

Test time: two hours

Grade: 70 degrees

College of Physical Education

Department of Sports Training and Movement Sciences

Test of the scientific research course and problems of general university training: 2024 2025 AD

Answer the following questions:

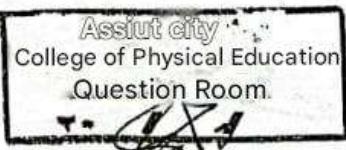
Question 1: Put a check mark (✓) in front of the correct statement, and an (✗) in front of the incorrect statement on the answer sheet: (50) points.

x	✓	phrase	M
		The scientific research method means a set of general rules that dominate the course of the mind and determine its operations in order to reach	1
		To an unknown result that can be known,	2
		The nature of scientific research is flexible and broad, and research activities are limited.	3
		Scientific research is defined as the precise and critical attempt to reach solutions to the problems that trouble and confuse people.	4
		Important tools used to know the terms of the researcher's system are the The most scientific research is conducted	5
		Scientific research has put the world in a race to obtain the greatest accuracy.	6
		The way to comfort and human well-being and to ensure his superiority over others.	7
		Historical research is limited to description and prediction and does not involve control of phenomena.	8
		motivates the researcher to study it in a systematic scientific study. Scientific research requires that there is no specific problem that	9
		The importance of scientific research is to develop and verify existing knowledge and to reach relatively accurate information.	10
		If not one related to the research conditions or the researcher's specific conditions. Among the conditions that may hinder the possibility of conducting the research and	11
		After the researcher chooses the problem and begins collecting data and information related to the problem, he begins searching for a solution to the problem or an explanation for the phenomenon by imposing hypotheses.	12
		A hypothesis is defined as a possible explanation or solution to the problem being studied by the researcher.	13
		The experimental method is the closest research method to solving the problem in a scientific way.	14
		The method is a series of steps that the researcher must follow to reach the truth of the phenomenon he is researching.	15
		The importance of using the historical method lies in the fact that it is possible to study current events and future trends in light of what happened in the past and present.	16
		When writing the title, the researcher must take care not to make the title of the research too long or too short.	17
		Hypotheses must be testable, i.e. scientifically testable.	18
		One of the advantages of the experimental approach is that researchers can apply their findings to similar phenomena or contexts.	19
		One of the disadvantages of the experimental approach is that it involves a lot of resources, time and money, and therefore it is not easy to do.	20
		The situation in which the researcher intentionally controls the experiment in a certain way is called the dependent variable.	21
		Scientific research that uses the experimental method is not limited to merely describing the phenomena being studied.	22
		The experimental method is the only research that can truly test hypotheses of cause and effect relationships.	23
		Collecting data by comprehensive enumeration is called sampling method.	24
		Descriptive research is not limited to collecting all the data and facts and classifying and tabulating them, but it also includes some interpretation of these results.	25
		One of the drawbacks of the descriptive approach is that it often relies on observation, which may reveal the researcher's personality on many occasions.	26
		It is difficult to generalize the results of most studies that rely on the descriptive approach, because the phenomenon usually follows a specific place and time.	
		One of the advantages of the descriptive approach is that it helps the researcher to collect a very large amount of information and research data related to the phenomenon or research problem, which expands his knowledge in this field.	

Assiut University

Page 1

Faculty of Physical Education Questions on four pages. 1



Kim 23 2024

Student affairs

Test of the scientific research course and problems of general university training: 2024 2025 AD

x	✓	phrase	M
		The descriptive approach is a realistic approach that studies social and human problems and phenomena with high quality, to arrive at a description.	27
		Quantitative and qualitative, leading to highly efficient logical solutions and explanations.	28
		Defining the research community is a fundamental process that should receive great attention from researchers.	29
		Scientific research helps solve problems that society may face by delving into the proposed solutions, then finding the problem is here.	30
		A systematic sample is a type of simple random sample.	31
		31 Random selection of the sample does not give equal opportunities for selection.	32
		Selecting a representative sample is a step that comes before defining the original population and establishing the framework from which the sample is taken.	33
1		1- جنبة قابلة للجنة Conditions of a good sample: avoiding bias and not covering all segments of society.	34
		2- وتقديرها Writing references is considered one of the important factors in judging the value of the research and appreciating the efforts made by the researcher by highlighting the source of information used in the research.	35
		36 The researcher cannot use tables and figures when presenting the research results. The research title must be free of unnecessary or ambiguous words because a good title is one that clearly and concisely describes the nature of the research report.	36
		37 In the introduction of the article, it is preferable to start with a research report with an introduction before entering into formulating the essence and the necessity of ending the chapter with a brief conclusion.	38
		38 Through which he highlights his opinions and ideas.	39
		39 التحليل المنهجي Selecting a representative sample is a step that comes before defining the original population and establishing the framework from which the sample is taken.	40
		40 The analysis of the results aims to interpret the meaning of the facts in terms of their causes and effects and whether they prove or disprove the hypothesis.	41
		41 If the researcher is unable to collect data on all members of the original community, he is forced to choose a sample, and this is called the sampling method.	42
		42 designing the sample, the researcher must take into account two very important considerations: avoiding bias in selecting the sample and not covering it.	43
		43 Writer's defined the article as (a short, focused research in science, literature, politics, or society published in a newspaper or magazine).	44
		44 The task of writing scientific articles is different from literary or journalistic writing, because academic writing is an integral part of Academic research process and research system	45
		45 The introduction of the article should contain all the details that the article will cover to clarify the core of the idea in all illustrative environments.	46
		46 The organic unity of the article means that the entire article appears to be interconnected, with no parts appearing disconnected from the other parts.	47
		47 Observation is one of the important methods of collecting data in experimental research.	48
		48 It is not necessary to have sources and references for what will be written in the scientific article, as in scientific research.	49
		49 The intermediate Dictionary defined the article as: a form of artistic prose in which a topic is presented in a continuous, connected manner that highlights the writer's idea and conveys it to the reader in an enjoyable and informative way.	50
		Translated into Descriptive Method 50	

A	B	C	phrase	M
the introduction	Report	Summary	It is the most widely read section of the research because it summarizes the information and gives the reader the most important details about the study. Therefore, it is preferable for this part to be as short as possible.	1
Both answers are correct	The researcher explains	The researcher uses	When writing the report, the researcher must take into account that he uses separate and attached pronouns correctly. He must not use personal pronouns such as "I" and "we" and use "instead of them."	
Simple randomness	Regular randomness	Anointing	sample is of great importance when you The want to obtain samples that represent different geographical areas and it is similar to the stratified random sample.	3
Both answers are correct.	Stability of experimental results	Validity of experimental results	When selecting the experimental research sample, the researcher must face 4 - the importance of his decision in selecting the sample members and the methods used in selecting them and placing them in the research treatment groups. All of this will determine the degree of	
Search title	Research plan	Introduction to research	Research Introduction	5
Intentionality	Class	Simple	..... 6 A systematic sample is a type of random sample....	
Distinguished choice	Equal choice	Unequal choice	Some may think that the word randomness indicates improvised selection. But this is not true, as random selection of the sample is an opportunity.	7
Both answers are correct	empiricism	Descriptive	Scientific observation is that in which the mind plays a major role. 8 By observing phenomena, interpreting them, and finding relationships between them, it is therefore an important means of collecting data that contributes greatly to research.	
Cohesion and connection	Cohesion and love	Cohesion and casting	Linking the whole paragraph with verbal links; such as repeating names and the centrality of the topic, and using pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative pronouns and place names.	
Difficulty using this approach with problems related to complex behavior	Difficulty recording behavior while it is occurring at the same time	It requires a large number of researchers	Disadvantages of scientific observation:	10
Both answers are correct	The hypothesis must be consistent with the research objective and achieve its purpose	The hypothesis should not cover any aspect of the research phenomenon being studied.	One of the conditions for a scientific hypothesis.	11

Test time: two hours
Grade: 70 degrees

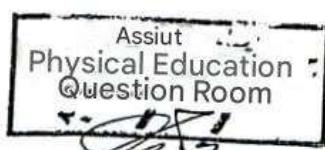
College of Physical Education
Department of Sports Training and Movement Sciences

Test of the scientific research course and problems of general university training: 2024 2025 AD

A	B	C	phrase	M
Research problem	Search title	Research objective	considered one of the most important steps in scientific .....Determination is research. Its importance lies in the fact that it has a great impact on all the steps that follow it. It is what determines for the researcher the type of study that can be conducted and the nature of the method that he follows.	12
Zero	Tasawli	Reporting or research	Hypothesis refers to an expected relationship between two variables.	13
Both answers are correct	Interrelationship studies	Surveys	..... Descriptive methods are divided into several types.	14
Conclusion	body	the introduction	..... is one of the components of the article, and it contains a complete treatment of your topic. It consists of several paragraphs and must be organized and governed by "precise organization."	15
Pre-writing	Planning	Pre-writing		16
Planning	Pre-writing	Planning	It is agreed that writing an article usually goes through four stages, which are in the following order:	
Final writing	Writing and references	Writing and references		
Writing and references	Final writing	Final writing		
Organization	Simple	The vehicle	observing phenomena as they occur. Observation means Automatically in its natural conditions without subjecting it to scientific control and without using precise measuring tools to ensure the accuracy and objectivity of the observation.	17
Axioms	Postulates	Theories	It is accepted without the need to provide evidence.	18
Random Simple	Purposive Sample	Stratified Sample	..... A stratified sample is called...	19
Both answers are correct	Method and method of selecting the sample	The nature of the organization	There are some factors that can determine the appropriate sample size, which are:	20

Best wishes.

Course professors: Prof. Dr. Adel Ibrahim Ahmed / Prof. Dr. Samar Mustafa / Asst. Prof. Dr. Osama Tamam



Page 4

Questions on four pages



Department of Sports and Recreation Management



College of Physical Education

Sports organizations exam

Fourth Division: Sports Management

First semester

Maximum degree: 140 degrees

Third band

Time: two hours

Role: December 2024

Test instructions

The test consists of two questions containing 140 statements.

Number of test pages: 4 pages

Think carefully before answering the questions.

Shade the answer that you think is appropriate on the answer sheet with your pen.

If you shade more than one mark or do not shade at all, the answer is considered wrong.

Answer the following questions:

Shade (A) (✓) for the correct statements, and (B) (✗) for the incorrect statements on your answer sheet.

Answer: Answer (✗) B (✓) A	Phrases.	
() ()	Anyone who disrupts matches or youth activities shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand pounds.	1.
() ()	Anyone who disturbs security or public morale shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand pounds.	2.
() ()	The penalty for destruction of fixed assets shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand pounds.	3.
() ()	Anyone who collects unauthorized amounts or fees shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand pounds.	4.
() ()	Whoever violates the Authority's rules shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand pounds.	5.
() ()	The regulations of sports federations must include the method of forming the board of directors by election or appointment.	6.
() ()	The sports body must have at least fifty members if it is composed of both.	7.
() ()	The sports body must have at least 6 members if it consists of legal persons.	8.
() ()	Sports investment: All money spent and invested in areas related to cultural activity for the purpose of profit.	9.
() ()	The General Assemblies of the Egyptian Olympic Committee shall establish their statutes in a manner that does not conform to the Olympic Charter.	10.
() ()	The Boards of Directors of the Egyptian Paralympic Committee shall develop its statutes in accordance with the Olympic Charter.	11.
() ()	The boards of directors of the general assemblies of sports federations shall develop their statutes in accordance with the Olympic Charter.	12.
() ()	13. The regulations of sports federations may include the name of the body, its headquarters and the purpose of its establishment.	
() ()	14. Sports bodies may engage in any political, partisan or religious activity or promote political ideas or goals.	
() ()	The regulations of sports federations may include the formation of sports associations, establishing a sports code of honor that regulates the establishment, of disciplinary () () and	15.
() ()	disciplinary committees that consider violations of the provisions of the code.	
() ()	The Board of Directors of the Egyptian Olympic Committee shall determine the name of the Authority, its headquarters, the purpose of its establishment, and the manner in which it carries out its activities.	16.
() ()	The Board of Directors of the Egyptian Olympic Committee shall set the conditions, types, procedures, acceptance, suspension and termination of membership.	17.
() ()	Centralization and decentralization are related to the degree of delegation of authority in any organization.	18.
() ()	Organization is a term derived from organization, which refers to an organization that includes a group working according to a specific coordination to achieve a specific goal.	19.
() ()	The General Assemblies of the Egyptian Olympic Committee shall determine the method of forming the Board of Directors by election or appointment.	20.
() ()	The Olympic Committee consists of the Olympic sports federations whose games are included in the Olympic programme.	21.
() ()	The General Assemblies of the Olympic Committee have the authority to set the Council's powers, procedures for calling it to convene, and the validity of its meetings.	22.
() ()	Sports institutions are institutions established by society to serve the sports sector in all aspects.	23.
() ()	Anyone who does not enjoy full civil rights may participate in establishing the Authority.	24.
() ()	25. Anyone against whom a final judgment has been issued with a felony penalty may participate in the establishment of the Authority.	

Assiut University

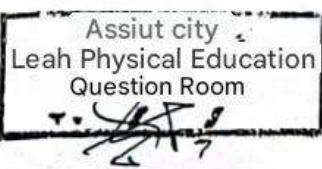
College of Physical Education

25 chem 2024

Student Affairs

He has Assiut
Why physical education
Question room

answer answer is x) B(A)	Phrases	
() ()	26. Anyone against whom a final judgment has been issued for a crime that violates honor or羞耻 (honor) may not be able to visit the Authority.	27.
() ()	27. Anyone against whom a decision to suspend or cancel a company may participate in establishing the organization may do so for the duration of the suspension or cancellation.	
() ()	28. The central administrative authority shall determine the required documents of the system for recording monthly requests and the relevant records.	
() ()	29. The competent minister shall have a right to inspect during the categories of the monthly fee, no less than an amount of fifty thousand pounds.	
() ()	30. The monthly papers are submitted to the competent administrative authority and the month certificate is issued to the concerned person within one day.	
() ()	31. If any dues have passed without a decision being made on the application, the application shall be considered as rejected.	
() ()	32. Sports bodies do not enjoy the privilege of exemption from real estate and movable property registration fees.	
() ()	33. Sports bodies do not enjoy the privilege of exemption from registration fees for property contracts.	
() ()	34. Sports bodies do not enjoy the privilege of exemption from signature certification fees and the stamp duty currently imposed.	
() ()	35. Sports bodies do not enjoy the privilege of exemption from taxes and customs duties on equipment.	
() ()	36. Sports bodies enjoy the privilege of exemption from entertainment tax on various matches.	
() ()	37. Sports bodies have the privilege of reducing travel fees by 50% if the number is less than twenty people.	
() ()	38. The name of the sports body, its month number and its area of activity must be mentioned in all its records.	
() ()	39. No body may adopt a name that would cause confusion between it and another body.	
() ()	40. sports authority is subject to the control and supervision of both the competent administrative authority and the central administrative authority from the financial aspect. The competent administrative authority has the right to inspect its sports facilities affiliated with the sports authority.	
() ()	41. The General Assembly of Sports Clubs consists of active, non-paying members.	
() ()	42. The General Assembly shall hold an ordinary meeting once a year within the three months following the end of the financial year.	
() ()	43. The General Assembly shall hold an ordinary meeting once a year within the three months following the end of the financial year.	
() ()	44. The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the minutes of the previous General Assembly.	
() ()	45. The basic regulations of youth organizations shall be submitted to the competent minister for forming the organization's branch.	
() ()	46. The basic regulations of youth organizations shall be submitted to the competent minister for forming the organization's branch.	
() ()	47. The basic regulations of youth organizations shall be submitted to the competent minister for forming the organization's branch.	
() ()	48. An absolute majority of members entitled to attend the extra ordinary general assembly shall have the right to amend the bylaws.	
() ()	49. The members of the youth organization are those who are capable of real estate and movable property registration fees.	
() ()	50. Overall the reasons for the multiplicity of sports organizations are the following: 1) Specialization and needs of sports activities 2) System of sports.	
() ()	51. Comprehensive in the non-Olympic sports movement, one of the reasons for the multiplicity of sports organizations is to meet some of the games' ambitions or some of the ambitions of the National Olympic Committees.	
() ()	52. The reasons for the multiplicity of sports organizations is to meet some of the games' ambitions or some of the ambitions of the National Olympic Committees.	
() ()	53. 53 types and divisions of sports organizations based on their specialization: international, global or organizations.	
() ()	54. 54 types and divisions of sports organizations, higher sports, based on their specialization: international and regional organizations.	
() ()	55. The General Assembly shall appoint the auditor, Sabat.	
() ()	56. The General Assembly shall be responsible for approving the Board of Directors' report on the financial status of the Executive Director.	
() ()	57. The General Assembly shall approve the Board of Directors' report on salaries and vacant positions.	
() ()	58. The General Assembly is responsible for electing the Board of Directors and appointing the auditor.	
() ()	59. The General Assembly shall determine the auditor's remuneration.	
() ()	60. The General Assembly shall be responsible for approving the Board of Directors' report on the financial status of the Executive Director.	
() ()	61. The General Assembly shall determine the auditor's remuneration.	
() ()	62. The General Assembly may be called to extraordinary meetings in accordance with the provisions of the Sports Authority's bylaws.	
() ()	63. Each member of the Board of Directors, the Executive Director and the Financial Director of the Authority shall be responsible for the decisions of the other's Article of Association that specifies the powers of the Executive Director and the Financial Director.	
() ()	64. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sports Authority represents him before the judiciary and third parties.	
() ()	65. The Authority's bylaws shall determine the powers of the Executive Director.	
() ()	66. Functional organization depends on the division of labor and functional specialization in establishing departments based on their functions.	
() ()	67. The transfer and loan of players is not from the resources of the sports authority, but from the player.	
() ()	68. The name, logo and uniform of the Authority may not be marketed.	
() ()	69. The state does not guarantee the provision of real estate and spaces necessary to establish sports bodies.	

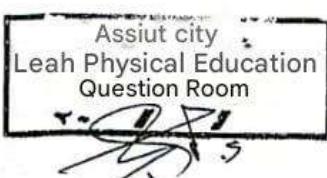


Assiut University
College of Physical Education

25 December 2024

Student Affairs

Answer (x)	Answer A. (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)	Phrases	
() ()		The resources of the National Authority consist of the budget allocated to the Authority by the State.	71
() ()		No sports body may establish any buildings, stadiums or halls except after obtaining the approval of the administrative authority.	72
() ()		The sports authority is not allowed to bet its money.	73
() ()		Smoking is only permitted in designated areas.	74
() ()		It is prohibited to bring in, serve, or consume alcohol.	75
() ()		No sports body may receive funds except after the approval of the competent administrative authority.	76
() ()		Amounts of subscriptions related to the Authority's activities may be transferred.	77
() ()		The central administrative authority or the competent administrative authority may grant advertisements to sports bodies.	78
() ()		the right to all rights related to the public's contact with the sports event. Sports bodies alone have	79
() ()		The use of registered badges or marks shall be after agreement with the relevant sports body.	80
() ()		The central administrative body works to develop, encourage and improve the practice of sports in the Arab Republic of Egypt.	81
() ()		Athletes are prohibited from taking performance-enhancing substances. Athletes are prohibited from taking performance-enhancing substances.	82
() ()		It is not permissible to violate the rules of the World Anti-Doping Agency.	83
() ()		84 It is prohibited for coaches, certified doctors and other sports personnel to administer stimulants to athletes.	84
() ()		The Egyptian Anti-Doping Organization in Sports shall have a legal personality and shall be responsible for following up and implementing international charters.	85
() ()		Not all federations are required to comply with the International Anti-Doping Code applicable in Egypt.	86
() ()		The Ministry sets regulations to organize the work of the Egyptian Anti-Doping Organization.	87
() ()		88 Participants in sports missions representing Egypt receive a travel allowance from their work.	88
() ()		In all their financial dues as if they were on the job. Participants in sports missions representing Egypt are not entitled to:	89
() ()		The Sports Authority's resources do not include the rent of stadiums, shops and halls.	90
() ()		The Egyptian Olympic Committee is responsible for organizing sports activities between the various member federations.	91
() ()		The Egyptian Olympic Committee is the only one that represents the country in the Olympic and World Games.	92
() ()		The Egyptian Olympic Committee is authorized to carry and use the Olympic emblems.	93
() ()		No body may be called the Olympic Committee.	94
() ()		The state works to provide financial appropriations sufficient to provide the activities of the Olympic Committee and sports federations.	95
() ()		One of the reasons for the multiplicity of sports organizations is the lack of core sports organizations and the multiplicity of their demands.	96
() ()		97 The Federation of the game exercises its powers, including setting the general policy that achieves the dissemination of culture in Egypt and raising its	97
() ()		98. The Sports Federation shall exercise the following powers: Managing the club's affairs from the technical aspects.	98
() ()		The Sports Federation shall exercise the following responsibilities: managing the club's affairs from a financial perspective.	99
() ()		100 The Sports Federation shall exercise the following responsibilities: Managing the club's affairs from all organizational aspects.	100
() ()		The Egyptian Center for Sports Arbitration and Settlement does not have a legal personality.	101
() ()		The Egyptian Sports Settlement and Arbitration Center specializes in settling family disputes.	102
() ()		The Federation is not the only one technically responsible for the affairs of the game within the limits of the rules approved by the International Federation of this game.	103
() ()		104 The role of sports in the field of cooperation is one of the reasons for the multiplicity of sports organizations. Lack of development of	104
() ()		105 reasons for the concentration of power and responsibility in one hand: Increase in employees	105
() ()		One of the reasons for the concentration of power and responsibility in one hand is the advancement of information technology.	106
() ()		107 Centralization is giving more powers to managers at lower levels.	107
() ()		108 Centralization is characterized by the ability to make quick decisions.	108
() ()		Centralization is flexible.	109
() ()		Among the types and divisions of sports organizations based on their comprehensiveness are the general international organizations.	110
() ()		111 Types and divisions of sports organizations based on their comprehensiveness are specialized international organizations.	111
() ()		112 Types and divisions of sports organizations based on legitimacy are international organizations that aim for material gains.	112
() ()		113 Reasons for the concentration of power and responsibility in one hand: rapid communications	113
() ()		No one who does not enjoy civil and political rights may participate in the establishment of the Authority.	114
() ()		115 Any person, when a decision to expand or concentrate the membership has been taken, may not participate in the establishment of the Authority.	115
() ()		116 The founders of the youth organization shall elect from among themselves the first Board of Directors for a period of four years.	116



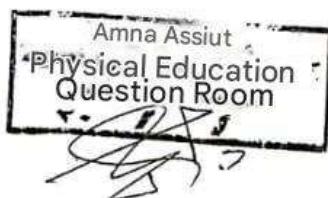
Answer	Answer	Phrases
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	117. Basic Systems
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A quote for youth organizations. It includes the rules, foundations and controls for forming the organization and its activities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	General Assembly
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	118 The association is concerned with elect the Board of Directors and fill vacant positions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	is characterized by the ability to act.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	119 The central government is characterized by the ability to act.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	120 The central government is characterized by the ability to unleash innovative and creative energies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	121 One of the advantages of decentralization: the distribution of power over actors.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	122 One of the advantages of decentralization: the distribution of power over actors.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	123 One of the advantages of decentralization is the ability to make important decisions in the absence of the most efficient managers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	124 Disadvantages of Committees: Integrated Collective Opinion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	One of the disadvantages of committees is the lack of coordination between the different committees.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	125 One of the disadvantages of committees is the lack of cooperation in achieving goals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	126 One of the disadvantages of committees is the lack of coordination between different committees.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	127 One of the disadvantages of committees is the lack of coordination between different committees.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	128 One of the disadvantages of committees is the speed of completion of the tasks assigned to the committee.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	129 One of the disadvantages of multiple committees is the increased costs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	130 The institution. The sports institution is a social formation that is not related to the sports field as a profession and industry.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	131 The sports institution has its goals according to the nature of the sports it determines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	132 for the continuity of evaluations in the development of sports activities, according to international cooperation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	133 between the sports institutions of sports organizations in the competition between sports organizations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	134 One of the reasons for the establishment of sports organizations is the competition between sports organizations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	135 International organizations, according to their specializations, into general and specialized organizations for sports.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	136 One of the disadvantages of decentralization is the distribution of power among a large number of actors.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	137 Advantages of decentralization: Lack of homogeneity in standards and policies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	138 One of the advantages of decentralization is the ability to make important decisions in the absence of the most efficient managers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	139 Disadvantages of Committees: Integrated Collective Opinion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	140 Disadvantages of Committees: Lack of coordination between different committees.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

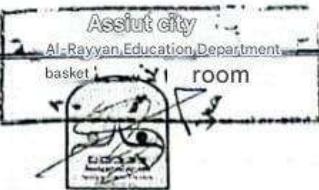
Best wishes

Dr. Amal Saeed Laila

Prof. Dr. Sherif Gamil Mohamed

Prof. Dr. Gamal Mohamed Ali

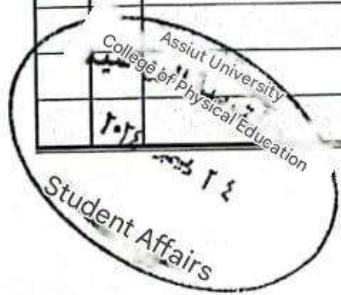


Assiut city Al-Rayyan Education Department 	Scheduled exam Basketball management and refereeing For the academic year 2024 AD / 2025 AD	
the first 12/24/2024 - Tuesday Two hours (60) degrees	semester / Day and date / Test time Total test score /	Sports and recreation management Sports management Basketball Management and Arbitration / Code (216) DIA.GG Course name/code/ Third band /
- Number of test pages: 4 pages. Think carefully before you answer the questions, and do not let anyone provide your thinking.		The test consists of three compulsory questions. Test Instructions /

First question:

(25) degrees Shade the letter (T) in front of the correct statement and the letter (F) in front of the incorrect statement on the answer sheet.

Answer	phrase	mark
(T) (F)		
	No jumper may catch or hit the ball more than twice before it touches another player.	1
	A switch request can be cancelled before the registrar signals that request.	2
	The team loses the match by withdrawal if there are not 12 players on the field ready to play after 15 minutes from the start of the match.	3
	At least 10 minutes before the start of the match, both coaches must confirm their agreement that the names and numbers of the team players match.	4
	The coach is allowed to go to the score table during the match to obtain statistical information only when the ball is stopped.	5
	The registrar prepares the score sheet 15 minutes before the start of the match.	6
	Each team has the right to make 5 substitutions during the match.	7
	A team loses the match by attrition during the match if the number of team players falls below 5 players on the field ready to play.	8
	A player who commits 5 personal fouls must leave the field immediately.	9
	10 The free throw line is 4.80 m from the end line.	10
	11 If the injured player is unable to resume play within (20) seconds, he must be replaced immediately.	11
	12 Player numbers must be 10 cm long on the chest and 20 cm long on the back.	12
	13 A basketball team consists of 15 players who are eligible to play.	13
	14 If the ball is not hit by at least one of the jumpers, it must be returned.	14
	15 A basketball game consists of two halves, each of which is divided into two periods, each of which lasts 5 minutes.	15
	16 A foul is an illegal contact between a player and an opposing player, whether the ball is live or dead.	16
	In extra periods, play must continue in the same direction to the basket as in the fourth period.	17
	18 Any advertisement or logo must be at least 5 cm away from any number.	18



2024 December 24, 2024	The team captain is allowed to act as coach if there is no coach or assistant coach listed on the registration sheet.	19
	The player who puts the ball in is allowed to take more than 5 seconds to release the ball from his hand.	20
	The two teams must exchange baskets at the start of the second period.	21
	Team followers are the only persons permitted to sit on the bench within their team's bench area.	22
	Alternating possession is a method of putting the ball into play by putting it in from out of bounds instead of a jump ball.	23
	Either jumper may leave their place before the ball is legally hit.	24
	The coach shall designate a free throw shooter in cases where the rules do not specify a free throw shooter.	25

This is Assiut,

Faculty of Physical

Education...the basement room. ..

Second question:

25 degrees

Shade the correct answer on the answer sheet from among the following answers:

phrase

M

mistakes) The team is in a team penalty situation when its members commit....

1

(A) ↗

(B) ↗

(C) ↘

(D) ↙

.....minute)....

The referee's authority begins the moment he arrives on the field before the start of the match with.....

1

(A) (15) minutes

(20) minutes (B)

25 minutes (C)

(D) (20) minutes

(...) When shooting from within the three-point arc:

The infection is caused by....

1

One point (A)

2 points (B)

(C) Three points

(D) Four points

In the event of a tie at the end of the fourth period, the match shall continue for any number of additional periods, each lasting

1

(5) minutes (A)

(B) (10) minutes

(C) (15) minutes

(D) (20) minutes

(e) is a situation in which two personal fouls are committed by opposing players against each other at approximately the same time.

(A) Unsportsmanlike conduct foul

(B) Invalid error

(C) Technical error

(D) Double error

(.....) The coach may request a time-out of

1

1 minute (A)

2 minutes (B)

(C) Three minutes

Four minutes (D)

Any advertisement or logo must be at least (....) cm away from the player's number.

1

(20) cm (A)

(B) 15 cm

(C) 10) cm

(D) 5 cm

Any obstruction, including team seats, must be at least (....) away from the boundaries of the playing field.

1

(A) 4 meters

(B) (2) meters

(C) (8) meters

(D) 1 meter

match does not start if one of the teams is not on the field with..... ready to play.

1

(2) Players (A)

5 players (B)

(C) (7) players

(12) Players (D)

If the injured player is unable to resume play within.....he must be replaced.

