



خطة المساق الدراسي
COURSE PLAN

FIRST: COURSE IDENTIFICATION						أولاً: تعريف المساق	
College & Department						الكلية والقسم	
College	Medicine				الكلية		
Department	Basic Medical Sciences				القسم		
Academic Year	Second				السنة الدراسية		
Academic Semester	First				الفصل الدراسي		
Course details						تفاصيل المساق	
Course Title	Introduction to Physiology				اسم المساق		
Course Code	BMS213				رمز المساق		
Course Type	Basic				نوع المساق		
Credit Hours	2				الساعات المعتمدة		
Pre-requisite	-				المتطلب السابق		
						آلية تدريس المساق	
						<input type="checkbox"/> مدمج <input type="checkbox"/> الكتروني كامل <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> وجاهي	
Teaching Method	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face-to-Face <input type="checkbox"/> Online <input type="checkbox"/> Blended						
Instructor Contact Information						المدرس	
Name	Dr. Ensaf Yousef Almomani		د. أنصاف يوسف المومني		اسم المدرس		
Office No.					رقم المكتب		
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Office Hours					الساعات المكتبية		
وقت المحاضرة Class Times	وقت البدء Start Time	وقت النهاية End Time	اليوم Day	المبنى Building	رقم القاعة Room No.		
Course Materials						مصادر المساق	
Textbook						الكتاب المقرر	
1. Medical Physiology, by Guyton and Hall, 13 th edition, 2016 2. Review of Medical Physiology, by William F. Ganong, 23 th edition, 2010 3. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology, by Gerard Tortora and Bryan Derrickson 4. Human Physiology, by Stuart Fox							
Course References, Readings and Learning Resources						المراجع والقراءات ومصادر تعلم المساق:	



5. Books (pdf, hard copies)
6. Videos (Slide share, YouTube, Khan Academy)
7. Internet (scientific knowledge resources (i,e ... Wikipedia)

SECOND: COURSE OVERVIEW/DESCRIPTION

ثانياً: معلومات المساق

Course description

وصف المساق

The introduction to physiology course focuses on the main physiological principles needed for medical students to understand the different body systems. This course shed light on the basic physiological topics in the fields of cellular physiology including homeostasis, cell receptors, osmosis, osmotic pressure, transport mechanisms, and ionic channels. Body fluid regulation. Nerve and synaptic physiology. Skeletal and smooth muscles. Autonomic nervous system. Vascular physiology and starling forces. In brief, this course provides medical students with the basics of human physiology they need to understand the normal body functions and the physiology of different body systems.

Course Objectives

أهداف المساق

By the end of this course, students should be able to

مع نهاية هذا المساق يجب أن يكون الطالب قادراً على

CO1.	Understand the basic physiological concepts like; homeostasis, transport across the plasma membrane, osmosis, and body fluids' regulation	الهدف 1 :
CO2.	Explain nerves and synapses physiology including membrane potential and action potential initiation and propagation.	الهدف 2 :
CO3.	Outline the physiology of skeletal and smooth muscles contraction and relaxation mechanisms	الهدف 3 :
CO4.	Identify the components of the autonomic nervous system including the sympathetic and the parasympathetic systems	الهدف 4 :
CO5.	Describe the physiology of the vascular system and starling forces, and their role in transporting oxygen and nutrients to the cells through the blood vessels	الهدف 5 :

Program Intended Learning Outcomes (PILO):

مخرجات التعلم المستهدفة للبرنامج

Knowledge & understanding	PILO1	Show understanding of various human body systems in terms of structure, function, and regulation, and normal anatomical, biochemical, cellular, genetic, and molecular mechanisms in human body and their disruptions during disease status.(Knowledge)	م ب 1 :	المعرفة والفهم
	PILO2	Collect history and perform physical examination and apply clinical knowledge and skills in disease diagnosis and management through rational planning in requesting necessary, updated, and accurate diagnostic procedures. (Skills)	م ب 5 :	المهارات
Professional Skills	PILO3	Demonstrate and apply sufficient knowledge of drugs and pharmacotherapy concepts for rational drug use in clinical: therapeutic and preventive settings. (Skills)	م ب 6 :	



