

EFFECT OF AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WITH VISUAL EFFECTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SENSORY PERCEPTION, MOTOR COMPATIBILITY AND ACCURACY OF BASKETBALL CORRECTION FOR DEAF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

The aim of the research was to identify the effect of the tutorial on visual effects in the development of sensory perception, motor compatibility and precision correction of basketball for the hearing impaired. The researcher used the experimental design method of a sample of 16 students divided equally into two experimental groups. The researcher used the tools of scientific research, tools and devices appropriate and conduct a mini-pilot experiment and then conduct the tribal test and the application of educational units, which lasted for (8) weeks. The researcher concluded with several conclusions, the most important of which is that the use of visual effects in the educational units has effectively influenced the development of sensory perception, motor compatibility and accuracy of correction in the pulley. In the experimental group, as well as visual effects in the role of purifying the performance and skill development accuracy as it provided opportunities for the student to recognize the distance of performance and time, which led to the player to correct performance and avoid errors, and in view of this E. Conclusions The researcher recommended the need to emphasize the introduction of visual effects in the educational curriculum for students with hearing disabilities in basketball and the development of mental processes and motor compatibility, as well as emphasis on the adoption of these effects in the exercises for people with hearing disabilities to develop motor compatibility in a manner that synchronizes and develop the accuracy of the performance of basic skills basketball.

Keywords: *educational program - motor compatibility – basketball.*

INTRODUCTION

Basketball is a group of games that have a number of abilities, including physical, motor, mental, skill and other, which have a significant role in achieving the best performance for the best players, and has developed the

level of technical performance and accuracy of the skills of this game, including skill correction, which requires the players and trainers in the training process. Consider the many capabilities and requirements that contribute to the further development of these capabilities is the perception of the sense of this ability is very important

in how the player dealt with the ball or with the player and the competitor and fellow player, as well as his sense of where the skill and time As well as the availability of motor compatibility, as one of the requirements of the game of basketball is to deal with different situations of play with a quick and proper thinking, which requires players to possess sensory perception, as the perception of sense - kinetic and dynamic compatibility play an active role in the proper application of the performance Skills in the different parts of the body, because the processes of perception and perception rely on the accumulation of experience and information through the theoretical knowledge and practice, which leads to the isolation of important stimuli and the acquisition of good compatibility, which qualifies the player to achieve the best performance in the skill of correction.

Visual effects are an important educational tool based on the sense of sight as a basic source of learning, through which sensory experiences are acquired directly. It also enables the learner to understand and interpret events visually, which positively affect the aspects of his learning and communication with others. The importance of the use of visual effects for people with hearing disabilities is increasing as it is one of the components of the effectiveness of the visual product in particular and the educational situation in general, as it contributes to the process of organizing cognitive structure In the memory of the learner and this process is evident by linking the old information stored in memory and new related, and this organization is key to retrieving information from the memory of the learner and use in educational situations and all this contributes to saving time and effort And to improve the quality and continuity of learning and raises the learner's motivation to learn in order to achieve the desired goals.

Therefore, the importance of the research is reflected in the use of the educational program for visual effects and experimentation to the category of people with hearing disabilities to see the extent of its impact by developing the level of perception and sense of motor compatibility and accuracy, which must be enjoyed when performing the correction basketball.

:Research problem

Through the observations and experience experienced by researchers in the basketball game, there was a clear

importance in studying the levels of perception and motor compatibility and accuracy correction in students of the Institute of hope for hearing impairment, and this is the result of the lack of introduction or use of teachers to the educational tools that develop these capabilities, The most skillful exercises may lack these means, as well as the implementation of the mother balls or by means of almost regular, less than the desired benefit, which is to develop the student's sense of perception of the environment in which it works, as well as weak in the motor compatibility of the player with a little raised He defended Te towards the training process

The idea of research or study was an attempt to highlight the importance of teaching aids or to introduce them in the training process, especially with the students of the institutes of hope for hearing impairment, which is important in developing the accuracy of the skillful performance of correction, which depends to a great extent on sensory perception and motor compatibility.