1

(20) seconds (A)

(20) seconds (B)

15 seconds (C)

(10) seconds (D)

11 There must be a break between the two halves of (....) minutes.

(10) minutes (A)	15 minutes (B)	(20) minutes (C)	20 minutes (D)
------------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

Each team has the right to request a number of time-outs during the second half of the game. 12

(A) 1	(B) 1	(C) 1	(D) 1
-------	-------	-------	-------

..... under the opposing team's basket. An attacking player may not remain for more than... 13

24 seconds (A)	(8) seconds (B)	(5) seconds (C)	(D) (2) seconds
----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

* Draw a central circle in the middle of the basketball court with a radius of (....) cm. 14

(180) cm (A)	(360) cm (B)	(C) 45 cm	(D) (90) cm
--------------	--------------	-----------	-------------

A player who commits personal fouls will be permanently excluded from the match. 15

(A) 1	(B) 1	(C) E	(D) 4
-------	-------	-------	-------

..... The team must shoot at the opposing team's basket within a time limit of 16

24 seconds (A)	(8) seconds (B)	(5) seconds (C)	(3) seconds (D)
----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

The registration sheet consists of the original and copies in different colors. 17

(A) 1	(B) 0	(C) 1	(D) 1
-------	-------	-------	-------

..... is a clear and obvious unsportsmanlike act by a player, substitute, coach, assistant coach, or team member. 18

Unsportsmanlike conduct foul (A)	Ineligible error (B)	Technical error (C)	Double error (D)
----------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

1 A free throw is an opportunity given to a player to score from.... 19

Four points (A)	Three points (B)	2 points (C)	1 point (D)
-----------------	------------------	--------------	-------------

..... from the middle of the field. 20 The jump ball is run with the start of

Third period only (A)	Second period only (B)	First period only (C)	Beginning of each period (D)
-----------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

..... must notify the first referee at the end of the match if his team objects to the result of the match and sign the score sheet. 21

Team Leader (A)	Coach (B)	Administrative (C)	(D) Assistant coach
-----------------	-----------	--------------------	---------------------

The team must move the ball from the backcourt to the frontcourt within a time of (....). 22

(3) seconds (A)	(5) seconds (B)	(8) seconds (C)	24 seconds (D)
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------

.... is responsible for calculating the attack time. 23

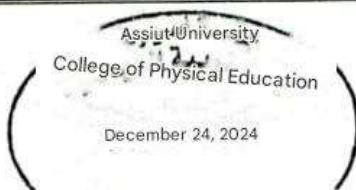
Registrar Assistant (A)	Registrar (B)	Match timer (C)	(D) 24 second timer
-------------------------	---------------	-----------------	---------------------

The centre line extends beyond each of the side boundaries for a distance of (....). 24

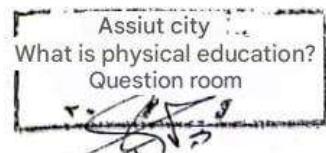
(A) 10 cm	(B) 15 cm	(20) cm (C)	25 cm (D)
-----------	-----------	-------------	-----------

Any player may request a substitution if the ball stops, but only after notifying (....). 25

Registrar (A)	Match Supervisor (B)	Match timer (C)	24 second timer (D)
---------------	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------



December 24, 2024



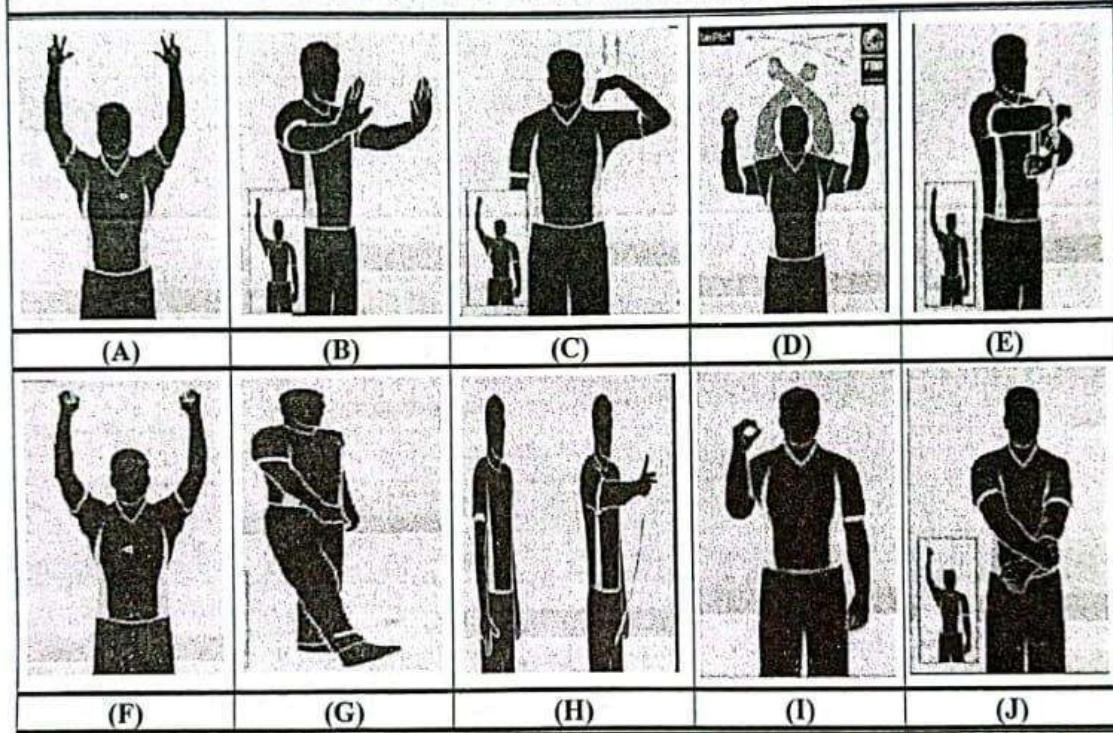
Third question:

0(10) degrees Shade the sentence sign from Table (B) that indicates the following terms from Table (A) on the answer sheet:

Table (A)

5- Multiplication error	Player number zero	-- Violation of (2) seconds	-2- Violation of touching the ball with the foot	1- A disqualifying error
10 - Violation of walking the ball	- Double error	Violation of the expiration of 24 second	- Payment error	6 - Successful shooting with three points

Table (B)

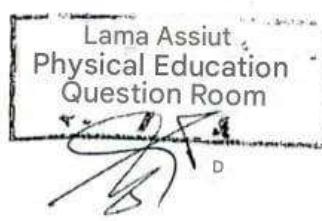


The questions are over

With best wishes for success and good luck.....

Committee of Examiners

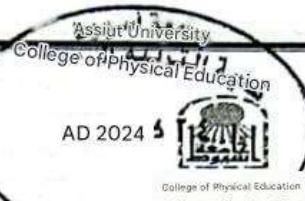
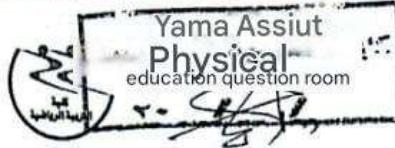
Muhammad Hussein Ahmed Jaafar



Dr. Assiut
Bashir Physical Education
By Mohamed Sayed

24th of September 2024

Student Affairs



(E/316) Bar
Allocate optional.
football first semester

Academic year 2024/2025 AD, third year

Maximum temperature / 60 degrees

Exam date 12/24/2024

The time is two hours

Asst. Prof. Dr. / Hesham Saleh Abdel Gawad

Dr. Ahmed Abu Al-Hamad Rashad

Committee of Examiners

Answer the following questions:

(30) degrees

Question 1: Put a check mark (?) in front of the correct statement and an (x) in front of the incorrect statement.

The laws of football are intended to keep the game fair.

The IFAB issues the Laws of the Game in French, Italian, German and Italian.

All lines on the field are approximately 15 cm wide in international matches.

Yellow and red cards may be shown to technical and administrative staff for misconduct.

In youth, senior and special needs matches, the playing field area can be changed.

Each team is allowed to make a maximum of five substitutions in official

matches. Being in an offside position is an offence punishable by

point of the field is located in the middle of the halfway line and a circle with a radius of 9.15m is drawn around it for the behaviour of his team. The centre

In the event of an offside offence, the referee awards a direct free kick from the place where the offence was committed.

The penalty mark is placed 11 metres outside each penalty area.

First and Second Division clubs are automatically members of the General Assembly.

The match can be played without corner flags.

Players have the right to a break between halves not exceeding (15) minutes.

The referee does not need to blow the whistle when play is stopped for a goal kick - throw-in - goal scoring.

The referee cannot continue the match if there are less than 7 players on either team.

Substitute Player A substituted player or team official who enters the Referee Review Area (RRA) is cautioned.

The circumference of the ball is between 68 cm and 75 cm.

Goal kick before the defender touches it. The ball does not have to leave the penalty area in

Play resumes with a corner kick that warrants a caution. When Failure to respect the legal distance.

Any player may change position with the goalkeeper provided that the referee is notified before the change is made and during the stoppage.

In the event of an incorrect intervention or bad behaviour by the assistant referee, the referee cannot dispense with him. The attacking

against the wall for a distance of (2) metres team members are prohibited from standing

philosophy is to develop technical aspects, increase tactical efficiency, and raise the players' fitness levels. The coaches'

An indirect free kick is awarded if a player kicks or hits an opponent. The

leg is not mandatory equipment for the player. The

diagonal guard is the method approved by the Federation, in which the referee moves in a way that helps the assistants see.

If there is a penalty kick to be taken or retaken, the half time must be extended until the kick is taken.

A professional player is paid to play football and relies on other activities for his livelihood.

Each goalkeeper wears colours that distinguish him from the other players and referees

authority.

If the Board of Directors of the Federation has issued a decision to strike nominated for arbitration, he must note: It is required for anyone who

himself or his team to caution the player even if the goal is cancelled when he takes off his clothes or

referee may not compensate for any error in calculating lost time in the first half by adding an extra time in the second half... the

by the General Assembly and the Board of Directors. The Executive Director is responsible for implementing the decisions approved

based on clear and announced criteria. The Technical Committee selects the national team coaches

first half or chooses to take the kick-off goal to attack in the decides which The team that wins the toss

The evaluation and transfer of injured players off the field of play is not a consideration for compensating for lost time.

A directed draw is conducted when the level of the teams is not known to the tournament organizers. A goal is

scored when the ball has fully crossed the goal line between the goalposts and the bottom of the crossbar.

The ball is not out of play when the referee stops play.

There is no offside error if the player receives the ball from a throw-in.

One of the most stressful psychological situations for the referee before the match is the last seconds of

the match. An indirect free kick is awarded when the opponent obstructs the progress of the opponents

A player is sent off if he tries to deceive the referee, such as by feigning injury or pretending to have committed a foul against him

(acting). The assistant referee's decision is not binding on the referee in cases of offside.

substituted. When cautioned, field of play is late in leaving the A player who is

-1
-2
-3
-4
-5
-6
-7
-8
-9
-10
-11
-12
-13
-14
-15
-16
-17
-18
-19
-20
-21
-22
-23
-24
-25
-26
-27
-28
-29
-30
-31
-32
-33
-34
-35
-36
-37
-38
-39
-40
-41
-42
-43
-44
-45
-46
-47

48) One of the factors that affect the warm-up time is the training period (morning - evening).

The planning preparation is based on the skill preparation.

Psychological preparation aims to build and develop the referees' sporting motivation.

-49

-50

-51

-52

-53

-54

The duties of the sub-referees committee include investigating the referee's referee and presenting the results of the investigation.

The referee observer relies on the laws of the game as a reference basis in evaluating the performance of the refereeing team.

of the most important considerations of ~~profession~~ The referee's prediction of correct play and enforcement of positioning is considered

than the opportunity if the application principle was more beneficial. The mistake should not be counted

55) (One of the stages of professionalism in football is the decline in the material gains of amateur sports, and their being limited to a moral social value.

56- () Professionalism does not oblige every body or entity to take insurance measures for its players.

One of the factors influencing the approval of the opportunity is the opportunity for a constructive

-57

Conditions for calculating a foul: It must be (committed by a player - on the playing field - the ball is in play). One of the

-58

economic motivations for professionalism is developing relations between clubs and their management.

-59

60- The match shall be managed by a referee who has absolute authority to apply the laws of the game in the match he manages.

~~(XO) degrees~~ of Question 2: Choose the correct answer from the brackets. 1- One of the responsibilities

himself accountable and review his actions. the referee is to hold

A before and during the match

B- After the match

All answers are correct -C

are the referees who have successfully spent three years in the lower grade, passed the promotion tests and proven their competence. -They

Match management

-A

Second class referees

B- First class referees

- International referees

3- If a named substitute starts the match instead of a named player without notifying the referee of this change, what is your decision?

A The referee allows the named substitute to continue playing.

The number of substitutes is reduced. -B

The substitute player is alerted. -C

..... - An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the player...-4

Hit the competitor -A

- Continuing the competitor's progress

- Touching the ball by hand C

Players were in an offside position. The ball hit the post and bounced back to him, then a goal was scored. What is your decision? -5

- Calculating the goal A

B Cancel the target

- Drop the ball C

working language between the referees and the players, whether verbal, visual or kinetic, through which the game continues or -6 The

It depends on the vision of all parties cooperating in managing the match.

Expectation. -A

- communication B

- Analysis C

..... -7- If the player required to be replaced refuses to leave the field of play.

The substituted player is cautioned. -A

The substitute player is alerted -B

C Play continues

..... He can compete for the dropped ball... -8

Any number of players -A

B: 2 players

-C

time. Conduct several inspections.

9- The referee must arrive at the match site before the match

80) minutes -A

120) minutes -B

100) minutes -C

Assiut city
Total physical education
question room

Assiut University
College of Physical Education

24 m 2024 2

Student Affairs

..... 10- The kick-off is a way to start or resume play when.

- Goal kick
- Corner kick
- Score a goal

11 - The player used his elbow on the opponent's face. What is your

decision? A direct free kick and a red card
 free card and yellow free kick, Indirect free kick

over-allocating players and placing them in playing positions early with the aim of winning. ..

12 - It is considered one of the challenges of Management
 Training
 Competition

13 - A characteristic represented by the ability to move towards the intended goal in a manner that includes manifestations of initiative, creativity, innovation, intelligence, insight into the consequences, and not being affected by the behavior of others.

..... Design
 Persistence Persistence
 Uniqueness

headed the ball and scored a goal. What is your decision? holds the ball with his palm: The attacker The goalkeeper

Free kick warns the striker A
 The goal is disallowed and the player is B
 Indirect free kick C

..... The player will be cautioned and shown a yellow card if he commits any of the following errors: - 15

Disgraceful behavior A
 same match Getting a second warning, for B
 respecting the legal distance C

..... 16- If the goal kick goes directly into the opponent's goal, the referee awards the ball.

Goal A
 Corner kick B
 Goal kick C

..... 17- Distance between the goalposts from the inside 7.33 m A
 7.42 metres B
 7.32 metres C

..... The corner kick goes directly into the opponent's goal. The referee awards it. 18- If

The ball is a goal A
 B - ball B
 The corner kick is retained C

From the touch line are placed at a distance of Commercials A
 2 meters B
 1.5 meters C

..... shall register, register and transfer players in accordance with FIFA's instructions in this regard. 20- A - Competition Committee
 B - Technical Committee
 C - Players Affairs Committee

for collecting and presenting financial reports on the Union's accounts and analyzing positions for senior management. 21- A- He is responsible
 B- Chief Financial Officer C- Executive Director
 D- Director General of the Federation

The most used skills in modern football matches. is a skill - 22

Pass B A
 Running with the ball B
 Evasion C

The player must obtain permission from the referee to leave the field. 23- At

Going out for treatment. A
 Going out to celebrate a goal. B
 Coach, Go out for a drink of water or receive instructions from C

-24 factors affecting skill performance in football....

Area factor. -A

Type of skill... -B

How to perform the skill. -C

Explains the rights of a professional player. -25

Verbal agreement between the player and the club. -A

Agreement between player and agent. -B

The contract between the player and the club. -C

26 - Nomination of new referees to take promotion exams.

A- Main Referees Committee

Referees Sub-committee -B

Technical Committee of Referees -C

27- The referee showed a red card to one of the team players and he refused to leave the field. What is your decision?

Cancel the match. -A

B- Completing the match.

Retract the decision

28 - A method for determining the result of a match that has ended with both teams having the same number of goals, and the goals scored by the team in the team's stadium

The opponent gets double count.

The away goals rule. -A

Competition. -B

Preference. -C

29- An electronic system that notifies the referee immediately in the event of a goal being scored, i.e. when the entire ball crosses the goal line.

Hybrid system. -A

Goal line technology. -B

-Default system. -C

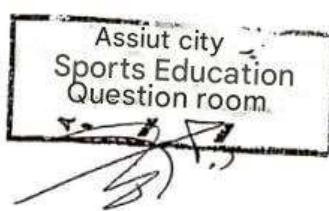
30 In competitions organised by FIFA or the continental confederations, the ball must bear one of the following three marks.

FIFA QUALITY PROA -A

FIFA INSPECTED -B

FIFA APPROVED -C

We wish you all the best and success.





Assiut University



College of Physical Education

Group Volleyball Selection for Third Division

First /24/ 2024/12 AD	I Semester and history	Sports and recreation management	Section
Two hours	Exam time	Sports management	Program
60	The total score for the exam	Optional volleyball athlete	Course name and code
		Code 426 DZD	
Helmy	D. Helmy Mohamed	Azim Mahmoud	Names of the exam preparation and correction committee
The test consists of one question		-	
Number of test pages: 4 pages		-	
Think carefully before you answer questions, and do not let your pen precede your thinking.		-	
Answer on the answer sheet		-	
Shade the answer that you think is appropriate on the answer sheet with your pencil and do not		-	Test instructions and answer method
Shade only one circle in each question.		-	
If you keep more than one mark, the answer is considered wrong.		-	

- I would like to ask the following questions:

)60) degrees(

First question:-

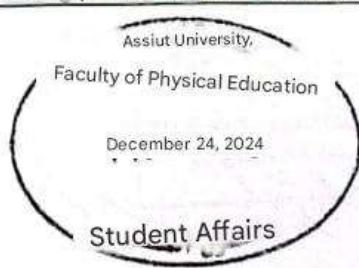
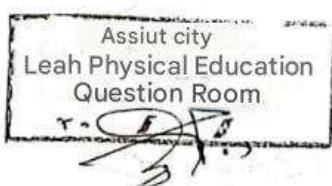
Put a check mark (V) in front of the correct statement and an (x) in front of the incorrect statement, then shade it on the answer sheet.

Where the letter (C) indicates the correct answer and the letter (E) indicates the wrong answer.

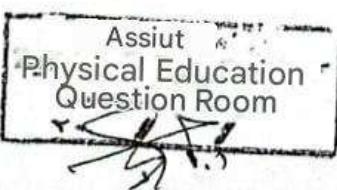
Answer	Phrases	
()	1 Hostile behavior is defamatory or contemptuous words, gestures, or any movement expressing contempt.	
()	The air stick is 10 cm in diameter and made of a flexible material.	2
()	The coach's evaluation line is a line parallel to the sideline and 1.76 metres away, from which short lines are formed.	
()	Each one is 15 cm long and 20 cm apart.	3
()	4 The colour of the balls used must be light, uniform or of a range of colours.	
()	5 The team may consist of a minimum of (14) players in international competitions for adults.	
()	6 The width of the strip forming the number on the player's jersey shall be at least 2 m.	
()	7 The warm-up area is an area of 33 metres and is on both corners.	
()	8 The referee may warn the team before the start of the match.	
()	9 Players are not allowed to touch the net ropes.	
()	A team commits a spin fault if it is not in its correct position at the moment it hits the ball. By the sending player.	10
()	If a team commits one or more fouls by competitors at the same time, one foul is counted and no trading is repeated.	11
()	12 The player's equipment consists of a T-shirt, shorts and sports shoes.	
()	The colour and design of the jerseys and shorts must be uniform, including the libero.	
()	15 The coach is considered a member of the volleyball team.	
()	The ball is out of play and neither player is allowed to speak to the referee.	14
()	Setting is a skill that is performed close to the net.	16

- 1 -

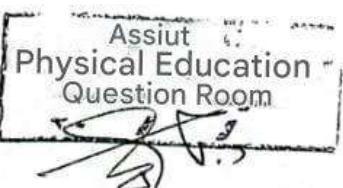
Assiut University,



Answer	Phrases	
()	The first International Volleyball Federation was established in 1973.	17
()	It is not allowed to touch the opponent's court with the foot.	18
()	The serving player must have one foot behind the side line at the moment of the serve.	19
()	A point is awarded to the team when the opposing team receives a service.	20
()	After the ball is sent, players are not allowed to move or occupy any position in their court or the free zone.	21
()	Allows the coach to access the scoring table during play and ask about something.	22
()	It is allowed to be a coach and a player in the same match.	23
()	Players rotate counterclockwise.	24
()	The warm-up period for both teams on one field at the same time is 10-8 minutes.	25
()	A starting player may not leave the court and return to his previous position in the rotation order even once.	26
()	No substitute is allowed in before the substitute exits.	27
()	A player may hit the ball twice in a row.	28
()	The ball is considered in play if it touches an object outside the field of play or a person outside the field of play.	29
()	The ball must not touch the net when crossing it.	30
()	If the ball sticks to the net or falls, the trade is not cancelled and is repeated.	31
()	It is not permitted to touch the opponent's court with any part of the body above the feet, provided that this does not interfere with the opponents play.	32
()	The Federation consists of clubs and sports and youth organizations registered in accordance with the provisions of the Sports Law.	33
()	One of the mistakes in blocking is the free player trying to block, whether individually or not.	34
()	The server must hit the ball within 5 seconds after the first referee's whistle for service.	35
()	There must be a complete trade between two separate exchange requests by the same team.	36
()	The only interruptions in play are time-outs and player substitutions.	37
()	An exceptional exchange can in any case be counted as a normal exchange and must be recorded on the registration form.	38
()	If a serious injury occurs while the ball is in play, the referee must not stop play immediately.	39
()	After the ball is sent, players are not allowed to move or occupy any position in their court or the free zone.	40
()	Basic skills in volleyball include: serving, receiving, and defending the court.	41
()	It is forbidden to wear items that cause injury on the field during the match.	42
()	Players are allowed to wear glasses or contact lenses during the match.	43
()	Before the match, the team captain signs the registration form and represents his team in the draw.	44
()	The number on the detection should not be less than 16 cm maximum.	45
()	The maximum length of the network is 10 meters.	46
()	The referee's approval must be maintained to referee the match.	47
()	The player hits the ball inside the opposing team's playing field from defensive strike errors.	48
()	The player's free space must not be less than 7 metres in height from the playing surface.	49
()	Volleyball is not allowed to be played on rough surfaces.	50
()	The player's area includes the playing field and the free zone and must be square and symmetrical.	51
()	The playing surface should be of a light colour in the courts.	52
()	The centre line divides the playing field into two equal courts, each measuring 9 x 9 m.	53
()	The transmission area extends in depth to the end of the free zone.	54
()	The substitution area is defined by the extension of the two attack lines to the scorer's table.	55



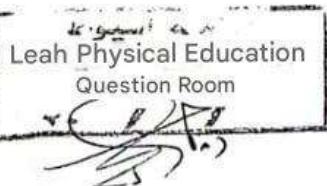
Answer	Phrases	
()	The free player substitution area shall not be part of the free zone on the side of the team bench and shall be limited by the extension of the attack line to the end line.	56
()	The minimum temperature should not be less than 10 degrees Celsius.	57
()	The illumination should be less than 300 lux.	58
()	The net is placed horizontally above the centre line and its upper edge is 2.43m high for men and 2.24m high for women.	59
()	The net is 1 cm wide and 9.5 to 10 m long, made with 10 cm black square eyes.	60
()	One or more players are allowed to play barefoot with the referee's permission.	61
()	A player is not allowed to intentionally leave the field to drink water.	62
()	Volleyball is played for adults only on a 189 square metre court.	63
()	Players are not allowed to communicate with technicians using technological means such as headphones or radios.	64
()	The team captain has the right to request a time-out and substitutions.	65
()	The assistant coach is allowed to intervene in the match in the absence of the coach.	66
()	The team captain is not allowed to discuss the referee in the presence of the coach.	67
()	The air stick is not considered within the boundaries of the playing field.	68
()	A player who has been substituted may return to the game again.	69
()	The first referee may award the balls of one or both teams.	70
()	A player who has been substituted may return to the game again.	71
()	The team captain has the right to inquire about a decision taken by the referee from the first referee.	72
()	Free agents must be registered on the registration form before the match.	73
()	In the tie-break, the two teams change their court when the leading team reaches the 6m zone.	74
()	Substitutions must be made when the ball is in play.	75
()	The rest period between rounds is 3 minutes.	76
()	Volleyball is played by both juniors and adults.	77
()	Legitimising and carrying out during training.	78
()	Each team has the right to request a maximum of two player time-outs per team.	79
()	Allows the opponent's serve to be blocked with a block wall.	80
()	The ball should be round, made of flexible leather or synthetic leather, and be of a uniform light colour or of a variety of colours.	81
()	You should not hit the ball with your hands when serving.	82
()	When the receiving team gains the right to serve, its players move one position counterclockwise.	83
()	The team that gets 3 sets wins the match.	84
()	The refereeing panel for the match consists of the first referee and the second referee.	85
()	The second referee checks the condition of the playing area, balls and other equipment.	86
()	The first referee draws lots with the captains of the two teams.	87
()	The registrar prepares the free agent monitoring form.	88
()	The first referee punishes misconduct and delays.	89
()	The second referee informs the referees of an incorrect stoppage of normal play.	90
()	The top of the air stick extends above the net and is 80 cm long.	91
()	The square mesh area of the grid is 10mm x 10mm.	92
()	The serving area shall be 9 m wide behind the finish line.	93



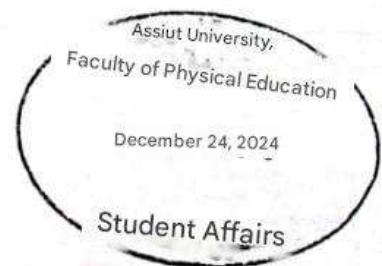
Answer	Phrases	M
()	It is permissible to hit the ball with the arm when serving, not with the palm of the hand.	94
()	It is not permitted to accompany the hand with the ball while dropping it into the opponent's court.	95
()	The backhand player may not complete an attacking stroke from any height in the backhand spot.	96
()	The verbal warning is recorded in the registration form and punishable by a penalty.	97
()	A red or yellow card may be shown to coaches.	98
()	The first referee has the right to replace any of the other referees in the match.	99
()	A team scores a point when the ball successfully hits its own court.	100
()	If a team commits one or more consecutive fouls, only the first and second fouls will be counted.	101
()	If one or more fouls are committed by the competitors at the same time, a double foul is counted and the round is not repeated.	102
()	Trading is the sequence of play movements from the moment the server serves until the ball is out of play.	103
()	If a team wins the rally, it scores a point and must serve. The	104
()	team that scores 25 points first and leads by at least two points wins the game.	105
()	In the event of a 24-24 point tie, play continues until the difference reaches two points.	106
()	There must always be six players on the field for each team.	107
()	Before the match, if both teams have another court at their disposal, they are given an 8-minute warm-up period together on the net, and if not, they are entitled to 10 minutes.	108
()	When the server commits a service error at the moment of the service stroke, the server's error is counted after the centre error.	109
()	If a central error occurs, the team is awarded a point and the serve remains with the serving team.	110
()	The rotation order is determined by the team's basic order.	111
()	When a rotation error occurs, the rotation of all players in the half must be corrected.	112
()	The registrar must accurately determine the moment at which the error was committed.	113
()	The playing field is defined by two side lines and two end lines, and the dimensions of the playing field are drawn within the side and end lines.	114
()	The front area of each court is defined by the attack line, which ends three metres behind the centre line.	115
()	The service area is defined laterally by two short lines, each 15 cm long, drawn 20 cm behind the end line.	116
()	The substitution area is defined by the extension of the attacking lines to the scorer's table.	117
()	In the new law of 2024 AD, there is a penalty area of 1 m 1 m.	118
()	Two white strips are fixed vertically on the net and placed directly above each side line, with a width of 5 cm and a length of one metre.	119
()	The air stick is a flexible rod 1.80 cm long and 10 mm in diameter made of fiberglass.	120

With best wishes for success and good luck....

The questions are over



-- 4 --



Faculty of Physical Education
is open for questions

24 Reem 2024

Date: 12/24/2024

Time: two hours.

Third band.

Total score: 60 points.