	PILO4	Understand and apply the concepts and application of community and preventive medicine. (Skills)	
	PILO5	Build an efficient and healthy doctor-patient and doctor-community relationship. (Skills)		
Competences	PILO6	Recognise and apply the basic concepts and principles in scientific research, emphasizing research ethics and the practice of evidence-based medicine. (Competencies)	م ب 8:	الكفايات
	PILO7	Appreciate and apply the principles of medical and sustainable professional development. (Competencies)	م ب 9:	
	PILO8	Respect and adhere to ethical principles in all aspects of education, training, and work (Competencies)	م ب 10:	
	
Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILO)		مخرجات التعلم المستهدفة للمساق		
Successful completion of the course should lead to the following outcomes:		في نهاية المساق بنجاح يجب أن يكتسب الطالب المخرجات التالية:		
Knowledge & understanding	CILO1	Understand the basic physiological concepts like; homeostasis, transport across the plasma membrane, osmosis, and body fluids' regulation	م م 1:	المعرفة والفهم
	CILO2	Explain nerves and synapses physiology including membrane potential and action potential initiation and propagation.	م م 2:	
	CILO3	Outline the physiology of skeletal and smooth muscles contraction and relaxation mechanisms	م م 3:	
	CILO4	Identify the components of the autonomic nervous system including the sympathetic and the parasympathetic systems	م م 4:	
	CILO5	Describe the physiology of the vascular system and Starling forces, and their role in transporting oxygen and nutrients to the cells through the blood vessels		
Professional Skills	CILO6		م م 5:	المهارات
	CILO7		م م 6:	
	CILO8		م م 7:	
	CILO9		م م 8:	
Competences	CILO10		م م 9:	الكفايات
	CILO11		م م 10:	
	CILO12		م م 11:	
	CILO13		م م 12:	

Mapping Course Learning Outcomes CILOs to Program Learning Outcomes PILOs				موائمة مخرجات التعلم للمستهدف مع مخرجات التعلم للبرنامج PILOs			
	PILO1	PILO2	PILO3	PILO4	PILO5	PILO6	PILO.....
CILO1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



CILO2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CILO3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CILO4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CILO5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CILO6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CILO.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Topic Outline/Schedule (Syllabus)

مخطط المساق (الموضوعات)

الأسبوع Week	مواضيع المساق / الفعاليات Course Topics/Events	القراءات (المراجع) Readings (Reference) رقم	رمز مخرجات المساق CLO	رمز مخرجات البرنامج PILO	أنشطة التدريس والتعلم Teaching & Learning Activity	العلامة Mark	الوقت /الموعد Duration/ Deadlines
1.	Introduction Homeostasis, Positive and Negative Feedback	1-7	1	1			
2.	Cellular physiology I Plasma membrane components, Transport across the plasma membrane, simple and facilitated diffusion, osmosis, osmotic pressure, osmolality, osmolarity and tonicity, active transport, vesicular transport	1-7	1	1			
3.	Cellular Physiology II Water channel, ionic channels, examples of ionic channels, cellular receptors and factors affecting it, types of receptors (internal and cell surface receptors), cell communications, cell signaling	1-7	1	1			
4.	Body fluids regulation Intracellular and extracellular fluid, ionic composition of ionic fluid compartments, measuring the volume of the fluid compartments, fluid movement between fluid compartments, abnormalities of body fluid volume regulation	1-7	1	1			
5.	Nerve and synapses physiology I Neuron morphology, Schwann cell, Protein synthesis and axo-plasmic transport, Membrane potential, Factors affecting	1-7	2	1			



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	membrane potential, Equilibrium potential, Nernst Equation, Diffusion potential, Goldman-Hodgkin-Katz Equation, Resting Membrane Potential, Chord Conductance Equation, Neuron action potential Voltage Gated Sodium and Potassium channels, Characteristics of the Action potential: ALL-or-none Law. Coding for stimulus intensity. Refractory periods: Grading potential, Graded potentials vs. action potentials						
6.	Nerve and synapses physiology II Initiation and Propagation of action potential, the effect of (a) increase fiber size, and (b) Myelination, saltatory conduction, Re-establishing Sodium and Potassium ionic grading after action potentials are completed: the importance of energy metabolism, Re-establishing Sodium and Potassium ionic gradient after action potentials are completed, Orthodromic and antidromic conduction, Nerve accommodation, Neuronal circuits and one way conduction, Synapses: types, transmission of AP, Release of neurotransmitters, Neurotransmitters, Action Potential transmission through the postsynaptic cell, Postsynaptic receptors families (Ionotropic and Metabotropic receptors), Excitatory and Inhibitory postsynaptic potential, The effect of different	1-7	2	1			



