

NAYREC-2022

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9th National Young Researchers Conference

May 26th, 2022

Erbil, Kurdistan Regional Government, Iraq

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FOREWORD

This book contains the abstracts of the 9th National Young Researchers organized by Biology Education Department, Faculty of Education, Tishk International University-Erbil, Iraq.

The purpose of NAYREC-2022 is to empower the young researchers to talk confidently about their learning and achievement along with gathering students with the spirit of research, and critical and academic thinking abilities at all levels from around the country.

It is desired that the NAYREC-2022 conference will be a magnet for a significant number of young universities' researchers with high thinking and criticism capacity, professionals, and policymakers performing in the broad areas of the sciences and the English language.

NAYREC-2022 received 94 abstract submissions from different fields, including Educational Studies, Biological sciences, Health and Disease, Physics, Nanoscience, Nanotechnology, Pure and Applied Mathematics, Mathematic Education, Applied Linguistics, and English Language Teaching. Each abstract submission was reviewed by scientific committee members of the conference.

Our mission is to make the Faculty of Education at Tishk International University a place where young academicians and researchers from our country meet to discuss the development of their discipline and present their works.

To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along these lines of well-established and well-defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the university.

We would like to thank all the participants, the member of organizing and scientific committees and university administrative for putting this conference together.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Harmand A. Hama', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mr. Harmand A. Hama
Conference Chair

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NAYREC-2022

NAYREC 2022 Conference Program

9th National Young Researchers Conference 2022

May 26th 2022

Date	Hour	Event
26/05/2022	8:45-9:15	Registration
	9:30-11:00	Opening Ceremony at Conference Hall: 302 Education Building
	9:35-9:40	Introducing the Event
	9:40:9:45	National Anthem both
	9:45-9:50	Promotional Videos
	9:50:9:55	Welcome Speech by Dr. Idris Hadi , Head of Board of Trustees, or Dr. Abdul Samad Salahuddin The President, Tishk International University
	10:00-10:05	Welcoming speech: Conference Chair
	10:05-10:10	Opening Address by Dr.Mehmet Ozdemir , Dean of Education Faculty, Tishk International University
	10:10-10:15	Awarding Plaque to Sponsors and Keynote Speaker by Mr. Harmand Ali Hama
	10:15-10:45	Keynote Speech: Seban Hag Ibrahim Title: Integrating Online Learning in Kurdistan's Public Schools
	10:45-11:00	Coffee Break
	11:00: -12:30	I. Concurrent Session
	12:30-14:00	Lunch (Dining Hall)
	14:00-15:30	II. Concurrent Session
	15:30-16:00	Coffee Break & Live Music
	16:00-16:30	Closing Ceremony Conference Hall (302)

Keynote Speakers



Integrating Online Learning in Kurdistan's Public Schools

Mr. Seban Hag Ibrahim

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ABSTRACT

The global epidemic prompted a major shift in educational norms. Switching to online learning with the usage of digital applications is one of these new educational trends. As long as the epidemic remains unexpected, the digital trend in schooling will certainly persist. The Covid19 pandemic, which was unexpected, aroused the need for the online learning in Kurdistan schools and universities. It has proven that insisting on classroom learning might not be the best method for learning in schools in the 21st century during pandemic eras. Traditional professional instructors and students are being forced to accept the digital world as a result of the usage of digital technology in education. Our modern society is characterized by technologically driven, and schooling is not an exception. With the outbreak of the pandemic, schools in the Kurdistan region were closed for many months as a way to combat the spread of the virus. A study was conducted in three public schools, the participants were students from K through 12 grade and 10 parents of students. The study found out five themes, through thematic analysis, that exemplified the main obstacles public schools had: illiteracy of teachers on using technological matters, lack of technological devices, poor internet connection, and poor electricity connection, and the negative perception of students and their parents towards online learning.

Keywords: *Online Learning, Schooling, Face to face learning, Kurdistan.*

Abstracts

Antimicrobial Evaluation *Saussurea Costus* (Falc.) Lipsch.

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Abstract

Traditional medicinal plants with potential have contributed considerably to the development and history of the contemporary health care system. Plants with medical properties continue to be the sole viable option, as they gain worldwide acceptance and acknowledgment. Global microbial resistance has necessitated the research of plant parts for the development of effective antimicrobial medicines. The study aimed to evaluate *Saussurea costus* against some selected Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strains. Material and methods: ethanolic and aqueous extract was used against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* using two different concentrations 1 and 2 g/mL, respectively, using agar method. The moderate zone of inhibition was recorded with both extract with the highest inhibition zone of aqueous extract against *S. aureus* 4 mm. The found the aqueous extract to be effective against all tested strains with moderate zone of inhibition. The study recommends further studies on the crude extract to identify the active constituent of the plant.

Keywords: *Biological activity, plant, microorganisms*

REFERENCES

- [1] Dogara, A.M., S.W. Hamad, H.A. Hama, S.W. Bradosty, S. Kayfi, S.S. Al-Rawi and A.A. Lema, *Biological Evaluation of Garcinia kola Heckel*. Advances in Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2022. **2022**.
- [2] Abdulrahman, M.D., M. Usman and A. Yunusa, *Morphological Multivariate Discrimination of Parlatoria cakiloidea Boissm*.

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Covid-19 In Kurdistan Region of Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Coronaviruses are enveloped, positive single-stranded large RNA viruses that infect people, but also a good range of animals. The virus was discovered in 1960 as a single stranded RNA with a wide range of characteristics. The new coronavirus results in complicated health problems all over the world. Also results in the depletion of the world economy. To determine the level of awareness of the people of Kurdistan Toward prevention of Covid-19 in the Region. Methodology: Non purposive sampling was employed in the study with the aid of an in-depth interview guide. The research was conducted was conducted from 20th of October 2021 to 10th of March 2022. Data had computed based on the administer questionnaire and subjected to statistical analysis at $p > 0.005$ using SPSS software. Good levels of knowledge and practice, with both positive and negative attitudes, were shown among participants. The study found an affirmative relationship between attitudes and knowledge and the resulting practice. The study found people of Kurdistan are well knowledgeable on preventing themselves from gotten infected from Covid 19 virus. The study recommends continue sensitization of the populace of Kurdistan by the government and other nongovernmental organisation to avoid widespread of any kind of pandemic in future.

Keywords: *attitude, practice, COVID-19, Kurdistan region, knowledge, preventive measures.*

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- [1] Dogara, A.M., S.W. Hamad, H.A. Hama, S.W. Bradosty, S. Kayfi, S.S. Al-Rawi and A.A. Lema, *Biological Evaluation of Garcinia kola Heckel*. Advances in Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2022. **2022**.
- [2] Abdulrahman, M.D., M. Usman and A. Yunusa, *Morphological Multivariate Discrimination of Parlatoria cakiloidea Boissm*.
- [3] Dogara, M., *Review of Ethnopharmacology, Morpho-Anatomy, Biological Evaluation and Chemical Composition of Syzygium polyanthum*

Knowledge and Awareness of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Three Selected Local Government Areas of Sokoto State, Nigeria.

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ABSTRACT

Leishmaniasis is a neglected tropical disease that affects 12 million people worldwide through the bite of infected female sandfly. Folkloric claims regarding causation, transmission, prevention and treatment methods of the diseases varies between communities according to culture, educational background and socioeconomic factors, thus, understanding perceptions regarding the diseases and their predisposing factors need to be addressed and considered during formulation of interventional strategies. The study was carried out to assess the knowledge and awareness of cutaneous leishmaniasis among the three selected Local Government areas in Sokoto State Nigeria. Namely, Wamakko, Kware and Sokoto North Local Government areas. A total of 179 respondents were assessed using open and closed structured questionnaire. One participant was interviewed per household to avoid repetition. All the participants were adults above the age of 18, residents of the study area and voluntarily agreed to participate in the study. The result of the 179 respondents assessed on their knowledge of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Sokoto State Nigeria, 72(40.2%) of them were from Wamakko LGA, 56(31.3%) from Kware LGA while 51(28.5%) were from Sokoto North LGA; comprising of 90(50.3%) females and 89(49.7%) males. Majority of the respondents were within the age group of 41-50 years, 37(20.7%). According to the educational levels of the respondents, majority had no formal education, 100(55.9%). And house wives constituted the highest percentage 60 (33.5%). Majority of the respondents (44.69%) have poor knowledge of the disease, (35.20%) have moderate knowledge, and (3.35%) have high knowledge while (16.76%) were not aware and do not have knowledge about the disease. Poor knowledge and awareness of the disease exist within the assessed communities. The outcome of this study could be useful for policy makers to use in enlightening the communities about the risk of the disease, mode of transmission, prevention and designing appropriate control measures.

Keywords: *Neglected Tropical Disease, Cutaneous Leishmaniasis, Sandfly, Sokoto State*

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Common mutations of beta thalassemia among Kurdish population in Erbil

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ABSTRACT

Beta thalassemia is an autosomal genetic disorder which appears in a recessive form due to mutations in HBB gene. Currently there are more than 200 mutations that occur in HBB gene which results in deficiency to produce beta globulin protein chain which phenotypically can be presented as major, minor, and intermediate. So, the aim of this study is to report the common mutations of beta thalassemia among Kurdish population in Erbil, Kurdistan region of Iraq. The data was collected from Zhin International Hospital in Erbil, and the frequency analyses method has been applied. A total of 48 samples were studied. The peripheral blood samples of the cases stored at -20°C until DNA extraction. 16 different mutations in HBB gene have been detected among 48 samples, the frequency of detection was IVS2-1G>A, then followed by IVS-1-5G>C (14.583%), IVS1-1G>A, CD 8 (-AA), IVS1-110G>A, IVS1+6T>C, E6V, cd8/9+G, E121Q, CD 36/37 (-T), c.-138 C>T, CD 2 CAT>CAC, CD 44 -C, IVS-II-16 G<C, cd39C>T, and c.-80T>A respectively. Moreover, in regards to zygosity among detected variations 42 were heterozygous, 4 mutations were homozygous, and 2 were compound heterozygous. In conclusion, detection of common mutations in HBB gene among Kurdish patients in Erbil facilitate us to provide more information about beta thalassemia in Kurdistan region. Moreover, based on our findings, the high frequency and distribution of common mutations, can be shows that β -thalassemia as the public health problem in Erbil.

Keywords: Beta thalassemia, HBB gene, Mutation, Erbil.

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Effect of Opiorphin and Alpha Ii Spectrin Breakdown Product on Insulin Resistance Lipid Profile Calcium Vitamin D and Magnisium in Pre-Eclampsia

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to establish a prognostic model for prediction pre-eclampsia, by assessing the predictive value of the opiorphin and alpha-II spectrin breakdown product to rule out the onset of pre-eclampsia, as well as to develop a specific biomarkers to aid in diagnosis, prognosis, and prediction of pre-eclampsia. The study was conducted on a total of 70 pre-eclampsia patients who have visited hawler medical center between 2021-2022. The random sample collected data has included age and gender in a case of this year, and treatment which patient has taken. Frequency and percentage analysis has included SPSS program version 26. Although no significant difference was seen in newborn's weight and head circumference between the two groups, mean newborns' length (51.3 ± 1.7 vs. 50.3 ± 1.2 cm, $P = 0.03$) was significantly higher in opiorphin and alpha ii spectrin group than that in the placebo group. Compared to the placebo, consumption of opiorphin and alpha ii spectrin resulted in increased levels of serum calcium ($+0.19$ vs. -0.08 mg/dL, $P = 0.03$), magnesium ($+0.15$ vs. -0.08 mg/dL, $P = 0.03$), zinc ($+8.25$ vs. -21.38 mg/dL, $P = 0.001$) and Vitamin D ($+3.79$ vs. -1.37 ng/ml, $P = 0.01$). In conclusion opiorphin and alpha ii spectrin in 9 week resulted in increased newborn's length, increased circulating levels of maternal serum calcium, magnesium, zinc and Vitamin D.

Keywords: opiorphin and alpha II spectrin, pre-eclampsia, pregnancy outcomes.

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Socioeconomic Status of Breast Cancer Kurdish Patients in Erbil

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, which is considered as multifactorial disease that several factors have including age, gender, family history and socioeconomic status of the patient have impact on its incidence. Accordingly, the aim of the current study was to investigate the influence of socioeconomic, cultural habits, and patients' awareness on breast cancer incidence and prognosis among patients in Erbil, Kurdistan region of Iraq. The study was conducted using direct interviewing of 67 patients who were visiting Nanakaly Hospital to get their chemotherapy and/or other needed treatments between November 2021, and March 2022. The interview was done based on a questioner that have been prepared by researchers. The questioner focused on demographic status, personal and familial educational background, economic status, and patients' awareness toward the breast cancer. For the collected data frequency and correlation analysis have performed. The age of patients was between 25 to >60 years old, and 86.56% of participants were living in Erbil city center. Moreover, most of the patients 47 were illiterate or having only basic education and the majority 82% were unemployed while only 13.5 % were employed. Furthermore, the frequency analysis regarding to the economic have shown that, among the patients 70% were in middle class, whereas 15% were both high and low economic class patient. In addition, correlation analysis has showed that breast self-examination has negative and weak correlation with stages of diagnosing as ($r = -0.127$, Pearson Correlation), however, this correlation is not statistically significant ($P = 0.304$, OR 0.520, CI 0.236-1.114). Besides, Breast self-examination have positive and strong as well as statistically highly significant correlation with patient's doctor visited the before being diagnosed as ($r = 0.843$, P value= 0.00001, OR 0.356 95% CI

0.0084-0.70). In addition, the reasons why they didn't visit the doctor before being diagnosed had also positive and significant correlation ($r=0.365$, P value= 0.015, OR 0.112 95% CI 0.075-0.188). In conclusion, it can be stated that patient's awareness such breast self-examination and regular doctor visiting which are influenced by socioeconomic status might have vital role on breast cancer incidence and prognosis among Kurdish patients.

Keywords: *Breast cancer. Socioeconomic status. Kurdish patients. Iraq*

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Ethnobotany of medicinal plants used in Erbil-Kurdistan Region of Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes is a chronic health condition that affects the body's sugar level in blood. It is a very serious disorder nowadays worldwide specially in Kurdistan Region. The major aim of this study was ethnobotanical study to identify and how far Erbil patients depend on different medicinal plants for the treatment of Diabetes. Erbil City, 40 people were interviewed who were experiencing chronic diabetic. The interview was based on questionnaires which consisted of a variety of questions. Additionally, there was a visit to 15 traditional herbalist and collection numbers of medicinal plants. The study interviewed 40 respondents of the total number of interviews 57.7% happened to be women and 42.5% were men. Most patient cases were 40% from age 40-50 and the least patient cases were 2.5% from age (20-30, 70-80) people with infected diabetes. Out of a total of 40 interviews with patient of diabetic and got the names of 73 plants were documented from 35 families which Lamiaceae was having the highest abundance whereas, Linaceae family was the least. Leaf parts were the most utilized part of plant which was 45%. The usage of medicinal plants from patients mostly combines 75% while about 25% were used as single. Most plants reported to be mixed 37% of medicinal plants and least of plants were seed 7% respectively. Most mode of administration of plants were drunk 47% and 8% of people tend to chew. Approximately 51% those medicinal plants can be found in Kurdistan Region from 73 plants were documented. The study found that Kurdish people are into using medicinal plants for health care to cure diabetes disease rather

than using pharmacological drugs. The interviewed individuals believed that there could be a benefit from medicinal plants for their situation.

