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Optimizing the assessment of motor skills in 6th grade pupils through multimedia means

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Optimizing the assessment of motor skills in 6th grade pupils through multimedia means

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A Study Design
B Data Collection
C Statistical Analysis
D Data Interpretation
E Manuscript Preparation
F Literature Search
G Funds Collection

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abstract

Background: In this paper we propose to analyze ways to introduce multimedia methods in the evaluation process in the discipline of physical education and sports, by increasing the objectivity of evaluation and self-evaluation.

Material and methods: During the research, 20 students aged 12–13 were filmed and evaluated. Movement analysis software, Kinovea application, version 0.8.15, was used to analyze the recorded image.

Results: Through the centralized data represented in graphs and tables, at the first evaluation, the control group obtained results closer to the execution model by an average of 0.62% in 5 of the 6 samples. Following the application of the method researched in the paper, namely the viewing of the records from the first evaluation with biomechanically analyzed frames, the relationship between the two groups changes. At the final evaluation, the research group obtains results closer to the execution model in all 6 samples, on average by -4.61%.

Conclusions: The results obtained after applying the statistical parameters (mean) of video recording and analysis reveal a progress in the technical preparation of students, the mistakes being detected more easily and more concretely, the students forming a clear image of their own execution and mistakes.

Key words: movement, evaluation, multimedia, physical education, biomechanical analysis, Kinovea.

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INTRODUCTION

The possibilities offered by multimedia techniques in the field of physical education and sports, at any stage, have forced teachers, instructors and coaches to introduce these new elements in physical education and sports, sports training or training. These tools are developed as means of investigation through which it is possible to observe and research aspects that are not detectable through traditional observational methods [1-3].

Evaluation is an important part of the instructive-educational process, through which the efficiency of the teaching process is verified, measuring the level of mastering the technical elements, the motor performance achieved, as well as establishing the need and direction of methods of improvement and support [4-7].

By using video analysis methods, objective results are obtained. These techniques offer a possibility of a detailed analysis of the execution technique, establishing technical errors, having a role in increasing the achieved motor performance. As a freeware application, Kinovea is a free 2D motion analysis software that can be used to measure kinematic parameters; it can ensure the assessment of movement, and it has been validated as a tool to assess time-related variables, compared to a "golden" model [8-11].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

During the research, 20 students from the Theoretical High School "Arany János" Salonta, from the 6th grade, were filmed and evaluated (research group), and class of VI.D. was a control group. The students are between 12-13 years old, with 5 boys and 5 girls selected for each group. Subjects were assessed anthropometrically by measuring their height, weight, span, bust height, and length of lower and upper limbs [12-14].

The present research was carried out by video recording of the students' execution during physical education and sports classes, at the beginning of the 2019/2020 school year, captured with the initial, intermediate and final position of the exercises.

The next step after selecting the sample was the filming of the execution model exercise by a chosen performance athlete who practices basketball, athletics and karate at a competitive level [10]. The study continued with the recording of students' performance during physical education and sports classes. The targeted evaluation samples were filmed as part of the evaluation provided in the half-yearly and annual plans, and these films would then be analyzed by the authors. During the image analysis, a free movement application, Kinovea, was used (version 0.8.15) [15, 16]. The following steps were involved:

- viewing the recordings with idling and identifying the initial, intermediate and final positions;
- marking the joints;
- marking segments;
- calculating angles between segments, at the level of the established joints;
- exporting the data obtained in the .xlsx format, necessary for Microsoft Excel program.

By analyzing the footage from the initial assessment, technical errors in both groups were identified. In the next hour, also scheduled for evaluation in the planning, the students from the research group, in addition to the instructions of the evaluating teacher, viewed the interpreted recordings, in order to offer the possibility of visual self-evaluation. The control group received only instructions, without the possibility to watch the execution from the initial assessment.

Simultaneously with the recording of the evaluation tests, the motor performance was measured in four tests involving speed, throwing a small ball from the standing position, sit-ups and long jump.

RESULTS

1. ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE TWO GROUPS RELATED TO THE ACHIEVED PERFORMANCE

The evaluation of both the research group and the control group was performed in six tests establishing important phases of technical execution. These phases were called the initial, intermediate and final position, after which the respective biomechanical positions were analyzed with the help of the Kinovea program [10].

