The Effect of Reverse Education on Students' Motivation and Learning in Biology: A Study of the Role of Gender in the Effectiveness of a New Method

Azam Gholami[1], Hossein Zare[2], Vahid Fallah[3]

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of flipped classroom on the motivation and learning Biology and to compare it between female and male students. The statistical sample of the study includes ۹۱ students from four ۱۱th grade Biology classes in the academic year ۲۰۱۹-۲۰۲۰ in Amol, Mazandaran, Iran. These students were under education by the same teacher in two normal high schools for boys and girls, and were categorized in classes with traditional teaching method (control groups) and reverse class (experimental groups) by pre-test-post-test method. Data collected from the Biology academic achievement test done by the researcher and motivation questionnaire was analized with descriptive and inferential statistics using SPSS software. In general, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between students who have been taught in reverse class and students in the control group in terms of motivation and academic achievement. Reverse class teaching leads to increased learning compared to the traditional method and this increase is greater in girls than in boys. The results showed that the reverse class strengthens group collaboration and deeper learning of concepts. Examination of the parents' questionnaire also showed that they are inclined to this method, but factors such as lack of trust in the themes of the virtual world and the university entrance exam are among the existing obstacles.

Key Words: Biology, Flipped classroom, Gender, Motivation, Teaching.

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The Relationship between Teachers 'Classroom Management Style and Self-Regulation and Responsibility of students in Sixth Grade of Elementary School

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between teachers' classroom management style and self-regulation and responsibility of sixth grade elementary students. This descriptive-correlational study was applied in terms of purpose. The statistical population of this study includes all male students and their teachers in the sixth grade of elementary school in the ٤th district of Tehran, Iran, which consisted of ٤٠٠٠ people. Using Cochran's formula and available sampling method, ٣١٠ students and ٣٥ teachers were chosen as the research sample. In this study, three questionnaires such as Class Management Style by Wolfgang and Glickman (١٩٨٦), Responsibility Accountability Questionnaire by Nemati (٢٠٠٧) and Self-Regulatory Questionnaire of Bofard et al. (١٩٩٥) were used. Pearson correlation test and simultaneous linear regression were used to analyze the data. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between classroom management style and students' self-regulation (p <٠٠٠١). The results also show that the teacher management style in the classroom explains self-regulation in ١٧٪ of students. Findings also showed that there is a significant relationship between classroom management style and student responsibility (p <٠٠٠١). Teacher's Classroom management style explains responsibility for ٢٣٪ in students.

Key Words: Classroom Management Style, Responsibility, Self-Regulation.

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Criticizing the without-Score Evaluation System in Elementary Schools and Providing Appropriate Solution

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Abstract

More than a decade has passed since the replacement of traditional evaluation- the hallmark of which was the use of a grading system- by the qualitative evaluation in primary education. Change in the System of Education is an inevitable necessity, and consequently, change in the evaluation system is also necessary. The purpose of this article was to critique the elimination of grades in the evaluation of students' academic achievement. In this regard, providing definitions of the concepts and terms related to evaluation, a review of the theoretical views on quantitative and qualitative evaluation and the views of proponents and opponents of the scoring and descriptive evaluation system was conducted. Findings from the study of the theoretical foundations of the research showed that the war of quantitative and qualitative paradigms has finally led the experts of these two groups to conclude that the combination of the two can provide a more complete and accurate picture of student's learning. If we leave out the qualitative methods, we will face an incomplete picture, and if we omit the score, we will have an inaccurate evaluation. Findings showed that new evaluation approaches do not support scoring. As a result, the without-score assessment approach adopted by Iranian System of Education for Elementary Education is not defensible. Therefore, it is suggested that the combination of these two perspectives be used, so that the advantages of both descriptive evaluation and scoring system can be benefited.

