
King Saud University College Of Computer And Information

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FITZPATRICK LANE

The Perceptions of Students and University Housing Staff Regarding the Residence Hall Services and Programs at Umm Al-Qura and King Saud Universities in Saudi Arabia Academic Press
Covers the design, operations, diagnostics and testing of electrical insulation in high-voltage power networks. The book presents the fundamental properties of dielectrics essential for the optimum design of power systems. It provides a survey of advanced digital and electro-optic techniques used in both the field and research.

A Study of the Factors Affecting Student Retention at King Saud University, Saudi Arabia Academic Press

With the number of students at King Saud University exceeding 60,000, the university faces a need to adopt online teaching. The purpose of this study was to investigate the concerns of the faculty in the nine departments of the College of Education at King Saud University regarding the adoption of online teaching and to relate their concerns to their professional development needs. The Concerns-Based Adoption Model (CBAM) was utilized as a theoretical framework, and a non-experimental, cross-sectional survey design was used to collect the data. The data were obtained from 296 faculty members, which was a response rate of 66%. Respondents stages of concern 0-2 (Unconcerned, Informational, and Personal) were the highest, while stages 4-6 (Consequence, Collaboration, and Refocusing) were the lowest. The highest stage of concern was stage zero (Unconcerned), with a 96% percentile score. This indicated that respondents had little concern about or involvement with online teaching. The second highest stage score was stage one (Informational), with a 90% percentile score. This indicated that the respondents wanted more information about online teaching. Additionally, stage six (Refocusing) tailed up 15 percentile points, which indicated that respondents might be resistant to online teaching. A one-way MANOVA test result ($p = .047$) revealed a statistically significant difference between respondents' age and respondents' concerns

in adopting online teaching. The statistical significance differences were found in stage zero (Unconcerned) ($p = .041$) and stage six (Refocusing) ($p = .018$). Another one-way MANOVA test results ($p = .004$) showed a statistically significant difference between respondents' gender and respondents' concerns in adopting online teaching. The statistical significance differences were found in stage zero (Unconcerned) ($p = .035$) and stage three (Management) ($p = .001$). t-test results indicated that female participants had a higher concern on both stages than male participants. Additional one-way MANOVA test results ($p = .004$) also indicated a statistically significant difference on the participants' concerns when adopting online teaching based on their department association. The significance value was found in stage three (Management) ($p = .005$). Another one-way MANOVA test showed a statistically significant difference on the concern based on the academic rank ($p = .053$). The significance values were found in stage one (Informational) ($p = .001$), stage two (Personal) ($p = .002$), and stage three (Management) ($p = .002$). Finally, three MANOVA tests indicated statistically significant differences: First, on participants' use of technology in teaching based on their prior instructional technology use ($p = .017$); second, on participants' use of technology in teaching based on their perception of technology-related professional development needs ($p = .031$); third, on participants' use of technology in teaching based on their attitudes toward online teaching ($p = .004$) and ($p = .002$). The study concluded with recommendations for future studies and for King Saud University regarding designing and implementing training programs to improve the faculty adoption of online teaching.

Journal of the College of Science, King Saud University CRC Press
Although the official compendia define a drug substance as to identity, purity, strength, and quality, they normally do not provide other physical or chemical data, nor do they list methods of synthesis or pathways of physical or biological degradation and metabolism. Such information is scattered throughout the scientific literature and the files of pharmaceutical laboratories. Analytical Profiles of Drug Substances and Excipients brings this information together into one source. The series has recently

been expanded to include profiles of excipient materials.

Education in Saudi Arabia Frontiers Media SA

This edited book is a compilation of findings on the molecular and cellular toxicity of nanoparticles (NPs) in animal cell, human cells, invertebrates. The varied selection of test models will provide better understanding about the horizon of NPs toxicity. Interaction of NPs with cells and its organelles can induce toxicological consequences, including transcriptional and translational alterations, DNA damage, cytotoxicity, oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction and cell death. NPs can get internalized in cells through phagocytosis, macropinocytosis, receptor-mediated endocytosis and passive penetration, which can affect varied cell types. Readers will be benefited with the compilations on basic and molecular facet of NPs toxicity. The chapters will provide a comprehensive information on the state-of-the-art methodologies. The application of toxicogenomic approaches, which is already established in nanotoxicology, has been given special consideration to unravel the toxicodynamics of nanomaterials. Among these approaches, the high-throughput RNA sequencing (RNA-Seq), which is able to build a complete map of transcriptome across different cell types and perturbations upon NPs exposure has been included. The readers are also introduced to the less studied topic on the adsorption of biomolecules (mainly proteins) on the NPs surface, constituting the so-called "biomolecular corona". The book has been designed for scientists engaged in NPs toxicity research. Nonetheless, it should be of interest to a variety of scientific disciplines including marine biology, environmental pollution, genetics, pharmacology, medicine, drug and food material sciences, consumer products. Also, the compilations will be of interest to the environmental watchdogs, federal regulators, risk assessors and the policy makers.

Teaching and Learning in Saudi Arabia Springer

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 85. Chapters: Education in Jeddah, Education in Riyadh, Museums in Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabian academics, Schools in Saudi Arabia, Universities and colleges in Saudi Arabia, King

Abdulaziz University, King Saud University, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran Ahliyyah School, Muna AbuSulayman, Sulaiman Al Rajhi Colleges., King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Alfaisal University, Prince Mohammad University, Pakistan International School, Riyadh, Prince Mohammad bin Fahd University, International rankings of Saudi Arabia, Yanbu International School, List of universities and colleges in Saudi Arabia, History of King Saud University, Pakistan International School Jeddah, Haafidh ibn Ahmed 'Alee al-Hakamee, Riyadh College of Technology, International Indian School Jeddah, Pakistan International School, Al-Khobar, Nasseef House, King Fahad Security College, College Preparatory Center, Al Baha University, Arab Open University, Yanbu Industrial College, Qassim University, King Faisal University, Dar Al-Hekma College, Jubail Academy International School, Abdulrahman al-Ansary, King Khalid University, Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University, 'Abdullaah bin Muhammad Al-Qar'aawee, Umm al-Qura University, Bangladesh International School, English Section, Riyadh, ISG Dammam, ISG-Abqaiq, Yanbu University College, British International School of Jeddah, Al Tawhid International School, Royal Saudi Air Force Museum, Effat University, Masmak fort, Islamic University of Madinah, Saudi-Arabian textbook controversy, Mai Yamani, International Schools Group, American International School - Riyadh, Madawi Al-Rasheed, New Middle East International School, Riyadh, Ali Abdullah Al-Daffa, Bangladesh International School, Dammam, Abdel Aziz Khoja, Prince Sultan Aviation Academy, Dar Al Uloom University, Taibah...

The Relationship Between the Perceived Leader Behavior of Departmental Chairpersons and Faculty Morale at the College of Education, King Saud University in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia MDPI

Saudi Arabia is witnessing unprecedented progress in the field of higher education. Even though the country opened its first university in 1957, so far there seems to be little English scholarly writing about Saudi education in general and higher education in particular. The current expansion of Saudi Arabia's higher-education system has put a spotlight on this serious gap in the international literature. This book helps to fill this lacuna through the work of 16 scholars who have contributed to the development of the Saudi education system. In so doing, the book reveals

areas where more research is required and thus provides a useful starting point for education scholars. This anthology is unique in that it is the first to offer a comprehensive perspective on the current knowledge base pertaining to Saudi higher education as well as to the ongoing efforts to introduce reforms.

