



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

الهوية في سرديات جمعة اللامي

- دراسة في ضوء التحليل الثقافي -

رسالة يتقدم بها الطالب

إحسان جابر شبيب البخاتي

إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير

في اللغة العربية

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

حسين حمزة الجبوري

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٧ هـ

ABSTRACT

It is definitely clear that identity has become a subject of great importance since the previous century because of what was known as " policy of identity ". The policy that was in alliance with the cultural studies. The policy of identity means a policy that is limited with those nouns that come from certain identities " historically the weakened people " instead of being a policy built on the base of some policies or certain social philosophies. it is sometimes said that the policy of identity is urged or motivated by desire of getting some kind of confess , but in most of the cases it has been flexible further by a desire of getting a free dealing or free treatment . S it has been clear that cultural studies was looked at as a shade to the policy of identity that is divided into two halves : one stands with the marginal or fellow identities and the other understands identities as shapes of cruelty and chains or even as a part of the social structure to control and slave the other.

Yet , we choose the title of the study " Identity in Juma Al- lami 's Narrations " as a study in the light of cultural analysis . His narration in stories or in novels represents the society and its discourse that stands on the variety of spoken language and the signs that well understood by the society memory which is ,in a way or in another , a mirror of that memory referred to by hidden contexts in a way that we classified it as postmodernism .

The discourse of identity occupies wide area in Juma Al- lami 's narrations. This is a result of the problematic issues of the Iraqi identity since the establishing of the modern Iraqi country .

like the varied religious , social , racial and political Iraqi tissue. All the governments failed in making this tissue a united one hom identity so the instability continues because of the struggles and conflicts . In general the centre identities imposed themselves on the other branch identities to control and weaken them through the valid or invalid letters.

The identity in Juma Al- lami 's narrations varies according to variety of the cultural identity in the Iraq society . So the religion , political and collective identity

appears in its local , home and world frames. Identity suffered a lot of anxiety because of the power of the centre and the dictatorship regimes that brought many problems such as scattering and trying to achieve oneself and the worry of being destroyed , divided and breaking of the identity that led to changing in identity willingly or unwillingly. In fact the identity becomes robbed materially or symbolically.

The feeling of the one origin identity that deserves life made people in one shelter behind their branch identity so as to defend their existence and regain their rights taken forcibly . This is what has been faced with violence and oppression by the centre powers that are always try to take power in order to impose their one identity , ambition and desire. This is, in fact , what created the inside and outside exiles and alienation even in the one community.

This is what led to illusion of the one identity through ideology that coming from different environments as the ideal solution in the way of the modern state and society in general. This is faced by the illusion of the power as result in seeing its procedures and policies as the correct ones as well as to the double characters and particularly in Iraq.

In spite of that , we can say that the cultural composition was not absent in representing identity and taking its role which in general was controlled by the state and knowledge that is called " Identity Difference" which represents in many cases the point of view of the self about the echo .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

تحديد أهم المؤشرات الفسيولوجية والبيوكيميائية والمهارية لأنتقاء لاعبي التنس بأعمار (١٣ - ١٤) سنة في منطقتي الفرات الأوسط والجنوب

أطروحة دكتوراه مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية . الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الدكتوراه فلسفة في
التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

من قبل

أحمد حسين غانم النصراوي

بإشراف

أ.د. أمجاد عبد الحميد بدر الماجد

أ.م.د عبد الرزاق جبر الماجدي

Abstract

The first section dealt with the introduction and the importance of the research, where it was addressed to the tennis game, which enjoys high prestige among the different peoples and a broad interest from countries and the wider public that is concerned with the sport and has taken great strides towards progress and progress at all levels, This progress is the result of the adoption of the scientific approach and the harnessing of the sciences associated with this service, the importance of research in identifying a set of physiological, biochemical and skill indicators to suit the abilities of players in this category (the youth) through the use of global analysis, which is one of the methods that shorten a large range of variables and specifications to the less variables that measure the capacity or ability or skill accurately and in all aspects and dimensions of those attributes or variables for the purpose of selection,As well as the codification of the tests extracted and the development of standard standards appropriate to the vocabulary according to sound scientific grounds. The problem of research is embodied in the selection of players do not hope for a good future by neglecting the functional and biochemical aspects of the young, which leads to waste of effort and time and money, and in return we will lose the energies and talents promising to contemplate a bright future.

The objective of the research is to identify the most important physiological, biochemical and technical variables for tennis players, to identify the most important physiological, biochemical and technical indicators of tennis players and to regulate them.

The second section consisted of theoretical studies, which were divided into several axes, in which the researcher discussed (tests and measurements in the field of sports and physiological variables, biochemical and skillful study) as well as selection in the field of sports and global analysis, With reference to previous studies that preceded and discussed the current study and the statement of what characterized the current study.

In the **third section**, the researcher tackled the method used, Using the descriptive approach in the method of associative studies, The sample consisted of (90) players, from the beginners tennis players (ages 13-14) years in the regions of the middle Euphrates and south and after the exclusion of (5) players for reasons detailed in the sample settled on (85) players, the researcher explained the steps of implementing the research and then (20) tests and measurements were agreed upon by experts and specialists, then he conducted his exploratory experiment and conducted his main experiment. The researcher explained the statistical methods used in the research.

The researcher dealt in the **fourth section** with the view, analyze and discuss the results of tests and measurements for the sample of the research, and to extract the most important indicators in final form as well as the standardization of indicators and the development of grades and standard levels.



الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الاساسية
قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

**إستخدام النظام التقني ايلاستكس على وفق
معايير الجودة في تعزيز الإتصال والتقويم والأرشفة
للمديرية العامة للتربية الرياضية والمديريات
التابعة لها**

أطروحة

تقدم بها طالب الدكتوراه

احمد عبدالله حسين العبيدي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة
لنيل شهادة الدكتوراه في فلسفة التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

إشراف

أ.م. د صلاح وهاب شاكر

أ. د محجوب إبراهيم ياسين

٢٠١٧

١٤٣٨ هـ

The thesis contains five chapters:

The first chapter contains the introduction and the importance of the research. The researcher discussed the effect of using modern technologies in the field of management, as the technological revolution has implications for administrative thought through the emergence of a sophisticated set of administrative methods that rely on information and knowledge systems and the availability of vast information and data. General Directorate of Physical Education and School Activity Modern technologies in the management of its work, all between them and their directorates, despite their availability in Iraq, and this resulted in a clear lag in the aspects of performance, which negatively affected the administrative

performance The aim of the research was to use the XLite technical system as a method of innovation and creativity to bring about changes in the concept of administrative work and the shift from traditional management to knowledge management using ICTs and to utilize the knowledge available to achieve the objectives in the shortest time. The human field of the technical supervisors of the directorates of education, and the temporal field for the period (3/6/2015 to 30/6/2016) and the spatial area in the general directorates of all education.

Chapter II:

included the following

The researcher tackled the management and its impact on the administrative performance and also touched on the new technologies and the impact of their uses on communication, evaluation and archiving

Chapter III:

The research community consisted of (340) technical supervisors (20) technical supervisors for each activity directorate for all the governorates of the country except for the Kurdistan Region. Also excluded were the governorates (Mosul, Salah al-Din and Ramadi) for security reasons, 40 of which were technical supervisors for conducting the exploratory experiment. After that, 25% of the sample was taken, with 75 technical supervisors divided into two unequal groups. (50) and the technical supervisor of the control group (25) Musharraf, as



جمهورية العراق

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الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية / قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

الدراسات العليا / الدكتوراه

تمريبات خاصة لتطوير عمل بعض العضلات الهيكلية وتأثيرها في

أهم المتغيرات الفسيولوجية والبدنية للاعبين بناء الأجسام

أطروحة تقدم بها الطالب

أحمد علي فليح الشمري

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الدكتوراه

فلسفة في التربية الرياضية

بإشراف

أ.د. أمجد عبد الحميد الماجد

2017م

1438هـ

Abstract

Special Drills for Developing Some Skeletal Muscles and Their Effect in the Most Important Physiological and Physical Variables for body Builders.

Chapter one include the thesis preface and importance, where the researcher demonstrate the importance of body building sport in the different parts of the glob for its weight in gaining the numbers of the medal the sports men and women get, which in turn depend on the results of the outlook from the work of the muscles and which is represented by the reach of the muscles to a state of perfection and growing in an artistic way by the organized drills for each of the athlete body muscles, where every state in the glob compete to find the scientific bases to train the players and from all sides, and for this reason it becomes needed to depend on science to solve the problems that face the players by experimenting, testing, and using the suitable scales which explore the individual abilities and lead excel and mastery to reach the highest level, as well we assure the rule of body measures and physiological and physical variables, from what were mentioned above came the importance of the thesis in identifying the effects of the special drills prepared by the researcher to develop some skeletal muscles and their most important effect in the physiological and physical variables for the body building sport participants.



As for the dissertation problem it came to discuss that the body builders seek during after the periods of competition or raising seek the increase of the muscles mass "muscles inflation" as possible as they can to be ready for the next competition and this by itself will be a drawback due to the big muscles inflation in addition to not to keep the weight due to the increase in fat on the account of muscles which finally lead to the loose in competition, and as the culture of sport is not complete for almost all the sportsmen and women the seek illegal ways and by different means to get their muscles appear, for this reason the researcher prepare some special drills to develop the skeletal muscles and identify their effect in the most important physiological and physical variables for body building sport participants.

As for dissertation goals they were as follow:

- 1- Prepare special drills aiming to develop some skeletal muscles for the research sample.
- 2- Identify the effect of the special drills in developing of some of the skeletal muscles for the research sample.
- 3- Identifying the effect of developing of some of the skeletal muscles in the most important physiological and physical variable for the research sample.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التاريخ

عبد الرزاق محي الدين ودوره السياسي

والفكري في العراق ١٩١٠-١٩٨٣

رسالة تقدم بها

أحمد هاشم جاسم العتابي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/ الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف

أ. د. جميل موسى النجار

٢٠١٧م

بغداد

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The figure of Abdul-Razzaq Muhee Aldeen occupies an impart role on the political and intellectual levels in Iraq, throughout this contemporary history. This thesis assumes the task of shedding light on the political outcome of that figure.

The biography of Abdul-Razzaq Muhee Aldeen and hnis activities as well as political roles (1958-1966) were studied in this thesis. Also, his selection during the reign of President Abdulrahman Aarif (1966-1968), and his activities and role were tackled here.

In the conclusion we give the most important findings which include the most important points that Abdul-Razzaq Muhee Aldeen was brought up in an intellectual environment that made him assume political positions for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Arab people in unity. He was chosen to assume the national and Pan-Arab missions simultaneously. He assumed the position of ministry inn Iraq for one period 1964-1968, and he assumed the position of secretary of consolidated council between Irtaq and the United Arab Republic U.A.R. he was chosen as the chairman of the preparatory committee to reconstruct the Socialist Arab Union in Iraq 1967. In addition to that, he assumed scientific and academic positions like he presidency of the Iraqi Academy of Scientific during the period 1965-1979. That enabled him to lead the cultural leadership towards the Pan-Arabism tendencies and his defend of the Arab nationality in general and his homeland Iraq in particular until his death in 1983.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

أثر استخدام إستراتيجية التلمذة المعرفية

في تحصيل مادة الرياضيات لدى طالبات الصف الأول المتوسط وتفكيرهن

الجانبى

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

اخلاص صباح عبد الأمير الشمري

الى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل

شهادة الماجستير في (طرائق تدريس الرياضيات)

إشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور

عباس ناجي عبد الأمير

2017 م

1438 هـ

Abstract

The recent research aims to identify the effect of Cognitive Apprenticeship strategy in the Achievement in mathematics of first grade girl students and their lateral thinking. and to achieve the goals the researcher adopted experimental method groups and of the control group with a post test. And put the following null hypothesis :

1. There is no statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) between the mean scores of students of the experimental group who were studying according to the Cognitive Apprenticeship strategy and the mean scores of students of control group who were studying according to the traditional method of teaching in the achievement test.
2. There is no difference a statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05) between the mean scores of students iof the experimental group who were studying according to Cognitive Apprenticeship strategy and the control group who were studying as the traditional method in Test of the Lateral Thinking.

It has been identified and the research community, which represents middle and high schools for girls in the General Directorate for Education second Karkh , and the research sample consisted of (80) female students from the first class of intermediate school for girls(Muta), and the sample was divided into two groups experimental group and control group :

- The experimental group consisted of (40) students who were taught according to the Cognitive Apprenticeship strategy.
- Control group consisted of (40) who were taught according to the traditional method .

Both groups were equalized on the variables (age calculated in months, previous achievement, test prior knowledge, intelligence test scores, prior lateral thinking , educational qualification of the parents) , it has been built two test were as follows :

1. Achievement test : which consisting of (40) items, test of the kind of substantive .
2. Test of Lateral thinking: which consisting of (30) items.

The experiment have been applied in the first semester for the academic year (2016 - 2017) by (5) lessons for each group and the researcher taught the research groups by herself after that drafted the behavioral goals of the three chapters and three levels of Bloom's cognitive domain levels (remembering, comprehension , application) as the number reached (164) goals. The researcher prepared (50) teaching plan for each group included research subjects.

Appropriate statistical analysis of the results of the two tests were carried out where the researcher used Kiodr- Richardson equation (K-R20) to calculate the achievement test stability coefficient, Alpha-Cronbach equation to calculate the test lateral thinking stability coefficient, and the coefficients of difficulty and discrimination and effective alternatives and Pearson correlation coefficient through the statistical program SPSS was used (t-test) for two independent samples for data processing and the results Showed superiority than students in the experimental group to the control group in achievement test and test of lateral thinking.

The most important findings of the researcher in this research:

- The adoption of cognitive apprenticeship strategy has a positive effect on achievement and lateral thinking in mathematics.

The researcher made several suggestions, including :

1. conducting an identical study of the current study and to other phases of study and to different subjects.
2. Conduct a study on the use of cognitive apprenticeship strategy in other variables like critical thinking and the acquisition of concepts and the ability to solve problems.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية / قسم الجغرافية

الآثر البيئي للنفايات الصلبة في مدينة بغداد

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة
ازهار عبد الأمير حسن الربيعي

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير
في الجغرافية

إشراف الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور
قاسم يوسف شتيت

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract:

The solid wastes have been considered as a huge problem that got increased owing to the huge increase in the size of population, growth of civilized societies and what has been accompanied by the increase in the human activity in all fields and domains. The solid wastes are defined as "any material thrown by the human when its necessary gets expired and considered as unfit for human consumption. despite the possibility of getting benefit of these materials thrown in another place as that defined by the Iraqi project, that the wastes cause or might cause huge harm for the human and environment.

This problem has become (problem of solid wastes) as an environmental urgent matter in the world where the size of wastes begin increasing owing to the increase in population and rates of consumption from other side.

This current paper deals with the environmental matter of solid wastes in Baghdad City; the researcher has dealt with the society of research represented in Baghdad City its population amounted 5,995,432. This ratio has been distributed on the Baghdad both sides (Rusafa – Karkh). The research has concerned over studying the environmental effect and pollution resulted from the solid wastes considered as a danger on life of human beings, health and environment,.

The study includes analysis of information that being gathered about (the environmental effect of solid wastes on Baghdad City) by applying survey questionnaire as to know the environmental effect of solid wastes on Baghdad city and to know methods of how to deal with it; besides, gathering information about the atmosphere and geography of the area of the study. The problem of the study is represented in the both sides of Baghdad (Karkh – Rusafa) since it suffers a great deal from the environmental effect of solid wastes so long as Baghdad lacks of health methods to process and to deal with this problem either by the population or the concerned bodies. Baghdad is disparity in its cultural and economic conditions and its population distribution with the existence of many of random population areas where healthy elements are unavailable. The current research consists of five chapters, the chapter one includes introduction, importance and problem of research, goals of research and how to achieve them. The chapter two (composition of wastes), solidness and its types, while the chapter three includes the methods of gathering and collecting solid wastes and how to manage them. The chapter four deals with the techniques used in managing and processing the solid wastes, the chapter five assigned for the environmental effects ensued from the solid wastes in Baghdad City; this chapter also includes conclusions and recommendations that reached to via the current research.



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الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

فاعلية التدريس بأنموذج *Good Lavoie* في اكتساب طالبات الصف الرابع العلمي للمفاهيم
الإحيائية وتنمية وعيهن البيئي

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/ الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير
في (طرائق تدريس العلوم)

من قبل

إستبرق رعد محمد الشمري

بإشراف

أ.د. يوسف فالح محمد الساعدي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٧هـ

Abstract

Effectiveness of teaching model of " Good Lavoie" to have scientific fourth-class students girls acquire biological concepts and environmental awareness.

To verify that , the researcher has placed two hypotheses:

- 1. There are not statistic differences at the level of 0.05 between grades ' average of experimental group students who study according to the model of " Good lavoie" and grades ' average of control group students who study with traditional model in the test of acquiring biological concepts.*
- 2. There are not statistic differences at the level of 0.05 between environmental awareness' grades of experimental group students who study according to the model of " Good lavoie" and environmental awareness' grades of control group students who study according to the traditional model to measure the environmental; awareness*

The society of the research has been restricted only to al-Anfal secondary school related to the general directorate of Education/ Karkh/1 for the academic year 2015-2016 . The researcher has used the experimental design of two groups (experimental and control) , each one partially controls the other of post –test as to acquire the biological concepts , besides , the post - and pre-test for the environmental awareness scale . According to this design , the sample has been intentionally chosen to represent the two groups of research , its number amounted 70 student with randomly selection , it has been chosen the section (D) to represent the experimental group, its number (35) students study according to the model of " Good Lavoie", while the section (C) represents the control group , its number (35) students studying according to the traditional model . The two groups have been equivalent in the variables (intelligence , former information, education in biology , pre- and post –test of environmental awareness measurement) . the scientific subject has been specified in the second semester of the academic year 2015-2016 ; the

researcher has taught the two groups of the research and has prepared 24 plans for the experimental group, the behavioral goals of the acquisition have been imposed for the three chapters they consisted of (87) goals which represent the three levels of (definition, discrimination, and application) . In respect to the tools of the research , the researcher has prepared a test for acquiring the biological concepts that consist of 87 items , of multi-test; the scale of environmental awareness that includes the cognitive field , behavioral and stress field as well .It has been confirmed the authentication of the two tools by using Richardson's equation 20 in regard to the test of acquiring , amounted (0.89) , while the environmental awareness 's scale has been used Elfa's equation .amounted (0.82) . The two ratios have indicated the degree of consistency for both tools of the research. The results of the research have indicated , by using the Z-test for the two independent samples, to the following:

1. Experimental group students studying according to the model of " Good Lavoie" have surpassed the control group students studying according to the traditional method in acquiring biological concepts , where it has amounted $Z (4,23)$, while the value of (Z) amounted , 1,96 at the level of 0.05.
2. Experimental group students studying according to the method of " Good Lavoie" have surpassed the control group students studying according to the traditional method in the environmental awareness scale , where it has amounted $Z (4,57)$, while the value of (Z) amounted , 1,96 at the level of 0.05.

Thus , it has rejected the two zero hypotheses and through the results , it has concluded the vitality of the model of " Good Lavoie" in acquiring the biological concepts and environmental awareness development in respect to the scientific fourth- class students girls. Accordingly , the researcher has submitted a number of recommendations, including , the necessity of studying modern methods in teaching the Biology for being considered most important to acquire the different concepts and training the biology teachers

on how to use the modern methods and how to prepare teach-plans , either before or after the service. This would enable them to use them in teaching the biology and actually this would provide a modern educational environment that enables them to use their skills by their own , to hold courses for male and female teachers about the environment and its risks as to instruct them to fulfill the environmental awareness within their students.

The researcher has suggested to make more researches just like the current one , on other different subjects and different stages as to reinforce and bolster the research's results.



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قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

تأثير استخدام تمارينات الادراك البصري على وفق اسلوب
تفضيل السيطرة الدماغية في تعلم بعض المهارات
الهجومية لسلاح الشيش

رسالة ماجستير تقدم بها الطالب

أمجد حازم محمد مهدي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير

في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

بإشراف

أ.م.د محمد شهاب احمد الشمري

2017م

1438هـ

Summary of the research

" The impact of using visual perception exercises in accordance with brain controlling way in learning some offensive skills of FOIL "

Researcher : Amjed Hazem Muhammad

Supervisor : Muhammad Shehab Ahmed Al-Shimmary

The brain is considered as a center of important information in the body and it's the responsible of all the movements that the learner makes For each learner there is style of preference in acquiring information which caused different responses for each individual rather than the other as a result of using the style that each learner prefers in acquiring information from the surrounding atmosphere. The problem of the research is assimilated in a lake use of visual perception exercises and neglect the style of preference of brain control for the learners in learning some offensive skills of foil. The treatise aims to know the impact of using visual perception in accordance with brain controlling way in learning some offensive skills of Epee. The researcher assumes that there are differences of counted indications between the pre and post tests for the two groups (regulator and empirical)according to the style of preference brain control .

The researcher uses an empirical method to match the nature of his research. The sample of his research consists of (34) students in the physical education and sport sciences / Al-Qadisiyah University 2015-2016. The sample is divided into

two groups (regulator and empirical) in a random way. Each group has (17) students and he uses Torrance Scale of brain controlling to know the style of preference each individual inside each group. So each group includes three another groups (who are of style right preference, who are of style left preference, who are of style harmonious preference). It is used the exercises of visual perception on the empirical group whereas the regulator group uses the exercises that are used by the teachers of such subject.

The duration of using these exercises is 8 weeks as one educational unit in a week. After finishing the exercises of visual perception and the followed ones, the following tests are done on the research sample by using the counting case (spss). The researcher obtains summaries as there are differences of counting significance between the prior and following tests for the two groups (regulator and empirical) according to the style of preference brain controlling for the following tests and also the individuals of the empirical group, who use the style of harmonious preference from the brain, are the best group in learning some skills by Foil. The researcher advises of the importance of using visual perception exercises in the process of learning . Also he asserts on taking care of the style of preference the brain controlling in the process of learning without focusing on another style.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم العلوم

دراسة تصنيفية مظهرية لعائلة حشرات الخنافس الحارقة (Coleoptera:Meloidae) في محافظة بابل

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء
من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في علوم الحياة

من قبل

أمير ابراهيم عبد الزهره

بإشراف

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2017م

1438هـ

SUMMARY

The present study deals with morphology and taxonomy of blister Beetles (Coleoptera:Meloidae) in Babylon province. In our investigations ; there were fifteen species representing in nine genera under two subfamilies have been registered, these species are:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1- <i>Epicauta hirticornis</i> (Haag- Rutenberg) | 9- <i>Croscherichia goryi</i> (Marseul) |
| 2- <i>Nemognatha chrysomelina</i> (Fabricius) | 10- <i>Lydomorphus</i> sp. |
| 3- <i>Nemognatha</i> sp. | 11- <i>Cerocoma graeca</i> Maran |
| 4- <i>Zonitis immaculate</i> (Olivier) | 12- <i>Cerocoma scovitzi</i> Faldermann |
| 5- <i>Zonitis fernancastroi</i> , Pardo Alcaide | 13- <i>Lydus mesopotamicus</i> sp. nov. |
| 6- <i>Mylabris</i> sp. | 14- <i>Lydus algiricus</i> (Linnaeus) |
| 7- <i>Mylabris syriaca</i> klug | 15- <i>Lytta nitidula</i> Fabricius |
| 8- <i>Mylabris tenebrosa</i> Laporte de Castelnau | |

The species of *Lydus mesopotamicus* sp. nov. has been described as a new species for science in Iraq, and has been given scientific geographical name.

The genus *Zonitis* Fabricius and its two species; and the genus *Lydomorphus* Fairemaire have been recorded for the first time in Iraq.

Three other species has been diagnosed and recorded for the first time in Iraq, they are:

- Epicauta hirticornis* (Haag- Rutenberg)
- Lytta nitidula* Fabricius
- Cerocoma graeca* Maran

The *Epicauta hirticornis* (Haag- Rutenberg, 1880) was chosen as a simple type species of this family ; adults are described in details and all species body parts were drawn and pictured.

Taxonomic keys for subfamilies, genera and species were designed according to different of the important characters, especially pronotum, antennae, claws, spines of hind tibiae and patches of elytra.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الاساسية

قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

تحديد مستويات معيارية لتقويم أداء بعض المهارات الهجومية

والدفاعية للاعبين الناشئين بكرة السلة

رسالة تقدمت بها

إنعام يوسف صالح الخالدي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

إشراف

أ. م . د بان عبدالرحمن إبراهيم

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

ABSTRACT

**Determining standard levels to evaluate the performance of some of
the offensive and**

defensive skills of young basketball players

Message advanced by

Researcher

supervisor

Enaam Yousif Saleh– Khalid a. M. Dr. Ban Abdul Rahman Ibrahim

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1438 A - H

2017 A -

The Research included five chapters:

CHAPTER ONE : THE DEFINITION OF RESEARCH:

The importance of research in reliance on the scientific basis in determining the grades and standardized levels to evaluate the performance of the youngsters in some offensive and defensive basketball skills. Which include determining levels of offensive and defensive skills accurately, making it easier to stand on the levels of players and their Evaluation scientifically accurate.

The research problem: Reflected in the weakness of skill performance evaluation of players at most basketball coaches on self - esteem and serendipity and observation transient personal experience which may penalized the right of some players in the Evaluation.

The research objectives:

1 – determining standard levels of junior players in some of the offensive and defensive basketball skills.

2 – evaluate the performance of the youngsters level according to the levels achieved.