Keywords: *Medicinal Plant, Diabetes, chronic disease, herbalist, Erbil.*

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Medicinal Plants Used for Immune Booster in The Kurdistan Region, Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Currently, there is no standard treatment for most viral infections in the world. To improve the immune system, it is vital to recommend the use of plant extracts. Medicinal plants are the finest way to boost our immune system naturally. The study aimed to document medicinal plants traditionally used by the Kurdish people in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. **Methodology:** Expert sampling method was utilised in the study with an in-depth interview guide. The study interviewed 20 respondents with dominance of men 90 and women 10 %, respectively. Among the interview respondents, only 35% did not attend western education. Fourty one medicinal plants were documented from 22 families with Compositae (6) having the highest abundance, followed by Fabaceae and Lamiaceae 5 species, respectively. Leaf is the most utilised part, followed by root and whole plant at 36.1, 18.0, and 13.1 %, respectively. All plants are reported to be boiled or macerated with water and drunk until fully recovered. Highest fidelity value was recorded as 85% for *P. atlantica*, *T. campyloides*, *A. propinquus*, *G. kola*, *R. communis*, *R. officinalis* and *C. sinensis* respectively, the least are those with 55% fidelity value. The study found that Kurdish people are consistently utilising medicinal plants for their wellbeing. High fidelity values are found in the documented medicinal plants. This study provides useful information for various fields, especially in exploring the plant parts as a source of lead for future development in the production of herbal medicine and in the pharmaceutical industry.

Keywords: *Plants, Traditional, knowledge, Kurdish.*

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The Use of Dietary Supplements Among Undergraduated Students of Tishk International University

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ABSTRACT

Dietary supplements are substances that can be used to obtain particular nutrients to be added to our diet to maintain a health status or performance which extracted from food sources or synthetic. Dietary supplements are offered in tablets, capsules, powders, or pills. Generally, it is used to avoid illness, overhaul mental and common wellbeing, improve wear execution, and compensate for dietary lacks. The aim of this study is to assess the use of dietary supplements among undergraduate students of health and non-health faculties in Tishk international university. A questionnaire survey method was conducted among undergraduate students of TIU in Erbil capital of Kurdistan region in Iraq. The questionnaire was randomly distributed and consists of 3 sections: the first section includes the demographic information of the participants, second section included types of dietary supplements, reasons for use and experience, and third section included student opinions, attitude, and source of information regarding dietary supplement. Data from 250 participants was collected. The overall prevalence of dietary supplements used was (96%). The most common reason for use of those supplements was general health and well-being (24,8%), and the most commonly used supplement was multivitamin (32%). The majority of students (82.4%) did not suffer from any adverse drug reaction (ADR) that could be attributed to supplement use, and students (86.4%) agreed that DS were good for health, however, recommended their use based on a physician's recommendation (83.2%). Most students (68.8%) had an opinion that using DS is necessary for all ages, however, (40.4%) of students mentioned healthcare professionals as their source of information regarding dietary supplement. The students who used dietary supplements tend to

incorporate these products into their lifestyles as part of a broader focus on healthy living. The most common supplements were brand products and, multivitamins, and used for general health and well-being.

Keywords: Dietary, supplement, well-being, multivitamin, health.

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Prevalence and Demographic status of Multiple Sclerosis Patients in Sulaymaniyah, Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Multiple sclerosis is a chronic disease of spinal cord and brain. There is expand rate of prevalence as well as distribution of MS in the developed countries as well as in the non-developed ones. The aim of the current study was to determine the existed prevalence and demographic status of multiple sclerosis patient in Sulaymaniyah, Kurdistan region of Iraq. The study was conducted on a total of 466 MS patients who have visited Sulaymaniyah Teaching Hospital and Shar Hospital in Sulaymaniyah between 2007 to 2021. The collected data has included age, gender, cases per year, and treatments which patients has taken. Frequency and percentage analysis has conducted using SPSS program. Among the patients 70.6% were female and 29.4% were male with female to male ratio of 2.4 with mean of age 29.7. From 2007 to 2013 the population of Sulaymaniyah was 579,571 and during these years 131 MS patients were registered, thus MS occurrence was 22.6 per 100,000 population. Then, the ratio has dramatically increased after 2013. As from 2014 to 2021, the population of Sulaymaniyah was 694,875 and during these years 355 patients were registered, consequently, MS incidence was 51.088 per 100,000 population. In conclusion, the incidence and prevalence of MS are significantly increasing. Thus, it can be stated that Sulaymaniyah is now a medium-to-high risk area for MS.

Keywords: Multiple Sclerosis, Prevalence, Epidemiology, Kurdish population, Sulaymaniyah.

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The Use of Hookah and Other Smoking Varieties Among Undergraduate Students of Tiu

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ABSTRACT

Tobacco use is a major cause of morbidity and mortality all over the world. Tobacco use kills yearly more than 5 million people worldwide. The aim of this research is to evaluate the use of hookah and other smoking varieties to provide a comprehensive overview of tobacco use, including its progression and prevalence among undergraduate students at Tishk International University. A questionnaire survey was adopted to investigate the student's attitudes towards varieties of smoking. The questionnaire contains the following sections: the first section consists of demographic information of the participants, and the second section consists of the questions related to the student's behaviors toward smoking varieties. A total of 150 students with different demographic backgrounds participated. The data shows that (59.33%) of students smoking tobacco daily and used to smoke in the past. The study shows that among consuming tobacco products manufactured cigarettes (64.66%) and Hookah (50%) were the most common types, and (26%) used vaping or electronic cigarettes. A total of (70%) noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, with (50.66%) of students trying to stop smoking, and (64%) did not think about quitting. The study shows that males tend to smoke more than females with (85.33%) and (14.66%) respectively. This might be associated with cultural and behavioral reasons, the study reported that students residing in urban areas and staying with family are more likely tend to smoke. This is because of the significant association between the smoking of family or the influence of smoking by family members. The results show that students noticed health warnings on cigarette packages that did not lead them to think about quitting smoking. It can be concluded that smoking varieties are increasing over time and

becoming a major public health problem, which means more policies are needed to control smoking.

Keywords: Smoking, Shisha, Cigarette, Health, Vaping.

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Traditional Medicinal Plants Used by the People of Bardrash, Kurdistan, Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are the primary raw materials used in the production of medicinal products all over the world. As a result, more study on plants with therapeutic potential is required. The emergence of new diseases all over the world has necessitates the need for the exploration of plant parts for the invention of promising drugs. To achieve this, prior knowledge of the medicinal plants is needed from the traditional medicinal practitioners and any other person utilizing plants for medicinal purposes. Fourteen respondents were interviewed with the dominance of men. The study aimed to documents medicinal plants from Bardarash of Kurdistan region. The study adopted non purposive sampling using and in depth interview guid. The study have documented 50 medicinal plants of which leaves is the most used part. The study has reported comprehensive medicinal plants used by the people of Bardrash to treat various diseases. The is need for in vivo, in vitro and clinical trial to validate their efficacy.

Keywords: *Plants, Traditional, knowledge, Kurdish.*

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Allelopathic Properties of *Laurus nobilis* on Seed Germination and Growth of Some Crop and Weed Species.

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathy is the biological phenomenon by which a plant excretes one or more biochemical substances which has an influence of the survival, growth and germination on other plants. Allelochemicals will excrete in different parts of the plants by root excretion, volatilization, leaching and decomposition of other part of the plant. The purpose of this study was conducted to examine allelopathic effects of bay laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) Shoot extraction on seed germination and some growth parameters of rapeseed (*Brassica napus*), wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), mung bean (*Vigna radiate*) and corn (*Zea mays*). Bay laurel dried leaves were collected in Erbil-local market at the maturity stage of their leaves in winter-2021. Bay laurel leaves were separated and we were grinded them, in order to mix 50g of bay laurel leaves with 500ml of distilled water, we left the solution for 24h, after that we filtered the solution through microscopic filter paper (0.4 μ m), then we stored at 4°C until required for the germination test, then we were centrifuged the *laurus nobilis* shoot extraction (1000rpm) for 10min, for the seed germination we started to prepare 60 petri dishes which include 15 petri dishes for each seed on their own group, done with (3) replication which included different concentration, (0%, 5%, 7.5% and 10%). Randomly customized the seeds inside each petri dishes, then we left to grow for 7 days. Shoot extraction on seed germination and some growth parameters of (*Brassica napus*), (*Triticum aestivum*), (*Vigna radiate*) and (*Zea mays*). We used Tukey's (P \leq 0.05) to calculate significant differences between mean. The result showed that higher concentration (7.5%, 10%) of shoot extraction of *Laurus nobilis*, reduced the seeds germination significantly, and the lowest concentration (%2.5) had least negative impact on seed germination. common Bay laurel can be used as a bio-herbicide to suppress weed seed germination and growth.

Keywords: Allelopathy, Allelochemical, Bay laurel, seed germination, Extraction.

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The Effect of Emotional Intelligence on Student's Motivation toward Student's Achievement in Biology classes

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ABSTRACT

In the few past decades, the study of emotional intelligence has been widely researched and has emerged as an important attribute for predicting success. Humanity has become increasingly concerned about the role played by emotional components in both the academic success of students and their interpersonal skills. There are many possible personal and social benefits of combining an emphasis on emotional intelligence. This study aimed at determining the effect of emotional intelligence and inspection the relationships between emotional intelligence and high school students' academic performance in the biology classes in the private school in Erbil. In this research method, a valid questionnaire was employed which was composed of four different components that each measured students' emotional intelligence from one of the private high schools in Erbil. Students' Biology midterm exam results were officially asked for and obtained from the vice-principal of the school. The obtained data from questionnaires and students' academic performance results in Biology were statistically analyzed by SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences-22). As a result, the study showed that emotional intelligence had a considerable influence on students' achievement. In a conclusion, the study revealed that emotional intelligence positively affects students' academic achievement and makes students more involved in their academic studies.

Keywords: *Emotional intelligence, high school students, academic performance, academic achievement.*

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[3] competence promotion with inner-city and suburban young adolescents: effects on social

Ethnobotany of Medicinal Plants used In Duhok-Kurdistan Region of Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Ethnobotany is a science that the old Greek people used in ancient Greece to study and test the relationship which humans have with living plants. Herbal medicine is used worldwide by experts and medical doctors to cure and treat different diseases. The present study was carried out during seasons (winter, spring, and fall) in (2022). The aim of this study was to evaluate the use of plants in Duhok which are used as a treatment for medicinal prepossess. Ethnobotanical research was carried out to collect data on medicinal plants used to cure human problems. Duhok City is in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, in the northwestern section of the country. Tourism, agriculture, the oil sector, and a handful of minor enterprises make up its economy. It is located 151km far from Erbil. This study involved interviews of 17 individuals, 12 males, and 5 females, as many age, education, and gender groups as feasible were used, and the range of plant species (75), and families (50), were employed as medicinal plants. The most dominant plant family was Asteraceae (8 taxa). scientific and local names have been supplied. There were (64) herbaceous species and just (11) trees. These medicinal plants are different according to their different part and stage of use (seedling stage, leaves, shoot, fruit, flowers, bulbs), mostly (flowers, and fruit). Most of these plants can utilize for a wide range of purposes (spice, salad, boiled, jam, eaten raw, tea, etc.). They mostly used by boiling and eating raw. The findings of this research study have crucial significance for building a worldwide biological conservation plan to conserve the exceptional biodiversity and ethnobotanical heritages of the Kurdistan Region, particularly the Duhok Provence, which is noted for its many ethnic groupings.

Keyword: *herbal plant, duhok, ethnobotany, medicinal plant.*

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Sugar and its effect on the human

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ABSTRACT

Carbohydrate (sugar): a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the latter two usually in the proportions of water (CH₂O)_n. They are classified into mono-, di-, tri-, poly-, and heterosaccharides. Carbohydrates in food are an important and immediate source of energy for the body. In the short-term, eating too much sugar may contribute to acne, weight gain, and tiredness. In the long-term, too much sugar increases the risk of chronic diseases, such as type 2 diabetes and heart disease. we look at how much added sugar a person should consume, the symptoms and impact of eating too much sugar, and how someone can reduce their sugar intake, and we are going to know How Does Too Much Sugar Affect Your Body? Effects include On Your Brain, Your Mood, Your Teeth, and other bad effect on human Skin, Joints, Liver, Your Heart etc...I will briefly explain these and other effects.

Keywords: sugar definition, how much added sugar a person should consume, effect on different organs, effect on human behaviour.

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Ecological Footprint Investigation of Sustainable Development in Kurdistan Region-Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Since the Industrial Revolution, cities have been developing. These developments have impacted the atmosphere in numerous ways. The United Nations consider population growth essential for sustainable development issues due to its adverse effects. The ecological footprint is one of these approaches used to estimate the population and their requirements for sustainability in our area. Our focus will begin by examining some methods for assessing sustainable development based on dependable indicators, that aimed to analyze the ecological footprint of sustainable development in the Kurdistan region, Iraq. The results demonstrate that the ecological footprint is 9.94 and the carbon footprint is 18.09. If a citizen maintains their living standards in this way, they need 6.12 worlds instead of one world for each person in the Kurdistan region. The recent study indicates that how many worlds they need if they keep going with their lifestyle. Also, we suppose that the Kurdistan region is not sustainable regarding the ecological footprint analysis.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Ecological Footprint, Carbon Footprint, How Many Worlds Need, Kurdistan-region.*

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Correlation Between ABO Blood Group System and COVID-19 Severity in Erbil

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 disease, which is caused by a new corona virus known as the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), exhibits a wide range of severity. This indicates that host factors impact outcomes of the disease. The correlation of ABO blood group system with various infectious diseases has been proven, including dengue haemorrhagic fever, hepatitis B, and so on. The aim of this study was to find the correlation between the ABO blood groups and the COVID-19 disease severity among the Kurdish population. The study was conducted on a total of 300 COVID-19 patients who visited Rzgary Hospital and Zheen International Hospital in Erbil between April 2020, and December 2020. Collected data included age, gender, severity of cases, and ABO blood groups of patients. Frequency and correlation of blood groups was tested using chi-square statistic, and odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated between severe and non-severe cases. 186 males and 114 females with an age range between 10 to 87 years of age were included in the study. The frequencies of blood types A, O, B, and O were 33.7, 32.3, 21.7, and 12.3%, respectively. Our study showed that there was statistically no significant difference in ABO blood groups and COVID-19 severity as for A ($P = 0.146$, $OR = 0.560$, $95\% CI = 0.256-1.224$), for O blood group ($P = 0.308$, $OR = 0.520$, $CI = (0.236-1.114)$), for B and AB ($P=0.861$, $OR = 0.934$, $95\% CI = 0.436-2.00$; and $P = 0.530$, $OR = 0.768$, $95\% CI = 0.337- 1.749$, respectively). The conducted chi-square analysis has shown minor to moderate correlation between ABO blood group and COVID-19 severity and a Phi value of 0.110. However, statistically no significance was found, as the p-value was 0.304 in chi square analysis as indicated.

Keywords: ABO blood group, Correlation Analysis, COVID-19, Severity.