Analysis of the results obtained in running 50 m

Within this test, three phases were distinguished analyzing the position of the top start, the first step from the launch and the running step at half distance, 25 m. Through the intermediate position, the moment of contact with the ground was chosen, after performing the first step from the start. Analysis of the running step by capturing an antero-posterior sagittal distance of the lower limbs, made between 20 and 25 m, from the running distance of 50 m.

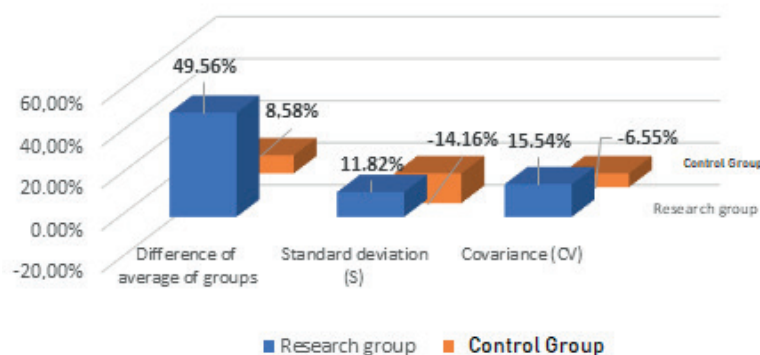


Fig. 1. The difference between the initial and final assessment in speed running, both groups

Checking the data from Fig. 1, we note that although the initial results did not show a major difference between the two groups, the progress is 41% higher in the research group. Thus, the results of the final evaluation are closer by 7 to the results of the execution model, compared to the control group, where there was an approach of 1.33. At the same time, in the research group we show an increase in the group homogeneity from the decrease in the standard deviation by 11.82% and of the variability coefficient by 15.54%, compared to the execution model, while in the control group these values increased by 14.16% and 6.55%, respectively.

Table 1. Group average, motor performance evaluation, speed running

	Speed running results			
	Initial assessment	Final assessment	The difference between the two assessments	Progress or regression
Research group	8.3"	8.09"	0.27"	progress
Control group	8.1"	8.07"	0.04"	progress
Difference between the two groups	0.2"	0.02"	0.23"	

We understand that motor performance is not strictly related to the correctness of the execution technique in the speed running test (Table 1). Although the research group made progress of 0.27" in the final evaluation, the obtained result is not significantly better than in the research group, which has a minimum progress of 0.02", but also good results in the initial evaluation.

Basketball shoot

In this evaluation test, the initial position was followed – before starting the execution with a symmetrical ball grip on the side, and the final position – the one after the ball was released.

The segments followed were identical at the two phases, thus analyzing the angles in the joints listed below at: lower limbs, upper limb from the camera, trunk and head of the performer.

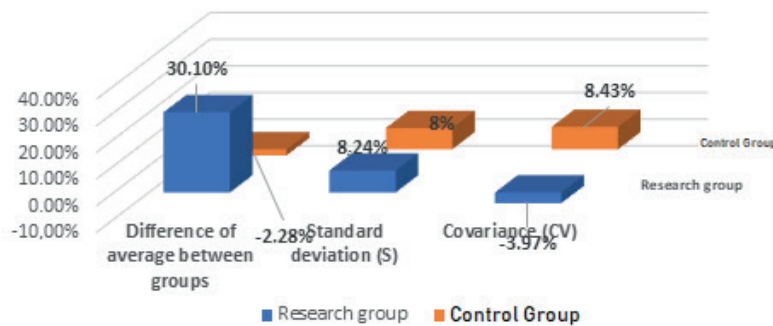


Fig. 2. The difference between the initial and final assessment of basketball shoot, both groups

Following the data from Fig. 2, we observe a progress of 30.10% in the research group and a slight regression of -2.28%, in the difference between the group average and the execution model, with about 32.38% closer to the research group. By decreasing the standard deviation by 8.24% in the research group, and by 8% in the control group, the decrease of the dispersion of the results is confirmed.

In both groups there is a change in the coefficient of variables, higher in the research group by 3.97% and lower by 8.43% in the control group, reaching values very close to the two groups, 11.10 and 11.52, reporting a relative homogeneity at the final evaluation.

Throwing a small ball from the standing position

During the execution, three phases (positions) were distinguished, in order to succeed in a more complex and correct analysis of the evaluation test. The segments pursued in the three positions are those with an important role in each phase, so it is very important that these segments are clearly observable in each performer.

