

## **ABSTRACT**

# **ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS AND DEGREE AND OBSTACLES OF ITS USE AMONG SCIENCE TEACHERS IN RAMALLAH AND AL-BIREH DISTRICT**

**By**

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This study aimed to identify the science teachers' attitudes in the governmental schools in Ramallah and Al-Bireh district towards the use of instructional aids, the degree of their usage, and obstacles facing their usage. Also it aimed to investigate the influence of the following variables: sex, academic qualification, the school teaching stage and years of experience on the science teachers' attitudes towards the use of instructional aids, and the degree of their usage,

and obstacles facing their usage. And to find out if there was a relationship between the science teachers' attitudes towards the use of instructional aids and their degree of usage.

To achieve these aims, the study attempted to answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the science teachers' attitudes towards the use of instructional aids?
- 2- What is the degree of science teachers' usage of instructional aids?
- 3- Is there any relationship between the science teachers' attitudes towards the use of instructional aids and their degree of usage?
- 4- What is the degree of obstacles that face the use of instructional aids by the science teachers?
- 5- Do the science teachers' attitudes towards the use of instructional aids vary according to science teacher; sex, academic qualification, the school teaching stage and years of experience ?
- 6- Do the science teachers' degree of usage for some of instructional aids vary according to science teacher; sex, academic qualification, the school stage of teaching and years of experience ?
- 7- Do the degree of obstacles that face the use of instructional aids by the science teachers vary according to science teacher; sex, academic qualification, the school stage of teaching and years of experience?

The population of the study consisted of all the governmental schools in Ramallah and Al-Bireh district (155 schools), and all the science teachers working at these schools (534 teachers). The sample consisted of 76 governmental schools were selected as stratified random sample from the study population, and all science teachers working in the 76 schools, which were 290 teachers.

The researcher used a questionnaire as a tool of collecting data; it included items to identify teachers' attitudes toward using instructional aids, items to test the degree of their usage and items to identify the obstacles facing their usage.

The reliability of the questionnaire was calculated by distributing it on a pilot sample by using the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient equation, for each part of the questionnaire as follows: 79.2%, 77.5% and 83.3%.

The results of the study were:

The science teachers' attitudes are positive in using instructional aids.

The degree of using the instructional aids was moderate in general.

An unremitting relationship between the attitudes of using the instructional aids and the degree of using them was found.

The degree of obstacles that prevents the teachers from using instructional aids was moderate. However there are obstacles that prevent using the instructional aids, such as: high costs of equipment and unavailability of display screens in the classrooms.

Results showed that there were no significant differences at the level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) among teachers' attitudes in using instructional aids according to the variables: academic qualification and the school teaching stage. While, the gender variable had significant statistical indication in favor of females. And for the years of experience variable was in favor of group who had less than 5 years experience.

A significant statistical effect related to the sex variable on the degree of the teachers' usages of the instructional aids in favor of the females. While, academic qualification and years of experience variables didn't show any effect on the degree of using the instructional aids.

There weren't any statistical effects for the variables (gender, academic qualification and years of experience) on the obstacles

facing science teachers in using instructional aids, although there was an effect for the academic level variable.

Based on the results, the researcher recommended: the necessity of providing financial facilities, preparing schools to allow the usage of instructional aids efficiently. And, conducting survey studies to identify the kinds of instructional aids available at schools, in addition to studies on the impact of other factors in teachers' attitudes in using instructional aids.