

The current research aims to identify the impact of model Stepanz (Stepans) in A - the acquisition of chemical concepts to the second grade students average.

B - the trend toward material with second grade students average.

Through the verification of hypotheses Elsafreeten following cases:

1. No statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) between the average scores of the experimental group students who are studying chemistry in accordance with the specimen Stepanz (Stepans) and the average score of the control group students who are studying chemistry in accordance with the usual way to test the acquisition of chemical concepts.

2. No statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) between the average scores of the experimental group students who are studying chemistry in accordance with the specimen Stepanz (Stepans) and the average score of the control group students who are studying chemistry in accordance with the normal way in the scale of the trend toward the material.

was selected a random sample of 72 students in a secondary omaina school for girls after excluding cases of repetition statistically, it has been the sample divided into experimental and control group two groups accounted for the experimental group (37 students) studied according Speimen Stepanz (Stepans), and (35) students in the control group studied according to ordinary method, and for the purpose of conducting parity was equal experimental group and control group in several variables including: (Age calculated in Months and intelligence and the first chorus to the chemistry degrees and academic achievement scores for the parents and The trend towards the article).

To investigate the first goal researcher prepared vertebrae test acquire chemical concepts to choose (15) concept of the previous concepts and on according to the three cognitive processes of the (definition, excellence , application) and type (test multiple) four alternatives author (45) checksums paragraph

The second aim of the search researcher has prepared abarometer of the trend towards chemistry, guarantees (50) items as the number of positive paragraphs reached (35) items and the number of negative paragraphs (15) items were divided scale into three components (cognitive (19) items and emotional (17) paragraph and skills (14) items)

And it used the researcher the following statistical methods: (Altaia test for two independent samples, and Chi-square, and Pearson correlation coefficient, and the coefficient of Kiodr Richardson – 20 , and the coefficient of Alpha Cronbach , and the coefficient of difficulty, and the coefficient of discrimination paragraph, and the equation of the effectiveness of the erroneous) .

Experience has class in the second semester of the academic year (2015 - 2016) and Asrgnet experiment lasted 10 weeks, the researcher reached the following results:

1. There is no difference between the two sets of middle-level students research (experimental and control) to test the acquisition of chemical concepts which as was (3.09) for the benefit of students in the experimental group.

2. The presence of statistically significant difference between the two groups of middle-level students research (experimental and control) in the direction towards the scale chemistry as it was (3.07) for the benefit of students in the experimental group.

In light of the results presented researcher set of conclusions and recommendations and proposals, as follows:

Conclusions: