

INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICES THROUGH REGULATION OF TEACHING MODERN STRATEGIES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR THE DETECTION TALENT IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOMOTOR ABILITIES

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Abstract

This research aims to apply some modern teaching strategies as a guide for the detection of 9-10 years old students excellent in the domain of the psychomotor; thus, we assumed that employing competitive and cooperative learning strategy contributes to the detection of excellent students (9-10 years old). To conduct this research, we used the experimental method, where the research sample included 30 pupils chosen randomly from the population of (75) pupil by 40% on which we adopted some physical and motor abilities tests (25 m run movement, test of multi-jump for 10 Steps, long standing jump, Bend the trunk from the sitting position, Running winding, Run between cones, Sports achievement tests, 50 m test run of sitting, 1 kg Shot Putting, long jump, 1000 m run. As a result, we reached that diversity in the activation of competitive and cooperative teaching strategy does not only contribute to the development of some physical abilities, but also to improve sports achievements. In addition, the use of cooperative teaching strategy helps as a guide for the detection of excellent students (9-10 years old). For this; we recommend the necessity to develop appropriate teaching strategies for the development of talent that enriches the excellent learners. We also suggest the need to apply the competitive and cooperative teaching strategy to increase the awareness of students excelling among themselves and self-learning skills to develop their talents in various sports activities as well as giving training programs for teachers in terms of how to detect excellent learners in physical education (PE).

Keywords: Teaching strategy, Excellent Students, Domain of Psychomotor

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, Algeria is seen as one of the countries that seeks progress and makes interest under the auspices of the Children and Youth fundamental objective. It contributes to achieve these objectives through the provision of all financial, administrative and technical potential and the mobilization of all that enriches the educational aspects to ensure the teaching of physical education to prepare them be fit for the benefit of all the community since the integrated education child-rearing is considered a cornerstone in building a civilized society where the young child today is the future and hope of the country in its development and progress.

The physical education and sports are regarded as, with all its activities and required needs of the child and its desires, a key factor irreplaceable in all educational aspects of the child; as, cognitive, physical, psychological and social as well as it helps him to integrate into society for the development of psychomotor abilities of the child properly requires the exploitation phase from early childhood through to direct these movements and development and develop sound image to have an important role to play in developing the capacities of the child and the discovery itself and the development of his abilities and his information since it is possible that these movements are growing in the wrong directions improperly and then affect the child and his life and on the strength of many of the defects and deviations of skeleton as well as a weak capacity and motor impairments that may infect children caused by the neglect of this age period of a child's life which makes physical education and sports programs in school and beyond just pick up the pieces and what the most important treatment for Brady, ., & Tsay, . (2010). In addition, the failure or lack of educational experiences in psychomotor necessary to fine tune, modify and develop the basic motor skills and concepts may lead to random movement and their non-compliance, which could lead to a lack of desire for adventure among children and low self-esteem, which often result in psychological frustrations of adolescence and young adulthood and make it difficult for the individual to succeed and enjoy recreational activities in old age (Jenkinson ., et al., (2013)., In this context mentioned Dyson, Grineski (2001) that there is a close relationship between self-esteem and motivation for school achievement since children are often eager to learn and achievement and this desire for good performance called achievement motivation resulted in high achievement motivation and desire to succeed to more perseverance than lead to a desire to avoid failure, but a decrease of motivation for school achievement leads to underachievement. And reasons for the low achievement motivation is low self-esteem where schoolchildren are believed to be unable to learn and tend to underestimate their abilities and sense of incompetence in