And it included the human sphere The younger players for the season amniotic 2015 – 2016 for the period from

15/ 12/ 2015 and up16 /10 / 2016 in the clubs halls of the research sample.

CHAPTER TWO : THEORETICAL STUDIES AND RELATED STUDIES:

The Researcher tackles a lot of the theoretical framework of the studies that are relevant to the locus of research having been in the theoretical framework to address the most important topics related to the subject of the study (grades and levels of standard tests in the field of sports, some of the skills of the offensive and defensive basketball) and also studies related study .

CHAPTER THREE :

The researcher used the descriptive approach survey manner of suitability nature of the research problem, the research sample included the players clubs race rookies participating in the amniotic season 2015 – 2016 totaling (102) for the player, and later was determined offensive and defensive skills and special study tests Through countless studies that have relied on the skills and most studied tests in the field of basketball by the researcher ,the researcher after taking the opinion of the Q hands of the supervisor, and the extraction of scientific bases and the main trial and finally the use of appropriate statistical methods in order to achieve the Aims of the research.

CHAPTER FOUR:

This chapter included Display and analysis and discussion of the findings of the researcher through the data, after the implementation of the tests, through the use of appropriate statistical methods, which indicate which proved achieve the objectives of the search.



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية

أثر برنامج تعليمي مستند على اللعب التمثيلي في تنمية التعاطف لدى أطفال الروضة

رسالة مقدمة من

بتول كريم جاسم الموزاني

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية- الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من
متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير/ رياض الأطفال

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتورة

إيمان عباس علي الخفاف

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

This research aim to knowing below:-

Impact of educational program based on histrionic playing in developing of the sympathy at the kindergarten children to achievement of research aim the researcher put the following hypothesis:-

- a- There is no difference of statistic indication at mid-degrees of the experimental group on the test of the sympathy before apply of educational program and after it .**
- b- There is no difference of statistic indication among mid-degrees of the test for the sympathy at the children of experimental group who incur for the educational program ,and children of control group who not incur for the educational program.**
- c- There is no difference of statistic indication at mid-degrees of the test for the sympathy at the children of experimental group at the post-test based on the sex variable (male –female) .**

The research sample was formed from (40) children (male –female) who their age (5-6) years . They were chosen randomly at (preparatory stage) from Al-Jena'en kindergarten which follow general directorate for education of Karbala province /province center .The sample children were distributed into two groups :experimental group ,and control group. The experimental group was formed from (20) children (male –female) .The control group was formed from (20) children (male –female). They were chosen as simple randomly .the researcher balanced between the experimental group ,and control group in the variables of (pre-test , age ,educational degree for the parents , number of family ,serial of child among his brothers ,housing To examine this research aim the researcher made a test of sympathy at the kindergarten children, and educational program .The

researcher used the experimental design for experimental group and control group having the pre-test and post-test .

The statements were analyzed, and processed as statistics by statistic bag (SPSS) , Therefore the research get the following result :-

- a- There is a difference of statistic indication at mid-degrees of the experimental group on the test of the sympathy before apply of educational program and after it .
- b- There is a difference of statistic indication among mid-degrees of the test for the sympathy at the children of experimental group who incur for the educational program ,and children of control group who not incur for the educational program for experimental group .
- c- There is no difference of statistic indication at mid-degrees of the test for the sympathy at the children of experimental group at the post-test based on the sex variable (male –female) .

The researcher recommend to below :-

- 1- Spreading of the educational program by style of histrionic playing for fixing its practical benefit.
- 2- There is important to care with the preparatory of teachers' kindergarten before the employment or during it , and making the histrionic playing as very necessary which confirm by this method .
- 3- Profit from educational program which was made by the researcher in developing of the sympathy at the kindergarten children to solve the problems that the children of kindergarten incur it.

The researcher have suggested some studies such as :-

- 1-Studying of style to dealing the teachers with the children , and its impact in developing of the sympathy at the kindergarten children
- 2- Studying of Impact of educational program based on histrionic playing in developing of the sympathy at the kindergarten children



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

الإبتكار الإنفعالي وعلاقته بالهناء الشخصي لدى المُرشدين التربويين

رسالة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
شهادة ماجستير في الإرشاد التربوي

من

بشرى رشيد شهاب حمد

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتورة

راهبة عباس العادلي

ABSTRACT

Emotional Creativity is a new concept in the field of psychology, which determine the extent of creativity the individual in dealing with himself and with others, which is a new approach in the field of study of personal, it is the individual's ability to control his behavior and control his emotions, dealing successfully with the other two when they can influence including through their participation notified their feelings and emotions, one of the positive psychological concepts which refers to the ability of the individual to show his emotions are characterized by novelty and originality and effectiveness.

Subjective Well-Being is a judgment or assessment done by an individual for his life and have this knowledge - based evaluation of the life satisfaction as a whole or judgment good about life carried out by the individual to his life, and the assessment includes both sides of cognitive and emotional, and the subjective well-being is as objective evaluation of the individual , about the degree of importance to its requirements , the needs and wishes, and future goals, and values that satisfy necessary in all areas of life.

Despite the importance of these two concepts are not conducted an earlier study linking them to the educational counselors category.

Therefore, the current research is intended to measure the emotional creativity and its relationship with subjective well-being at educational counselors who are working in the Directorate General of Education in the province of Baghdad, who make up a large proportion compared to their number in the other governorates of Iraq, and then see emotional creativity relationship their subjective well-being and depending on the variables of gender (male, female), and length of service (less than five years, more than five years), and then find out the extent to which areas of the emotional creativity and its relationship with subjective well - being at educational counselors.

To achieve these goals selected sample of Stratified way random with relative distribution is composed of (400) counselors educators distributors by General Directorates of Education in Baghdad by (124) guide educationally and (276) educational guide, at the Karkh and Rusafa by (255) of the Karkh and (145) of Rusafa, and to measure emotional creativity adopted Averill (1999) expressed by Ahmed (2008). And to measure the subjective well – being researcher prepared a scale of subjective well – being private consists of (46) items, and alternatives are

scalable to answer (Strongly Agree, Agree, Not sure, not agree, strongly not agree) The grades are given when debugging (1,2,3,4,5) in a row, and then analyzed the vertebrae scales logically and statistically "their ability to calculate and discriminatory Sincerity transactions, as depending on the stability of the two scales in two way, Re-test equation and Alpha - Cronbach, were verified Sincerity indicators honesty virtual, and certified building , and self-honesty. The researcher used a number of statistical methods such as Pearson correlation coefficient, and T -test for one sample and two samples, and Cronbach's alpha formula, and Test Scheffe, and Test two-way ANova analysis of variance.

After the application of the two scales on the sample and analyze the answers and calculate grades and statistically analyzed turned out that the educational counselors have a good level of emotional creativity, and the average level of subjective well-being and educational Guides more creative emotionally mentors educational counselor depending on the variable (Gender), As it turned educational counselors out that who have more years service be more creative emotionally of educational counselors least service. as it turns out that the educational Guides more subjective well-being of educational counselors, was also found that educators counselors who have two more service be more subjective well-being of educational counselors least service. It was clear from the search results also having positive correlation between emotional creativity and subjective well-being relationship is statistically significant at the level (0.05), as the greater subjective well-being the increased emotional creativity level with the educational counselors , and also clear from the results that there are contribution indication positive for both the field of satisfaction life, and the pleasant feelings in emotional creativity, while there Reverse contribute to unpleasant feelings in emotional creativity.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الاساسية
قسم التربية الخاصة

فاعلية برنامج تعليمي لتنمية القدرة المكانية لدى التلاميذ من ذوي صعوبات التعلم

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية ، الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
درجة ماجستير في تربية الخاصة

من قبل الطالبة

بشرى هادي حسين الموساوي

بأشراف الأستاذ الدكتور

هناء رجب حسن الدليمي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The current research aims to:

1. Measuring the spatial ability of students with learning difficulties in mathematics.
2. Building an educational program to develop the spatial capacity of students with learning difficulties in mathematics.
3. Recognize the effectiveness of the educational program to develop the spatial capacity of pupils with learning disabilities in mathematics.

To achieve this, the researcher formulated the hypotheses:

- a. There were no statistically significant differences between grades of students with learning difficulties to test the spatial capacity of the experimental group in the tribal and post-test.
- b. There is no statistically significant difference between grades of students with learning disabilities on the spatial capacity test of the group in the tribal and post-test.
- c. There are no statistically significant differences between the grades of students with learning difficulties for the experimental group and the grades of the students of the control group on the spatial capacity test in the post-test.

Dr. There is no effectiveness of the educational program to develop the spatial capacity of students with learning disabilities in mathematics.

The study sample consisted of 20 students from the fourth grade who were randomly selected by the lowest scores in the spatial capacity test. They were randomized into groups (10) for

the experimental group and (10) for the control group. Intelligence, and spatial capacity testing).

To achieve the objectives of the research, the researcher prepared the spatial capacity test, which consists of (19) paragraphs divided into two fields (visual perception) and (spatial orientation). The truth was revealed by presenting it to a group of arbitrators specialized in education and psychology. (18), as the paragraphs were analyzed statistically and extracted the discriminant force and its psychometric properties, namely honesty (through the relation of the paragraph to the total degree and the relationship of the paragraph to the field.

The educational program for the development of spatial capacity, consisting of (15) educational sessions, was presented to a group of arbitrators specialized in education and psychology for the extraction of virtual honesty and applied to the experimental group. After the completion of the educational sessions, the test was applied and the data were statistically treated using man-) For the medium-size samples and the Wilcoxon test to determine the statistical significance between the tribal and remote tests of the experimental and control groups, and the average gain equation for black, to identify the effectiveness of the educational program.

The research reached the following results:

1. Students with learning difficulties in the fourth grade in mathematics have a weakness in spatial ability.
2. There is a difference of statistical significance between grades of students to test the spatial capacity of the experimental group in the tribal and remote tests and for the benefit of the post-test.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التربية الخاصة / الدراسات العليا

فاعلية برنامج تعليمي في تنمية السرعة الإدراكية لدى التلاميذ المتأخرين دراسيا

رسالة مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير / التربية الخاصة

من الطالبة

تمارة رحيم عبد الصاحب الفتلاوي

إشراف

الأستاذ المساعد

الدكتور بشار خليل إسماعيل

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The current research aimed to :

1- Preparing a test to measure the speed cognitive among students late comers curriculum .

2- Building a program for the development of the speed cognitive among students latecomers curriculum .

3- Identify effectiveness the education program for the development of the speed cognitive among student latecomers curriculum and to verify that , the researcher formulated the following hypothesis :

1. " There are no statistically significant differences between the average of degrees of the experimental group to the test of speed cognitive in the pre and post tests " .
2. " There are no statistically significant didderences between the average of sorts degrees of the control group on test of cognitive speed between the pre and the post tests " .
3. " There are no statistically significant didderences between the average of sorts degrees of the control and experimental groups on the test of cognitive speed in the post test " .

To achieve the objectives of the research, the researcher prepared a test to measure the cognitive speed, which consists of three areas (similarity and difference) and consists of two branches each contains (4) paragraphs and (length estimation) and consists of two branches each branch contains (3) paragraphs, The program consisted of (9) paragraphs, and thus the test is of (23) paragraph, and was extracted the characteristics of the cykometric test of the coefficient of honesty and persistence, and built the researcher program according to the theory of Thirston, and the program of (eighteen) Week, each session lasted 35 minutes.

The research community is a fifth grade male primary school in the center of Babil province. The researcher used random random sample method in determining the sample of 15 schools in the governorate center. The

sample of the statistical analysis sample was 150 students (13) students in the experimental group and (13) students in the control group. The statistical data were analyzed and processed by using the appropriate statistical means through the use of In the Social Sciences (SPSS).

The most prominent results findings as follows :

1. There are a statistically significant differences between the average of degrees of the experimental group to the test of speed cognitive in the pre and post tests.
2. There are no statistically significant didderences between the average of sorts degrees of the control group on test of cognitive speed between the pre and the post tests .
3. There are a statistically significant didderences between the average of sorts degrees of the control and experimental groups on the test of cognitive speed in the post test .



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التاريخ

أحمد عبد الهادي الحبوبي
ونشاطه السياسي حتى عام ٢٠٠٣

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة
ثناء عبد الحسين جابر

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/ الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الحديث

بإشرافه

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور
عماد نعمة العبادي

٢٠١٧م

بغداد

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

History of contemporary Iraq witnessed historical events have led to the emergence of several political personalities have an impact on the change of the events which require study of these characters and see their outstanding role to their appearance in the Iraqi arena, its impact on the audiences that are the cornerstone of history, and that in itself is reason to know the characters that influenced the mass medium and the reason to make historical events over the years ago.

Among the most prominent of those characters that left vast echo in Iraqi arena **Ahmed Abdul Hadi Al Habbobi** a political activist and former Minister in the Republican era II 1963-1968 and is one of the most veteran figures who synchronize Iraq events since royal era until US occupation of Iraq in 2003.

After studying the character of Ahmed Al Habbobi and tracing his political activity, turned out several of the following;

-The family of Ahmed Al Habbobi is from the known Najaf families as the Arab character involving many men of science and literature and the clergy and was notably his uncle Said Mohamed Saeed Al Habbobi, and all those –prominent characters that left clear impact on his personality and influenced by national and Arab character, regarded as prominent character for this prominent family.

- City of Najaf left an impact among her sons spirit through the love of science and culture and language eloquence and eloquence of speech and Instilling in the population the love of country and defended and left national impact, including Ahmed Al Habbobi.

- He Joined to the party of independence in 1946, after being briefed on his national objectives, and his admiration with Sheikh Mohamed Mahdi Kubba personality, Independence Party Chairman who had a deep connection with his uncle Mr. Mohamed Saeed Al Habbobi, aware that the party objectives meet his aspirations and ambitious to achieve the national goals and the full independence of Iraq.

-He shared with his colleges students in January 1948 leap and student demonstrations in 1952 and subjected to prosecution by the police and managed to disappear and he returned to Najaf city after the situation calmed. In the same year he contributed to the formation of the National Youth Bureau in Najaf with Sheikh Ahmed Al Jazaeri where he is careful to his city sons in the drift of the current communist regime

and worked hard to earn the national mainstream youth.

-From the leading roles, most notably that were one of the reasons for the emergence of Ahmed Al Habbobi in the political arena through his leadership of the Najaf uprising in 1956 that came out after the

tripartite aggression against Egypt, was an uprising in favor and supportive of Egypt and opposed to aggression.

- He was one of the a participant in the Najaf delegation that celebrated 14 July revolution ,1958 and delivered a speech expressing the joy of Iraqi people who hoped that a new era in the history of modern Iraq.

-After the revolution subjected to harassment and assault by communists who trespass on his office and lit it on fire after he came out in a procession to commemorate the death of Prophet Mohamed (*prayer of God be upon him and his family and peace*), after that he decided to leave to Saudi Arabia to avoid the arrest.

-He returned to Iraq after the coup of 8 February 1963, to participate in the activities of the Socialist Arab Party after he announced his affiliation, for his ethics and his qualities which marked , add to that he nominated to the political Bureau of the Socialist Arab Party and mandated to him the work and coordination between the provinces and all lines of the party.

- In 1965 had a position as Minister of municipal and Rural Affairs in the second ministry of Tahir Yahya ,where he lasted (40) days after opposing the Arab Socialist Party members on his participation in the Government, and the failure of Abdul Salam Arif with his promise to form a real national Government, he preferred to resign to maintain his status and identity.

– He was accused of participating in the second coup of Arif Abdul Razzak against Abdel-Rahman Aref, and he astonished from Abd ar-Rahman al-Bazzaz attitude, who mentioned his name at a press conference with him, though he was at that time outside Iraq.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية / قسم اللغة العربية

البنى التكوينية في روايات عبده خال

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

حسام عليوي محيبس

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
شهادة الماجستير في اللغة العربية

بإشراف الأستاذ الدكتورة

زينب هادي حسن

Abstract

Owing to changes the Arabic Novel has witnessed in general and the Saudi Novel in specialty in depicting inner aspects of a human under the societies' changes or its sartatics , this research comes as to aim at the Saudi society structure.

The current research includes the Saudi Society structure via the novel and delving into the social systems that rule the life therein , along with the essential elements that form it , along with the highlighting the important matters ensued by these systems. This could be done by the critic method in the research and literary closeness of the novelist.

Our efforts focused on two directions: , the first direction is the structure trend as being described as a procedural unique method that comprehend factors of analysis and research, the other one is to deeply delve into the social systems concerning with the Saudi Society , via the novel accomplishment of the Saudi Novelist (Abdulkhal). We have chosen this novelist because he had been awarded Al-Boker in 2010 about his novel (casting with evils) that being represented as his fruition accomplishment and that includes eight novels , in addition to his literary experience that imitate the human inner aspects. After discussing with Dr. (Zainab Hadi Hasan), it has been determined the research 's dimensions .

The research includes theoretical preface for the structure and its philosophy dealing with the literary text based on the discussions of (Lusyan Ghuldman) , along with the psychological lesson in the novel ; it also includes three critic chapters and as follows:

Chapter one includes the analysis of sociological addressing , it includes four researches , the first is about assimilation , interpretation , the second the indicative structure , the third is about possible awareness,the last one is about the world's vision.

Chapter two includes the text's social and ideological structure. It includes five researches , the first one includes the social side,the other is religious side, the 3rd one is the political the fourth is the economic and the last one is the psychological

The chapter three includes the new Saudi novel changes . It includes three researches , the first one is an introduction to the novel , the other one is about the new Saudi Novel , and the last one includes the artistic changes in the novelist (Abdulkhal).

It has been relied on many important references in the structure , the Saudi Society and new Saudi Novel. . Of these references were (Structural domain and literary criticism for (Lusyan Ghuldman) . The research faced some difficulties including exaggerated novel accomplishment filled with indications of the novelist(Abdulkahl) .



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية/ كلية التربية الأساسية

الدراسات العليا/ ماجستير

أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بين الخوارج والمجاميع التكفيرية المعاصرة/ دراسة فكرية

رسالة قدمتها

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/ الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية الإسلامية

الطالب

حسين كريم حميد محسن البيضاني

بإشراف

أ.م.د. خالد محمد جاسم

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The importance of this study comes in two parts:

The first is to absolve Islam of what they say and call for accusations and fabrications. If the Takfiris wanted to take revenge on the West, then they would avenge themselves, but not in the name of Islam, which is innocent of them. If they wanted the world, they would take it from those who wanted it, but not in the name of Islam. , But that the purpose of all this is to distort the image of religion and get out of it and not only get out of it, and all these despicable acts by the Takfiris in the name of Islam to strike the Islamic religion and Muslims ..

The second part is exposing the contemporary takfiri groups and exposing their malicious actions from killing people and spreading corruption and terrorizing them in the name of Allah and His Messenger (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) by knowing the reasons that led to the emergence of the takfiri groups in the public. There are countries that benefit from the appearance of this germ in the Islamic body, The desperation of the young Muslims and the frustration of their resolve; through their inspiration that these actions by the Takfiris are Islamic acts; and their distance from religion to atheism and God forbid. The other thing is the occupation of the Islamic countries economically, militarily and politically, motivated by these groups of Takfiri groups!The first chapter deals with the names of the Khuarije and their origin. They were exposed to the labels that were used to refer to the Khuarije, whether they were launched by the Khuarije themselves or by their opponents, while the second is the historical origin of the Khuarije and its most prominent interpretations. The third topic, to talk about the other names of the Khuarije and the reason for the launch of this label or that, while the second, he discussed the teams of Khuarije and their own beliefs, and religious and political views that the Khuarije believe in.

The second chapter deals with the Qur'an verses contained in infidelity and its derivatives, its concept, and then the study of the great disbelief and the infidelity and the difference between them. The second is the concept of terrorism and the concepts that approach it, then the causes of this terrorism, In order to enable us in the third chapter to compare the later and contemporary Khuarije.

The third and last chapter, it has been devoted to talk about the similarity and difference between the Khuarije and the groups of contemporary Takfiri, each has devoted to a topic, in the first topic, was exposed to the similarities between the Khuarije and contemporary Takfiri groups, including research, In terms of the validity of the release on them the word infidelity or not, and wearing them wearing

the clothes of the people of Islam, and that is the main reason for the occurrence of strife within the Muslim community, and then conclude this subject with the demand of atonement, and on the basis of Takfirian to expiate the violators and what the purpose, and the second research of this chapter , Has been allocated To talk about the differences, including, the demolition of graves and the role of worshipers, and suicide in order to obtain martyrdom, and then deface history and cities in the Islamic countries.

At the conclusion of the study, I came up with a set of conclusions and recommendations.



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث
العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الاساسية
قسم الارشاد النفسي والتوجيه
التربوي

جودة اتخاذ القرار وعلاقته بسمو

الذات لدى المرشدين

التربويين

رسالة مقدمة

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
درجة الماجستير تربية في
(الارشاد النفسي و التوجيه التربوي)

حيدر أياد عبد الوهاب البياتي

إشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

حيدر كريم سكر

ABSTRACT

The quality of decision taking in general considered as one of the most important and most influential elements in the life of individuals. It is also a necessary variable in the life of consultant due to its special important in his counseling work. The success of the counseling work depends greatly on the decision which the educational consultant takes in his counseling work. Also, the successful consultant is known through his successful decisions which he takes during facing educational problems which require a decisive and wide decision.

The quality of decision making is the only way to get rid of the problems which hinder the educational process by comforting them with proper decisions.

There are many schools that lack the existence of and educational consultant who has the experience in taking the scientific decisions. Consequently, he decisions will be wrong during facing the many situations, which would cause a conflict for the educational consultant, and thus, the wrong decision would influence the lives of students, as well as the educational process.

The weak decisions is an indication of the weakness of the individualism and self-transcendence for the educational consultant, through which the educational consultant cannot surpass his life or give meaning through facing the educational problems with having transcendent or individualistic features, which make him positive in his behaviors and decision in terms of having care and responsibility, respect, knowledge and diligence.

The researcher attempted to verify the following objectives which aimed at knowing:

- 1- The quality of decision taking for the educational consultants.
- 2- Self-transcendence for educational consultants.
- 3- The correlative relationship between quality of decision taking and Self-transcendence for educational consultants.

- 4- The difference in relation between quality of decision taking and self-transcendence according to the variable for gender (male, female).
- 5- The difference in relation between quality of decision taking and self-transcendence according to the variable for service (1-5) (6-more) years.

In order to achieve the objectives of study, the researcher built a scale quality of decision taking according to Festinger's Scale, which is made up of (28) items in its final formula, which the validity and constancy were verified.

Also, a scale of self-transcendence according to Fromm's theory which consist of 57 items in is final form, which the validity and constancy were verified.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم الجغرافية

أشكال سطح الارض في قضاء عفك في محافظة القادسية

(دراسة في الجيومورفولوجيا التطبيقية)

رسالة تقدم بها

حيدر عبد الحمزة أركان الجليحاوي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من

متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في الجغرافية

بإشراف

أ.م.د. قاسم يوسف شتيت الشمري

2017م

1438هـ

Abstract

This study (formats ground in Afak spend in Qadisiyah province (the study of applied geomorphology)), as a researcher in which relied on field studies and office sources of books, letters and Alatarih and university research magazines and periodicals court, government publications, topographic maps and detailed pertaining to the region and the analysis and interpretation of visual space by using Arc program GIS.10, The study aims to study the shapes ground prevailing disclosed in Afak district, and through the show and explain natural factors and processes geomorphological prevailing in the region and influencing the composition and measuring its activity and to identify the implications of real-time and future, in addition to identifying these forms or manifestations that prevail in the region and measurement and its dimensions and their impact in the study area and the production of detailed geomorphological map representing most of the formats in the region geomorphological As well as identify the impact of geomorphological phenomena operations resulting human activity, is the study area is part of the sedimentary easy Iraqi geologically, as the geological configuration with associated geological developments that have occurred in Iraq and the region, though geological formations phenomenon on the surface of the region is configurations time four-wheel which covers the general study area are classified in turn to the river sediments and wind. The study included four seasons, It first chapter discusses the natural characteristics of the area, which meant the situation tectonic and structural, geological structure, the manifestations of the general surface, climatic characteristics, water resources, soil properties, natural vegetation, while the second chapter included a study geomorphological processes prevailing in the region, has been split operations according to its impact in a variety of forms to traumatic operations Morvotktonah, operations Morfumnachah, water system and processes Alheidrogimorvologih resulting from it, life operations, While the third chapter forms the ground conditions in the study area, has been through this chapter addressed to the formats ground Altaroah of forms ground caused by water erosion and forms the floor caused by wind erosion, forms the floor caused by weathering processes, forms the floor caused by sedimentation and of forms of ground water caused by sedimentation, the shapes resulting from traumatic Alriha sedimentation processes, forms the ground resulting from Almorvotktonah processes, forms the ground resulting from the work of living organisms, Chapter four interested in studying the impact of geomorphological processes and phenomena caused by human activity and of settlement, agriculture, irrigation, industry, transport, tourism, the study concludes with a set of conclusions and recommendations.



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وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

أثر إنموذج تسريع التفكير في تحصيل طالبات الصف الاول المتوسط
وتفكيرهن الرياضي

رسالة مقدمة من الطالبة

داليا عباس جزار

إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء
من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير (طرائق تدريس الرياضيات)

إشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

غالب خزعل محمد

ABSTRACT

The current study aims at recognizing

A. the effect of the model to accelerate the thinking in the achievement of female students in the first-grade intermediate in mathematics, and

B. the effect of the model of accelerating thinking in their mathematical recognition (visual thinking, inductive thinking, deductive thinking, associative thinking, solving the problem) for the first-grade intermediate female students.