Microcomputer Training Guidelines for the College of Education of King Saud University SAGE Publications

The purpose of the study was to identify factors affecting student retention at King Saud University in Saudi Arabia. It has been estimated that 35% of university students leave higher education before completing their studies (Al-Saud, 2006). This study was guided by Tinto's (1975) Student Integration Theory. Berger and Braxton (1998, p. 104) have stated that Tinto's integration model has been the focus of much empirical research and has near-paradigmatic status in the study of the college student departure. This theory is longitudinal and dynamic and views student retention decisions largely as the results of interactions between the student and the academic and social systems of the institution (Tinto, 1975, 1993). This study used a mixed methods approach. Using the terminology of Creswell (2003), the appropriate description of the overall design of this study is a mixed methods concurrent triangulation strategy. This means that qualitative and quantitative data are collected and analyzed at the same time. Priority is usually equal and given to both forms of data. Data analysis is usually separate, and integration usually occurs at the data interpretation stage (Hanson et al., 2005, p. 229). This strategy was selected because it allows the findings to be confirmed, cross-validated, and corroborated within a single study (Creswell, 2003). This strategy consisted of two phases. The first phase was the quantitative approach. Quantitative data were collected from 414 freshman students using two questionnaires administered on two occasions and from the university admission office. The quantitative data were analysed using a structural equation modelling (SEM) technique using the AMOS software package. The results of the SEM indicated that Tinto's model were not useful in predicting the Saudi freshman student retention process. The variables in the model explained only 30 percent of the variance in student retention. The results of the SEM indicated that four of the nine hypotheses proposed in Tinto's model were supported by statistically significant results. Moreover, only three variables had direct effects on retention. The

largest direct effect on retention was accounted for by initial goal and institutional commitment (0.49), followed by later goal and institutional commitment and pre-college schooling as measured by high school scores (0.10). The second phase of this study utilised a qualitative approach. Qualitative data were obtained from three sources: non-persister students, persister students, and staff members. Seventeen non-persister students were interviewed over the phone; 15 persister students were interviewed using a focus group technique; while staff members were asked to complete a survey. Of the 200 surveys distributed, 37 were returned including responses from 16 lecturers, 12 administrators, 5 librarians and 4 academic advisors. A comparison was made between those students who persisted and those who dropped out using constructs from Tinto's theory. In relation to students' levels of goal and institutional commitment, it was found that persister students appeared to be more motivated and to have higher levels of goal commitment than non-persister students. Similarly, persister students appeared to have higher levels of institutional commitment than non-persister students, in part it is suggested, due to the fact that the majority of persister students had been able to select their desired majors whereas the majority of non-persister students had not. In relation to the students' levels of academic integration, there was no significant difference between both groups of students. Persister and non-persister students both exhibited low levels of academic integration into the university system. In addition, there was no significant difference between both groups of students in terms of social integration. Both groups of students indicated low levels of social integration into the university system. In addition, the participants (persister students, non-persister students, and staff members) were all asked to indicate what they perceived to be the major factors affecting student retention at King Saud University. The findings from the qualitative data not only help to explain and confirm the quantitative findings but also identify why Saudi freshman students leave the university before completing their studies. The most important factors were: difficulties of selecting majors, difficulties of transferring between subjects, lack of academic advice and irregularity of monthly reward. *Measuring the Attitudes of Students in the College of Arts, King Saud University, Towards Modernization* Academic Press

The purpose of the current study was to examine the

perspectives of King Saud University (KSU) faculty members toward the provision of accommodations for college students with ADHD and to identify differences among participants based on gender, nationality, having previous teaching experience of students with ADHD, having a relative or family member with ADHD, and academic rank and discipline. In addition, the researcher measured the relationship between participants' perspectives toward accommodations and their assumptions about students with ADHD as well as their perception of professional development provided at KSU. Data was collected using a modification of The Accommodation of University Students with Disabilities Inventory (AUSDI) developed by Wolman, McCrink, Rodriguez, and Harris-Looby (2004). A sample of 479 male and female participants filled out an online questionnaire. The results indicated that the perspectives of participants toward accommodations did not relate to their gender, having a relative or family member with ADHD, or academic rank and discipline. There was also no association between the participants' perspectives toward accommodations and their perception of professional development provided at KSU. However, the results suggested that the Saudi participants and the participants without previous teaching experience were more positive toward accommodations than were non-Saudi participants and those with no previous teaching experience. There was also a weak positive correlation between the participants' perspectives toward accommodations and their assumptions about students with ADHD. Finally, the researcher discussed numerous implications of findings, limitations of the present study, and future research.