Key Words: Measurement, Assessment, Evaluation, Educational Evaluation, Descriptive Evaluation

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Evaluating the Level of Citizenship Education of Graduates of Farhangian University

(Case Study: Campus of Hakim Ferdowsi)

Hassan Ali Garmabi[1], Hassan Mazaheri[2]

Abstract

This paper was to evaluate the Citizenship Education level of graduates of Hakim Ferdowsi campus, Farhangian University in Alborz province, Iran. In this descriptive research, a survey method and a researcher-made questionnaire were used. To collect more complete information through tripling, three types of questionnaires including a) assessment by the staff, b) self-assessment of graduates and c) assessment of graduates by their peers, with the same components were used for two research community of staff and graduates. A sample of ۲۰ employees was selected through a targeted sampling method and out of ۱۸۰ graduates in ۲۰۱۸ a sample of ٦۸ people were selected with a sampling method available at graduation time. Data analysis was done using descriptive (mean) and inferential statistics through SPSS software. The findings showed that graduates' citizenship knowledge is moderate, and in terms of attitudes and skills is above average and higher. Also, graduates' citizenship knowledge were scored to be average and above average, respectively, from the perspective of the staff and the peers. Moreover, there is a significant difference between the mean of self-assessment and the evaluation of graduates by the peers and staff. However, there is no significant difference between the results of evaluation from the perspective of the staff and the peers in general and in terms of the components.

Key Words: Citizen, Citizenship, Education, Farhangian University, Graduates

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A Study on the Role of Parenting Styles on Teenagers' Adherence to Religious Beliefs

Ahmad Mirgol¹, Sahar Mohseni², Fereshteh Askarie³

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of parents' educational styles on the practical commitment to the religious beliefs of adolescents in Zahak city. This descriptive correlational study was carried out in second grade secondary schools in Zahak city, Sistan and Balouchestan, Iran in ٢٠٢٠. The population of the study was ١٨٠٠, and using a Morgan table, the sample size was estimated to be ٢٤٢ people selected by stratified random sampling method. In order to collect data, the questionnaire of childbirth practices by Baumrind (١٩٧٢) and practical commitment to the Islamic beliefs of Navid and Abdollahi (٢٠٠١) were used. The data were analyzed using SPSS-٢٣ software, t-test, correlation test and regression. The results showed that the authoritarian style is the dominant style of parents, and the practical commitment of students to religious beliefs is moderate. Also, there was a significant correlation between practical pedagogical styles (P ≤ ٠,٠١). The practical commitment of female students to religious beliefs was more than male students (P ≤٠,٠١). The results of regression showed that authoritative educational styles as ٠,٤٤ had strengths of predicting practical commitment to religious beliefs.

Key Words: Adolescents, Educational Style, Practical Obligation, Religious Beliefs.

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Evaluation of the Content of the 11th Grade Geography Textbook Based on Environmental Protection Indicators Using Shannon Entropy and TOPSIS Techniques

Alireza Ahmadi[1], Hamidreza Nouri Eibloo[2], Ali Savari[3]

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the position of environmental protection indicators in the Geography textbook of 11th grade of Humanities field of study and to rank the book chapters based on the mentioned indicators. For this purpose, the texts and images of all the chapters of the book have been selected as a research sample and were coded using MAXQDA12 software. The research tool was a researcher-made checklist based on research findings of Hosseinpoor et al (2019), whose validity has been confirmed by content method. The stability index has also been used to assess the reliability of the data. Then, in order to evaluate the weight of each of the dimensions of environmental protection in the book, Shannon entropy technique was used, which showed the dimensions of knowledge and awareness of environmental protection, environmental responsibility, interest and participation in environmental protection, had the highest to lowest presence, respectively. They had the highest to the lowest weight. Then, the chapters of the book were ranked based on the dimensions and components of environmental protection using the TOPSIS technique. The results showed that the second, fourth, first and third seasons were ranked first to fourth in this respect, respectively. Environmental protection indicators are not evenly distributed throughout the book.