Group optional exam

Handball management



Faculty of Physical Education

Department of Sports Management and Recreation

Answer the following questions:

Put a check mark (✓) in front of the correct statement and an (✗) in front of the incorrect statement: (60) points

()	1 The inner height of the goal is 2 meters, and its inner width is 3 meters.	
()	2 Special restrictions for the free throw after the final signal: Only one player from the shooting team is allowed to be substituted.	
()	3 The goal area is marked by a line 6 metres from the goal line.	
()	4 The goalkeeper may leave the goal area with the ball and participate in play.	
()	After the automatic final signal for the end of the first half was blown, the referee immediately realized that he had ended the half a minute early.	5
()	One, the correct decision is added to the second half of the game.	
()	6 A player is not allowed to touch the ball more than once after controlling it.	
()	7 Passive play is punished with a free throw and a yellow card against the team in possession of the ball.	
()	8 After a goal is scored, play resumes with a goalkeeper's throw.	
()	The side throw is one of the throws that is performed with a whistle.	
()	player may enter the goal area If the team taking the goalie throw is playing without a goalkeeper, any field to take the throw.	10
( )	| A handball court is rectangular in shape and consists of two goal areas, a playing area and a serving area.	11
()	12 Jumping throws are allowed.	
()	A two-minute suspension is the appropriate penalty for a substitution error.	13
()	After his two-minute suspension, goalkeeper (B) wanted to join his team, which was at that moment on the defensive. He entered the field wearing the goalkeeper's clothes and took his place on the wing as the sixth outfield player from team (B). The correct decision was to suspend this player for two minutes.	14
()	The responsible team manager is allowed to address the referee.	15
()	The rest period between the first and second half is 15 minutes.	16
()	The referees decide when the spare ball is used at any time during the match.	17
()	A counterattack by player (17), and when he was in a shooting position on goal, he jumped and hit the goalkeeper (12b) with the ball in the head, which caused him to lose his balance. The correct decision is to disqualify player (17).	18
()	The ball is in the air above Team A's goal area. Player (8) (B) catches it and scores a goal. Correct decision: Goalkeeper's throw for Team (1).	19
()	Player (5) a) wants to start an attack, and to achieve this he bounces the ball continuously, taking 5 steps. He catches the ball again and passes it. The correct decision is that the game continues without stopping.	20
()	The warning signal for play is cancelled for negative play when a penalty is given to the defending team.	21
()	is blown to stop the game, even if the referees and players are not immediately aware of the stoppage. After the referee's referee or referee any action after the whistle signal is considered valid.	22
()	A free throw is awarded to team (B), but player (15), who still has the ball, approaches the referee and politely hands him the ball. The correct decision is to give this player a two-minute suspension.	23
()	Player (3) a) plays a throw-in while he is 2 metres from the side line, the correct decision is to cancel the throw-in.	24

()	If it is decided to use the 7-meter penalty shootout, all players are entitled to take part in the shooting at the end of the playing time.	25
()	Player (17) of the attacking team has the ball and takes several steps inside the opposing team's goal area. The correct decision is to award a free throw to team (B).	26
()	During the 7-meter throw, if the goalkeeper crosses the goalkeeper's boundary line and no goal is scored, the throw is retaken, while if the player taking the throw touches the 7-meter line, the throw is cancelled.	27
()	If a player commits more than one foul at the same time, and these fouls require different penalties, the first penalty is given.	28
()	The serve must be performed within a maximum of 3 seconds.	29
()	If the referees blow their whistles for a foul and agree on which team to punish, but disagree on the severity of the penalty, the referee's penalty is given.	30
()	The timekeeper's main responsibility is the timing of the match, time-outs and suspension time for suspended players.	31
()	32 There is a serving area on the handball court, which is a circle with a diameter of 4 metres.	
()	The second extra time is a 5-minute half and is played after the first 5-minute extra time.	33
()	There are 3 ball sizes approved by the International Handball Federation.	34
()	Substitutes may enter the field of play at any time and do so repeatedly without notifying the timekeeper or scorer.	35
()	Players must wear clearly visible numbers at least 20 cm high on the back of the shirt and at least 10 cm high on the front.	36
()	The goalkeeper may return to his goal area with the ball after participating in the playing area.	37
()	A goalkeeper's throw is awarded when an attacking player enters the goal area without the ball, but gains an advantage.	38
()	A player who causes his opponent to lose control of his body while running or jumping is disqualified.	39
()	In the event of an injury to a player, the referees may only give permission for two people to enter the field during stoppage time to assist the injured player from their team.	40
()	Leaves a safety zone around the field of not less than (2) metres along the side lines and at least (1) metre behind the outer goal lines.	41
()	At the start of each game, all players must be in their own half of the court.	42
()	A goalkeeper's throw is awarded when the ball crosses the outer goal line, after it was last touched by the goalkeeper or a defending player.	43
()	The free throw line is a broken line and each part of this line and the spaces between them are 15 cm long.	44
()	45 Holding an opponent for too long or pulling him down are fouls that deserve a caution.	
()	46 The playing time for youth teams aged 12-16 is 2 x 25 minutes.	
()	47 There are no restrictions on the performance of throws after the end signal.	
()	48 A team must have at least 7 players on the field at the start of the match.	
()	49 The colors and designs of both teams must be clearly different from each other.	
()	50 The goalkeeper is not allowed to leave the goal area without the ball and participate in play in the playing area.	
()	51 It is not permitted to keep the ball for a maximum of 3 seconds, as long as the player does not dribble.	
()	52 Passive play is punished with a free throw and a yellow card against the team in possession of the ball.	
()	53 A goal is scored when the ball crosses the goal line, provided that the shooter or his team does not commit a foul before or during the shot.	53

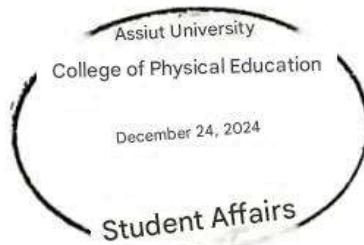
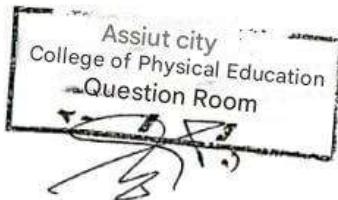
()	When taking a free throw, opponents must remain at least 3 metres away from the shooter.	54
()	55 Play can continue if a team is down to less than 5 players on the field.	
()	player from either team (defender or attacker) shall be penalized if he enters the goal area without the ball and does not gain any advantage from it.	56
()	When a player from the defending team enters the goal area and takes advantage of this by wasting a clear opportunity to score a goal, a free throw is awarded.	57
()	One of the special restrictions for taking a free throw after the final signal is that only one player from the shooting team is allowed to be substituted.	58
()	A player is not allowed to touch the ball when it is resting or rolling on the ground inside the goal area while he is outside.	59
()	60 A player may be given a two-minute suspension more than once.	

— The questions are over. —

Wishing you all the best and success,

Committee of Examiners

A.M.D./ Bilal Sayed Hashem Hussein



Racket Games Management and Arbitration Exam

Department of Sports and Recreation Management

Division: Sports Management

Third band

First semester

Time: two hours

Maximum temperature: 60 degrees

Role: January 2024

Test instructions

The test consists of two questions with 40 true/false points and 20 multiple choice points, with each point being worth only one point.

The number of pages of the test is for God. Think carefully before answering the questions. * Highlight the answer that you think is appropriate on the answer sheet with your pen. If you shade more than one mark or do not shade at all, the answer is considered wrong.

pen. If you shade more than one mark or do not shade at all, the answer is considered wrong.

-)40) marks(Answer the following questions:

Answer the following questions:

Question 1: Put a check mark (✓) in front of the correct statement and an (x) in front of the incorrect statement, and shade (A)

for the correct statements and (B) for the incorrect statements on the answer sheet.

Answer ()	Answer x) B)	Phrases	M
	At the end of a table tennis match, the referee holds the match form in his right hand, then walks To leave the field, the assistant referee follows him with balanced steps.		1
	The drive stroke is used to return balls with forward spin.		2
	One of the best methods that can be used in teaching table tennis is the reciprocal teaching method.		3
	Types of warnings in table tennis (yellow card - red card).		4
	The Arab Table Tennis Federation was established in 1956, headed by Moataz Ashour.		5
	Ivor Montague was the first President of the International Table Tennis Federation.		6
	During an emergency suspension of play, the referee may not allow players to practice at any table, including the match table.		7
	"Wrong player" means hitting the ball without spin in doubles.		8
	Play may not be suspended if there is a deficit expected to occur from the start of the match or as a result of fatigue from the field.		9
	The rules of international competitions are generally applied to all international competitions and may be modified.	At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Federation.	10
	Table tennis has spread and developed, and some legal amendments have been made to it since the early thirties until now, the most important of which was "lowering the net."		11
	The specific warm-up part of teaching table tennis skills comes before the general warm-up which affects the student's effectiveness and their interaction with the teacher.		12
	The referee has the authority to decide whether playing is permissible in emergency situations.		13

Assiut University

Faculty of Physical Education

24 Kimber 2024

Student Affairs

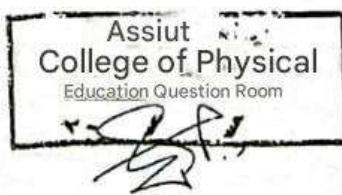
Yama Assiut Why physical education Question room

		One of the game plans is to play long shots in succession, keeping the opponent away from the table and then giving him a short shot so that he cannot reach it.	14
		The players with the highest ranking must be placed so that they do not meet before the final rounds. <small>For the competition.</small>	15
		The referee shall sit or stand along the net line and the assistant referee shall sit facing the referee on the other side of the table.	16
		Players are not allowed to select balls within the playing area. <small>No appeal may be made to the general judgment on a decision taken by the arbitrator on a factual issue.</small>	17
		(3) Advertisements with a maximum total area of 400 cm ² on the back of the shirt.	18
		The referee may, on an exceptional basis, relax the requirements for a proper serve when he is satisfied that a proper serve cannot be applied due to physical incapacity.	19
		The fifth to eighth seeds are placed by lot between the bottom odd-numbered and top even-numbered quarters of the table.	20
		There should be breaks between the matches that make up the teams' meeting and the successive ones.	21
		A time-out in an individual competition may be requested by the player or an approved advisor.	22
		The net is suspended from both ends, connected to a vertical post 15.25 cm high and its outer border 15.25 cm outside the side line.	23
		The referee may allow play to be suspended for as long as possible.	24
		The referee may allow play to be suspended for the shortest possible period, but in no case more than 5 minutes, in the event of a player being involved in an incident.	25
		The playing area must be rectangular and not less than 14 metres long, 7 metres wide and 3.5 metres high.	26
		The technical equipment on the network set is part of the network.	27
		Simpson refers to the use of five basic techniques in the table tennis movement system.	28
		The racket is very closed in the preparation phase for the forehand and backspin serve.	29
		Table tennis in doubles: The server must first make a correct serve, then the receiver must return the ball correctly, then the server's partner must return correctly, then the receiver's partner must return the ball correctly, and so on every time he receives a correct return.	30
		The centre line in doubles matches is part of the left half of each court.	31
		When applying the alternative acceleration system, the hit counter is an independent official other than the assistant referee.	32
		The suspended player has the right to appeal to the Arbitration for Sport within 21 days of receiving the suspension order.	33
		The first women's singles world champion in table tennis is Medina Ski.	34
		A return spiral is a spiral in the face of a crushing blow.	35
		It is difficult to make fixed plans in table tennis.	36
			37

College of Physical Education

24 March 2024

Student Affairs



		The referee is the sole authority in the match, so he has the final say on any matter that occurs during the match.	38
		The player intercepts the ball if he touches the ball while it is in play with his racket held in his hand or with his hand - The holder for Morocco is below the wrist.	39
		The screw stroke is best performed with inverted sponge racket surfaces to get a little spin.	40

(20) marks) Question 2:

Blacken the circle that contains the correct choice number from among the alternatives in the following questions.

1- Players are under the authority of from the time they arrive at the playing site until they leave it.

(D) Other	(C) Assistant referee	(B) General ruling	(A) Judgment
-----------	-----------------------	--------------------	--------------

2- The referee shall be away from the table at a distance of along the net.

(B) One and a half meters: two (C) Two meters: three (D) Two and a half meters: three	(A) Meter: two
---	----------------

..... -3- The angle of the body in the ready position is an angle.

(D) straight	(C) List	(B) Sharp	(A) Obtuse
--------------	----------	-----------	------------

4- The preparation stop should be at a distance of . from the finish line.

10 cm (D)	30 cm (C)	: 50 cm (B)	40 cm (A)
-----------	-----------	-------------	-----------

..... -5- High-level players are characterized by acquiring the ball in a certain way.

(D) Other	(C) Strength	(B) Speed	(A) Rotation
-----------	--------------	-----------	--------------

6- In the downspin off the table you should your racket point more downwards.

(D) Parallelism	(C) Flattening	(B) Close	(A) It opens
-----------------	----------------	-----------	--------------

7- The table tennis game started to advance during the second half.

(D) XIX	(C) The thirties	(B) for the seventies	(A) For the sixties
---------	------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

..... Backswing is the friction of the racket with the ball. - Rotation }

(D) behind the ball	Bottom of the ball	Top of the ball 9-	(A) Side of the ball (B)
---------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------------

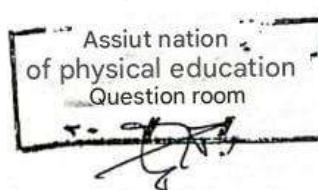
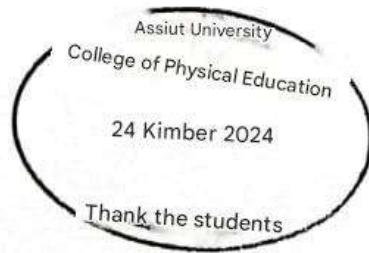
The table surface can be made of any material that achieves a regular bounce of (C)

25cm (D)	26 cm (C)	(B) 23 cm	24 cm (A)
----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

10 - Be slightly forward in all forehand strokes.

(D) All of the above	(C) Feet parallel	(B) Left foot	(A) Right foot
----------------------	-------------------	---------------	----------------

..... 11 - Hori Suter, a member of Japanese tennis, announced the possibility of hitting the ball in a way that...



(D) Zigzag

(C) straight

(B) Crooked

(A) wrapped

12 - are the steps in which the player changes his standing position in all directions with multiple steps.

(D) move slowly

(C) Move slowly

Crossed

(B) Move step by step

one

(A) Move
In multiple steps

13 - High level players are characterized by acquiring the ball in a kind of

(D) Other

(C) Strength

(B) Speed

(A) Al-Dawan

..... 14 - If the feet are parallel, the player is in a state of...

(D) Literature together

(C) Other

(B) Defense

(A) Attack

..... 15 - Each player may only serve once, as his turn will come when we start.

(D) Tie break

(C) Match

(B) Alternative method

(A) Transmission

16 - The lighting power must not be less than lighting units measured from the height of the playing surface.

170000 (D)

1600 (c)

1500 (B)

1000 (A)

17 - The Egyptian Table Tennis Federation was established in the year

1932 AD (D)

1938 AD (C)

1930 AD (B)

1935 AD (A)

... 18 - In the tie-break, the players or pairs change sides of the table when either of them gets a

(D) 11 points

(C) 10 points

(B) 7 points

(A) 5 points

... 19 - Table tennis was included in the Summer Olympic programme in

(D) Los Angeles 1984

Athens 2004 (C)

8) Seoul 1988

(A) Atlanta year

1992 AD

..... 20 - The transmission is changed after registration.

(D) 7 points

(C) 4 points

(B) 3 points

(A) 2 points

The questions are over.

Best wishes for success

1

Prof. Dr. / Mohamed Abdel Azim Mahmoud

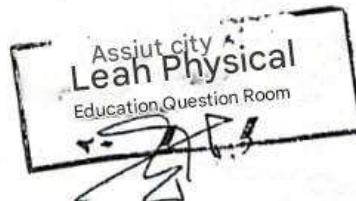
Dr. Helmy Mohamed Helmy Morgan

Assiut city

College of Physical Education

December 24, 2024

Student Affairs



Course No.: 318 H/1
Course: Teaching Skills and Practical Education
Time is two hours
Third year teaching
The total score is 45 degrees

End of semester test



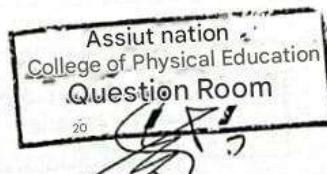
First (January session (2025 AD)

College of Physical Education

Department of Curriculum and Teaching of Physical Education

Question 1: Put a check mark (V) in front of the correct statement, which represents (T), and an X mark (X) in front of the incorrect statement, which represents (F) (20 points)

T.F	Question	Alice	M
	Practical education is a component of in-service teacher preparation programs and aims to train the student practically in the practice of teaching.		.1
	Teacher skills are specific competencies and abilities that help you perform your teacher roles effectively and efficiently, and are not necessary when preparing and preparing lesson plans.		.2
	The first steps in implementing the lesson begin with a warm-up and end when the students return to the classroom after implementing the main part of the lesson.		.3
	Lesson planning is an intellectual process carried out by the physical education teacher based on the general educational objectives.		.4
	The physical education lesson goes through three stages in order: the lesson plan preparation stage, the implementation stage, and the lesson evaluation stage.		.5
	Some of the teacher skills that set you apart from others on your CV are: leadership skills, patience, time management, and listening.		.6
	Teachers with excellent organizational skills prepare their learning content in advance and communicate their expectations to learners. This makes it easier for them to manage their assignments and materials.		.7
	The evaluation lesson means that the students re-practice the physical and motor activities and skills that were taught throughout the lesson.		.8
	It is not important for the teacher to have a statistic of the number of devices and tools available before preparing and arranging the lesson.		.9
	Defining a lesson objective before the lesson begins will enhance your focus and help you better organize your learning materials and resources.		.10
	To manage your time effectively, you need to plan and organize your time to maximize productivity, minimize distractions and allow for flexibility in case of unexpected events.		.11
	Patience is a skill that a teacher must acquire. It means communicating effectively with others, building positive relationships, and contributing to a cooperative environment.		.12
	Listening is the cornerstone of effective teaching, as it enables you to understand students' needs, build rapport and provide appropriate support.		.13
	Teachers can demonstrate empathy by providing individual support and guidance to students based on their unique needs and goals.		.14



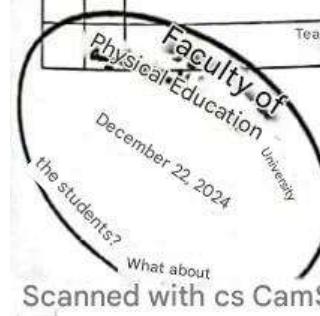
-1-

Assiut University
College of Physical Education

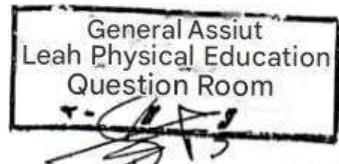
22 KM 2024

Student Affairs

	Creativity is the teacher's ability to spark imagination, foster innovation, and inspire unique learning experiences.	.15
	Teaching skills include the experience and personal qualities a teacher needs to thrive while teaching students, and these skills are essential for various aspects of teaching, including lesson planning.	.16
	The teaching process means the procedures that the teacher performs with his students to accomplish certain tasks to achieve previously determined goals.	.17
	Personal skills refer to personal qualities necessary for effective teaching such as communication and empathy. | Soft skills are more abstract and can be more difficult to teach.	.18
	One of the skills that the teacher must acquire is the skill of summarization; which is summarizing and reinforcing the main points at the beginning of the lesson.	.19
	The concluding part of the lesson can be omitted if the main part requires a lot of time and is heavy.	.20
	Building strong relationships with students can increase academic engagement and reduce disruptive and aggressive behavior.	.21
	The College of Physical Education seeks, through practical education, to achieve several goals, including developing a professional sense for students/teachers.	.22
	Positive reinforcement means that positive behavior is recognized and rewarded by the teacher. The teacher encourages students to continue behaving in a desired manner.	.23
	The process of planning physical education lessons requires intellectual effort, cooperative work and thoughtful organization.	.24
	In order for practical education to achieve its goals, some foundations must be available, including cooperation between those responsible for planning, implementing and supervising practical education.	.25
	Poor teaching skills can lead to a range of negative outcomes that affect not only the students, but also the educational institution and the teachers themselves.	.26
	Practical education is a period in which the student translates the knowledge he has received into practical behaviour on the field, and in which he learns about the characteristics of his profession and realizes that it has characteristics that help the teacher achieve goals, and others that must be avoided.	.27
	The student is considered the most important component of the teaching system because he provides the conditions and capabilities that help achieve the lesson objectives.	.28
	The teacher must be positive, interactive, willing to learn, and actively participate in implementing educational activities.	.29
	The lesson consists of objectives, content, teaching method, teaching aids, accompanying activities, and evaluation.	.30
	Station organization is a formation in which students are spread out in the classroom space in a random manner, individually or in pairs. This formation is useful for individual ball games, mace, stick, hoops, individual jump rope, which are spatial activities.	.31
	If a student falls during a gymnastics class, the teacher is charged with negligence in taking the necessary safety measures, and the school administration is charged with employing an incompetent teacher if the teacher is a (contractor).	.32
	The College of Physical Education seeks, through practical education, to achieve several goals: developing positive attitudes among student teachers towards the teaching profession.	.33
	Teaching competencies are the abilities that a teacher must possess to be able to teach efficiently and effectively.	.34



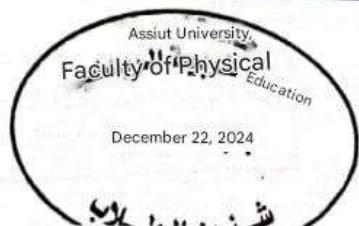
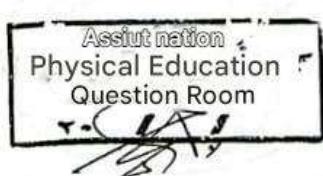
-2-



	Planning the educational situation requires a set of sub-skills, which are the skill of determining educational objectives, the skill of planning the lesson, and the skill of presenting the lesson.	.35
	Lesson planning is a prior conception by the teacher of the educational situations that will take place in the lesson to achieve behavioral objectives.	.36
	37 Practical education is an integral part of the educational preparation materials offered by the Faculties of Education.	
	Free-range organization is characterized by adequate rest periods between exercises and reliance on others for support and performance.	.38
	The student must perform his teaching roles efficiently, including mastery of planning, implementation and evaluation skills.	.39
	The educational process consists of the teacher, the learner, the curriculum, the learning environment and the assessment, while the teaching system consists of the teacher, the learner and the learning experience.	.40

Question 2: Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives (A - B - C, then shade it on the answer sheet (25) points)

A	B	C		M
Calendar	education	Replay	Alice's question.	.1
Performance orientation	Performance orientation	Adaptation	students practice a range of activities and skills In lessons, that aim to determine the level of students' performance.	
Outputs	Operations	Input	..... 2 Feedback Functions	
Stimulating the learner's senses and mind	Quick summary of the lesson	Recognizing logical coherence	It includes all elements that enter into the education system, whether human, material or moral.	.3
Lectures	Field training	Practical education	The skill of preparation means the teacher's use of any means that motivates learners to learn and its goal.	.4
Initialization	Conclusion	Lesson pillar	It is the period of actual, directed instruction that a student/teacher spends in an elementary or middle school.	.5
Practical education	Practical courses	Theoretical courses	It is the part of the lesson in which new educational experiences and tasks are concentrated and it is the focus of the students' activities in the activities.	.6
Educational goal	Educational goal	Feedback	It aims to develop positive attitudes towards the teaching profession and modify negative attitudes.	.7
Diversification of the use of the senses	Focus on the sense of sight	is focused on The sense of hearing	It is informing the learner of the progress he is making in learning, step by step.	.8
Limited number of tools and devices	Students' lack of understanding of the skill	Not enough time for evaluation	Students do not maintain their attention for a long time and a skilled teacher is one who attracts the attention of learners by...	.9
Needs all 3	Every pair needs	Every student is a tool	One of the reasons that prevents students from being given the opportunity for maximum repetitions in activity exercises is	.10
			... 11. In the regular diffuse parallel binary formation, it needs	

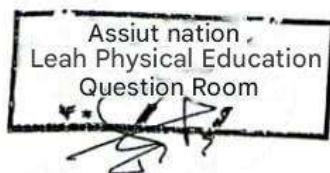


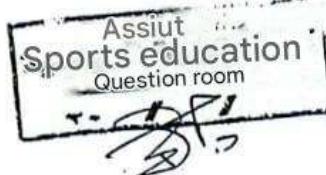
One instrument students	One tool	one		
Marital organization	Individual organization	Collective organization	12. is used in the main part to develop the social aspect.	
Tutorial lesson	Calendar lesson	Replay lesson	one in which performance models are demonstrated on test stations and performance level criteria are explained.	.13
Educational factors	Social factors	Physical factors	It includes the school environment equipment. ....	.14
method	Style	Formation	....allows all students to see the teacher clearly.	.15
Substrate	Activities training	the goal	one of the elements of good preparation for the lesson. It is	.16
Applied part	Tutorial lesson	Replay lesson	Integration of current experiences with previous experiences is done in.....	.17
Teaching method	Curriculum	Educational means	It defines the role of both the teacher and the learner in the educational process.	.18
Educational factors	Security and safety factors	Physical factors	works to avoid risks during performance. It Pupils lesson activities.	.19
You miss meditation	Not without reinforcement	Interaction-free	..... One of the specifications of the teaching planning process	.20
Cognitive, emotional and social domain	Cognitive, affective and emotional domain	Cognitive, affective and skill domain	..... The objectives are classified into three areas:	.21
Clarity of the lesson objective for the learner	Storage of appliances and tools	Achieving educational goals	Considerations that must be taken into account when implementing the lesson	.22
Calendar lesson	Tutorial lesson	Mastery and fixation lesson	In it, students practice the activities and skills they have learned before, and the teacher's task is to supervise, observe, and guide.	.23
Protecting the teacher from forgetting the lesson content	Real-time monitoring of learning outcomes	Measuring the extent of teacher interaction with his students	One of the most important aspects of planning is to prepare a plan. Lesson.	.24
Human, geographical and historical domain	Human, historical and temporal domain	Human, geographical and temporal domain	..... The areas of practical education are:	.25

Course Professor: Prof. Dr. Asim Saber Rashid Hamoudi

The questions have ended, Assiut University, good luck and success.

-4-





Department of Educational and Sports Psychology
College of Physical Education

Sports sociology course test
First semester of the academic year 2024-2025 AD

Bone grade 20 degrees

Time: two hours

Third division management

(50 degrees) —————		Question 1: Put a check mark (V) in front of the correct statement and an (x) in front of the incorrect statement.
The sign	phrase	M
()	Sport is a social activity in which individuals and groups participate.	.1
()	Socialization helps build values associated with sports.	.2
()	Professional sports are based on individual skills only.	.3
()	Sports activities enhance social interaction between individuals.	.4
()	5 Sports and entertainment are two terms that have exactly the same meaning.	
()	Economic factors may influence exercise.	.6
()	Sport can be a tool for spreading cultural awareness.	.7
()	Sport is an effective way to reduce gender discrimination.	.8
()	Socialization in sports aims to build friendships between players.	.9
()	10 Team sports enhance team spirit and teamwork.	
()	11 Sports in traditional societies are more complex than in modern societies.	
()	12. Sport can contribute to building peace between different communities.	
()	13 Sports in ancient times were associated with religious rituals only.	13
()	.14 Sport directly affects the social structure.	
()	Globalization has affected the spread of local sports in the world.	.15
()	.16 Professional sports do not require large financial support.	
()	Cheering in sports is considered a manifestation of group belonging.	.17
()	.18. Sport can be a tool for social differentiation.	
()	.19 Sport and national identity are not related to each other.	
()	Sports contribute to the development of moral values such as integrity and respect.	.20
()	.21 Sports are always a means of promoting positive relations between peoples.	
()	.22 Social skills are acquired only through theoretical learning.	
()	.23 Social skills depend on interaction with others.	
()	All social skills are innate and cannot be developed.	.24
()	Cheating in sports can be spontaneous or strategic.	.25
()	.26 Learning from life experience is one source of social skills.	
()	.27. Social interaction requires having distinctive social skills.	
()	.28 Social skills in sports only enhance team spirit.	
()	Insurance factors are among the causes of sports fraud.	.29
()	Social skills are influenced by life experiences alone without additional training.	.30
()	.31 Social skills in sports can reduce conflicts between players.	
()	.32 Moral fraud occurs unplanned.	
()	.33 Control factors do not affect the level of cheating in sports.	
()	.34 Social interaction requires only intellectual skills.	
()	Strategic cheating relies on pre-planned strategies to achieve certain goals.	.35
()	Social skills do not affect relationship building in Egyptian society.	.36
()	Social skills are acquired only through experience without the need for any additional training.	.37
()	.38 Sports cheating is considered an uncontrollable ethical problem.	

Assiut University
College of Physical Education
29th of May 2024
Student Affairs

Assiut
College of Physical Education
Question room

<input type="checkbox"/>	The interaction between different social skills contributes to improving their overall performance.	.39
<input type="checkbox"/>	Control factors in sports are aimed at improving performance, not preventing cheating.	.40
<input type="checkbox"/>	Effective social interaction depends on the presence of well-developed social skills in all individuals.	.41
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports can be a means of integrating minorities into society.	.42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Proper socialization reduces the phenomenon of delinquency among youth.	.43
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sport is always free from any discrimination or social problems.	.44
<input type="checkbox"/>	The media may contribute to the increase in sports fan riots.	.45
<input type="checkbox"/>	Excessive fan immaturity can lead to riotous behaviour in sports.	.46
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social class has no effect on participation in sports activities.	.47
<input type="checkbox"/>	Misuse of free time may be one of the causes of delinquency among young people.	.48
<input type="checkbox"/>	Proper family upbringing does not play a role in preventing abnormal behavior.	.49
<input type="checkbox"/>	The sports people are a complex social psychological phenomenon.	.50
<input type="checkbox"/>	Genetic factors are the only cause of juvenile delinquency.	.51
<input type="checkbox"/>	Help raise the social status of some individuals.	.52
<input type="checkbox"/>	The failure of the school system has no effect on deviant behavior among youth.	.53
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports media can play a positive role in promoting sportsmanship.	.54
<input type="checkbox"/>	Class differentiation may appear in the choice of different types of sports.	.55
<input type="checkbox"/>	The functional perspective considers the sports people a problem that should be dealt with only by punishment.	.56
<input type="checkbox"/>	Delinquency in sports is a relative concept that varies across cultures.	.57
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports play no role in reducing social discrimination among minorities.	.58
<input type="checkbox"/>	The conflict perspective interprets the sporting population as an expression of class struggle.	.59
<input type="checkbox"/>	The role of the police in dealing with fan riots is limited to imposing penalties only.	.60
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sport is considered a major social system, not a subsystem.	.61
<input type="checkbox"/>	Competition in sports is a process of positive social interaction only.	.62
<input type="checkbox"/>	Socialization through sports contributes to the development of personal skills.	.63
<input type="checkbox"/>	Socialization through sports contributes to the development of personal skills.	.64
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports contributes to strengthening the team spirit. Cooperation in sports.	.65
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nationalism is one dimension of conflict in sports.	.66
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports system is based on the interaction between individuals and institutions.	.67
<input type="checkbox"/>	The functional approach sees sport as a means of maintaining social order.	.68
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arbitration and tolerance are tools for positive interaction in sports.	.69
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adaptation through sport includes only the playing and preparation phases.	.70
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict theory focuses on social conflicts in sport. Conformity.	.71
<input type="checkbox"/>	is a contemporary theory that explains sport interaction.	.72
<input type="checkbox"/>	Commercialism is a negative aspect of sports.	.73
<input type="checkbox"/>	Positive social processes in sport include only cooperation and competition.	.74
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social interaction in sports is limited to the players only.	.75
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sports contribute to enhancing the social status of individuals.	.76
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social adaptation through sport goes through multiple stages including preparation and games.	.77
<input type="checkbox"/>	Militarism and nationalism are part of the conflict in sports.	.78
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooperation and competition in sports are not interrelated.	.79
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contemporary theories explain sport as a means of achieving social adaptation.	.80
<input type="checkbox"/>	community is considered part of the social system. The sports	.81
<input type="checkbox"/>	The cohesion of a group depends solely on the attractiveness of the individuals within it.	.82
<input type="checkbox"/>	a sense of belonging to the team and the motivations for participating in sports activities.	.83
84 | Primary groups are characterized by close relationships between their members.		