To achieve the research objectives the researcher has suggested the following two hypotheses:

1. There is no statistically significance (0.5) between the average marks of the experimental group of students who studied the model of acceleration of thinking and the average marks of the control group who studied the usual way in achievement test.

2. The is no statistically significance (0.5) between the average marks of the experimental group of students who studied the model of acceleration of thinking and the average marks of the control group who studied the usual way in mathematical test.

The following secondary hypotheses are derived from this main hypothesis:

A. There is no statistically significance (0.5) between the average marks of the experimental group of female students who studied the model of acceleration of thinking and the average marks of the control group who studied in the visual thinking test.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية/كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

أثر نموذج بارمان في تحصيل مادة التاريخ لدى طالبات الصف الخامس الأدبي وتنمية مهارات التحدث لديهن

رسالة تقدمت بها
إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية،
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير
(طرائق تدريس الاجتماعيات)

الطالبة

رجاء نعمة الفت

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

حيدر خزعل نزال

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٩ هـ

Abstract

The present research aims at identifying the effect of the Barman model on the collection of history in fifth grade students and the development of their speaking skills. In order to achieve the research objective, the researcher presented the following hypotheses:

There were no statistically significant differences at (0.05) between the average scores of the experimental group studying the history of the Barman model and the average score of the students in the control group who were studying the same material in the traditional way in the achievement test.

There were no statistically significant differences at (0.05) between the average scores of the experimental group studying the history of the Barman model and the average score of the control group students who were studying the same material in the traditional way in the final-speaking skills scale.

There were no statistically significant differences at (0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group students who study the date material in the Barman model in the initial and final speaking skills scale.

There were no statistically significant differences at (0.05) between the average scores of the control group students who studied the date material in the Barman model in the initial and final speaking skills scale.

The experimental group (experimental-control) was selected with a number of variables (age of time calculated in months - previous year scores (2015/2016 - IQ test scores - grades of tribal speaking skills).

The researcher chose the General Directorate for the education of Baghdad Rusafa/3 deliberately to implement the research, as well as deliberately selected the preparatory (Fadilah) to conduct the experiment and were selected students Bb - c) in a simple random to the fifth grade literary The students of Division B (experimental group) (34) The number of students in the (c) control group, who study the same subject in the traditional manner and the number of female students 34, after exclusion from the two groups of research (3) The article chapters (II, III, IV) From you The history of Europe and modern and contemporary America is scheduled to be taught for the academic year (2016 - 2017).



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم العلوم

دراسة مظهرية تصنيفية لعائلة الخنافس السوداء *Darkling beetles*
(Tenebrionidae) رتبة غمدية الأجنحة *Coleoptera* في محافظة
ميسان

رسالة مقدمة الى
مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير
في علوم الحياة

من قبل
رحال جهاد حسين

بإشراف
أ. م. د. سعدون إبراهيم إسماعيل

2017 م

1437 هـ

SUMMARY

The research for this work is Taxonomical and Morphological study to the family darkling beetles Tenebrionidae (Order : Coleoptera) in Maysan Province.

The Work on two subfamily:

Subfamily: Tenebrionine Latrille , 1802

Subfamily: Pimeliinae Latrille,1802

Within nine ganera and sixteen species, the species are :

1. *Blaps gigas* (Linnaeus,1767)
2. *Blaps plana* Solier ,1848
3. *Blaps hispnica* Solier,1848
4. *Alphitobius diaperinus* (Panze,1779)
5. *Tenebrio opacus* Duftschmid,1812
6. *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst,1797)
7. *Tribolium confusum* (Jacquelin,1868)
8. *Scaurus striatus* (Fabricius,1792)
9. *Scaurus puncticollis* Solier,1838
10. *Ocnera parvicollis* (Baudi ,1875)
11. *Mesostena arabica*(Gestro,1881)
12. *Mesostena puncticollis* (Solier,1838)
13. *Adesmia fongieri* (Koch,1937)
14. *Adesmia elevata* (Solier,1835)
15. *Adesmia clathrata* (Reitter,1886)
16. *Akis subterranea* Solier,1836

Five species have been recorded in this research diagnosed for the first time here in Iraq the species are :

1. *Blaps plana* Solier,1848
2. *Blaps hispnica* Solier,1848
3. *Tenebrio opacus* Duftschmid,1812
4. *Scaurus striatus* (Fabricius,1792)
5. *Mesostena arabica* (Gestro,1881)

Species of economic importance

Tribolium castaneum (Herbst,1797)

Tribolium confusum (Jacquelin,1868)

Species with medical significance

Alphitobius diaperinus (Panze,1779)

Species *Blaps gigas* (Linnaeus,1767) is chosen as atypical type for family Tenebrionidae ,because of large size and for being most prevalent species and very convenient for study of main parts as following of head , thorax , abdomen and appendages ,in order to compare and reliable in rating types of this family,Species under this study description by depending on taxonomic rules used and supports characters by figures and illustrations.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم اللغة العربية/الدراسات العليا

الأبنية المصرفية في ديوان محمد رضا الشيببي دراسة تطبيقية

رسالة تقدّمت بها الطالبة

رغد جاسم محمّد الصبيحايّ

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة العربية

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

تغريد عبد الله أحمد

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

abstract

Praise to God upon his blessing that he had made our language, the language of Koran, our speech to the people of paradises, and peace be upon Prophet Muhammad, the master of all messengers.

The study of morphological forms is basically considered in understanding of the linguistic sciences, and understanding the language from its structures, rhetorical and analyses. So the morphological study is difficult. Morphology has not been the focus of researchers as the syntax has been. Arabic library is rich in lexical dictionaries that have given much focus on the explanations of meaning of vocabularies and their linguistic meaning. However, there is shortage in the studies of morphological forms of Arabic words. This shortage has been a motive for me to study *The Morphological Forms in the Poetry of Muhammad Ridha Al- Shibibi*. Moreover, the researcher is highly interested in morphology.

The poetry of Muhammad Ridha Al- Shibibi has been chosen for its simple words, coherent wording and structures and the absence of odd words. No morphological study has dealt with his poetry. Below is a review of the studies that have dealt with the poetry of Al- Shibibi.

- **Al_ Shibibi as a poet** : a thesis by Qusei Salim Alwan, 1971 consisting of four chapters and talking about Al- Shibibi, his age, his culture, his poetical words and his status in Iraqi modern Poetry.

* **Muhammad Ridha Al- Shibibi and his intellectual and political role until 1932:** a thesis by Ali Abd Shnawa 1992 consisting of three chapters and talking about his early life and the beginning of his fame before WWI;

and talking about his intellectual and political activities from WWI until the end of the Iraqi 20th Revolution; and his intellectual and political activities during British mandate.

- **Muhammad Ridha Al- Shibibi and his intellectual and political role until 1958:** a dissertation by Ali Abd Shnawa 1997; talking about Al- Shibibi's role after British mandate.

The above mention studies have not dealt with the morphological aspects of Al- Shibibi's poetry.

The current study aims to contribute to Arabic etymology and to explain the role of Iraqi literature in the development of Arabic language by adding a new knowledge to Arabic library.

The collection of materials used in this study has been based on two essential sources: linguistic references such as ALKITAB by Sibawayh and AL MUQTADAB by Al- Mubarrad; and poetic books by Al_ Shibibi.

The current study consists of introduction, preface, three chapters, conclusion, contents, and references.

- **Introduction:**_ it includes the problem, aims, significance of the study and the limits.
- **Preface:**_ it includes the life of the poet, his ancestry; and his status among poets. In addition, it includes the semantics.
- **Chapter one:**_it includes two sections:
- **The first section:**_ deals with the morphological forms of the Arabic three- letter verb and that which is added by one , two or three letters.

- **The second section:**_ deals with morphological forms for the Arabic four- letter verb and that which is added by fifth and sixth.
- **Chapter two:**_ it deals with morphological forms of the derivations (active participle, passive participle, pseudo adjective, intensive active participle. It also deals with the morphological forms of other derivations such as diminutive noun and relational adjective or adjectivized noun.
- **Chapter three:**_ it deals with the morphological forms of the plurals and the abstract nouns. It includes the plural: masculine and feminine, broken plural: fewness and abundance, collective Noun, plural generic noun and singular generic noun,direct noun
abstract noun , noun derived on the pattern Maf'al, noun of manner, noun of instance and artificial abstract noun.
- **Conclusion:** it includes the results that the researcher has got in this study.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

أثر استخدام أساليب استراتيجية دورة التعلم فوق المعرفية في اكتساب طالبات الأول المتوسط للمفاهيم الفيزيائية وتفكيرهن الابداعي

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
درجة الماجستير في (طرائق تدريس العلوم)

من الطالبة

رنا خضير خزعل العكيدي

بإشراف الأستاذ الدكتور

يوسف فاضل علوان التميمي

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

Abstract

The research aims to identify (**the effect of using the strategy of learning cycle over cognitive in the acquisition of the first students Intermediate of physical concepts and their creative thinking**) .

To investigate, this goal the two nil hypothesis are put as the following :

1- There is no statistical difference significant at the level (0.05) between the average scores of the experimental group students who are studying physics subject at the strategy of learning cycle over cognitive and The average score of the control group students physical subjects who are studying physics in the usual method in test of the acquisition of physical concepts.

2- There is no difference is statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average scores of the experimental group students who are studying physics at the learning cycle in accordance with the strategy over the cognitive , the average score of the control group students who are studying physics in the usual method in the test of creative thinking .

The research community is selected by the students of the first intermediate stage in Al-Aqeeda secondary schools for females were selected intended , for the academic year (2015/2016) about (152) students spread over four sections (a , b, c, d) and a selected representative sample has reached (73 students) .

The two experimental groups design was chosen with the (experimental and control) , one seizes the other part partially , with post-test to measure the acquisition and creative thinking by appointment the simple random, so selected two sections (b , c) , the two sets of basic research on the arrangement and of control and experimental group. the failed students were excluded in both groups , as were (4) of a student (37) students in the experimental group , and (36) students in the control group, Both are represented by the research community 48% .

The students of the two groups are Rewarded in the variables (intelligence, previous information in physics subject , the former achievement in the

first term, creative thinking) a scientific subject are identified by the last four chapters of the book of Physics, Vol. 5, 2015

The experience are applied in the second term of the academic year

(2015/2016) The researcher taught the two groups of the same research and prepared lesson plans and worksheets associated with it even as it was (18 Plan) and (18) working paper of the experimental group that studied according to the cycle strategy above the cognitive learning , and the same way according to the normal control group ,and the same for the control group formulated behavioral objectives for the four chapters , numbered (150) target behaviorally representative of the six purposes of behavioral Bloom's Taxonomy of the field of cognitive respectively were formulated (remember, comprehension, application, analysis , installation , amendment) .

The researcher prepared the test of physics concepts , and by (48) objective items of multiple choice represented by (16) the main physical concept measuring the three levels of the concept (definition , discrimination, and application) , where the test are applied in the initial form on two Exploratory samples without the main research students in school (Al-Aqeeda and Al-Nahda) , respectively (37.230) student.

Where the purpose of initial experimentation exploratory knowledge of how clear items and determine the answer time either applied to students of the second exploratory sample was intended to find Al-sykoumtric items of the test and statistically analyzed to find difficulty coefficient and discrimination and effective alternatives as prepared creative thinking test , which consisted of (8) items



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي
الدراسات العليا / الماجستير

مهاراة الإنصات وعلاقتها بالشخصية اليقظة لدى المرشدين التربويين

رسالة ماجستير مقدمة

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة
الماجستير في الإرشاد النفسي والتوجيه التربوي

من الطالبة

رند حميد مجيد الربيعي

إشراف الاستاذ الدكتورة

نشعة كريم عذاب اللامي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract:

Psychologic Guide who is guidance the process that should be a set of skills to friendly available in order to be more effective and feasible is the most important skill of listening in order to be able to identify the contradictions of the words that have guided, and a charismatic watchful because he needs the attention and focus of what is happening around them in addition to possessing the will of the solid and the steadfastness of the address from which the events life to achieve this thing was to identify research objectives:

1. The skill of listening to the educational counselor
2. The difference in the skill of listening to the educational guide variable according to (the sex and the service of two years and more)
3. Personal vigilance with counselors
4. The difference in the personal vigilance among educational guide according to a variable (sex and service of two years and over)
5. The strength and direction of the relationship between the skill of listening and personal vigilance among educational guide
6. Indication of the relationship between the skill of listening and personal vigilance among educational guide.

To achieve the objectives of the current research, the researcher procedures following consisted community of current research of counselors and Guides Alterbuaat assets in the middle and high school and junior high school in the General Directorates of Education in the city of Baghdad (Rusafa 1 'Rusafa 2' Rusafa 3 'Karkh 1' Karkh 2 'Karkh 3) for the academic year (2015 - 2016) and thus the statistical community to be

one of the (1863) mentor and tutor distributors by sex by(652)Guide (1211) Guide.

As the researcher to build in order to achieve the objectives in accordance with the psychological perspective, which is the first skill of listening measure was the number of paragraphs (44) items distributed among three areas (Directive Number of paragraphs (12) items, empathy (16) items, receptivity positive unconditional (16) paragraph 'and the second measure of personal vigilance amounted to paragraphs (36) paragraph also spread over three areas (attention and caution (11) items, distrust (10) items, awareness and perception (15) paragraph.

It was then extracted honesty and sincerity of the global indicators of construction and the validity and reliability in two ways re Ctbar equation Alvakr and Nbach. The statistical methods used to analyze Wi current research results are included the (Chi square test, Altaia test of one sample, and the test Altaia for two independent samples, analysis of variance, Pearson correlation coefficient, and the equation Alvakr and Nbach, global analysis).



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قسم اللغة العربية

شرح ديوان زهير بن أبي سلمى
برواية الأعم الشنتمري
"دراسة لغويّة"

رسالة قدمتها الطالبة

زمن ماجد كاظم

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء
من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة العربية

بإشراف

أ.م.د. إيثار شوقي سعدون

Abstract

Praise To Allah ,Lord of People , and Peace upon our Messenger , His Family and His colleagues.

After completing the requirements of Master Degree by putting down the research that concerned over the explanation of side of the language sides for two reasons: it is an explanation by one of Arabic outstanding figures who is " AIA'LAM ALSHINTMARI" died in 476AH and the other reason lies in his explanation and interpretation of one of the pre-Islamic poets who was " ZUHER BIN ABI SULMA" whose poetry is characterized with humanity and sociality.

I have suggested that the study of interpretation to be a linguistic one for searching for linguistic sides in the language and on four sides which are (Phonetics ,Grammar , pronunciation , denotation). Thus , this enable me to review references and to develop the linguistic developments , but Dr. " Ali Jasim" has suggested to change the title to be as that mentioned above. Hence , the research has include three chapters , preceded by an introduction and preface and ended with most important results.

The preface includes a summary about the life of the explainer as to balance explanations of Zuher's poetry for showing the significances of explanation.

The chapter one has exposed the methodology of the explainer in his explanations , together with most outstanding aspects. The chapter two assigned for linguistic study with its fourth levels ; this chapter is considered a large and extended one . The chapter three has dealt with the external context in directing the meaning. The significance of this chapter lies in "Al A'LAM's concerns over directing the meaning and explaining the difficult conditions away from the scholars ' disputes and their linguistic details that do not serve the text.

The research includes a set of results followed by references .

It is worthy to be mentioning to the disparity of a number of evidences from one subject to another ;it is a disparity that being imposed by the nature of explanation and the text of the explainer. It is mostly required to mention evidences and examples. , thus I have faced in some definite positions , diversity. The reasons behind that are related to its rarity in explanation. This rarity has not been formed a large aspect , but it should be mentioned when analyzing the text and methodology of the explainer or through following up the text linguistically.

The research does not empty of difficulties, top of which abbreviations

in phrases. Some of the students have preceded me in the study of Zuhair Bin Abi Sulma , including (Nuhad Faleeh Hasan/ structure in the volume of Zuhair Bin Abi Sulma/ a thesis of Master / Al-Musil 's college of Art , the researcher (Mustafa Hamd Mustafa/ grammatical composition in poetry of Zuhair Bin Abi Sulma/ Baghdad Islamic University , the researcher (Wathiq Mohamemd Mahmood / explanation of the volume of Zuhair Bin Abi Sulma for Abi Al-Abbas Thaalab and AlA'Lam al-Shintmitri/ a master thesis / College of Art / Al-Mustansiriyah University. I do not claim that I reach to its complement, but , rather I'm still in the beginning of my study and I submit my this scientific works in field of the scientific research.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم اللغة العربية

شرح ألفية ابن مالك
بين المكناسي والسيوطي
- دراسة موازنة

رسالة تقدمت لها
زهراء جواد عبد الكاظم

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة العربية

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

سندس محمد خلف

٢٠١٧م كانون الثاني

١٤٣٨هـ ربيع الثاني

الخاتمة :

تُعدّ ألفية ابن مالك من الشروحات المهمة التي حازت على مكانة كبيرة بين العلماء، فقد شرحها عدد كبير من العلماء ومنهم المكناسي والسيوطي وقامت دراستي على الموازنة بين شرحهما . أود أن أسجل أهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها :

١- أنّ المكناسي كان أكثر شرحاً وتفصيلاً ودقة لأبيات مقدمة أرجوزة ابن مالك من السيوطي . كما أنه أكثر النقل من العلماء ، وصرّح بأسماء الكتب التي أخذ منها ، أمّا السيوطي فذكر أقوالاً للعلماء إلاّ أنّه لم يصرّح بأسمائهم .

٢- اتسمت موضوعات شرح المكناسي والسيوطي للألفية بالترتيب إذ بدأ كلّ منهما بالموضوعات النحوية ثم الصرفية ثم الصوتية .

٣- اعتمدا في شرحهما على السماع ، إذ اتسم شرحهما بكثرة الاستشهاد بالآيات القرآنية والشعر ، والاحاديث النبوية الشريفة ، والامثال العربية ، وكان السيوطي أكثر استشهاداً بالآيات القرآنية وقراءاتها وذكر اسماء قرائها والاستشهاد بالحديث النبوي الشريف من المكناسي . أمّا المكناسي فاستشهد بالأمثال العربية أكثر منه .

٤- أنّهما اعتمدا على القياس في شرحهما للألفية إلاّ أنّ السيوطي كان أكثر استعمالاً للأدلة العقلية من المكناسي .

٥- وافق المكناسي العلماء في مسائل أكثر من السيوطي ، أمّا ردهما على العلماء فكان قليلاً .

٦- ذكر السيوطي المسائل الخلافية بين البصريين والكوفيين أكثر من المكناسي، ولكنهما لم يصرّحا بتأييد احدهما .

٧- أكثر المكناسي من ذكر التعقيبات على متن الألفية من السيوطي .

٨- استعمال المصطلح البصري مثل (الحال ، الصفة ، الجرّ) أكثر من المصطلح الكوفي (النعت ، الخفض ...) .



كلية التربية الاساسية

**تقويم أداء معلمي التربية الرياضية من وجهة نظر
مدراء ومشرفي النشاط الرياضي على وفق بعض
معايير (Malcolm Baldrige) في بغداد**

رسالة ماجستير تقدمت بها

زهراء ياسين موسى

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
شهادة الماجستير في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

بإشراف

أ.م.د. سلام حنتوش المعموري

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٩ هـ

The study aimed to develop a questionnaire to measure the performance assessment of physical education teachers in the schools of Baghdad Karkh / Rusafa on according to some standards (Malcolm.Baldrige). And to know the performance of physical education teachers in Baghdad's Karkh / Rusafa schools according to some standards (Malcolm.Baldrige) in schools elementary and knowledge centers weakness and strength in the performance of the physical education teachers in Baghdad Karkh / Rusafa from the standpoint of physical activity managers and supervisors and technicians on according to some standards (Malcolm.Baldrige). Researcher has used the descriptive survey manner

Proceeded researcher to choose the master sample of (6) director of sports activity and (160) administrators sporting activity were randomly selected from the original research community has concluded the researcher that the adoption of comprehensive quality standards prepared appropriate to evaluate the performance of teachers in the Ministry of Alterpah.oazart overall research quality standards that the performance of teachers in the Ministry of Education was the level of exercising TQM degree (average) and contrast results

axes overall quality indicators the performance of teachers in the Ministry of Education and approaching Bedha.kma researcher recommends the need to adopt comprehensive quality standards, in the evaluation of physical education teachers in the Ministry of Education and the adoption of teachers training courses for the dissemination of the overall quality and standards and the definition of information and data to the information that contribute to the provision of information required TQM culture. And the importance of the calendar in the light of the overall quality standards, the need to apply the private Baltdrisien overall quality indicators at the beginning and end of the school year



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

أثر استخدام استراتيجية جيكسو (Jigsaw) في حل المسائل اللفظية لدى طالبات الصف الثاني المتوسط في مادة الرياضيات

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
شهادة الماجستير في (طرائق تدريس الرياضيات)

من قبل الطالبة

سرى حفزي رشيد

بإشراف

أ.م.د. هاشم محمد حمزة الجميلي

2017 م

1438 هـ

ABSTRACT

The goal of current research to identify the effect of using the (jigsaw) Strategy in solving verbal questions with second grade students in mathematics

To investigate the goal of the research, the researcher developed a hypothesis of zero that states:

- There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the average scores of the experimental group students who are studying according to the jigsaw strategy and the average score of the control group of students who are studying on according to the usual method of test solution of the verbal issue.

The zero hypothesis derived sub derived including:

- A) There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who were studying according to the jigsaw strategy and the average score of the control group of students who are studying on according to the usual method of teaching in the pattern of the reason
- B) There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who were studying according to the jigsaw strategy and the average score of the control group of students who are studying on according to the usual method of teaching in the pattern of the proof complement among
- C) There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who were studying according to the jigsaw strategy and the average score of the control group of students who are studying on according to the usual method of teaching in the pattern of the proof with shape and text modes questions patterns.

D) There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who were studying according to the jigsaw strategy and the average score of the control group of students who are studying on according to the usual method of teaching in the pattern of the text questions pattern among

E) There is no statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who were studying according to the jigsaw strategy and the average score of the control group of students who are studying on according to the usual method of teaching in the pattern of numerical questions among

The research sample is consisted of 72 female students from the second grade in Layla al-Akhyaliyya secondary school for Girls of the Directorate of Education in Diyala province / Muqdadiya / Alwajihya Sub district , in the second semester of the academic year (2015-2016), and Chapters VI, VII, and VIII of the Mathematics book of the second grade, where Division (a) of (36) students was chosen to represent the experimental group that was taught mathematics according to (jigsaw)Strategy, and the Division (b) of (36) students to represent the control group, that was taught mathematics in accordance with the usual method in teaching.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الجغرافية

الحوكمة الإلكترونية لمدينة بغداد دراسة كارتوغرافية في نظم المعلومات الجغرافية GIS

رسالة قدمتها الطالبة

سرى عماد وهيب القيسي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في الجغرافية

بإشراف الأستاذ الدكتور
عبد الزهرة شلش زامل العتابي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

ABSTRACT:

The growing interest to keep pace with development and technological progress happening rapidly in the world led to turning Iraq forced "and succumb to his motorcade global trend towards organizing data, classify and take advantage of the information age technology for providing citizens with digital and electronic services and try to promote the reality service ministries and how they interact to shorten the time, effort and cost, and to keep pace world, So The goal of the study came in the attempt to stand on Iraq's path towards the direction to archiving and electronic tabulation of data and governance to take advantage of global technology and try to lack of wastage of resources and reduce corruption through governance systems that enable the state to control the mechanism and rapid for resources.

So it has been chosen subject of study (**E-government to the city of Baghdad Cartography study in GIS**). through which the study of Arab experiences and comparing Iraq with them and stand on the readiness of Iraqi ministries which geographical location in Baghdad ,and what are the actual enterprise which is engaged in Iraq and Baghdad in e-government therefore has been cleared of all ministries and selected ten ministries where concrete projects for electronic governance which is relevant ministries in which the centers of GIS has advanced, the same as well, "service and has a geographic dimension on the ground It has also been" compared Iraq, With Egypt and Jordan to the convergence of computer systems and the date of the start of E- governance in both countries.