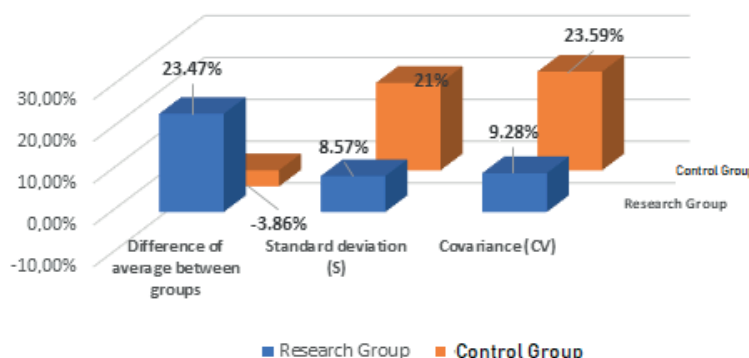


Fig. 3. The difference between the initial and final assessment of small ball throwing, both groups

Fig. 3 tells us that the execution progressed within the research group by 23.47%, and there was a setback of 3.86% in the control group, with a difference of 27.33%. It is worth

mentioning that the homogeneity of the group increased by 2.5% more in the control group, reaching an improvement of 21% in the standard deviation and 23.59% in the coefficient of variability, compared to 8.57% and 9.28% in the research group.

Table 2 shows us that by improving the technical execution the motor performance when throwing a small ball also increases. Both groups recorded an increase in the final evaluation of the performance, but the subjects in the research group improved their result by 50% compared to the subjects in the control group, highlighting the fact that the initial result is very close to the two groups, with a minor difference of 0.2 m.

Table 2. Average of groups, evaluation of motor performance, throwing a small ball

	Results obtained when throwing a small ball			Progress or regression
	Initial assessment (m)	Final assessment (m)	The difference between the two assessments (m)	
Research group	19.9	21.1	1.2	progress
Control group	19.7	20.3	0.6	progress
Difference between the two groups	0.2	0.8	0.6	

Sit-up

Three separate phases were analyzed: initial position, intermediate position and final position. In the initial position, the performer is lying on his back on the mattress, with the lower limbs bent, the soles on the ground, the arms bent with the palms at the nape of the neck, the head following the torso. The moment to define the intermediate position was established at the maximum point of lifting the torso, namely the moment of maximum flexion of the torso on the thigh. When the subject went back to the floor before the moment of starting the next execution, the final position was chosen.

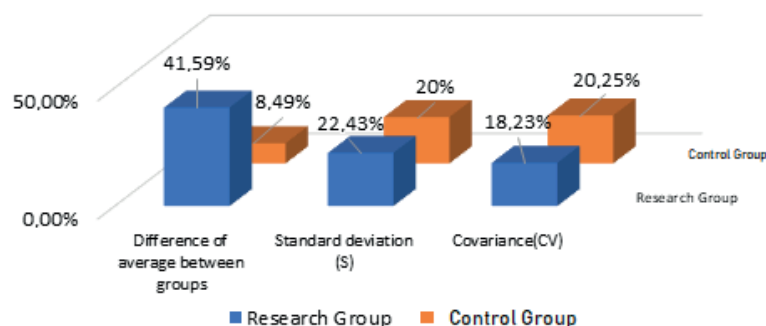


Fig. 4. Difference between the initial and final assessment in sit-ups, both groups

We observe in the data presented in Fig. 4 that both groups made progress in terms of the execution technique, compared to the execution model, but in the research group we see a major progress of 41.59%, while in the control group only by 8.49%.

The homogeneity of the group increased in both samples, showing very close values of the standard deviation and the coefficient of variables with differences of maximum 2.43.

Table 3. Sit-up – evaluation of the motor performance, average of the groups

	Results obtained at sit-up			Progress or regression
	Initial assessment (Pcs /30")	Final assessment (Pcs/30")	The difference between the two assessments (Pcs /30")	
Research group	19.6	19.3	0.3	Regression
Control group	20.7	20	0.7	Regression
Difference between the two groups	1.1	0.7		

We notice that the number of repetitions decreased in both groups following the correction of the execution technique, with 0.3 repetitions in the research group and 0.7 in the control group. We consider this result a natural one, considering that lifting the torso from lying on the back is a test of strength, and the correct execution also implies a difficulty of the exercise. Most likely, at the initial assessment, the subjects performed incomplete repetitions, which facilitated the higher number of repetitions.