**Assiut
College of Physical
Education Question Room**

[Signature]

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rules and norms within the team do not affect the cohesion of the group.	.85
<input type="checkbox"/>	Good leadership is one of the factors that influence the cohesion of a sports team.	.86
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary groups rely on strong personal relationships among their members.	.87
<input type="checkbox"/>	Collective satisfaction within a team enhances athletic performance.	.88
<input type="checkbox"/>	Interaction between group members leads to increased social density.	.89
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social cohesion is the only form of cohesion of sports groups.	.90
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> The harmony among team members has no effect on group cohesion.	.91
<input type="checkbox"/>	The coach's role in the cohesion of the sports team is limited to developing training plans.	.92
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ease of communication between team members enhances player satisfaction.	.93
<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary sports groups include small teams with strong ties.	.94
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> External differences have no effect on the cohesion of sports groups.	.95
<input type="checkbox"/>	A cohesive sports group is characterized by its ability to achieve its individual and collective goals.	.96
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conformity and conformity within a sports team means giving up personal goals for the sake of the group.	.97
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social attraction depends only on the spatial affiliation between team members.	.98
<input type="checkbox"/>	A democratic climate within the team contributes to a sense of collective satisfaction.	.99
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exchange theory explains relationships in sports groups based on mutual gains between members.	.100

(20) degrees

Question 2: Choose the correct answer

For sports. The following is a positive social impact: (b) 1. is considered one of the options (1) to			
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreading hatred between groups.	(c) Increased social isolation.	Encouraging violence between masses.	enhance team spirit and work.
<input type="checkbox"/> Professionalism.	<input type="checkbox"/> Social discrimination.	<input type="checkbox"/> Describes the effect of sports in building relationships.	Collective.
<input type="checkbox"/> The existence of training programmes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Availability of playgrounds.	(b) Socialization. To be an obstacle to practicing sports in maybe ..... .3	<input type="checkbox"/> Globalization.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sports.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports.	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase sports awareness.	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Lack of funding and support.
Sports can contribute to sustainable development. .... .4			
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreading hatred.	<input type="checkbox"/> Promoting public health.	<input type="checkbox"/> Reducing job opportunities.	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) By wasting resources
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalism.	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical education.	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Reducing job opportunities.	Finance.
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Cultural symbols.	(c) Physical education.	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Globalization.	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Socialization.
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional only.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural isolation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Affects the spread of sports worldwide.	<input type="checkbox"/> Of the factors that technology ..... .5
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Theoretical reading.	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical training.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of resources.	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Globalization and
<input type="checkbox"/> The basic element on which social skills depend ..... .6			<input type="checkbox"/> (a) Heredity only.
<input type="checkbox"/> Both or B. D.	<input type="checkbox"/> Welfare factors.	<input type="checkbox"/> Interacting with others.	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Heredity only.
The primary purpose of social skills. .... .8			
<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity improvement.	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased social isolation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Promoting conflicts between individuals.	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Improving relations between
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical.		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals.	
<input type="checkbox"/> The athlete.		<input type="checkbox"/> Which of the following factors is considered a cause of cheating? .... .9	<input type="checkbox"/> It is considered ..
<input type="checkbox"/> Both or B. D.		<input type="checkbox"/> Insurance factors.	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Control factors.
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) It depends only on the physical environment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Resulting from intensive training without interaction.	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced social skills.	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 distinguishes
<input type="checkbox"/> Honest.	<input type="checkbox"/> players.	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Requires continuous interaction between the player and self-evaluation.	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Depends on acquired experience only.
main objective of control factors in sports. .... .11. (1)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Promoting non-compulsiveness.	<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent fraud and promote integrity.	<input type="checkbox"/> Improves athletic performance.	

3

Assiut University,
Faculty of Physical Education

29 December 2024

and students. U

		12. It is considered ... (1) Genetic factors.	
(d) All of the above.	Social at school.	(b) Poor family upbringing.	
		(c) Neglecting education.	
		(d) Spreading discrimination among the masses.	
The essential role of the media in addressing social issues in sport 13. It is considered ...			
	(a) Supporting your friends more.	(b) Promoting sportsmanship.	
	(c) Provoking club fans.	(d) Spreading discrimination among the masses.	
The main reason for the emergence of riots among sports fans ... mainly ... M. It is considered ...			
(d) All of the above.	(c) Negative media.	(b) Poor security organization.	(1) Excessive (1)
Which of the following groups can benefit from sport as a means of social integration? 15. It is considered ...			
(d) All of the above.	(c) People with needs.	(b) Delinquent youth.	(1) Ethnic minorities.
Sports: The main reason for class differentiation in selection 16. It is considered ...			
(d) Government policies.	(c) Availability of equipment.	(b) Personal preferences.	(1) The economic cost of sports
Sports. To reduce the number of sports fans. 17. can			
(d) All of the above.	(c) Strengthening the sports through the media.	(b) Improving security organization in matches.	Strict. (1) Imposing penalties.
The following perspectives explain the athletic population as a result of social inequality. 18. from ...			
(d) Cultural perspective.	(a) Psychological perspective.	(b) Conflict perspective.	Functional perspective. (1)
Treating athletic delinquency. primary goal of society's role in ... the ... 19. It is considered.			
Cutting eliminates sports. (d)	(c) Reinforcing behavior.	(b) Improving social interaction.	(1) Reducing penalties.
Positive. 20. is considered.			
(d) Spreading sports among minorities only.	(a) Impeding participation in sports.	(b) Reform and correction.	(1) Legal penalties only.

Wishing you continued success and prosperity ** *

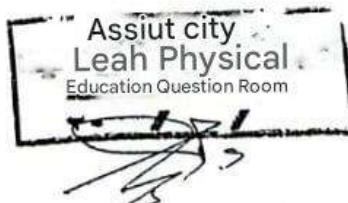
Committee of Examiners

Dr. Mohamed Sayed Al-Ghoul

Asst. Prof. Dr. Alaa Ahmed Al-Tahir

Prof. Dr. Shaimaa Lotfy

Prof. Dr. Abdel Hakim Rizk Abdel Hakim



Assiut
Why physical education
Question room

Assiut University, Faculty of Physical Education - Department of Educational and Sports Psychological Sciences

Final Exam - Sports Psychology) First Semester 2024 - 2025

Third year (teaching)	The band.	.....	Student's name.
120) minutes	Test time.	.....	Seating number.

(30 degrees)

First, choose the correct answer.

1 of the motives of the initial stage of practicing sports activity according to Bori's classification of motives.

Raising the level of specialized activity	Physical education lesson D	C	Personal gains	B	A specific inclination towards a particular sporting activity	A
---	-----------------------------	----------	----------------	----------	---	----------

One of the requirements of growth in adolescence.

Accept social duties	Developing a healthy body image and body acceptance D	C	Learn the differences between the sexes	Learn to use small muscles	B	A
----------------------	---	----------	---	----------------------------	----------	----------

One of the goals of sports psychology.

Study of physical, psychological, mental and social readiness and abilities	D	Predicting the results of competitions	C	Understand and interpret athletic behavior and know the factors that influence it.	B	Study of the motivations that drive athletic behavior	A
---	----------	--	----------	--	----------	---	----------

Factors that cause aggressive behavior and are related to the player's personality.

Competition venue	D	Gain and loss	C	Type of sporting activity	B	Physical and skill condition	A
-------------------	----------	---------------	----------	---------------------------	----------	------------------------------	----------

It is one of the sports psychology topics to study behavior.

Study of sports legislation and the capabilities provided by the state for sports education	D	Study of the motives that drive sports behavior	C	Study of individual differences and motor skills performance	B	Study the basic requirements of an individual life and the impact of the environment in which he lives.	A
---	----------	---	----------	--	----------	---	----------

6 - It is a process of internal development and growth that takes place in a specific way since the beginning of life and in which the individual has no role and includes anatomical, physiological, cognitive, and mental changes.

Improving the level of performance	D	Physical readiness	C	Maturity	B	Psychological preparedness	A
------------------------------------	----------	--------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------------	----------

Psychology in the sports field. Positive sources of energy filling.

Improving the level of performance	D	Physical readiness	C	Facilitated anxiety	B	Negative results in competitions	A
------------------------------------	----------	--------------------	----------	---------------------	----------	----------------------------------	----------

A deficiency in the secretions of the gland in childhood causes a state of dwarfism and delayed physical and mental growth.

Pituitary	D	Thyroid	C	Conifer	B	Adrenal	A
-----------	----------	---------	----------	---------	----------	---------	----------

It is the tendency to be aggressive with feelings that may last beyond the present.

Hostility	D	Violence	C	Anger	B	Aggression	A
-----------	----------	----------	----------	-------	----------	------------	----------

10. One of the characteristics of emotions is that emotions differ from one individual to another depending on the degree of their awareness of the physical things surrounding them and the situations they go through.

Correlation with organic changes	D	Difference in degree	C	Multiplicity	B	Subjectivity	A
----------------------------------	----------	----------------------	----------	--------------	----------	--------------	----------

11. Sources of psychological pressure that lead to burnout in the sports field.

Individual differences between players	C	Increases the psychological charge of the players to direct their attention to the importance of the competitions.	A
Start training and competing at an early age.	D	The player's perception of surrounding physical objects.	B

12 - Sports activities that encourage direct aggression.

Racket games	D	Volleyball	C	Soccer	B	Boxing	A
--------------	----------	------------	----------	--------	----------	--------	----------

13 - It is a natural reaction to a set of stimuli during training and competition.

Emotion	D	Motor development	C	Sports behavior	B	Maturity	A
---------	----------	-------------------	----------	-----------------	----------	----------	----------

In the decisive matches, in order to

14. The sports psychologist develops psychological counseling programs to train players to get rid of their fear of the audience.

Raising the sports level	D	Stability of athletic level	C	Formation of tendencies and dislikes	B	Developing personal traits	A
--------------------------	----------	-----------------------------	----------	--------------------------------------	----------	----------------------------	----------

Know the questions

Assiut University - Faculty of Physical Education - Department of Educational and Sports Psychology

15. Motivations for the specialized practice phase of sports activity.

Physical education lesson	D	Natural factors	C	Outdoor activity	B	Trying to improve the level	A
---------------------------	----------	-----------------	----------	------------------	----------	-----------------------------	----------

16. Motivations are divided into two types, in terms of the degree of their influence on the individual's activity and in terms of the general state of tension of the individual's psychological experience, which are:

Primary/secondary	D	Internal/external	C	Unpleasant/negative / pleasant/positive	B	Direct/indirect	A
-------------------	----------	-------------------	----------	---	----------	-----------------	----------

17. Short-term psychological preparation method, which means directing the player's attention to the importance of the match and constantly repeating the important points that must be taken into consideration and revising them.

With the results of writing and looking.

Dimensions	D	shipping	C	Providing the athlete with the correct information that serves the type of sport	B	Building and developing motivation	A
------------	----------	----------	----------	--	----------	------------------------------------	----------

18. outward signs of athlete excitement.

Psychoglyptic reflex action	D	Expressive Facial movements	C	Psychomotor anxiety	B	Expressive movements for each identity	A
-----------------------------	----------	-----------------------------	----------	---------------------	----------	--	----------

19. The science that deals with the scientific study of the individual's behavior in terms of its influence on the behavior of others and its impact on them.

Educational psychology	D	Clinical psychology	C	Social psychology	B	Sports psychology	A
------------------------	----------	---------------------	----------	-------------------	----------	-------------------	----------

20. The condition in which the process of nervous excitation increases in multiple centers of the brain, while at the same time the inhibition processes that work to nullify the nervous excitation decrease.

Before the start	D	Starting fever	C	Indifference to the beginning	B	Prepare to struggle	A
------------------	----------	----------------	----------	-------------------------------	----------	---------------------	----------

21. Expected outcomes: Initial indifference due to the psychological and physiological symptoms associated with it.

Inability to adhere to planning duties	D	Make an effort to try to carry out various planning duties	C	The individual's inability to fulfill everything	B	Loss of sense of time or distance	A
--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	-----------------------------------	----------

In a calm state. Electricity in a state of excitement and increase.

22. The phenomenon of a decrease in the body's resistance to current is called

Impaired motor performance	D	D-sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous excitation	C	Psychoglyptic reflex action	B	Psychosomatic anxiety	A
----------------------------	----------	--	----------	-----------------------------	----------	-----------------------	----------

23. The science that includes the study of the psychological aspects of human movement.

Physiological psychology	D	Educational psychology	C	Movement psychology	B	Developmental psychology	A
--------------------------	----------	------------------------	----------	---------------------	----------	--------------------------	----------

Sports activities. Trends of different age and gender groups towards practicing. The athlete studies to contribute to development. 24. He is interested in psychology.

Tendencies and desires	D	Behavior of athletes	C	Affiliations Emotions and Feelings	B	Motivation towards achievement	A
------------------------	----------	----------------------	----------	------------------------------------	----------	--------------------------------	----------

25. The growth of the process of upbringing and socialization of the individual in the family, school and society. Social skills - social norms are manifestations of growth

Mental	D	Linguist	C	Emotional	B	Social	A
--------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	----------	--------	----------

26. Financial gain or improving athletic performance. The internal states or forces that move and direct an individual to achieve a specific goal, such as an athlete who exerts maximum effort in order to achieve a specific goal.

Locations	D	Sports behavior	C	Athletic excellence	B	Self-confidence	A
-----------	----------	-----------------	----------	---------------------	----------	-----------------	----------

- A state of tension in a living organism accompanied by internal physiological changes and external physical manifestations.

The writer	D	Motivation	C	Emotion	B	Behavior	A
------------	----------	------------	----------	---------	----------	----------	----------

28 - Structural growth - Changes in the body's tissues and organs - Special body characteristics - Special abilities: All of these are manifestations of growth....

Physiological	D	Sensual	C	Aljasmi	B	Kinetic	A
---------------	----------	---------	----------	---------	----------	---------	----------

29. One of the developmental requirements is childhood.

Achieving emotional balance	D	Restraint regarding sexual behavior	C	Complete education	B	Learn to walk	A
-----------------------------	----------	-------------------------------------	----------	--------------------	----------	---------------	----------

30 reasons why young people are reluctant to practice sports.

The young person does not receive reward and appreciation	D	the feeling of fear emerging from Success &	C	Challenge and excitement in the practice activity	B	Delayed material reward	A
---	----------	---	----------	---	----------	-------------------------	----------

Assiut

University (2) Gift of Physical Education

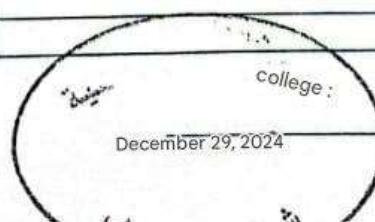
29 Tayammum 2024



(40 degrees)

Correct, answer by putting a check mark (✓) or (✗) in front of each statement.

.....	1 The higher the payoff, the higher the payoff value to the player.	✓
.....	Hostile aggression is behavior in which an individual attempts to inflict pain or harm on another living being. For the purpose of ensuring, watching this harm as a result of the aggressive behavior.	✗
.....	To achieve the purposes of long-term psychological preparation, the player is given an appropriate payoff (only to struggle according to his level of ability).	✓
.....	The closer the timing of the reward or reinforcement to the event, the weaker the motivation, while the stronger the motivation the later the reward or reinforcement.	✗
.....	Motivation is an increased excitability of the central nervous system associated with a conditioned by a particular situation.	✓
.....	The raging states are considered emotional states, while the calm states fall under the scope of the emotional states.	✗
.....	* The desire to belong to a group and make friends is an external motivation for practicing sports activity.	✓
.....	Pre-start condition is a condition that all athletes go through before the start of competition.	✗
.....	The degree of motivation is not affected by the type of reward. The less the player prefers the type of reward, the more his motivation increases.	✗
.....	10 factors affecting the achievement of the goals of psychological preparation for athletes (the player's training age).	✓
.....	11 physiological symptoms of early fever - extreme arousal (nervousness).	✓
.....	12 expected results of the onset of fever as a result of psychological and physiological symptoms (trembling of the extremities such as the hands and legs).	✓
.....	13 of the initial motives for practicing sports activity: the tendency towards physical activity.	✓
.....	14 factors affecting the achievement of the goals of psychological preparation for athletes - knowing the type of psychological characteristics of each player.	✓
.....	15 causes of emotions related to internal and external organic changes.	✓
.....	16 The role of the sports psychologist also includes (training in motor and psychological skills related to sports).	✓
.....	17 The state of readiness for combat is characterized by a certain balance between nervous processes (tension and relaxation).	✓
.....	18 Physiological symptoms characteristic of apathy are: initially decreased arousal and restlessness (degree of lethargy).	✓
.....	19 The initial state of indifference is attributed to an increase in the nervous arousal process and a marked decrease in the "stop" process.	✓
.....	20 Repeated defeat is one of the causes of emotional behavior.	✓
.....	21 The importance and quality of competition are subjective factors that lead to the occurrence of emotion.	✓
.....	22 Excitation is an over-excitation of the central nervous system associated with a conditioned by a particular situation.	✓
.....	Stimulating motives lead to a state of tension and instability in the living organism, so it seeks to search for an incentive to satisfy this motive.	23
.....	24 The International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP) was formed in 1965 and its first scientific conference was held in Rome.	✓
.....	25 The Association for the Advancement of Applied Sport Psychology (AAAPS) was founded in 1989.	✓
.....	26 Motives are physical things, states and forces that can be seen as a result of their presence in the different patterns of behavior and activity of the living being.	✓
.....	27 (Martins) defines psychology as the study of human movement, especially physical activity in all its fields.	✓
.....	28 Motives are external forces in the environment and incentives are internal forces within the individual.	✓
.....	29 Topics of study in sports psychology include attempts to describe, explain, and predict behavior in sports situations.	✓
.....	30 The Arab Republic of Egypt is at the forefront of Arab countries that have shown interest in the subject of sports psychology, as the subject was taught in 1991 at the Faculty of Physical Education, Giza.	✓
.....	31 The first appearance of sports psychology began in 1901, when some German readings appeared that were interested in studying the psychology of sports players, especially football players.	✓
.....	32 Human behavior is the result of a single motive and is not the result of a group of motives that overlap with each other.	✓
.....	One of the goals of sports psychology is to rely on knowledge of the relationships between sports phenomena related to this field to predict what the athlete's behavior will be like.	✗
.....	sports, athletes, researchers and those interested in this field appeared in the year 1991. The historical features that aim to study psychology as a vital field for	34
.....	35 Positive sporting behavior is not affected by constant changes in sporting competition situations.	✓
.....	36 Sports psychology studies only mental tendencies without paying attention to moral and social behavior.	✓
.....	37 Growth requirements define the steps that an individual must achieve to be happy and successful in his life.	✓
.....	38 The physical growth of an individual does not affect his mental or emotional growth.	✓
.....	39 aspects of human motor development include the development of body movement and transfer - motor skills such as writing and other things needed in various aspects of life activity.	✓
.....	40 Expected outcomes of a fever onset include rapid response and inaccuracy.	✓
.....	41 Predicting a profession and achieving professional compatibility are requirements for growth in adulthood.	✓
.....	42 The descriptive approach focuses on studying psychological phenomena (such as a state and a trait).	✓



{ 3 }



.....	Scientific observation - the longitudinal and cross-sectional method - is one of the most important research methods in developmental psychology.	67
.....	The personal interview method is a relationship between the researcher and an individual or group of individuals to obtain the required information.	44
.....	Heredity means the possibility of the appearance of characteristics that children carry from parents or grandparents through inheritance (genes).	68
.....	Hypoparathyroidism causes constant muscle contraction and cramps due to lack of calcium in the blood.	11
.....	Hypothyroidism causes premature ejaculation and affects the emotional state.	67
.....	Aggression is an intent that sets in motion a series of emotions toward the source of anger.	48
.....	Aggression is aggressive behavior that aims to cause injury to or harm to another person without the goal of achieving victory or external reinforcement.	65
.....	Long-term psychological preparation begins after the athlete reaches physical maturity.	2
.....	Short-term psychological preparation focuses on preparing the athlete psychologically before participating in competitions.	A
.....	Instrumental aggression aims to cause injury or harm to another person in order to gain victory or gain external reinforcement.	2
.....	One of the factors for the success of psychological preparation is (winning) relaxation in a room full of books.	67
.....	Building and developing the player's personal traits is one of the main goals of long-term psychological preparation.	68
.....	Assertive behavior aims to cause harm or injury to the competitor and achieve victory at his expense.	66
.....	The psychological change of the players includes directing their attention to the importance of the match.	67
.....	The coach should cooperate with the sports physician in identifying and treating medical conditions.	67
.....	Mental preparation before a match should be just mental preparation without paying attention to other circumstances.	58
.....	Players with high physical ability are more likely to display aggressive behavior.	65
.....	The player's age and experience in the sports field greatly influence short-term psychological preparation.	60
.....	Optimal psychological energy occurs when psychological arousal reaches very low levels.	11
.....	Children under 12 rarely display passive or active aggressive behavior.	2
.....	Psychological fluency is a state that an athlete can enjoy at any level of sport participation.	63
.....	Excitability speed refers to a player's ability to maintain his composure in unexpected playing situations.	63
.....	In hostile aggression, the emotion of anger is not necessary to achieve the aggressive behavior.	63
.....	Mental fluency is the best mental mobilization that helps the player achieve the best performance without the negative impact of stress resulting from negative emotions.	11
.....	In order for the player to reach a state of psychological fluency, he must completely get rid of sources of negative psychological energy such as fear and anxiety.	11
.....	68 Psychological stress does not differ in terms of internal or external sources.	68
.....	Burnout occurs as a result of ineffective effort to meet the demands of training and competition.	69
.....	70 Psychological stress goes through a warning stage, then resistance, and finally exhaustion, which leads to physical illness.	69
.....	Physical energy and mental energy are not directly related.	71
.....	2 areas of use of mental training is the development of sports motor skills.	72
.....	Burnout precedes stress, then overtraining, and ultimately leads to withdrawal from sports.	72
.....	The psychological preparation of an athlete includes many stages that begin from the beginning of his sports practice until his retirement.	73
.....	75 Football and basketball are sports that allow for harmful aggression.	73
.....	Mental training cannot help improve players' motor performance.	76
.....	Burnout causes symptoms such as extreme fatigue and decreased physical fitness.	77
.....	Constant observations of aggressive behavior make the child unable to imitate that behavior.	78
.....	Freud, the founder of the school of psychoanalysis, believed that aggression is innate in humans.	79
.....	Aggression of all kinds stems from a deep-rooted predisposition in human nature.	80

Questions are over. We wish you continued success and prosperity.

Prof. Dr. Imad Samir Mahmoud

Assistant Professor / Sherif Mohamed Abdal Wahid

University of Sidiut
College of Physical Education

December 29, 2024

Color of students

Why physical education
Question room



Department of Sports Training and Movement Sciences



College of Physical Education

of the course (Internal Training and Practical Education Skills) for Examination

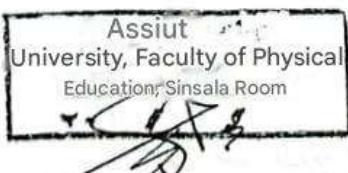
third-year students, first semester, academic year 2024/2025 AD.

Total score: 45 degrees

Make sure that the number of question papers is four.

Time: 2 hours.

			Answer the following questions.
			Each correct answer is worth 1 point.
			First question:
Choose and shade the correct answer (C) or (B) or (A) on your answer sheet:			
A	B	C	phrase
1880 AD	1874 AD	1875 AD	..... Field training began in Egypt in the year . 1
Practical education	Teacher	Coach	..... The art of the training method, as it is the actual experience through which the student trainer reveals himself and learns that he is capable of bearing the burdens of the training profession. 1
Free	Continuous	Orthodontic	Unit aims to identify the player's current physical and skill level. 1
My plans - physical - skills before competitions	Skill - Physical - Tactical	Physical - Skill - Tactical	In the special preparation stage, the focus is on the different settings according to their importance in order. 1
Pre-competitions	private	General	In the preparation phase...the focus is on planning to a large extent. 0
None of the above	General setup	Private setting	In the stage of the focus is on aerobic endurance and endurance in general. 0
	4,320 BC	4220 BC	You have been assigned as a load planner for one of the clubs in your field of individual or group specialization (and you have designed a training program for the preparation period, noting that the number of weeks is (12) weeks) and the number of training units per week is (3) units) and the unit time is (120 minutes) A- Therefore, calculate the following: The total time for the preparation period is. 1
1200 BC	1512 BC	1300 BC	If the physical preparation time was 35% of the total preparation period time, then its time in minutes would be 1
1728 BC	1250 BC	1500 BC	The time for skill preparation, which accounted for 40% of the total preparation period, is: 1
650 BC	1080 BC	1200 BC	10 minutes of planning time, which was 25% of the total preparation period time, then its time in minutes is 1
750 BC	604.8 BC	1400 BC	11 h - The general physical preparation time is 40% of the total physical preparation time for the preparation period. Its time in minutes is: 1
907.2 Q	750 BC	850 BC	And - the physical preparation time is 60% of the total physical preparation time for the preparation period. Its time in minutes is: 1

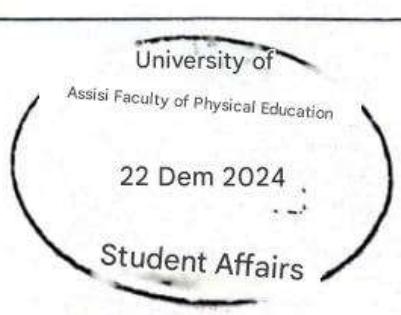
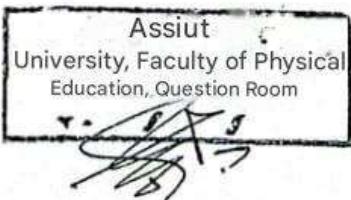


Assiut University
College of Physical Education

December 22, 2024

Student Affairs

A	B	C	phrase	M
30 BC	18 BC	24 BC	Z - The time of the introductory part of the unit, if it represents (20)% of the total time of the training unit (120 minutes), then its time in minutes is	13
None of the above.	90 BC	67.5 BC	If the time of the main part of the unit is 75% of the total time of the training unit (120 minutes), then its time in minutes is	14
Knock	Aq	4.5 BC	D - The time of the final part of the unit, if it is 5% of the total time of the training unit (120 minutes), then its time in minutes is:	15
Mesocycle	Microcycle	Macrocycle	The course consists of a number of small training courses.	16
all of the above	Training	Educational	..... Types of training units according to their objectives.	17
Hospitalization	Competition	Typical	The unit is often used to reduce the load in a training week that contains a large number of high and maximum loads.	18
all of the above	The average	The influencer	..... One of the types of micro-training courses is the course.	19
all of the above	Hospitalization	Competition	..... One of the types of mini-training courses is the course.	20
all of the above	Micro courses	Major courses	Intermediate training courses consist of a set of:	21
Three average and one extreme or high	Three high or extreme and one medium	One high and three medium	..... Pregnancy formation (1-3) means.	22
Multiparameter	Unified	Consecutive multiple	develop complex physical elements such as The unit has a direction to power, speed endurance and strength endurance.	23
Multiparameter	Unified	Consecutive multiple	The unit has a direction to develop physical elements such as speed or endurance.	24
(1-1)	(5-1)	(1-5)	The preferred work-to-rest ratio in speed and agility training is:	25
Lactic anaerobe	Phosphate anaerobe	Antenna	preparation stage, the focus is on work. To a very large extent in the general	26
all of the above	Heights and strength	Performance speed	The change in the level of intensity of performance is through the change in	27
all of the above	Give proper warm-up before the match	Establish the appropriate basic team formation	One of the coach's duties immediately before the start of the match is...	28
all of the above	Review of the team list nominated for the match and the reserve players	Adjust tension levels for players	There are some arrangements from the coach before the match: مباشرة	29
all of the above	Well behaved	Ability to lead a team	..... Characteristics of a sports coach.	30



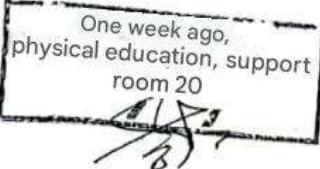
(15) degrees

Each correct answer is worth half a point.