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Risk Behaviors of Hepatitis B Virus among Undergraduate Students of Tishk International University

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Hepatitis B is the inflammation of the liver tissues, which is caused by a viral infection. It can cause chronic infection and can be fatal as a result of cirrhosis and liver cancer. Hepatitis B infects 1.2 million people yearly, and the purpose of this research is to detect the risk behaviors of Hepatitis B virus among undergraduate students of Tishk International University. Methods: a questionnaire survey method was conducted among undergraduate students of TIU in Erbil capital of Kurdistan region in Iraq. A questionnaire was randomly distributed and consists of 2 sections; the first section includes the demographic information of the participants and second section included 11 behavior risk factors. A linear regression model was examined to show the relationship between socio-demographic factors and 11 risk behaviors of hepatitis B virus infection. Results: A total of 200 participant were interviewed face to face at each department and revealed that the most common high-risk behaviors of HBV among Tishk International University students were sharing nail cutter (79%), sharing razors (55.5%), body Piercing (51%), Sharing toothbrushes (23%). The prevalence of risk behaviors (% of those engaging in a behavior rarely or more often) varied by gender. In this study we have twelve departments; unexpectedly the pharmacy department was significantly associated with several risk factor exposures, which were related to body hygiene including sharing razors ($p \leq 0.005$) and sharing nail cutters ($p \leq 0.000$). Also, nursing department was having few significant risk factors including sharing razors ($p \leq 0.033$) and sharing nail cutters ($p \leq 0.000$). Other departments have less risk factor exposures compared to pharmacy and nursing departments. Conclusions: This study concludes that the transmissions of hepatitis B are high among undergraduate students of TIU, therefore, personal hygiene is

recommended to control its transmission. Additionally, vaccination against HBV infection is needed to reduce its spread and mortality rate.

Keywords: hepatitis, virus, cirrhosis, risk behaviour, vaccination.

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Medicinal Plants Traditionally Used by Peoples of Ranya, Kurdistan Region Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are an important source of drugs in whole of the world. It has been estimated that more than 70% of the world population relies on traditional herbal medicine. Unfortunately, the knowledge is passed from generation to generation verbally without documentation. The study aims to document medicinal plants used by the Kurdish people in Rania for the treatment of various ailments. Non-purposive sampling was employed in the study with an in-depth interview guide. Results 100 people were interviewed of which reported 60 medicinal plants were documented and used for the treatment of various diseases like stomach pain, headache, and fever. Leaves were reported as the most used part of the plant and prepared with the aid of decoction. the study found the city to be rich in the utilization of medicinal for the treatment of ailments. The study recommends further studies should be carried out to validate the efficacy of the documented use of plants in the study.

Keywords: *Plant, traditional, medicinal, Kurdish.*

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The Assessment of Services, Educational Strategies and Treatment of Children Diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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ABSTRACT

Children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) need to be treated well and need to be educated. Centers are the first place to educate children diagnosed with autism (ASD). This study aims to evaluate the treatment and services for children with autism disabilities as well as parents' perception of these centers' services and treatment. Data was collected from five centers about their treatment strategies and services. Our goal was to find out about their classes and the numbers of students in each class, the types of toys and games in teaching, and teachers' qualifications. We also interviewed 10 parents to evaluate the children's ages, genders, nationalities, health insurance, family income, and parents' education, and to know if they use any type of medicine and social training in centers. The data shows that the classes in all five centers were between 12 to 18 classes and 5 to 10 students in each class, whereas 100% of teachers were general education teachers. All centers have physicians or nurses, 80% of centers have transportation and 20% didn't have it, while 80% of centers have parents meeting and 20% don't care about that. Children who used sleep medication treatment were 20%, anxiety s 10%, and 70% did not use any medicine at all. About 20% of children used medicine once per week, 20% used it daily, and 60% did not use anything at all. All centers did social training and others daily. All children were Kurdish, 80% were males and 20% were females. 60% of parents had a degree and 40% didn't have a degree. Some centers have tablets and projectors, but some did not use technology. This shows that these centers have good services and take good care of children which helps in understanding the child's needs to help him improve his skill.

Keywords: *Autism, treatment, strategies, Social, communication.*

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Antibacterial Evalotion Of *Syzygium Aromaticum (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry*

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants have been the major source of combating and treating infectious diseases and health disorders throughout the ages. To explore new sources of inexpensive and safe antioxidants and antibiotics. Plants with therapeutic value are still the only way forward for health care as their acceptance has grown all over the world. *Syzygium aromaticum* is known for its antibacterial properties against a variety of harmful microorganisms. The study aimed to evaluate *Syzygium aromaticum* against some selected Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strains. The methods: ethanolic and aqueous extract was used against some selected Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strains at different concentrations 1 and 2 g/mL, respectively, using ager method. Results: The moderate zone of inhibition was recorded with both extracts with the highest inhibition zone of ethanolic extract against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* at 4 mm. Conclusion: *Syzygium aromaticum* will be an excellent resource for the creation of antioxidant supplements and medicines to combat infectious diseases and improve health status.

Keywords: *Antibacterial, plants, resistance.*

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Understanding the Relationship Between Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is one of the commonest infections world wide and can cause multi-systemic complications, hypertension can co-exist with diabetes and incline to diabetes complications, both micro and macro-vascular. **Objective:** to assess hypertension, Diabetes mellitus and their relationships in Erbil city, Kurdistan region of Iraq. To get a better understanding of the relation between the Diabetes mellitus and hypertension among Kurdish patients. Because detection and treatment of dyslipidemia is one means of reducing cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk, determination of serum lipid levels in patients with diabetes is now considered a standard of care. We tried to investigate the relationship between hypertension and DM in Erbil city. To figure out how gender, age, smoking, and being obese can impact on the coexistence of these two diseases. **Materials and Methods:** Hundred and twenty-two diabetics were tested for hypertension using a sphygmomanometer in the cardiac center to assess their blood pressure in Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan Province. Some Other data collected included age, sex, DM form, weight, height, body mass index, and the ratio of waist hip. **Results:** Fifty nine out of 122 those with hypertension yielded. Hypertension incidence in those with type 1 diabetes increases from 5% at 10 years, to 33 % at 20 years, and 70 % at 40 years. The prevalence of hypertension and diabetes is in close relation. The blood pressure usually starts to increase within the normal range after the start of hyperglycemia, or within a few years. **Conclusions:** Hypertension is normal in DM patients. This study has shown that blood pressure regulation decreases the microvascular and macrovascular DM complications. The prevalence of hypertension and diabetes is in close relation. The blood pressure usually starts to increase within the normal range after the start of hyperglycemia, or within a few years.

Keyword: Hypertension, Diabetes, Prevalence, Mellitus, macrovascular, microvascular, hypertensive.

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Antibacterial activities of alcohol and aqueous extracts of pomegranate against activities of some bacteria

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ABSTRACT

Herbal and plant extracts are being applied to a wide range of foods against different types of foodborne pathogens. Pomegranate extraction content has antimicrobial and antioxidant activity. Bacteria are the common pathogenic that cause diseases and produce resistances against antibiotics. The aim of this study was to evaluate antibacterial activities of aqueous and ethanol extracts of (peel, bark, and seed) of pomegranate against 4 types of bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*). The methods: three different parts of pomegranate are used for extraction (seed, peel, and bark). Each part was separately, dried and ground into powder by an electric blender. The extracts were prepared by placing (10g) of (seed, peel, bark) powder in a baker and with 100 ml of distilled (water or ethanol) extracts filtered. Then bacteria were subculture and incubated. An agar-well diffusion method was used. The antibacterial activity was estimated by measuring the diameter of the inhibition zone around wells of tested bacteria. The antimicrobial activity of four different concentrations (0.5, 1, and 2ml) of ethanol and aqueous Pomegranate extracts were evaluated. Results: the results showed that ethanol bark extract was more effective in comparison with aqueous bark extract and other extracts of ethanol against bacterial isolates. The effect of ethanol extract shows inhibition zone diameter ranging between (9±to 23mm). The concentration of (2mlg/2ml) of bark ethanol extracts, revealed the highest inhibition zone with *S.t pyogenes* (23mm). This study showed the antimicrobial activities of pomegranate of ethanol and aqueous seed extracts against types of bacteria. Thus, ethanol extract was more effective than aqueous extract against bacteria. Conclusion: the results of the present study for antibacterial activity of

pomegranate extracts give pharmacists a chance to use them in the alternative therapy.

Keywords: *Extraction, pomegranate, bark, seed, peel, ethanol, aqueous, bacteria, inhibition zone.*

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The Impact of Size and Shape on the Optical Properties of Ag Nanoparticles'

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, scientists have concentrated on developing green synthesis nanomaterials. Because of its simplicity, eco-friendliness, low cost, and avoidance of harmful chemicals, green synthesis nanomaterial production is growing in popularity. This significant benefit of non-toxic synthesis simplifies the use of these nanomaterials. UV-visible spectroscopy, Fourier transmission infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), X-ray diffraction (XRD), transmission electron microscope (TEM), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) are used to characterize the nanoparticles synthesized in all the articles that we used in our study. This study is a review of articles from some credible scientific journals, the UV-Vis absorption spectrum graph of 12 different articles have been chosen and digitized to their original (X, Y) data then Tauc plot method has been used to determine the optical bandgap energy of nanoparticles. This investigation shows the impacts of band gap on green synthesis Ag nanoparticle and the relation of the nanoparticles size and shape along with the energy band gap. The type of plans used in each study affects the band gap as well.

Keywords: silver (Ag) nanoparticle; green synthesis; optical properties; energy band gap; plant extract

A Study of Teaching Physics Methods in order to Improve Students Understanding of Teaching the Physics

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ABSTRACT

The scientific community needs to transform science education to be more effective and relevant to the bodies of far more students than ever before. This need is the result of major changes in the environment and society over the last few decades. First, society is currently facing significant technologically significant global issues such as climate change, genetic modification, and energy supply. Only scientifically and technically savvy citizens can make wise decisions on such issues. Second, because the modern economy is heavily dependent on technology, understanding science and technology and improving technical problem-solving skills will increase individual career orientation, almost regardless of profession. Moreover, the modern economy can only thrive if it has a workforce with a high degree of technical understanding and skills. Now, as a community, we need to ask ourselves, "How well do we educate all students in science?" This goal is very different from the past, where the goal of science education was primarily to educate only a small part of the future scientist population. New and broader educational needs do not rule out the need to educate future generations of scientists. However, improving the science education of all students could lead to more educated scientists and engineers. This claim is supported by data showing that the percentage of students who earn a university science degree is more determined by the student's ability to tolerate traditional things. Science education rather than ability to do science for a variety of reasons, the physics community should and can take the lead in providing effective and relevant science education to all students. Moreover, it is in their enlightened self-interest to do so. A better educated citizen will better understand the value of

supporting physics research. But what exactly does effective physics education mean? It is the classroom that changes students' thinking and causes of physics and physical problem solving.

Key words: *traditional instruction, better approach, new educational technology.*

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Green Synthesis of ZnO Nanoparticle Using *Citrullus Lanatus* Rind Extract

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ABSTRACT

The basic and fundamental element of nanotechnology is nanoparticles (NPs); their size is ranging between 1-100 nm. Since physical and chemical methods are the prominent methods for synthesizing NPs which are normally overpriced and practically hazardous to both users and the environments. Accordingly, green synthesizing methods of NPs by means of plants, enzymes, and microorganisms has been accepted as an alternative process to physical and chemical methods. However, the existing phytochemicals in plant extracts, compared to other microorganisms, possess an enormously amazing aptitude for metal ions reduction within a short time, which necessitates a longer cultivation period. In this investigation zinc oxide (ZnO) NPs have been synthesized using watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) rind extract. This procedure is stress-free, one container, economical and green procedure, namely faraway from using toxic ingredients. In this study, the optical and structural properties of ZnO NPs have been studied utilizing UV-Vis spectrophotometer, X-ray diffraction (XRD), and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), correspondingly. In addition, the mechanism of formation ZnO NPs from watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) rind extract has been described intensively. This study showed that watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) rind extract is an appropriate medium for producing spherical, monodisperse, highly crystalline and wide band gap ZnO NPs.

Keywords: Green synthesis method of NPs · ZnO NPs · *Citrullus lanatus* · Zinc sulfate heptahydrate · Biosynthesis · Mechanism of formation nanoparticles

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The difficulties of Teaching Science and Physics in Secondary Schools

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ABSTRACT

Science is one the core subjects in schooling for the development of human and modern life. According to research findings, science is one of the most challenging subjects in secondary school education. Particularly, students consider the physics topics as the most difficult. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the difficulties of teaching and learning science in secondary school education. The study explored the difficulties of teaching and learning science from the following perspectives: problems related to the school facilities, teachers, students, activities, textbooks. The research methodology was a descriptive research design. Teacher and students were the subject of the major data gathering used for this study. Sources of data are various: student filled questionnaire, semi-structured interviews with teachers, textbook analyses, and class observation. The findings of the study in general showed that poor background of students in general and mathematical and physics skills in particularly, poor language, lack of using technological tools, poor school facilities, and students' lack of motivation were some of the major issues encountered in the teaching of science and physics in secondary schools.

Keywords: Science teaching, teaching difficulties, learning difficulties, secondary schooling, teaching physics.

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An analysis on using Technology in Teaching Physics

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ABSTRACT

In education, information technologies related to the teaching and study of subject matter help students to understand the functions and use of Information and Communication Technologies effectively. This research focused on the effect of technology on teaching physics and learning, especially if students who were taught physics using IT materials such as computers, internet access, projectors, and video players did better than those who were taught using textbooks and traditional teaching. In this study, the impact of using the TPCAK strategy has been determined by reviewing the articles since last decade. Knowing when, and how to use TPACK strategic thinking tools to guide students' learning using domain-specific knowledge and tactics is important based on these articles we discovered that, the linear regression analysis revealed a positive relationship between pre-service teachers' TPACK and teacher education strategies. The most frequently used teacher education strategies in the teacher education programs included in this study were reflection and teacher educators as role models. The findings made recommendations for additional research into the relationship between teacher education strategies and the development of pre-service teachers' TPACK in teacher education programs.

Keywords: *Teaching, Technology, Physics, Education, TPACK.*

Cooperative learning: Exploring its motivational effects in the Physics classroom: Review

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ABSTRACT

This review examines the impact of cooperative learning (CL) on students and teachers. The goal of this study is to see how effective cooperative learning is at helping students improve their grades, as well as the consequences of (CL) implementation on students' and teachers' attitudes. The fear, excitement, and interest of students are all influenced by their attitudes. According to several sources, (CL) is a key teaching tool in the twenty first century. In these studies, researchers employed a range of instruments to collect quantitative and qualitative data, such as tests, surveys, questionnaires, and interviews. Some of the methodologies used to examine data are theory analysis, thematic analysis, descriptive and inferential analysis are some of the for analyzing data. The (CL) will help students improve their academic performance. According to the conclusions of the reviewed study, and most students and teachers have positive attitudes. Cooperative learning has also been demonstrated to help pupils reduce anxiety and improve communication skills when used for courses in English language. As a result of this review, some points were suggested regarding the motivation of students to perform cooperative learning.

