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**تصميم أنموذج تعليمي تعليمي في التفكير لطلبة معلم مجال الرياضيات
في جامعة مؤتة وأثره في تنمية التفكير الناقد لديهم**

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المخلص

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(0.05 = α) -

(0.05 = α) -

(0.05 = α) -

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(1997)

(1990) .

(Novis, 1985)

(1998) .

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(Ennis 1985)
(Watson & Glasser)

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Watson .

(& Glasser, 1991)

(1987 -) .

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(1985

(2002) .

(1991) .

: (Ennis,1985)
General Approach -1

content Approach -2

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Mixed Approach

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(1997

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(Marzano)

(Ennis, 1962)

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Lockett,) (1997) . (1991

" (1998) () 30

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" (2001) 50 "

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(2002)

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(Robinson, 1991)

(30)

(12)

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18

(Myers, 1999)

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(Anderson, 1999)

(1999) (1998) (2002) (2001)
(Lockett, 1991)

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(0.05 = α)

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(0.05 = α)

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(0.05 = α)

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2005./2004		-2
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(Good,1973)	:	-
(Joyce & Weil,1986)		

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Watson &)."

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(Glasser, 1991

Inductive

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Deductive

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Recognition Of Assumption

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160

2005/2004

60

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45

0.8 - 0.20

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20 -

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0.82	080	0.60	0.70	

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(2)

(2)

0.85	0.81	0.79	0.73	

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2.00	0.92	58	5.27	67.7	30	
			4.49	66.6	30	

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(0.05

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2.00	0.57	58	1.42 1.32	9.3 9.1	30 30		
2.00	0.63	58	1.09 1.11	6.67 6.5	30 30		
2.00	1.04	58	1.35 1.13	7.97 7.63	30 30		
2.00	0.69	58	3.52 2.87	23.9 23.23	30 30		

(4)

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()	()						
2.00	*8.06	58	1.42 1.84	9.5 12.92	30 30		
2.00	*4.26	58	1.35 2.28	6.97 9.03	30 30		
2.00	*4.65	58	2.00 1.9	8.06 10.4	30 30		
2.00	*7.41	58	4.66 3.4	24.53 32.33	30 30		

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

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()	()						
2.04	*8.74	29	1.32 1.84	9.1 12.92	30 30		
2.04	*6.34	29	1.11 2.28	6.5 9.03	30 30		
2.04	*5.96	29	1.13 1.9	7.63 10.4	30 30		
2.04	*8.91	29	2.87 4.67	23.23 32.33	30 30		

(0.05 ≥ α)

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(18.5 16.8 25 20)

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()	()						
2.04	1.49	29	1.42 1.42	9.3 9.5	30 30		
2.04	1.43	29	1.09 1.24	6.67 6.97	30 30		
2.04	0.53	29	1.35 2.00	7.97 8.06	30 30		
2.04	1.72	29	3.52 3.4	23.9 24.53	30 30		

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213-13	1	(1999)	—
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		(1989)	—
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		(2002)	—
		.232-5	
		(1991)	—

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		(2001)	—
	.224		
	33	(1998)	—
	1	(1987)	—
		147-146	
	" (1997)		—
		"	
		.169 3	
		" (1998)	—
(25)		"	
		.112	(1)

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(4-3)

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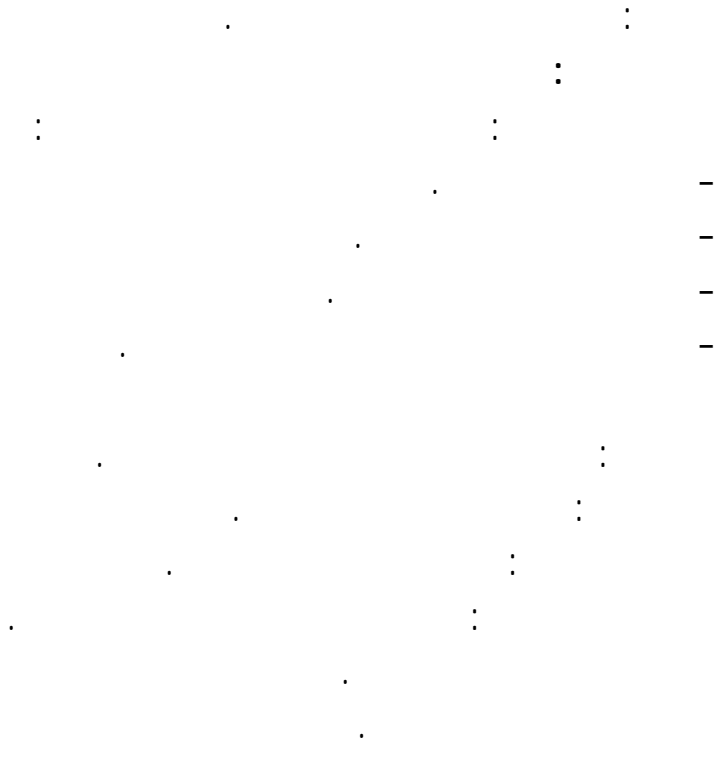
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.(1)

(Ruggie, 1988) .