Rolling forward

In this evaluation test, the aim is exclusively to improve the execution technique, not being a technical procedure through which to achieve a measurable motor performance. The evaluation of this element of artistic gymnastics is done by the appreciation of the technique by the evaluator-teacher.

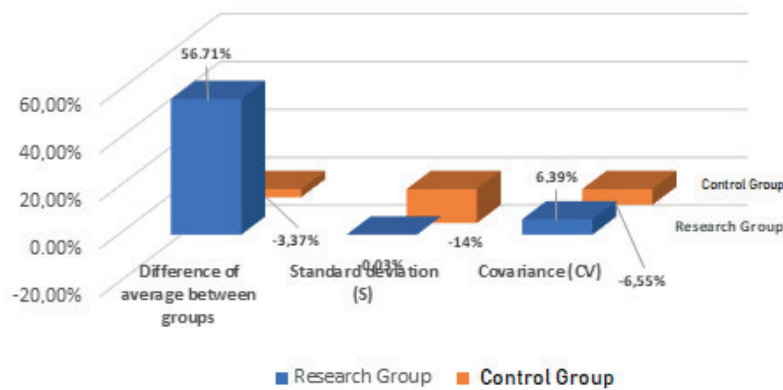


Fig. 5. The difference between the initial and final assessment when rolling forward, both groups

A major difference in progress between the two groups, in favor of the research group, is obvious. Analyzing a technical procedure which is evaluated only by appreciation of the execution technique, the importance of progress (56.71%) by applying the method of video analysis and self-evaluation is all the more significant. The fact that the homogeneity of the research group is a relative one indicates that the way of perceiving mistakes is not identical, and the ability to synthesize information differs from student to student.

Standing long jump

Representing a test for evaluating the force in speed regime, in addition to following the execution technique, the length of the jump performed by the students was measured at both evaluations.

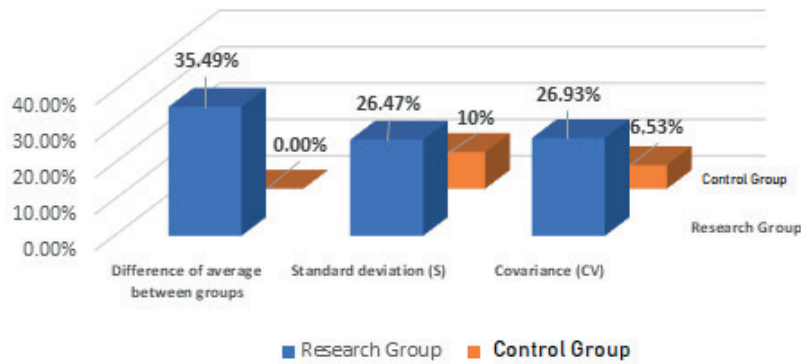


Fig. 6. The difference between the initial and final assessment in standing long jump, both groups

According to Fig. 6, the obvious progress made by the research group and the stagnation of the control group are observed, which confirms the efficiency of the research method used, namely self-evaluation by following one's own analyzed records. The dispersion of results decreased in both groups, increasing homogeneity, but significantly more pronouncedly in the research group. The difference in increase in the standard deviation between the two groups being of 16.47%, and at the coefficient of variability of 20.40%, highlights once again the efficiency of the video analysis method.

Table 4. Average of the groups, evaluation of motor performance, standing long jump

	Results obtained in the standing long jump			Progress or regression
	Initial assessment (cm)	Final assessment (cm)	The difference between the two assessments (cm)	
Research group	136.8	140.6	4	progress
Control group	137	139.5	2.5	progress
Difference between the two groups	0.2	1.1		

Table 4 shows that by improving the technical execution, motor performance also increases, which is demonstrated by a 4-cm higher result of the research group. Although, according to the data, the execution of the technical element did not show progress in the control group, the subjects' motor performance increased by 2.5 cm. We explain this fact by a high level of concentration in the final evaluation of the students who wanted to correct the highlighted mistakes.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE RATIO BETWEEN THE GROUP AVERAGE AND THE EXECUTION MODEL

By analyzing the ratio between the group average and the execution model we want to highlight the progress made by the groups in relation to the benchmark results. Comparing the differences between the results of the initial and final evaluation confirms or not the effectiveness of the method used in the research.

