

تأثیر سن و جنس بر تحول صلاحیت راهبردی حساب در کودکان ایرانی

The Influence of Age and Gender on the Development of Strategic Arithmetic Competency in Iranian Children

Mohtaram Nemat Tavousi, PhD

Islamic Azad University, Tehran South Branch

Ali Akbar Saif, PhD

Allameh Tabatabai University

دکتر محترم نعمت طاووسی

دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد تهران جنوب

دکتر علی اکبر سیف

دانشگاه علامه طباطبائی

Abstract

A random sample of 192 male and female elementary school students, grades 1 – 3, were chosen to study the development of problem solving strategies using the Test of Individual Differences in Children's Addition Strategy Choices. The results of the study were consistent with the basic assumption of Adaptive Strategy Choice Model (ASCM) and revealed that Iranian children also used multiple strategies to solve simple addition problems. As children became older and acquired more experience in problem solving, they discovered new strategies, the accuracy and speed with which each strategy was executed increased. In addition, retrieved answers to problems from long-term memory came to be used more and the relative frequencies of the use of backup strategies varied. No significant differences were found between boys and girls in speed, accuracy and strategy use. Although the results indicate that the pattern of strategic development in Iranian children is similar to the pattern of children in other countries, the results also reveal that Iranian children differed considerably in the distribution of strategy choices.

Key words: strategic competence, problem-solving strategies, Adaptive Strategy Choice Model, gender, student.

چکیده

در این پژوهش تحول صلاحیت راهبردی دانشآموزان دوره ابتدایی در حل مسائل حساب در یک نمونه تصادفی مشکل از ۱۹۲ دانش آموز پسر و دختر پایه های تحصیلی اول تا سوم ابتدایی شهر تهران با "آزمون تفاوت های فردی در انتخابهای راهبرد جمع" بررسی شد. نتایج پژوهش، مفروضه های اساسی الگوی انتخاب راهبرد سازش یافته را تأیید کردند و نشان دادند که کودکان ایرانی نیز راهبردهای متعدد را برای حل مسئله های جمع ساده به کار برند. با افزایش سن و تجربه حل مسئله، کودکان راهبردهای جدیدی کشف کردند، سرعت و درستی اجرای هر یک از راهبردها بیشتر شدند، میزان بیادآوری پاسخ مسئله ها از حافظه درازمدت افزایش یافت و فراوانیهای نسبی راهبردهای پشتیبان نیز تغییر کردند. بین صلاحیت راهبردی پسران و دختران از لحاظ سرعت، درستی و اجرای راهبردها تفاوت معنادار به دست نیامد. اگرچه یافته ها نشان دادند که الگوی تحول راهبردی در کودکان ایرانی سا کودکان کشورهای دیگر مشابه است اما این نکته را نیز آشکار کردند که توزیع انتخابهای راهبردی در کودکان ایرانی بهطور قابل ملاحظه ای متفاوت است.

واژه های کلیدی: صلاحیت راهبردی، راهبردهای حل مسئله، الگوی انتخاب راهبرد سازش یافته، جنس، دانش آموز.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Mohtaram N. Tavousi, Department of Psychological Studies, Deputy of Research and Planning, Islamic Azad University, South Branch. Electronic mail may be sent to: Nemattavousi@yahoo.com

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- نظام آموزش رسمی ما با توصل به روش‌های تدریس مناسب و علمی، یادگیری مبانی اساسی جمع را در کودکان تسهیل کند.
- با توجه به محدودیتهای اجرای پژوهش، نتایج به دست امده محدود به دانشآموزان سه پایه تحصیلی (۶، ۷، ۸) ساله) دو منطقه آموزشی شهر تهران است بنابراین، امکان تعیین دقیق فرایند شکل‌گیری راهبردها در سنین بالاتر را میسر نمی‌گرداند. بدون تردید ارزشیابی پایه‌های تحصیلی بالاتر، کاربرد آزمونهایی که در برگیرنده مسأله‌های جمع دو رقمی هستند و بررسی صلاحیت راهبردی دانشآموزان در مهارت‌های اساسی دیگر (تفريق، ضرب و تقسیم) می‌تواند بر دقت و غنای نتایج بیفزاید.
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