Keywords: *Cooperative learning, Physics education, Problem solving, Motivation of students.*

The Impact of Practice Teaching Program on Preparing Future Teachers

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the role of teacher training programs in preparing future teachers. The study aims to identify the most important aspects of future teacher training within the framework of this task, to identify the main factors that should be paid attention formation in future teachers during vocational training. Particular attention is paid to the study of teacher training for the development of skills and theory learned in the classroom. The goal of this study is to assess the value of teacher education to future teachers. The survey in this study was prepared and delivered to Tishk International University - Physics education department graduates from four different perspectives (pedagogy, control of shyness and activity, school environment and classroom management). The study has significant applied value in that it suggests expanding measures to improve teaching practice in order to have a positive influence on student teachers' perceptions of, and attitudes toward, the teaching profession.

Keywords: *Students - Teachers, training, teaching, practice.*

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A study on fiber optics: Types and Application

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ABSTRACT

An optical fibre is a flexible, transparent fibre made by drawing glass or plastic to a diameter slightly thicker than that of a human hair. Optical fibres are used most often to transmit light between two ends of the fibre. It finds wide usage in fibre-optic communications, where they permit transmission over longer distances and at higher data transfer rates than electrical cables. Fibbers are used instead of metal wires because signals travel along them with less loss; in addition, fibres are resistant to electromagnetic interference that metal wires suffer from. Optical fibres typically include a core surrounded by a transparent cladding material with a lower index of refraction. Light is kept in the core by the phenomenon of total internal reflection which causes the fibre to act as a waveguide. Fibbers that support many propagation paths or transverse modes are called multi-mode fibres, while those that support a single mode are called single mode fibres (SMF). Multi-mode fibres generally have a wider core diameter and are used for short-distance communication links and for applications where high power must be transmitted. SMFs are used for most communication links longer than 1000 meters. This study aims to highlight the application of fiber optics based on the type of the fibre optic, single mode and multimode. Besides, the properties and principle of work for each type will be discussed.

Keyword: *Fiber optics, Types, single mode, multimode, Application.*

Green Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles Using Green Scallion Extract and Silver Salt

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology is among the utmost extensively utilized technologies in applied research. are different methods for nanoparticle preparation. They are categorized as chemical, physically, and biological or green synthesis methods. Laser ablation is an example of physical methods. This method is somehow costly, and it is not safe for those who work on it. On the other hand, the chemical methods for synthesizing nanoparticles are toxic, dangerous to human health and not environmentally friendly. Nowadays, biosynthesis or green synthesis nanoparticles using natural sources has attracted the researcher's attention. The biosynthesis has appeared as a promising alternative to conventional methods for fabricating nanoparticles. Biosynthesis includes utilizing an environmentally friendly green approach that uses biological entities such bacteria, fungus, plants, viruses, and yeast. Producing nanoparticles through biological entities performing as living factories provides a clean, non-toxic, and environmental-friendly technique of producing nanoparticles with an extensive range of sizes and shapes. In this investigation, the extract of green onion has been utilized as a reducing, capping and stabilizing agent along with silver salt, *i.e.*, AgNO₃ to produce silver nanoparticles. The optical properties, structure and morphology of silver nanoparticles has been characterized using different characterizing techniques.

Keyword: *Nanotechnology, green synthesis, silver salt, nanoparticles, extract.*

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Using Biological Analogies to Promote Student Learning in Physics

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ABSTRACT

Physics has been essential in understanding the basic rules of nature. Physics is an abstract discipline that is not easy to grasp unless it is applied to real-life situations. Research shows that students are unwilling to invest time and effort in learning the fundamental concepts of physics. An analogy is a process of identifying similarities between two concepts. According to research, analogies may be effective tools for bringing students from pre-instructional ideas to science concepts. Analogies can promote student learning by providing visualization of abstract physics concepts. To get the most out of the analogy, we should move from familiar to unfamiliar examples to examine physical concepts. Biological analogies can be useful representations for understanding abstract physics phenomena. There are several connections between physical phenomena and biological mechanisms in our body. If teachers use biology analogies, this can boost students' learning by showing the similarities between the mechanism in their body and the physical concepts. This paper is an interdisciplinary review analyses to find out useful analogies from biological systems in our body to teach physical concepts.

Keywords: *Analogy, interdisciplinary, biology, human body systems, physics learning*

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A Review Study on Lasers and Application

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ABSTRACT

A laser is a device that emits light through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of electromagnetic radiation. The word "laser" is an acronym for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation". The first laser was built in 1960 by Theodore H. Maimane at Hughes Research Laboratories. Lasers can be classified into Gas Lasers, Solid-State Lasers, Fiber Lasers, Liquid Lasers (Dye Lasers), Semiconductor Lasers (Laser Diodes). Because of the unique properties, lasers are used in various applications. The most significant applications of lasers are in medicine, communications, industries, science and technology, and in military. However, different applications for lasers depend on the type and properties of the laser. In this study, types of lasers have been highlighted and discussed besides to the applications of different types of the laser.

Keywords: Laser; Types of lasers; application

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Galaxies Collisions Ngc 4038 and Ngc 4039

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ABSTRACT

This work looks at the role of tidal interaction between spiral galaxies as the primary cause of peculiar galactic structure, as well as how to physically simulate the interactions of two different peculiar galaxy systems and infer the dark matter distribution in galaxies using the most accurate galactic mass model. To stimulate contacts between two galaxies, each described as a disk of massless particles with a spherical dark matter halo, n-body software based on Newtonian physics was built. A total of 166 simulations were run to examine the impact of the simulation settings. Parameter testing and hydrogen-line Doppler shift readings were used to simulate the galactic systems. The simulations showed that tidal interactions between spiral galaxies can generate a wide range of strange galactic characteristics. The spherical halo model proved extremely effective in perfectly duplicating all three systems, confirming the model's correctness, and revealing that all three systems began as spiral galaxies. There was extremely little dark matter discovered in NGC-4038/4039. When the galaxy pair made an unusually close approach 550 Myr ago, its huge counter tails began to grow; the system is now set to unite.

Keywords: *Galaxies, colliding galaxies, NGC4038/4039, Cosmology.*

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Teaching Tips of Physics Teachers

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ABSTRACT

Physics education is essential for the advancement of modern life. However, most research have revealed that physics is regarded as one of the most difficult subjects for students to learn at all levels of schooling. As a result, it is reasonable to conclude that high-quality physics instruction in schools is crucial for both social and human developments. Physics teaching requires a complex interplay of teachers' knowledge bases. One of them is the level of physics background knowledge and ability to employ successful teaching strategies in physics explanation. The primary goal of this study is to see whether teachers are aware of the problem and even what they are doing to boost physics learning. A descriptive survey design was used in this investigation. The researcher conducted semi-structured interviews with more than ten in-service physics teachers for this aim. According to the findings, physics teachers are typically aware of the problem, but their perspectives vary based on their motivation to teach physics, student background, and school culture. They also strive to use various teaching methods to increase students' enthusiasm for physics and their academic level.

Keywords: *Teaching tips, pedagogy, physics teaching methods, physics teachers, content knowledge*

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Teacher and Student Perspectives on Studying Astronomy in Secondary Education

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ABSTRACT

Astronomy is the study of everything in the universe beyond Earth's atmosphere. Astronomy is an attractive subject and has potential to inspire students for studying science. It deals with fascination of the unknown and the unreachable. It uses tools, concepts, and insights from various fundamental sciences such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology. Because of this it can be well used for introducing sciences to young people and to awaken their curiosity in science. Moreover, it gives great opportunities to teach theory, observation techniques, data sampling and analyzing, modeling, nature of science and history of science. Astronomy can be utilized as a teaching aid to broaden minds, to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills of students as well. The aim of this study is to uncover the teaching and learning difficulties in studying astronomy in secondary education. The data were collected from the secondary school students and science teachers. The very important point is the background knowledge of the teachers and teaching materials for astronomy. Special emphasis will be given to teaching strategies and to develop a curriculum for astronomy.

Keywords: *Astronomy, secondary school education, difficulties in education, curriculum, astronomy teaching materials.*

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Study the Rectangular Horn Antenna's Parameters

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ABSTRACT

This work deals with the design study of the rectangular horn antenna which mainly focused on the parametric study of the rectangular horn antenna such as (directivity, gain, and radiation pattern) and their characteristic behaviors with horn dimensions and frequency, for this purpose two computer programs were used for analyzing and designing pyramidal horn (E- and H-plane sectoral horns are special types of pyramidal horn). with its three types E-plane sectoral, H-plane sectoral, and pyramidal horn antenna, which have a variety of applications as it is intended as an ideal feed for other types of antennas such as large microwave dishes, reflectors, and lens antennas. Pyramidal horn is widely used as a standard to make gain measurement of other antennas.

Keywords: *rectangular horn antenna, directivity, gain, radiation pattern.*

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Intelligence Differences and Language Learning: An Explanatory study of Undergraduate Students' Language Learning Skills and Multiple Intelligence

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this correlation study is to ascertain the relationships between various intelligences and language learning abilities in EFL undergraduate students, as well as the role of various intelligences in language learning. 72 students aged 18-20 at Foundation Year of Faculty of Education at TIU took part in this correlation research. Based on MI inventory questionnaire students' MI distribution is as follows: Naturalistic (2,2.8%), Musical (5,6.9%), Logical (9, 12.5%), existential (7,9.7%) and kinesthetic (4,5.6%). Intrapersonal dominant than the other intelligences. The least dominant intelligence was Naturalistic intelligence. Our focus here is on correlational research, which examines students' SPA and their types of intelligences and their statistical relationship without considering any other variables. Intrapersonal intelligence was the most frequently used type by students in this study. Their naturalistic intelligence was rarest. There were no significant differences in effective teaching methods for English Language Learners compared to those who did not use these different types of intelligence tools.

Keywords: correlation, EFL undergraduate students, multiple Intelligence, Students' SPA, teaching activities.

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Developing Confidence and English-Speaking Skills In EFL Class through Story-Telling Technique

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims at finding the role of storytelling strategy in boosting confidence and speaking skill in EFL classroom. EFL learners face challenges and difficulties in speaking with target language due to the language anxiety, fear of making mistakes, not having enough confidence for expressing themselves. Fortunately, the language educators utilize difference methods and approach to tackle with the mentioned problems. Storytelling technique is one of the teaching strategies that are used for teaching vocabularies and making the learners more confident by making speaking practices. With the storytelling strategy the teachers and the learners use short stories and digital stories for making discussions and using the target language. This study focuses on how storytelling develops EFL learners speaking skills. A descriptive qualitative study was used for designing this research. The data was collected form the secondary sources like articles, books and research papers, and A thematic analysis was used for analyzing data. As a result, it was found that storytelling has an excessive role on empowering the learners' speaking skills. Furthermore, storytelling makes the learners acquire new vocabularies, it also makes them be more critic hence they read different stories. In short, Storytelling techniques is very essential in EFL classroom.

Keywords: *Speaking skills, EFL class, Storytelling, confidence.*

Investigation of Students MI domains at Faculty of Education at TIU Based on Gender

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ABSTRACT

Intelligence refers to a person's capability to infer information and solve problems, and retain the knowledge acquired to be utilized in adaptive behaviors in a context or environment. There are ongoing debates as how intelligence can be measured. Research show that intelligence is fixed from birth while others hold that intelligence can change with a person's experiences and as one interacts with their environment. As result IQ tests were developed as a way of measuring intelligence. It remained the go-to technique to measure intelligence levels until Gardner introduced a theory suggesting that an IQ test cannot measure once intelligence full intelligence picture because it does not cater to individual differences. The theory was referred to as the Multiple Intelligences (MI) theory and he proposed that students can learn in nine different ways. In this manner, the main aim of the current study was to find out how the MI domains are distributed to be able to understand which one is the most preferred among most of the students and whether there are any significant gender differences between MI domain preferences among the student teachers.

Keywords: *Intelligence, Investigation, Performance, IQ test, Educators*

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Translation of Idioms and Fixed Expressions

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ABSTRACT

It's the goal of this study to first discover and then provide theoretical techniques for overcoming the problems of translating inter-lingual idiomatic pairings. Using Mona Baker's (1992) classification of obstacles and techniques, as well as the previously described subcategories, the current study attempts to review past studies that have used similar classifications, strategies, and some practical ways. A lot of elements must be considered when translating idiomatic idioms, according to research. Sociolinguistics, cultural features, linguistic and stylistic concerns, and some specific meta-linguistic issues are among the most important of these considerations.

Keywords: Mona Baker's, Strategies, factors, Idiomatic, Translation

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How to motivate English language learners to learn?

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ABSTRACT

Motivation is a vital element in the learning process to ensure that all details are being absorbed and recalled in an enthusiastic manner. Languages learning require motivation to ensure individuals are constantly progressing towards language development and usage. Due to this being a popular topic, many studies have been conducted on motivation and language learning, which was considered when composing this review on those published materials. Hence, this paper focuses on the recent studies published on motivation for L2 acquisition. Motivation is a key component in determining whether a complicated job succeeds or fails. The author defined motivation, described specific forms of motivation, examines prior studies on the function that motivating pupils has on language acquisition, discusses motivation circumstances, and ultimately lists major motivation elements in this work. According to the literature study, motivation plays a critical part in effectively obtaining English as another language. After extensive reading and research, it was found that the ability to properly use English seems to have become increasingly vital. It is necessary for individuals begin the learning with eagerness. Learning a foreign language is not an easy task, and it may be tedious at times. Motivation is vital in English acquisition; however, figuring out the way to efficiently inspire pupils is a significant obstacle. This review discusses the significance of motivation and the manners to inspire pupils.

Keywords: *Motivation, Learning, English, Students*

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The Impact of Using Gamification in Teaching and Learning English

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ABSTRACT

For students to understand new contents while learning, they need a motivation to learn. Also, for the teachers to explain they need a practical, easy, and simple way to explain, for these reasons, the main aim of this research is to find a middle ground between the teachers and the students who want to learn, which is to implement gamification systems in education. Moreover, in this way teaching and learning atmosphere will give a sense of joy to the students that will make them focus and learn. For instance, the focus of this research is to apply this method on English learning because for non- English students it is very important to have the ability to understand the concepts. After that, it might be difficult and boring for the students to listen and write in a foreign language. Furthermore, a survey of twelve questions was done on a group of students in Tishk international university to observe education willingness on the idea of having game activities while learning. Then, after the data were collected it was proven by the participants that students support the idea of having gamification in the education sector.

Keywords: *Gamification, motivation, interest, knowledge*

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The Influence of Anxiety on Students English Speaking Skills in Classroom

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ABSTRACT

Speaking abilities are the most critical ability to develop while studying a foreign language. Among the four critical language abilities, speaking is regarded as the most critical in the study of the English language. The capacity to communicate in a language is mostly determined by one of the issues, namely speaking anxiety. Additionally, worry of speaking a foreign language has a significant impact on students' classroom performance. However, English-speaking anxiety is a significant issue for language learners worldwide. Additionally, the research evaluates instructors' opinions and responses to their students' fear. Additionally, educators may play a critical role in alleviating students' speaking nervousness. The interviews verified the study findings. Finally, the results emphasize that students' comprehension and worry about their tactics are not tied to their cultural origins, but to effective filters and general learning abilities shared by all humans.