2008 - -

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(Beyer)

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Induction

Inductive Thinking

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Deduction

Recognition Of Assumption

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(2)

(2)

(1)

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.180° (4- 2)

(1)

(2)

.180°

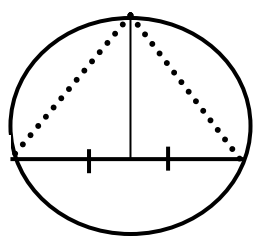
(3)

(4)

$$(+) (-) = \begin{matrix} + & = & \times \\ & & -^2 \end{matrix}$$

(5)

(2)



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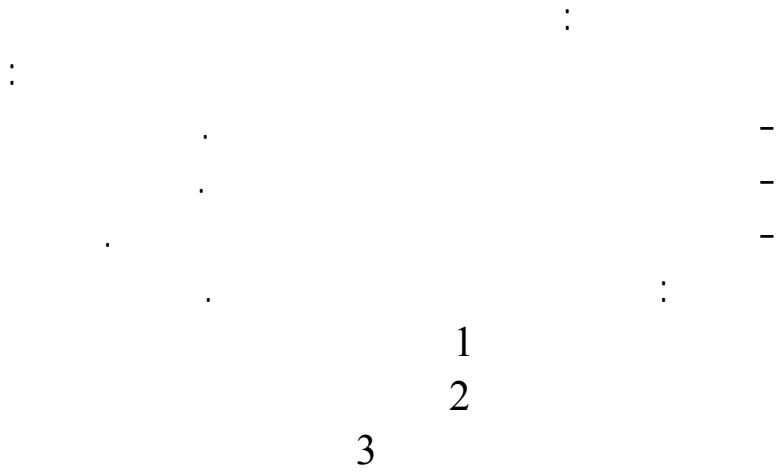
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$$\begin{aligned} & \dots\dots\dots = \\ \dots\dots\dots & \times = \times \\ & \text{"} \\ & \dots\dots\dots = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \dots\dots\dots = \\ & \dots\dots\dots \\ & \dots\dots\dots \text{"} \text{"} \quad (1) \\ & \dots\dots\dots \quad (2) \\ & \dots\dots\dots \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

(1989) .

$$\begin{aligned} & \dots\dots\dots : \quad (1) \\ & \dots\dots\dots = () \quad (2) \\ 5 = & \quad 4 = \quad (3) \\ & \dots\dots\dots \cdot 180^\circ = \quad (4) \\ & \dots\dots\dots \cdot x + x = (+) \times \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$



"1"
Inductive

" (✓) (x) "

.....

(1)

8-	6- 2-	0=12+ 8+2
5/2	1 3/2	0=3+ 5-2 2
7	4 3	0=12+ 7-2
2	1/2 3/2	0=3+ 8-2 4

0 = + +2

- (1) :
 - (2)
 - (3)
 2

(4+6+9) (2-3) = 8-27 : : (2)
 (1+2+4) (1-2) = 1- 3²
 (1/25+4/15+16/9) (1/5-4/3) = 1/125-64/27

:
 (2 + 2²) = 3³ - 3³ (1)
 (2 - 2²) (-) = 3³ - 3³ (2)
 (2 + 2²) (-) = 3³ - 3³ (3)

6/5-	0=1+ 6+ 5
3/2-	0= 3- 2-
1	0=5- -

: (3)

= + +

- /- (1)
- / (2)
- / (3)
- / - (4)
- : (4)

(1-) -=2-	1-	(1•2)
(3+) 2=3+	2	(3- 3-)
(5-) 4=5-	4	(5•5)

: ()

- (4) (-) = - (3) (+) = + (2) (-) = - (1)

.(-)- =

: (5)

} {	3-	0=4+ 5- ² 3
{ 3 }	0	0=9+ 6- ²
{ 5/3 0 }	25	0= 5- ² 3
{ 5 5- }	100	0=25- ²

0 > (2)	0 < (1)
(4)	(3)

"2"
Deductive

.....