Second question:

Shade a check mark (T) in front of the correct statement and an (F) in front of the incorrect statement on the answer sheet:

T.F	phrase	M
	It is preferable to place exercises that require a degree of coordination between the nervous and muscular systems at the beginning of the main part of the training unit.	1
	It is preferable to place aerobic endurance development exercises followed by speed component exercises at the beginning of the main part of the training session.	2
	One of the characteristics of a successful sports coach is the ability to express and convey information.	3
	It is preferable for endurance exercises to be done in the later parts of the training unit regardless of the effect of fatigue, given that endurance is basically resistance to fatigue.	4
	One of the educational and pedagogical duties of a successful sports coach is the ability to prepare the team physically, skillfully, tactically and cognitively.	5
	It is not necessary to determine the game's requirements in terms of physical, skill, and tactical aspects and the nature of the match load before planning the preparation period for the training season.	6
	Before planning the preparation period, it is preferable to know the level, age and gender of the team.	7
	The total number of weeks of the preparation period is determined based on the start date of the first match or tournament.	8
	In terms of training, it usually consists of 2-6 small courses and lasts for a period of approximately one month or one and a half months and is called the intermediate training cycle (Mesocycle).	9
	One of the objectives of practical education is for the student-trainer to employ the concepts, principles and training theories he has acquired and to discover his own abilities and potential.	10
	A player can lift a maximum weight of 100 kg in squat training to develop the quadriceps muscles. So training at 60% of the weight is 75 kg.	11
	In the abdominal muscle endurance test (sit-up test) and the player was able to perform a maximum of 70 repetitions, the player can be trained to tighten 60% with 32 repetitions.	12
	A strong athlete who achieved a speed test of 100 meters in a maximum of 12 seconds. The athlete's training intensity should be (60%) with a time of (18.46 seconds).	13
	A strong athlete runs for (3) minutes, a distance of 1000 meters maximum. The athlete can be trained with a medium load of the total distance at an intensity of 60%, which equals a distance of 500 meters.	14
	A strong athlete runs for 30 seconds, a distance of 200 meters maximum, so the athlete trains with a medium load at 65% intensity, for a distance of 120 meters.	15
	A high jumper whose maximum jump distance is 1.70 m. The player trains at an intensity of 70%, which represents a height of 1.19 m.	16
	Muscular and cardiorespiratory endurance are developed during the general preparation phase using the continuous training method.	17



3



T.F	phrase	M
	It is preferable to use the wind power generation system in the pre-competition stage.	18
	Changing the height of the hurdles, the height of the boxes, and the height of the net in volleyball, for example, are among the most important ways to change the required intensity.	19
	The trainer can change one component of the load (intensity, volume, rest time) to standardize and diversify the training loads.	20
	Psychological preparation is not an essential part of player preparation, like physical, skill and tactical preparation.	21
	One of the most important duties of a sports coach inside the stadium and training hall is to provide players with knowledge and information related to technical performance inside the halls.	22
	The target pulse for a player aged 20 years and his resting pulse is (70) beats/minute at a training intensity level of 70% = 170 beats/minute.	23
	One of the most important indicators of load rationing is measuring maximum performance and pulse as an indicator of rationing running training.	24
	Increasing or decreasing the number of repetitions and sets within a training unit is considered one of the most important ways to control the intensity of the training load.	25
	One of the most important features of the model is that it should be similar to the actual performance in the match and must be implemented from several different angles for the players.	26
	It is preferable to use maximum load and general endurance in the week immediately preceding the match.	27
	It is preferable to use maximum loads in large numbers with juniors in general.	28
	It is preferable to start the main part with endurance before learning skills and tactics.	29
	The undulation in the distribution of training loads within the training unit is one of the negatives of implementing the training unit.	30

Our heartfelt wishes for success and excellence,,,

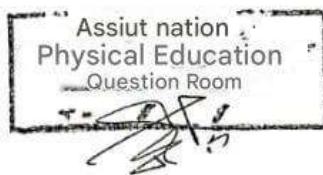
Course professors

Dr. Saleh Abdel Qader Atris, Dr. Tariq Mohammed Abdullah

Assiut University
College of Physical Education

24 November 2024:

Student arts



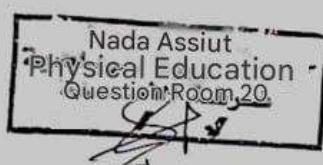
Assiut city Arab Sports Club Question room 		Assiut University Faculty of Education Department of Sports Management and Promotion 	
Assiut University Faculty of Education Department of Sports Management and Promotion 			
First semester First round 12/23/2024 AD 2 hours from 12:00 pm		Semester and history Test time Total score for the test	Sports and recreation management Sports management Optimal management and refining of gymnastics competitions Code (117) DZD
(Boys)		Fourth	Program Name of the promoted code The band Committee of Examiners
<small>Post: Dr. Amr Mohamed Ibrahim Dr. Mohamed Gamil Mohamed Aboel Gazar</small>			
<small>The test consists of three compulsory questions.</small>			
<small>Number of test pages: 4 pages</small>			
<small>Think carefully before you answer questions, and don't let what you know influence your thinking.</small>			
<small>(60) degrees</small>		<small>Answer all of the following questions...</small>	
<small>(25) degrees</small>		<small>Question 1: Put a check mark (1) (A) in front of the correct statement and a check mark (B) (B) in front of the incorrect statement.</small>	
Answer		Phrases	
<small>The time allowed for lifting the ring device is considered within the warm-up time.</small>		<small>It is the player's duty to receive in writing the difficulty value of the new move or jump performed by the player in sufficient time before the start of the tournament.</small>	
<small>The player must start his sentence within 30 seconds after the green light appears or he will be deducted from the machine master.</small>		<small>ص.ن تخصيص من رئيس مجلس إدارة.</small>	
<small>Discount value in case of average error - (0.50)</small>		<small>The salutation must be given before the beginning of the sentence as well as after the end of the sentence. In case of violation, (0.50) will be deducted each time from the final grade by Head of the device.</small>	
<small>Discount value in case of simple error - (0.10)</small>		<small>It is the coach's duty to know the articles of the International Gymnastics Law because it is the most important technical basis in conducting gymnastics competitions.</small>	
<small>Moves performed outside the legal marks specified on the ground movement apparatus are recognized but are reduced in value to less than (A)</small>		<small>Discount value in case of simple error - (0.10)</small>	
<small>One of the main pillars of the Egyptian Gymnastics Federation's policy is the physical preparation of the national teams.</small>		<small>Aesthetic and executive errors will be deducted from (10) points only.</small>	
<small>The player has the freedom to choose to wear shorts with or without socks (shorts) or long pants (trousers) on the floor exercise apparatus</small>		<small>12 The panel of judges (D) sits counterclockwise around the apparatus.</small>	
<small>Linesmen's duties: Observe a player when he takes steps outside the ground area and raise the red flag when the player commits a foul.</small>		<small>12 Difficulty value (B) (0.20)</small>	
<small>15 Referees The Review Committee (R) referees at the World Championships.</small>		<small>14</small>	
<small>16. Touching outside the ground area with one hand and one foot is met with a deduction of (0.10) by referee (D) from the final score of the exercise.</small>		<small>17</small>	
<small>If the power is cut off inside the tournament hall, the player is allowed to repeat his training on the floor exercise machine with the approval of the head of the arbitration committee.</small>		<small>Supreme.</small>	
<small>18 The Gymnastics Refereeing Code provides athletes, coaches and referees with technical resources.</small>		<small>18</small>	
<small>19 The coach must not obstruct the referee from watching the training or violate the rights of others.</small>		<small>19</small>	
<small>20 The line judge sits on the vaulting table apparatus at the line nearest the player's landing area.</small>		<small>20</small>	
<small>21 The Competitions Committee is responsible for conducting the draw for participation in championships for all activities.</small>		<small>21</small>	
<small>This is met with a deduction of (0.50) and the movement is not recognized by the (D) Committee.</small>		<small>(1) Second in strength and stability movements, and if the player remains stable for a period of ()</small>	
<small>-1-</small>			

After the movement safety is one of the most important responsibilities of the player stipulated by the law.	25
24 It is permissible to participate in the coronation celebrations wearing a uniform other than the tournament uniform.	
The final grade is the sum of the judges' grade (D) plus the committee's grade (F).	25
36 The player has the right to choose whether or not to wear light gymnastic shoes.	
The player competes in four official competitions in all official championships of the International Gymnastics Federation.	25
A touch outside the ground area with one hand is met with a deduction of (0.10) by the referee (D) from the final score of the exercise.	28
The minimum number of referees in international tournaments is only 6 referees.	25
It is possible for one movement from the first group to meet the value of the motor requirement, which is (0.50).	20
It is permissible to put a country's identification on the gymnast's suit and to do so according to the instructions of the International Federation.	25
The Referee Committee (D) is responsible for recording the player's entire workout with symbols.	25
(0.30) is deducted from the player's final score in the event of behavioral violations, while (0.50) is deducted for device-related violations (and is deducted from 10 points).	22
(E) judges rely on the prediction of the entire motor performance and in the event of a deviation from these predictions, this deviation is subject to a deduction according to the degree of deviation.	34
If a player is absent from the coronation celebrations, it is a violation punishable by law, with the team or player being given a zero.	25
(14) points) Question 2: Choose the correct answer from the following answers...	
Answer	Phrases
Device rulers on either side. -C Rulers (R). -D	The timekeeper sits at linesman. -A Rule of time. -B
Rule (D). -C Rule (E). -D	Timing of the duration of the exercise on the floor exercise machine from the referee's job linesman. -A Rule of time. -B
yellow. -C Red if out of bounds or green if not -D Exceeding legal limits.	The referee raises a flag red. -A B green.
In addition to the ending movement. -C Movements. V -C Movements. A -D	Grade (D) contains difficulties for adults and includes 10 moves -A Movements. A -B
Frontal acrobatics. -C Lateral acrobatics. -D	The first group on the ground motion apparatus is. Non-acrobatic. -A B Back acrobatics.
Phosphate. -C D zinc.	It is allowed to use powder..... Magnesium. -A B Sodium.
Together (B) and (A). -C Calculates performance discounts. -D	..... (1) Ruling Act as an intermediary between the device's rulers. -A Coordinates work between line managers, timekeepers and secretaries. -B
Note motor group requirements. -C Together (BA) -D	Score Referees Committee Job Exercise note. -A B Pay attention to mistakes.
Besides the rule of time. -C Next to the Chairman of the Supreme Referees Committee. -D	..... The judges of the (E) Committee shall sit..... Clockwise. -A Counterclockwise. -B



22.2024

		The player has the right to judge his performance.	
	legal. -C D All of the above.	fair. -A B- True.	10
	Disorderly behavior. -C Together (C) and (A). -D	The player and his coach must refrain from: Attending the competition current or Behavior hostile to others. -B	11
	(D1)-C (R1) -D	A clear signal will appear from the head of the device..... second. The player has the right to warm up on the parallel bars for a period of	12
	30 or 50 seconds. -C D 50 seconds.	30 seconds. -A 40 seconds. -B	13
	(0.30) -C (0.50) -D	If the player bends his knees slightly, the deduction value will be (0.00) -A (0.10) -B	14
(11) degrees	Question 3. What is your decision as a referee in the following arbitration cases and situations?		
		What is your decision as an arbitrator (C) in the following arbitration cases and situations?	
		When landing, the player took a small step or jump.	
	)0.50(discount -C 1.00(discount -D	)0.10(discount -A 0.30(discount -B	1
	)0.50 discount -C 1.00(discount -D	)0.10(discount -A 0.30(discount -B	2
	Common when landing. The player opened his legs noticeably to change the movement.		
	)0.50(Special -C 0.60(discount -D	)0.30(discount -A 1.00(discount -B	3
	)0.50(discount -C 0.60 discount -D	Noticeable bending of the legs. 0.30(discount -A 1.00(discount -B	4
		What is your decision as Chairman of the Committee of Referees in the following arbitration cases and situations?	
		The player left the ground area without permission to relieve himself and did not return.	
	)C Disqualification from the rest of the tournament. D Deduct (1.00) from the player or team.	Cancel results. -A Final grade is zero. -B	5
		The head of the device discovered that the team was performing on the device without adhering to the order.	
	Final grade is zero. -C D Cancel results.	Deduct (1.00) from the team. -A Disqualification from the rest of the tournament. -B	6
		The coach spoke to the referees in an aggressive manner while his player was performing a movement on one of the devices, which affected his performance for the first time.	
	- A warning and giving the coach a yellow card and a deduction of Final. (1.00) from the score. The coach gets a red card and a deduction of (0.50) from the final score. For the player.	Verbal warning and deduction of (1.00) from the player's -A Red card and exclusion from the tournament with a deduction of (1.00) -B From the player's final grade.	7



Assiut University,
Faculty of Physical Education

22 Reem 2024

<p>The coach encouraged his player to perform better on the horizontal bar for the first time.</p> <p>Red card and exclusion from the tournament with a deduction of (1.00) from the grade final player. -C</p> <p>The coach gets a red card with a deduction of (0.50) from the player's final score. -D</p>		<p>Verbal warning and deduction of (1.00) from the player's final score. -A</p> <p>Warning and giving the coach a yellow card and a deduction of (0.50) from the final score. -B</p>
<p>Deduct (1.00) from the team's total score once in tournament. -C</p> <p>Disqualification from participating in the next tournament. -D</p>		<p>The player did not attend the coronation celebrations. -A</p> <p>Final grade is zero. -B</p> <p>The results of the offending team or the final score of the individual will be canceled. -C</p>
<p>(1.00) deduction from the team's total score once per tournament. -C</p> <p>0.50 deduction from the results of the tournament. -D</p>		<p>Deduction of (0.30) from the final score (once per tournament). -A</p> <p>(1.00) deduction from the team's total score each time in the tournament. -B</p>
<p>Warning and giving the coach a yellow card. -C</p> <p>Red card and exclusion from the tournament. -D</p>		<p>The coach committed misconduct that did not directly affect the result or the player's performance. -A</p> <p>Verbal warning. -B</p> <p>The coach gets a yellow card with a deduction of (0.30) from the player's final score. -C</p>
		<p>Violation of dress code in team competition.</p>

Questions are over....

With best wishes for success and good luck.....

Examiners Committee,...

Dr. Mohamed Saad Mohamed Abdel Qader

Dr. Amr Mohamed Ibrahim Prof.

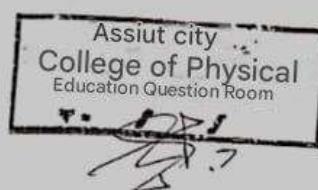


Assiut University,

Faculty of Physical Education

December 23, 2024

Student Affairs



First semester

The maximum score is 60 degrees

Test instructions

The test consists of 3 questions, the first of which has 46 true/false points, the second of which has 46 multiple choice points, and the third of which has no points. Each point is calculated as half a point, except for the third question, which has 2 points for each point.

Think carefully before answering the questions.

Shade the answer that you think is appropriate on the answer sheet with your pen.

If you shade more than one mark or do not shade at all, the answer is considered wrong.

Answer the following questions:

Question 1: Put a check mark (✓) in front of the correct statement and an (✗) in front of the incorrect statement and shade in the answer sheet.

(23) degrees (A) for correct statements and (B) for incorrect statements 1 The turn supervisors

the right to intervene at any stage of the race to ensure the application of the rules and instructions of the International Federation (✓) new

In the event that electronic arbitration devices are used, the general arbitrator shall determine the order when necessary (✓) new

A club referee cannot be appointed for an event unless it is done with the approval of the registrar (✓) new

At the beginning of each race, the referee blows a continuous and loud whistle as a signal to the competitors to take off their clothes (✓) 4- At
The referee's long whistle indicates that all swimmers must take their places on the starting platform, including backstroke and medley relay

races.

-- All cancellations must be by decision of the starting permit (✓).

The registrar must review the printed and computer-generated results (✓) new

When using the underwater video device with the TV it must be turned on by the start button (✓) The activities of the Egyptian Swimming Federation are rowing, diving and water polo (✓) new

and their appointment depends on (✓) On the crew of

10 - Is to ensure the start of the race in butterfly, backstroke and

11 - Each timekeeper starts his watch with the referee's whistle (✓)

12 - The organizer has the right to cancel the race of a swimmer who does not adhere to the legal uniform and advertising rules (✓) 13 -

in butterfly swimming, the hands move forward alternately above the surface of the water (✓)

14 - In the freestyle race, the swimmer must swim on the backstroke (✓)

15 - Spinning in freestyle swimming results in the cancellation of the race (✓)

16 - The touch rule in backstroke swimming is to touch with both hands together (✓)

17 - In the event of a difference in the three hours of the timekeepers, the general rule is referred to (✓)

18 - Swimmers must attend each race in the technical area according to the qualifiers available at the club (✓)

19 - Freestyle competitions include (100m - 200m - 1500m) only (✓)

20 - The media committee of the competent authorities has the right to make decisions in all matters that the law stipulates are among the

Jurisdiction of the judges (✓)

In the World Swimming Championships, a minimum of 500 judges are appointed to the referee (✓) 22 -

In the event that automatic refereeing devices are not available, we must not add other referees (✓)

23 - In the event that automatic arbitration devices are not available, we must add 2) chief timekeepers, 3 timekeepers for each lane + 2 timekeepers

reserve (✓)

24 - In the event that there are three digital clocks for each lane, a Chief End Judge and End Judges (✓) shall be appointed.

25 - The swimming pool, equipment and technical devices shall be inspected by the club manager (✓)

26 - The judge of the method inspects the swimming pool, devices and technical equipment with the preparer (✓)

27 - The swimmer is calculated in swimming competitions according to the year starting from July 1st to June 31st (✓)

- if the club officially apologizes for participating in the tournament before the start of the start the subscription fee will be refunded (✓) 28 -

29 - Types of swimming pools in terms of purpose are educational pools.

30 types of swimming pools in terms of shape (therapeutic pools)

In the breaststroke race, at each turn and at the end of the race, any part of the body must touch the wall (✓) 31 -

32 - One of the types and classifications of water sports that are used without external equipment is water polo.



backstroke swimmers means that the swimmers must immediately get into the water to take their places.

..... 14- The long whistle from the referee to the

(Third (a) - First (b) - Second (a)

15- The touch rule in freestyle swimming....

(By both hands (a) - Any part of the body (b) - With one hand (a)

..... 16- Water sports in which the body position is horizontal

Hunting (c) - Long swimming (b) - Synchronized swimming (a)

17 immediately after the race is over, the timekeepers assigned to each lane shall record their watch times on the time card and hand them in.

..... 18-

Chief timekeeper (c) - registrar (b) - control room supervisor (a)

18- In case a video recording device is not used, it becomes necessary to appoint a full crew of, even in 19- The registrants shall take stock

Timekeepers (c) - Referees (b) - Turning supervisors (a)
..... after the qualifiers and finals and record the results on the official form. 19- The registrants shall take stock

(Withdrawals (c) - Expulsion (b) - Cancellation (a)

collects and records all new records and assigns points if necessary.

Registrars (c) - Timekeepers (b) - Chief Registrar (a)

..... is the first stop for the Olympic Games and World Championships.

Preparing for competitions (c) - Determining the organizing committee (b) - Selecting the judges (a)

22- When starting from inside the water with the whistle from the referee, the swimmers return to the starting place without deliberate delay.

(intermittent (c) - primary (b) - secondary (a)

stroke in breaststroke competitions between the breaststroke strokes.... 23- In the event that the swimmer performs a dolphin

(Allowed (c) - Technical Fault (b) - Race Cancelled (a)

24- Each timekeeper records the swimmer in his designated lane.

(Distance (c) - Method (b) - Time (a)

25- On the safety and accuracy of the watches used is approved.

(Union (c) - Referee (b) - Organizing Committee (a)

26- The timekeeper starts his watch... start signal

(a) with - (b) before - (c) during

be instructed to record times for intermediate distances in races longer than 100 metres. 27- Timekeepers may

(Judge (c) - Final Judge (b) - Chief Timekeeper (a)

..... 28 types and classifications of German sports

(Rugby (a) - Diving (b) - Golf (a)

..... backstroke swimmers means that the swimmers must immediately enter the water to take their places.

(Third (a) - First (b) - Second (a)

..... 30 touch rule in breaststroke....

Which part of the body (c) - with both hands (b) - with one hand (a)

31 Water Sports That Are Timed

Sliding (c) - Long swimming (b) - Synchronized swimming (a)

Count in the last intensity before the turn and during the registered turns.... 32- The elbows remain the surface of the water

what (on (a) - above (b) - below (a)

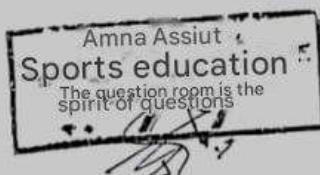
..... of the qualifying and final rounds and record them on the official form.

..... The organizer shall record the results.

..... -TT-

Cancellations (C) Expulsions (B) Withdrawals (A)

20



33- Water sports include:

swimmers or) in which the body position is a complex slide
in yards from three different clubs) (3) (The minimum residence for relay races is the participation of 3

35 - The symbol (NT) for swimmers meant that the swimmer is out of the race. 36 - The

temporal and static arteries, the lower back, and below the knee. places to measure the pulse of a drowning person are the

swimmer's name, registration number and date of birth. 37 - Swimmers' registration form for the Republic

just ()

breathe of 30 compressions are given, followed by 3 breaths = 30 compressions () Non 29 - The first three swimmers in the individual races for all age groups are awarded respectively points as follows: First 100 points, Second 80 points.

The minimum number of players required to participate in any age group in the tournament is three.

41 - In the World Swimming Championships, a draw is used to determine the swimmers' lanes ().

42 - Registered and unregistered swimmers with the Federation are allowed to participate in the races ().

43 - At the end of the backstroke, the swimmer is not required to turn, the swimmer is on his back ().

44 - The swimmer is allowed to swim underwater for a distance of 20 meters ().

45 - In the case of automatic arbitration, two starting permits and 16 rotation controllers are used.

46 - In the event of a difference in the three hours of the two timekeepers, the best time shall be taken as the approved

(22) degrees Question 2: Choose the last correct answer from among the brackets.

pool. There are lanes in the Olympic swimming

(a) 1 - (b) 1 - (c) 1)

..... 2 The width of the lane is

(2.70) m (a) 2.50 (b) - 2.30 m (a)

..... The swimmer in the butterfly race must touch...

One hand (c) Both hands (b) - One hand (a)

The freestyle, breaststroke, butterfly and individual medley races start... immediately after the referee's whistle.

(c) - dive to the platform (b) - enter the water immediately (a)

When the swimmers take their places, the swimmer places at least one foot in the middle.

(End (a) - Introduction (b) - Side (a)

..... -6 The start in backstroke, relay and medley races is

(The above (c) - from the water (b) - from the starting platform (a)

In the Olympic Games and other international federation championships, the call to take your place is issued in the language

of through loudspeakers (French (a) - English (b) - Arabic (c))

..... swimmer who misses the starting signal is disqualified from the race.

(a) after - (b) before - (c) with

..... the race is canceled and the race is canceled. if the starting signal is given before the cancellation is announced.

The race ends (c) - continues (b) - stops (a)

10- Freestyle swimming means that the swimmer can swim in any way except the individual medley race or

(Butterfly (a) - Varied sequence (b) - Chest (a)

..... 11- A type of swimming competition in which swimming is permitted in any swimming style.

Crawl on belly (c) - free (b) - chest (a)

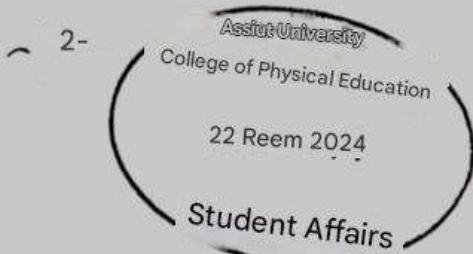
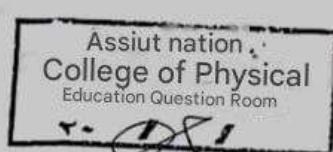
12- Part of the swimmer must break the surface of the water during the race, except for what is permitted for the swimmer to dive completely during the turn

..... and for a distance not exceeding meters at the start or turn.

(10m (A) - 15m (5) - 12m (5)

..... 13 The number of runners in swimming races is

(a) 1 - (b) 1 - (c) 1)



The body is not allowed to rotate to the back position at any time during the race except during in the butterfly. 34

End (C) Start (B) Rotation (A)

..... race is cancelled and the swimmer is disqualified. starting signal is given before the cancellation is announced, the

continues (A) Ends (B) hinges (C)

..... 36 The general referee gives three hours.

Intermittent (A) Short and sharp (C) connected (B)

..... 37- In the event that the swimmer performs 4 dolphin strokes in butterfly swimming competitions

..... Allowed (B) - Technical Fault (B) - Race Cancelled (A)

..... 38- The medley relay race has a number of swimmers.

(A) t - (B) T - (C) 1

..... In butterfly, the touch is performed with both hands at each turn and at the end of the race.

Separate (A) far apart (C)

..... The timekeeper starts his watch...the starting signal.

During (C) Before (B) With (A)

..... 41 In swimming competitions, the swimmer with the best number is distributed to lane number

(A) t - (B) o - (C) T

..... 42- Diving competitions are evaluated using...

Points (A) Distance (B) Goals (C) -

..... the competent authority that has the right to make decisions in all matters stipulated by law.

..... International Swimming Federation (C) Egyptian Swimming Federation (B) Organizing Committee (A)

..... 44- Races allowed to participate outside the race according to the bulletin and conditions of the Republic Championship are the following races.

..... meter.

(8) 100,000 - (B) T ... - (C) t ... A ...

45 Water Sports That Are Refereed By Goals

Water polo (A) Long swim (B) - Sliding (C)-

..... 46- In the case of a swimming pool with 10 lanes, the fastest swimmer is placed in lane 4 and the swimmer with the next number is placed.

Right (A) Left (B) - (C) A_B

Question 3: Match from (A) what is appropriate from (B).

(14) degrees

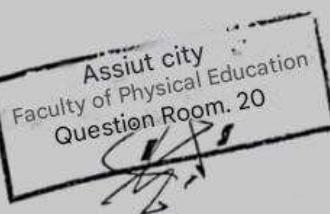
(b)

Prepared	A	Fill and empty pools are types of swimming pools in terms of	1
Rescue Supervisor	B	After the beneficiary's form for all activities and review it	2
Judge of the method	C	Preparing records for depositing revenues in the bank	3
Financial Supervisor	D	Ensure that the swimmer's uniform matches the legal one.	4
Administrative supervisor	E	Each lifeguard is assigned a sector within the swimming pool that he is responsible for.	5
Type	F	Ensure that the swimmer follows the correct method of the race.	6
Judge of the way	G	Responsible for following up on the legality of the swimmer's swimming in the water	7

..... The questions are over,

..... Best wishes

Committee of Examiners
Course teachers



Assiut University

College of Physical Education

December 22, 2024

Student Affairs



College of Physical Education

/ 12 / 2023 /	First semester	Sports and recreation management	Section
Two hours	Exam time	Sports management	Program
60 degrees	The total score for the exam	Fencing Management and Arbitration (Fourth Division)	Course name and code
A.M.D. / Bilal Sayed Hashem Dr. / Mohamed Mahrani Hossni			Names of the exam preparation and conviction committee
The test consists of three questions. - Number of test pages: 4 pages - Think carefully before you answer questions, and do not let your pen precede your thinking. - Answer on the answer sheet. - sheet with your pencil and you just shade it. It fits on the answer shade the answer you see. - Circle one in each question. - If you keep more than one mark, the answer is considered wrong. -			Test instructions and answer method

Answer the following questions: -

(25) degrees First question:-

Put a check mark (V) in front of the correct statement and an (x) in front of the incorrect statement, then shade it on

the answer sheet, where the letter (T) indicates the correct answer and the letter (F) indicates the incorrect answer.

Answer (x)F	Answer (1)T	Phrases	M
()	()	Fencing was first included in the Olympic Games in 1896.	1
()	()	Egyptian women started practicing fencing in 1940 AD.	2
()	()	Electric judging was first introduced into fencing in 1950.	3
()	()	The sword weapon allows scoring only by stabbing.	4
()	()	The rapier is similar in weight to the sword.	5
()	()	All clothing and weapons are inspected before each match to ensure their safety, by the inspection committee.	6
()	()	The cloth portion under the mask is considered off-target in foil.	7
()	()	If any player's weapon touches the field, a white light will be lit on the referee's device.	8
()	()	The jacket should cover at least 10 cm of the top of the trousers.	9
()	()	The finish line is 7 metres from the warning line.	10
()	()	Blocking is a defensive move with the blade of a sword to prevent the defender from scoring.	11
()	()	A player may use any piece of equipment that does not bear the inspection mark.	12

Okra Assiut
Physical Education Question
Room
20



D - A, B together	C - black	B - red	A - Yellow
They are the players, coaches, administrators, referees and members registered in Records of the Union and its branches.			
A - Continental federations in the General Assembly C - Specialized committees D - Elements of the game			
of points.	team competitions, the team that reaches the number of wins.		12 In
D-65	00 - 0	B-45	A-35
The penalty for the second mistake when interrupting or stopping the match without a legal reason is a card.			
D - A, B together	C - black	B - red	A - Yellow
In the event of the absence of a member of the Board of Directors, separate sessions will be cancelled.			

separate sessions will be cancelled.		In the event of the absence of a member of the Board of Directors, His membership in the Council.					
D 6	C - 7	B -	9 - 1	15 is			
considered a straight attack response.							
D direct response	C attack	B indirect response	A- Defense	16 -			
D 6	Come	B4	A-3	17			
Players are responsible for their equipment and tasks since							
The start of the game A - the moment they are on the ring C - their presence D - all of the above. A							
case of traditional arbitration and the absence of electronic arbitration devices, the referee helps							
Referees to monitor the touches of both players.		Main.					
d five	C four	B three	A- Two	19			
connection between the blade parts and the handle assembly.							
D - condom	C - the fly	B - handle	A blade tongue is the	17			
It has the right to remove any member body in serious violation of the regulations.							

The rules or decisions of the International Federation:
Technical Committee C- General Assembly D- Board of Directors A- Executive Office B-
d error calculation Starting the match C- Counting a touch A- Stopping the match B-
The term complex attack means in French... 22

Attaque directe - Attaque composée with Absence of fer-1

Attaque simple -

Assiut University

Assiut city
Why physical education

22 December 2024

Student Affairs

In the event that both players simultaneously register a touch and one of them has an armed arm, it was not

..... A complete throw in foil is considered to be...
attack B - Simultaneous attack by both players C - Illegal touch

A - Failed

attack D - Incomplete

..... event of a touch being recorded with the player's foot in the fencing weapon, it is
considered... A- A healthy touch B- An illegal touch C- The touch is cancelled D- The

game continues The fly force measuring device in the foil weapon weighs...