assessing academic achievement (Goudas , Magotsiou ,2009). Thus, the employment of modern teaching strategies is able to achieve the desired goals by the Ministry of Education as it is designed in the educational curriculum and accompanied documents, especially those linked to the development of student capabilities for psychomotor in this important age group (9-10 years), since the next stage is the first adolescence. Since the latter is a body of experience and skills planned and taught to help students achieve goals. This is considered as the attitude which is characterized by the interaction and cooperation between the two parties-student/teachers- exercised their respective roles in order to achieve the desired goals. If this type of teaching has to be achieved, the effective interaction between the teacher and his students should be featured with appropriate performance of pupils in response to it in light of the standards of commitment. On this basis, the teacher should seek to help his students to upgrade them from negativity to positivity and from passiveness to activeness through various teaching processes to the optimal use of appropriate means of teaching. As a result, the role of the teacher is not limited to evaluate that this student is excellent and other is weak, but to work with different students attributed with different knowledge background that lead to the foundation of modern and the better of what they have to prepare for outcome, interaction (Mosston & Ashworth, 2002).

The most important principles in the use of teaching strategies is to exploit the self-activity of the students, so the teacher must engage his students in the lesson using the most appropriate teaching methods as well as providing them with the opportunity to think, create and work with self-reliance. In addition, the teacher should motivate his students in order to create a spirit of mutual cooperation among them. In this case, the will find a way to promote and achieve the desired goals (Willis, 2007, p.4). Hence, the importance of this study lies here since it seeks to consolidate the concept of new teaching strategies as an initiative in the development of the lesson plan of physical education in terms of identifying methods and standards that it depends on. After that, it seeks to identify the role that can be played in teaching strategies in the development of educational practice generally during lessons.

Well this study is accounted as a first step to provide some proposals that would propose a guiding methods to discover the excellent students in primary school in Algeria as well as seeking to draw attention to the importance of providing more attention to the process of detection of talented children and to highlight the new pedagogical strategies in the field of physical education and sports to activate the role of the student and encourage creativity in working with the ability to uncover their physical and skill potential

2. RESEARCH PROBLEM

The renovation and modernization process in the field of teaching methods and strategies are no longer a debate, but the field has become of urgent importance harvested between specialists, vital and pressing demand in order to bring about a balance between the fast-changing life In the Information Age. The main role of the educational system is to develop and enrich the curriculum and teaching assessment on individual differences among learners as well as to respect their abilities, orientation and extent of disclosure of the potential they have so as to invest through codified scientific methods geared to detect excelling so you can enhance their talents because they represent the human capital in the field of sports. In this context, some relevant studies to the current education arena indicated that more than 85% of the work is done in schools is based on a competitive basis between individual students and that cooperation and the building talents do not have the social skills are taken into consideration (Goudas, Magotsiou ,2009; Prater, et al 1998). As other studies have shown that the most serious element in the failure of individuals in the performance of their jobs is not due to a lack of scientific abilities but to the lack of cooperative and social skills (Hannon & Ratliff 2004, Riewald, 2003). Consequently, the teaching is the outcome of experience and skills teaching planned by the teacher and managed in order to help students achieve certain goals since it is considered a position characterized by the interaction between the two parties each roles exercised in order to achieve the desired goals. In this regard, the trend has become a modern to give the responsibility of the schools to help students to pursue learning and encourage them to demand with school work if educational efforts directed to the importance of the environment in raising the spirit of innovation and creativity, leadership, communication and decision-making and lesson planning to make educational groups more active. Moreover, fundamental problem of the teacher in his classroom is to show rigor so that students be disciplined to educational system. The role of the teacher becomes also a key contemporary performance in order to develop the capacities of the child in accordance with the development of a sound educational standards in order to increase the internal yield, which stems from the need to identify and activate the modern strategies Padres physical education (Brady & Tsay, 2010, p.84-85). However, the reality of teaching and the basis of field visits and interviews become completely the opposite of what should be the fact that, despite the evidence of the great importance of these professional experiences in the practice of the teaching in parallel with scientific and systematic methods since many teachers in the educational field are still having some lack of knowledge and how to apply them by studying physical education for decent setup for students, especially at the level of their abilities psychomotor due to the understanding of the process of teaching is still so far limited to some individual privacy According to what we have already Camire and Trudel ascertains that of the most important general principles for effective teaching is self-exploitation activity for students, that is, the teacher must be involved in the lesson using his student teaching aids and a private cooperative teaching strategy and competitive position in essence designed to integrate students as well as to provide for them the opportunity to think, create and work to rely on the same side in what they can do during the lesson and not to the orders tedious and unimportant, aside to this, to motivate them so as to work and to create a spirit of mutual cooperation between them and their teacher to promote and achieve the desired goals Camire, M., and P. Trudel. 2010. And according to the strategy of Johnson and his colleagues, the collaborative work