(x)

(√)

:(1)

. 3 4 5 (1)

. 4 5 7 (2)

. 10 6 8 (3)

. 10 6 7 (4)

0 ≠ + +² = () :(2)

()

0 = + +2

1+ 2+² 3- = () (1)

1+² = () (2)

3+ 2-² = () (3)

:(3)

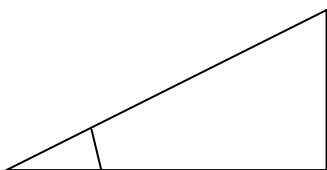
:

1/2 = (1)

√3 = (2)

1/2 = × (3)

× 1/4 = (4)



:(4)

:

10 9 8 7 (1)

11 12 11 10 (2)

10 10 10 (3)

15 0 0 7 (4)

:(5)

:

	$1+ 2- = 1- 2 =$ (1)
	$4- 3 = 2+ 3 =$ (2)
	$0 = 2+ 2+ 3 0 = 2+ 3+ 2$ (3)
	$5 = 3 =$ (4)

(3 "

Recognition Of Assumption

" "

(✓)

()

(×)

:(1)

:

(1)

(2)

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(3)

$$3 \ 5 \ 2 \quad : (2)$$

:

15	(2)	20	(1)
25	(4)	25	(3)

$$0 = + \quad + \quad +^2 \quad +^2 \quad : (3)$$

:

$$^2 \quad =^2 \quad (1)$$

$$^2 \quad ^2 \quad (2)$$

(3)

(4)

$$\neg \checkmark = \quad : (4)$$

:

$$0 < \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

(3)

$$0 = 4 + \quad 4 - 2 = (\) \quad : (5)$$

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(1)

(2)

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(2002) (2001) . (3) (3)
(4)

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(2)

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(x)

(x)

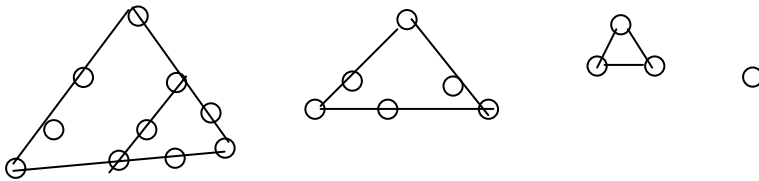
	.	
4 = 3+1	:	(1)
		9=5+3+-1

$$16 = 7 + 5 + 3 + 1$$

$$25 = 9 + 7 + 5 + 3 + 1$$

		$2 \quad (1)$
		$^3 \quad (2)$
		$^2 \quad (3)$

: : (2)



$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 10 & 6 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

:

		$\frac{(1+)}{2} \quad (4)$
		$\frac{(1+ ^2)}{2} \quad (5)$
		$\frac{(1+ ^3)}{2} \quad (6)$
		$\frac{(1+ ^2)}{2} \quad (7)$

.....

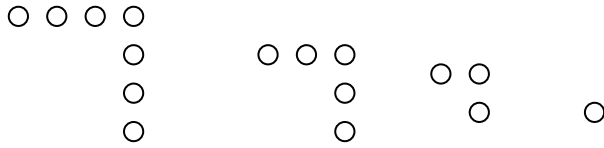
		2
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: : (3)

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		$2^2 + \dots + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1$ (8)
		$3^3 + \dots + 3^3 + 3^2 + 3^1$ (9)
		$(1+2) + \dots + 14 + 5 + 1$ (10)
		$+ \dots + 3 + 2 + 1$ (11)

: : (4)



..... 4 3 2 1
 7 5 3 1

		1- 2 (12)
		1+ 2 (13)
		1- 3 (14)
		1- ² (15)

:

(x)

(✓)

: (1)

		(1)
		(2)
		(3)
		(4)

: (2)

- = - =

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2

		$1 > \quad \forall < (5)$
		$1/3 = 3 = (6)$
		$1 < \quad 1 < (7)$
		$= (8)$

$$2-\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \mathbf{2} : \mathbf{(3)}$$

		2= (9)
		0= (10)
		2 (11)
		(12)

		(13)
		(14)
		(15)

:

(x)

(x)

7 13 3 : (1)

		42 (1)
		91 (2)
		100 (3)
		78 (4)

: (2)

$$\frac{\sqrt{\quad}}{\sqrt{\quad}} = \frac{\quad}{\sqrt{\quad}}$$

.....

		& (5)
		& (6)
		& (7)
		& (8)

: (3)

		(9)
		(10)
		(11)

() : (4)

$$\frac{^2(1-)}{2} - \frac{^2(1+)}{2} =$$

		() (12)
		() (13)
		() (14)
		() (15)