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34.69	902	26	10	
31.81	827	26	12	
41.50	81	2	2	
33.52	1810	54	24	

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88	64	67	113	106	103	116	
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.(2000- 2001)

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(Test- Retest Method)

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(Test- Retest Method)

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.($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

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18.37	70	69.2	113	
19.23	50	49.4	106	
21.21	60	59.7	219	

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(69.2)

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.(21.21)

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61.3	48.3	72.7		
22.65	20.67	17.78		
116	54	62		
57.8	50.6	65.1		
19.40	17.73	18.40		
103	52	51		
219	106	113		

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.(57.8)

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56.4	47.3	66.9		
21.38	22.27	15.07		
28	15	13		
57.4	47.5	67.4		
21.18	18.34	19.16		

131	66	65		
66.2	55.8	73.6		
20.13	19.02	17.68		
60	25	35		
219	106	113		

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67.3	56.7	77		
21.43	20.58	17.41		
67	32	35		
62.3	57.8	66.9		
14.91	14.42	14.18		
64	32	32		
51.9	37.5	65		
22.51	15.07	20.08		
88	42	46		
219	106	113		

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219	21.21	59.7	()
219	23.43	59.2	()

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:($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

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*0.000	20.484	6188.796	1	6188.796	()
0.965	0.002	0.587	1	0.587	()
0.388	0.953	287.811	2	575.622	()
*0.004	5.623	1698.820	2	3397.640	()
0.086	2.981	900.695	1	900.695	(×)
0.432	0.842	254.388	2	508.776	(×)
0.071	2.674	808.007	2	1616.014	(×)
0.414	0.885	267.301	2	534.601	(×)
0.727	0.512	154.810	4	619.242	(×)
0.329	0.959	289.731	1	289.731	(× ×)
0.794	0.343	103.680	3	311.039	(× ×)
		302.135	196	59218.495	
			219	877525.000	

($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

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($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

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$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

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*15.4384	4.9697		67.3134	(67)
*10.4688			62.3438	(64)
			51.8750	(88)

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

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(Samples "t" Test

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(Paired Samples "t" Test)

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0.802	0.251	218	23.43	59.2009	21.21	59.6575

(0.05 ≥ α)

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$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

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(0.05) (0.000) (8)

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() : (0.05 ≥ α)
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- (0.05 $\geq\alpha$) .3
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 (51.9) (62.3)

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($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

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($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

(Samples "t" Test

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An-Najah National University

Faculty of Graduate Studies

**Effect of Imaginative Teaching on Achievement and
Retention of Math Information for Grade Nine
Students at UNRWA Schools in Nablus Area.**

Prepared by

Khaled Hasan Moh'd Al Arjah

Supervised by

Dr. Salaheddeen Yassin

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Educational Science in Methods of Teaching Mathematics,
Faculty of Graduate Studies, at An-Najah National University,
Nablus, Palestine.**

2004

Effect of Imaginative Teaching on Achievement and Retention of Math Information for Grade Nine Students at UNRWA Schools in Nablus Area.

**Prepared by
Khaled Hasan Moh'd Al Arjah
Supervised by
Dr. Salaheddeen Yassin**

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to search for the effect of imaginative learning as a teaching method on assessment in Mathematics, keeping mathematical information, recognizing genre's effect, parents' educational level, and type of school in assessment and retention of mathematical information.

The study tries to answer the following questions:

1. Are there any statistical differences within the concept ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) in ninth grade students' assessment in Mathematics due to the traditional imaginative method?
2. Are there any statistical methods within the concept ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) in ninth grade students' assessment in Mathematics due to genre variable?
3. Are there any statistical differences within the concept ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) in ninth grade students' assessment in Mathematics due to parents' education level?
4. Are there any statistical differences within the concept ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) in ninth grade students' assessment in Mathematics due to school environment, i.e. males, females, coeducation?

5. Are there any statistical differences within the concept ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) in the current and delayed assessment of ninth grade students' assessment in Mathematics?

Data were analyzed by using multiple variable analysis and pairs testing to examine the study's hypotheses. The results were as follows:

1. There are statistical differences within the concept ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) between the two pairs average marks: trial (imaginative) and controlled (traditional) in the assessment test in favor of the trial group (imaginative).
2. There are statistical differences within the concept ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) between average marks of the case study in assessment test in regard with school environment variable (males, females, coeducation). This hypotheses has the following results:
 - There are statistical differences within the concept ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) among the average marks of the case study in the assessment test between male schools which have an average of (66.1) and coeducational schools which have the average (52.2), all in favor of male schools.
 - There are statistical differences within the concept ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) among the average marks of the case study in the assessment test between female schools which have an average of (62.5) and coeducational schools which have the average (52.2), all in favor of female schools.