Keywords: *language anxiety, perceptions, speaking anxiety, public speaking, factor of anxiety, speaking performance.*

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University Education Vs. Real Classroom Experience of Education Faculty in TIU

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ABSTRACT

A research done to about the extent to which the courses Education Faculty students in TIU take throughout four years of studying in all four departments are beneficial. How much do they match the real classroom situations student-teachers will face after they become teachers?. The purpose is to find the areas of curriculum and courses that need development or improvement as well as finding the areas which students find benefit from to keep them going or improve them. Quantitative and qualitative research methods were used in this research. Data is collected through questionnaires and interviews. In this regard, the population of the study consists of TIU Education Faculty graduates and current seniors who are practice teaching in different schools. To analyze the collected data SPSS is used. The results showed the majority of students taking a lot of benefit from the theoretical and practical courses they take throughout four years of studying in TIU. Specially practice teaching during stage four is a crucial addition to the curriculum and all students take massive benefit from it. There were some parts where students wished they had received more of, but in general the curriculums have helped many students become great teachers.

Keywords: *Pre-service teacher, Student Teacher, Curriculum, Teacher Skills*

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The Implementation of Flipped Classroom in The ESL Classroom: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Flipped classroom method is a new teaching style which has become prevalent with the developing of technology globally. Simply put, the concept of the flipped classroom is that the educator prepares and explains the lecture before class, the students can watch the lecture through videos anytime at home, and the class time is used only for activities. This paper reads various scholarly articles that have been done on this new approach to see the effectiveness of the approach and its applicability in today's teaching pedagogy. Flipped classroom is recommended to be one of the best techniques to avoid the traditional method. Even though the implementation of the approach faces some obstacles, such as the lack of telecommunication service and technology by some students, and the students coming to class without watching videos, this review concludes that the approach has many positive sides, such as increasing students' motivation and interest, and creating an environment that is more interactive, helpful, and encouraging.

Keywords: *Flipped Classroom, Teaching Approach, ESL Learners, Classroom*

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Misinterpretation of Emojis among Kurdish Facebook Users: A Semiotic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Emoji is pictogram used in online communications. The variation of these pictograms in their meanings has increased the chance of being misinterpreted by people. The current study aims to find out the reasons of misinterpreting these pictograms among Kurdish Facebook users. And attempts to find out whether Kurdish Facebook users have the ability to use an appropriate emoji which will suits and fits with the various events in life or not. Data collection method is a Facebook posts documentation that has been analyzed by Peirce's theory of signs. The results indicated that people fail to use an appropriate emoji that is relevant to the specific events which can cause problem between the sender and the receiver.

Keywords: *Emoji, Semiotic, Online interaction.*

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The use of Literature in teaching and learning reading comprehension

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the study was to see if teaching reading comprehension via literature may boost learners' motivation in speaking abilities. This is frequently a difficult undertaking since it necessitates several levels of comprehension from both the learners and the teachers. Learners typically have difficulty comprehending the text's structural intricacy and fundamental meaning. However, we must acknowledge that using literature to teach reading comprehension is one of the most common language teaching methods. A literary work contains a lot of cultural information, as well as complicated vocabulary and sentence structure. It allows the student to expand his or her knowledge in other fields. A teaching-learning paradigm is presented in the study. employing a flipped learning approach that considers both the challenges and the opportunities It allows the student to master reading comprehension in a second language more quickly and effectively.

Keywords: *Teaching resource, literary text, comprehension, ESL, EFL, engagement, activities, motivation.*

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Supervisory Relationships, Constructing Academic Identity and Transition to the Researcher; an Interpretative sSingle-Case Study

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ABSTRACT

The present interpretative case study aimed at exploration of constructing researcher identity through successful dyadic supervisory relationships. The only participant in the current single case study was Ako, a recently graduated doctoral student who published some papers with his supervisor and kept that intimate and fruitful relationship after his graduation. The data were collected through in-depth interview, journals, and narration. For data analyses, thematic analyses (Braun & Clarke, 2006) were utilized. In line with Wisker's (2012) framework, the findings generated four themes: *supervisor's qualities, supervisor's affective expectations, supervisee's journey, and relationship enhancement*. The results revealed that a full-fledged and intimate supervisory relationship, in both formal and informal settings, contributes to developing researcher identity. The results have some implications for teacher educators, university managers, supervisors, and doctoral students.

Keywords: *Academic Identity, Interpersonal Relationship, Single Case Study, Supervisee, Supervisor*

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Perceived Stress and Anxiety among University EFL Students in KRG during COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of this study was to determine the significant level of foreign language anxiety among university students in KRG-Iraq during the pandemic time. For this purpose, the quantitative data were collected via an online google form, which contained 35 items. A sample of 233 universities Kurdish EFL university students (81 female & 152 male) from private and public universities of the Iraqi Kurdistan Region-Erbil participated. The results showed that most of the Kurdish EFL learners had a moderate level of FLCA. The most influential factors that caused FLCA were language teachers asking questions for which students have not prepared for, first language anxiety, lack of enough knowledge of English language, quizzes, and underestimating students' abilities.

Keywords: *Foreign Language Anxiety, EFL learners, FLCA, Covid-19.*

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The Impact of English Language Club on Kurdish EFL Learners' Speaking Skills

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ABSTRACT

An English club is a place for learning a language and using it in real life. In this place, students can practice their speaking skills and it is like an activity for them. English club is not like a real classroom it is different they often focus on speaking. The teacher gives more time to the students to participate. Students get a chance to practice most skills in a setting and it is more like their real life. However, English teachers can understand students' English, and their friends can desire others to speak more clearly and listen more carefully. Learners want to identify whether the English club is for everyone if they can improve their English speaking there, and the main claim to participating in it. This research shows that most students participate in the English club to build up communication. To summarize, English Clubs are, potentially, a valuable part of the language student experience. The result of this research people speaking to and practicing English with accustomed is a lot tougher. All in all, in the English club, the participant can communicate English very well. Joining the English club helps you to build up your communication English.

Keywords: *English Club, outside of the classroom, Using target language, conversation.*

Using Real Objects in Teaching Vocabulary: Promoting Student Vocabulary by Mastering Real Object in Class

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ABSTRACT

The target of the study is to indicate the effect of using realia objects on the teaching process and the student's learning outcome. And analysis of the variance techniques for the teaching process is a scientific way to determine the effects on the learning process. Even though the research shows the realia influence of realia objects on the meta-data of learners, this is called "meta-analysis," and it is a way to understand the minds of the learners. And provide several steps for evaluating, searching literature, explaining in detail, influencing, and broadcasting the learners' outcomes. Using realia to create an active environment has been very beneficial to the development of the teaching process due to its offer to learners sorting value implications to make sense, and it brings real life to the classroom. The research enables teachers to choose real objects to learn about, so that motivates teachers to use real object tools and it recommends numerous kinds of tools. Although apropos of the limitation for using realia objects, it reveals several deterrents because it doesn't provide realia in the class or learning process. The results obtained from the analysis study revealed that utilizing realia objects has a substantial impact on students' classical outcomes in educational learning.

Keywords: *Realia objects, Method of realia, learning process, Vocabulary.*

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The Effectiveness of First Language Syntax on Writing Second Language

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ABSTRACT

This paper examined the first-language syntactic problems that persist in the writing of a second language, especially in the English language. Also, the study will identify more areas of weakness and problems that tend to occur in writing compositions in a second language. The lack of grammatical knowledge, formation, and developmental errors are detailed in the research paper. The English language is one of the most important languages in the world nowadays. Writing in the English language is one of the most difficult skills for EFL students, especially if they do not have good syntactic knowledge of the language. The objective of this study is to identify the effectiveness of first-language syntax for students that attempt to write in their second language, which negatively and positively affect the ability to write English or in their second language.

Keywords: *Error Analysis, Syntactic Error, English as a Foreign Language, Learners (EFL) First Language, Second Language.*

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Using Movies in Improving English Speaking Skills

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ABSTRACT

Using movies to learn and improve speaking skills is one of the impressive methods because movies are mainly made for native speakers and the communication in movies is like the real talk in real life as they speak fast, using phrases and idioms. This review study focuses on the data from other researchers in this field and evaluates the effectiveness of using movies as a tool to learn and improve speaking skills. The study findings concluded that watching movies improves English language learning process especially listening and speaking skills as well as the vocabulary, grammatical knowledge. Since they are not made for English learners, the authentic and real use of the language is performed.

Keywords: *Movies speaking, skills communication, listening, effectiveness*

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The Impact of Watching Movies on Students' Speaking Ability

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ABSTRACT

By watching movies, the learners can acquire crucial information concerning the application of that language in real-life situations, also get additional information about the culture of the native speakers of the said language. Therefore, the current study wishes to examine the effect of watching movies on learning to speak English as a foreign language. There are no studies that has been conducted in the past in Kurdistan to assess the acquisition of English-speaking skills in Erbil, and thus this study will be one of the kind. To achieve the study objectives, the researcher will conduct a systematic literature review. Here, the previous literature will be assessed and evaluated for a better understanding of the extent through which English language learners can acquire the language by watching videos.

Keywords: *Language, English, Learning, Speaking, Undergraduate students, learners*

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The Advantages of Teaching Short Stories in ESL classrooms: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Many ESL experts have emphasized that short story has an important role in learning a new language. The use of short stories in teaching ESL classes has frequently been studied. Many researchers and educators have tried to identify more effective approaches to assist students become more efficient readers. They believe in the usefulness of including literary works into language classes. Literature, in general, and short stories, in specific, have countless advantages for ESL learners when they are taught properly by the ESL teachers. The advantages of incorporating short stories have been highlighted by researchers. In this review, eight recent articles have meticulously been chosen. The articles show and discuss the ways short stories can be incorporated into teaching comprehension skills lessons. Distilling the major findings of the articles, this review concludes that short stories had various advantageous if properly selected and taught.

Keywords: *Short Stories, ESL, Reading Comprehension Skill, English Language Teaching.*

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The Effect of Spell-checker Features on Spelling Competence Among EFL Learners

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ABSTRACT

Writing is an essential skill in any language. There are several sub-skills involved in writing, the most important sub-skill is spelling. Spelling is regarded as one of the most challenging aspects of writing. Many learners struggle with spelling because of the complexities of the English language writing system. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of autocorrection features on the spelling competence among EFL learners. To address its aim, the study used a quasi-experimental design in which data were collected using pre-test and post-test and the collected data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism 6,00 and t-test. The results showed that students who handwrite their assignments improve their spelling skills compared to students who type their assignments. Autocorrection features help improve students spelling but not that much, it is better for students to handwrite their own assignments in order to develop their spelling skills.

Keywords: *Spelling skills, writing skills, autocorrection, spellchecker, Technology, EFL learners.*

Assessment For Learning: Faculty of Education Practices

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ABSTRACT

One of the most frequently faced problems in Kurdish universities is the students unsatisfaction with the types and the ways of application of the assessment: lack of objectivity, very weak alignment between the course objectives and the assessment, the stress around the paper-and-pencil exams, etc. Furthermore, students are not regularly provided with the constructive feedback and do not have enough chances to give their feedback to the lectures, so the education is rather teacher-centered than student-centered. Formative assessment or assessment for learning is the solution that stands out. The aim of the current study is to reveal the benefits of formative assessment, students' assessment preferences, the role of feedback in learning process. Quantitative research with the elements of qualitative method were used to for the data collection. A survey was designed and distributed online to the students in private and public universities. The recommendations and conclusions were made based on the findings. It was found that students prefer to be assessed through projects, observations, questioning to pop-quizzes and other written exams. Moreover, the results show that students would like to receive feedback from their lectures. This research is believed to be useful for universities, especially faculty of education and other stakeholders.

Keywords: *assessment, formative assessment, feedback, evaluation, measurement.*

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Benefits and Challenges of Blending Learning

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ABSTRACT

Blended online learning is an emerging variation of blended learning. Whereas blended learning enhances face-to-face classroom instruction by adding asynchronous online instruction via a learning management system, blended online learning adds synchronous online learning via web conferencing to enhance otherwise asynchronous online courses. Blended online learning can potentially attract seasoned faculty to online instruction because of the similarities of web conferencing to traditional face-to-face instruction. Adding synchronous sessions can also enhance learners' sense of community in online courses. However, blended online learning can be criticized as undermining the "my time, my place" convenience that has drawn many learners to online instruction. It also requires appropriate software, training, and technical support. The challenge in developing blended online learning courses is to find a combination of synchronous and asynchronous activities that leverage the technology affordances of each mode, are within the capabilities of instructors, and satisfy the preferences of learners.

Keywords: *Blended Learning, Blended Online Learning, Synchronous Learning, Live Virtual Classroom.*

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Using Visual Media for Improving Writing Skill

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ABSTRACT

Most teachers, including students, believe teaching and learning writing skills is not easy because writing skills need attention to organizing ideas, choosing appropriate words, and constructing a paragraph with correct sentence mechanisms. Furthermore, it is more difficult for foreign language learners because they have to express themselves with the nonnative language. They face a lot of problems and challenges in order to write a well-organized paragraph. Additionally, the writing class should be more enjoyable, and there should be more activities so that the students can write a well organize paragraph. The students need to be provided chances and opportunities to write. In this way, the students can write effectively. They explore their talent and writing ability to express their thoughts, emotions, ideas, and opinions. Thus, the students should attend the class with their interest rather than obeying rules and program formalities. So, it is critical to find and apply different strategies to create an exciting and productive writing class to encourage the students to write more. Visual media strategies are one of the preferable strategies for empowering writing skill. Visual media means using flash card, pictures, photos, and video clips. The aim of this study is to find out the impact of visual media on the EFL learners writing skill. The data was collected from previously connected research papers about visual media and writing skill. The secondary journeys like articles and books. Descriptive qualitative research design was implemented. For analyzing the data, a thematic analysis was used. The results showed that the students became more motivated and critical for writing with the target language. In short, visual media was very valued in writing class.

Keywords: *Writing skills, visual media, development, vocabulary, motivation.*

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The Role of Using Body Language in Learning English as a Foreign Language

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ABSTRACT

Body language is a non-verbal communication between human beings. It plays an important role in teaching and learning life, especially in the EFL classes. Body language can be used between lecturers and learners, because through body language learners can receive the information which is transferred to them by lecture more productively. This research aims to study the types of body language most frequently used in EFL classes and reveal the most effective types of body language for EFL learners in order to make the classes more effective, interesting, and fun. For this purpose, the researcher designed an online survey, which was responded by 105 students from different universities and departments in Erbil-city. The results show that the learners prefer their lecturers to use more often eye-contact and gestures than facial expressions and tone of voice to assist the verbal instruction. The study recommends the lecturers to use different types of body language support the oral communication, to minimize the use of the students' mother tongue, and making ELF classes more engaging.

Keywords: *body language, non-verbal communication, EFL classes, body movements*

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EFL Teacher's Attitude Towards Online Education during Covid-19 Pandemic in KRG

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ABSTRACT

After the outbreak of Covid-19 and its transformation into a global pandemic, according to ((UNESCO)). After declaring a state of emergency in more than 100 countries, including the Kurdistan Region-Iraq, many preventive health measures were taken in all life domains, including education. This study determines how Kurdish EFL teachers felt about online education vs. on-campus education concerning preference, effectiveness, learning satisfaction, and obstacles. A survey questionnaire was used in this study to collect data from 100 EFL teachers (46 female and 54 male) in Iraqi Kurdistan Region. This study showed that most teachers have a negative attitude towards education via the Internet, especially towards the compulsory period during the outbreak of Covid 19. It was sudden and obligatory, and they were not ready for it. But on the other hand, it also presented that most of them agreed on the urgent need to train teachers to use these techniques. Finally, some of the most critical problems they faced during that period were identified, which were the deficiency of training and the problem with electricity, the Internet, and the students' distraction.