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	factors on synaptic transmission: Summation, Neural pathway convergence and divergence, fatigue, Receptors downregulation, NT retake, Acidosis or Alkalosis, Hypoxia, Drugs, delay						
7.	Midterm Exam						
8.	<p>Physiology of Skeletal muscles I Properties of Muscle tissue, Definition and types of Motor Unit, Neuromuscular junction: A. Presynaptic membrane in the distal part of the axon,1. Formation of new vesicles; 2. Recycling of synaptic vesicle membrane (Formation of new acetylcholine vesicles), B. A postsynaptic membrane of the muscle cell (Acetylcholine receptors). Muscle action potential: Presynaptic neural end, Post synaptic muscular end miniature end-plate potential, End-plate potential, Phases of skeletal muscle action potential: 1. Resting Phase 2. Phase 0 (De-polarization), 3. Phase 1(Re-polarization) 4. Phase 2 (Hyper-polarization). Acetylcholine Receptor: Myasthenia Gravis Causes Muscle Weakness</p> <p>Physiology of Skeletal muscles II Transverse Tubules and sarcoplasmic reticulum system. Molecular Characteristics of the Contractile Filaments A. Contractile proteins actin and myosin, B. The regulatory proteins: Troponin, tropomyosin C. The</p>	1-7	3	1			



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	structural (accessory) proteins Titin, Nebulin, Dystrophin. Dystrophin–Glycoprotein Complex						
9.	<p>Physiology of Skeletal muscles III General Mechanism of Muscle contraction (Excitation–contraction coupling in skeletal muscle): 1. Travel of skeletal muscle action potential, 2. Increase cytosolic calcium concentration, 3. “Uncover” the active sites of the actin, 4. Interaction of the “Activated” Actin Filament and the Myosin Cross-Bridges. Chemical Events in the Motion of the Myosin Heads and Fenn effect. Length-tension relation in one sarcomere and hall muscle. Force-length muscle contraction. Relation of Velocity of Contraction to Load. Skeletal muscle during exercise. Sources of energy for muscle contraction Muscle Metabolic Systems in Exercise: (1) Phosphocreatine-Creatine System. (2)Glycogen-Lactic Acid System,(3) Aerobic System</p> <p>Physiology of skeletal Muscles (IV) Discuss Simple muscle twitch: 1. The latent (lag) phase, 2. In the contraction phase 3. The relaxation phase. Types of skeletal muscle fibers (skeletal myo-fiber types): Slow Fibers (Type I), Fast Fibers (Type IIA, IIB). Hereditary Differences between Fast-Twitch</p>	1-7	3	1			



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	vs. Slow-Twitch Muscle Fibers. The nervous system controls the amount of force our muscles produce: 1. Recruitment, 2. Rate Coding (a. Summation and b. Complete tetanus), 3. Synchronization, Treppe, Isometric (Static) contractions and Isotonic contractions. Myoglobin Skeletal Muscle Tone and Fatigue. Blood flow regulation in skeletal muscle at rest and during exercise. Heat production in muscle.						
10.	Physiology of smooth Muscles I Structure of Smooth Muscle. Physiologic anatomy of smooth muscle neuromuscular junctions. Excitatory and inhibitory transmitter substances secreted at the smooth muscle neuromuscular junction. Specific characteristics of unitary or visceral smooth muscle & multiunit smooth muscle smooth muscle. Electrical activity of unitary (single-unit): Resting membrane potential, Action potential (Spike potential superimposed over slow wave potential; B . Spike potential; Action potential with plateau). Depolarization of multi-unit smooth muscle without action potentials Physiology of smooth Muscles I Ionic basis of Electrical activity of unitary	1-7	3	1			