Proceedings, Seventh Symposium on the Biological Aspects of Saudi Arabia Academic Press

In 2002, sixty prominent American intellectuals released an open letter defending the use of military force against al-Qa'ida, sparking an impassioned international debate unlike any other, in which jihadists, journalists, liberal Muslims, and German pacifists engaged one another on the most pressing issues of our time: terrorism, U.S. policy, and Islam-West relations. This volume chronicles that debate and includes contributions from both sides

of the political spectrum in America and the Middle East-and even from al-Qa'ida.

Directory Research Abstract 1410-1420H. University-Press.org
 Profiles of Drug Substances, Excipients, and Related Methodology, Volume 46 contains comprehensive profiles of five drug compounds: Darunavir, Bisoprolol, Betaxolol, Rabeprazole and Irbesartan. In addition, the work contains a chapter reviewing Bioassay Methods and Their Applications in Herbal Drug Research. The comprehensive reviews in the book cover all aspects of drug development and the formulation of drugs, helping readers understand how the drug development community remains essential to all phases of pharmaceutical development. In addition, this work answers why such profiles are of immeasurable importance to workers in the field. The scope of the Profiles series encompasses review articles and database compilations that fall within one or more of the following five broad categories: Physical Profiles of Drug Substances and Excipients, Analytical Profiles of Drug Substances and Excipients, ADME Profiles of Drug Substances and Excipients, Methodology Related to the Characterization of Drug Substances and Excipients, and Methods of Chemical Synthesis. - Contains contributions from leading authorities - Presents an excellent overview on the physical, chemical and biomedical properties of some regularly prescribed drugs - Includes a cumulative index in each volume

Education in Saudi Arabia Springer

Although the official compendia define a drug substance as to identity, purit strength, and quality, they normally do not provide other physical or chemic data, nor do they list methods of synthesis or pathways of physical or biological degradation and metablism. This is the 17th annual volume to p
Analytical Profiles of Drug Substances and Excipients Rowman & Littlefield

This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "Nutrition and Chronic Conditions" that was published in *Nutrients*

Nutrition and Chronic Conditions

Enhance your teaching style with James E. Groccia's systemic and

insightful seven-variable model using a truly international perspective. The need to understand learning and teaching from multiple cultural perspectives has become critically important in educating the next generation of college students. Using a unique global view, this comprehensive volume presents international perspectives on critical issues impacting teaching and learning in diverse higher education environments. Education experts from around the world share their perspectives on college and university teaching, identifying international differences and similarities. The chapters are organized around a model developed by James E. Groccia, which focuses on seven interrelated variables that must be explored to develop a full perspective of college and university teaching and learning. These interrelated variables include teacher, learner, learning process, learning context, course content, instructional processes, and learning outcomes. Using this logical model, the contributors provide readers with a guide for systemic thinking about how to improve teaching and learning, curriculum development, and assessment.

Journal of the College of Science, King Saud University (majalah).
 Profiles of Drug Substances, Excipients, and Related Methodology, Volume 44, presents comprehensive reviews of drug substances and additional materials, with critical review chapters that summarize information related to the characterization of drug substances and excipients. The series encompasses review articles, with this release focusing on Cefpodoxime proxetil, Levetiracetam, Paclitaxel, Sorafenib, Sucrose octaacetate, Thiouracil, Topiramate, Spectrophotometric analysis, and Cocrystal Systems of Pharmaceutical Interest: 2012-2014. - Contains contributions from leading authorities - Informs and updates on all the latest developments in the field of drug substances, excipients and methodologies

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