compared with the competitive work and individual work lead to the increased productivity and achievement in student performance and to emphasize the positive relations between them as well as to improve mental health and self-esteem (Johnson & Johnson, 1999; Kirk, 2005; McHale, 2002). In this manner, teachers should recognize a collaborative teaching and competitive strategy and be trained for their use within classroom because it is seen as one of the most active strategies that help students increase their learning abilities, psychomotor development and acquired social skills needed to succeed in life. Therefore, we can determine the research problem in the following question:

What is the impact of the employment of some modern teaching strategies as a guide for the detection of excellent students (8-10 years old) in the domain of psychomotor?

Sub-questions

Is the activation of cooperative learning strategy and competitive position contributes to the development of some capacity psychomotor among students (8-10 years old)?

What is the contribution of cooperative learning strategy and competitive position for the detection of talented students (8-10 years old)?

Research objectives

Activating the cooperative learning strategy and competitive position contributes to the development of some psychomotor capacity among students (8-10 years old)

Employing cooperative learning strategy and competitive position contributes to the detection of talented students (8-10 years old)

Hypotheses

The activation of cooperative learning strategy and competitive position will help in the development of some of the capabilities of psychomotor among students (8-10 years old)

Employing cooperative learning strategy and competitive position to discover talented students (8-10) early years

Research Significance

The importance of this research:(1) To deal with a new vital subject are based on the educational field work of teachers and school managers and supervisors educators, They are also educational decision-makers, In order to raise the level of education in general (2) To shed light on the basic components of the strategy of cooperative and competitive teaching as well as to the extent to which he studied in the development of physical education management and achieve the ends, trying to narrow resulting from traditional educational practices that are given full role of the teacher gap (3)As the strategy options ,axes and tracks that are formulated in the light of the characteristics,needs,possibilities and ambitions in the broader vision of the future in order to keep abreast of developments in the subject of physical education and sports, which certainly raised by emerging leave school in rural group, It was necessary for us to plan for our work within a strategy for future action determined by the desired goals.

3. Methods

Research Methodology

Experimental method has been used since it is the most suitable approaches to address the problem of search

Research sample

The research sample consisted of primary schoolchildren in males (9-10 years old) in size was 30 students divided into two groups, experimental group and control group in which the sample was selected randomly

Areas of Research

The human sphere: the research sample included 30 students (9-10 years old) from primary school

Spatial sphere: Physical Education terrain of Mouloud Pharaoh Primary School (province of Saida-Algeria)

The time domain: the experiment was conducted in the time period from 26-10- 2014 to 18- 03-2015

Setting Procedural Research Variables

The field study requires a set of variables to be controlled on the one hand and the isolation of the rest of the other variables, from the other hand., and without that, the results reached by the researcher intractable analysis, classification and interpretation is difficult for a researcher to be exposed to the real causes of the results, Without exercise researcher correct procedures for the setting (Cohen, 1994). And since the variables that affect the dependent variable which is to be tuned external influences, and influences that due to the experimental procedures as well as effects which relate back to the sample (Nicholas , 2010; Paramjit . 2007). In this matter, it has been trying to adjust all associated with a sample search of where sex worker variables, Where we

chose only males to females few sample, It has also been adjusting for age (9-10 years) with isolated repeat offenders and pupils involved in sports clubs