:Research Objectives

- Preparation of an educational program with visual effects in the development of sensory perception and motor compatibility and precision correction basketball for hearing impaired students.

- knowledge of the impact of the educational program with visual effects in the development of sensory perception and motor compatibility of hearing impaired students.

- the impact of educational program with visual effects in the accuracy of basketball correction for students of hearing disabilities.

:Assuming the research

- The educational program has a positive impact on the development of sensory perception and motor compatibility of deaf students.

- The educational program has a positive impact in the development of precision correction basketball for deaf students.

:Research Areas

- Human Field: - Students of Al Amal Institute (14-16) years of the sixth stage.

.The Yamanian domain: - The period from 1/4/2018 to 3/6/2018 -

- Sphere: - Sports stadiums at Al Amal Institute.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Research Methodology:

The researcher adopted the experimental approach to design the equal groups for the nature of the research.

Search community and sample:

The research community consists of students of the Amal Institute, the third stage - the number of (30) students and Omar (14-16) years, and was selected (16) students, "to represent the sample of the research, which

is divided equally into two sets of control and experimental, (53.333%).

:homogeneity of the sample and equivalence of the two research groups

- homogeneity of the sample: - The researchers conducted a process of homogeneity among the sample members in light of the following variables (age, length, weight - hearing status), to adjust the research variables and as shown in table (1)

Table (1) shows the computational circles, standard deviations, variance, and torsion coefficients for homogeneity of the research sample

Torsion coefficient	The vein	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Variables
0.19	15	0.54	14.56	Time / Year
0.86	166	4	167.81	Length / cm
0.54	67	3	68.6	Weight / kg
All students have a hearing loss higher than 70 dB				Hearing level

The results of Table (1) show that the values of the torsion coefficient are between (± 2). This indicates that the data are free from irregular distribution defects, indicating the homogeneity of the research sample.

:The equivalence of the two research groups

Prior to the application of the research experiment, the researchers carried out the process of parity of the two groups of research in some of the tests in question and as shown in Table (2)

Table (2) shows the computational environment, standard deviations and t-test results calculated between the control and experimental groups in some tribal tests under study

Type of significance	Calculated value (t)	Experimental		Control		Statistical milestones Variables
		P	s-	P	s-	
Not significant	0.22	1.86	3.88	1.89	4.04	Perceptual throwing the ball / number
Not significant	1.12	0.13	0.68	0.13	0.75	Perceptual perception of time / sec
Not significant	0.52	1.28	8.08	2.41	7.25	Compatibility between eye and legs again
Not significant	0.22	1.44	8.22	1.34	8.86	Compatibility between eye and arm / number
Not significant	0.32	1.21	3.58	1.12	3.88	Free Throwing / Numbering

The results of Table (2) show that the values (t) calculated are smaller than the tabular value of (2.16) at the level of significance (0.05) and below the degree of freedom (14).

Means of gathering information, tools and devices used in research:

The researchers used the following research tools (Arab and foreign sources, tests, measurement, observation, interview, and questionnaire).

:Tools and devices

The researchers used the following tools and devices (measuring tape, adhesive tape, eye band, 15 legal basket balls, figures, flags, 3 stopwatch, multiple cords, weight measuring device, handheld electronic calculator, camera, CD and laptop).

:Determining Search Variables

:Teaching aids

After viewing the scientific sources and research related to basketball and sports training, the selection of (fixed images - serial images - video - modeling - computer - Datacho) as visual effects most appropriate to achieve the goal of research, (The reason for choosing this skill is to love the competition and the desire to learn and the increase in scoring is what drives researchers to choose the skill being stimulating and stimulating the desire to learn)

Tools and Tools.

