232 814
292 290

)

.(

Schwert (2004)

() :

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. IMPACT

(2004)

1996

Bilgin (2006)

(50)

.2005

(25)

Ucak (2006)

.(0.83)

34

"

"

88

25

Cronbach

36

.(0.85)

.(0.81)

.t-test and Analysis of Covariance ANCOVA

15

5

.(0.83)

2006-2005

Kinikli Boyama Primary School

(54)

Ozdemir (2006)

Koksal (2007)

Respiratory Systems Test
Multiple Intelligence Inventory
Biology Attitude Scale
SPSS
MANCOVA t-test
. (0.05)

2005 -2004

Ataturk Anatolian High School

(25)

.2008/2007

(127)

(1)

(1)

1	38	1	38	
1	27	1	24	
2	65	2	62	

.(Gardner, 1983)

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(2003)

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.1

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(McKenzie, 2000)

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2004 2005)

.(Krulik and Rudnick, 1993 2003

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.2008/5/30-5/28			.5
()	.10		
			.6
.(SPSS)		()	
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)	.1		
(.2	:	
:			•
			•
			•
) (•
.(2)	(•
	(2)		•
			.7
	2008/4/1		
(6.24)	(6.55)		.8
		2008/4/16	
	.(0.31)		
(6.39)			
(6.41)			
()	.(0.02)	.2008/5/26	
(2-Way			.9
	.ANCOVA)		

(2)

15.09	12.97	17.21	6.39	6.61	6.18		
3.29	2.62	2.43	2.32	2.43	2.20		
76	38	38	76	38	38		
14.14	11.96	16.58	6.41	6.48	6.33		
4.56	4.35	3.46	2.33	2.44	2.26		
51	27	24	51	27	24		
14.71	12.55	16.97	6.40	6.55	6.24		
3.86	3.45	2.86	2.31	2.42	2.21		
127	65	62	127	65	62		

(25)

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(3)

(ANCOVA)

0.270	1.227	12.329	1	12.329	()
0.000	60.271	605.554	1	605.554	
0.156	2.042	20.512	1	20.512	
0.764	0.091	0.914	1	0.914	x
		10.047	122	1225.757	
			126	1878.22	

(2)

(2.86)

(16.97)

(2)

(4.42)

(3.45)

(12.55)

(4) (15.09) (3.29) (14.14) (4.56)

() .(0.95)

() (16.92)

() (12.45) ()

effect ()

Eta Square size (2- (0.05 = α) Way ANCOVA)

(%32.24) .(3)

(%67.76) (3) (0.05 = α)

:

-) () ()

.%32.24 (60.271) () () ()

(0.000 = α)

:

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(0.05= α) .(4)

(4)

0.41	16.92	
0.40	12.45	

Marzano (1980)

()

()

(2002)

(2003)

.(Beckman,2002)

(%32)
%32

:

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(%68)

()

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(0.05= α)

2004

: 1983

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2004

2003

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The Effect of Multiple Intelligences Theory-Based Strategy on Problem Solving Ability among Basic Stage Students in Jordan

*Amal Shaker Moh'd Awad**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at investigating the effect of using a teaching strategy that is based on multiple intelligences theory (MIT) on problem solving ability among the basic stage students in Jordan in comparison with the traditional strategy, and investigating the effect of interaction between the teaching strategy and student's gender on problem solving ability among the basic stage students in Jordan. The sample of the study consisted of (127) male and female students from Al-Zuhour preparatory girls school No. 2 and Amman New Camp boys school No.1 that are managed by UNRWA. The sample of the study was distributed over four groups; two experimental, and two control. The instructional material based on MIT, student's activity record, problem solving ability test were prepared. The problem solving ability test was applied on a sample of the 10th grade students (n=28) from outside the sample of the study. The reliability of the test was conducted using Cronabach alpha for internal consistency which is equal to (0.85). The tool of the study was pre-applied on both experimental and control groups. The experimental groups were taught using MIT strategy, while the control groups were taught using the traditional strategy. The tools of the study were then post-applied on both groups. The results of the study were statistically analyzed using 2-way ANCOVA. The results of the study indicated that there was statistically significant difference at ($\alpha = 0.05$) on problem solving ability among the basic stage students that is attributed to using a teaching strategy based on MIT, and there is no effect of the interaction of MIT teaching strategy and student's gender on problem solving ability among the basic stage students. In view of the results of the study, it is recommended to utilize teaching strategies based on MIT by science teachers after being trained on how to identify different intelligences of their students, and to implicate activities that take into consideration the dominant intelligences of their students . It is also recommended to conduct further studies to investigate the effects of utilizing MIT- based strategy on the scientific thinking and the creative thinking.

Keywords: Multiple Intelligences Theory-Based Strategy, Problem Solving Ability, the Dominant intelligence.

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