The results showed that, despite Iraq introduction of E-governance in 2011, but e-governance project did not find sufficient and active interest in the state budget despite the significant benefits achieved by working in this regard ministries as well as the lack of allocations and trained staff to work in this project as well as the acceleration of the world, especially the "Arab states governance information and this is what makes Iraq away from the World Ocean.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الاساسية

الاعجاز العلمي للقرآن الكريم في (تفسير الواضح) لـ محمد محمود

حجازي (١٩٧٢م)

رسالة قدمتها

الى مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية الاسلامية

الطالبة

سرى مهنى عبدالعزيز

بإشراف

ا.م.د. علي مجدي علاوي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The current topic is considered most prominent and outstanding one and the holy Quran is teemed with the many scientific Ayahs that indicate to the universe (including live creatures and non-live things) and its formation and establishment , and divine things. The transparent explanation of Mohammed Mahmood Al-Hujazi" has been regarded as teeming with the scientific miracles . I have reached to the most outstanding results:

- 1. The heavens and earth were in one part and Allah separated them and He makes air between them . Allah makes the heavens with rains and the earth with plants . The water is the basic element for all things as Allah Says in His Verse " Have the disbelievers not seen that the heavens and earth were in one part and have been separated ; WE make of water everything alive, Have they not believed " Al-Anbiyaa Surratt .*
- 2. All that in the universe will end and all systems ,and planets (movable and immovable) will be vanished and re-created as We have created them first" .*
- 3. Of Allah 's Verses on Earth that indicate to the supreme ability of Allah ,including the water , without the water ,there is no life and every useful thing including the mountains and its importance to earth; besides ,the phenomena of wind sent by Allah as good omen ,the appearance of earth quick and Volcanoes.*
- 4. Of Allah's wonderful creation is the creation of animal , every classification of animals represented an independent nation having its language and its habits , the type of life , they are provided with senses that are suitable to its environment. The birds have different properties , Hoopoe is Ayah of Allah 's Ayahs that being exploited for human beings , this bird was transferring news to the prophet " Sulaiman"(peace upon him), the ant and other small creatures enduring the difficulties . The fly is created by Allah and this indicates to his supreme greatness despite its smallness in size and in body.*
- 5. The human , Allah has wonderfully created him . each part in a human indicates to the miracle of Allah ; the original of human is dust and Allah created the human through three darkness stages(uterus , Placenta and Abdominal) .Allah made senses for human beings that being considered as witnesses on doomsday (hearing, sight , skin) . The complex creation of human and the scientific facts are the most greatest one that Quran is the eternal miracle Book till the doomsday.*



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الاساسية
قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

**تأثير إستراتيجية إدارة وقت التعلم والتفكير بتمارين مركبة
في تنمية الرضا الحركي وبعض القدرات
البدنية ومهارات كرة القدم**

اطروحة تقدم بها

سعد عامر إسماعيل السلامي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية- الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات
نيل شهادة الدكتوراه في التربية الرياضية وعلوم الرياضة

إشراف

أ.د. نبيل عبد الوهاب العزاوي

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

Abstract

included thesis on five Sections: incorporated study: prepare aqua atv on according to time management strategy to improve satisfaction motor and some capabilities physical and skills with football sample search, and learn effect exercise vehicle used according to strategy time management in improving satisfaction motor and some capabilities physical and press with football, been review subjects relating to search through frame theoretical in Sections second as well as mentioned studies similar to current search, and use researcher curriculum demo with equal group (group experimental and a officer), as represent society search students first stage in college physical education and science sport Baghdad university, numbering (210) student divided on several people according characters alphabet of (a – I) were chosen people randomly way lottery were chosen Division (e) and (I) to represent pilot sample and control to search way lottery also, number students in each division (30) students for each division were selected division (e) as range officer and division (I) to represent group pilot, chosen (10) students from division (b) to represent sample expeditionary to search, and not excludes any researcher student of students of sample search, and reached proportion sample with whole society originally (33, 333%), was displayed search results and analysis and discussed in the Sections fourth and support sources scientific, either in Sections v concluded researcher several conclusions little ones: to strategy management time accompanying exercise vehicle positive impact on improving some capabilities physical and skills students first stage group experimental tests After, that for strategy management time accompanying exercise vehicle positive impact on improving some capabilities skills students first stage group experimental tests in After, that for strategy management time accompanying exercise vehicle positive impact on improving satisfaction motor for students first stage group experimental tests in After, was recommendations: adoption strategy time management and exercise vehicle used by researcher for what cause of positive results in search results, focus on using strategies guarantee not waste time and especially with students first stage so because they did builds on organize themselves

after and not on lessons after scientific interest, Attention to put aqua vehicle include physical exercises and skills for any game was so as to kun each game or skill is about mix of abilities and skills development cannot be skill without develop appropriate her ability.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

أثر التدريس باستخدام استراتيجية باير (Beyer) في
التفكير الهندسي لدى طالبات الصف الثاني المتوسط في مادة
الرياضيات

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
شهادة الماجستير (طرائق تدريس الرياضيات)

من الطالب

سمير علي محمد القرة لوسي

بإشراف

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور

هاشم محمد حمزة

2017 م

1438 هـ

Abstract

The aim of current research to identify the impact of teaching using (Bayer) strategy in thinking among engineering students secondary grade in mathematics.

And for the purpose of verification of the aim of the research was drafted following the null hypothesis:

1. There is no difference is statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who have studied according to the strategy of (Bayer) and the average score of students who studied in accordance with the usual way of testing the engineering thinking.

The Sub-Zero derived hypotheses, including the following:

a. There is no difference is statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who have studied according to the strategy of (Beyer) and the average score of students who studied in accordance with the usual teaching at the Visual level of levels of geometric thinking of the way.

B. There is no difference is statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who have studied according to the strategy of (Beyer) and the average score of students who studied in accordance with the usual teaching at the analysis level of levels of geometric thinking of the way.

C. There is no difference is statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who have studied according to the strategy of (Beyer) and the average score of students who studied in accordance with the usual method of teaching in the ordinal level of levels of geometric thinking.

D. There is no difference is statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average scores of students who have studied according to the strategy of (Beyer) and the average score of students who studied in

accordance with the usual teaching method in deduction level of levels of geometric thinking.

And the research community from the second grade students average day school for girls of the Directorate of Education Diyala for the academic year (2015 - 2016), and included a sample (74) students were selected from secondary selective Om Kalthoum for girls. Where the sample was divided into two groups, one experimental group of 38 students studied according to the strategy of (Beyer) and the other a control group of 36 students studied in accordance with the usual way.

Researcher a partial adjustment of the two unequal a posttest designs adopted and used the experimental method. Rewarded with two sets of search variables (prior knowledge test, previous achievement in mathematics, the IQ test, measured in months chronological age, educational attainment of the parents).

To achieve the aim of the research test promising researcher to think about the engineering of the author (30) items of multiple choice, it was verified validity and reliability and the calculation of the difficulty and discriminatory power plants and the effectiveness of the wrong alternatives for testing.

The researcher used the equation Kiodr- Richardson (K-R20) to calculate the geometric thinking test the stability coefficient, and use (t-Test) for two independent samples for data processing.

The application of the experiment on two groups of Search where he studied the researcher himself the experimental group according to the strategy of (Beyer) and the control group according to the usual way, and after the completion of the teaching of the three chapters (plane geometry, Waypoint Engineering, Engineering triangular space) Researcher dish test on two groups of the search, and conducted statistical treatment (t-Test) necessary using the test for two independent samples and the results were as follows:

The presence of a statistically significant difference between the average level students two sets of research in test engineering thinking as a whole and in each level engineering thinking the first four of (Van Hiele) (Visual, analysis, ordinal, deduction) and in approval of the experimental group that studied according to Beyer strategy

Researcher also made a number of recommendations and suggestions for future studies in this area.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

**((تأثير التمرينات الخاصة باستخدام الوسائل المساعدة لتطوير دقة
التصويب الخاطف للاعبين الخط الخلفي للمتقدمين بكرة اليد))**

رساله تقدم بها الطالب

سيف حامد علي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من

متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

بإشراف

أ.د سناء خليل عبيد

م ٢٠١٧

٥١٤٣٨

Abstract:-The research includes five chapters

It included the first door on the front and the importance of research where the researcher pointed out in the introduction to the training process, which is one of the productive processes that enhance their results through the use of tools and modern aids in training, so came the use of exercises own to develop the skill of shooting the hijacker necessary because it takes this game recipes physical and skill and special performance art this skill so the training is installed and the evolution of performance and diversification and overlap in the special exercise which is one of the means necessary in the training process in order to get the best results in the level of performance of the players and for the correction process of development in general because of its this skill of effectiveness in the resolution of many of the offensive plans.

Hence the importance of research into how to develop Alaobei handball according to scientific bases, through special exercises Bsthaddam aids and that its effectiveness is being developed skill snap correction, and the belief that this exercise will contribute to the stomach Vitaiwir skill correction snap Bsthaddam aids.

The research problem lies through the study of academic researcher as well as informed researcher on several studies and research in the field of handball, and being an observer of matches Handball showing him a lack of use of the skill of shooting the hijacker in the competitions Iraqi League hand ball, but rather rely on traditional shooting skills which affects the effectiveness of the correction skills in general and on the development of shooting the hijacker in particular

The aims of the researcher are:

- 1- Prepare special exercises using aids to develop the skill of shooting the hijacker hand ball.
- 2-recognize the effect of exercise training on the use of aids to develop the skill of shooting the hijacker hand ball.

The hypotheses are:

1-There are significant differences between the pre-test results and test a posteriori and in favor of a posteriori test for the two experimental and control group differences

2-There are significant differences in the a posteriori test results between the experimental group and control group and the experimental group.

Theory and similar studies:

In this section, the researcher to the theoretical topics relevant to the subject of research and that it is directly related to these topics (exercises, exercises own, and correction, and utilities, and the skill of shooting the hijacker) also included a brief on similar studies

-Research methodology and procedures:

The researcher used the experimental method to suits the nature of the search, and chose the sample purposively The sample of search (8) players to the control group of Al-Karkh SC and (8) players experimental group of sports Army Club lobby Total (16) players distributed Mjootain by (8) a player for each group, and was parity between them on the skill of the correction variable, as used for the first experimental group (exercise special Plumharh correction a snap during the training process) in order to develop the skill of shooting a snap



وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم الدراسات العليا

طرائق التدريس

تدريس الكيمياء بأنموذج Appleton في التحليل البنائي و فاعليته في تحصيل طلاب الثاني المتوسط

و تفكيرهم العلمي

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية

و هي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في

(طرائق تدريس العلوم)

من الطالب

سيف كريم محمود الفضلي

بإشراف

المدرس الدكتور

عدنان حكمت عبد البياتي

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

Abstract

The current research aims to identify : -

((Teaching chemistry model Appleton in structural analysis and its effectiveness in the Achievement of the second Intermediate students and scientific thinking)) .

And verification of the aim of the research hypotheses the researcher put two pictures following : -

1 / There is no difference statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average scores of the experimental group students who are taught according to (Appleton model in structural analysis) and the average score of the control group students who are studying on according to (conventional method) in the achievement test .

2 / There is no difference statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average scores of the experimental group students who are taught according to (Appleton model in structural analysis) and the average score of the control group students who are studying on according to (conventional method) in thinking test scientific .

It has represented the research community all second grade intermediate students in a intermediate school (AL-Sadiq AL-Amen) for boys for the academic year (2015-2016), which was chosen I by me from of the General Directorate for Education schools Baghdad / Rusafa second and amounting 155 students, and found that the school has (5) class rooms, have been chosen two classes of two of these class rooms, according to the research design by simple randomly assign to be the research sample a total of 61 students, which represented the class (a) of the experimental group which studied according to the by use (model Appleton in structural analysis) while represented class (c) the control group Which studied according to (conventional method), then were excluded repeaters statistically students for the academic year (2014-2015) was their number (5) Distributors

students in the form of (3) students from the class (a) and (2) from class (c) to the previous experience in the search and the results do not affect the well in order to keep the experience in terms of both safety to experiment , and thus the number of research sample (56) students by 28 students in the experimental group and 28 students in the control group.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم العلوم

دراسة جهد الأكسدة والمتغيرات الكيموحيوية في أمصال دم المصابات بسرطان الثدي بعد العلاج الكيميائي والإشعاعي

رسالة مقدمة من قبل الطالبة

صبا محمد جعفر فالج الوحيلي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في علوم الحياة

بإشراف

أ.د. إيهاد نافع يحيى **أ.م.د. محمد عبد المنذر عثمان**

هـ ١٤٣٨

م ٢٠١٧

Abstract

In order to investigate the case of a change in antioxidants and some of biochemical changes in the serum of breast cancer patients by receiving chemotherapy and radiation therapy, it has been measured the level of anti-oxidants and the level of blood fat in the serum. The study included 60 female suffering from breast cancer. the results indicated the following:

1. The level of MDA , was significant increase in the chemotherapy group ($P \leq 0.05$) and the level of MDA was significantly decreased in the radiotherapy group ($P \leq 0.001$) compared with the control group. It was (mean \pm ESD) to the level of MDA (mg/dL) in the study groups (control group and a group of chemotherapy and radiation) (0.3781 ± 0.02445) (0.4424 ± 0.2092) (0.3113 ± 0.03120), respectively.
2. The level of vitamin A, was significant increase in two groups of chemotherapy ($P \leq 0.05$) and radiotherapy group ($P \leq 0.05$) compared with the control group. It was (mean \pm SD) to the level of vitamin A (248.0536 ± 9.18387 mg/dL) (275.6418 ± 7.31465 mg/dL) and (304.3851 ± 11.29528 mg/dL) for the control group and a group of chemotherapy and radiation, respectively.
3. The level of vitamin C, was significant increase in a chemotherapy ($P \leq 0.05$) and radiotherapy group ($P \leq 0.05$) compared with the control group. It was (mean \pm SD) to the level of vitamin C in the groups for the study (control group and a group of chemotherapy and radiation)(94.6917 ± 4.48295 mg/dL) (96.5255 ± 5.28137 mg / dL) (108.9513 ± 3.82327 mg / dL), respectively.
4. The level of cholesterol was significant increase in the chemotherapy group ($P \leq 0.05$) and radiotherapy group ($P \leq 0.05$) compared with the control group. It was (mean \pm ESD) to the level of cholesterol in the groups for the study (control group and a group of chemotherapy and radiation) (170.6552 ± 7.42056 mg / dL) (186.5667 ± 9.76678 mg / dL) (182.6333 ± 12.27056 mg / dL), respectively.
5. The level of triglycerides was significant decrease in the chemotherapy group ($P \leq 0.05$) and radiotherapy group ($P \leq 0.05$) compared with the control group. It was (mean \pm SD) to the level of triglycerides in the groups for the study (control group and a group of chemotherapy and radiation) (176.0333 ± 20.94901 mg / dL) (145.8667 ± 12.26674 mg / dL) (168.6897 ± 15.30077 mg / dL), respectively.
6. It found a significant increase ($P \leq 0.05$) in the concentration of HDL-C and LDL-C and a significant decrease ($P \leq 0.05$) at a concentration of VLDL in the blood serum of women with breast cancer in the chemotherapy group, and did not show significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$) in HDL-C and LDL-C concentration in plasma with breast cancer in the radiation therapy group compared with the healthy people in the control group. While the results showed a significant decrease ($P \leq 0.05$) at a

concentration of VLDL in the blood serum of women with breast cancer in the radiation therapy group compared with the control group.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

المعاد في نهج البلاغة وأثاره التربوية

رسالة قدمتها

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية الإسلامية

الطالبة

ضحى عبد الكريم قادر موسى العبادي

بإشراف

أ.م.د. حسام عبد الزهرة غافل

م.د. أحمد جاسم محمد

Abstract

The book of " Nahij AlBalagha" is considered one of the most sublime books in the Arabic literature for including elite speech of Imam Ali (Peace upon him) and his letters an wisdoms. The author of this Book is " Al-Sharif Al-Radhi Thu Al-Hussein Abu Al-Hasan Mohammed Bin Al Hussein Bin Musa Al-Musawi Al-Shea (406 AH-1015AD) . Thus , this Book is regarded a greatest one in the Islamic culture that being exposed to the world, together with its different subjects that reflect the spirit of Imam Ali (peace upon him).

The subject of " Al-Maad" is an important doctrine subject that shows for the human the method and educational sides that have a great role in disciplining the human spirit. The educational and doctrinal matters are of huge significance and importance as that being needed by all people. Of these subjects is " Al-Maad".

The researcher has chosen the subject " Al-Maad" and her thesis title comes to be known as " Al-Maad in Nahij Al-Balagha and its educational effects". This subject sheds light on the speech of Imam Ali in respect of " Al-Maad" ; besides , the need of people to know the method they walk on in the worldly life and how its effects will be later (after life) and its consequent results. For the over mentioned reasons , the researcher has chosen this subject.

The difficulties the researcher has faced are just as the same as that security conditions' risks lying in getting the scientific materials.

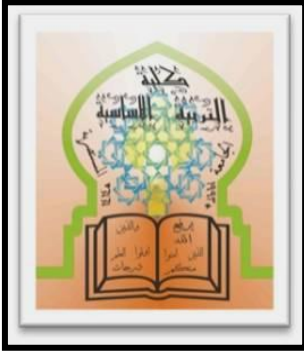
the current thesis is divided into an introduction, preface , three chapters , conclusion . In introduction, I have dealt with reasons of selecting this subject , the preface shed light on the life of Imam Ali (peace upon him) and to know his Book (Nahij Al-Balagha) .

The chapter one comes under the title " Concept of AlMaad and the beginning of second life) ;it includes two researches , every research includes two units , in the first research , I have studied the definition of " Al Maad" and its significance and (names of Al-Maad in the Holy Quran and importance of Al-Maad and its educational effects) . In the second research , I have dealt with the beginning of the second life , death and Isthmus , grave pressure and its action on body.

The chapter two titled as " blowing for reckoning day and doomsday's horrors" , it includes two researches and a number of units . in the first research, I have studied " blow of Israfeel for reckoning da _A " The state of people when blowing in the Trumpet " " feeling of people at resurrection " ; the second research includes "

Doomsday's horrors " " Doomsday attitudes" " Fear of doomsday" " Crossing the right Path" " People division at the doomsday".

The chapter third titles (actions of creatures and Allah's judgment among them) , it includes three researches and a number of units. In the 1st research, I have studied the good deed for the later life and the worldly life toward later life. The second research includes (the judgment among the creatures and their reckoning. I have studied the conception of reckoning day , feelings ' speaking and mercy. The third research includes paradise and Hell and it includes two units (concept of paradise and Concept of Hell and then I have indicated most important results in the conclusion.



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية/ كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

التعلم النشط وأثره في تحصيل طلاب الصف الأول المتوسط في مادة الرياضيات وتفكيرهم الإبداعي

رسالة تقدم بها
الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / في الجامعة المستنصرية
كجزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير
(طرائق تدريس الرياضيات)

الطالب

عاطف عبد علي دريع الصالحي

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

عباس ناجي عبد الأمير

Abstract

The research aims to identify effect the active learning in achievement of first grade intermediate students in mathematics and the creative thinking.

The following zero hypotheses were formulas to achieve the objective there is no statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) between the average scores of experimentalism group taught in the (the active learning)strategy and the average scores of the control group taught according to the normal method in the acquisition test of mathematics and the creative thinking .

In order to verify the validity of the two hypotheses , the researcher conducted an experiment lasted for a whole semester. The experiment confined to the students of the first grade of intermediate level. He depended on the partial design experimentalism group and control group with posttest. The school chosen for the experiment is Al-Arvin intermediate school for boys. The sample included (80) students who were subdivided into two subgroups contains (40) students per group. The two groups were matched in variables like (intelligence raven, student achievement in the mathematics subject and test of previous information of mathematics subject).

The Research requirements were determine the study content and analyzing them and formulate the behavioral objectives for both groups and building an acquisition test which included (40) items the type of multiple choices, the validity and constancy of which was verified and the statistical procedures of the items (difficulty coefficient, easiness, discrimination power and alternative choices effectiveness).

And building a test for innovative thinking including (20) items built in the light of the creative thinking which included three sub-fields (fluency, flexibility and originality) then the validity.

The researcher taught the two groups of the study. After the termination of teaching the items according to the plan prepared for the

two groups(experimentalism and control), the post test was applied and the post test of acquisition, and creative thinking test on the sample of the two experimentalism and control groups. The data were analyzed using the (spss) program of socialites. The results after analysis using (t-test) for two independent showed the excel of experimentalism group over the control group in the variable of studying acquisition and creative thinking.

The researcher recommended the necessity of using the active learning in reaching mathematics and developing the effective teaching methods that would contribute to the promotion of the acquisition and creative thinking of students.

The researcher also suggested making a similar study on different levels of education and on different sample beside using variables like growth of positive thinking , critic and tektites or behavioral variables like trends and tendencies towards the material of mathematics.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية/ كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

اثر التدريس باستخدام إستراتيجية سكامبر (SCAMPER) على حل المسائل الرياضية لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
شهادة الماجستير (طرائق تدريس الرياضيات)

من قبل

عباس ظاهر عبادي الجبوري

بإشراف

أ.م. د. مدركة صالح عبد الله

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

Abstract

The current research aims to determine The Effect of Teaching Scamper Strategy on Solving Mathematical Problems of the Fifth-Primary class Pupils

To investigate, the goal of the research and put the null hypothesis of the following:

There is no difference statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades of the experimental group (who are studying according Scamper strategy and grades of the control group (who are studying according to the usual way) in solving mathematical problems, was derived Sub-zero assumptions, including the following:

A . There is no difference statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades of the experimental group (who are studying according Scamper strategy and grades of the control group (who are studying according to the usual way) in determining the skill of the excess information or underemployment.

B. There is no difference statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades of the experimental group (who are studying according Scamper strategy and grades of the control group (who are studying according to the usual way) in the skill of writing numerical phrase.

C. There is no difference statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades of the experimental group (who are studying according Scamper strategy and grades of the control group (who are studying according to the usual way) in the skill of prediction (prediction).

D. There is no difference statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades of the experimental group (who are studying according Scamper strategy and grades of the control group (who are studying according to the usual way) in the skill of appreciation or accurate answer.

E . There is no difference statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades of the experimental group (who are studying according Scamper strategy and grades of the control group (who are studying according to the usual way) in the skill verify the reasonableness of the answer.

The sample of the research (58), a pupil of the fifth grade of primary school in the public elementary boys of the Directorate of Education of Babylon | Alexandria hand, the second semester of the academic year (2015-2016) m, and the chapters (VII, VIII, IX) math book scheduled for the fifth grade of primary, if selected Division (b) by 30 students to represent the experimental group taught mathematics according to the

strategy Scamper , and the Division (a) by 28 students to represent the officer who is studying mathematics accordance with the usual method of collection.

Researcher one adopted experimental setup two unequal a post test designs and use the experimental method. Rewarded with two sets of search after that coined the behavioral goals of the three chapters and three levels of Bloom's cognitive domain levels (remember, absorb, application) as the number reached 121 goals.

As a promising scholar (30) teaching plan for each group included subjects research, a promising test solution to mathematical problems dimensions consisting of 20 multiple-choice clause were verified honesty and consistency and difficulty and expense of discriminatory power and effectiveness of the false alternatives coefficient.

The researcher used Cord equation - Richardson (K-R20) to calculate the test solving mathematical problems and used the test Altai the stability coefficient (t-test) for two independent samples for data processing and the results were as follows:

There is no difference statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades of the experimental group and the control group for the experimental group in the test solution to mathematical problems, and researcher concluded that the adoption of Scamper strategy have a positive impact in solving mathematical problems and made recommendations promise them that depends teachers and math teachers Scamper strategy because of its positive impact in solving mathematical problems.

The researcher presented several proposals, including conducting a similar study of the current study and other study of the stages and different study materials?



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الدراسات العليا / لطرائق التدريس

أُـر تـدريـس مـادـة الأحياء بأنـمـوـذج *adey* *Shayer* في اكتساب طلاب الرابع العلمي للمفاهيم وتفكيرهم المنطقي

رسالة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير (طرائق تدريس العلوم)

من قبل الطالب

عبد الودود حمدي يحيى الربيعي

بإشراف الأستاذ الدكتورة

بتول محمد جاسم الدايني

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

Abstract

The aim of research the current to find out (**Effect of Teaching article biology model adey & shayer in acquisition students the fourth the scientific concepts and thinking Logical**) and to achieve of the aim the research the two hypothesis will the following

1 – There is no significant at the (0.05) between the average degrees the experimental group who taught by using the (adey & shayer) model the average degrees the control group who taught by using the traditional in test of acquisition concepts .

2 –There is no significant at the (0.05) between the average degrees the experimental group who taught by using the (adey & shayer) model the average degrees the control group who taught by using the traditional in test of logical think.

The population research present by the fourth scientific secondary students in the junior high boys day government of filiate directorate the general for breeding Diyala / center elimination baquba of the year school 2016 – 2017 A.D and test ram selected junior high sharif Radi from between school population research present as contained on three hall (A, B , C) selected halls (A) and (B) appointment random sample also to represent hall (A) the group experimental and of edition (36) student and which studied according to steps specimen adey & shayer and counterpart from the class (B) to represent the control group and which studied according to traditional way normal rely the experimental design a groups (experimental and control) and which adjusts one of then other adjust the partially from animate the test posttest in acquisition concepts and logical think applied experience in the classroom school the first of the year school (2016 – 2017 A.M) and at took (8) weeks teach the researcher by himself equal both group research (experimental and control)in number from variables of which (degree collecting last year in biology and test the previous information in biology matter , intelligence , and test logical think tribal) locate content search present chapters

six first from book biology as it was analysis behavior al objective numbering (130) behavioral objective in view of taxonomy bloom the field cognitive levels six (remember , understanding , application , analysis , synthesis , evaluation) it was preparation (24) daily lesson plan the group experimental on according to steps of adey & shayer model and the same for the control group on according to traditional way and to a chive the aim of the researcher put objective test to acquire concepts author from (45) a paragraph objectivity from type the choice four alternatives , while the second tool to test the logical think consist of (30) paragraph distributed on field of logical think application equation Kioder – Richardson 20 as amount stability (0.81 , 0.77) as well as about an account psychometric after complete the application of test acquisition concepts and test logical think posttest experiment in students my group a sample research present (experimental and control) and from processing data statistically using the (t – test) for two samples independent equal number results show that students in the group experimental whose studied according to steps (adey & shayer) model the traditional are favour on students the group control whose studied using way in test acquisition concepts and test logical think and size effect big and for both tests and in the light of result the researcher recommend using specimen adey & shayer model in teaching matter biology and suggest procedure studies other materials different and stages to learn on effect (adey & shayer) model in acquisition concepts and logical think .

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

تأثير منهج تعليمي للتداخل بين التمرين العشوائي- المتغير المصاحب لتمرينات الرؤية البصرية في تعلم بعض المهارات الهجومية بكرة اليد.

عذراء حمزة عودة الشرشاحي

رسالة ماجستير

مقدمة | إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/ الجامعة المستنصرية/ قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة.

