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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Edited by:

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Proceedings

14. Visual Attention and Neural Characteristics of Professional Fencers

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This study examines the characteristics of visual attention and the neural mechanisms underlying the decision-making processes and response speed and accuracy in professional fencers. In a visual-motor discrimination task wherein three levels of fencers (experts, advanced, and regular) determined the attacking and defending skills, eye movements and event related potentials (ERPs) were simultaneously recorded. Analyses indicate that the differences between fencer groups in reaction time (RT) and accuracy were not significant. However, to identify opponent's attacking and defending attempts, expert fencers were faster than lower-level fencers in controlling the visual fixation and saccade movements (the 1st fixation time, the 2nd fixation time, the 1st saccade time, mean saccade time, total fixation time, and mean fixation time). In several selected brain regions, elite fencers showed lower amplitudes in P1 and N2 and had shorter latencies in N2 and P3. A lower activation level in P1, N1, N2 and an earlier activation in N2 and P3 exhibited in the relevant brain regions among experts are interpreted in the border context the superior fencing performance. In fencing matches where it is critical to distinguish the skills used by the opponent, elite fencers directed their visual attention to key body parts more quickly and accurately. They required fewer cognitive resources for mental operation than their lower-level peers. Expert fencers have developed adoptive and efficient visual search strategies in gaining critical information for successful performance.

15. The effect of physical education teachers' conditioning programs on creating satisfaction and team cohesion among female students in the volleyball teams of Birjand's high schools

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effect of physical education teachers' conditioning programs on creating team cohesion and satisfaction among female students in the volleyball teams of Birjand's schools, as well as investigating the relationship between coach training experience and the level of the effect conditioning programs on team cohesion and satisfaction among students. The method of research was semi- experimental and the target population of research consisted of female students 14- 19 of Birjand's high schools who were member of volleyball teams holding conditioning programs. For this, 115 students were selected as the sample randomly. Participants completed the Group Environment Questionnaires (Carron, Brawley, Widmeyer, 1988) and Athlete Satisfaction Questionnaires (Riemer, chelladurai, 1998). The GEQ contained 18 items that measured team cohesion. The ASQ with 14 items assessed athlete satisfaction. There was internal reliability of GEQ ($r=0.71$) and ASQ ($r=0.88$). There was face validity of these questionnaires. These questionnaires were completed by female students both in before and after conditioning programs. The collected data were analyzed by SPSS through dependent t-test, Pearson Correlation and Stepwise Regression. Findings indicated significant relationship between coach training experience and the level of the effect conditioning programs on satisfaction ($r = 0.207$, $p<0.05$). Also findings indicated significant relationship between subscales team cohesion and satisfaction athlete before and after conditioning programs. But this relationship was significant

for individual attraction to group-task, group integration-task [(B =0.725 , B =1.027 , p<0.001) , (B =0.602 , B =0.806 , p<0.001)] and two others subscales (individual attraction to group-social, group integration-social) wasn't significant. But findings indicated no significant differences in team cohesion and satisfaction among students, before and after conditioning programs [(t =0.698 , p<0.05 , t =0.041 , p<0.05)]. Also findings indicated no significant relationship between coach training experience and the level of the effect conditioning programs on team cohesion (r =0.059 , p<0.05). In general, findings indicated coaches conditioning programs weren't ideal and effective, and don't make changes in the level of team cohesion and satisfaction among students. So holding training classes for teachers in case of increasing their information level in the area of suitable training ways and creating satisfaction students will be beneficial.

16. Purpose of participating in competitive sport by Nigeria college athletes

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