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	(single-unit) or visceral smooth muscle. Molecular basis of smooth muscle contraction and Relaxation. Comparison of Smooth Muscle Contraction and Skeletal Muscle Contraction: (1) Slow Cycling of the Myosin Cross-Bridges, (2) Low Energy Requirement to Sustain Smooth Muscle Contraction (3) Slowness of Onset of Contraction and Relaxation of the Total Smooth Muscle Tissue(4) The Maximum Force of Contraction Is Often Greater in Smooth Muscle Than in Skeletal Muscle (5) The "Latch" Mechanism Facilitates Prolonged Holding of Contractions of Smooth Muscle 6) "Stress-relaxation" of smooth muscle)						
11.	Autonomic Nervous system I Organization of Autonomic nervous system output. Sympathetic nervous system: a. Pre-ganglionic neurons of the sympathetic nervous system, b. Post-ganglionic neurons of the sympathetic nervous system. Parasympathetic nervous system: a. Pre-ganglionic neurons of the parasympathetic nervous system. Post-ganglionic neurons of the parasympathetic nervous system. Synergistic effect of sympathetic and parasympathetic action Neurotransmitters of the ANS Autonomic Nervous system II Explain Receptor types in the Autonomic	1-7	4	1			



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	nervous system output: 1. Classification of Adrenergic receptors 2. Classification of Cholinergic receptors Numerate area of brain concerned with autonomic regulation. Transmission in sympathetic ganglia. Sympathetic and parasympathetic tone.						
12.	Vascular physiology I Functional Morphology of arteries: Arteries, Arterioles, Capillaries (Functional morphology of capillaries, Types of capillaries(A. Continuous, B. Fenestrated, C. Sinusoidal) Venules, Veins (capacitance vessels). Basic principles of circulatory function (Blood flow & velocity; Resistance & Blood flow; Total Peripheral Vascular Resistance and Total Pulmonary Vascular Resistance. Compliance (or Capacitance)	1-7	5	1			
13.	Vascular physiology II Vascular Distensibility (stretchbility). Delayed Compliance (Stress-Relaxation) of Vessels. Parabolic Velocity Profile during Laminar Flow; Streamline (laminar) Turbulent flow. Blood Rheology (Poiseuille-Hagen formula; blood Viscosity (factors affecting viscosity). Resistances in parallel or series. Critical closing pressure.	1-7	5	1			



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14.	<p>Starling Forces I Route across endothelial cells 1. Diffusion: Factors that affect diffusion a. Lipid-Soluble Substances Diffuse Directly Through the Cell Membranes of the Capillary Endothelium, b. Effect of Concentration Difference on Net Rate of Diffusion through the Capillary Membrane, c. Capillary density Water-Soluble, Non-Lipid-Soluble Substances Diffuse Through, A. Intercellular “Pores” in the Capillary Membrane (Fenestrated capillaries), B. Intercellular clefts between the endothelial cells (continuous capillaries) 3. Transcytosis (Vesicular Transport) Interstitium & interstitial fluid: “Gel” in the Interstitium and “Free” Fluid in the Interstitium. Explain The difference between diffusion and filtration, Starling Forces (The permeability-surface area coefficient; Reflection coefficient; Capillary plasma colloid osmotic pressure</p> <p>Starling Forces II The Gibbs-Donnan effect; Interstitial fluid colloid osmotic pressure; Capillary hydrostatic pressure; Tissue (Interstitial) Pressure. Significance of negative interstitial fluid pressure as a means for holding the body tissues together. Functions and contents of the lymphatic system. Structure of terminal (initial)</p>	1-7	5	1			



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	lymphatics. The lymphatic system plays a key role in controlling interstitial fluid protein concentration, volume, and pressure						
15.	<p>Starling Forces III Effect of Interstitial Fluid Pressure on Lymph Flow. The terminal lymphatic capillary Pump. Lymphatic Pump Increases Lymph Flow. Pumping causes by external intermittent compression of lymphatic. Intracellular Edema, Extracellular Edema Importance of interstitial gel in preventing fluid accumulation in the interstitium. How Lymphatic Blockage Causes Edema</p> <p>Starling Forces IV local control of blood flow in response to tissue need (1) Acute control: Increases in tissue metabolism increase tissue blood flow; Reduced Oxygen Availability Increases Tissue Blood Flow. Auto-regulation: 1. Metabolic theory of auto-regulation; 2. Oxygen Demand Theory. Special Examples of Acute “Metabolic” Control of Local Blood Flow: 1. Reactive Hyperemia 2. Active Hyperemia II. Auto-regulation of Blood Flow during Changes in Arterial Pressure (Metabolic and Myogenic Mechanisms) (1) The metabolic</p>	1-7	5	1			