بإشراف

أ.د نبيل عبد الوهاب احمد العزاوي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

message included five sections:

Part I (introduction):

This section included the introduction and The importance of Research, which was addressed to The educational process require the teacher or coach to be familiar banozega well in showing offensive skills when her education as well as the use of effective methods that work to speed up the learning process and make it successful, the researcher has chosen design combining random exercise _ variable in learning some offensive skill players. Special program for a group of exercises that strengthen diverse Visual capabilities through a variety of exercises with mental high optical performance lead to increased mental adjustments for different Visual process in various circumstances and conditions commensurate with the hot colors, shapes and sizes, the problem of searching the most educational programs for specialized sports talent care school handball noticed the lack of educational process and curriculum to use methods that work to accelerate the learning process and reliance on traditional methods in learning skills and do not use Means by which come primarily overlap in practice scheduling methods including random method-variable as well as lack of trained attention by placing the optical vision exercises.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

واقع الاستثمار الرياضي من وجهة نظر القيادات الإدارية الرياضية في العراق

رسالة ماجستير مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من
متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

من الطالب

علاء خلف عبد الزهرة

أشراف

أستاذ مساعد دكتور

صلاح وهاب شاكر

Abstract

The present study aimed to build the scale of the reality of the investment in the sports, clubs, and to identify the role of sport leadership in the reality of investment in the sports, clubs, in addition to the identify of investment reality and its importance in The operation of developing the performance and the accomplishment of the sports, clubs, and achieving Their goals, and identifying the obstacles that facing the sport leadership in activating the operation of sport investment.

The research used the descriptive curriculum in the way of surveying for a sample of members ((of boards of administration of the sport clubs)) in the Iraqi sport clubs, ((sport leadership in the ministry of youth & sports, The leadership of the Olympic patriotic Iraqi committee, and the leadership of Iraqi central sport unions, where The totaled 501 administrative leadership who were chosen by intentional in the research society who were 1593 with a ratio 31.45% from it)).

The sample was treated as society as the consider administrative leadership in howl sport staffs and committees, and were divided in to three samples as the thesis need and the are the sample of statistical analysis for the items and were totaled to 300 leaders, ((Flying sample)) totaled to 10 administrative leaders, and The ((main sample)) for the application and were totaled to 191.

The research depended on the tools of scientific research which the most important were Arabic & foreign research & inter views & westonnalrs, and the measuring took in this study and which was built according to arranged scientific steps preceded by the identification of the Phenomenon under the study and the analysis of the common feature of the research society ((sport leader ships)) and according to what were montioned The name of the goal of the scale were identified, preparing the scale through exports agreement and which were six axesm Then we prepared the scale phrases, Molding then and calculating their weight according to the limits of contents analysis method and shooting the specialists the identifying the validity of the scale phrases content and the number of the alternatives and the types of weights, and the way of calculating them, Their belonging to the axes by conduction the appearing and the logical validity for the scale, then finding distinguishing ability and the inner pattern for its phrases.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الاساسية

قسم اللغة العربية

الآراء الأدبية والنقدية في كتاب رسائل ومقالات

(إشراقات أدبية)

للسيد محمد الصدر (قدس سره)

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة العربية

من الطالب

علاء رسن شفي

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

طاهرة داخل طاهر

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٩هـ

Introduction

Literary and literary efforts have crystallized in the third part of the book Letters and Essays, which was entitled "Literary Enlightenment" by Mr. Mohammed Al-Sadr (Holy of Sera) about important monetary efforts that deserved the researcher time, reading, research and research for it because it produced special critical concepts related to literature, literary writing and literature committed to General and Islamic literature in particular is the literary message that Mr. Mohammed Al-Sadr wanted to broadcast a goal and reveal the concepts and conditions of intellectual, psychological and aesthetic without restriction or neutralization.

The first chapter contains an introduction and two sections entitled "The definition of the literary and social character of Mr. Mohammed Al-Sadr and his book, letters and articles." The title of the first topic (The definition of the literary and social character of Mr. Mohammed al-Sadr), while the second section was entitled (Introducing a book of letters and articles of Mr. Mohammed al-Sadr three parts).

The second chapter contains an introduction and two articles, entitled "Study of the articles in the book of letters and articles" Part III literary breakthroughs "), and the title of the first topic was consistent with (the definition of articles and their types).

The second section was entitled (Technical and Monetary Analysis of Literary Articles) Model.

The second chapter was entitled "The technical and critical analysis of the stories contained in the book of letters and articles" Part (2) Third literary creations "), and finally the conclusion and the most

important results and some recommendations and proven sources and references.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who supported me and met with me in this study, from professors and colleagues, in particular my assistant professor, Dr. Tahira Dakhill Tahir, the distinguished teacher and educator, who made me proud of her supervision. I would also like to extend my thanks and appreciation to those who stood by my side and supported me on the subject of my message. Difficulties, including professors of the Department of Arabic language at the Faculty of Education.



الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

تأثير التدريب بوسائل مساعدة في تحسين بعض القدرات البدنية والمسار الحركي والمؤشرات البايوميكانيكية للوثبة الثلاثية للشباب

رسالة ماجستير مقدمة من الطالب

علي جعفر علي حمود

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة

الماجستير التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

باشرف

أ.م.د. احلام صادق حسين

Thesis Abstract

"effect of training by means of assisting in improving some physical capabilities , motor path and biomechanical indicators of triple jump for youth "

Researcher

Ali jaafar ali hamod

Advisor

prof.dr Ahlam sadiq husain

2017 M

1438 H

the study aimed to prepare training aids to suit the capabilities of the research sample and to identify the effect of the exercises by means of aids in the physical abilities and kinetic path in addition to the biomechanical indicators of the research sample

the researcher used the experimental method on one group to suit the nature of the research for reasons related to achieving the research objectives.

the research sample was the players of the specialized school for the arena and field games in the triple jump and they were 8 players , i excluded 2 of them for the exploration experiment , so the research sample was 6 players , their ratio was 75% .

the trainings belong 8 weeks ,3 units a week , and then the remote tests was taken and appropriate statistical treatments were used to reach the results , then the results was viewed , analyzed and discussed , so the researcher conclude the following :

1-the use of exercises that have a rapid reactions by means of biometric exercises and the mobile walking device helps to improve the explosive power.

2-the rubber cords exercises with the biometric and mobile walking device lead to improve the power of speed.

3- the training aids exercises leads to improve the speed of the players ,thus improving nerve signals sent to the working muscle group.

4-the exercises of assistant aids that were used in the research leads to improve the motor paths of the players

5-the mobile walking device exercises help to develop the body and improve the based corner and advancement in moments of approach and pushing

as the research recommends:

1- use the suggested exercises under study in the training programs for improving the performance level of triple jump

2- the need for consensus between horizontal and vertical speeds to create a curved curve for the center of the body mass.



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الاساسية
قسم الجغرافية

استعمالات الارض الحضرية في منطقة الدورة باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية (دراسة كارتوغرافية)

رسالة تقدم بها

علي طاهر شنيتر

الى مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة
الماجستير في الجغرافية

بإشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور

عبد الزهرة شلش العتابي

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

ABSTRACT

The present study focuses on land use in the Dora area, (a municipal unit formed on 26/6/2004 after it was partitioned from the municipality of Rasheed), which is one of the municipalities in the city of Baghdad, in order to show the spatial variation of these uses, and identify areas that suffer from poor planning, changes in the basic chart, for the purpose of finding solutions to the problems faced by the inhabitants of these areas to ensure a comfortable life for them.

The preparation of land use maps requires data collecting from different sources for the study area, and then create the basic map to represent the land use patterns in the form of symbols or colors using the selected methods and techniques maximize what can be achieved from the cognitive value and that of the most important points due attention by My map in the preparation of any map is to choose the appropriate representation method by means and methods of presentation of multiple, so we have addressed in this study the uses of the land in the Dora area and representation cartography based on (GIS) because it suffers from a clear lack of numbers base Recent data to keep pace with technological developments, this study was initiated to identify the changes that have taken place on the map uses the current land and disclosure of factors against it to determine the distribution of those uses, according to their efficiency and distribution to help produce computerized maps linked to databases of (GIS) technology.

By applying a number of urban criteria and indicators, the disadvantages and benefits of distributing these services have been identified. The study revealed the absence of the planning component in the distribution of institutions (educational - health) in the region in a disproportionate number of population and distribution according to residential neighborhoods.

The study has come out with a number of conclusions and recommendations, notably the need to follow the laws and regulations in respect of uses of agricultural

land that surrounds the study area, which represents the green belt of the city of Baghdad has been to change and overtaking them by other uses, especially use residential, while the recommendations emphasized the transfer of a small section of land In the study area to the use of residential approval of the Municipality of Baghdad, and rely on vertical expansion to reduce the pressure on the city center.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

تأثير التدريبات المركبة الجماعية في تطوير بعض القدرات البدنية والحركية والمهارية بالكرة الطائرة للشباب

علي عزيز عبد اللطيف

رسالة ماجستير

مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية. الجامعة المستنصرية قسم
/التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة
الماجستير في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

بإشراف

أ.م. د مصطفى حسن عبد الكريم

2017 م

1438هـ

ABSTRACT

The Effect of exercise collective vehicle to develop some of the physical and skill capabilities Volleyball Youth

By Ali Aziz Abdul Latif

Supervised By Asst.prof.Dr Mustafa Hassan Abdul Karim.

1437 A.H

2016 A.D

The study aimed to prepare exercises collective vehicle volleyball match and capabilities of the research sample and identify the impact of the exercises collective vehicle to develop some of the physical and skill building for youth ball Tairh.oostkhaddm researcher experimental approach in a manner both groups Almtkavitin (tight control) with test prior and subsequent to its relevance to the nature of the research. The research community and represent a group of players belonging to the school specialist of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the number (12) for the player and choose researcher sample purposively and Reconstruction of (16-18) years and only in agreement with the director of the center to represent the experimental group, either the control group were players set team breeding Karkh third totaling 15 players were selected (12) as a player and in the same age the three experimental group other Vtm conducting exploratory them experience .uamd researcher to prepare exercises collective vehicle, which lasted for application (8) weeks and by three training units per week.

The researcher found that the use of the vehicle mass workouts helped develop some of the physical abilities of volleyball players. As also helped develop some of the skills development of volleyball

players. As the researcher recommends that the use of drills collective vehicle helps in the development of the physical abilities a way that makes the players more willing to performance and to continue being a lead within the Living situation play and away from the state of boredom felt by most of the players during their performance physical exercise individual off the field such as raising weightlifting or climbed the stands and other .obina tests physical skill helps to know the possibilities that should be enjoyed by volleyball players .waltokid attention exercises vehicle mass for the development of precision and speed using multiple and varied stimuli such that the performance of the movement (no more connecting from one skill per exercise.



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قسم الدراسات العليا للتربية الإسلامية

الحكومة الإسلامية في فكر الشيخ ناصر مكارم الشيرازي من خلال كتابه تفحات القرآن

رسالة مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية الإسلامية

من الطالب

علي محمد ثامر العبودي

بإشراف

أ.م.د.مها عامر منصور الاسدي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

الخاتمة :

بعد أن منّ الله تعالى عليّ بإتمام هذه الرسالة المتواضعة في علميتها والقيمة في موضوعها نعرض أهم النتائج التي توصل إليها الباحث وهي كالآتي :

١. إن الحكومة الإسلامية ليست وليدة ظروف اجتماعية وسياسية بعيدة عن دور الأنبياء (عليهم الصلاة والسلام) وإنما هي ظاهرة اجتماعية أصيلة نشأت على يد الأنبياء (عليهم الصلاة والسلام) وأن وجود حكومة وإن كانت ظالمة خير من الفوضى في غياب الحكومة كما يرى الشيخ الشيرازي (دام ظله) .

٢. إنه من غير تشكيل حكومة عادلة وشعبية على أساس العقائد الدينية ، فإن القسم الأعظم من الأحكام الإسلامية ستظل معطلة ، لأنه لا يمكن إجراء الأقسام الثلاثة الرئيسية في الدين الإسلامي (السياسات) ، (المعاملات) ، (العبادات) بدون مساندة ووجود الحكومة .

٣. إن الحكومة الإسلامية ارادة الهية حاضرة بجلاء في آيات القرآن الكريم وأحاديث سيد المرسلين محمد (صلى الله عليه واله وسلم) .

٤. أنها ضرورة اجتماعية أصيلة نابعة من واقع المجتمع الإسلامي لأن الإسلام دين العدالة ولا يمكن تحقيق هذه العدالة الا بتطبيق أحكام الشريعة الإسلامية والحكومة الإسلامية هي الاداة لتحقيق ذلك ، وكما أنها ضرورة ملحة من أجل تربية الفرد المسلم على تحمل أعباء الامانة الالهية التي كُلف بها .

٥. ترتبط الحكومة الإسلامية بشكل مباشر مع مسائل العقيدة والامامة وقيادة المسلمين للقيام بدور الخلافة الذي رسمه الله تعالى وبعث الأنبياء (عليهم السلام) لأجله .

٦. أنها وسيلة لتطبيق أحكام الشريعة بين العباد والاشراف عليها واقامة حدودها ولا يمكن الاستغناء عن هذه الوسيلة كما لا يمكن الاستغناء عن تطبيق الشريعة الإسلامية .

٧. الحكومة الإسلامية ليست حكومة دكتاتورية استبدادية ، ولا حكومة ديمقراطية بل هي نمط من الحكومة الافضل أي الحكومة الالهية ، فنحن نعلم أن أي حكومة بحاجة الى ثلاثة أركان اساسية ، ليس بمقدورها مواصلة السير والبقاء بدونها ، الأول - ركن التقنين (وضع القوانين) ، والثاني - ركن التنفيذ ، والثالث - ركن القضاء .

٨. ذكر الشيخ الشيرازي أن المشاورة هي السبب في اضافة عقول الآخرين وعلومهم وتجاربهم الى عقل المرء وتجربته .

٩. على الحكومة الاسلامية تنمية العمل وزيادة الانتاج والقيام بتقسيم الفيء والتوزيع العادل للثروة على أفراد المجتمع الاسلامي تحقيقاً للعدالة الاقتصادية والتوازن الاجتماعي .

١٠. تتخذ السلطة التنفيذية شكل السلطة المشروطة ، أي ما يسمى في الوقت الحاضر بالملكية الدستورية إذ ان قرارات الملك لا تنفذ الا بعد مصادقة مجلس الأمة (البرلمان) عليها ، فإن السلطة التنفيذية هي التي تحفظ ماء وجه السلطة التشريعية .

١١. تولى رسول الله (صلى الله عليه واله وسلم) في المدينة المنورة القضاء بين الناس بنفسه، فقد كان هو المبلغ لرسالة الله تعالى وهو ولي الامر والحاكم بين الخصوم الذي يغض النزاعات ويفصل بين الناس ، وكان المنهج الذي يسير عليه في قضائه مبنياً على أسأل الأخذ بما يعرض عليه من حجج وبراهين ظاهرية ، ولا يسير في ذلك على اساس الوحي او علم الغيب الذي قد يطلعه الله عليه ، أما أمير المؤمنين علي بن أبي طالب (عليه السلام) فقد فتح امام القضاء الاسلامي أبواباً جديدة لأنه أتبع أساليباً خاصة في افضيته بغية الوصول الى الحقيقة ، فقد كان يفرق الشهود ولا يدخر وسعاً في تمحيص الحجج والبراهين وتقليب الموضوع على وجوهه ودراسته كل مفردة من مفردات الدعوى ، فلا يحكم الا وقد اتضح له وجه الحق واستقامت له البيئات والبراهين وقد قال فيه رسول الله (صلى الله عليه واله وسلم) : أفضاكم علي .

١٢. السجن من وجهة النظر الاجتماعية والانسانية ، أمر ضروري لمكافحة الجرائم والجنايات وتربية النفوس المريضة ، ولكن بحدود وشروط معينة ومحسوبة .



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الاساسية

تنقية وتوصيف البكتريوسين المنتج من بكتريا *Leuconostoc mesenteroides ssp. cremoris* ودراسة تأثيره في بعض البكتريا
المسببة للاسهال

مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في علوم الحياة

من قبل

عمر عبد الحسين حاجم

علوم/ احياء

بإشراف

أ.د. جهان عبد الستار سلمان

أ.د. رغد اكرم عزيز

Summary

The study included the collection of samples of raw cow milk to isolate *Leuconostoc* bacteria, samples were subcultured on De-Man Rogosa Sharpe - Vancomycin medium, the pure colonies were selected and subjected to the cultural and microscopical tests, according to that 25 cocci bacterial isolates were obtained, then isolates were subjected to biochemical tests. Result of tests showed that 12 isolates belong to the genus *Leuconostoc* out of 25 cocci bacterial isolates, Vitek 2 system was used as a supplementary step. Results of final identification showed that 3 sub species were obtained included *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* 9 out of 12 isolates, while it was 2 isolates of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* ssp. *mesenteroides* and one isolate *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* ssp. *dextranicum*.

The study included the collection of 15 isolate of diarrhea causative bacteria which subjected to cultural and microscopical, biochemical tests and Vitek 2 system, About the results of identification, 9 isolates out of 15 isolates belonged to *Escherichia coli*, 3 isolates of *Shigella* group, 2 isolates of *Salmonella ser. paratyphi A* and one isolate of *Vibrio cholerae*, the selected isolates were tested to Antibiotic sensitivity test against 11 antibiotics, the results showed that all isolates were resistant to Ampicillin and sensitive to Imipeneme.

Screening of *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* isolates was done to select the more efficient isolate producing bacteriocin by using well diffusion method, the result showed that *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc3) and *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc4) isolates gave the highest inhibition against *E.coli*, *Shigella* group, *Salmonella ser. paratyphi A* and *Vibrio cholerae*, the diameters were 13, 12, 12 and 12 mm respectively for the *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc3) isolate,

while the *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc4) isolate diameters were 13, 12, 12 and 11mm respectively.

The purification steps for bacteriocin include concentrate the crude supernatant using Poly ethylene glycol 20000, followed by dialysis and gel filtration using Sephacryl S-200 and get the peaks of each isolate that gave inhibition activity toward bacteria, the yield of peak were 17.34% for *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc3) isolate, and 19.34% for *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc4) .

The purification of bacteriocin showed increase the inhibition activity of purified bacteriocin that was suggested it had been removed of the compounds and other substances, the average diameters of inhibition zoon by supernatant crude of *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc3) against *E.coli*, *Shigella* group, *Salmonella* ser. *paratyphi A* and *Vibrio cholera* were 11.4, 11. 11.5 and 12mm respectively, and for *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc4) isolate were 11.5, 11.6, 11.5 and 12 mm respectively, while after concentration and dialysis for *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc3) isolate 15.8, 15.3, 14.5 and 25 mm respectively, and for *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc4) isolate were 14.7, 17, 15.5 and 20 mm respectively, and the average of inhibition after gel filtration and the obtaining of pure bacteriocin for *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc3) isolate were 25.4, 29.3, 26.5 and 26 mm respectively, and for *L. mesenteroides* ssp. *cremoris* (Lc4) isolate were 25.1, 24.6, 24.5 and 24 mm respectively, the result showed that the inhibition average of pathogenic bacteria was increased with the steps of purification.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

تقويم برامج اعداد معلم الرياضيات في كليات التربية الاساسية على وفق معايير الجودة العالمية

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية الجامعة المستنصرية،

وهي كجزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير في

(طرائق تدريس الرياضيات)

إعداد

غادة عمار دردوح محمود

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

عباس ناجي عبد الامير

٢٠١٦ م

١٤٣٧ هـ

ملخص البحث

هدف البحث الحالي تقويم برامج اعداد معلم الرياضيات في كليات التربية الاساسية على وفق معايير الجودة العالمية لأعداد معلم الرياضيات (NCATE) .

تكونت عينة البحث الاساسية من عمداء كليات التربية الاساسية ومعاونيهم ورؤساء اقسام الرياضيات والتدريسيون في اقسام الرياضيات في كليات التربية الأساسية في الجامعات (المستنصرية ، ديالى، ميسان) .

تم اعداد استبانة للمعايير لكل فئة من فئات عينة البحث :

معايير جودة سياسة القبول التي تضمنتها استمارة المقابلة التي أجريت مع العميد و معاون عميد الكلية وهي معايير الاطار المفاهيمي من وجهة نظر معاون عميد كلية التربية الاساسية مكونة من (١٥) فقرة ، استبانة للمعايير الخاصة التي يتم الحكم عليها من قبل رؤساء اقسام الرياضيات مكونة من (٦٥) فقرة ، استبانة بالمعايير للأداء التدريسي تكونت من (٢٧٠) فقرة .

وتم معالجة البيانات باستخدام الوسائل الإحصائية المناسبة للبحث.

أشارت النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها إلى:-

إن معايير جودة سياسة القبول تتوافر من وجهة نظر العمداء ومعاونيهم بنسبة مئوية (٩٥%)، ومن وجهة نظر رؤساء اقسام الرياضيات بنسبه مئوية (٩٥,٦٣%)، و من وجهة نظر أعضاء هيئة التدريس بنسبه مئوية (٨٦,٦٢٩%) .

وفي ضوء النتائج التي أسفر عنها البحث الحالي يمكن للباحثة بأن توصي بالآتي:

١-تحديد أهداف برنامج إعداد معلمي الرياضيات في كليات التربية الاساسية في العراق، واشتقاقها من رؤية ورسالة الكلية، وتزويد التدريسيين في الكليات بها .

٢- وضع معايير لسياسة القبول في ضوء معايير الجودة، والتقليل من معيار اعتماد معدل الثانوية معياراً وحيداً للقبول في كليات التربية الاساسية؛ لضمان جودة المتخرجين من هذه الكليات، وملاءمتهم للتطور الحاصل في تكنولوجيا التعليم .

٣-إعادة توصيف المقررات في برنامج إعداد معلم الرياضيات ، وتقويم المقررات بصورة مستمرة .

٤- تنظيم المؤتمرات العلمية والندوات البحثية ، ليستفيد منها أعضاء هيئة التدريس.

٥- دعم التربية العملية بتوفير مستلزماتها المادية ، من وسائل نقل وغيرها .

وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الاساسية

قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

فاعلية التعلم الموجه ذاتياً في تعليم مهارة الكلام لطلاب الكليات العراقية دارسي اللغة الانكليزية لغة اجنبية

رسالة ماجستير تقدمت بها

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية

جزءاً من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير

طرائق تدريس اللغة الانكليزية

غادة كريم المحمداوي

بإشراف

الاستاذ المساعد، المدرس

رضا غانم داخل

٢٠١٧، كانون الثاني

بغداد

١٤٣٨ ربيع الثاني

المستخلص

أن التعلم الموجه ذاتياً هو عملية التعلم التي من خلالها يأخذ المتعلمون على عاتقهم المسؤولية الأساسية في تعلمهم، بدءاً بتحديد أهدافهم، رسم طريقة تدريسية ذاتية لاتباعها في تعلمهم وأيجاد المصادر والمراجع المناسبة و الممكن الاعتماد عليها لاكتساب المعرفة. سواء كان التعلم الموجه ذاتياً منهجياً أو غير منهجياً، فهو أفضل وأسهل طريقة لاكتساب معرفة تستمر مدى الحياة، يُظن عندما تُبذل جهوداً لتعلم شيء ما فإن الاحتفاظ به سيكون أسرع، فكلما نكثرت القراءة عن موضوع معين كلما كانت عملية الاحتفاظ بالمقروء أفضل، والكثرة هنا لا تشير إلى كمية المواد الدراسية بل تشير إلى كثرة الآراء المختلفة عن الموضوع نفسه، فبالقراءة والبحث عن وجهات نظر مختلفة لموضوع معين سوف يتشكل رأي و نظرة جديدة بالتدرج نتيجة القراءة، وعندما تُشكل فكرة أو رأي جديد ستكون عملية الاحتفاظ بما هو مشكل نتيجة البحث والقراءة أفضل واستعادته أسرع في مواقف مختلفة. فضلاً عن ذلك، أن التعلم الموجه ذاتياً يُعد من أفضل الطرق التدريسية لتعليم الكبار فطالما هم يكبرون فسوف يشكلون مبادئهم ومعتقداتهم الخاصة بهم لذا فمن المحتمل رفضهم للتعلم الإلزامي أو أي موضوع لا يناسب اهتماماتهم. لذا فحل هكذا مشكلة يلعب التعلم الموجه ذاتياً دوراً دقيقاً و شائكاً بأعطائهم فرصة اختيار ما يريدون تعلمه لكن بضمن الحدود التي وضعت من المعلم ذاته.

لقد استخدمت نماذج مختلفة من التعلم الموجه ذاتياً في عدد من الدراسات المختلفة، إلا أنه في الدراسة الحالية أُستخدم نموذج كرو (التعلم المرحلي الموجه ذاتياً)، الذي من خلاله قاد المعلم الطلاب خلال اربع مراحل من التعلم.

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى التحقق من فاعلية التعلم الموجه ذاتياً في تعليم مهارة الكلام لطلاب الكليات العراقية دارسي اللغة الانكليزية لغة اجنبية. فقد تم الافتراض أنه لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين المجموعة التجريبية و التي دُرست بأستخدام التعلم الموجه ذاتياً والمجموعة الضابطة التي دُرست بأستخدام الطرق الحالية (التعلم الموجه بوساطة المعلم) على أدائهم الشفوي.