D 500

C- 550

grams B 750

vv. 1

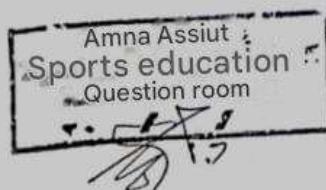
10) degrees (....) Third question:

Match the phrases in column (A) with their appropriate words in column (B).

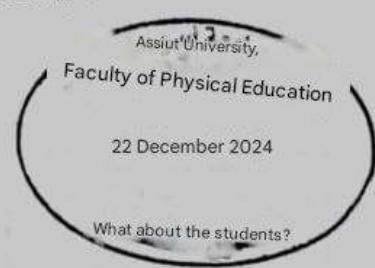
for	1
poison ^{poison} -A	(1) The African Fencing Union is represented by the symbol
FIE -B	(2) The Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland is represented by the symbol
penalty -C	3) It is a penalty card.
CAS -D	Width of pitch lines (t)
Yellow -E	5) High metal fitness of the metal vest
F name	
CAE -G	
Black -H	
CME -I	
For red	

The questions are over.

With best wishes for success and good luck...



040



22 December 2024

What about the students?



College of Physical Education

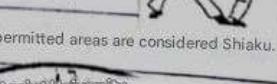
Department of Sports and Recreation Management

Self-Defense Sports Management (Karate) Exam, Fourth Year, Management Section, January 2025 Session

General instructions

The question paper contains a question. Do not shade more than one box.	Total score: 10 points Read the questions carefully before shading.	Exam time: two hours Each question is worth half a mark
--	---	---

Circle the correct answer, which is symbolized by (A), and black the wrong answer, which is symbolized by (B).

()	The word Karate consists of two parts, Kara and Te, which means the hand holding the weapon.	-1
()	The player is allowed to talk to the referee during the match.	-2
()	The term sensei re means standby.	-3
()	Draw all the lines of the field with the thickness of the lines.	-4
()	One of the conditions for calculating a correct kick is the correct distance.	-5
()	Shojo Hajime means permission to start the match and is said during the match.	-6
()	Yame means to resume the game again.	-7
()	The term Nogachi means defeated.	-8
()	The word shodan gri means the abdomen.	-9
()	Correct shooting areas are the sides.	-10
()	The gait is the chest and back area of the player.	-11
()	The symbol H means Hanesco.	-12
()	The picture shows Yoko being counted in the shodan.	-13
()		
()	The playing area is a rectangular mat with sides of 10 m.	-14
()	Kata is a series of offensive and defensive skills against an imaginary person.	-15
()	Senshu is cancelled in the last 10 seconds when the opposing player is pushed.	-16
()	In case of leaving the field, a warning will be given.	-17
()	A punch to the face by Oi Zuki counts as a punch to Yoko.	-18
()	Or "Shikaku" is the withdrawal decision of the player who wears the red belt.	-19
()	Getting off the mat means Gogai.	-20
()		
()	The player "Aka" is the one who stands to the right of the referee.	-21
()		
()	Methods performed with force exceeding the permitted areas are considered Shiaku.	-22
()		-23



Assiut University

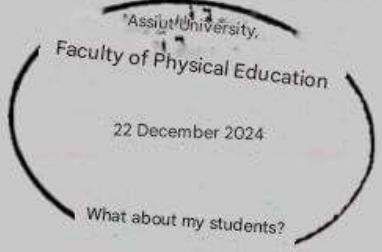
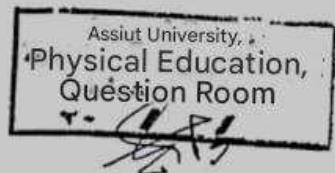
Faculty of Physical Education

22 AD. 2024

Student affairs

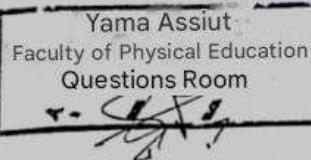
()	A kumite match ends when the players have a difference of 8 points.	-24
()	Intending to be injured is considered a violation that will result in the match being canceled at the beginning of the match.	-25
()	C123 means the fifth warning, the match is over.	-26
()	When a punch is performed correctly in the Jidan area, the player gets a Yoko.	-27
()	Shikaku is a term that means withdrawal.	-28
()	The symbol (kk) is placed when a player is expelled from the match.	-29
()	The term "Senshu" means "preference".	-30
()	The previous figure expresses the resumption of the match.	-31
()	One of the correct shooting areas is the head.	-32
()	Ready position in karate means offensive shobu	-33
()	The shaded circle (.) indicates that the player has scored two points.	-34
()	The term Hantei is used to request the opinion of judges.	-35
()	The player loses when he gets violations.	-36
()	The referee resumes the match and gives the order to attack, when	-37
()	The referee's decision in the picture indicates that two points should be awarded to the player Aikaki.	-38
()	The referee uses the term stop to stop the game during play.	-39
()	Dangerous drop techniques are considered C1 violations.	-40
()	The match time for juniors is 3 minutes.	-41
()	The word Kara means hand	-42
()	يشير قرار الحكم في الصورة الى احتساب نقطة	-43
()	When a kick is performed in the shodan area, a pyoko is counted.	-44
()	The shaded circle (0) indicates that the player has scored two points.	-45
()	When performing a kick in the chest area, it is counted as a point.	-46
()	The symbol 5 means Shikaku.	-47
()	The referee gives a sencho to the player who got the first points in the match.	-48
()	Late entry before 10 seconds is considered a violation out of 22.	-49
()	The referee decides to withdraw the player due to a claim of injury.	-50
()	Teh means hand	-51
()	The match starts with an attacking shoup and is said only once.	-52
()	The word Rey means teacher	-53
()	The symbol 7 means the highest first point in the match in Senshu.	-54
()	Aka Yoko means giving a point to the player who wears the red belt.	-55
()	Aka Waziri is given when the player lands a correct punch after a correct drop.	-56

()	Winning	<input type="checkbox"/> It means symbol	- 57
()	C123hch means Hansko		- 58
()	Code C1 means Show One		- 59
()	Aka Senshu Tormasen means cancel the Senshu of the blue player.		- 60
()	Match time is 2 minutes for male juniors only.		- 61
()	Code 22 means a violation from the second box		- 62
()	It means that Yoko gives a point to the player who wears the red belt.		- 63
()	The referee's decision in the picture indicates that a point is awarded to the player Aka. ← 		- 64
()	In case of a tie, the warnings received by the player will be taken into consideration.		- 65
()	One of the criteria for calculating points is balance.		- 66
()	Aka Ippon is given when a player wearing a blue belt lands a punch on the sides.		- 67
()	Aka Kiken means the player wearing the red belt is declared the winner.		- 68
()	The kumite refereeing team consists of a mat referee and four judges.		- 69
()	Aka Wazari is given when the player wearing the red belt lands a kick to the stomach.		- 70
()	The criteria for evaluating kata are technique, strength, speed and balance.		- 71
()	Or a little 1 means stopping the player with the blue belt.		- 72
()	Good status is one of the criteria for calculating the warning.		- 73
()	Aka Waziri is given when the player wearing the red belt takes a kick to the neck.		- 74
()	Aka Senshu Tormasen means cancelling the player's Senshu for the last 15 seconds of the match.		- 75
()	When performing a correct throw, the opponent must not be lifted higher than the body's center of gravity. → 		- 76
()	The referee's decision in the picture indicates that a point is awarded to the blue player. ← 		- 77
()	The correct shooting places are the thighs.		- 78
()	Compound methods are calculated with PIBON.		- 79
()	A player is declared withdrawn at the beginning of the match if he is late to enter the field after 10 seconds.		- 80
()	The player is allowed to talk to the opposing player during the match.		- 81
()	One of the criteria for evaluating kata is concentration.		- 82
()	The Senshu is given to the player who gets the first point in the match.		- 83
()	If any prohibited act is committed in the last 15 seconds, the preference is cancelled.		- 84
()	Excessive force is one of the prohibited actions.		- 85
()	The referee's decision in the picture indicates an ippon. ← 		- 86
()	Dangerous throws are worth three points.		- 87
()	Leaving the playing area without interference from the opponent is considered a gogai.		- 88



()	When attacking the sides, a warning is considered.	-81
()	When the player himself is injured, Gogay is considered	-90
()	Aka Shway 2 means a warning for the red player	-91
()	When carrying out attacking methods with the hand, head or knee, the player is expelled.	-92
()	One of the criteria for calculating points is good timing	-93
()	Kicks to the abdomen count as kicks.	-94
()	It is permissible to give gestures and signals to the opposing player.	-95
()	When a player attacks the referee, a warning is given.	-96
()	A warning is given when an injury is claimed.	-97
()	When performing the kata, the player salutes and then calls the name of the kata.	-98
()	The kata player is given a zero if the belt falls to the ground during the kata performance.	-99
()	A player is declared withdrawn due to ineligibility during the match.	-100
()	The symbol means scoring three points 	-101
()	Shikaku is given to the player when he spits on the ground.	-102
()	Allows players to twist and turn when throwing punches.	-103
()	Aka Shikaku means expulsion of the blue player	-104
()	Pay is considered a warning that cancels the Senshu in the last 10 seconds.	-105
()	One of the criteria for calculating points is the correct direction of the strike.	106
()	When attacking the joints, a warning is considered.	-107
()	Holding the opponent's hand without scoring is considered a warning	108
()	When attacking with an open hand, the player is sent off.	-109
()	One of the criteria for evaluating a kata is the degree of coordination among the players.	-110
()		-111
()	Shir Fiqar al-Had	-112
()	A throw-out is considered when a player throws the belt to the ground.	-113
()	The player's withdrawal is announced when the level is equal.	114
()	One of the criteria for calculating points is strong and effective application.	-115
()	One of the criteria for evaluating a kata is correct breathing.	-116
()	10 seconds are counted for the player who falls to the ground.	-117
()	The picture indicates Yoko's calculation 	-118
()	The referee announces the end of time by atochubraku.	119
()	The word Nokatah means victory.	120
()	The symbol x means defeat	

Questions are over... We wish everyone success... Examiners Committee



Assiut University
Faculty of Physical Education

22 December 2024

شنبه ۲۲ دسامبر



End of first semester exam

Optional management and refereeing of individual sports

Managing and arbitrating boxing competitions

For the academic year 2024/2025 for the fourth year

Sports and Recreation Management Division

The maximum score is 60 degrees

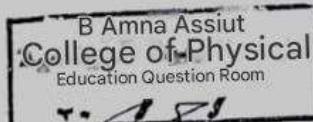
Sports Management and Recreation Department

The time is two hours

Q1 - Put a check mark (✓) in front of the correct statement and an (x) in front of the incorrect statement and shade that on the answer sheet.

(30 degrees)?

(x)B	(✓)A	Phrases	M
		The frieze of the ring is 86 cm from the outside of the ropes.	1
		The ring ground should be blue.	2
		The minimum weight internationally approved for first-class male boxers is 46 kg to 48 kg.	3
		One of the basic skills in boxing is foot placement.	4
		When counting on a boxer, he should not look at the other boxer so that he can focus on the opponent.	5
		It is not necessary to have a first aid kit next to the ring before the start of any match.	6
		The doctor is the only one who can decide whether a boxer can continue playing in the event of a fall.	7
		The ring referee wears a black shirt and white pants in all boxing matches.	8
		Mandatory rest periods must be applied to both a boxer who has been defeated by knockout and a boxer who has been defeated by multiple blows to the head.	9
		10 reasons that accelerated the use of computers in boxing refereeing: the speed of matches	
		11 The judge presses the OK key before the end of the match to send the result.	
		12 The referee may verbally warn boxers of any mistakes during the match.	
		13 The boxer must wear a medical bandage under the glove before the match.	
		14 Each boxer is allowed three assistants, one of whom is on the ring ledge.	
		15 The referee must seek the opinion of a doctor in determining the extent of the boxer's injury.	
		16 The referee starts the match immediately after the boxers shake hands.	16



Assiut University
Faculty of Physical Education

22 December 2024

Student Affairs

December 23, 2024

Anon Al-Taboubi

(x)B	(✓)A	Follow the phrases	
		The referee has the freedom to end the match due to lack of equality.	17
		If a boxer is hit after the word stop, the other boxer receives a severe warning.	18
		Boxers must shake hands before the start of each round and after the end of the match.	19
		A boxer who receives three warnings in a round or four in a match is defeated by disqualification.	20
		One of the main criteria that the judge relies on in arbitration is that the round has a clear advantage, and this is symbolized by the symbol (10) - (8).	21
		The president, the presenter, the doctor and the announcer are sitting at the jury table.	22
		The doctor goes up to the ring to determine the extent of the injury, based on the request of the head of the referees committee.	23
		The weight of a glove in a first-class boxing match is 8 ounces.	24
		One of the conditions for a punch to be counted is that it must be with the front of the glove only.	25
		One of the cases of stumbling that boxers are exposed to is momentary lethargy.	26
		If the boxer falls again after being counted out and after resuming punching without being punched, the match is ended immediately and he is defeated by knockout.	27
		Senior men compete in only 5 weight classes at the Olympic Games.	28
		Each country has the right to enter 2 boxers in each weight category in international championships.	29
		Boxers are allowed to participate in boxing tournaments and have a short beard, not a long one.	30

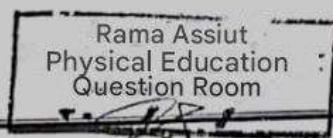
(20) degrees?

Q2- Choose the correct answer from the following and shade it on the answer sheet?

1 - Senior women participate in the Olympic Games in a number of		
C - 6 weights	With 7 weights	A- Weights
2 - The width of the wristband allowed to be used is:		
C - 8 cm	B 5 cm	A- 6 cm
The height of the boxing ring from the ground to the top of the post -		
C - 235 cm	B - 234 cm	A - 233 cm
- Smooth medical bandage approved for use by boxers made of material		
C - Velvo	B - Filippo	A- Rubber adhesive

- 2 -

The total time of a boxing match, including rest periods, is		
C - 13 minutes	B - 12 minutes	A - 11 minutes
6- In the case of four ropes for the ring, the height of the second rope above the ground is		
C - 70 cm	B 170 cm	A- 140 cm
You must wear a colored denture -V		
C - Transparent white	B blue	A- Red
- If both boxers are injured in the final match and are unable to continue boxing, the bout will be... '		
C Refer to the judges	B rematch	A - Return to the points
The far right corner of the referees' committee is -1		
C - white	B red	A- Blue
10 - During the match, the boxer must use:		
C - Medical band	B head protector	A- Dental guard
11 - The boxing ring contains a number of		
C - 4 ladder	B - 2 ladders	A- 3 ladders
12 - The referee must stop the match if the boxer is exposed to:		
C- Knockout	With effective punches	A - Technical error
13 - A boxer who receives a knockout blow for the third time will not be allowed to participate in matches for a period of		
12 months	B - 9 months	A- Three months
14 - It is not one of the winning rules used in boxing.		
C - Winning the withdrawal	B win by not going up	A - Winning by lottery
15 - The minimum weight that first-class boxers can participate in starts from		
C - 51 kg	B - 48 kg	A- 46 kg
16 - The Egyptian Boxing Federation was established in the year		
C - 1928 AD	B 1938 AD	A - 1948 AD
17- When the boxer was counted out, his subordinate threw the towel in an attempt to pull him out, so the referee's decision is		
C End the match by withdrawal	B - Completion of the count	A- Stop counting



Assiut University
College of Physical Education

22 December 2024

Student Affairs

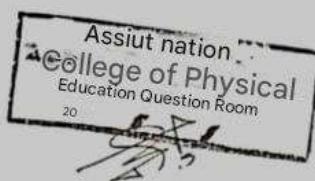
18 - Technical errors made by the boxer during the match		
C - Switch feet	b. Back of the glove	A- Keep your hand straight.
19 - The number of women's weights in the first class		
G 12 weight	B 11 weight	A- 10 weights
20 - If the boxer does not attend the match, he is considered defeated by		
C- Not climbing	B - Canceling the match	A- Withdrawal

The questions are over

Best wishes for success

Course professor

A.M.D./ Amr Ahmed Mohamed Mohamed



Assiut
Why is the beautiful sports and recreation education?

Question room

PK 3

Test score: 10 for education

Assiut University,
Faculty of Physical Education

22 December 2024

Academic year: 2024/2025 AD

The test consists of: 40 true/false questions and 20 choose the correct answer from the brackets

The fourth is the arts of painting Department: Sports Management and Promotion Band

Specialization: Management and Arbitration of Field Competitions

Question 1: Put a check mark (✓) or an (✗) in front of the following phrases, as appropriate for each of them:

Wrong	Correct	Phrases	M
		Measurement judges are appointed if electronic measuring devices are used in competitions.	1
		Before each event, the electronic measurement judge must supervise the locations of the measuring equipment and take into consideration:	2
		Technical requirements specified by the technical staff.	3
		The attempt is considered valid if the player rises from outside one end of the take-off board, either after or before the take-off line.	4
		A successful attempt is considered if the player touches the ground between the take-off line and the landing area.	5
		A successful attempt is considered if the player flies and somersaults in the air and lands in the jumping hole.	6
		The length of the approach lane in the javelin throw is greater than 36.5 metres. The length of the approach lane in the shot put is less than 30 metres.	7
		The distance of each shot put throw must be measured immediately after it is made from the nearest mark made by the shot to the inner edge of the stop board only.	8
		The radius of the shot put circle is 2.135 cm.	9
		The area of the two lines extending in the middle of the shot put circle is 7 cm wide and 75 mm long each.	10
		The minimum width of the landing area shall be 2.75 m.	11
		The triple jump must consist of (hop - step - jump).	12
		13 | The take-off board shall be at least 1 cm away from the landing area.	13
		The take-off board shall be kept at a maximum distance of 3 m from the landing area.	14
		The distance between the landing board and the far end of the landing area must not be less than 13 metres.	15
		It is considered an invalid attempt if the athlete approaches in the triple or long jump race outside the white lines that mark the approach lane.	16
		17 After performing an attempt in the long jump and the athlete walks back towards the approach lane, this is considered a valid attempt.	17
		The angle of the throw section in the shot put race is equal to 34.29 degrees.	18
		19 The length of the stop board in the shot put race is 122 m.	19
		20 The radius of the shot put circle is 1.067 m.	20
		The throwing arc in the javelin throw race is 8 m long.	21
		22 The approach lane in the javelin throw race is 4 mm wide.	22
		23 The weight of the javelin for men is 800 cm.	23
		The take-off board length in the triple jump is 30 cm.	24
		The length of the landing area for the long jump is not more than 9 m.	25
		The approach lane in the long jump is less than 40 m long.	26
		The approach lane for the long jump shall not exceed 45 m.	27
		In the approach phase of the javelin throw race, if the back of the javelin touches the thrower, the attempt is considered valid.	28
		If the player's foot goes outside the stop board during an attempt to push the shot, the attempt is considered a failure.	29
		When the player's foot touches the stop board from above when performing a shot put attempt, it is considered a valid attempt.	30
		A failure. When a player crosses the starting line of the throwing area in the javelin throw race, the attempt is considered	31
		If the player touches the clay while performing a long jump attempt, the attempt is considered valid.	32
		The spear is held with three types of grips: American, Finnish, and V.	33
		When a player flies in a hang position while performing a long jump attempt and lands on one foot, it is considered a valid attempt.	34
		When a player rises with both feet during a long jump attempt and lands with both feet, it is considered a failed attempt.	35

		The referees of athletics competitions are called referees.	36
		The weight of the shot put for women is 1kg.	37
		..... The distance a long jumper performs is measured at the furthest point his body leaves the closest point to the take-off board.	38
		..... When the spear lands on its side in the throwing section without leaving any mark on the ground, it is considered a failed attempt.	39
		..... The width of the approach lane in the triple jump is more than 125 mm.	40

Question 2: Choose the correct answer from the brackets.

..... Referees of athletics competitions are called. a. observer b. a judge c. Registrar d. Appeal judge

..... He is responsible for verifying the identity of the players before they enter the field. a. Chief judge b. Registrar c. Measurement judges d. Appeal judge

..... They are responsible for determining the distance the player will travel when performing the long jump. a. Chief judge b. Measurement judges c. Appeal judge d. Notable judge

..... what determines whether the player's attempt is correct or unsuccessful. a. Chief judge b. Measurement judges c. Appeal judge d. Notable judge

..... He is responsible for eliminating or disqualifying any player from the race. a. Chief judge b. Measurement judges c. Appeal judge d. Notable judge

..... Measurement judges a. chief judge b. Measurement judges c. Appeal judge d. Notable judge

..... ensures the integrity of the arena and the equipment used in the races. a. chief judge b. Measurement judges c. Appeal judge d. Notable judge

..... When there are more than 8 players in one race, each player performs a. 15 seconds left until the end of the attempt b. 16 attempts c. 17 attempts d. 18 attempts

..... The best 8 players in the race are selected based on the achieved numbers, and a selection is made between them, and each player performs a. 15 seconds left until the end of the attempt b. 16 attempts c. 17 attempts d. 18 attempts

..... If there are 8 or less players in the race, a competition will be held between them and each of them will perform a. 15 seconds left until the end of the attempt b. 16 attempts c. 17 attempts d. 18 attempts

..... When there are more than 8 players in one race, each player performs a. 15 seconds left until the end of the attempt b. 16 attempts c. 17 attempts d. 18 attempts

..... When the flag judge raises the yellow flag, the attempt is considered. a. 15 seconds left until the end of the attempt b. Correct attempt c. Failed attempt d. One try

..... When there are more than 8 players in one race, each player performs a. 15 seconds left until the end of the attempt b. 16 attempts c. 17 attempts d. 18 attempts

..... The best 8 players in the race are selected based on the achieved numbers, and a selection is made between them, and each player performs a. 15 seconds left until the end of the attempt b. 16 attempts c. 17 attempts d. 18 attempts

..... If there are 8 or less players in the race, a competition will be held between them and each of them will perform a. 15 seconds left until the end of the attempt b. 16 attempts c. 17 attempts d. 18 attempts

..... When there are more than 8 players in one race, each player performs a. 15 seconds left until the end of the attempt b. 16 attempts c. 17 attempts d. 18 attempts

..... 11. Display of the take-off board in the triple jump or long jump. a. More than 125 cm b. Not less than 122 cm c. 112 cm d. 10 cm

..... 12. In the Republic Championship, the number placed on the player's chest and back is the number. a. More than 125 cm b. Not less than 122 cm c. 112 cm d. 10 cm

..... 13. The stop board is used in racing. a. The number registered with the club b. The registered number in the region c. The number registered with the union d. The stop board

..... 14. Show the stop panel. a. Javelin b. Shot put c. High jump d. Pole vault

..... 15. The depth of the jump or landing holes in the long jump shall not be less than. a. 1.22 m b. 1.0 cm c. 10 cm d. 10 cm

..... 16. From the shooting competitions in the field. a. 1.22 m b. 1.0 cm c. 10 cm d. 500 cm

..... 17. All lines designated for field competitions shall be considered as wide. a. None of the above b. 1.22 m c. 1.0 cm d. 5 cm

..... 18. The throwing arc line in the javelin throw race is. a. None of the above b. 1.22 m c. 1.0 cm d. 5.2 cm

..... 19. When an attempt is made to put the shot and the player enters the throwing area from above the stop board, the attempt is considered. a. None of the above b. Failed c. 1.22 m d. Correct

..... 20. The time limit for performing the long jump attempt is. a. 45 seconds b. 15 seconds c. 10 cm d. 60 seconds

The questions are over.

Wishing you all the best and success.

Committee of Examiners

Prof. Dr. / Mohamed Salah Ahmed Faleh

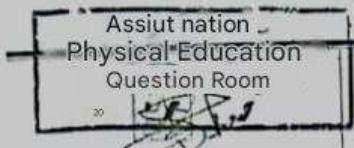
Prof. Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Abu El-Yazid

Assiut nation
College of Physical Education
Question room

Of students

December 22, 2024

Faculty of Physical Education
Assiut University



Assiut University
Faculty of Physical Education
Department of Sports Management and Promotions



22
Noun al-t

First semester	Semester and history	Sports and recreation management	Program
First round 12/3/2024 AD 2 hours from 12:00 pm	Test time	Sports management	
60 degrees	Total score for the test	Options (1) Management and refereeing of games and competitions Code (17) DZD	Course name and code
(Boys)		Fourth	The band
			Condition of answers

Prof. Dr. Amr Mohamed El-Shazly
Dr. Muhammad Sayed Mohamed Abd-El-Qader

The test consists of three compulsory questions.
Number of test pages (1) pages.
Think carefully before you answer questions, and do not let your pen leave your thinking.

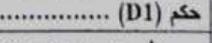
Answer all of the following questions...

(60) degrees
..... (25) degrees

Question 1: Put a check mark (✓) in front of the correct statement and an (✗) in front of the incorrect statement.

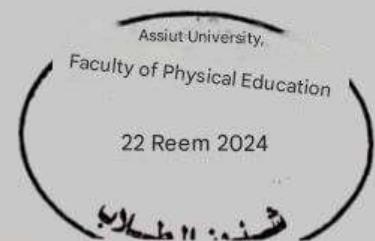
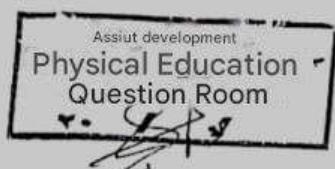
Calibers

Answer	1. The time allowed to run the rings is considered part of the warm-up time. It is the player's duty to receive in writing the difficulty value of the new move or jump performed by the player in sufficient time before the start of the tournament.	1
	2. The player must start his sentence within 30 seconds after the green light appears, or he will be deducted from the machine master.	1
	3. Discount value in case of average error - (0.50)	1
	4. The salutation must be given before starting the sentence as well as after finishing the sentence. In case of violation, (0.50) will be deducted each time from the final grade by Head of the device.	0
	5. It is the coach's duty to review the articles of the International Gymnastics Law because his is the most important technical source in constituting gym rules and regulations.	1
	6. Discount value in case of simple error - (0.10)	1
	7. Movements performed outside the legal marks specified on the ground movement apparatus are recognized but are devalued to less than the difficulty. (A)	1
	8. One of the main pillars of the Egyptian Gymnastics Federation's policy is the physical preparation of the national teams.	1
	9. aesthetic and executive errors will be deducted from (10) points only.	10
	10. The player has the freedom to choose to wear shorts with or without socks (shorts) or long pants (trousers) on the floor exercise apparatus and vault.	11
	11. 12. The panel of judges (D) sits counter-clockwise around the apparatus.	12
	13. Difficulty value (E) (0.20)	14
	14. Linesmen's duties: Observe a player when he takes steps outside the ground area and raise the red flag when the player commits a foul.	15
	15. The number of referees in the Review Committee (R) is 5 referees in the World Championships.	15
	16. Touching outside the ground area with one hand and one foot is met with a deduction of (0.10) by the referee (D) from the final score of the exercise.	17
	17. If the power is cut off inside the tournament hall, the player is allowed to repeat his training on the floor exercise machine with the approval of the head of the Supreme Arbitration Committee.	17
	18. The Gymnastics Refereeing Code provides athletes, coaches and referees with technical resources.	18
	19. The coach must not obstruct the referee from watching the training or violate the rights of others.	19
	20. The line judge sits on the vaulting table apparatus at the line nearest the player's landing area.	20
	21. The Competition Committee is responsible for conducting the draw for participation in championships for athletes.	21
	22. If the player remains still for (1) second in the strength and stability movements, this will be met with a deduction of (0.50) and the movement will not be recognized by the (D) Committee.	22

1. After the movement safety is one of the most important responsibilities of the player stipulated by the law.	24
2. It is permissible to participate in the coronation celebrations wearing a uniform of the team or to compete under the name of the team.	25
3. The final grade is the sum of the judges' grade (D) plus the committee's grade (F).	26
4. The player has the right to choose whether or not to wear light gymnastic shoes.	27
5. The player competes in four official competitions in all official championships of the International Gymnastics Federation.	28
6. A touch outside the ground area with one hand is met with a deduction of (0.30) by the referee (D1) from the final score of the exercise.	29
7. The minimum number of referees in international tournaments is only one.	30
8. It is possible for one movement from the first group to meet the value of the movement requirement, which is (0.50).	31
9. It is permissible to put a country emblem on the gymnast's symbol to be in accordance with the latest instructions of the International Federation.	32
10. The Referee Committee (D) is responsible for recording the player's entire workout with symbols.	33
11. (0.30) is deducted from the player's final score in the event of violations related to behavior, while (0.50) is deducted for violations related to devices and is deducted from 10 points.	34
12. 24. The (E) judges rely on the prediction of the entire motor performance and in the event of a deviation from these predictions, this deviation shall be subject to a deduction according to the degree of deviation.	35
13. 25. After the player's absence from the coronation celebrations, a violation punishable by law by giving the team or player a zero.	36
Question 2: Choose the correct answer from the following answers....	
(14) degrees)	
Answer	..... Phrases
Device rulers on either side. -C Rulers (R). -D	..... The timekeeper sits at linesman. -A B rule of time.
Rule (D). -C Rule (E). -D	..... Timing the duration of the exercise on the floor exercise machine is a referee's job. - Rule of calligraphy. -A Rule of time. -B
yellow. -C Red if out of bounds or green if not -D Exceeding legal limits.	..... The referee raises a flag. red. -A B green.
In addition to the ending movement.	Grade (D) contains difficulties for adults and includes
Movements. V -C Movements. A -D	10 moves -A Movements. A -B
Frontal acrobatics. -C D Side acrobatics.	..... The first group on the floor exercise machine is
Phosphate. -C Zinc. -D	Non-acrobatic. -A Background acrobatics. -B
Together (B) and (A). -C Calculates performance discounts. -D	..... It is allowed to use powder..... Magnesium. -A Sodium. -B
Note motor group requirements. -C .together) (-D	..... (D1)  -A -B
Besides the rule of time. -C Not to the Chairman of the Supreme Referees Committee.	..... E-score Referees Committee Job -A -B - Pay attention to mistakes.
	..... The judges of the (E) Committee shall sit
	Clockwise. -A Counterclockwise. -B

What about the students?
University Faculty of Physical Education 22/2024

legal -C All of the above -D	The player has the right to judge his performance in a manner. fair -A B- True.
Disorderly behavior -C Together (C) and (A) -D	The player and his coach must refrain from: Attending the competition ceremony -A Behavior hostile to others -B
(D1)-C (R1) -D	..... A clear signal will appear from the head of the device.... The player has the right to warm up on the parallel bars for a period of (D2) -A (E1) -B
30 or 50 seconds -C 50 seconds -D	second The player has the right to warm up on the parallel bars for a period of 30 seconds -A 40 seconds -B
..... -(0.30) -C (0.50) -D	If the player bends his knees slightly, the deduction value will be (0.00) -A (0.10) -B
(11) degrees..... Question 3: What is your decision as a referee in the following arbitration cases and situations? Which you decision as Chairman of the German Referees' Committee in the following arbitration cases and situations.	
0.50(discount -C 1.00(discount -D	When landing, the player took a small step or jump. 0.10(discount -A 0.30(discount -B
0.50(discount -C 1.00(discount -D	When landing, the player lost his balance slightly. 0.10(discount -A 0.30(discount -B
0.50(discount -C 0.60(Special -D	Common when landing. The player opened his legs noticeably to change the movement. 0.30(discount -A 1.00(discount -B
0.50 discount -C 0.60(discount -D	Noticeable bending of the legs. 0.30(discount -A 1.00(discount -B
Disqualification from the rest of the tournament -C Deduct (1.00) from the player or team. -D	The player left the ground area without permission to relieve himself and did not return. Cancel results -A Final grade is zero. -B
Final grade is zero. -C D- Cancel the results.	The head of the device discovered that the team was performing on the device without adhering to the order. Deduct (1.00) from the team. -A Disqualification from the rest of the tournament. -B
The coach spoke to the referee in an aggressive manner while his player was performing a movement on one of the devices, which affected his performance for the first time. -Warning and giving the coach a yellow card and a deduction of (1.00) from the score. Final. D The coach gets a red card with a deduction of (0.50) from the final grade. For the player.	
	Verbal warning and deduction of (1.00) from the player's final score. -A Red card and exclusion from the tournament with a deduction of (1.00) from the player's final grade. -B



Red card and exclusion from the tournament with a deduction of (1.00) from the player's final score.	The coach encouraged his player to perform better on the horizontal bar for the first time.
The coach gets a red card with a deduction of (0.50) from the player's final score.	Verbal warning and deduction of (1.00) from the player's final score.
(1.00) deduction from the team's total score once per tournament.	Warning and giving the coach a yellow card and a deduction of (0.50) from the final score.
Disqualification from participating in the next tournament.	The player did not attend the coronation celebrations.
(1.00) deduction from the team's total score once per tournament.	Final grade is zero.
	The results of the offending team or the final score of the individual will be canceled.
Warning and giving the coach a yellow card.	Violation of dress code in team competition.
Red card and exclusion from the tournament.	Deduction of (0.30) from the final score (once per tournament).
	(1.00) deduction from the team's total score each time in the tournament.
	The coach committed misconduct that did not directly affect the result or the player's performance.
	Verbal warning.
	The coach gets a yellow card with a deduction of (0.30) from the player's final score.