:Tools

Basketball court 2 - Basketball number (10) 3 - Number of (15)

- 4stationery (stationery), chalk 5 - measuring tape metric (50) m

CD - ROM (4) 6 - Flash Memory (8 GB) Number of (1) Number of flags (4)

:Hardware

Digital Photography (Sony) (1)

:Data show -Lenonvo laptop computer

Electronic stopwatch number (4) - Medical balance to measure the mass of (1)

Medical Ball Bearings (2) Kg (2)

:Tests of sensory perception, motor compatibility and accuracy of correction Basketball: - A selection of technical tests for basketball correction, sensory perception and motor compatibility were selected.

These tests are supported by several researchers in this field. The tests are:

First: Sensory tests:

A) Sensory testing of the ball

B) Sensory perception of time

C) Sensory perception of horizontal distance

)D) Sensory perception of vertical distance

Second: Tests of motor compatibility

A test of throwing a tennis ball on the wall and receiving it

B) Test the numbered circuits

Third: - Tests the accuracy of forms of correction basketball

A - Test the correction of the free throw

: Exploration Experience

The researchers carried out a mini-exploratory experiment on a sample of the Institute's sample (4) students and outside the basic research sample on 4/4/2018, with the assistance of the Institute's reference teacher. The experiment was conducted for several purposes including:

.Ensure accuracy of data recording -

.To know the difficulties facing the tests and their avoidance-

.Know the adequacy of the devices and tools necessary to perform tests -

.Know the time taken to perform the tests-

- Ensuring the extent of the team's understanding of the nature of tests and how they perform.

.Finding the scientific basis for the tests -

:Scientific foundations of the tests

Although the physical, motor and skill tests used in the research are codified, the researchers sought to adopt the scientific foundations in evaluating the tests by finding the truth and stability coefficients of the tests.

:Logical honesty

Honesty is one of the most important conditions for good testing. Honesty means that "the test is capable of measuring the attribute or phenomenon or characteristic that has been developed for it". The tests of mobility and skill of the skills under study were presented to the experts, experts and experts (1) and Who recognized the validity of its use and to achieve the goal of research.

:Stability

Stability means "the degree of accuracy or agreement by which the apparent test is measured." The stability factor

for the motor and skill tests of the skills under study was found by applying them to a sample of (6) students with (4) hearing impaired and (2) deaf from the research community and outside the main research sample and after (7) Re-test on the same sample and under the same

conditions and the correlation coefficient between the first and second tests was calculated to represent the stability coefficient. As shown below is a table showing the scientific coefficients of the tests in question.

Table (3) shows the scientific parameters of the tests under consideration

Subjectivity coefficient	Stability coefficient	Honesty coefficient		Statistical milestones the exams
		Does not fit	Repair	
0.88	0.94	zero	5	Perceptual throwing the ball
0.89	0.94	zero	5	Sensory perception of time
0.88	0.89	zero	5	Horizontal sense perception
0.92	0.84	zero	5	Sensory perception of vertical distance
0.89	0.88	zero	5	Compatibility between the eye and the legs
0.93	0.94	zero	5	Compatibility between eye and arm
-	0.92	zero	5	The correction of the free throw

Field research procedures:

Tribal Tests:

The tribal tests were conducted on April 24, 2018, at the Al-Amal Sports Institute, with the assistance of the assistant team.

:Implementation of the vocabulary of training methods
 - The experimental group of educational means has been subjected to the implementation and application of the skill and motor exercises by the researcher.

- Subject to the control group of the method used in the Institute, and the duty of researchers is to supervise and follow-up field to implement the vocabulary of educational units without interference.

- The training curriculum (8) weeks, with three units of education per week, bringing the total units of instruction (24) units.

- Unit time (60) minutes (Appendix 3) Some unit exercises

:Post-tests

The post-tests of the experimental and control groups and the same conditions as the tribal tests for these two skills were performed. These post-tests were conducted on 2/6/2018.

:Statistical means

The arithmetic mean -

.- Standard deviation

.- Torsion factor

.Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) -

.Percentage -

.Analysis of the two-way variation in interaction -

.- Test (T) for two linked entities equal in number

Test (T) for two unrelated samples is equal in number. -

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

View, analyze, and discuss results:

- Demonstrate the results of cognitive sense tests, motor compatibility, and accuracy of basketball correction for the control and experimental research groups and their analysis.