لتحقيق هدف الدراسة الحالية أتبعته الباحثة عدد من الاجراءات وهي كالآتي: أولاً أعتمدت على النوع الاتي من التصميم التجريبي: تصميم تجريبي لمجموعتين غير متكافئتين اختبار قبلي واختبار بعدي، اختيار عينة ممثلة وتوزيعها في مجموعتين مجموعته تجريبية ومجموعة ضابطة، بناء اختبار بعدي شفوي والتأكد من صدقه وثباته واماكنية تطبيقه، تدريس المجموعه التجريبية بأستخدام نموذج كرو للتعلم الموجه ذاتياً، بينما تدريس المجموعه الضابطة مادة المحادثة بأستخدام التعلم الموجه بوساطة المعلم، تهيئة الاختبار البعدي للمجموعتين في نهاية التجربة، و اخيراً تُجمع البيانات وتحسب وتحلل بأستخدام الادوات الاحصائية المناسبة.

شملت العينة الحالية ٧٦ طالباً من قسم اللغة الانكليزية، كلية التربية الأساسية، الجامعة المستنصرية في السنة لدراسية ٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧. وزعت العينة على مجموعتين المجموعة التجريبية التي تحتوي على ٣٩ طالباً ومجموعة ضابطة تحوي ٣٧ طالباً. وقد كوفئت المجموعتان

في بعض المتغيرات المؤثرة التي هي : (العمر، والجنس، ومستوى الوالدين في التعليم، الاستقلالية، والاختبار القبلي ودرجاتهم في مادة المحادثة في الكورس الاول).

صُمم اختبار بعدي وعُرض على عدد من الخبراء المتخصصين في طرائق التدريس لغرض التأكد من صدقه الظاهري. في حين تم حساب ثبات الاختبار بوساطة استعمال معامل الارتباط بيرسن.

بعد تحليل البيانات بأستخدام الأختبار التائي لعينتين مستقلتين أظهرت النتائج أن هناك فروقاً ذات دلالة إحصائية بين المجموعتين في درجاتهم ، ولصالح المجموعة التجريبية التي تم تدريسها بوساطة التعلم الموجه ذاتياً، وهذا يدل على أن تدريس المحادثة بأستخدام نموذج كرو للتعلم الموجه ذاتياً هو أكثر فعالية من التدريس بالطريقة التقليدية. واستنادا إلى نتائج الدراسة الحالية ، تم وضع الاستنتاجات المناسبة، والتوصيات، والمقترحات لدراساتٍ أخرى.

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قسم العلوم

تأثير الجبرلين والكاينتين والسماذ المركب NPK في نمو و حاصل الينسون
(*Pimpinella anisum* L.) ومحتواه

من بعض المركبات الفعالة

رسالة مقدمة الى
مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في (علوم الحياة)

من قبل الطالبة

غفران علاء محمد رضا الخزرجي

بإشراف

أ.م.د. بهاء الدين مكي فيروز الربيعي

Abstract

This study was conducted in the vegetal garden belonging to Biology Department / College Of Basic Education / University of Al-Mustansiriyah for the winter growth season 2015-2016 to see the effect of Increasing concentrations and levels for each of the growth regulator Gibberellin (GA3) and compound fertilizer NPK and the overlap between them the first experiment and the growth regulator Kinetin and compound fertilizer NPK and the overlap between them the second experiment on some growth characters, yield and active component of volatile oil in anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.) .

The anise seeds planted in 1/11/2015 using compound fertilizer NPK levels 0 , 200 and 400 Kg.m⁻¹ added to the soil in addition to concentration of Gibberellic acid 50 and 100 mg.ltr⁻¹ sprayed on the plants in the first experiment and the second experiment included levels of compound fertilizer NPK 0 ,200 and 400 Kg.m⁻¹ in addition to concentration of 50 and 100 mg.ltr⁻¹ of Kinetin , The experiment designed as Randomized Complete Block Design with three replicates so this study included two factorial experiments 3×3×3 each experiment included 27 experimental units each area size was 1×1 m² there were a daily follow-up for the experiments of the study to hold soil and yield services of irrigation , remove the bushes and fertilizing.

The results for the first experiment showed that adding level 400 Kg.m⁻¹ of compound fertilizer NPK increase the following characters plant height 13.24% , weight of 1000 grain 20.21%, Potassium 20% and active compounds Dianethole , Trase-anethole, Limonene and himachalene.

Also spraying anise plants with the concentration 100 mg.ltr⁻¹ worked on increasing some of the the studied characters such as at plant height 14.88% , weight of 1000 grain 7.77% , Potassium 7.81%, and increasing concentration of the active compounds Methyle chavicol, Dianethole, Trase-anethole , γ -himachalene , Shikmic acid.

The overlap between level 400 Kg.m⁻¹of compound fertilizer NPK and Gibberellic concentration 100 mg.ltr⁻¹ Gibberellic acid led to increase plant height 29.38% , weight of 1000 grain 29.41%, Potassium 27.94% , and the active compounds Trase-anethole , Limonene and Shikmic acid.

As for the second experiment the addition of compound fertilizer NPK level 400 Kgm.h⁻¹ led to increase the following characters: plant height 9.65% , weight of 1000 grain 10.96%, Potassium 39.20%,

and active compounds Anise-aldehyde , Trase-anethole , Dianethole , Methylene chavicol and γ -himachalene.

Also the concentration 100 mg.ltr⁻¹ of Kinetin worked on increasing the following characters: number of leaves 26.31% , number of branches 43.54%, dry weight 28.05%, number of inflorescence 26.26%, number of flowers for the head inflorescence 26.14% , number of seed in a single flower 26.72% , yield of a single plant 88.66% , total yield 88.59%, Nitrogen 62.83% , Phosphorus 62.96% , Calcium 62.18%, Magnesium 60.86%, Carbohydrates 38.69%, protein 62.71% , Chlorophyll 44.17% , oil percentage 37.84% , qualitative weight 1.07%, oil density 0.51% and refractive index 0.32% in addition to the compounds Anise-aldehyde , Methylene chavicol, Dianethole , Trase-anethole, γ -himachalene , Shikmic acid,

As for the overlap between the concentration 100 mg.ltr⁻¹ of kinetin and the level 400 Kgm.h⁻¹ of compound fertilizer NPK gave an increase in the active compounds Anise-aldehyde, Dianethole , Trase-anethole and γ -himachalene.



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تأثير التمرينات البدنية – المهارية بالأسلوب الدائري في تطوير بعض المهارات الهجومية للاعبين كرة السلة على الكراسي المتحركة

رسالة تقدم بها
فاضل عبد الرضا بنيان جدير

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية/الجامعة المستنصرية
قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية الرياضية

بإشراف

أ.م.د. لؤي ساطع محمد جواد
أ.م. ميادة خالد جاسم

ملخص الرسالة

العنوان:

((تأثير التمرينات البدنية - المهارية بالأسلوب الحائري في تطوير بعض

الممارات الهجومية للاعبين كرة السلة على الكراسي المتحركة))

الباحث فاضل عبد الرضا بنيان

ا.م. ميادة خالد

بإشراف : أ.م.د. لوي ساطع

اشتملت الرسالة على خمسة أبواب:

الباب الأول (التعريف بالبحث):

مقدمة البحث وأهميته:

تطرق الباحث في مقدمة البحث إلى التقدم الحاصل في الألعاب الرياضية لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة الذي لم يأت نتيجة الصدفة بل نتيجة إسهام علم التدريب الرياضي والعلوم التطبيقية الأخرى ومنها علم التدريب بالنفس، كذلك تحقيق أفضل الانجازات الرياضية ولا سيما وإن رياضة المعاقين أصبحت رياضة إنجاز ومستويات عليا ومن هذه الرياضات لعبة كرة السلة على الكراسي المتحركة وهي من الألعاب التي تمتاز بكثرة مهاراتها الأساسية التي تحدد أداء الفريق ونجاحه من خلال طريقة أدائها ومدى الترابط بين مكونات اللياقة البدنية والنواحي المهارية والخطية والنفسية بشكل خاص.

من هنا تبرز أهمية البحث عبر اختيار بعض التمرينات البدنية والمهارية مع الوسائل التدريبية المساعدة وتجريبها ميدانياً للتعرف على مدى فاعلية ودور هذه التمرينات ومدى تأثيرها في تطوير المهارات الهجومية للاعبين كرة السلة على الكراسي المتحركة.

ونظراً لأهمية المهارات الهجومية في تحقيق الفوز وكسب المباراة عمد الباحث الى تناول هذا الموضوع بالدراسة والبحث عبر استخدام تمارينات تساعد لتطوير المهارات الهجومية ذات العلاقة بأداء المهارة لتعزيز الجانب الفني و لتحقيق مستوى أداء جيد لهذه المهارات عند أفراد عينة البحث ومن أجل أن يكون أداء هذه المهارة فعالا بالإسهام في تحقيق الحسم والفوز لصالح الفريق.

وهدف البحث إلى:

- ❖ التعرف على تأثير التمارينات البدنية المهارية بالأسلوب الدائري من اجل تطوير المهارات الهجومية .
- ❖ التعرف على نسبة تطور في المهارات الهجومية
- أما فرض البحث فكان:
- ❖ توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الاختبارات القبليّة والاختبارات البعديّة ولصالح الاختبارات البعديّة في متغيرات الدراسة ، لدى أفراد عينة البحث.
- أما مجالات البحث فشملت:
- ❖ المجال البشري: لاعبي المنتخب العراق لكرة السلة على الكراسي المتحركة .
- ❖ المجال الزمني: من ١٢/١٢ / ٢٠١٥ لغاية ٢٧ / ٢ / ٢٠١٦.
- ❖ المجال المكاني: قاعة البار اولمبية للألعاب الرياضية في وزارة الشباب والرياضة.

الباب الثاني (الدراسات النظرية والمشابهة):

شمل هذا الباب الدراسات النظرية والدراسات المشابهة:
تطرق الباحث في هذا الباب الدراسات النظرية :

التمارين وأنواعها ، كما تتطرق الى التمارينات البدنية والمهارية واستخدام الاسلوب الدائري في تطوير المهارات الهجومية عبر استخدام التمارينات البدنية والمهارية ، والتقسيم الطبي لعوق الرياضيين وكرة السلة للمعاقين والمهارات الأساسية بكرة السلة على الكراسي المتحركة والمهارات الهجومية والأدوات المساعدة.



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المباحث التربوية في تفسير الوسيط للشيخ محمد سيد

الطنطاوي

رسالة قدمتها

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من مخطبات نيل شهاوة الماجستير في التربية الإسلامية

تخصص (تفسير)

الطالبة

فاطمة عبد الرسول جواد كاظم

بإشراف

أ.د. وفاء كاظم سليم

٢٠١٦م

١٤٣٨هـ

الخاتمة

في نهاية المطاف لا بُدَّ من ذكر الركائز الأساسية التي دارت عليها الرسالة، وما خرجتُ به منها ، وأجملُ ذلك فيما يأتي :

- ١- بينتُ مفهوم التربية في اللغة والاصطلاح ذاكراً تعريف الشيخ محمد سيد طنطاوي في تفسيره (الوسيط) وتعريفات بعض المفسرين والمربين القدامى والمحدثين لإظهار المقارنة بينها ، وأردفتُ ذلك بذكر الألفاظ الرديفة الدالة على التربية كالتركية والتطهير والتنشئة والإصلاح والتعليم... الخ .
- ٢- وضحتُ أقسام التربية كما يراها الشيخ محمد سيد طنطاوي في تفسيره (الوسيط) وهي : التربية الروحية ، ودلالات الروح في القرآن الكريم ، وارتباط التقوى بهذه التربية ، والتربية الفكرية وأفاق التفكير والتأمل في القرآن الكريم ودلالة ذلك من الآيات القرآنية التي استشهد بها المؤلف ، التي دارت حول التفكير في الكون وفي المخلوقات ، التربية الاجتماعية التي حث فيها القرآن على بناء مجتمع رصين معتصم بحبل الله ، وفي شروح الشيخ طنطاوي استشهدات بأراء كثير من المفسرين ، والتربية العقائدية التي دارت على إثبات وحدانية الله تعالى ، والإيمان الصادق به وبالنبوات وباليوم الآخر ، والتربية العقلية ومدى الاهتمام بالعقل والآيات الدالة على ذلك ورأي الشيخ الطنطاوي بوسائل تنمية هذه التربية ، وفي مقدمتها إثارة الحواس والوجدان ، والتأمل والتدبر في الإنسان نفسه وفي خالقه وحكمة وجوده ، وطلب العلم والقراءة .
- ٣- في موضوع الأخلاق والآداب الإسلامية أظهرتُ رأي المؤلف بالأخلاق بوصفها مبحثاً من مباحث التربية وآراء المفسرين والمربين الذين أوردتهم، واهتمام المفسر في كتابه (الوسيط) بالقيم الأخلاقية الواردة في القرآن الكريم لكونها هي ما يصنع الشخصية القادرة على التفاعل والتوافق مع المجتمع وأشرتُ إلى أبرز هذه القيم التي أستنبطها الشيخ طنطاوي من القرآن الكريم كالأمانة والعهد والإحسان والأمر بالعدل ، والتعاون ، والصدق ، والصبر ، وصون اللسان ، المسؤولية ، والعفة ، والحكمة ، وهذه الصفات هي التي نادى بها الأنبياء (عليهم السلام) ، وأشرتُ إلى ذلك في الدراسة .
- ٤- وأبرزتُ الجانب الثاني من الأخلاق ، ويتعلق بالأخلاق التي نهى عنها القرآن الكريم وفي مقدمتها : الشرك وتفصيل ذلك كما رآه الشيخ طنطاوي واستشهاده بالقرآن الكريم ، والتبخر

ورأي المفسرين والمربين فيه ، والبخل والإسراف والآيات القرآنية التي نهت عنها ، وكيف نظر المفسر إلى كل خصلة منها ، والقتل وكيف نظر القرآن الكريم إليه وبيان رأي الشيخ طنطاوي في الملابس الجارية فيه ، والزنا وهو من الرذائل التي نهى القرآن الكريم عنها ، وكذلك القذف ، وفي هذا الموضوع يشير الشيخ طنطاوي إلى رأي الرازي في تفسيره الذي يعلل فيه المفاصد الأخلاقية ، والنهي عن أكل مال اليتيم ويستشهد المؤلف لذلك بالقرآن والحديث ، والنهي عن أكل الربا والكسب الخبيث مبيناً أضرار ذلك على المجتمع في الجانب الأخلاقي والاجتماعي والاقتصادي .

٥- وعرجتُ على (تهذيب النفس الإنسانية في القرآن الكريم) وهو من مباحث التفسير الوسيط ، وقد عني الشيخ طنطاوي بموضوع النفس الإنسانية عناية فائقة ، فأوردتُ تعريفها كما يراه وتعريفات بعض المفسرين والتربويين لها، ثم ذكرتُ تقسيم الشيخ لأنواع النفس في القرآن الكريم ، وهي النفس المطمئنة ، والنفس اللوامة ، والنفس الأمارة بالسوء وبيان كل منها بالتفصيل والاستشهاد .

٦- بحثتُ في مظاهر الرعاية النفسية في القرآن الكريم وآراء الشيخ طنطاوي فيها.

٧- عرجتُ على موضوع (آفات النفس وتربيتها) وذكرتُ أبرز هذه الآفات وهي : (الهوى) الذي نهى عنه القرآن الكريم وفصّل في شرحه الشيخ طنطاوي في تفسيره و(الخوف) وهو آفة خطيرة على النفس، و(الحسد) ورأي المؤلف فيه مع الاستشهاد ، و(الغضب) وكيف نظر إليه القرآن الكريم ، و(العجلة) التي تجلب الضرر إلى الإنسان .



كلية التربية الاساسية
قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

تأثير تمرينات خاصة في تطوير سرعة الاستجابة الحركية وتعلم بعض المهارات الاساسية بالريشة الطائرة للناشئين

**إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية .الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير
في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة**

رسالة ماجستير تقدمت بها

فرح فلاح حسن

بإشراف

أ.د. ايمان حمد شهاب

1438هـ

2017م

Compatibility

The Effect of Consensual Exercises to Improve The speed of motor response and to learn some Basic skills in Badminton for The Junior

By Farah Falah Hassan

Supervised By Prof. Dr. Iman Hamad Shihab al-Jubouri

1438 A.H

2017A.D

The problem of the study lies in the weakness of the speed of the motion and movement in the Badminton accurately. The researcher attributes this weakness to the small number of the consensual Exercises the study aims at preparing consensual to improve the speed of the response and to learn the basic skills for the paintbrush plane in Badminton.

The researcher used the experimental design to do two equivalent groups . the experimental and control groups , the sample consists of (14) distributed over the two groups .(7) players on each group at AL- Athoury club . the independent variable is included in the control group . The number of the exercises is (50) the course lasted couple of months on average of (8) weeks for a (3) learning units over the days (Sunday . Tuesday and Thursday) to make the number of units (24) unit . The researcher has concluded that there is a progress in Nelson results .

The results are :

1-Distinctive speed for the mobile response for the arms for the control group.

2-Obvious development in the skills of the forward stroke .

3-Clear test for the skills for forward stroke and the skills of the strong stroke for the control group .

4-An obvious of the mobile response for the arms for the experimental groups . The experimental group achieve good results upon the control group.

The researcher recommended to provide appropriate Training tools which are modern help to the speed and mobile movements which can reflect positively in the effluent skills for both males and females and conducting many studies and similar studies related with various activities and so many activities .

جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم العلوم

تأثير منظما النمو الجبرلين و الكاينتين و سماد البوتاسيوم في نمو و حاصل
نبات الكمون *Cuminum cyminum L.* ومحتواه من بعض المركبات
التربينية

رسالة مقدمة الى
مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في علوم الحياة

من قبل الطالبة

فرح نجم الدين عبد النصر اوي

بإشراف

أ.م.د. بهاء الدين مكي فيروز الربيعي

Abstract

This study was conducted in the vegetal garden belonging to Biology Department / College Of Basic Education / University of Al-Mustansiriyah during the winter growth season 2015-2016 to know the effect of Increasing concentrations and levels of each of the growth regulator Gibberllin (GA3) and Potassium and their interact on in the first experiment and the growth regulator Kinetin and Potassium and their interaction in the second experiment on some growth characters, yield and active component of volatile oil in Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) . The Cumin seeds were planted at 1/11/2015 including Potassium levels 150 and 300 Kg.m⁻¹ added to the soil, and concentrations of Gebberellic acid 50 and 100 mg.l⁻¹ sprayed on the plants in the first experiment, and the second experiment included levels of Potassium 150 and 300 Kg.m⁻¹ and concentration of 50 and 100 mg.l⁻¹ of Kinetin in addition to control treatment , The two factorial experiments were designed in Randomized Complete Block Design (R.C.B.D) with three replicates. Each experiment included 27 experimental units (3×3×3) ,each area was 1×1 m² .The crop was managed according to the recommended conventional agronomical practices.The results for the first experiment showed that spraying cumin plants with the concentration of 100 mg.l⁻¹ Gibberllin gave an increase in some of the studied characters such as plant height 23.25% , weight of 1000 grain 20.21% , Potassium content 28.20% , Protein content 18.06% and increasing concentration of the active compounds Cuminaldehyde , total-pinene and p-myrecetin. Addition the level 300 Kg.m⁻¹ of Potassium led to increase the following characters plant height 30.46% , weight of 1000 grain 11.28% , Potassium content 37.59%, Protein content 38.12% and and the active compounds p-cymene , p-myreceti , γ-trepenene.The interaction Potassium and Gebberellic acid gave a significant increase in some of the studied characters. the level 300 Kg.m⁻¹ Potassium and concentration 100 mg.ltr⁻¹ Gebberellic acid led to increase plant height 60.25% , weight of 1000 grain 37.64%, Potassium content 75.64% , Protein content 38.12% and the active compounds total-pinene, γ-trepenene.As for the second experiment Kinetin concentration 100 mg.l⁻¹ worked to increase the following characters, number of branches 88.28% , dry weight 10.01% , number of inflorescence 10.05%, number of flowers per head inflorescence 23.49 , total yield 19.03%, Nitrogen content 9.42%, Phosphorus content 52.17% , Calcium content 30.55%, Magnesium content 68.86%, Carbohydrates content 19.41%, Chlorophyll A 19.69%, Chlorophyll B 19.81%, total Chlorophyll 19.75% and the percentage of oil 10.44% in addition to the active compounds total-pinene , p-cymene , γ-trepenene. Also the potassium

level 300 Kg.h⁻¹ worked on increasing the characters, plant height 18.40% , weight of 1000 grain 24.84%, Potassium content 20.06%, Protein and the active compounds total-pinene , p-cymene , γ -trepinene. The interaction between the concentration 100 mg.l⁻¹ of kinetin and the level 300 Kg.h⁻¹ of Potassium gave an increasing two active compounds Cuminaldehyde ,total-pinene cumin seed oil.

As a conclusion of this study the spraying of Gibberllin in low concentration 50 mg.l⁻¹ ,and the spraying of kinetin in high concentration 100 mg.l⁻¹ worked on improving most of cumin plant characters. Also the use of Potassium fertilizer level 150 Kg.h⁻¹ gave best rustles.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التاريخ

العلاقات الكويتية السعودية

١٩٦١-١٩٧٦

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

قاسم عقيل كرم جاسم الخفاجي

الى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التاريخ

الحديث

بإشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور

حسين علي فليح الخزرجي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The the most important characteristic Kuwaiti -Saudi than other international relations relations is proportions a common between the two families Alhakmtin in both countries, if back proportions of the Sabah and the Saud, to the tribe a goat the Arab in addition to their participation in the interests and mixed lineage This is in addition its extension time and historical since the establishment of the two countries , it was found that these relations date back to historical and politically stretch his more than two centuries. have Stressed Historians that beginning of ruling (the Sabah) in Kuwait approaching the beginning of the first Saudi of State, been characterized that relationships since that time to phase the contemporary patterns of cooperation. However, we are not talking about one style prevailed in this relationship, but about the a multi patterns vary between the tension and the ameliorate.

In light of this came our study tagged (Kuwait-Saudi relationships 1961- 1975) because of this relationship from significant impact on the course of events in the Arab region all of which, if longer the subject of research and one of the most prominent international issues complicated and sensitive, because it is surrounded by fences of the tension and discussion surface without going into depth of the relationship troubled in the past, the present and access to develop successful solutions to the its crisis in the future.

Comes The optional For a start the time period of 1961, that this history composes an important point in history of Kuwait, it represents Kuwait's independence and end the treaty the British protectorate, as such And shape beginning of a new period of Relationships political economic and Cultural between the two countries pushes them at that

euphoria of independence and a desire to building relationships prevail the valence and respect for sovereignty.

As for end of the period of time in 1975 is the history of the death of King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, and it can be said that the period (1961-1975) from the date Kuwaiti relations - Saudi were full of eventful that have affected about Direct indirectly in the relationships between them therefore consecration message to be studied is it just makes sense objectivity which makes it subject a vital is not in the history of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, but in the history of the Arab homeland contemporary in general.

It should be noted here, that the researcher and consultation with Professor supervisor Artie to making the an end date message in 1975 instead of 1976, because he is this year been assassination King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz by the his nephew Faisal bin Assistant bin Abdul Aziz, on March 25 1975 during reception and Kuwaiti oil Minister Abdul mutallab Kazimi, to be the this history end of sentenced King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz in Saudi Arabia, which is a landmark event in the conduct of the Relations Kuwaiti Saudi.

gesticulate I were to choose this subject, Except with the assistance of my professors in history department, which stands up in the forefront of Prof. Dr. Karim Talal al-Rikabi, an professor Dr. Hussein Ali Flaih of the supervisor two not have been my choice of subject, Except their directives and observations value.

Order to facilitate the Interest, been the division the message has into introduction and four chapters and a conclusion , download the first chapter of which address (historical relations between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia until 1960) it serves as a separate Tmahdi for relations between the two countries before 1961, it has been broken down into three admonishing, eat The first topic of relations Kuwaiti - Alnagdip Before 1916, while eat second topic , relationships Kuwaiti- Alnagdip 1917 - 1931, while the third topic tackles the relations Kuwaiti Saudi 1932 - 1960.

As for second chapter titled (the evolution of the Kuwaiti Saudi relations in era of Sheikh Abdullah Al-Salem from 1961 to 1963), and

you have led dividing it into three admonishing, the first eat declaration independence of Kuwait and diplomatic representation between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, eat the second research stand Arabia from entering Iraq in Kuwait, either research the third tackles efforts of Saudi Arabia in the Arab League.

Addressed The third chapter (relations the Kuwaiti Saudi 1961 - 1975) and you have led dividing it into three admonishing which included the first of visits Kuwaiti -Saudi during the reign of Sheikh Abdullah Al-Al Salem Al Sabah, while the second topic the were included visits Kuwaiti -Saudi in the reign of Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, while the third section included the conventions Kuwaiti Saudi Arabia 1965 - 1975.

And highlighted fourth chapter light on the (stance the Kuwaiti – Saudi From issues neighborly Khadija) through contains a four admonishing, the first section of which Addressed stance Kuwait – Saudi revolution Yemen 1962 - 1970 , and the second topic Addressed stance Kuwait - Saudi of Iran's occupation islands the three, and included The third topic stance Kuwait – Saudi of contentions the Iranian in Bahrain, while the fourth research tackles stance Kuwait - Saudi establishment of the United Arab Emirates.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية



أدوات الطلب في ديوان ابن هاني الأندلسي / دراسة تفسيرية

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

كامل كاظم بدن الدراجي

إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير

في اللغة العربية وآدابها

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

سلام حسين علوان

Summ of th study

Rise this study for standing on the manifestations of the significance and structure in the sentences of request in Hani AL – Andalusians DiWan and it consists of seven demands ((the imperative – the negation – calling – interrogative – hopefulness – wishfulness – presentation)).

in order to show us aesthetic styles Hani AL – And his skill in formalizing the linguistic patterns in the sentences of request according to the function and roles within structure of the poetic text . this study consists of an introduction , preface and two chapters .