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	theory 2) The myogenic theory Muscle during exercise. Control of blood flow in skeletal muscle I. Humeral Control of Muscle Blood Flow II. Nervous Control of Muscle Blood Flow (2) Long-term control						
16.	Final Exam						
17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> التقييم التجميعي Final exam (Summative Assessment) 				الامتحان النهائي (التقييم التجميعي) Summative Assessment		Week 16

Week	May use the Week number more than once	من الممكن استخدام رقم الأسبوع أكثر من مرة	الأسبوع
Course Topics/Events	The topic that is the focus of this part of the class in subjects' format	المحتوى التعليمي المعطى في المحاضرة على شكل مواضيع	مواضيع المساق / الفعاليات
CILO	The learning objective of this specific topic; what you want the students to achieve.	الهدف التعليمي لهذا الموضوع المحدد؛ ما الذي تريد أن يحققه الطلاب.	مخرجات التعلم للمحاضرة
Teaching & Learning Activity	Power point material, Videos, White board, overhead projector, handout, pc projector, written assignment, flip chart, objects used to illustrate something etc.	وسائل التعليم المستخدمة، مادة عرض مصورة، مقاطع مصورة، مجسمات السبورة البيضاء، جهاز عرض علوي، نشرة، جهاز عرض كمبيوتر، مهمة كتابية، لوح ورقي، أشياء مستخدمة لتوضيح شيء ما وما إلى ذلك.	أنشطة التدريس والتعلم
Time	Duration of this part of the class.	مدة هذا الجزء النشاط من المحاضرة.	الوقت
Mark	Mark weight for each topic as a part of total (100)	علامة كل مخرج وهي جزء من العلامة الكلية (100)	العلامة



ASSESSMANT TOOLS		أساليب التقييم		
Write assessment tools that will be used to test students' ability to understand the course material and gain the skills and competencies stated in learning outcomes		اكتب أساليب التقييم التي سيتم استخدامها لتقييم قدرة الطلبة على استيعاب مواد المساق واكتساب المهارات والكفايات المنصوص عليها في مخرجات التعلم		
وسيلة التقييم ASSESSMENT TOOLS	النوع (تكويني أو تجميعي) Type (Informative and Summative)	رمز مخرجات المساق المستهدفة CILO	العلامة Grade	النسبة % Percentage
<input type="checkbox"/> المشاركة (Participation)				
<input type="checkbox"/> تقرير (Report)				
<input type="checkbox"/> المقالات المختصرة (Essays)				
<input type="checkbox"/> واجبات (assignments)				
<input type="checkbox"/> الاختبارات الشفوية (Oral exams)				
<input type="checkbox"/> دراسة الحالة (Case study exams)				
<input type="checkbox"/> امتحانات قصيرة (Quizzes)				
<input type="checkbox"/> التجارب العملية (Experiments)				
<input type="checkbox"/> مشاريع (Project)				
<input type="checkbox"/> زيارات ميدانية (Field Trip)				
<input type="checkbox"/> أخرى (يرجى التحديد) Other (specify)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> امتحان منتصف الفصل (Mid Exam)				50%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> الامتحان النهائي (Final Exam)				50%
المجموع (TOTAL MARKS)	100			

Informative	A set of formal and informal assessment procedures that teachers conduct during the learning process in order to modify teaching and learning activities to improve student achievement.	مجموعة من إجراءات التقييم الرسمية وغير الرسمية التي يجريها المعلمون أثناء عملية التعلم من أجل تعديل أنشطة التعليم والتعلم لتحسين تحصيل الطلاب.	التكويني
Summative	A set of formal assessment procedures that teachers conduct after the learning process in order to measure student achievement.	مجموعة من إجراءات التقييم الرسمية التي يجريها المعلمون بعد عملية التعلم من أجل قياس تحصيل الطلاب.	التجميعي
Assessment Tools	Technique or method of evaluating information to determine how much a Student knows and whether this knowledge aligns with the intended learning outcomes of a theory or framework.	تقنية أو طريقة لتقييم المعلومات لتحديد مدى معرفة الطالب وما إذا كانت هذه المعرفة تتوافق مع نتائج التعلم لنظرية أو إطار عمل.	وسيلة التقييم