Keywords: *Online Education, COVID-19, On-Campus Education, Teachers' Perceptions*

Word Formation and Learning Vocabulary in English Language

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ABSTRACT

A new language and term use new words that we can relate to the one of linguistics branches of the morphological aspect namely word formation process. This research paper is about "Word Formation and Learning Vocabulary in English, which is considered to be one of the greatest accomplishments of English grammar study, it is often viewed as a very beneficial knowledge in our field of study that has never been missed in the term of vocabulary learning and it has a specific position in general. The presented study focuses on the processes involved in the formation of words in contemporary English slang. The aim of the study is to determine which patterns of word building are the most frequent, also compared to the general word stock of contemporary English, based on the analysis of a representative sample of contemporary slang expressions. In addition, the study attempts to determine if there are any phenomena that have been given little or no attention so far.

Keywords: *Word formation; Word formation processes, vocabulary, derivation compounding, phonemes.*

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The Role of Motivation on Students' Speaking Skills Improvement

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ABSTRACT

This study is centered on the critical nature of oral communication ability. Speaking was critical to learn since it is the means of communicating with other people in order to offer opinions and express ideas, but students' capacity to communicate in English is limited. It is caused by a variety of variables, including the speaking aspects such as vocabulary, pronunciation, syntax, and fluency that students must learn to be an effective English speaker. Despite the importance of motivation in the learning process, English as a foreign language is known to have a particularly difficult time with it. Because it appears to be one of the most perplexing issues encountered by teachers, this topic has received the most attention in research and studies. The teacher should also pay close attention to whether the students are truly lacking in motivation for oral production when teaching speaking, as this prevents students from achieving their goal of language learning through motivation. This article focuses on teaching speaking skills to students who aren't interested in the subject matter. In addition, it provides advice for English teachers on how to implement these strategies to help students overcome their lack of motivation in speaking skills.

Keywords: *Motivation, oral communication, learning process, language learning.*

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The Correlation Between Reading Comprehension And Academic Achievement Of English As A Foreign Language Program Students

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ABSTRACT

Reading as a productive skill is the third skill that humans usually acquire after listening and speaking. As the major source of information is written text – books, journals, booklets, maps, signs, etc., reading is an essential skill without which it is not possible to imagine a life of a successful individual. However, improvement of the reading skill is very often underestimated in Kurdistan. This study objective is to find out the correlation between reading comprehension and academic achievement and the influence of reading comprehension on academic achievement in English as a foreign language program. The study focuses on the problem of poor academic achievement and the reasons why the students do not read much enough, and develops reading comprehension strategies, such as skimming, scanning, etc. Therefore, qualitative research was designed to find the solutions for the students who do not read and properly comprehend different types of texts. This research uncovers the general reading comprehension strategies, the possible ways to overcome the problems for the students who are not successful readers. The study provides recommendations for students, teachers, parents and other interested parties.

Keywords: *Reading Comprehension Strategies, Foreign Language, Academic Achievement*

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Influential Factors Affecting the Quality of Translation

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ABSTRACT

The academic field of translation studies has expanded significantly in recent years, and the urgent demand for qualified translators / interpreters is growing daily because of globalization. Translation is a mission that has been done since the beginning of time. A lot of work goes into translating from one language to another, and it can be very hard to do. Important in translation process is to make sure the translated text is made into the target language so that it has the same meaning as the source text. When translating, there are a lot of things to keep in mind. The most important thing is to know what culture the work is in and find the best word to translate it into the target language. People have needed to communicate with each other through translation for a long time. People have used translation for things like trade, cultural relations, and conquering other countries. Humans have noticed that translation has been important since the beginning of time, and they have used translation to deal with people from other cultures. They started doing this in the 2nd century BC to help people from different languages and cultures work together. And In this research paper there are several aspects that influence translation, and this article will help you better comprehend them. You'll learn just how difficult it is to translate a document. For the task of translation, various aspects come into play, such as the translator's judgment and choices. With this information, you'll be able to use it to your advantage and help you better comprehend the complexities of translation, as well as devise ways to counteract unfavorable affects.

Keywords: *Translation Process, Source Text, Communicate, Factors, Quality.*

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The Role of Literature in English Classes: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reach out to the point of, how can we use literature to improve our language learning. Literature is well known to be rich in linguistic knowledge. But it seems to be that teachers nowadays are worried about how to teach and what teaching styles to consider, in order to make the learning process effective. Because every teacher tries to teach, but is it effective? Or it is just a stereotype method where teachers deal with students' brain like an empty box to be filled with knowledge, that sooner or later will be forgotten. In the study new ways will be used to teach English Language effectively, and that is through Literature. In this research I have used the descriptive (Literature Review) method in order to find out how to be able to use literature in teaching and learning English language. Of course, the findings will help the readers to use literature as a way of both teaching and learning throughout using the important techniques that will help to fully educate and get benefit from it in all aspects. As much as the advantages, there are also disadvantages. Literature plays role in both aspects. At the same time, literature assists developing the four skills of reading, listening, writing, speaking. Through the study, different usages of literature will be viewed.

Keywords: *Literature, Literary Texts, Teaching, Learning, Language*

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Multiple Intelligence in Learning English Language

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ABSTRACT

Humans have certain types of intelligences including Linguistic intelligence, Logical-mathematical intelligence, Spatial intelligence, Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence, Naturalistic intelligence, Intrapersonal intelligence. According to multiple intelligence theory a person's competence for solving problems decides on the intelligence of a person. The Theory became a controversial and efficacious topic, and it led to the process of implementing and designing a new education system and teaching methods. This review study focuses on the effectiveness of this theory on learning a language and uses data collected previous researchers in this field to draw conclusions. The study findings showed that MIT is an effective tool in the process of learning English in the public schools since the theory works on the way that gives the opportunity to the learners based on the fact that they are different in intelligence and have different capacities, strengths and weaknesses when it comes to learning.

Keywords: Multiple Intelligence, language learning, language teaching.

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Misuse of Articles in the English Writings of ESL students: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

The English article system is one of the most difficult aspects of English grammar to master. It's also difficult for native English speakers to describe the requirements for article usage. Articles can cause a lot of problems for the ESL learners. For that, that researchers pay a lot of attention to the differentiation of the most common articles. The articles, a, an, the, and Ø (zero article) are four of the most used function words in the English language. The article usage is critical for effective communication; they are extremely common in English, and repeated errors, especially in writing, can have a negative impact on readers. Fortunately, most errors we make in the usage of these articles are small. Reading several scholarly articles that have been done on the ESL students whose first language is Arabic, this literature review addresses the issue of misusing the article by the ESL students. The review concludes that the source of the article misuse is either interlingual (errors caused by interference from the native language) and intralingual (errors caused by lack of competence).

Keywords: *English Articles, Article Misuse, Interlingual, Intralingual, ESL Learners*

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Authoritarian Versus Authoritative & Permissive Teachers and their Contribution to Better Teaching

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ABSTRACT

This research shows how different an authoritative and permissive teacher from an authoritarian teacher can be and how each has its own contribution to better teaching. By using the interview method that questioned them about their teaching styles, and why they prefer or think that their style is better for teaching. The questions also asked how their teaching style helps with maintaining their authority, if they have high expectations from their students when it comes to learning the material and whether the teacher thinks that they grade their students fairly or not. The purpose of this research is to show how teachers can end on either side of the teaching spectrum and whether they have the will to take responsibility for their students' education or not. The significance is to understand how a teaching style is and how it can be different than one another and how it can affect the teachers' view of their students. Resulting in learning that the teachers have both positive and negative aspects rooted in their teaching styles. For example, the authoritative and permissive teacher is willing to know about the students' level and educate them appropriately, and tries not to take off anybody behind, which is a positive aspect. And the authoritarian teacher is willing to let the students learn things by themselves which can leave certain students behind due to their learning ability and this can be counted as a negative aspect. To conclude, two primary school teachers were interviewed about their different teaching styles and show their contributions to better teaching styles. The authoritative and permissive teacher explained that she wants to win the students hearts first and become their friends, then show them how she has responsibilities as a teacher. The authoritarian teacher

explained that he wanted to show authority in the classroom and mentioned how he valued discipline.

Keywords: *authoritative, permissive, authoritarian, classroom environment, student, learning.*

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Using Podcasts as an Alternative to improve EFL learners Vocabulary: A Review Study

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ABSTRACT

The use of podcasts in language learning has become so effective nowadays that besides listening to its content and the information it includes, it turns out that podcasts can be used for other purposes, mainly educational purposes. One of the primary purposes of this research is for teachers, students, and people who want to improve their acquisition of a new language and become better at it. Through conducting this research, a few essential aspects of the podcast have been the findings of this research. The most effective way of using a podcast is for language learning, improving lexical development, and finally looking for possibilities for the Kurdistan educational system suggests podcasts for students. By conducting previous works of scholars and analyzing their results with the effectiveness of the techniques used by both podcast and non-podcast learners, this study has identified each possible area for the use of podcasts as a tool for improving EFL. As the research results came out, it was founded that using podcasts as a way of language learning can be as effective as other old ways of learning particularly on lexical development, plus an extra advantage of being easy to use. Finally, the contribution of this research can be used in many suggestions for educational sectors from schools to universities so that both teachers and students get to benefit from podcasts.

Keywords: *Podcasts, Language Learning, Teaching, Lexical Development*

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The Use of Short Stories in the Instruction and Acquisition of English Vocabulary

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ABSTRACT

The use of literary work in general and story that is short specifically in English language courses has recently sparked a lot of scholarly debate among language and literary specialists. A number of studies have been carried out that illustrate the significance of literature in the process of language learning. This research showed utilizing literary work to excite and engage a learner is more effective than just relying on linguistic texture. In fact, scholars claimed that literary genres constitute the domain in which language norms may observe in action. This study is a descriptive qualitative analysis approach that drew on secondary materials, such as research publications published between 1988 and 2021, to evaluate the current literature on the use of literature in general, and short stories in particular, in the teaching and learning of vocabulary. As an outcome, the data is evaluated thematically. English language instructors use literary genres, primarily short tales, in their language classes to improve teaching methods and create favorable atmosphere for a better communication between and among teachers and students. As a result, it should be obvious that reading, writing, and other abilities cannot be separated. Literary texts are seen as instruments for readers to connect with the text's content, which can assist students to improve their vocabulary. The use of literary text Encourages innovation and wide discourse in English-language classrooms between students and teachers, as well as the development of critical thinking abilities. In summary, Students' emotions are evoked, and their minds are stimulated through literature, which encourages them to look beyond the literal meaning of words and to broaden their vocabulary via short stories.

Keywords: *Learning English language, short story, Vocabulary, Vocabulary learning and teaching,*

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On Some Definitions of Fractional Derivatives and Integrations

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ABSTRACT

A relatively untapped branch of calculus, Fractional Calculus deals with integral and differential operators of non-integer order, as well as resolving differential equations consisting of said operators. This Research project reviews and examines certain properties, definitions, and examples of fractional integrals, Riemann-Liouville fractional derivatives, Caputo fractional derivatives and Caputo-Fabrizio fractional derivatives. In addition, this project also analyses similarities and differences between these definitions.

Keywords: *Fractional derivatives, Fractional Integration, Caputo derivatives, Riemann- Liouville derivatives, Caputo-Fabrizio*

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Solution Of First and Secondorder Differential Equationusing Numerical Newton interpolation and LaGrange method

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, there has been greater attempt to solving differential equations by analytic methods and numerical methods. One of the important problems in mathematics is solving differential equations by analytic methods and numerical methods. Most of researchers treated numerical methods to solve first order ordinary differential equations. These methods such as Runge kutta method, Euler's method Taylor series method, etc. Fatih Chelimo Kosgei studied this problem by combined the newton's interpolation and Lagrange method. This paper will combine both Newton's interpolation method and Lagrange methods to solve first and second differential equations, some examples.

Keywords: Differential equation of first and second orders, numerical method, Newton interpolation method, Lagrange method

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Two-Sample t-Test with application

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ABSTRACT

The t- test is one of the most commonly used statistical methods. It was developed and accredited by William Gosset, Karl Pearson, and R.Fisher in the 19th Century. The test was further developed in to the two-sample test, (Snedecor & Cochran, 1989). which is used to determine whether two populations are equal. A common application of the two-sample t-test is to test whether a process or treatment is superior to a current process or treatment. In this research, using two sample t-test, a comparison between the students of the department of Mathematics Education, Tishk International University is done to see whether there is a significant difference between the great points average (GPA) for the second, third, and fourth grades, in addition to the gender. The result showed that there is no significant difference on the average scores between grade 4 and grade 3, also no significant difference between grade 4 and grade 2, but there significant difference between grade 3 and grade 2. Similarly, there is no significant difference on the average scores between gender.

Keywords: Great points average (GPA), Gender, Descriptive statistics, Pooled variance, Two sample t-test, Significant difference.

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The effect of the Interactive Students Notebook on the 6th Grade Students' Achievement in Mathematics Classroom

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ABSTRACT

There is an expanding push for development in the academic performance of students across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The Researcher's aim in doing this research is to see how Interactive Notebooks affect the academic achievement of 6th-grade students in mathematics classes. The hypothesis is that there would be a difference in marks between the Experimental Class Students and the Control Class Students. A Quasi-experimental design was used in this investigation. A pretest-posttest comparison was used to see the effectiveness of the Interactive Notebooks and an international mathematics standardized test the Kangaroo Exam was an evaluation tool to determine students' mathematics scores. The participants were students in the 6th grade of primary school. After the implementation of Interactive Notebook activities in the experimental group and have traditional mathematics teaching in the control group the result of the post-test showed an increase in the scores in the experimental class greater than the increase in the scores in the control class. As a result, the study found out that the interactive notebook can be an exceptionally helpful tool. Using interactive notebooks helps the students to design their notebooks, use different colors, make 3D shapes in their notebooks, and be more creative. Furthermore, interactive notebooks help students to increase their scores in mathematics classes.

Keywords: Interactive Notebook, Mathematics classes, achievement, 6th-grade students

Beauty of Mathematics

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ABSTRACT

There are a lot of question from the students, like what is the effect of mathematics in our real life or why am I dealing only with numbers of equations and so on. If I'm going to be honest I was exactly one of those students that I always have such a question to myself and my teachers, but during preparing this presentation I absolutely found out that we can see and use mathematics in our real life easily because mathematics is in everywhere. So, our main aim for this scientific presentation is to show the beauty of mathematics. As future teachers we have a lot of responsibilities but one of the most important responsibilities is to motivate our students to love mathematics and to see it easy and interesting with one incredible topic, which is the Fibonacci sequence. Fibonacci sequence is the set of integers (the Fibonacci number) that starts with one, followed by one, and then by a series of steadily increasing numbers. The sequence follows the rule that each number is equal to the sum of the preceding two numbers. {1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144, 233,...} This Fibonacci sequence was first described by mathematicians in India about 1300 years ago, and it was introduced to the west in 1202 by Leonardo of Pisa (Aka Fibonacci). The Fibonacci number sequence can be used to create Golden ratio. The golden ratio is about 1.618... and represented by the Greek letter phi ϕ that approximated by Fibonacci number. The Fibonacci number sequence can be found in nature for example, on plants such as pineapples, banana, sunflower, pinecones, and seed head. Also the Fibonacci number sequence can be found in human body for example in our hands, ears, face... The Fibonacci number sequence can be used in art and architecture...