Key Words: Content Analysis, Environmental Protection, Geography, Textbook

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The Effect of Holy Quran and Hadith on the Poems of Vahshi Bafghi

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Abstract

Kamal_ al_ Din Vahshi Bafghi is a renowned Iranian poet of ١٠th century (Safavid Era), who has been greatly influenced by the verses of the Qur'an and the hadiths of the Imams "PBUT" in composing his poems. The verses and poems that was believed by the researcher to be influenced by the Qur'an, hadith and Islamic narrations were studied, and matched with the verses of the Qur'an and hadiths. In dividing the types of influence of Quran and Hadith on Persian literature according to different points of view, all the extracted verses are classified in six sections: "adaptation", "inspirational", "conclusion", "hint", "translation" and "borrowing". In general, it can be said that hints have the largest share in this research. The reference to Quranic stories and Islamic narrations, which have formed a significant part of the poet's collection of poems (divan) and have been used in different verses of the poet, has formed another part of the work. Bafghi has taken less influence in composing Lyrics and odes, but in the three books "*Khald Brin*", "*Nazer and Manzoor*" and "*Farhad and Shirin*" the poet has been most influenced by the Qur'an and Hadith. So a large volume of the extracted verses is related to these books.

Key Words: Effect, Quran and Hadith, Poems, Vahshi Bafghi

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Bazel's Saghi, style and theme of Bazel Mashhadi's *Saghinameh* in *Heydari Attack*

Ali Balaghi[1]

Abstract

Saghinameh is one of the types of lyrical poems in which the poet, by addressing (Cup-Bearer) Saqi, expresses themes in discrediting the world, misery of the world, seizing the time, advice and wisdom. Imitating Ferdowsi's Shahnameh, Bazel Mashhadi has arranged the life and wars of the Prophet (PBUH) and the bravery of Imam Ali (AS) in *Heydari Attack* in the twelfth century. He composed verses in the form of Masnavi and the convergent sea (Bahr Motaghareb) (Two features of Saghinameh) at the beginning and intersection of the stories. This article tried to answer the question that what is the style of Bazel's *Saghinameh* and how was his techniques in using the style of the poets of the past in using and benefiting from these poems by reflecting and examining the verses of this poem. The syntactic structure of Bazel in his verses is a mixture of epic and lyrical language that evokes the epic language of Ferdowsi, teaching style of Saadi's, lyrical style of Nezami and folk style of (Isfahani) Indian style. Words and combinations are more lyrical, and the long thoughts and wise themes form themes of the work. In terms of the literature of theology, the characteristics of Bazel's individual style are based on imitation, but he has also invented new interpretations and combinations.

Key Words: Bazel Mashhadi, *Heydari Attack,* Saghinameh, Style and Theme

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Explanation of Religious Culture in Namaz (the Prayer)

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Abstract

Religion has been the foundation and the only axis of the cultural system due to its comprehensiveness and the wonderful impact on the micro and macro affairs of human life. Religion is the standard, content, and direction of all cultural activities and decisions. The development of religious culture takes place when it involves cultural excellence. Its purpose is to take a step in the direction of carrying out the divine commands, and to guarantee one's happiness in this world and the hereafter. Since prayer is a circle of communication between the people and the Creator, on this occasion, various intellectual principles such as the principle of impact on spiritual and material life, divine culturalization and the principle of religious rule, enjoining the good, forbidding the evil - which has not been done so far - are discussed. Come. What can be deduced from the research as a result of this research is that, conscious prayer in accordance with the conditions of the Islamic education system program for Muslims, pursues intellectual, individual, social, etc. reform and development in the field of progress to provide development and cultural excellence. This article has been compiled with a descriptive-analytical method and with reference to authoritative books and articles, and tries to express a new approach along with important issues such as applied principles, various intellectual principles, divine culture-making, and so on.

Key Words: Religion, Progress, Religious Culture, System of Culture

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