THIRD: COURSE POLICIES AND INSTRUCTIONS

ثالثاً: التعليمات والإرشادات

Attendance

**الحضور والمواظبة
rules**

Attendance and participation are critical, and the regular university norms will apply. A student is not permitted to be absent for more than 15% of the total number of credit hours given to any course. Each class's attendance will be tracked. A 10% absence will result in a first written notice. If a student misses 15% of the class, the course is dropped, and the student is not entitled to sit for the final exam. If a student has any special circumstances (medical or personal), he or she is advised to discuss this with the instructor, and documented evidence will be requested to remove any absences from his or her attendance records.

يعتبر حضور الطلبة للمحاضرات ومشاركتهم بها في غاية الأهمية، وسيتم تطبيق القواعد المعمول بها في الجامعة بهذا الخصوص. يتم تسجيل حضور الطلبة في كل محاضرة. وصول نسبة غياب الطالب إلى 10% ستنتسبب في تلقيه إنذاراً أولياً خطياً. في حال وصول نسبة الغيابات إلى 15%، يتم حرمان الطالب من المساق ولن يسمح للطالب بالتقدم للامتحان النهائي في المساق. في حال تعرض الطالب إلى أي ظروف قاهرة (مرض أو ظروف شخصية)، يجدر بالطالب التواصل مع المدرس ومناقشة هذا الظرف وإظهار دليل خطي يبرر الظرف ليتم الغاء الغياب من سجل الغياب.

GRADING SYSTEM

نظام التقديرات

التقدير Grade	النقاط Points	المدى Range
A	أ	
A-	أ-	
B+	ب+	
B	ب	
B-	ب-	
C+	ج+	
C	ج	
C-	ج-	
D+	د+	
D	د	
D-	د-	
F	ف	



Policies and instructions

السياسات والإرشادات

- Students must read and follow the internal bylaws of BAU in relation to student conduct bylaws.
- Students with special needs are highly recommended to register their cases with a valid doctor's report in the student affairs department.
- Students with special needs shall be subject to special care in coordination with the head of department as per internationally recognized and benchmarked considerations and services.
- The student must seek permission before making any interventions on the subject of the lecture.
- The student must listen to and respect the opinions of others.
- The student should not obstruct the course of the lecture.
- Students should not hesitate to ask questions to the instructor.
- Students should not use their mobile phones during the lecture.
- Students are strongly encouraged to contact their instructor if they have course-related questions during office hours.
- Students are recommended to contact their instructor using the LMS.
- Cheating and Plagiarism are prohibited.

- يجب على الطالب أن يقوم بقراءة واتباع اللوائح الداخلية الخاصة بجامعة البلقاء التطبيقية المتعلقة بلوائح سلوك الطلبة.
- ينصح الطلبة من ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة أن يقوموا بتسجيل حالاتهم لدى شؤون الطلبة من خلال تقرير طبي حسب الأصول وساري المفعول.
- يخضع الطلبة من ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة إلى رعاية خاصة وذلك بالتنسيق مع رئيس القسم وفقاً للمعايير الخاصة بذلك والمعترف بها دولياً.
- على الطالب الاستئذان قبل القيام بأي مداخلات على موضوع المحاضرة.
- على الطالب الاستماع واحترام الرأي الآخر.
- على الطالب عدم إعاقة سير المحاضرة.
- على الطلاب عدم التردد في طرح الأسئلة على مدرس المادة والتواصل مع المدرس خلال الساعات المكتبية او من خلال نظام التعليم الالكتروني.
- على الطلاب عدم استخدام الهاتف النقال أثناء المحاضرة.
- على الطلاب عدم التردد في التواصل مع المدرس خلال الساعات المكتبية او من خلال نظام التعليم الالكتروني.
- غير مسموح الغش والانتحال على الاطلاق.

COURSE COORDINATOR

منسق المساق

منسق المساق Course Coordinator:		رئيس القسم Department Head:	
رقم قرار القسم Department Decision		تاريخ القرار: Date of Decision:	
التوقيع Signature:		التوقيع Signature:	
التاريخ Date:		التاريخ Date::	