Table 5. Presentation of the results obtained by both groups compared to the execution model and the difference between the two groups

	Difference between the group average and the execution model					
	Initial assessment			Final assessment		
	Research group	Control group	Difference between the two groups	Research group	Control group	Difference between the two groups
Speed running	16.77°	15.54°	1.23°	8.46°	14.21°	-5.75°
Basketball shoot	12.96°	12.67°	0.29°	9.06°	12.96°	-3.90°
Throwing a small ball	9.99°	10.90°	-0.91°	7.64°	11.32°	-3.67°
Sit-up	9.62°	8.80°	0.82°	5.62°	8.80°	-3.18°
Rollover	11.06°	10.23°	0.83°	4.79°	10.57°	-5.78°
Long jump	19.40°	17.92°	1.49°	12.52°	17.92°	-5.40°
Average difference between the two groups			0.62°			-4.61°

Through the data presented in Table 5, which reflects the centralization of the results from the initial and final evaluation in evaluation samples, we notice that at the first evaluation the control group obtained results closer to the execution model in 5 samples and only in one sample being closer the results of the research group. Thus, the control group obtained better results by 0.62° on average.

Following the application of the method researched in the paper, namely the viewing of recordings from the first evaluation with biomechanically analyzed frames, the relationship between the two groups changes. At the final evaluation, the research group obtained results closer to the execution model in all 6 samples, on average by -4.61°.

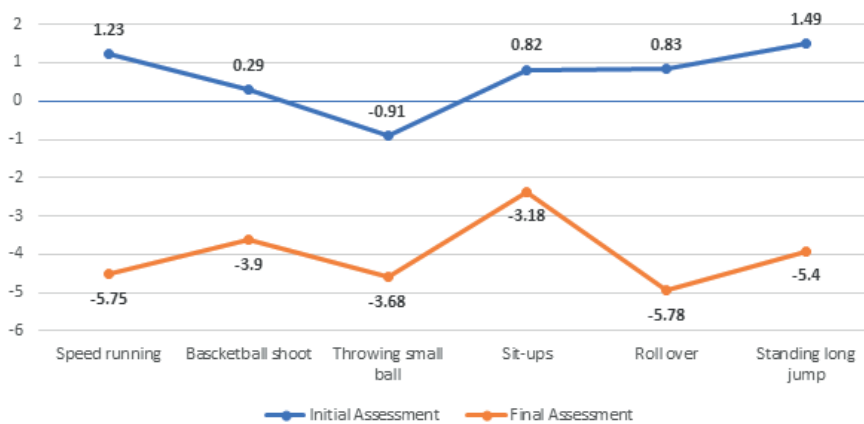


Fig. 7. The results obtained by both groups compared to the execution model and the difference between the two groups

Positive values show better results in the control group, while negative values show superior results in the research group. Thus, we can observe an obvious progress of the research group at the final evaluation, compared to the execution model, reaching much closer values than the control group.

DISCUSSION

Students' performance during physical education and sports classes can be observed through the possibilities offered by multimedia techniques, their efficiency in the field of physical education, forcing teachers to introduce these new elements in the classes.

Recording the students' execution and viewing these videos leads to modeling the correct execution and forming the image of one's own movement, by detecting mistakes, in a much more efficient way than the "old" methods, based on explanations and instructions [17–20].

The method of biomechanical analysis of executions with the help of multimedia techniques leads to an efficient and objective evaluation through a possibility of interpreting and revising the execution itself at different times with the use of slowing down the image and enlarging it.

Analysis of the results of biomechanical assessment and motor performance shows that correcting the execution technique ensures progress in the results obtained in technical procedures, where the measurement does not require repeating the same exercise several times over a period of time. Thus in evaluation tests where only one execution is measured: speed running, throwing a small ball and long jump the correction of the execution technique leads to an increase in motor performance, while in evaluation tests where the execution is repeated in a time interval measuring the number of repetitions, such as sit-ups, the correction of execution mistakes by increasing the amplitude of the movement leads to a decrease in the number of repetitions [21].

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained after applying the means of video recording and analysis, coming as a support for the teacher, and their use in the educational instructional process, ensure a progress in students' technical preparation, with mistakes being detected more easily and more concretely and students forming a clear image of their own execution and mistakes.

The method used in the research has shown that providing minimum equipment – a recording camera and specialized software, introduction of multimedia methods in the instructional-educational process in physical education and sports is as simple and viable as possible in each pre-university education institution.

Following the application of the method investigated in the paper, namely the viewing of biomechanically analyzed recordings from the first evaluation, we observe a progress of the research group compared to the control group, with subjects obtaining results closer to the execution model in all 6 samples, on average by 4.61°.

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