Exploratory study

This step was to measure the validity of the tests to be used in the original experiment to see stability and tests the validity and objectivity and researchers (Verma, 2011; Cortina ; & Nouri, (2000).). that such tests are already evaluated by a number of experts have experience school professors born Pharaoh completed on 6 students (9-10 years) males and this test in the form of tribal separated after me for a week the results were as follows:

Table (01): shows the consistency and validity of physical abilities tests values:

Tests	the sample	Reliability coefficient	honesty coefficient
25 m Run from the start	6	0.95	0.97
Bend the trunk from sitting position		0.89	0.94
Long standing jump		0.98	0.99
Multi jump of 10 steps		0.98	0.99
Running winding		0.93	0.96
Run between cones		0.86	0.93

R. tabular value 0.707 at the significance level of 0.05 and the degree of freedom N-1=5

Table 2 shows the values of consistency and validity of sport achievement tests in some events Athletics children

Variables	Tests	the sample	Reliability coefficient	honesty coefficient
Sports achievement tests	50 m run from sitting position	6	0.95	0.97
	1 kg shot putting		0.82	0.91
	Long jump from running		0.87	0.93
	Test of 1000 m run		0.90	0.95

R. tabular value 0.707 at the significance level of 0.05 and the degree of freedom N-1=5

It has been shown through statistical results in the table (1-2) above that the candidate meets the tests. The scientific requirements in terms of stability, validity and objectivity

Research Instruments:

Tools and equipment used in the search:

Stopwatch, a tape measure, signs, measure length bar. Medical weighing scales, sources and references, test and measurement

Statistical equipments: in order to make objective evaluation on the subject of research we used the following statistical methods: the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Pearson simple correlation, coefficient of validity, consistency, test "t" Student. It has also been addressing the results based on SPSS. v .20

Tests of physical and psychomotor abilities, and sport achievement tests that represent the 50 m run from sitting, 1 kg shot put, long jump, it was in 1000m F.A.A (2008).

The Results of the Pre-Tests of the Sample

Table (03) shows the results of homogeneity in the pre-tests between the control and experimental groups

Tests	Table shows the results of samples tribal Search				T test Calculated	The level of significance	T test Tabulated
	Control sample		Experimental sample				
	X1	Y1	X1	Y1			
25 m Run from the start	4.50	0.52	4.61	0.46	0.57	0.05	2.045

Bend the trunk from sitting position	14.69	1.03	14.48	0.99	0.80		
Long standing jump	1.32	0.56	1.36	0.22	0.36		
Multi jump of 10 steps	3	2.04	3.13	1.85	0.17		
Running winding	8.45	0.35	8.46	0.57	0.08		
Run between cones	18.74	1.06	18.87	1.15	0.45		
50 m run from sitting position	9,02	1,25	9,05	0,89	0,07		
1 kg shot putting	9,5	2,13	9,25	1,75	0,33		
Long jump from running	3	0,85	3,15	1,05	0,40		
Test of 1000 m run	249	46	251	39	0,12		

It has been shown through statistical analysis of the raw data of the pretests of our research samples using test significance of differences "T" as described in the above table that all the calculated values of t are smaller than the values of 'V' spreadsheet, which amounted to the value of 2.045 at the level of 0.05, which emphasizes the lack of there were no significant differences between the averages of any developments that the differences between the averages is not statistically significant, this emphasizes the extent of heterogeneity that exists between my research samples