Keywords: Student, teacher, education, beauty, mathematics, questions, Fibonacci number, Golden Ratio, nature, human body, art, architecture.

The Laplace Transform and its Application to Circuit Problems

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ABSTRACT

The Laplace transform is a strong mathematical technique that is used in a variety of engineering and science fields. With the rising complexity of engineering issues, Laplace transforms, like the use of transfer functions to solve ordinary differential equations, assist in tackling complex problems with a very basic method. The use of Laplace transforms in physics will be discussed in this study, followed by their application to electric circuit analysis. In the field of power systems engineering, a more advanced application of load frequency control is also considered. It also gives an overview of the Laplace transform and how it can be used in basic circuit analysis. There is a focus on systems that are difficult to solve using other analytical methods. The concept of Laplace Transformation is extremely important. Electric circuit analysis, communication engineering, control engineering, linear system analysis, statistics, optics, quantum physics, and other fields of science and technology rely on the concept of Laplace Transformation.

Keywords: *Laplace transform, Control Engineering, Signal Analysis and Design, Differential Equations of Laplace transform, Invers of Laplace transform, Nuclear Physics, Automatic control*

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Effects of Micro Teaching on Mathematics Preservice Teachers' Self- Efficacy

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ABSTRACT

Micro-teaching as part of teacher training has been used for a long time by teacher training institutions. It is a technique where student-teachers are given a few minutes, mostly 20 minutes, to demonstrate how to teach a given topic by teaching classmates, then the classmates together with the instructor critic and commend on the teaching. The aim of this research is to determine the effects of micro-teaching on pre-service teachers by examining the extent to which it influences their confidence level, especially in teaching using English, to ascertain how it affects their sense of self-efficacy, and to find out whether it fosters deeper content understanding. A questionnaire was used to collect data from pre-service teachers and the content of which analyzed through SPSS. Results indicate that micro-teaching significantly boosts pre-service teachers' confidence in teaching and promotes their sense of self-efficacy especially in classroom management, instructional strategies, and student engagement. Results also indicate that micro-teaching helps pre-service teachers to internalize mathematics content, leading to deeper understanding. Considering these results, it is therefore recommended that pre-service teachers be exposed to more microteaching exercises and be monitored stringently to ensure desired results, as that will most likely produce more confident and well-rounded teachers.

Key words: Micro-teaching, Self-Efficacy, Student engagement
Instructional strategies, Classroom management

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Psychological Barriers in Mathematics Education

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ABSTRACT

Mathematics is a branch of science that continues to develop day by day and to lead new sciences. Many concerns have arisen over the years about the growing stereotypes and phobias of mathematics. Such unpleasant happenstances may impact negatively on the development of the subject and on the students of the subject. Therefore, the aim of this research was to determine some of the psychological barriers that may be driving students away from mathematics, examine what may be the causes of such psychological barriers and ways through which students may overcome them, then investigate the role of teachers in getting rid of such psychological barriers. A questionnaire was used to collect data from five departments of the faculty of education at Tishk International University, and the data collected analyzed through SPSS. Results show a number of stereotypes, which are discussed in the paper. The results also point to ways in which students can deal with mathematics stereotypes and phobias. Different ways through which teachers can play a significant role in eliminating such vices are discussed and recommendations suggested.

Keywords: *Mathematics stereotypes, Mathematics phobia, Fear Psychological barriers, Mathematics education, Students' achievement.*

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Eigenvalue of a Norlund Type Matrix as an Operator on the Sequence Space bv

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ABSTRACT

In this research project, we define a Nörlund type matrix $A = (a_{nk})$ by

$$a_{nk} = \begin{cases} 1, & k = n = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & n - 1 \leq k \leq n \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

as a linear and bounded operator on the sequence space bv of bounded variation. We calculate the spectrum, point spectrum, residual spectrum and continuous spectrum of the operator $A = (a_{nk})$ on the sequence space bv .

Keywords: Sequence space, bounded operators, spectrum of bounded operators.

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Collection Methods with Cubic Spline Function for Solving Two Boundary Value Problems

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to investigate the use of cubic B-spline functions in solving boundary value problems. Then we use collection method with the cubic B-spline functions to solve the problems. A collection scheme for spatial part combined with forward finite difference scheme in temporal are proposed. Numerical results show that there is a good agreement between the presented scheme with exact solutions.

Keywords: *Collection methods, cubic B-spline functions, boundary value problems*

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Solution of First and Second Order Differential Equation Using Newton's Interpolation and Aitken's Method

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: In real life situation many problems can be formulated in the form of ordinary differential equation, specially of first order, hence we need to study and solve the differential equations. In recent years, there has been greater attempt to solving differential equations by analytic methods and numerical methods. Most of researchers treated numerical approach to solve first order ordinary differential equations. These methods such as Runge Kutta method, Taylor series method and Euler's method, etc. Faith Chelimo Kosgei studied this problem by combined the newton's interpolation and Lagrange method. This study will combine of Newton's interpolation and Aitken's method as hybrid technique by using these two Types of interpolation to solve first order differential equations.

Key words: *Differential equation Analytic method Numerical method Newton's interpolation method Aitken's method*

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On the Eigenvalue of a Norlund Type Matrix as an Operator on the Sequence Space ℓ_1

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ABSTRACT

In this research project, we define a Nörlund type matrix $A = (a_{nk})$ by

$$a_{nk} = \begin{cases} 1, & k = n = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & n - 1 \leq k \leq n \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

as a linear and bounded operator on the absolutely summable sequence space ℓ_1 . Then, we calculate the spectrum, point spectrum, residual spectrum, and continuous spectrum of the operator $A = (a_{nk})$ on the sequence space ℓ_1 .

Keywords: Sequence space, bounded operators, spectrum of bounded operators.

REFERENCES

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Effective Way of Teaching

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ABSTRACT

Our presentation we are going to discuss about the most interesting effective ways of teaching. We want to make the future teachers understand why that is very important to teach in an effective way. And the main goal of our presentation is to give them the basic ideas to teach as an efficient teacher. If the students are getting exhausted and tired, teachers have to teach by using different method and technique. They have to be creative and use a very high-quality constructed system. They should make the students wish to obtain the information and the skills. We also must care about their feedback and rating for the class and the teacher, how they want the teacher to teach, and which one is more suitable to instruct them. What a teacher should do to teach in a perfect way and how to manage the students in the class. If the teacher knows each one of the students, it will get easier to manage them and choose the right way of teaching.

Keywords: *Understanding, Teaching, Interesting way, Logic games, Methods, Merge cube.*

One-Sample t-Test with application

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ABSTRACT

The term "t-statistic" is abbreviated from "hypothesis test statistic". It was first derived as a posterior distribution in 1876 by Helmholtz and Lüroth. The distribution also appeared in a more general form as Pearson Type IV distribution in Karl Pearson's 1895 paper. The t-distribution, also known as Student's T Distribution its name related to William Sealy Gosset who was first published his result in English in his 1908 paper titled "The Probable Error of a Mean" (in *Biometrika*). The t-statistic is the ratio of the departure of the estimated value of a parameter from its hypothesized value to its standard error. The purpose of this research is to study the t-test special the one sample t-test to determine if the sample data came from the same population. Our data is the great points average (GPA) of the students for the second, third, and fourth grades of the Department of Mathematics Education, Tishk International University. The one sample t test will be used to predict the GPA of the students for the second, third, fourth grades respectively, and the overall average scores for the three grades. The 95% confidence interval for the true population average is also conducted.

Keywords: *Great points average (GPA), Grades, Descriptive statistics, variance, One sample t-test, Significant difference, Confidence interval.*

REFERENCES

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Solving Autonomous System of Ordinary Differential Equations Using Matrix

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ABSTRACT

An autonomous system or autonomous differential equation is a system of ordinary differential equations which do not explicitly depend on the independent variable. It is of the form:

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = F_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = F_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{dx_n}{dt} = F_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

:

$$\frac{dx_n}{dt} = F_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

t

When the variable represents time, they are also called time-invariant systems. In this research project we presented a review on solutions of systems of Autonomous Differential Equations via matrix method, precisely, using Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors. A bit high dimensional systems are considered, and we only try to present the general solutions of such systems involved in different cases. The analysis of some different cases of solutions is discussed, even though it is out of the scope.

Keywords: *Differential Equations, Autonomous, Matrices, Eigenvalues, Eigenvectors.*

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- [3] C magazine article, B. E. (1999, July). Note that names on this page also identify what kind of source it is: Each source type has to be formatted in a different way. [Special issue]. *Prose Magazine*, 126 (5), 96-134.

Numerical Analysis of Parabolic Problems by Using Finite Element Method

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this project is to propose finite element method for solving the one-dimensional of parabolic equation. The presented method is based on applying finite element method to discretize the space while the finite difference method to discretize the time. The stability of the proposed method will be given as well. Some numerical experiments are reported to show the performance of this method, through an implementation based on the Matlab library.

Keywords: Numerical Analysis, Parabolic Equation , Finite Element Method.

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6Rs Effect on The Environment

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays we take natural resources and make products from them, then throw them away when we no longer need them. Where products break easily and are difficult to repair and upgrade. we need to solve the problem that we produce too many products, especially plastic products, without having a plan to protect our planet so we need to think about how we can stay on this planet longer and what are the simple ways to protect our planet. In addition, the 6Rs could help us reduce the impact of a new product on the environment and people. In this way, we can reduce the negative impact on the environment, since 6R does not allow us to buy things that are used only once. So, we should think twice before we buy something and throw it in the trash, because the problem is that we throw away things that we can reuse. The goal of the study is to make people aware of this problem that we have today, to find a solution and to participate in a simple way to solve this problem. In conclusion, it is a small step to protect and save our planet by using the 6R that each of us can exert on our planet. We must take responsibility for our planet because as much as we try to protect our planet, our planet protects us.

Keyword: *Environment, 6Rs, People, Product.*

On permutations and 3 X 3 Rubik's cube

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ABSTRACT

The Rubik's Cube is a popular puzzle with interesting group theory properties. In mathematics, for example, group theory can be used to describe the Rubik's Cube. The numerous cube configurations and transformations are a subgroup of a permutation group created by the puzzle's various horizontal and vertical rotations. Since the invention of the Rubik's cube, many individuals, particularly teens, have focused solely on how to solve the cube in a short amount of time. The majority of people are unaware of the Rubik's cube's mathematics. We looked at the permutations formed by the Rubik's cubes' vertical and horizontal rotations in this project, and we discovered that each rotation can be written as a cycle or a product of disjoint cycles. We also demonstrated how to compose between any two or more formed permutations and as well write them as a product of disjoint cycles.

Keywords: *Rubik's Cube, Groups, Permutation, Composition.*

REFERENCES

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- [2] Demaine, E. D., Demaine, M. L., Eisenstat, S., Lubiw, A., & Winslow, A. (2011, September). Algorithms for solving Rubik's cubes. In European Symposium on Algorithms (pp. 689-700). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.
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Numerical Treatment of Allen's Equation using Semi Implicit Finite Difference Methods

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to propose the semi-implicit finite difference method for discretizing CahnAllen equation. The stability and convergence analysis are proved. It is shown that the suggest scheme is stable for the usage of the Fourier-Von Neumann technique. The accuracy of the proposed method is first order in time and second order in space. A comparison between the numerical and the exact solutions is supported with two examples. Numerical results are shown that there is a good agreement between the approximate solution and exact solution.

Keywords: *Allen equation, Semi Implicit Finite Difference, Stability of Allen equation*

REFERENCES

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Solution of First and Second- Order Differential Equation Using Runge-kutta Method

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the classical fourth order Runge-Kutta method is presented for solving the first and second order ordinary differential equation. First, the given solution domain is discretized by using a uniform discretization grid point. Next by applying the forward difference method, we discretized the given ordinary differential equation. And formulating a difference equation. Then using this difference equation, the given first-order ordinary differential equation is solved by using the classical fourth-order Runge-Kutta method at each specified grid point. To validate the applicability of the proposed method, two model examples are considered and solved at each specific grid point on its solution domain.

Keywords: *Runge-Kutta methods, classical fourth-order, polynomial.*

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Conference Flow

Biology Department Sessions

Date: May 26, 2022

Hall: (215, 214)

Concurrent Session (11:00-12:30) Hall:215

Session Chair (Abdulrahman Mahmoud Dogara)

Speakers	Research Titles	Supervisors	Evaluator I	Evaluator II
Revan Rizgar Omer, Isra Nuri Saeed, Nida Benan Demirbas	Ecological Footprint Investigation of Sustainable Development in Kurdistan Region-Iraq	Mr.Habib Bedir	Dr. Abdulrahman Mahmoud	Mrs.Gashen Bakhtyar
Krdar Saeed, Sebur Hamad, Ahmad Ismail	Prevalence and Demographic status of Multiple Sclerosis Patients in Sulaymaniyah, Iraq	Mr.Harmand A Hama		
Sana Hassan Muhammad,Soma Abdulla, Sana Hassan Ahmed	Risk Behaviors of Hepatitis B Virus among Undergraduate Students of Tishk International University	Mrs.Sawsan S Ali-Rwai		
Muhammed Burhan, Deraw Ahmed, Ahmed Muhammed	Using Visual Media for improving Writing Skill	Mr.Harmand A Hama		
Sozyar Muhammad,Niga Jamil, Esmail Khalil	Antibacterial activities of alcohol and aqueous extracts of pomegranate against activities of some bacteria	Dr.Saber wasman hamad		
Bahra Dilshad Hassan, Isra Sarok Naseh, Akar Fath Osman	Ethnobotany of medicinal plants used in Erbil-Kurdistan Region of Iraq	Dr.Saber wasman hamad		

Concurrent Session (11:00-12:30) Hall: 214

Session Chair (Dr.Saber wasman hamad)

Mahadi Fuad Ahmed	Traditional Medicinal Plants Used By The People Of Bardrash, Kurdistan, Iraq	Dr.Abdulrahman Mahood Dogara	Dr.Saber wasman hamad	Miss. Shnyar Qadir
Sayran Asaad Hassan, Giaband Abdulrahman maghdid, Amina luqman Muhammad	Medicinal Plants Traditionally Used by Peoples of Ranya, Kurdistan Region Iraq	Dr.Abdulrahman Mahood Dogar		
Delan Hassan, Bahar Omer, Fatima Salih	Medicinal Plants Used for Immune Booster in the Kurdistan Region, Iraq	Dr.Abdulrahman Mahood Dogara		
Roya Rauof, Gashbin Sabah, Shiraz Romi	Correlation Between ABO Blood Group System and COVID-19 Severity in Erbil	Mr.Harmand A Hama		
Shalul Saadulla,Noorhuda Barzan, Noor Ramazan	Understanding the relationship between hypertension and diabetes mellitus	Asst. Prof. Dr.Mohamed Mirza		
Baxcha Qasim Hama, Zahra Wali Majid	The Assessment of Services, Educational Strategies and Treatment Of Children Diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder	Mrs.Sawsan S Ali-Rwai		

II. Concurrent Session (14:00- 15:30) Hall: 215

Session Chair (Mrs.Sawsan S Ali-Rwai)