The introduction consists of the the subject and the reasons for choosing it and the preface consists of the meaning of sentences , request , the poetic life and manifestation .

every section consists of three chapters : the first section named request ((the imperative – the negation – calling)).

The second section named in complete request ((interrogative – hopefulness – wishfulness – presentation)).



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التاريخ

التعليم في المغرب الاقصى

١٩١٢-١٩٥٦

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

كوثر حامد جاسم

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/ الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

خضير حسن سلمان

آذار ٢٠١٧م

بغداد

جمادى الأولى ١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The subject of education drew the attention of the political regimes which successively ruled Morocco due to the great influence the French Protection had over the period 1912-1956 on Education in Morocco. For this reason, educational policy of Morocco faced new challenges. To explain it, this thesis tries to shed more light on education in Morocco in that period.

The plan of research requires me to divide it into an introduction, four chapters and a conclusion:

The first chapter is titled: Education in Morocco before the Imposition of French Protection, 1873-1912, the second: Education from the Beginning of Protection Era to the End of WWII, 1912-1918, the third: Educational Policy between two Wars, 1919-1939, and the fourth: The Educational Policy, 1939-1956.

In the Conclusion, I give the most important results I reached. The most important point is that it became clear that France did not impose its protection only to occupy lands and to get their wealth but it also sought to dominate all fields of Moroccan society once and for all. To achieve this purpose, France overwhelmed the education in order to implant its language and culture in the minds and souls of Moroccans, in a hope to ensure its permanent existence there on one hand, and to develop a defenseless local society whose individuals do not feel the bondage and membership to their own land and nationality on the other hand.

A

We could also recognize the great role the Sultans of Morocco, who ruled before and after the Protection, from Hassan I to Muhammad V, in the field of education. The role of Muhammad V was significant in the renaissance of education and the establishment of schools, in addition to

the coordination with leaders of national movement to resist authorities of the Protectorate, not to say his direct initiative to educate the Moroccan women, realizing the necessity of her role in building of society.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم اللغة العربية / الدراسات العليا

الأساليب البلاغية في النص المسرحي النثري والأوبرالي لمحمد علي الخفاجي

رسالة تقدمت بها:

كوثر حسن مكطوف طاهر الأسدي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء
من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في اللغة العربية

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتورة

ساهرة عدنان وهيب العنبي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The current thesis is concerned over studying the eloquent methods in the Opera, theatric accomplishment, and prose theatre since there have been theses preceded my own, dealt with the same subject "the study of the poet " Mohammed Ali Al-Khafaji" as being directed by my . Drs. (Sahira Adnan and Nuaas Mohammed Ali) to study the Opera theatre since this subject has not been largely studied or dealt with ; beside, the poet's production was in two methods: the first the Opera theatre (Sinmar) and the other one is Opera of " Kawa Al-Hidad" . The department 's policy has suggested and the committee of seminar to add the prose production represented in " AHADIHIM YUSLIM AL- QUDIS HATHIHI AL-LAYLA" and AL-DEEK AL-NASHEET" , besides , the play of Al-Hussein " AL-HUSSEIN WAQIF FI YASARI" . The latter is a prose-Poetry drama for being not previously studied ; the poet was vary in literary types in his writings, therefore , we have not left the poetic theatre in this study owing to the texts ' authority , especially Opera . This interference contributed into enriching the texts eloquently, especially in the two sides composition and indication . The supervisor's selection lied in selecting the study eloquently since there are little of such studies dealing with the Opera , theatric and prose accomplishment in the eloquent books .

In respect to obstacles of research , concerning with the collection of achievements of the poet that have helped us to get some of which , including , Dr. Nuaas Mohammed Ali Al-Khafaji and the other I have been unable to get for the non-availability of texts even in the house of the poet. These texts are (The play of Adraka Sharzad Al-Sabah, Opera:

When dancers get tired" . Dr. Nuaas who is the son of the poet has told me that ' Al-Khafaji" has lost the texts that he owns and he was determining to re-write them , but the fate was preceded him by his death before he accomplished his project. The drama of " AL-DEEK AL-NASHEET" has been found in Al-Aqlam magazine . The thesis includes three chapters , introduction, preface and conclusion. In the preface , I have dealt with three branches , the first one is about Opera , the second is about drama in the context and poetic theatre , including child theatre and the interference of different literary types and the last one is about the texts of the poet. The chapter one has referred to researches in the science of meanings that being divided into three researches , the first one has been about the composition methods (order , question, calling and negative) ,where I have indicated the importance of existing such methods inside the theatric texts in composing the sentence , along with its dominance in the text, the 2nd research has been about the composition and indicating about the importance of the sentence- and its composition , the third research has been about Khabar and its types . The chapter two the texts indication and that being divided into three researches , the first one has been about the similarity and its types , the second research has been about metaphor and its relation in the texts, then , I have talked about symbols an indications the poet has dealt with in the prose theatre. The chapter three comes under the title " Al-Badeaa science " , it has been divided into researches , composing of three elements , counterpoint , opposite , verse , exchange and division , the second research has been about Anaphylaxis , reiteration, repeat . We have mentioned the repeat for its indication , where the music repeat gets

vary for letters , utterances and phrases in the sentence and syllables. The third part has been assigned for quotation and its significance in the achievements of Al-Khafaji .In conclusion , I have accomplished most important results , indicating the eloquent text has interaction sides in the aesthetic and linguistic functions in the text ; every eloquent element has a definite function in the context .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية/قسم العلوم

دراسة التأثير التآزري لدقائق الفضة النانوية مع المضادات
الحيوية ضد عزلات الـ *Acinetobacter baumannii*
والمعزولة من مرضى ذوي الإصابات الجلدية

رسالة تقدمت بها

لمياء غاوي فجر

إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية /الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في علوم الحياة

بإشراف

أ.م.د. نهاية نعمة حسين

م. د. أسماء عزت سليم

2017م

1438هـ

الخلاصة:

جمعت 125 عينة سريرية لإصابات جلدية مختلفة من مستشفيات بغداد، توزعت العينات بواقع 57 عينة لإصابات الجروح وبنسبة 50.4%، بينما كانت 46 عينة لإصابات الحروق وبنسبة 32%، وفي حين كانت نسبة إصابات قدم السكري 10 وبنسبة 8%، و12 عينة لقرح الفراش وبنسبة 9.6%، أجريت الفحوص الكيموحيوية لتشخيص عزلات بكتريا الراكدة البومانية *Acinetobacter baumannii* ولتأكيد التشخيص استعمل اشربة API20E و Vitek 2Compact وكان عدد العزلات 18 عزلة 18.36% تعود لبكتريا *Acinetobacter baumannii*.

أظهرت جميع عزلات بكتريا *Acinetobacter baumannii* قابلية سالبة على إنتاج الأنزيم الحال للدهون والأنزيم الحال للـ DNA، فيما كانت 6 عزلات من أصل 18 عزلة منتجة للأنزيم الحال لليوريا وبنسبة 33.3%، 15 عزلة منتجة للأنزيم الحال للجيلاتين بنسبة 83.33%، عزلتان منتجة للأنزيم الحال للبروتين وبنسبة 12.2%، أظهرت جميع العزلات القابلية على إنتاج ألكبسولة وبنسبة 100%، وأبدت 16 عزلة القابلية على الحركة الأرتعاشية وبنسبة 88.8%، أبدت جميع عزلات *A.baumannii* القابلية على إنتاج الغشاء الحيوي بطريقة أنابيب الأختبار Tube method وبواقع 6 عزلات وبنسبة 33.3% منتجة لغشاء حيوي قوي، و5 عزلات وبنسبة 27.7% منتجة لغشاء حيوي متوسط، و7 عزلات وبنسبة 38.8% منتجة لغشاء حيوي ضعيف، أما طريقة التحري بأستعمال اطباق الزرع النسيجي Tissue Culter Plate فقد أبدت 15 عزلة بنسبة 83.3% القابلية على إنتاج الغشاء الحيوي المتوسط، عزلتان ذات قابلية على إنتاج غشاء حيوي قوي وبنسبة 11.1%، وعزلة واحدة منتجة لغشاء حيوي ضعيف وبنسبة 5.55%، وفي التحري بإستعمال اكارصبغة الكونغو الحمراء أبدت جميع العزلات عدم القدرة على إنتاج الغشاء الحيوي وبنسبة 100%، وفي عملية الكشف عن قابلية العزلات البكتيرية على إنتاج اللكتين، أبدت 12 عزلة القابلية على تلزين كريات الدم الحمراء لفصائل الدم الأربعة A^+ , B^+ , AB^+ , O^+ وبنسبة 61.11%، كانت 15 عزلة 83.3% منتجة للشعيرات والتي ظهرت بشكل طبقة بيضاء على الوسط السائل الذي نميت عليه العزلة، فيما كانت جميع عزلات *A.baumannii* غير منتجة للهيمولايسين عند التنمية على وسط اكار الدم وبنسبة 100%، وعند تحديد قابلية البكتريا على إنتاج انزيمات البييتالاكتاميز واسعة الطيف أستعملت طريقة الأقراص المزدوجة، وطريقة التنمية على وسط كروم اورنتيشن الصلب للكشف عنها، وقد أظهرت جميع العزلات القابلية على إنتاج الأنزيمات عند التنمية على الوسط في حين لم تظهر اي عزلة القابلية على

الإنتاجية وباستعمال طريقة الأقرص المزدوجة ،وقد أظهرت جميع العزلات المقاومة وبنسبة 100% لمضادات البنيسلين الأوكساسيلين،المثيسيلين ،الكاربانسيلين ،الكلوكساسيلين ،السفترياكسوزون ،السيفوتاكسيم ،الجنتاميسين ،الناليدكسك اسيد ، الفانكوميسين،التراي مثيريم/سلفاميثاكسازول ،نتروفورانتوين ،الكلورامفينكول ،الأموكسيسيلين /كلافولونك أسيد ،البراسيلين /تازاباكتام ،وكانت نسبة المقاومة لمضاد الأمبيسلين 94.4%،اما المقاومة لمضاد السفتازيديم والسيبروفلوكساسين فكانت 94.4%،فيما كانت نسبة المقاومة لمضادي الأمينيوم ،والميروبيينيم 83%،أظهرت العزلات مقاومة لمضاد توبراميسين 88.8%،تلاها المضاد الأميكاسين و بنسبة 72% ،وأظهرت العزلات البكتيرية نسبة مقاومة لمضاد النيتلمايسين بنسبة 50% ،فيما كانت 77.7%من العزلات مقاومة لمضاد الستربتومايسين،وكانت المقاومة لمضاد الأزترونام بنسبة 64%،فيما كانت نسبة المقاومة لمضاد التتراسايكلين 50% ،اما مضاد التاغازايكلين فقد كانت جميع العزلات حساسة تجاه المضاد وبنسبة 100% وكانت عزلتان فقط مقاومة لمضاد الكوليسيتين 11.1%



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية

التأثير الخلطي لمستخلصي الأبيدرمين والسيرلاكيتين ضد المكورات العنقودية الذهبية

رسالة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في علوم الحياة

من قبل

لندي خلف كناوي

أشرف

أستاذ

د. منيرة جلوب اسماعيل

أستاذ مساعد

د. مكارم عادل خليل

2017م

1438هـ

Summary

The study included identifying of synergistic effect of both Epidermin product by a local isolates of the *Staphylococcus epidermidis* bacteria, and Surlactin product by the isolation of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* bacteria against the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. The study included the collection of 100 sample from different injuries from patients as well as healthy, and diagnosed as follows: 27 (34.18%) isolates as *S.epidermidis*, 33 (41.77%) isolates as *S.aureus*, 10 (12.66%) *S.xylosus* and 9 (11.39%) *E.coli* by biochemical tests, in addition to the confirmed using GP I Card for Vitek 2 system.

Test results showed the sensitivity test of all isolates of *S.epidermidis* and *S.aureus* bacteria to 9 antibiotics, resistance of all isolates of *S.aureus* 100% to Methicillin and oxacillin, as some of these isolates showed multiple resistance. While all isolates of *S.epidermidis* also showed resistance 100% against methicillin, but all were sensitive to ciprofloxacin.

The study showed that 9 (45%) isolated of *S.epidermidis* was producing epidermin and its inhibitory activity was between (60-20) units / ml.

The results of detection capability of *L.acidophilus* for the production of Surlactin using test tubes, proved its ability to produce this substance, by preventing biofilm formation of *S.epidermidis* on the wall of the tubes.

Results also showed ability of both Epidermin and surlactin in inhibiting the growth of *S.aureus* bacteria, but in varying degrees as showed Epidermin higher inhibitory activity than in Surlactin.

Extraction of Epidermin from isolate (S4) of *S.epidermidis* . It was partially purified using ammonium sulfate precipitation (70% quench ratio), and gel filtration chromatography using SephadexG-200 column. Where increased the effectiveness

of the Epidermin during the purification stages and reached a maximum of 60 units / ml.

The minimum inhibitory concentration MIC was set for purified Epidermin, against the growth of *S.aureus* with 1.75 mg / ml. The study also showed the Synergistic effect of Epidermin and Surlactin and different synergistic proportions against the growth of *S.aureus*, in well diffusion method, the results showed an increase in the inhibitory activity of Epidermin by (12,20%), when the percentage for synergies with Surlactin by 50% and 75% respectively. While this activity dropped by 9% when the ratio of synergy was increased by 25% with Surlactin.

وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

فاعلية استراتيجيات 4mat في إكتساب طلبة الثاني المتوسط

المفاهيم الكيميائية والتفكير عالي الرتبة

رسالة مقدمة

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في /

طرائق تدريس العلوم

من قبل الطالب

محمد رحيمه سعد الكعبي

بإشراف

أ. د. بتول محمد جاسم الدايني

٢٠١٧

١٤٣٨ هـ

Abstract

The research aims to identify the effectiveness of the "strategy (4mat) to acquire a second medium students of chemical concepts High-order thinking" and to check it formulated zero's hypotheses the following: -

1) There is no difference in the statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades students (boys and girls) of the experimental group who are studying according to the (4mat strategy) and the average degrees control the group students who are studying according to ordinary method in chemical concepts.

2) There is no difference in the statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades students (boys), who are studying the experimental group according (4mat strategy), And the average score of the control group students who are studying according to the ordinary method in chemical concepts.

3) There is no difference in the statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average level students (girls) of the experimental group who are studying according to the (4mat strategy) and the average score of the control group students who are studying according to the ordinary method in chemical concepts.

4) There is no difference in the statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades students (boys and girls) of the experimental group who are studying according to the (4mat strategy) and the average grades students who are studying the control group according to ordinary method in a high-grade thinking.

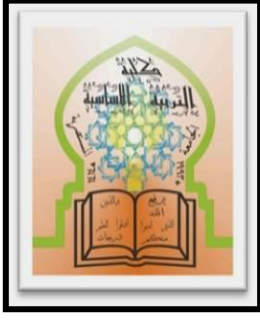
5) There is no difference in the statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average grades students (boys) who are studying the experimental group according to the (4mat strategy), and the average score of the control group students who are studying according to the ordinary method in a high-grade thinking.

6) There is no difference in the statistically significant at the level (0.05) between the average level students (girls) of the experimental group who are studying according to the (4mat strategy), and the average score of the control group students who are studying according to the ordinary method in a high-grade thinking.

The researcher has selected the community for his research current students of average second grade in Alnser secondary school of the General Directorate for Maysan Education, for the academic year (2016.2015), amounting to 60 students by 41 students and (19) students are divided into two divisions (A and B) evenly (30.30) after excluding students repeater's (10) each group has out of (25) students by (16 boys) and (9 girls), randomly the researcher selected group (A) to represent the

experimental group which studied according to the (4mat strategy), and the group (B) represent the control group, who studied according to the ordinary method was chosen with the experimental and control groups, one experimental design to seize the other part, post-test to measure gain chemical concepts and high-level thinking. Rewarded the two groups in the variables (intelligence, previous information, the former attainment, and high-level) the material identified and applied from last three chapters of the book Chemistry of the second year average, the experience In the second semester of the academic year (2016.2015) and it took 10 weeks and the researcher taught the two groups of research. The researcher formulated the behavioral goals of the last three chapters and numbered (216) behaviorally target represented the first five levels of Bloom's Taxonomy of the field of cognitive respectively (remember, absorb, application, analysis, installation) also identified the chemical concepts in the light of the acquired operations (defining the concept, characterized by the concept, application of the concept), bringing their number (15) concept. In fact I formulated (18) plan teaching daily experimental group, and the same for the control group and I showed whatever has been came out to a group of experts and arbitrators.

The researcher provide two tools to search, to measure the acquisition of chemical concepts promising an objective test (multiple-choice) four alternatives consisting of (45) items and check the veracity of the virtual content test and Psychometric characteristics of paragraphs as well as the stability calculation, amounting to (82%) using Cooder Richardson equation α_{20} , either for measuring high-grade thinking was prepared testing high-ranking thinking in accordance with the model of North Carolina for the classification rank high-order thinking skills, as a promising objective test (multiple-choice) with four alternatives for measuring a high-ranking thinking, was the investigation of the virtual and structural testing sincerity, as well as extraction Psychometric characteristics of the paragraphs of testing and using Cooder Richardson equation α_{20} amounted to test the stability (84%) after the completion of the application of the experiment, data were analyzed using the test Altaia (t, test) for two independent samples equally number. The results showed superiority (students _ boys and girls) the experimental group who studied the steps according to the (4mat strategy) on their peers (students _ boys_ girls) The control group who studied according to ordinary method in terms of the moral test of chemical concepts acquire high-grade and thinking and the size of the impact of a large and highly effective. In light of this, the researcher recommends using the (4mat strategy) in the teaching chemistry for the second grade average and suggests further studies for the stages and different materials seminar to learn about of impact the acquisition of high-ranking concepts and thinking.



وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الاساسية

قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

استخدام استراتيجية التعليم المتميز و اثره في التفكير الرياضي لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي

رسالة تقدم بها إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية / الجامعة المستنصرية كجزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة
الماجستير في طرائق تدريس الرياضيات

مرتضى حسن ضاري السراي

إشراف

أ . د . غالب خزعل محمد

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

Abstract

This study aims at identifying (the use of differential learning strategy and its effect on mathematical thinking of fifth elementary class pupils).

In order to accomplish the study aim, the following hypothesis was devised:

There is no significant statistical difference at (0.05) level between the experimental group pupils average (taught by the differential learning strategy) and the control group pupils average (taught by the usual method) in the mathematical thinking test in general.

Seven minor hypotheses were derived from the main one in accordance with the mathematical thinking patterns: (induction, conclusion, generalization, using symbols, guessing, modeling, reasonable thinking).

The study sample consisted of 35 pupils divided into two groups: experimental comprising 18 pupils and control comprising 17 pupils. The partial control design was used for two equal groups with a post-test. The two groups of the study were equalized in terms of the following variables: IQ test, age in months, previous achievement in mathematics, previous information test in mathematics, parents academic achievement.

The researcher adopted the learning patterns test prepared by (Jabir and Al-Qar'an, 2004), which includes 80 items divided to four patterns (motor, visual, verbal, audio). The test was presented to a jury of experts to ensure the validity of each item. All items were kept. Validity and reliability of the test were ensured also. The test was applied before the experiment to the experimental group to identify their favourite learning patterns. A mathematical thinking test, measuring 7 fields and consisting of 28 items, was prepared. Its face validity and content validity were checked. The equation of (Kuder – Richardson 20) to calculate consistency and difficulty coefficient and differential power and activity of wrong substitutes of the test's items.

The experiment was applied in the second semester of the academic year of (2015 – 2016). The test of mathematical thinking was applied on the two research groups at the end of the experiment.

The (t – test) was used for two independent samples to process data, the results were the following:

1- There is a statistical difference on statistical level (0.05) between averages of grades of the experimental group and grades of the controlling group. The

difference favors the experimental group in the mathematical thinking test in general.

2- There is a statistical difference on statistical level (0.05) between averages of grades of the experimental group and grades of the controlling group. The difference favors the experimental group in fields of Mathematical Thinking: (Induction, Conclusion, Generalization, Using Symbols, Guessing, Modeling, Reasonable Thinking).

The following conclusions has been reached:

1- Teaching Mathematics to fifth elementary class students by using strategy of differential teaching, is better that teaching them by the ordinary method.

2- There is a positive Effect of strategy of differential learning in mathematical thinking for fifth elementary class pupils.

3- The use of differential Learning Strategy inside the classroom requires from the teacher time and effort that are double of what is required from him when he teaches using the ordinary method.

4- The use of differential learning strategy had helped student to perform various activities according to their abilities and preparations and favourite learning patterns, which means that they are learning according to their particular abilities.

5- The use of Differential Learning Strategy had achieved diversity of display of content and the use of more than one style and activity during class time, which made school class interesting and renewable and far from inertia and boredom.

6- The use of Differential Learning Strategy had made the students the center of teaching/ learning process. It also provided positive and effective contribution from the pupils.

Based on that, the researcher presented some recommendations and suggestions.



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي
المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

أثر استراتيجية Lee المعرفية في تحصيل طلاب الثاني المتوسط لمادة الفيزياء وأتخاذهم القرار

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية هي جزء من متطلبات نيل
درجة الماجستير في (طرائق تدريس العلوم)

من قبل

مرتضى نصير شهاب الكروي

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

يوسف فاضل علوان التميمي

م ٢٠١٧

هـ ١٤٣٨

Abstract

The aim of the current research is to identify : " **The Effect of Lee Cognitive Strategy In Achievement Of Second Year Intermediate Male Students In Physics And Making Their Decision** ".

in order to check the aim of the research putting the two following hypotheses:

1- There is no significant difference at (0.05) level between the mean grades of the experimental group students who were taught according to the Lee strategy and the mean scores of the control group students who are taught according to the conventional method in the achievement test for Physics.

2 - There is no significant difference at (0.05) level between the mean grades of the experimental group students who were taught according to the Lee strategy and the mean scores of the control group students who are taught according to the conventional method in Test of make the decision.

The current research community specified by the students male of second grade on intermediate school in al wathba intermediate school for boys at the academic year (2015-2016) their number (208 students) distribut on four section (a, b, c, d,)using the experimental design that have experimental and control group , one control the other restraint partially with post-test to measure achievement and make decision .randomly selected section (c , d) two sets of search , as randomly assigned (c) to be an experimental group , and (d) a control group.

After excluded the faild stududents in statistical the total number of two groups become (90) student and (45) students of the experimental group and (45) students for the control group , The groups equivalence in the variables (intelligence, previous information , achievements in first year intermediate , make the decision test), the scientific subject identified by The first five chapters of the Physics book Seventh edition

for the academic year 2015 , and the researcher taught the two groups by himself and prepared lesson plans necessary which was (25) plan for the experimental group , and the same for the control group formulated behavioral objectives for the five chapters , numbered (174) target behaviorally representative of the six levels of Bloom's Taxonomy of cognitive field respectively (remember , understanding , applying , analyzing , installation, evaluation), achievement test prepared which consisted of (40) paragraph Multiple-choice and be confirm from face validity which it totaled (0.92)and the test applied two samples non-students of research groups which totaled on arrangement dish (43-192) students, where was the purpose of experimentation exploratory first see how was the clear of paragraphs language and determine the answer time and the second exploratory sample was intended to find psychometric characteristics of the paragraphs of the test,and analyzed statistically finding difficulty and effectiveness of wrong choices of paragraph and Discriminatory forces , also praperd making their decision test Composed of (10) paragraphs type multiple choice where each paragraph to General situations in which measure the ability to make decision, where each paragraph four correct answers and best one is the ideal choice to represent the full mark, and to make sure the Stability of the two test and confirming by using equation of Keodr Richardson²⁰ for the achievement and making their decision test and the rate of persistence.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث
العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الاساسية

قسم الارشاد التربوي

تأثير برنامج أرشادي في خفض الاستبعاد الاجتماعي لدى ايتام دور الدولة

الى مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية في الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
شهادة الماجستير في الإرشاد التربوي

من قبل الطالبة

مروة برهان فرمان داود الغريبايوي

بإشراف

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور

غالب محمد رشيد الأسدي

Abstract

The lives of Iraqis have been put under many pressures as a result of the wars that have left victims who left behind them families including young children. As a result of violence, killing, displacement and migration, which escalated since 2003, a great and worrying number of orphans appeared. The social fabric in Iraq is almost torn due to the devastation inflicting the ill-fated families who has lost their supporter represented by the father, the son, the brother or the husband. As a result of the loss of those and the perdition of their future life inflected with great calamity like deprivation, ignorance and other factors, those victims have no fault but they have lost their parents because of the wars.

The present study aims at knowing the effect of a consulting program in reducing social exclusion for orphans in state orphanages. In order to achieve the first aim the following hypotheses were posed:

1. There are no statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) among the mean score of experimental group on the scale of the social exclusion in the pre- and posttests.
2. There are no statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) among the mean score of the experimental and control group on the scale of the social exclusion in the pre- and posttests.
3. There are no statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) among the mean score of the experimental group on the scale of the social exclusion in the pre- and posttests.
4. There are no statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) among the mean score of the experimental group and control group

for the gender variable (male) on the scale of the social exclusion in the posttests.

5. There are no statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) among the mean score of the experimental and control group and control group for the gender variable (female) on the scale of the social exclusion in the posttests.