The Results of the Pre-Tests of the Sample

Table (04): shows the results of the post-tests of the two samples

Tests	Control sample				T test	Experimental sample				T test
	Pretest		post test			Pretest		post test		
	X1	Y1	X2	Y2		X1	Y1	X2	Y2	
25 m Run from the start	5.4	0.52	5.26	0.92	1.78	4.61	0.46	4.19	0.26	*2.87
Bend the trunk from sitting position	14.69	1.03	15.66	0.98	1.03	14.48	0.99	16.33	1.06	*8.85
Long standing jump	1.32	0.56	1.88	0.32	*6.64	1.36	0.22	1.95	0.68	*5.77
Multi jump of 10 steps	3	2.04	3.17	2.06	0.88	3.13	1.85	7	3.78	*7.49
Running winding	8.45	0.35	8.02	0.36	*2.62	8.46	0.57	7.93	0.61	*6.35
Run between cones	18.74	1.06	17.01	1.027	*2.62	18.87	1.15	16.71	0.83	*9.5
50 m run from sitting position	9,5	2,13	9,73	1,63	0,51	9,05	0,89	8,33	0,41	*2,19
1 kg shot putting	3	0,85	2,69	0,85	0,79	9,25	1,75	11,02	0,68	*6,48
Long jump from running	249	46	246	28	1,11	3,15	1,05	3,55	1,05	*2,19
Test of 1000 m run	9,5	2,13	9,73	1,63	1,43	251	39	226	18	*5.42

T . tabular by 2.045 and this degree of freedom at 29 and the significance level of 0.05

*** Indicates significant differences occurring at the level of 0.05**

Through results in the above table shows that the difference within control sample are statistically significant to see the coincidence factor, except for the tests of 25 m run, Multi jumping 10 steps, bend the trunk at sitting, however, at the level of the experimental sample it has been shown that taking place all the difference statistically significant. This emphasizes the importance of follow-up and continuity in the work of cooperative learning strategy and competitive position in the development of some of the capabilities of psychomotor among students (9-10 years old), These results agreed with what Krantz said the need to monitor progress on a regular basis and a regular position in any education or training was using appropriate means, because whenever more trained individual to a particular task the greater the mastery of it and thus follow up this development under appropriate amendments (LaFont, Proeres& Vallet, 2007)

Results of the post-tests of the research sample

Table (05) shows the comparison of results of the two samples using test samples significant differences t-

Tests	Table shows the results of samples tribal Search				T test Calculated
	Control sample		Experimental sample		
	X2	Y2	X2	Y2	
25 m Run from the start	5.26	0.92	4.19	0.26	*2.10
Bend the trunk from sitting position	15.66	0.98	16.33	1.06	*2.57
Long standing jump	1.88	0.32	1.95	0.68	*4
Multi jump of 10 steps	3.17	2.06	7	3.78	*4.88
Running winding	8.02	0.36	7.93	0.61	0.69
Run between cones	17.01	1.027	16.71	0.83	0.33
50 m run from sitting position	8,92	0,95	8,33	0,41	*2,06
1 kg shot putting	9,73	1,63	11,02	0,68	*2,63
Long jump from running	2,69	0,85	3,55	1,05	2,3*
Test of 1000 m run	246	28	226	18	*2,17

T . tabular 2 at 58 degrees of freedom and the significance level of 0.05

* Indicates significant differences occurring at the level of 0.05

Through the table we note that all the values of 't' calculated in the skills of some of the largest values of 't' which tabular. It shows that there are statistically significant differences, except in the test of winding run, whereas running between the cones are not statistically significant differences because the value of 't' is smaller than the calculated value of the 't' between the posttests of the control group as well as the experimental group. Thus, Memmert and al mentions " The play is considered one of the most important means leading to the capacity of building the psychomotor of individuals, especially children and juveniles, also noted that the sports activities of school to help the individual in the overall development of the psychomotor skills and growth of physical and natural strengthening public health and keep it (Memmert&Harvey 2008; Baliulevicius, & Macàrio. 2006).). Asides, (Quay & Peters, 2009; Barrett T 2005). illustrate that School sports activities that aim to give the psychomotor skills, General improve growth and growth of private physical fitness and its various elements Development, and to embody the sense of continuity in the exercise to improve the social qualities and the development of relations through collective games as well as to strengthen the system and cooperation, leadership, self-confidence and take responsibility .