- Demonstrate the results of cognitive sense tests, motor compatibility, and accuracy of basketball correction for the two control groups and their analysis.

Table (4) shows the computational environment, standard deviations and the value (t) calculated between tribal and remote tests

In cognitive sense tests and motor kinetics of the control group

Type of significance	Calculated value (t)	Remote tests		Tribal tests		Statistical milestones Variables
		P	s-	P	s-	
moral	3.11	1.28	6.82	1.89	4.04	Perceptual throwing the ball / number
moral	2.94	0.89	0.51	0.13	0.75	Perceptual perception of time / sec
moral	3.42	1.22	5.82	2.41	7.25	Perceptual horizontal distance / degree
moral	2.86	0.80	5.98	1.34	8.86	Perceptual perception of vertical distance / degree
moral	3.28	1.17	8.33	1.12	3.88	Compatibility between eye and arm / number
moral	2.92	0.89	6.32	1.89	4.04	Compatibility between eye and legs / sec

The results of Table (4) show that the values (t) calculated between the tribal and remote tests in the cognitive sense tests and the motor compatibility of the control group are greater than their numerical value of (2.45) at the level of significance (0.05) and below the degree of freedom (7) Indicates significant differences between the tribal and remote tests and for the benefit dimension.

Table (5) shows the computational environment, the standard deviations and the value (t) calculated between the tribal and remote tests

In the basketball correction forms tests for the control search group

Type of significance	Calculated value (t)	Remote tests		Tribal tests		Statistical milestones Variables
		P	s-	P	s-	
moral	3.21	1.12	5.44	1.24	2.63	The correction of the free throw

The results of Table (5) showed that the values of (t) calculated between the tribal and remote tests in the basketball correction tests of the control group are greater than the (2.45) squared value at the level of significance (0.05) and below the degree of freedom (7) On the existence of significant differences between tests tribal and remote and for the benefit dimension.

- Presentation of the results of cognitive sense tests, motor compatibility, and accuracy of the correction forms for the experimental research group and its analysis.

Table (6) shows the computational and standard deviations and the value (t) calculated between the tribal and remote tests in the cognitive sense tests and the motor compatibility of the empirical research group

Type of significance	Calculated value (t)	Remote tests		Tribal tests		Statistical milestones Variables
		P	s-	P	s-	
moral	3.78	1.15	6.34	1.86	3.88	Perceptual throwing the ball / number

moral	5.29	0.12	0.48	0.13	0.68	Perceptual perception of time / sec
moral	6.12	0.95	3.78	1.28	8.08	Perceptual horizontal distance / degree
moral	4.76	0.76	2.21	1.44	8.22	Perceptual perception of vertical distance / degree
moral	4.08	1.25	9.78	1.21	3.58	Compatibility between eye and arm / number
moral	4.54	0.34	5.43	1.86	3.88	Compatibility between eye and legs / sec

The results of Table (6) showed that the values (t) calculated between the tribal and remote tests in the cognitive sense tests and the kinetic compatibility of the experimental group were greater than their mean value of (2.45) at the level of significance (0.05) and below the degree of freedom (7) On the existence of significant differences between tests tribal and remote and for the benefit dimension.

Table (7) shows the computational environment, standard deviations and the value (t) calculated between tribal and remote tests

In the tests of the basketball correction forms for the experimental research group

Type of significance	Calculated value (t)	Remote tests		Tribal tests		Statistical milestones Variables
		P	s-	P	s-	
moral	5.44	1.14	8.32	1.27	3.59	The correction of the free throw

The results of Table (7) showed that the values (t) calculated between the tribal and remote tests in the basketball correction tests of the experimental research group are greater than their numerical value of (2.45) at the level of significance (0.05) and below the degree of freedom (7) On the existence of significant differences between tests tribal and remote and for the benefit dimension.