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التربية الإسلامية

عصمة الأنبياء وصفاتهم في القرآن الكريم في تفسيري العلامتين شهاب الدين الألوسي ومحمد حسين الطباطبائي / دراسة مقارنة

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية الإسلامية

من الطالب
مصطفى سعيد عبد جودة

بإشراف
أ.م.د. حيدر عبد العزيز إسماعيل

Abstract

The nature of this study has included the introduction , three Chapters and conclusion .

In the foreground I have mentioned the reason of choosing this topic , Concerning the first chapter that is titled "profiles of the two Allams AL-ALoussi and AL-Tabatabaie and their concept of thought of prophet and Messenger" . Also there are three researches and a collection of requirements .

In the first research I explained "the life of the Allams AL-Aloussi and his curriculum vitae" . In the second research "the life of the Allams AL-Tabatabaie and his curriculum vitae" .

In this research I showed the concept of thought , prophet and Messenger both in language and term with point of view of the two Allams mentioning the difference between the prophet and the Messenger .

Regarding the second chapter that is titled "the concept of the infallibility and their aspects and evidence in the thought of the two Allams" . This chapter included two researches and several requirements , where I searched in the first reseach "concept of infallibility and its reference in the thought of the two Allams" . In the second topic I explained "the concept of the aspects and its references in the thought of the two Allams .

Whereas the third chapter is titled "Quranic verser" that include the infallibility of prophets "peace of God be upon them" due to the thought of the two Allamas AL-Aloussi and AL-Tabatabaie . This chapter comprises three researches and a collection of requirments , In the first research "Quranic verses" comprising the infallibility of prophets "peace and prayers upon them" with "first determind" such as the prophet Adam , prophet Yousif , prophet Yunous , prophet Dawood and the prophet Ayub . The second study is "Quranic verses included the infallibility of prophet "peace be upon them" and the "first determind" without the prophet Muhammed "peace be upon him and his family" , in addition to "definition of first determind" in language in term comprising (their nomination and their number) mentioning "the prophet Nouh , prophet Ibrahim , prophet Mussa and prophet Jesus (peace be upon them all) .

In the third study "the Quranic verses comprising the infallibility of the most generous prophet Muhammed "peace be upon him and his family" in addition to "the definition of the prophet Muhammed "peace be upon him and his family" such as (his description and personality) .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

بناء وتقنين اختبار لاجل بعض المهارات الالرفاعية للاعبين الشباب بكرة اليد

بأعمار (١٧_١٨) سنة.

مصطفى عادل رشيد احمد

رسالة ماجستير

مقدمة الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/الجامعة المستنصرية/قسم التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة.

بإشراف

أ. د علي سموم الفرطوسي

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٨ هـ

Thesis Abstract

Building and rationing tests for some defensive skills to young players between the ages of hand reel (17_18) years.

Researcher

supervised by

Mustafa Adel Rasheed Ahmed

Asst. prof .Dr.Ali Samoom Al-fartousi

2017 M

1438 H

The study aimed to build tests for some defensive skills to young players hand reel and find a standard grades and levels her. The researcher used the descriptive approach to the survey manner suitability nature of the research and its objectives. As the researcher determine the research community way intentional They are young players reel hand middle of the two regions and the Euphrates, reaching the total number (128) as a player and aged (17-18 years), has been selected sample of sports clubs that participated in the sports season 2015-2016 and registered the Iraqi Handball Federation, who are club (the army, the police, Diyala, Kufa, Salman, a Sunni) totaling (98) player They numbered 89 players after the exclusion of the players who did not attend the tests, so they make up ratio (74.17%) of the research community. As the researcher built and legalization of three new skill tests defensive is the (test defensive moves, and test bulwark, and testing of defense against short-handling), and that the similarity of playing conditions for the advancement of the level of Iraqi handball game for the better, to create a clear vision and estimate the precise case of skill of the player in order to provide appropriate solutions sought by trainers. After the implementation of the tests in accordance with the scientific steps in the construction and legalization of the tests, as well as the building standards and levels of standard tests, subsequently, the researcher suggested: -

1. At the legalization of three tests is the new defensive skill (defensive moves test, test and test bulwark of defense against short-Handling).
2. Establish grades and levels of standard tests defensive skills that the researcher has built and codified.

3. emerged from the search results that the largest proportion of respondents were between the normative level above and below the center-performance skills (to test the defensive moves, bulwark test, test defense against short-Handling).

As the researcher recommends: -

1. The need to adopt defensive skills tests for the purposes of scientific research as well as take advantage of them in the process of selection and play centers for the players according to what required by these centers.
2. the need to mainstream grades and levels of standard tables to test the defensive skills that have been made in order to be used in the follow-up processes and continuous calendar to see the defensive capabilities of the players.
3. The need to measure the defensive side for the players as it happens in the offensive side because the defense is no less important for the attack in resolving the outcome of the game, and find out the strengths and weaknesses of the players, which was built mostly for these tests.
4. Research and other similar studies performed on different samples (different age groups), particularly testing and evaluating the defensive side full of handball players.

جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم اللغة العربية

مادة (ن ز ل) في التعبير القرآني / دراسة لغوية

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

مصطفى عذيب عليوي

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية وهي جزء من متطلبات

نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة العربية

إشراف

الأستاذة المساعدة

د. صبيحة حسن طحيس

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The Holy Quran is the whole of the Muslim's life, so I decided to choose a word which has been used so much in Quran. and it is the word nzl . The title of my research is the letters (N.Z.L) in the Quran statement/ linguistics studying, and separate it for four sections proceeded by introduction and end with conclusion



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الاساسية

تأثير برنامج تدريبي لتمرينات القوة الوظيفية في بعض القدرات البدنية والحركية والمهارية للاعبين الشباب بكرة السلة

أطروحة دكتوراه مقدمة من قبل الطالب

مناف حميد مجيد جعفر

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه تخصص
في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة

بإشراف

أ.د. أمجد عبد الحميد بدر الماجد

ABSTRACT

Dissertation Title: The Impact of Training Program for Functional Strength Exercises in Some Physical and Motor and Skill Abilities for Youth Players in Basketball.

By: Manaf Hameed Majeed Ja'far Al-Jubori

Supervised By: Prof.Dr. Amjad A. Badr Al-Majid

1437 A.H

2017 A.D

The Dissertation consisted of five chapters :

1- Chapter One:

It includes the introduction to the subject and the importance of the research. It talks about the basketball as it represents the competitive activities that received considerable development in all aspects including the skillful ones, and the basketball game needs several requirements, including the physical and kinetic abilities as well as skills development that are associated with those physical and motor abilities. The player should be trained on those capabilities precisely to get to the good preparation for the player and the team by using the exercises of functional strength in the basketball game, training on those methods take the form of motor performance that's focus on both sides of strength and balance, which is not used in the local environment, through which the researcher thinks that these capabilities will contribute to the development of skills for the basketball game, which leads to improving the player's level of performance during competition and achieve victory. The researcher took the subject of

functional strength to reach modern scientific facts that the researchers should have benefit from it and train the players to serve the practical aspects of the basketball game.

The problem of the research appeared from the researcher's slow observation in achieving the duties of offensive and defensive skills, the researcher finds that the youth players have low levels of physical and motor abilities and performance skills, through the use of one exercise that lead to develop of only one ability during the exercise for preparation of the player, and that will take longer time to develop player's ability.

So, the researcher suggest to use of functional strength training style to learn the extent of this style and its impact on dependent variables, the fact that this method does not take place by the studies in the field of basketball in the Iraqi environment.

The aim of the research is to set up a program for functional strength training for young basketball players that suits the capabilities of the research's sample.

The researcher supposed that there were significant statistical differences between the pre and post tests for the control and experimental groups in testing the physical, motor, and skills abilities, and the presence of significant statistical differences between the post tests of two experimental and control groups in the physical, motor, and skills abilities tests.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم الدراسات العليا

اثر برنامج تدريبي بمادة الأحياء العملي في اكتساب طلبة كلية التربية الأساسية للمهارات العملية

رسالة مقدمة

الى مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية هي جزء
من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير

(طرائق تدريس العلوم)

الطالبة

منى عبد الله اسماعيل

بإشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور

يوسف فالح محمد الساعدي

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٧ هـ

Abstract

The aim of the research is to recognize :

The effect of training program in practical biology in acquiring the student of Basic Education Collage practical skills , and to check the object of the research the hypothesis of timeless zero have been formulated: There is no statistical difference at the level of (0.05) between experimental group student practical skills acquiring average grade whom study according to training program in practical biology and controlling group practical skills acquiring average grade whom study according to regular method .

The experimental design of experimental group and controlling group and of the dimensional experiment to measure skills acquiring has been chosen .

The group of the research have been represented by second stage students of Basic Education College for the year (2015-2016) whom their number was (67) female and male students divided into to tow groups (A-B) : (33) of experimental group students and (34) of controlling group students , and by using a random selection the groups A and B have been chosen as researching sample and after eliminating the students whom do not pass the exam in the both group the number of research sample students was (62) and number of the students whom do not pass the exam was (5), Both group rewarded in former intelligence test (IQ) and information test in practical biology and the former studying results for the year (2014-2015), the practical and the scientific have been chosen from practical biology exercise book (cell) within practical cell science Curriculum.

The experiment have been applied to(2016-2017) semester, the researcher taught both researching group by herself and made the necessary teaching plans and it was (8) plan for the experimental group and the same number of plans for the controlling group, and the eight experiment behavioral objectives formulated as the form of (definition, differentiation, and application) .

To check the research object the skill acquiring searching tool have been prepared which is observation ticket , it was ascertained the veracity and

the stability of the tool by using Pearson Correlation Coefficient and the stability was (95%) , Using (Z. test) for two independent samples equal in numbers , the result showed that :-

Experimental group students whom studied according to training program over performed controlling group students whom studied according to regular way in practical skills observation ticket test and the calculated Z was (2.32) whereas the tabular Z value was (1.96) And this have been done by calculating the weighted mean for each skill (acquiring skill, creational skill, handy skill, organizational skill, and conversational skill) and from these results the researcher concluded that teaching according to training program has effect on acquiring practical skills and the size of the effect small to (0,04) in comparison to the caliber (0.01) and according to that the researcher presented number of recommendations one of them was the use of training program in practical biology studying and train the teachers during their service and train the teaching assistants whom are responsible of practical lab to use the training program in their biology teaching and in the other classes teaching because of training program effect on raising the level of practical skills acquiring and the student learning of practical skill



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التاريخ

الايضاع الادارية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية في كركوك (١٩٢١-١٩٥٨)

رسالة ماجستير مقدمة
إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الحديث

من الطالب

مهند حسين ناصر حمودي

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

نضر علي امين الشريف

ABSTRACT

Kirkuk city dating back to ancient times, has been a religious center in the Assyrian era, and in the Middle Ages (the Umayyad and Abbasid) became a subsidiary of DAQUQ, but the city has regained its importance in the ninth century of migration, fifteenth birthday, and there were the first sign their nomination (Kirkuk) instead of (Krkhatti) in the ninth century AH fifteenth AD.

In spite of the administrative and economic importance of Kirkuk and its impact on modern and contemporary history of Iraq, but it has not received enough attention from the presence of researchers in terms of being a reservoir Iraq's oil wealth, and the soil is fertile, and the crossroads linking northern Iraq Mid and south.

From here chose a researcher on the subject of the message in a serious attempt to complete the research, which has devoted so far to draw a historical panel to objective conditions of Kirkuk, administrative, economic and social at the stage of one of the most accurate historical stages experienced by Iraq General and Kirkuk in particular.

Not address this issue not smooth, many of the documents and binders on the subject has been lost or damaged due to the events experienced by Iraq, especially the last, which gripped the country, as many of the Kirkuk's personalities who were linked to the events have died to lose them important information was You could receive additional light on the subject, such as the dimensions of our theme. While it is possible to benefit from the documents and sources in the possession of the intellectuals of Kirkuk and then refused to provide help and assistance to the researcher.

What is contained between the covers of the letter allows us to affirm that Iraq safely at the Royal 1921 - 1958 era, has emerged into being a modern state after it faded that entity since the fall of Baghdad by Hulagu in 1258. Then a series of invasions that swept the land of Iraq, the last British occupation at the turn of the last century. After the founding of the modern Iraqi state in 1921, it

has started to make a wide and quick steps towards the construction and development of the north to the south to stand tall being the richest or the richest or most powerful state between the country's Arab states all its progress in all social and political fields. On the other hand it firmed from the collection of the Iraqi brigades, particularly in Kirkuk

demographic components of ethnic, religious, tribal and fused in the crucible of loyalty towards the nation of Iraq. In Kirkuk, per capita income increased after it expanded and increased activity of the middle class through education for all in the system, and provide work for all the people of the Kirkuk's community opportunities based on the accrual system in the public and private sectors, which led to a rise in the living standard of its members.

And increased in Kirkuk preparation of primary and secondary schools, hospitals, health centers, pharmacies and spread markets and business centers, and developed the character and laboratories. The high school graduates are accepted into colleges of Baghdad, scientific, literary and military tribunals, regardless of religious affiliation, ethnic or caste or family, and the reconstruction and internal construction projects in Kirkuk list in full swing. If we move from circular to the allocation of administrative conditions have continued in Kirkuk as it is in the years of occupation , Mandate and the Iraqi government has not only undergone some changes, where the spread of Kirkuk Little Zab to Diyala.



كلية التربية الاساسية

تأثير تمرينات توافقية ومهارية مصاحبة لجهاز قاعدة القوة للتنس في تعلم بعض المهارات الاساسية للاعبين الناشئين

رسالة مقدمة الى كلية التربية الاساسية _ الجامعة المستنصرية
وهو جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة
تقدمت بها

نور علي حسين

بإشراف

أ.م.د محمد علي جلال

أ.م.د مصطفى حسن عبد الكريم

٢٠١٧ م

١٤٣٥ هـ

Abstract

The effect of compatibility exercises and skill associated with a power base for the tennis to learn some basic skills for young players

Researcher

Noor Ali Hussein

the supervised of

A.P. Dr. Mustafa Hasan Abd Ul Karim

A.P. Dr. Muhammad Ali Jalal

The study aimed to prepare compatibility exercises to force power base device in tennis, and then identify the effect of exercise for the associated this device in learning some of the basic skills of junior player, the researcher used the experimental research design the equal groups with pretest and posttest for the appropriateness of the nature of research. Was selected as the research sample and the (24) players sample was divided into two groups control group and empirical group. The curriculum included for my skills forehand and backhand incisor and with the rotation front of (33) educational unit and the number of modules during the week (2-3) units stood Module time of 90 minutes, after the implementation of the exercise for the device within the prescribed time researcher found that the device used was a way guide helped significantly in teaching the proper kinetic path of the arm striking the learner, since all tests indicated the superiority of the experimental group to the control group has reached a researcher to several recommendations including the circulation of the machine to be used as a teaching assistant in learning tennis skills being sends a thrill to be used by novices.



الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية - قسم التربية الخاصة

الدراسات العليا / الماجستير

فاعلية برنامج تعليمي لتنشيط الذاكرة العاملة لدى تلاميذ ذوي صعوبات تعلم القراءة

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من
متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية الخاصة

من الطالب

هادي ثامر حسين

إشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

عامر ياس خضير القيسي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨ هـ

Abstract

The current research has aimed recognizing the following goals:

1. Measuring the level of the working memory of students who have a difficulty of learning how to read.
2. Building an educational program for activating the memory of students who have a difficulty of learning how to read.
3. Recognizing the effectiveness of the program of activating the memory of students who have a difficulty of learning how to read through the following hypotheses:
 - There are differences of statistical indications at a level of significance (0.05) between the grade averages of experimental and control groups degrees for the terms of the working memory test in the post-test.
 - There are differences of statistical indications at a level of significance (0.05) between the grade averages of the experimental group individuals' degrees for the terms of the working memory test in the pre & post-tests.

And for achieving the aims of the research, the researcher has prepared an educational program according to a theory of processing information where he has used four strategies (repeating, accumulating, segmenting and automatic organizing), as the researcher has depended on the steps of the model (Kemp, 1985) in building the educational program where the sessions have been divided to activate the working memory into (14) sessions, (3) sessions per week and each session takes (45) minutes, and he has adopted the personal appreciation measurement of the difficulties of learning how to read, prepared by (Al-Zayat, 2007), the researcher has prepared a test measures the working memory which guarantees a number of components according to Baddeley's classification for the working memory components, and the test has included (22) terms distributed over three components, the verbal component which includes (8) terms distributed over two sub-tests that are the range of words test and the range of letters test, each one of them includes (4) items, the visual component includes (8) terms or (cards) distributed over (4) levels, each level consists of two cards contain a group of pictures where their number in the first

level two and increases in every level as it reaches to (5) in the fourth level, and the executive component which consists of (6) terms, and asks the examined one to do some tasks, then he has extracted the psychometric properties of each one of them that represented by honesty and stability.

And the said research society was confined to the pupils who have difficulties in learning how to read in the primary schools belong to the Directorate General of Education of Babil in the center for the school year (2016-2017), as the researcher used the random stratified sample method in selecting the basic research sample, and the sample individuals ran into (18) pupils by (9) pupils as an experimental group and (9) pupils as a control group from Al-Hadaf primary school for males, and the statistical data have been analyzed and processed by using the appropriate statistical means through employing the statistical package in social science (SPSS).

And the researcher has reached the following results:

- There are differences of statistical indications at a level of significance (0.05) between the grade averages of experimental and control groups degrees for the terms of the working memory test in the post-test and for the sake of the experimental group.
- There are differences of statistical indications at a level of significance (0.05) between the grade averages of the experimental group individuals' degrees on the terms of the working memory test for the pre and post-tests and for the sake of the post-test.

In view of the results, the researchers have run to a number of conclusions such as:

1. The Ministry of Education has to depend on the diagnostic measurements in diagnosing the pupils suffer from the difficulties of learning how to read and the difficulties of learning in general in primary schools by specialized committees.



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وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية/ قسم اللغة العربية

شعر لميعة عباس عمارة

دراسة دلالية

(المجموعة الشعرية الكاملة)

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

ولاء علي ناصر

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/ الجامعة المستنصرية

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير في اللغة العربية وآدابها

بإشراف

أ. م. د. عبد الحميد حمد شحاذه

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

This study confronts another study about the Linguistic Refrainment in the poetry Lameea Abbas Omarah. It consists of an introduction and three chapters. Each one of these chapters, as well as the introduction, has shed light on a different part of the study, according to the what follows. The introduction has tackled the idea of Refrainment and its origins in the English Language for the Arabian did not forgntedly dare to proceed with such procedure, but rather, he was stages ahead of it. manipulating the system was merely for what meaning requires, therefore, manipulation is considered a matter of taste used by the Arabian as a result of his great taste and his love for the language, so he gave it some freedom and add new meanings to its sentences that the listener enjoys to hear.

The introduction also included the Refrainment term and its uses...

The first chapter (The Phonological and Morphological Refrainment) included two sections where the first discusses the phonological issues within two subsections. The first subsection discussed the refrainment of the static rythem which is represented by the rythem, ryhme, and necessity in poetry. The second subsection is the variable rythem as represented in repetition (for the sigle sound, or the cluases and sentences) and also in paranomasia. The second section (The Morphological Refrainment) was also divided into two subsections, Noun Indication and Verbs Indication.

The second chapter (Composed Refrainment) which, in turn, was divided into Sentence Refrainment, which included (preceding, forwarding, mentioning, emition, supporting the verb with an unreal subject, as wel as extra refrainment, and the employment of prepositions to link the sentences.

The second section (Composed Structural Refrainment) which included (attention, opposition, as well as local and foreign expressions).

As for the third chapter (Indicative Refrainment), it included semantic concordance, synonymises, the common spellings, semantic decadence, semantic sophistication, refrainment in generalization, specification, and the semantic jump.

And at the end of the study, a conclusion for the results of this study.

جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة المستنصرية

كلية التربية الأساسية

أحكام النوازل في القضايا الجنائية المعاصرة

رسالة قدمتها الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية - الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل

شهادة الماجستير في التربية الإسلامية

الطالبة

ولاء مجيد أحمد حميد النداوي

بإشراف

أ.م.د. خالد محمد جاسم

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٩هـ

Conclusion

The life its concepts, methods and needs may be characterized by the rapid evolution and change depending on technical progress and social development that God wanted it to be .

With the passage of the times, there have been people the facts were not at their ancestors evolved life in all its forms developed rapidly staggering like him did not pass before, was down calamity has dominated the most outstanding character of the times complex and tangles .

General and punched Muslim asking for the rule of law as down them and started asking what eliminates them from the facts and developments, I went in after the piece many opinions, some close and some far away, due to run for many non-qualifiers in the field, and because of the absence of the curriculum is clear when some qualifiers, Vodhy it to the general public reluctant disturbed , Baalodhavh to the previous mentioned, there are many reasons why I was invited to research and writing in this important topic .The stalactites and facts is finite and distinguishes it in our time they bear the stamp of the outstanding era complex and tangles, and outstanding Kamal scientific inventions and technical revolutions is not enough in some urgent Fatwa or individual The search in the chaos scattered collection of rules and controls earns jurisprudence and rules of Fiqh renewal "and contemporary thereby completing this science, which classified real role for him .

These motives combined liked to look at this issue of shares will be even less effort in a statement, the pros of this law and the validity of every time and place, jurisprudence holder is not a deep understanding of Islam and Lord of the jurisprudence of the holder is assented to it .

After Asking for Guidance and counseling I chose to be the subject of my master's in phase: ((provisions of the chaos in the contemporary criminal Alqzaih))The letter was deemed to be divided on the introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion .

As provided which addressed the reasons for choosing the subject and the importance of the most prominent and previous studies .

The first chapter included the concept of chaos and the language of the criminal and idiomatically and equivalents and the four sections each Study two demands, he studied in the first part (the language of the concept of chaos and idiomatically and kinds) and dealt with in the second section (r diligent in times of calamity and Zawabottha) .In the third section (the language of the concept of felonies and idiomatically and departments) The fourth topic dealt with (controls contemporary criminal cases and their importance) .The second chapter was titled (the provisions of calamity in organized crime) and included paving and four sections and all searchable three demands, as studied in the boot meaning of organized crime in the first section (the assassination and ordinances) and in the second section . (the provisions of the bombing and types) and in the third section (Assault the security forces) either in the fourth topic studied (the attack on dhimmis) .

The third chapter was entitled (the provisions of the cataclysms of the border) was divided into three sections and has several demands of the first section title (cataclysms extent of adultery and ordinances) .

The second section title (kidnapping, rape and ordinances) The third section, which included five demands of the title (cataclysms extent of theft and provisions) either in the fourth quarter (the provisions of calamity for other crimes) and it has three sections for each three demands was the first topic includes (displacement and its provisions) and the second section (arms smuggling and trafficking), and the third section representation Balijtt) .The rest of the message, it was the finale in which the findings and conclusion with references mentioned .

But the difficulties that I faced, they are many, notably what we are facing all of us of the dangers of the security situation and other difficulties underestimate the sake of the collection of the world and bring the book of Allah Almighty, and I hope I are exceeded those difficulties and managed to overcome them pay God and sponsorship and to reconcile .



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم الدراسات العليا لطرائق التدريس

فاعلية تدريس مادة العلوم بأستراتيجية مونرو وسلاتر في تعلم تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي لمهارات الاستكشاف

رسالة قدمها إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من
متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية (طرائق تدريس العلوم)

من قبل الطالب

يحيى حسين علي التميمي

بإشراف الأستاذ الدكتور

يوسف فاضل علوان التميمي

٢٠١٧م

١٤٣٨هـ

Abstract

The aim of the current research is to identify : "**Effectivnes teaching science by Strategy Monroe & slater in fifth grade students learning elementary for skills of exploration.**".

in order to check it putting the the following hypotheses:

There is no significant difference at (0,05) level between the mean scores of the experimental group students who were taught according to the **Monroe & slater** strategy and the mean scores of the control group students who are taught according to the conventional method in the test **of skills of exploration**

The researcher has also to verify the significance of differences between mean scores students research groups in skills test exploration by its content and behaviour through the zero hypothesis validation:-

1- There is no significant difference at (0,05) level between the mean scores of the experimental group students who were taught according to the **Monroe & slater** strategy and the mean scores of the control group students who are taught according to the conventional method in the test of skills of exploration by they content.

2- - There is no significant difference at (0,05) level between the mean scores of the experimental group students who were taught according to the **Monroe & slater** strategy and the mean scores of the control group students who are taught according to the conventional method in the test of skills of exploration by they behaviour.

The current research community specified by the students of fifth grade on elementary school in Tabark elementary school for boys and girls Directorate of General of Diyala Education for the academic year (2015-2016) the researcher used the experimental design with experimental and control groups One other partial restraint set And with a test post and according to this design chosen sample representative of the society to

represent my group find their number (56) random chosen pupils recruitment Division (a) represents experimental group And a number of its members (28) pupils taught by Monroe & slater strategy while the Division (b) represents control group And a number of its members (28)pupils taught by normal way. The equivalence groups in the variables (intelligence, previous information , former educational achievements, exploration skills pretest) identified Scientific material last three units (4, 5, 6) of fifth grade science book. Applied experiment in the second semester of the school year (2015-2016) researcher teaching research group himself, according to preset syllabus at (27) plan for the experimental group and the control group's ideals was formulating behavioral uses three units, numbered (229)Behavioral purposes. represented eight exploration skills, respectively (observe, classification, measurement, comparison, definition, interpretation, experimentation, and conclusion), as for the search tools are prepared according to study group at the end of the second semester , The first test exploration skills test for the content have (40) paragraphs.