Questions are over...

With best wishes for success and good luck....

Examiners Committee...

Dr. Mohamed Saad Mohamed Abdel Qader



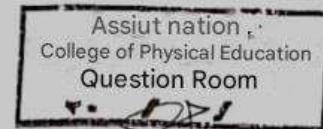
Prof. Dr. Amr Mohamed Ibrahim

Assiut University,

Faculty of Physical Education

December 22, 2024

Student Affairs



Division: Fourth

Time: two hours

Total score: 60 points



College of Physical Education

Department of Sports and Recreation Management

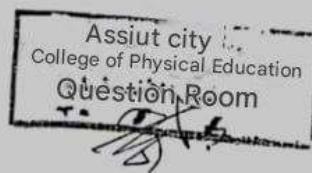
January exam for the first semester of the academic year 2024/2025 AD..

Rhythmic Gymnastics Administration and Refereeing (Girls) Course Exam !

Question 1: Put a check mark (A) in front of the correct statement and an X mark (B) in front of the incorrect statement.

(Grade (20)

A	B	phrase	M
		Rhythmic gymnastics is a competitive sport played only by girls.	1.
		The Egyptian Gymnastics Federation is considered one of the newest Egyptian federations.	2.
		Swedish musician Emil Dalcroze has created a set of exercises to develop a sense of music through movement and nature.	3.
		As a referee, it is your responsibility to check the players' uniforms and ensure that they meet legal specifications.	4.
		Team gymnasts are allowed to communicate verbally with each other during a movement sequence.	5.
		The symbol (T) inside the judging form indicates the jumping skills.	6.
		The rhythmic gymnast is allowed to use alternative equipment that does not conform to the legal specifications when performing the set.	7.
		The Egyptian Gymnastics Federation is responsible for managing the game's affairs from a technical, organisational and financial perspective.	8.
		Line judges should sit in opposite corners and be responsible for sentence timing and deductions.	9.
		The referee may communicate with the coaches during the competition.	10.
		The symbol (0) on the judging form refers to the ball used in rhythmic gymnastics.	11.
		The performance of rhythmic gymnasts is evaluated by means of observations during the performance of the movement sentence.	12.
		Rhythmic gymnastics is a relatively new competitive sport with no ancient historical origins.	13.
		One of the conditions for selecting referees for the championships is to attend the refereeing courses held before each championship.	14.
		The coach is allowed to communicate with the players while performing the movement sentence in the tournament.	15.
		The time of the individual movement sentence in rhythmic gymnastics is (2) minutes.	16.
		Rhythmic gymnastics is a sport that shows the aesthetic movement skills of the body using four instruments through music.	17.
		Some modifications may be made to the judging panels for other international competitions and national and local competitions to include (4) difficulty judges and 4 execution judges.	18.
		The court is responsible for examining tools and ensuring their legal specifications.	19.
		The basic body difficulties that rhythmic gymnasts are held accountable for according to modern international law are divided into seven basic groups.	20.

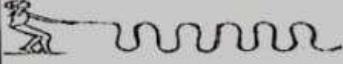


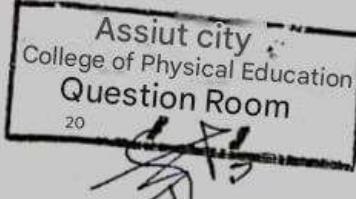
1



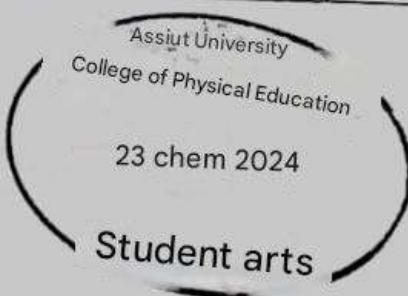
(Grade (20)

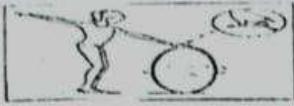
Question 2: Choose the correct answer, then shade your answer number on the answer sheet.

phrase	M
The hoop is a rhythmic gymnastics piece of equipment with a diameter of cm. 100-90- <input type="checkbox"/> 90-80- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 80-70- <input type="checkbox"/>	1
 This symbol within the arbitration form refers to one of the basic body movements, which is.... C - Rotations with support B jumps Balances	2
On June 41, 1941, rhythmic gymnastics was recognized as an independent sport. During a conference 1962- <input type="checkbox"/> 1961 b- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1960- <input type="checkbox"/>	3
..... The area of the mat on which the player performs the movement sentence. 15*15- <input type="checkbox"/> B 14*14m 1-12*12m	4
While maintaining stability It is considered one of the basic skills of the balance group that the player performs. C forward balance B - High jump A - Lateral rolling Her body is on the instep.	5
 The picture shows one of the tools used in rhythmic gymnastics. C collar B rope A- The scepter	6
As one of the tools in the exercises in 1830 AD Enter Mido C tape B ball A - The collar	7
The minimum weight of the ball used in rhythmic gymnastics is C - 200 grams B - 300 grams A 400 grams	8
 For the tape. The picture shows one of the skills taught. C - Rotation of the arm B- Serpentine shapes A- Spiral shapes	9
The ribbon used in rhythmic gymnastics is made of C All of the above B cotton A- Satin	10
..... The symbol (U) refers to one of the tools used in rhythmic gymnastics, which is.... C - the ball B collar A - rope	11
 This image shows a symbol for a skill. C - All of the above B snake shapes of the tape A- Spiral shapes of the ribbon	12
..... This symbol (X) inside the arbitration form represents one of the uses of the mace, which is.... C Throwing and receiving B - small circles 1- Windmills	13



2



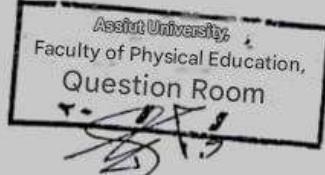
 <p>C - rotation</p>	<p>The picture shows one of the skills used for the hoop.</p> <p>B rotation around the wrist</p>	<p>14</p> <p>A rotation around an axis with the arm</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>The third degree referee gets the badge.....</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>C bronze</p>	<p>B silver</p>	<p>A - Golden</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>16</p>
<p>C final stage</p>	<p>B basic stage</p>	<p>A- The preliminary stage</p>
<p>1937 Hajj - ح</p>	<p>1936 b - ب</p>	<p>1935 - ١</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>The length of the stick used for the tape ranges between</p>	<p>17</p>
<p>C 50-70 cm</p>	<p>B 30-40 cm</p>	<p>1-10-30 cm</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>18</p>
<p>C All of the above</p>	<p>DA - د</p>	<p>DB-١</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>19</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>An international referee is a first-degree referee who has been in</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>office for at least... a first-degree referee. ...</p>	<p>By two years</p>	<p>Sunnah</p>
<p>C- Three years</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

Question 3: The following phrases explain some arbitration situations. Choose the appropriate discount value for each phrase.

(score 20)

A-NO	B-0.1	C-0.3	D-0.5
-------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

Discount value	Phrases	
	1.The player warmed up inside the rhythmic gymnastics competition hall.	
	2 Writing sentence difficulties or technical value incorrectly	

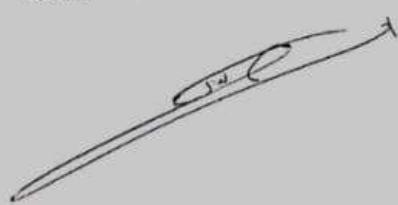


	performing jumps. 3. Lack of range of motion for the player when	
	The players used non-compliant equipment in the competition.	4
	5 Group gymnasts communicate verbally with each other during the movement sentence.	
	6 One of the team players left the group during the movement sentence for a good reason.	
	7 rhythmic gymnast's foot gets stuck in the rope apparatus.	
	the heel descends to the ground while rotating on the instep.	And
	The collar slides on the forearm as it rotates on the hand.	10
	Arms apart when performing club mills	11
	The player does not use body or facial expressions in the entire movement sentence.	12
	The player lost the tool and returned it after taking three or more steps.	13
	Lack of harmony between the musical and movement rhythm each time)	14
	The player performed an early or late display of the motor sentence.	15
	When the player's heel lands on the ground while rotating, relying on the instep.	16
	The player's lack of contact with the tool at the end of the movement sentence.	17
	Placing a logo or advertising that does not comply with official standards	18
	Performing acrobatic elements or movement techniques is not permitted.	19
	Deliberately leaving part of the tape on the ground	20

The questions are over with best wishes for success and good luck....

Dr. Elham Badri Kamel Ali

Prof. Dr. Amr Mohamed Ibrahim



4

Assiut nation, why physical education, questions room
20

Assiut University,
Faculty of Physical Education

22 December 2024

Student Affairs

	Assiut University, Faculty of Physical Education, Department of Sports Training and Movement Sciences		
First semester, first round, 12/25/2024 AD	Semester and history	Sports training and movement sciences	Section
Two hours	Test time	Principles of motion analysis	decided
45 degrees	Total score for the test	Code (411) (TB)	Course code
(Boys - Girls)		Fourth (training)	The band
Prof. Dr. Khaled Abdel Mawgoud		Prof. Dr. Tariq Salah El-Din Sayed	Course professor
The test consists of two compulsory questions.		-	Test instructions
Number of test pages: 2 pages.		-	
Answer the following questions: -			
If the statement is true, shade the circle (T). If the statement is false, shade the circle (F).			
F	T	Phrases	P
Kinetic energy equation (KE = mv) 1			
All fourteen centers of gravity of the body are always close to the yellow mass. 2			
Objects with greater mass have less weight. T			
To calculate the weight of any body = body mass × rate of gravity. F			
Volume is the spatial space occupied by a body. 0			
Volume is the length, width and height of a body. 1			
The energy that a body acquires as a result of its movement is called potential energy. Y			
Kinetic energy is quantitatively expressed by the following equation: PE=Wh A			
Potential energy is the ability to fall or decrease from its current position under the influence of wind? 9			
Work strongly affects the attraction of each part of the body? 10			
The center of gravity strongly affects the attraction of each part of the body? 11			
12 areas of motor analysis: the sports field, which is running analysis and gait analysis, and the medical field, which is feedback and jump analysis. 12			
The goals of kinetic analysis are prediction, understanding and interpretation only. 13			
Energy is the ability to do work? 14			
Kinetic energy is quantitatively expressed by the following equation: PE=Wh 15			
Pressure is the amount of force exerted over a certain distance. How much force does this force exert to move a certain weight? 16			
17 Labor Law wfd			
Static analysis requires a thorough knowledge of the principles of equilibrium and balance. 18			
19 Kinematic analysis can help improve athletic performance and reduce injuries. 19			
Dynamic analysis helps to identify the factors causing the motion such as external forces. 20			
Kinematic analysis deals with the study of displacement, velocity, and acceleration without considering forces. 21			
Center of gravity and kinetic energy are mechanical principles that contribute to the study of sports motion? 22			
23 The term power is measured mechanically, while force is measured physically. 23			

Assiut University
Attic Education Riyadh

25 Reem 2024

Student Affairs

Assiut University
Physical Education Department,

Asmin Room

[Signature]

24 The law of kinetic energy is expressed by the following equation: $1/2 kE = mv^2$. The velocity is expressed by the symbol v^2 and the mass of the body is expressed by the symbol m in the law of motion.			
Density is the spatial area occupied by a body in terms of length, width, and height.			
Quantitative analysis is the description of the movement of a body without entering into measurements because it depends on observation.			
Kinetic energy is converted into potential energy when objects come into contact.			
Pressure is the amount of force acting per perpendicular to a given area.			
30 Biomechanical analysis is divided into qualitative and quantitative analysis only.			
Second. Choose the correct answer:			
What are the basic patterns of kinetic analysis?			
d All of the above	(0) Translation of information	(6) Learners' potential	(2) Full knowledge of the skill
..... One of the requirements for kinetic analysis			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (d) together	Work c	b) Providing tools	(a) Setting the goal
What is the importance of analysis for motor performance?			
d teacher	Coach:	6) The athlete	(2) Human performance
Study sports movement? Of the mechanical principles contributing to			
Work I	the weight c	b) distance	a void
To move a certain weight? The amount of force exerted over a given distance over which this force acts.			
d) No answer	power c	b) Work	(a) Energy
Or the body? Proportional to the mass of the part			
d) distance	power c	(3) Energy	(1) Work
Law: Force \times Distance?			
displacement d	Energy c	b) Strength	Work a
..... strongly affects the attraction of every part of the body?			
Energy d	Work c	b) Center of gravity	a force
Labor law symbol.....?			
w=v. d (d)	w=f. v (c)	w=f. h (b)	w=f. d (a)
..... is the ability to do work?			
Energy d	Distance c	b) Strength	(2) Work
.....? Which of the following answers can be expressed by the law of kinetic energy?			
d) No answer	kE=m. (c V2)	kEm. V- (b 1/2)	kE= m. V (a)
..... Which of the following answers represents the symbol for kinetic energy?			
w (d)	m (c)	v (b)	kE(a)
Is it the spatial space occupied by the body in terms of length, width and height?			
d) Energy	Density c	power b	(a) Displacement
..... To determine the center of gravity of the body			
d All of the above	(c) Fix the image on a square paper.	(b) Drawing the longitudinal axes	(a) Identify the joints of the body.
Motor performance..... 15 What is the process that involves collecting and organizing information about			
d) Conclusion	Evaluation	(3) Observation	(a) Analysis
The questions are over			

Assiut University
Physical Education Process

December 25, 2024

Student Affairs

Assiut nation
Physical Education |
Question Room
20


Fourth band

Time: two hours

Grade: 60 degrees

Arab University

College of Physical Education

Department of Curriculums and Teaching of Physical Education

Field Competitions Course Exam January 2025

Dear student, the exam consists of (2) pages.

Make sure you have the correct answer before transferring it to the answer sheet.

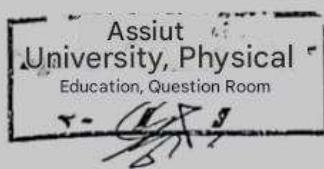
- The first question: Put a check mark in front of the correct statement, represented by (A), and an X mark in front of the incorrect statement, represented by (B) ... (45 points)

A	B	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jumping and jumping events: include only the long jump, triple jump and high jump. 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Long jump: jumping as far as possible. 2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The length of the jump in the long jump is measured from the take-off line to the nearest mark left by the jumper's body in the landing area. 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The shot consists of the head, the body, and the handle. 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The spear must be held by the handle and thrown from above shoulder level or from the upper part of the throwing arm without dropping or throwing. 5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In the imperative method: the same exercise is performed several times in the session in order to achieve the goal of the exercise while correcting performance errors. 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The psychomotor objective of the approach phase in the long jump is for the student to become familiar with the technical steps of the approach phase. 7
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The section characterized by non-repetitive movements in javelin throwing is in the form of five steps with a special movement rhythm. 8
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The first of the five steps in the javelin throw is the longest and must be performed with some speed. 9
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10 Common Mistakes to Effective Shot Putting: Crawling Correctly and Jumping Up with the Right Leg. 10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11 The methods of following and applying include the multi-level self-application method. 11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12. A competitor fails the long jump if he touches the ground after the take-off line or boundary. 12
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13 The take-off board in the long jump is painted the same colour as the approach lane. 13
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14 In javelin throwing, the approach speed is gradually increased with emphasis on creating a smooth transition from the periodic approach section to the non-periodic approach section. 14
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15 Shot put players are not allowed to use any adhesive material on their hands. 15
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16 The javelin throw is performed from behind an arc with a radius of 8 metres. This arc may be a painted strip of wood or metal with a width of 5 cm. 16
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	17 The shooting sector should be marked with two white lines 7 cm wide so that if these two lines are extended, they pass through the intersection points of the arc and the two straight lines that define the approach path and an angle of 29 degrees. 17
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	18 The attempt is considered valid if the competitor enters the circle and begins to perform the throw and then touches any part of his body outside the circle or the upper surface of the iron circle frame or the stop board. 18
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19 The gel is placed between the collarbone and the neck and just below the chin. 19
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20 common mistakes in shot put effectiveness are that the shot is pushed and not thrown. 20
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21 The competitor is allowed to make a full turn so that his back is facing the throwing arc while he is throwing and until the javelin is launched into the air. 21
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The ratio of direct learning to indirect learning - motor performance / receiving information + giving information. 22

-Continue with the first question. Put a check mark in front of the correct statement, which represents (A), and an X mark in front of the incorrect statement, which represents (B).

A	B	
()	()	An attempt is considered valid if the player, when performing the attempt, exhausts the time specified for the attempt, which is one minute. 23
()	()	The cognitive objective of the triple jump activity is for students to develop the qualities of perseverance and diligence when learning the triple jump activity. 24
()	()	One of the emotional goals of the shot put activity is for students to acquire a spirit of cooperation and sportsmanship during the shot put activity. 25
()	()	There are three basic elements in the educational process: the teacher, the learner, and the family. 26
()	()	The cognitive objective of the triple jump activity is for students to distinguish between correct and incorrect performance images in the technical performance stages of the triple jump activity. 27
()	()	A common mistake is to hold the barbell next to the neck bone between the jaw and the collarbone. 28
()	()	The attempt is considered valid if the shot, upon its first contact with the ground, touches the throwing section line or the ground outside the section line. 29
()	()	If the number of competitors is more than eight, each competitor is given three attempts, and the eight competitors who have achieved the best legal achievements are given three additional attempts. 30
()	()	The take-off phase of the long jump is the second phase of the performance. 31
()	()	Receiving information: is the total value of the time that the student spends exchanging information with the teacher or students about the lesson topic, or creating an auxiliary model, or diagnosing some errors as assigned by the teacher. 32
()	()	The take-off board is placed 3m from the near edge of the landing area for men and is painted white. 33
()	()	Self-learning method: the percentage of teacher decisions is 0% and the percentage of learner decisions is 100%. 34
()	()	The distance between the take-off board and the end of the landing area must not be less than 10 metres. 35
()	()	The width of the ascension board is 10 cm and the depth of the board is 20 cm. 36
()	()	The sartorius muscle, which flexes and rotates the thigh, is one of the muscles involved in throwing the javelin. 37
()	()	The attempt is considered valid if the javelin falls between the two outer edges of the throwing sector lines. 38
()	()	Gloves may be used in shot put competition. 39
()	()	The spear may have moving parts or other devices that could alter the thrower's centre of gravity or throwing characteristics. 40
()	()	Discovery methods include the teacher-directed (practical) application method. 41
()	()	The attempt is considered valid if the player exits the shot put circle or the throwing circle correctly but before the object touches the ground. 42
()	()	The competitor is allowed to turn completely so that his back is facing the throwing arc until the javelin is launched into the air. 43
()	()	One of the skill objectives of the triple jump activity is for students to perform the triple jump activity without errors. 44
()	()	The attempt shall be deemed a failure if, after the competitor has begun to perform his attempt, any part of his body or limbs touches the marked lines or the ground outside the approach path. 45

Look behind the paper



Assiut University,

Faculty of Physical Education:

December 23, 2024

Student Affairs

— for success

Best wishes for success

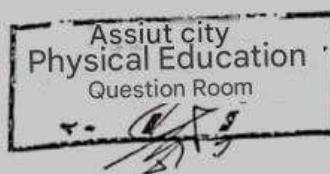
Dr. Hassan Al-Ghurabi, Muhammad

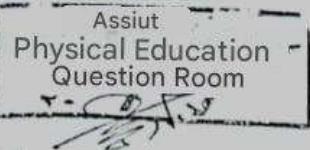
Dr. Mohamed Hassan Al-Sayed

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Salah Ahmed Faleh

Prof. Dr. Essam El-Sin Shlaabani

2-



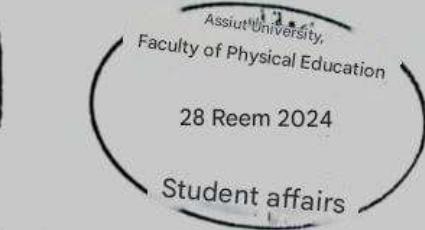


Course Code: 415H/A

Kinesthetic learning course

Time is two hours

Fourth year teaching and training



28 Reem 2024

Student affairs



College of Physical Education

Department of Curriculum and Teaching of Physical Education

January round (2025 AD)

End of first semester exam

Question 1: Put a check mark (T) in front of the correct statement, and an X in front of the incorrect statement, which represents (F) (35) points

T.F	Question	M
	Learning is a mental process whose results can be easily observed. It is an internal process carried out by the individual and its occurrence can be inferred from its effects.	(1)
	Learning works to modify the learner's personality. In the emotional state, the learner gains new mental compatibility in the form of motor skills.	(2)
	Motor learning is the process of acquiring, improving, and then consolidating initial movement information and initial performance experiences.	(3)
	The individual seeks to learn a lot of knowledge and information about the laws of different games, game plans, training theories and methods, aspects of nutrition and first aid, and other things that fall within the field of knowledge, information and meaning related to motor activity.	(4)
	Motor learning is a series of changes that occur through unlearned experience to modify human behavior.	(5)
	Motor learning is the process by which a learner can create new motor abilities or change existing ones through practice and experimentation.	(6)
	Learning is done in an unintentional way, unlike education, which is done in a deliberate and organized way.	(7)
	Performance is the outcome of the educational process. Education is an internal process, while performance is the result of the educational process.	(8)
	Education is affected by many factors, including psychological, social, environmental and genetic factors, while performance is only affected by genetic factors.	(9)
	(10) Compound movements are those in which the main part is repeated, while the concluding part is a preparatory part for the next movement.	
	The preliminary phase is the first phase of performing the single movements and comes in complete fluidity with the main phase with the aim of preventing sudden stops after completing the main task of the skill.	(11)
	A closed skill is a skill that is performed under many expected and unexpected environmental conditions.	(12)
	All closed skills start with learning as open skills and then increasing mechanical variables.	(13)
	The results of skill learning can be seen in improved performance, but the learning process takes place within the body and mind and involves the nervous system, brain, and memory.	(14)
	The basis of excellence in closed skills depends mainly on the player's cognitive abilities; that is, the player's ability to read the environment around him, interpret stimuli, and choose the appropriate response to them.	(15)
	(16) The player must exert all the required effort in the main stage in order to achieve the goal of the movement.	
	(17) Repetitive movements are called two-stage movements, where the final and main movements merge into one stage.	
	(18) Closed skills are those skills that have many expected and unexpected environmental demands such as running and discus throwing.	
	Readiness indicates that the player is able to learn if he has the motivation. Readiness is a neurological and physical basis, while motivation is a psychological basis (19), in the absence of which the amount of learning becomes small.	
	(20) Maturity refers to the physical and neurological development necessary for a child to succeed in acquiring athletic skills.	
	The stage of acquiring initial coordination of the skill is the first stage that the child acquires when learning basic motor or sports skills.	(1)
	One of the most important rules on which the error correction process is based is to quickly clarify and correct errors immediately after performance so that errors do not become fixed and become a habit.	(22)
	(23) Perception is the mental process or physical activity by which you can recognize objects of the external world and thus learn.	
	(24) Perception plays an important role in solving tactical problems that the player faces during the match, as tactical situations are repeated in the same way.	