Avan Saadi, Shivan Ibrahim	Socioeconomic Status of Breast Cancer Kurdish Patients in Erbil	Mr.Harmand A Hama	Mrs.Sawsan S Ali-Rwai	Mr. Zanyar Othman
Afnan Abdurrahman, Rayan Sardar, Maria Othman	Antimicrobial Evaluation Saussurea Costus (Falc.) Lipsch.	Dr.Abdulrahman Mahood Dogar		
Aras Zikri, Hiwa Hmid	Effect Of Opiorhin And Alpha II Spectrin Breakdown Product On Insulin Resistance Lipid Profile Calcium Vitamin D And Magnisium In Pre-Eclampsia	Dr.Mohammed Mirza		
Rawsht Sdiq, Pshu Zanyar,Rabar Hussein	Ethnobotany of Medicinal Plants used In Duhok-Kurdistan Region of Iraq	Dr.Saber wasman hamad		
Rabar Muhammed,Omed Salih,Dindar khalid	The Effect of Emotional Intelligence on Student's Motivation toward Student's Achievement in Biology classes	Dr.Aziza Kavlu		
Bzhar Baxtyar, Nyaz Abubakar, Shaime Muhamad	Antibacterial Evalotion Of Syzygium Aromaticum (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry	Dr.Abdulrahman Mahood Dogara		

II. Concurrent Session (14:00- 15:30) Hall: 214

Session Chair (Mr.Habib Bedir)

Payam Khdir, Nur Sabah, Mibraban Abdulwahab	Allelopathic Properties of Laurus nobilis on Seed Germination and Growth of Some Crop and Weed Species	Dr.Saber wasman hamad	Mr.Harmand A Hama	Mr.Habib Bedir
Aishatu Ishaq Jumare	Knowledge and Awareness of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Three Selected Local Government Areas of Sokoto State, Nigeria.	Online		
Lana Jabbar, Isra Dashty, Lina Ali	The Use Of Hookah And Other Smoking Varieties Among Undergraduate Students Of Tiu	Mrs.Sawsan S Ali-Rwai		
Ahmad Fathullah Hassan, Dahat Nawzad Abdulrazaq	Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Of Covid-19 In Kurdistan Region Of Iraq	Dr.Abdulrahman Mahood Dogara		
Kami Rasu Issa, Shukria Taha Sewdin, Zaynab Sabah Shareef	The Use Of Dietary Supplements Among Undergraduated Students Of Tishk International University	Mrs.Sawsan S Ali-Rwai		
Rebaz Saidgull	Sugar and its effect on the human	Mrs.Sawsan S Ali-Rwai		

ELT Department Sessions

Date: May 26, 2022

Hall: (210, 212, 205, 216)

Concurrent Session I.(11:00-12:30) - Room 210

Session Chair (Mr. Ahmad Ariwan)

Speakers	Research Titles	Supervisors	Evaluator I	Evaluator II
Awezan Kamaran	The Impact of Using Gamification in Teaching and Learning English	Asst. prof. Dr. Mustafa Altun	Miss. Kanar Zirik	Mr. Ahmad Ariwan
Ismail Qadir	Using Movies in Improving English Speaking Skills	Asst. prof. Dr. Mustafa Altun	Miss. Kanar Zirik	
Khalat Omer	The Impact of Watching Movies on Students' Speaking Ability	Asst. prof. Dr. Mustafa Altun	Miss. Kanar Zirik	
Mohammed Omar Hamad	Using Visual Media for Improving Writing Skill	Ms. Kanar Zirik	Asst. prof. Dr. Mustafa Altun	
Ahmed Hussein	Improving Speaking skill with Storytelling strategy	Ms. Kanar Zirik	Asst. prof. Dr. Mustafa Altun	

Concurrent Session I.(11:00-12:30) - Room 212

Session Chair (Miss. Hana Kama)

Bahasht Satar	Teacher Education: The Relevance of Current Syllabus to Real Classroom	Mr. Sami Hussein	Dr. Unal Ulker	Miss. Hana Kama
Sham Lezan	The Role of Literature in English Classes: A Literature Review	Mr. Sami Hussein	Dr. Unal Ulker	
Isra Abdulkhalq	A Literature Review on the Production and Comprehension of Speech Acts by Non-native Speakers of English: Advice Speech Act as Focus	Mr. Sami Hussein	Dr. Unal Ulker	
Hana Nawzad	Using Real Objects in Teaching Vocabulary: Promoting Student Vocabulary by Mastering Real Object in Class	Dr. Unal Ulker	Mr. Sami Hussein	
Farzad Rostami	Supervisory relationships, constructing academic identity and transition to the researcher; an Interpretative single-case study	Mr. Sami Hussein	Dr. Unal Ulker	

Concurrent Session I.(11:00-12:30) - Room 205

Session Chair (Miss. Alvar Luqman)

Lydia Aso	Assessment For Learning: Faculty of Education Practices	Dr. Venera Ulker	Mr. Reman Sabah	Miss. Alvar Luqman
Rozh Jangi	The Correlation Between Reading Comprehension And Academic Achievement Of English As A Foreign Language Program Students	Dr. Venera Ulker	Mr. Reman Sabah	
Muhammed Fareed	The Role of Using Body Language in Learning English as a Second Language	Dr. Venera Ulker	Mr. Reman Sabah	
Gashben Khalid	Perceived stress and anxiety among university EFL students in KRG during COVID-19	Mr. Reman Sabah	Dr. Venera Ulker	
Najber Farhan	EFL teacher's attitude towards online education during covid-19 pandemic in KRG	Mr. Reman Sabah	Dr. Venera Ulker	
Shokhan Kawa	Multiple Intelligence in Learning English Language	Mr. Reman Sabah	Dr. Venera Ulker	

Concurrent Session I.(11:00-12:30) - Room 216

Session Chair (Miss. Soma Hassan)

Lisa Jamal	The Effect of Spell-checker Features on Spelling Competence Among EFL Learners	Mr. Hiwa Fuad	Mr. Karwan Karim	Miss. Soma Hassan
Tank Safer	Using Podcasts as an Alternative to improve EFL learners Vocabulary: A Review Study	Mr. Hiwa Fuad	Mr. Karwan Karim	
Samaa Musa	Influential Factors Affecting the Quality of Translation: Review	Mr. Hiwa Fuad	Mr. Karwan Karim	
Chovin Awat	Misinterpretation of Emojis among Kurdish Facebook Users: A Semiotic Analysis	Mr. Karwan Karim	Mr. Hiwa Fuad	
Darya Mohammed	The Use of Literature in Teaching and Learning Reading Comprehension	Mr. Karwan Karim	Mr. Hiwa Fuad	
Younis Nihad	The Use of Short Stories in Teaching and Learning English Vocabulary	Mr. Karwan Karim	Mr. Hiwa Fuad	

Concurrent Session II. (14:00-15:30) - Room 210

Session Chair (Mr. Soran Mustafa)

Rayan Sleman	The Role of Motivation on Students' Speaking Skills Improvement	Mr. Adem Dashkan	Mr. Soran Mustafa	Miss. Hana Kamal
Yusra Ali	The role of storytelling to improve students speaking skills	Mr. Adem Dashkan	Mr. Soran Mustafa	
Lara Nizam	The Advantages of Teaching Short Stories in ESL classrooms: A Literature Review	Mr. Soran Mustafa	Mr. Adem Dashkan	
Banaz Nuraddin	The Implementation of Flipped Classroom in The ESL Classroom: A Literature Review	Mr. Soran Mustafa	Mr. Adem Dashkan	
Srwa Mofaq	Misuse of Articles in the English Writings of ESL students: A Literature Review	Mr. Soran Mustafa	Mr. Adem Dashkan	

Concurrent Session II. (14:00-15:30) - Room 212

Session Chair (Mr. Karwan Karim)

Ahmed Baz	Intelligence Differences and Language Learning: An Explanatory study of Undergraduate Students' Language Learning Skills and Multiple Intelligence	Mr. Sami Hussein	Mr. Rawand Sabah	Miss. Soma Hassan
Ala Dlashad	Investigation of Students MI domains at Faculty of Education at TIU	Mr. Sami Hussein	Mr. Rawand Sabah	
Ashna Khurshed	Translation of Idioms and Fixed Expressions	Mr. Rawand Sabah	Mr. Sami Hussein	
Muhammed Idrees	Benefits and Challenges of Blending Learning	Mr. Rawand Sabah	Mr. Sami Hussein	
Awat Jaafar	How to motivate English language learners?	Miss. Alvar Luqman	Mr. Sami Hussein	

Concurrent Session II. (14:00-15:30) - Room 205

Session Chair (Mr. Reman Sabah)

Hana Diary	The Impact of English Language Club on Kurdish EFL Learners' Speaking Skills	Dr. Aziza Kavlu	Miss. Fatima Saadi	Mr. Ahmad Ariwan
Sultana Mustafa	Authoritarian Versus Authoritative & Permissive Teachers and their Contribution to Better Teaching	Dr. Aziza Kavlu	Miss. Fatima Saadi	
Aya Luqman	The Influence of Anxiety on Students English Speaking Skills in Classroom	Ms. Fatima Saadi	Dr. Aziza Kavlu	
Hataw Rahman	The Effectiveness of First Language Syntax on Writing Second Language	Ms. Fatima Saadi	Dr. Aziza Kavlu	
Rayan Dilshad	Word Formation and Learning Vocabulary in English Language	Ms. Fatima Saadi	Dr. Aziza Kavlu	

Mathematics and Computer Department Sessions

Date: May 26, 2022

Hall: (203, 204)

I. Concurrent Session (11:00-12:30) Hall: 204

Session Chair (Miss. Maria Kawa)

Speakers	Research Titles	Supervisors	Evaluator I	Evaluator II
Ismail Jameel	Collection Methods with Cubic Spline Function for Solving Two Boundary Value Problems	Asst. Prof. Dr. Younis Sabawi	Dr. Orhan Tug	Miss. Maria Kawa
Rayan Sulaiman Rasoul	Numerical Analysis of Parabolic Problems by Using Finite Element Method (L SEP)	Asst. Prof. Dr. Younis Sabawi		
Gashaw Muhammed Mustafa	On the Eigenvalue of a Norlund Type Matrix as an Operator on the Sequence Space bv	Dr. Orhan Tug		
Ahmed Adil Abdulwahab	On Some Definitions of Fractional Derivatives and Integrations	Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullnasir Isah		
Jabir Ayoub Wali	Solution of First and Second Order Differential Equation Using Newton's Interpolation and Aitken's Method	Asst. Prof. Dr. Salisu Ibrahim		
Dashne Dilshad Fatah	Effects of Micro Teaching on Mathematics Preservice Teachers' Self- Efficacy	Mr. David Wafula Waswa		

I. Concurrent Session (14:00- 15:30) Hall: 203

Session Chair (Miss. Yara Arjuman)

Esma Nur Badem	Psychological Barriers In Mathematics Education	Mr. David Wafula Waswa	Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullnasir Isah	Miss. Yara Arjuman
Brwa Rasul Mahmood	The effect of the Interactive Students Notebook on the 6th Grade Students' Achievement in Mathematics Classroom	Dr. Aziza Kavlu		
Omer Ayub	Solving Autonomous System of Ordinary Differential Equations Using Matrix	Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullnasir Isah		
Nsar abdulla ahmed	One-Sample t-Test with application	Prof. Dr. Mowafaq Muhammed Al-Kassab		
Darya Mofaq Sdiq	The Laplace Transform and its Application to Circuit Problems	Asst. Prof. Dr. Salisu Ibrahim		
Ahmad kamal Hamad	Solution Of First and Secondorder Differential Equationusing Numerical Newton interpolation and LaGrange method	Asst. Prof. Dr. Salisu Ibrahim		

II. Concurrent Session (14:00- 15:30) Hall: 204

Session Chair (Asst. Prof. Dr. Salisu Ibrahim)

Supa B. Ahmed	Numerical Treatment of Allen's Equation using Semi Implicit Finite Difference Methods	Asst. Prof. Dr. Younis Sabawi	Asst. Prof. Dr. Salisu Ibrahim	Mr. David Wafula Waswa
Muhammad Azad	On the Eigenvalue of a Norlund Type Matrix as an Operator on the Sequence Space l_1	Dr. Orhan Tug		
Avin Hamid Majid	Two-Sample t-Test with application	Prof. Dr. Mowafaq Muhammed Al-Kassab		
Sumaya Maghdid	On permutations and 3×3 Rubik's cube	Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullnasir Isah		
Payam Nabaz Khursheed	Solution of First and Second- Order Differential Equation Using Runge-kutta Method	Asst. Prof. Dr. Salisu Ibrahim		
Bryar Laiq, Mohammed Jalal	Effective Way of Teaching			
Dalya Mohammed, Zhekaf Mohammed	Beauty of Mathematics			

Physics Department Sessions

Date: May 26, 2022

Hall: (207, 209)

I. Concurrent Session (11:00-12:30) Hall: 207				
Session Chair (Miss. Payam Najmadden)				
Speakers	Research Titles	Supervisors	Evaluator I	Evaluator II
Nazira Bakr, Dashne Taha	Using Biological Analogies to Promote Student Learning in Physics	Dr. Samih Aydin	Dr. Samih Aydin	Miss. Payam Najmadden
Roza Ibrahim Khalid	Teaching Tips of Physics Teachers	Dr. Samih Aydin		
Chemam Arshad, Dua Najm	The difficulties of Teaching Science and Physics in Secondary Schools	Dr. Samih Aydin		
Sara Hasan Khalid, Niga Hussein	Teacher and Student Perspectives on Studying Astronomy in Secondary Education	Dr. Samih Aydin		
Lavan Kamaran, Soma Muhammed, Ashna Jadin	The impact of practice teaching program on preparing future teachers	Mr. Siver Aziz		
Goshin Atta, Zhilan Abdullah, Bahar Mahmood	An analysis on using Technology in Teaching Physics	Ms. Slvar Abdulazeez		
I. Concurrent Session (14:00- 15:30) Hall: 209				
Session Chair (Asst. Prof. Dr. Azeez Barzinjy)			Evaluator I	Evaluator II
Asia Omer Abbas	Green Synthesis of ZnO Nanoparticle Using citrullus Lanatus Rind Extract	Asst. Prof. Dr. Azeez Barzinjy	Asst. Prof. Dr. Azeez Barzinjy	Mr. Sebur Salih
Rebin Abdoul Khalid	Galaxies Collisions Ngc 4038 and Ngc 4039	Asst. Prof. Dr. Mudhaffer Mustafa		
Sumaya Yousif	Study the Rectangular Horn Antenna's Parameters	Asst. Prof. Dr. Mudhaffer Mustafa		
Muhammed Abdulrahman, Shahd Nawzad	Green Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles Using Green Scallion Extract and Silver Salt	Asst. Prof. Dr. Azeez Barzinjy		
Ahmad Farwq Omer	The impact of size and shape on the optical properties of Ag nanoparticles'	Asst. Prof. Dr. Azeez Barzinjy		
II. Concurrent Session (14:00- 15:30) Hall: 207				
Session Chair (Mr. Siver Aziz)			Evaluator I	Evaluator II
Omer Rasul Abdulla, Muhammed Haji, Fryad Taha	A review study on laser , and application	Dr. Muhamad Hisham	Mr. Siver Aziz	Miss. Payam Najmadden
Jihan Muhammad, Kalthuma Omer	Cooperative learning: Exploring its motivational effects in the Physics classroom	Dr. Pshtiwan Akram		
Muhammad Khalid Khalil	A study on fiber optics: Types and Application	Dr. Muhamad Hisham		