Comparison of the pretests and the posttests Results of the samples for the outcome of digital achievement performance of Athletics for students

Table 6 shows the comparison of the pretests and posttests results of the samples

Kids athletics (müller, 2002).									
test	Test of 50 m run		1 kg shot putting		Long jump from running		Test of 1000 m run		Overall achievement
Statistical measures	Time	Achievement	Time	Achievement	Time	Achievement	Time	Achievement	
means	8,33	25	11,02	32	3,55	21	226	21	99
Ecart-type	0,41		0,68		1,05		18		
Best result	7,98	28	11,2	33	4,45	32	212	27	120
Maximum achievement	6,4	40	2,56	40	4,85	40	13,2	40	160

This requires a conversion of raw scores obtained to standard scales so as to get rid of the units, as well as to facilitate the collection process. Thus, the researchers used within the framework of the interpretation of the results on the reference standard which was reflected in the comparison of the experimental sample results of the standard table, which combines a number of events Athletics children a generalized tool and nationally accredited by the Algerian federation of school sport and elite sport is designed for the purpose to arrange the junior students and discover the excellent students earlier. Since this standard refers to an acceptable level of performance in the Athletics games for Children which make it easier to arrange and discover the excellent students just as it is seen by Gurvitch, and Metzler, It is an important means for the selection of rookies on the basis of the selection of tuning to achieve a specific level of the degree of difficulty or in accordance with the criteria set” (Gurvitch&Metzler, 2010). In addition, It is worth by both that it should be used when a standard test of the new test depending on specific steps, through the development of forms of identification with the required performance Criteria for acceptance in advance (Ward , et al ,2008).

Therefore, these results may have agreed with a number of recent studies as well as they have confirmed in terms of content "on the need for the student excelling discover more neater and predict their findings are used Criteria and levels of specific and easy for everyone and is based on suitable test for their abilities and age (Armstrong, (1992).). Also, this result may have agreed with the opinion (Buns, 2011; Krasilshchikov, 2011 ; Huang ,2000). That "This is subject to future success are many and varied factors, where preliminary tests to discover the excellent is not the boundary of the success of the selection process. The fact that it takes a period of time necessary follow-up care, according to a variety of strategies designed in advance.

And therefore we conclude that the diversity in the use of cooperative teaching strategy and competition contributed as a guide to detect the excellent students obtained the standard table for the sample of the talent and excellence of the makings to be a big affair whether benediction due diligence.

4. Recommendations

In the light of what has been introduced was extracted a number of recommendations are as follows:

- The need to develop suitable for the development of talent education strategies; help to enrich learning for high achievers, with a flexible educational enrichment programs that will meet the needs of gifted students
- The need to apply the cooperative teaching strategy and competition to increase the awareness of students excelling in themselves and self-learning skills to develop their talents in various sports activities
- Encourage school administrators around the idea of applying the concept of cooperative learning and competition in schools by holding seminars describes this experience, and benefits learned from them to pay the educational process
- Talent and spreading the culture of excellence and quality among the members of the Algerian community in various sports fields
- Provide schools and educational institutions, evidenced by special tests for the detection of excelling
- Give training programs for teachers in terms of how to detect excellent students in physical education.

5. Conclusion

It is recognized that superior to the type of physical activity that is appropriate preparations and potential orientation is the basis of his arrival to the high levels of sports in competitive sport, Therefore, the success of any outstanding teaching strategies program depends heavily on the accuracy of their identification, diversity in the use of a number of active strategies of cooperative learning strategy and competition is not playing is prompt and a waste of time at leisure it is advance planning and organization by the teacher prompt for different students developing the capacity of this was confirmed by specialists when they knew playing on it activity prompt or activity free exercised the aim of entertaining children and adults invested in the development of children's personalities and behavior, Through clarity of roles, rules and laws, And goals and the criteria from behind the various duties kinetic and programmed by the combination with the use of diversity in all of cooperative learning strategy and competition Padres physical education contributed to the development of some capacity kinetics of self among students, Also contributed as a guide for the detection of students excelling, Capacity psychomotor development properly requires the exploitation of childhood through early in directing these movements and development and develop sound image to have an important role to play in developing the capacities of the child and the discovery itself and the development of his abilities and his information

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