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أما كيف (Kef, 2002) فقد قامت بدراسة هدفت من خلالها إلى معرفة التكيف النفسي ومعنى الدعم الاجتماعي لدى عينة من المراهقين المعاقين بصرياً في هولندا، ودرست الباحثة

عدد من الخصائص النفسية التي تشير إلى التوافق النفسي وهي الوحدة، والسعادة، وتقدير الذات، ومركز الضبط، واستراتيجيات التكيف، وقد قارنت الباحثة نتائجها بدراسات سابقة أجريت على المراهقين المبصرين، وقد بلغت عينة الدراسة (٣١٦) مراهق معاق بصرياً (١١٦) منهم من الذكور و (١٥٠) من الإناث، واستخدمت الباحثة في دراستها عدة مقاييس وهي: مقياس مركز الضبط الذي أعده بيتسما Peetsma ومقياس تقدير الذات لروزنبرخ (Rosenberg Scale) وقائمة Utrecht Coping List لإستراتيجيات التكيف، ومقياس Dutch Loneliness Scale لقياس الوحدة، ومقياس السعادة من إعداد الباحثة. وقد أظهرت النتائج أن المراهقين المعوقين بصرياً كان لديهم مستوى تقدير ذات أعلى من المبصرين ولم توجد فروق بين المبصرين والمعوقين بصرياً في موضوع مركز الضبط والوحدة، كما تبين أن المعوقين بصرياً يستخدمون إستراتيجيات حل المشكلة والتجنب، وقد أشارت النتائج أيضاً إلى أن المبصرين كانوا أكثر سعادة، وكانت الفروق قليلة بشكل عام في موضوع التوافق النفسي.

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بين الطلبة المراهقين المعاقين بصرياً في مراكز

الإقامة الخارجية والطلبة المراهقين في المراكز النهارية على الأبعاد الأربعة

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درجة الرؤية :

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**Personality Characteristics of Sighted Adolescents and Adolescents
with Visual Impairment at Residential and Day School Setting:
A Comparative Study.**

By

Kotaiba Mohamad Mohamad

Supervisor

Dr. Mayada Al-Natour

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to compare the Personality characteristics, and its relationships with some variables (gender, level of vision, and the kind of residence), in a sample of (239) adolescents student, witch contain visually impaired student (n=87, male=42, and female=45) and a sighted ones (n=152, male=72, and female=80).

In order to reach the aim of this study, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire- Short (EPQR-S) witch design by Eysenck and developed by Michael (2005) was used. And the four domains of this scale (Extraversion, Psychoticism, Neuroticism, and Social desirability) were examined.

To analyze these results the researcher used the t-test to study the differences.

The results of the study showed that there was a statistical significant difference between those adolescents who have a Visual Impairment and the sighted ones. And that difference was an advantage to the sighted adolescents in Neuroticism domain,

and for the male sighted adolescents in the same domain, but according to the differences as a function of the level of vision (low vision and blind); no significant differences was found in the four domains. And no significant differences was found in the other domains.

according to the differences as a function of gender; a significant differences was found in the Psychoticism domain between the visually impaired sample for the male, and in the Neuroticism domain for the female. But no significant differences was found in the other domains.

According to the differences as a function of the kind of residence (internal and external residence); no significant differences was found in the four domains.