- Presentation of the results of cognitive sense tests, motor compatibility, and accuracy of correction forms in the remote basketball between the control and experimental research groups and their analysis.

Table (8) shows the computational environment, the standard deviations and the value (t) calculated in the cognitive tests The sense of kinetics and the temporal motor compatibility between the control and experimental research groups

Type of significance	Calculated value (t)	Remote tests		Tribal tests		Statistical milestones Variables
		P	s-	P	s-	
moral	3.11	1.15	6.34	1.28	6.82	Perceptual throwing the ball / number
moral	3.71	0.12	0.48	0.89	0.51	Perceptual perception of time / sec
moral	2.72	0.95	3.78	1.22	5.82	Perceptual horizontal distance / degree
moral	3.49	0.76	2.21	0.80	5.98	Perceptual perception of vertical distance / degree
moral	4.65	1.25	9.78	1.17	8.33	Compatibility between eye and arm / number
moral	4.04	0.34	5.43	0.89	6.32	Compatibility between eye and legs / sec

The results of Table (8) showed that the values of (t) calculated between the control and experimental control groups in the sensorimotor and motor kinetic tests were greater than their numerical value of (2.45) at the level of significance (0.05) and below the degree of freedom (14) On the existence of significant differences between tests tribal and remote and for the benefit dimension.

Table (9) shows the computational environment, the standard deviations and the value (t) calculated in the accuracy of the correction forms

Remote basketball between the control and experimental research groups

Type of significance	Calculated value (t)	Remote tests		Tribal tests		Statistical milestones Variables
		P	s-	P	s-	
moral	3.06	1.14	8.32	1.12	5.44	The correction of the free throw

The results of Table (8) showed that the values (t) calculated between the control and experimental research groups in the accuracy tests of the accuracy forms of the remote basketball are greater than their numerical value of (2.45) at the level of significance (0.05) and under the degree of freedom (14) Indicates significant differences between the tribal and remote tests and for the benefit dimension.

)7,6,5,4 (for the tests of sensory perception and motor compatibility and accuracy of the correction of the basketball and the control and experimental research groups, which showed significant differences for the benefit of remote tests for both groups, and attributed the cause of these differences for the group Control of the impact of the curriculum followed in the curriculum of physical education of the ministry, as well as the commitment of students and their regularity and continuity and the performance of skill and repetition had a clear role in their development in the variables investigated, as the sources that "the many repetitions practiced by the player during the application uncle J helps to gain performance and scalability. ", As well as the skill of correction in basketball is an important offensive skills, as the injury basket is the final outcome of the performance, and the decisive factor in determining the results of the game, which led the control group members to adhere to all lesson time to obtain accuracy in scoring.

As for the experimental group that introduced their teaching methods, the researchers attributed the reason

for the moral differences that occurred between the tribal and remote tests to the existence of sufficient space to teach and improve the sense of perception and motor compatibility and accuracy of correction through the use of training and educational methods in the educational units to suit the possibilities of students in the development Their understanding of the distance, time or place within the stadium, as well as the development of motor compatibility among the members of this group, which has a clear impact in the development of technical performance and accuracy because "the aesthetic performance and development depends on the development of operations As a result of the players undergo training exercises to help develop these abilities, which leads to the development of sense of the ball because of the strength of nerve processes, which results in increased awareness of the external environment.

The results of the tables (9.8) also showed significant differences in the remote tests between the control and experimental research groups and showed superiority of the experimental group and attributed the researchers to the effect of the educational and training methods introduced in the training modules, which contributed to the development of perception, To the student's success in his skillful performance, as "the sense of kinetic movement leads the athlete to success in his movements, and gives the ability to discover new tactics, and the ability of motor compatibility." In addition, sensory perception has a direct impact on the development of

skill performance, accuracy and acquisition of new skills, as well as play situations, especially when correction needs to sense of touch and sight, and some internal sensations such as the sense of direction and distance and sense of time more than any other sense, which gave players wide horizons in Understand the largest set of variables surrounding performance.

The results showed the superiority of the experimental group and clearly in the tests of motor compatibility, and this was the work of the educational means that develop the motor compatibility through which is associated with many other physical and motor abilities such as speed, agility, balance and accuracy, "The compatibility correlation shows speed in the requirements of motor performance in terms of Temporal, as shown by the agility, balance and accuracy in the requirements of movement in terms of form and spatial movement of any body and parts accurately required during the vacuum.

In the results of precision correction basketball, we find that the experimental group has also surpassed the researchers attributed the reason for this is that the correction is a motor skills that require great accuracy in training, and its performance requires high coordination in terms of mental and motor and to the compatibility of muscular nervous and finite accuracy, Which shows the role of educational means and clearly in the accuracy of the performance of players in this group because accuracy is "an important requirement depends on the win, it is the desired goal in performance to score points, if the final outcome of the performance of the rapid measure is not useful if it lacks precision. , And this is what the researcher went to achieve his hypotheses.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The use of educational and training methods in the units have influenced and effectively in the development of perception and the compatibility of motor and precision correction basketball players in the experimental group.
- Curriculum prepared by the teacher of the Institute has a positive role and significantly in the development of sensory perception and motor compatibility and accuracy correction basketball basketball members of the control group.

- The experimental group achieved a great superiority over the control group in the tests of perception and motor compatibility and precision correction basketball.

ENDORSEMENT:

- The need to emphasize the introduction of educational and training methods in the curriculum used in the institutes of hope for the development of mental processes and motor compatibility.
- the need to pay attention to the teacher in the development of sensory perception of motor compatibility and other motor abilities of the students of the Institute.
- the need to pay attention to exercises for sensory perception in the course of sports lessons and identify the cognitive variables that are specific to the game of basketball and work on how to develop.
- Conduct studies and research on different age groups, all individuals with special needs that can be learned and both sexes in basketball and other sports (collective and individual).

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Annex (1)

- colored circles on the smooth wall: - The drawing of colored circles of different measurements, the player to perform the exercises to correct them from different distances and directions and work on the introduction of the ball in it, its main function to recognize the distance of throwing and compatibility between the movement of the arm and eye.
- Multiple rings and different heights: - It is several series of different basket in the height, the player to perform exercises on the distances and trends and different times and the correction, the basic function of the sense of the ball and the realization of the distance of throwing and development accuracy.
- The ladder: - A method consisting of several ropes in the form of a ladder (a stair) that performs the exercises movements of the two men in a way that does not touch the stairs, as well as scoring between the stairs and its main function to recognize the horizontal distance

between the stairs and the compatibility of motor between the two men and eyes.

- wooden person: - a tool consists of a wooden board with two columns of iron and is multi-height, the player is performing the exercises to jump up, the basic function to recognize the vertical distance by jumping in front of this person, as well as proficiency in the performance of the correction and accuracy.
- Chords: - The ropes are the usual high-altitude, the player jump over it, as well as the performance of exercises between them, the basic function to recognize the vertical distance by jumping over it, as well as the development of motor compatibility between the two men and eyes.
- the snake Sinfaji: - a means of assistance consists of sponge height (30) cm and a width (50) cm, the player jump over when performing the correction, ie, help the player to jump up and get as close to the basket as possible.

Annex (2)**Among the experts and specialists in the fields of (tests, measurement, sports training and basketball)**

Workplace	Specialization	The name	sequence
College of Qadisiyah Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Tests and measurement	Dr. Salam Jabbar Sahib	1
College of Qadisiyah Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Tests and measurement	Prof. Dr.Hazem Mousa Abd	2
College of Basra Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Tests - basket	Prof. Dr. Mustafa Abdel Rahman	3
University of Baghdad College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports training - disabled	Prof. Dr. Ayman Abdel Amir	4
University of Baghdad College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences	Sports training - disabled	Prof. Dr.Ahmed Mohamed Al-Ani	5