**Assiut
Why physical education
Asphalt room**

<p>You are aware of the movements that the player performs in the match in terms of how to perform them and the methods of using them because you studied how to learn skills, and others are aware of the same freedom and the extent of its legality because they have experience in referring to sensations are transmitted to us directly, as in the case of touch and taste, or indirectly, as in the case of hearing-smell and sight, because there is a gap between the organ of sensation and the source of this sensation.</p>		(25)
<p>is the process by which objects of the external world project waves or certain stimuli onto our senses. As for perception, it is giving these sensations meaning and significance.</p>		(26)
<p>on neuromuscular coordination between</p>		(27)
<p>Fine muscle skills are those skills that involve small muscle groups and depend on hands and eyes like wrestling and billiards. All closed skills start with education in the form of open skills and then increase the mechanical variables.</p>		(28)
<p>When a player learns a move or a sports skill, this means that a change has occurred within him, and this change can be easily undone.</p>		(29)
<p>An absolute skill is a skill that is performed under constantly changing environmental conditions.</p>		(30)
<p>strong player does not necessarily have to be fast, but an agile player must have balance and coordination.</p>		(31)
<p>The more mistakes there are in the practice phase, the better learning it leads to.</p>		(32)
<p>People with mild brain cell damage cannot develop motor skills, but their physical attributes can.</p>		(33)
<p>When reliance on internal feedback is in the automatic and Reliance on external feedback is in the early stages of learning in the automatic stage.</p>		(34)
<p>Assiut University of Physical Education College</p>		(35)
<p>36) Performance can be relied upon as a means of measuring motor learning in all circumstances.</p>		36
<p>It is easy to develop the mental abilities of the mentally retarded, but it is difficult to develop their physical abilities.</p>		37
<p>A closed skill is one whose environment is unknown and unpredictable.</p>		38
<p>The idea of generalizing the motor program for any skill is to use more than one skill during the educational or training unit.</p>		39
<p>Sending a stimulus precedes the process of perceiving it in the brain. (40) It is a process.</p>		(40)
<p>The learning process of any mathematical skill ends when the learner reaches the stage of automaticity and stability in performance.</p>		(41)
<p>Or internally, both of which represent a special type of energy that affects the sensory receptor cells. The feeling of alertness begins, and the alert may be external, such as electromagnetic waves (light, or heat).</p>		(42)
<p>(43) The more experiences and information an individual has, the more extensive and good his mental processes will be.</p>		(43)
<p>When the receiving player stands in a ready or prepared stance, he has prepared all the senses, the most important of which is sight, for the purpose of preparing to receive the ball. This preparation is called attention, as we can direct attention to preparing the senses to receiving stimuli.</p>		(44)
<p>(45) The less necessary, training and practice, the greater the concentration and the less forgetfulness.</p>		(45)
<p>(46) The processes related to motor action are in the following order: concentration, then attention, then reaction.</p>		(46)
<p>(47) Realization comes suddenly and does not require a long time of practice, repetition, and experimentation.</p>		(47)
<p>Analysing perception in order for the player to take the appropriate action. Sensory perception depends on the senses of sight, hearing, smell, touch and taste, which produce signals that go to the brain, which translates them into the stability of this image. The perception is the initial image that the learner acquires from the teacher or trainer in the first stages of motor learning through practice, experience and observation.</p>		(48)
<p>(49) In the brain, the verbal explanation and the presentation of the model of the skill afterwards play a major role in the learning process.</p>		(49)
<p>External feedback refers to information that an individual can acquire on his own, which enables him to direct himself and adjust his performance. Internal feedback may be auditory, i.e. it is acquired by the performer hearing the sound resulting from the movement (such as the sound of the ball hitting the floor).</p>		(50)
<p>Approach steps in jumping or visual which are acquired through the eye.</p>		(51)
<p>The more similar the training situations are to the competing situations, the less the transfer of the learning effect will be, due to the lack of difference and variety.</p>		(52)
<p>The serve in tennis is different from the overhand serve in volleyball, but there is some connection between the forward jump shot in handball and shooting the ladder in basketball.</p>		(53)
<p>(54) Motor learning is not observed directly, but its occurrence is inferred by observing changes in the individual's motor behavior. Understanding and final. The learner follows sound mechanical principles in performing any motor skill, and knows as long as the technical aspects of skill performance is not important.</p>		(54)
<p>(55) General aspects of significant influence on performance, such as the stages of movement between preliminary, main</p>		(55)

<p>(58) Learning is an internal process, while performance is the result of the learning process.</p> <p>(59) To bring about a change in the behavior of players or individuals, it is not necessary to have a motivation to learn, but rather the most important thing is to have good training.</p>	
<p>(60) The process of motor learning requires the teacher-trainer to clarify the goal of the movement so that he can comprehend the motor task.</p> <p>Skills are classified as open skills such as running and hopping, closed skills such as jumping and throwing, and separate skills such as football and hopping.</p>	
<p>(61) Men are distinguished by the fact that their sensors capture all the vibrations and waves emanating from around him.</p>	
<p>(62) Handling and handling skills are skills in which other objects such as a ball or a racket are handled.</p>	
<p>(63) Motor learning is a change in behavior, while motor performance is an achievement or number that aims to measure the social behavior of the individual or player.</p>	
<p>A movement is called a skill if it is characterized by fluidity, speed, accuracy, timing, training, and practice.</p>	
<p>Motor learning is the process of improving motor coordination to acquire motor skills, physical abilities, and behavior appropriate to situations.</p>	
<p>65</p>	
<p>66) I admit that I made a mistake in shooting the basketball because I saw the ball not entering the ring. Is this considered internal feedback for the player?</p>	
<p>57</p>	
<p>The training process has two different effects, the first is temporary and fleeting and is reflected through performance, and the second is fixed and permanent and is reflected through learning that leads to the development of motor behavior, while education-practice and repetition - feedback - to the development of physiological aspects.</p>	
<p>60) In basketball or a penalty kick in football, the only skills that have a clear beginning and end are usually during these parts temporary or permanent movements that do not have a clear beginning and end, such as the movement of the ball in basketball or a penalty kick in football.</p>	
<p>motor skills are those in which the performance is in a variable environment such as performing a forehand ground stroke or a backhand ground stroke.</p>	
<p>While playing with an opponent, in tennis (Open)</p>	

Question 2: Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives -- A - B, then shade it on the answer sheet. (35) points

A	B	C	D	Alice	
Training tools and when to use them	Previous experiences	Indoor fitness	Social factors	External factors affecting motor learning...	(1)
Learning	Motivation	Practice	Maturity	..... of the emergence of certain abilities in the individual without any effect. the educational or teaching process. It is the process	(2) No
Requiring knowledge	Memories	Feedback	Know the output	It is the period of time after knowing the results until the next attempt begins.	(3)
Mathematical skill	Basic skill	Professional skill	Social skill	.... is the precision of performance when the motor path meets the performance path with a full attention to the course of events.	(4)
Fixed free throw	Transmitter	Penalty kick	Dive into the water	(5) Examples of cohesive skills.	
Basic movements	Built-in movements	Mathematical skills	Movement patterns	..... It is the ability to link two or more basic movements to achieve a specific or fixed goal or purpose, and it focuses on the form without concern for performance.	(7)
Movement flow	Motor perception	Motor transport	Kinetic construction	(8) is not among the characteristics of sports movement.	
More than one goal	Three-stage	Two-stage	It consists of a motor group	..... (9) Repetitive movements are movements.	
interface	Final	Home	Introductory	(10) Stage is considered one of the most important stages of motor performance for any skill.	
Compound movement	Triple motion	Bilateral movement	The only movement	(11) These are movements in which the main part is repeated, while the concluding part is a preparatory part for the next movement.	
Motor rhythm	Motor transport	Kinetic prediction	Movement flow	(12) It is known as ... integration in motor performance and the highest level that an individual can reach	(12)
Accuracy and speed	power	speed	Accuracy	13) The skill level of any player in any skill can be calculated by calculating	

sequential	The only one	Continuous	closed	(14) The skills in which the main section is repeated when performing them are called the skill.
Self-learning	Degree of motivation	Individual differences	Responsive similarity	(15) Factors affecting the transfer of learning effects and related to the subject of learning
memory	The feeling	perception	Attention	It is the first mental process that is based on receiving information through the sense organs about the state of the external world or the internal world of the human being. (16)
A + B + C	Ball strength	Ball path	Ball launch angle	The player receiving the serve in tennis at the moment of serving determines the following: (17)
Feedback	As unique	Intelligence	Previous experience	..... (18) One of the most important subjective factors that affect perception is
Meditation	Thinking	Get ready	perception	of readiness of the individual to face a situation with poor awareness (19)
Other than that	ability	Superficially	partially	..... When a player is given a certain skill, he first understands it. (20)
Speed and endurance	Speed and accuracy	speed and intelligence	Speed and expertise	There are a number of criteria used to measure learning and its quality, including: (21)
Transitional skills	Basic skills	Non-transferable skills	Processing and handling skills	These are skills in which a part of the body is moved without changing the location of the body. (22)
Training	situation	Learning	Practice	It is the process of acquiring and mastering technical sports movements through skillful performance. (23)
Size of body parts used in performance	Muscles size involved in performance	Type of muscles controlling performance	Type of skill performed with the game type	Motor skills are classified into fine muscle skills and large muscle skills according to: (24)
Aviation	Running	Rising	Get ready	considered the main stage in high jump competitions. (25) The triple jump stage is
Compound movements	Kinetic sentence	Motor transport	Motor rhythm	(26) is the time and dynamic ratios between the parts of the movement, which are represented by the process of tension and relaxation.
Tennis	soccer	billiards	Speedball	(27) Large muscle skills are implemented using large muscle groups and sometimes the whole body, such as the skills of
Parasite	Crawl	Walking	Football skills	(28) There are skills that consist of repeated movements in a successive manner. This type of skill is called continuous skills. Examples of this include:
It consists of one movement	It has more than one kinetic purpose	Two-stage	Three-stage	..... The only movements are called movements. (29)
Waves	perception	The feeling	Attitudes	..... is a process in which the topics of the external world are projected in the form of dialogue waves or specific stimuli. (30)
Learning	Motivation	the focus	Priorities	..... means the child's desire to learn, while readiness means that the child can learn. (31)
climbing	beating	Clouds	Running	Basic motor skills in which the body moves from one place to another, whether on the ground or in the air, such as
Mathematical skills	Basic movements	Built-in movements	Movement patterns	..... is the basis of the hierarchical structure of mathematical skills. (32)
Spatial relationships	Kinetic relations	Body awareness	Awareness of emptiness	(34) The runner can recognize the speed of his body movement compared to the runners who are participating with him, and this is an example of
Culture Intelligence training	Stimuli Responses	Motivation and performance	Motivation, practice maturity	..... Conditions for learning to occur are as follows: (35)

Course Professor: Prof. Dr. Asim Saber Rashid Hamoudi — good luck and success.

Imo University Askea,

College of Physical Education



College of Sports Sciences

Department of Sports and Recreation Management

Scientific Research and Sports Management Problems Course Exam, Fourth Year, January 2025 Session

General instructions

The question paper contains:
papers and one question only. Do
not shade more than one box.

Total score: 20 marks

Exam time: two hours

Read the questions carefully before shading.

Each question is worth half a mark

Circle the correct answer, which is symbolized by (A), and black the wrong answer, which is symbolized by (B).

One of the advantages of a regular random sample is its low cost.

Types of philosophical and sensory knowledge

One of the reasons that lead to bias in the sample test is the inclusion of all the components of the community.

Dividing the members of society into homogeneous groups according to similar characteristics is one of the steps of the systematic sampling.

The community is divided into clear subgroups, not individuals, and the cluster sample is chosen randomly. One of the disadvantages of using samples in scientific research is that the error in choosing the sample affects the results of the research.

The age sample depends on the researcher's choice of the sample, and there are no conditions that limit the researcher's freedom of choice.

Random sample is the researcher's estimate in the vocabulary test.

One of the steps in selecting a stratified random sample is dividing the community into homogeneous categories.

Of the probability samples, the random sample

The benefits of using samples save time and money.

Of the non-probability samples, the systematic sample

The most commonly used samples in statistical analysis are the census sample.

One of the criteria for selecting a research problem is the suitability of the problem for study.

It is not one of the characteristics of the scientific research problem to be objective.

Modernity and avoiding unwanted repetition in choosing the characteristics of the research problem

Sources of obtaining the problem area of specialization

The types of samples vary depending on the methods chosen.

Field observation and personal interviews are data collection tools.

Types of research according to the purpose: correlational research

Types of research according to the descriptive research method

One of the scientific researcher's principles of objectivity

One of the purposes of scientific research is to solve the problems facing society.

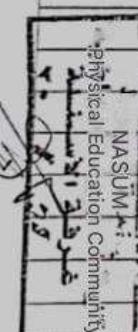
The error that arises between a sample of individuals and the whole society is a spatial error.

One of the sources of error in sample selection is sample size error.

Sample types are divided into six types.

Defining and specifying the population is one of the steps in selecting a simple random sample.

One of the steps in choosing a sample is that the sample should be sufficient and representative of the community.



Assiut University

Faculty of Physical Education

28 Reem 2024

What about the students?

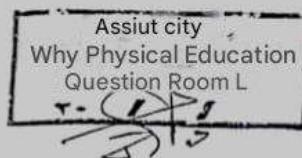
Sample is a group of individuals derived from the original population.	29
One of the characteristics of scientific research is bias.	30
One of the characteristics of research is the assumption that not all phenomena are subject to laws and systems of life.	31
Axioms are self-evident ideas that do not require proof or evidence to prove their validity.	32
Validity means stability in the results of an individual's measurement.	33
The term Test Retest refers to re-testing.	34
Validity refers to the clarity of the instructions for applying the test.	35
The diagnostic interview is one of the types of interviews in terms of the number of individuals.	36
References and appendices are intended to facilitate the task of reviewing the source if needed.	37
Open questionnaire: The respondent's answers are not limited to the questionnaire's questions or phrases.	38
Following an organized method of collecting facts is a characteristic of scientific research.	39
Formulating and documenting the research is one of the steps in preparing the research plan.	40
The term Research plan expresses the research plan.	41
One of the rules and principles of experimental design is the correlation method in changes.	42
The research title is an informational function about the research topic and field.	43
Doctoral research is one of the types of research according to the specialization.	44
The researcher's desire contributes to choosing the research topic.	45
Scientific research is the safe, unbiased, and careful investigation of facts.	46
Scientific research involves original, unfalsified processes.	47
Scientific research means the pursuit of knowledge by following personal methods.	48
It is used to choose a hypothesis that determines the relationship between two factors or variables. It is known as the experimental method.	49
One of the steps of the experimental method is to classify data into homogeneous groups.	50
One of the conditions for choosing a research topic is novelty and innovation.	51
Doctoral research is the highest specialized research and the pinnacle of scientific research.	52
The author of the article is committed to the procedures and rules of scientific research.	53
One of the reasons for bias error is replacing one unit with another unit that is not included in the general framework of the study.	54
The objectives of scientific research are description, discovery, interpretation, prediction, evaluation and assessment.	55
A theory is a system of generalized knowledge and an attempt to make sense of the things we know.	56
Scientific research began to rely on observation in the Renaissance.	57
One of the conditions for choosing the problem is to define the research problem.	58
Master's research is one of the types of scientific research.	59
Safe, objective investigation and careful consideration of facts refers to scientific research.	60
Curiosity and inquisitiveness are the driving force behind science.	61
Basic scientific research is one of the types of research according to the scope of the research.	62
Factors to consider in an experimental situation: The necessity of designing the experiment precisely	63
One of the components of scientific research is the availability of research sources. The researcher resorts to using the case study method when the researcher wants to study the historical development of a phenomenon.	64
Research results are the answers or conclusions that you, the researcher, reach.	65
The independent variable necessarily affects the dependent variable, and the effect is only positive.	66
A good choice of the research problem in its precise definition will result in automatic success in defining and studying the problem.	67
The importance of historical research in the field of conducting comparative studies between physical education in Egypt, ancient and modern.	68
There are two types of questionnaires: closed and open questionnaires.	69
The experimental group is a group of subjects who are subjected to a new treatment or experimental variable. Test stability means that the test gives different results if it is re-administered more than once and under the same conditions.	70
	71
	72

Regular sampling is characterized by its wide spread, simplicity of procedure, low cost, and low exposure to errors.	73
A stratified sample represents the different homogeneous groups in the society to be measured.	74
The foundations of the descriptive approach are general and generalization.	75
Tables are self-evident ideas that do not need proof or evidence to prove their validity.	76
is the type of research that aims to study, understand and change past events. The experimental method	77
The questionnaire axes are built based solely on the reference analysis.	78
A hypothetical theory is a certain assumption that does not aim to explain some facts.	79
It is not necessary for blind research to add new knowledge. The theoretical framework is the basis on which the researcher builds part of the research.	80
One of the advantages of the historical method is that it enables us to understand the past and correctly assess the current situation.	81
Reference, subject and repetitive types of tables	82
The term theory expresses concepts	83
approach, the descriptive approach, and the historical approach are the experimental. The most common approaches	84
Collecting scientific material is one of the steps in preparing scientific research.	85
The descriptive approach is a general study of the phenomenon present in a specific group and a specific place.	86
One of the methods used in descriptive studies is the study of interrelationships.	87
The descriptive approach is considered the most widely used approach in the field of educational and psychological sciences.	88
One of the factors to consider in an experimental situation is the design of the experiment only.	89
Indexing references is one of the steps in preparing scientific research.	90
Facts in scientific research are relative, not absolute.	91
Abstraction means isolating and selecting a particular phenomenon or selecting a part from the whole.	92
None of the disadvantages of the historical method is the high and burdensome financial costs.	93
Interview is a means of collecting data through performance, attitudes and beliefs that vary from one person to another.	94
Relying solely on measurement is a characteristic of scientific research.	95
The exploratory study aims to identify aspects of the phenomenon and not to accurately describe certain characteristics of it.	96
Questionnaire is a tool for obtaining facts and collecting data on existing conditions and methods.	97
One of the disadvantages of survey studies is the ease of accurate measurement and experimentation.	98
The curriculum plan is the method or style that the researcher follows with the aim of reaching solutions for it. The	99
test is a set of questions given to the individual with the aim of identifying his knowledge and abilities.	100
Scientific research is a method of studying and solving problems.	101
Scientific thinking did not exist all at once, but accumulated.	102
The experimental group is necessary to control the results of the study and aims to compare.	103
Regular sampling has the advantages of wide spread, simplicity of procedure, low cost and low exposure to errors in testing individuals.	104
Scientific research is based on an open, unbiased mindset.	105
One of the characteristics of scientific research is the study of causes and	106
reasons. Accuracy and clarity are conditions for choosing a research topic.	107
The benefits of using comprehensive sampling can be addressed with the accuracy that leads to achieving its goal.	108
One of the characteristics of a scientific research problem is that it represents a relationship between only one variable.	109
One of the characteristics of a scientific research problem is that it is classified as not ambiguous and clear.	110
The research problem is considered a step in scientific research.	111
One of the most important research works related to academic studies is choosing the scientific research problem.	112
One of the criteria for choosing a research problem is to avoid general and comprehensive problems.	113

Student Affairs
جامعة اسيوط
Faculty of Physical Education
28 2024

One of the criteria for selecting a research problem is that it does not represent a specific position or a specific party.	110
Choosing the research problem randomly is one of the criteria for choosing the research problem.	116
The necessity of formulating a clear linguistic formula for the research problem is one of the criteria for selecting the research problem.	117
It is not advisable for the researcher to choose a whole field that he prefers and to begin researching it in a critical and objective manner.	118
The field of specialization is an important area for obtaining research problems.	119
Theoretical references are considered important sources for obtaining problems.	120
One of the sources of getting a problem is personal experience.	121
The seminar is considered one of the important research sessions that provide the researcher with many ideas about many problems.	122
One of the sources of getting the problem is scientific conferences.	123
Dividing the research problem into gradual steps from the elements of defining and selecting the problem	124
There are 4 scientific steps to solve the problem.	125
Choosing the correct hypothesis is one of the scientific steps to solve the problem.	126
Failure to reach generalizable results from the scientific steps to solve the problem.	127
Collecting information about this problem is one of the scientific steps to solve the problem.	128
The research title is an informative function about the research topic and its field.	129
Determine the exact title of the problem area by selecting the research title.	130
When writing the title, it should be taken into account that the title accurately defines the scope of the problem.	131
When writing the title, make sure it is clear and concise.	132
Putting forward the proposed hypotheses to solve the problem	133
Reasons for choosing the problem from the elements of defining the problem	134
The selected sample contains all the features and characteristics of the research community.	135
The researcher must be familiar with the different methods of selecting the sample in terms of its characteristics, advantages and disadvantages.	136
Chance error is an error that arises between the sample individuals and the society.	137
Types of samples: probability and non-probability	138
The researcher may be exposed to bias when selecting the sample.	139
The independent variable is the outcome that is expected to occur after a certain treatment.	140

Questions are over... We wish everyone success... Examiners Committee



4



Sports marketing course exam

First semester ➤

Fourth band ➤

Role: January 2025 ➤

Time: two hours ➤

Maximum temperature: 140 degrees ➤

Date: December 31, 2024 ➤

Test instructions

Number of test pages: 4 pages ➤

The test consists of 140 statements. ➤

Shade the answer that you think is appropriate on the answer sheet. ➤

Think carefully before you answer the questions. ➤

Ask any unclear question ➤

If you mark more than one mark, the answer is considered wrong. ➤

Answer the following questions by shading (T) on your answer sheet for the correct statements and (F) for the incorrect statements.

F	T	Phrases	M
		Marketing research is the function of gathering information needed to develop products and define the market.	1
		Marketing research begins with identifying unmet needs and desires.	2
		One of the objectives of marketing research is to maximize the total consumption volume in the market.	3
		Buyers are divided into five categories, with the laggards accounting for 28%.	4
		Slow skimming strategy is acceptable if the market is sensitive to the price direction.	5
		A professional marketer is interested in building trust, not completing the sale.	6
		The third category of buyers, the late majority, buys the product after it has become acceptable to the community.	7
		The second category of buyers is the early buyers, who represent 10% of buyers.	8
		One of the marketing functions is to collect and analyze data to address marketing problems that departments within the organization suffer from.	9
		The choice of means of advertising the event must be consistent with the nature of the event and the specified budget.	10
		Radio is considered one of the best ways to advertise a sporting event in terms of giving strength to the event, and it is characterized by its high cost.	
		Radio advertising for a sporting event is an excellent way to establish a strong street presence.	12
		The sports event marketing plan template should include a brief history of the event.	13
		Having a marketing plan is essential to creating or organizing a sporting event.	14
		To analyze the marketing situation of sporting events, you must know the audience, its type, and who it comes from.	15
		You should be aware of what to do with the time available when preparing a sports event marketing plan.	16
		17 The media is considered one of the target markets in marketing sporting events and activities.	
		Poor evaluation of marketing opportunities is one of the marketing issues and problems related to the external environment.	18
		19 | The core product consists of the tangible physical features and dimensions that facilitate the exchange process for the core product.	
		20 Marketing is an ongoing function before and after production and sales.	
		21 | Studying needs, desires and demands is one of the elements of the marketing game.	
		22 - A service is a tangible interaction that a person can own and carry.	
		23 There is no difference between the concept of selling and the concept of marketing.	
		24 | Marketing research is a function related to gathering information needed to develop products and define the market.	
		25 Marketing research begins with identifying unmet needs and desires.	
		Marketing Research Objectives, Maximizing Total Consumption in the Market	26
		Marketing research guides how to deal with current and future customers.	27
		28 Marketing research increases the risks of business activity.	
		29 When preparing a marketing plan, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to the organization must be analyzed.	

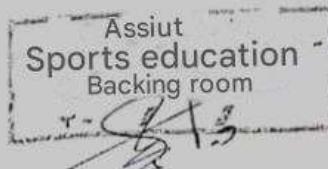
F	T	Phrases	P
		30 Determining the target market is considered one of the stages of preparing the marketing plan for sporting events and activities.	
		The event marketing plan must be flexible so that it can adapt to changes that occur to the event.	31
		32 When preparing a marketing plan for a sporting event, you must know the resources available to market the event, which are finance and time.	
		33 Sponsors are considered target markets for marketing a sporting event.	
		One of the variables that called for adopting the marketing concept is the era of concern for the environment.	34
		Globalization means production and marketing anywhere in the world.	35
		Strategic alliances mean joint agreements between two institutions in research, production development and marketing.	36
		One of the characteristics of the information age is the low costs of performing operations and activities and introducing new products.	37
		The fourth category of buyers gets their information about the product from marketing efforts and advertising campaigns.	38
		One of the motivations for using the marketing concept within sports institutions is increasing government support.	39
		Conducting field studies of the market to determine its size is one of the factors that must be taken into account when preparing a marketing plan.	40
		Television services are considered one of the factors influencing sports marketing.	41
		Evaluating the facility's available capabilities is one of the steps in identifying marketing opportunities.	42
		One of the basic steps in analyzing marketing opportunities is to identify the potential consumer to whom we will offer the product.	43
		One of the tasks of the marketing manager within sports institutions is to prepare a guide for the institution's marketing objectives.	44
		There are two types of marketing plans: tactical and strategic.	45
		One of the marketing issues and problems related to the external environment of sports institutions is the location.	46
		When marketing a sporting event, you must take advantage of your existing audience database and update it on a regular basis.	47
		Marketing research helps reveal purchasing power and buying habits.	48
		The last steps in conducting marketing research are data analysis.	49
		Marketing goals should be specific, realistic, achievable and measurable.	50
		Friends and ambassadors are considered marketing tools for the sporting event.	51
		When designing a brand for a sporting event, it is important to reflect the history of the event.	52
		Knowing your audience makes you more sophisticated in the techniques you use to target them and attract them to attend.	53
		Posters and brochures are intended to create awareness of the event among players and should be completed well in advance of the event.	54
		Marketing strategies used in the product introduction phase include fast extraction and slow extraction.	55
		Player marketing is considered one of the fields of sports marketing.	56
		One of the reasons that makes sports marketing more difficult is the lack of emotional attachment to sports teams.	57
		One of the considerations to take into account when thinking about sports marketing is that the final product is tangible and homogeneous.	58
		In sports marketing, the focus is not on the main product itself but on the continuation of the service.	59
		One of the characteristics of a sports product is that it can be stored, and the marketer cannot control the nature of the product.	60
		Competition between sports clubs is considered one of the marketing issues imposed by the internal environment of sports institutions.	61
		One of the challenges facing the sports marketing process is the lack of information related to the market and consumers.	62
		The problem of the availability of advertising companies within sports clubs is one of the challenges of the external environment.	63
		The absence of marketing feasibility studies is one of the issues and problems imposed by the external marketing environment.	64
		65 Religion, customs and traditions do not affect sports marketing.	Market
		segment refers to the expected amount of sales of a particular product or service.	66
		Marketing helps in innovation and renewal.	67
		Desire is what the consumer wants to buy, not just what is necessary to satisfy himself.	68
		The product levels are the core product, the tangible product, and the product augmentation services.	69
		Product length refers to the number of different products in each production line.	70
		Product mix development strategies include expansion, contraction and reduction.	71
		Product length refers to the number of different types of each product.	72

Assiut University

College of Physical Education

December 21, 2024

What about the students?

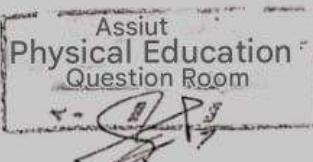


F	T	Phrases	P
		The category of adventurous buyers is usually women with a good education level, influential connections, and an excellent financial situation.	73
		Sports nutrition marketing is considered one of the areas of sports marketing.	74
		Industrial goods consist of raw materials, manufactured materials, equipment and machinery.	75
		Things to consider when following a diversification strategy are the market dimension, the technological dimension, and the functional dimension.	76
		In the product maturity stage, the organization abandons some weak products or services and prefers to stick with the products.	77
		78 Making a profit in a sports organization is the responsibility of the marketing department only.	
		Marketing strategies used in the growth stage include market modification, product modification, or marketing mix modification.	79
		The shrinkage strategy means adding new products to the product line and the company resorts to it when competition in the market becomes intense.	80
		Differentiation strategy involves eliminating existing product lines or simplifying some assortments within product lines.	81
		The exchange process in the marketing concept refers to services and products.	82
		The marketing concept appeared clearly after the First World War and the spread of industry.	83
		The marketing concept developed through five stages, such as the production and sales concept stage.	84
		Diversification strategy means developing or changing some of the characteristics of existing products.	85
		The quick extraction strategy is based on offering a new product at a high price and with a high level of promotion.	86
		Organizing and developing marketing information systems and searching for new marketing opportunities helps achieve the goal of survival.	87
		Marketing contributes to increasing the value of a commodity by creating temporal, spatial, possessive and formal benefits.	88
		One of the most important marketing challenges is the absence of a marketing intellectual philosophy that is always with the customer.	89
		90 The extreme distance from the concepts of total quality is considered one of the marketing challenges for the organization.	
		A commodity is a combination of tangible and intangible components that a consumer buys at the same time.	91
		The tangible product means the basic features or benefit that the buyer is looking for and that satisfies his needs.	92
		93 Marketing operations within sports clubs do not require a radical change in administrative orientation.	
		94 The lack of administrative efficiency within sports clubs is considered one of the most important reasons for the failure of marketing activities.	
		It is necessary to determine who is responsible for implementing the marketing plan and the assistants in sporting events and activities.	95
		There must be a specific budget for implementing and preparing a marketing plan for sports events and activities.	96
		The resources that must be specified and available to market a sporting event are budget, time, and number of players.	97
		One of the policies used in the product introduction phase is to try to convince existing users to increase their use of the product or service.	98
		The product life cycle is the same for all goods and services and does not differ from one product and service to another.	99
		Consumer purchasing decision in the decline stage is affected by the increase in the number of competitors and the trend of prices to decrease.	100
		Considerations when thinking about marketing in the sports field: Consumer satisfaction.	101
		A sports product can be a sporting event.	102
		Advertising, Distribution and Personal Selling Manager is one of the areas of internal organization of marketing management on a functional basis.	103
		Team Games Manager is one of the areas of internal organization of marketing management based on customers and consumers.	104
		Market segments are the group of consumers to whom an organization wants to direct its marketing efforts.	105
		Saving production and marketing costs is the real advantage of an undifferentiated marketing strategy.	106
		In a differentiated marketing strategy, the organization focuses on the common needs of consumers.	107
		In dealing with the market, the sports organization uses two strategies: differentiated and centralized.	108
		The focused marketing strategy aims to deal with a large and unlimited sector of the available market sectors. Marketing does not help in preparing strategies and programs that meet the needs of local and foreign markets.	109
		Marketing costs exceed half of the amount the final consumer pays for a product.	110
		Developing existing goods and services and eliminating goods and services is one of the production functions in sports institutions.	111
		Marketing plays a major role in reducing the living standards of the community.	112
		Activities help to estimate the volume of production.	113
		Marketing activities help to estimate the volume of production.	114

Assiut University
Faculty of Physical Education

21 Reem 2024

Student Guarantee



		Assiut University			
College of Physical Education					
Two hours	Test time	Curricula and teaching of physical education		Section	
140 degrees	Total score	Physical education curricula		The deck	
12/31/2024	Test date	Fourth		The band	
Dr. Islam Salem Helmy I am not peaceful		Prof. Dr. Kamel Abdel Majeed Ganssouh So Kamel Abdel Mahbeth		Exam setting committee	

End of first semester exam

Physical Education Curriculum for the Academic Year 2024-2025

Note: The answer is written on the answer sheet attached for electronic correction.

Question 1: Blacken the correct answers in circle (T) and the wrong answers in circle (F): (80 points)

1- () The philosophical and cognitive basis of the curriculum is that the learner is the focus of the educational process.

2- () Modern methods are characterized by comprehensiveness because they focus on some aspects of the curriculum and the factors affecting it.

- () Vertical organization that is achieved through interconnection and cohesion between curriculum units.

() One of the characteristics of the activity method is that it is not prepared in advance by specialized scientific committees.

() One of the reasons for developing the curriculum is to predict the needs and trends of the individual, society, and the future.

6- () One of the disadvantages of the separate subjects curriculum is the isolation of the school from society.

The axial approach is the most effective curriculum organization in conveying educational heritage.)-V

The dualistic theory holds that the human mind consists of a set of faculties, each of which is independent of the other.)-A

() Criticism directed at the traditional curriculum for the student is the neglect of the scientific aspect.

10 - () One of the stages of curriculum development according to Wheeler's model is content selection.

11 - () One of the criteria for selecting content is that it be related to the objectives.

1 - () One of the advantages of old development methods is that they were far removed from experimentation.

13 - () The simple model of curriculum elements consists of five elements, including objectives and content.

14- () The central authority shall draw up the specific objectives of the time and set the broad outlines.

15 - () The activity approach is to provide individuals with a common level of educational experiences necessary for them to face the problems and requirements of life.

16 - () Theories of natural sciences include chemistry, physics, and psychology.

17 - () One of the advantages of the activity method is that it helps in discovering students' professional tendencies.

18 () One of the tasks of the National Council for Education is to identify educational objectives.

19 - () The attitudes that form in a person are initially connected to certain situations.

20 - () The traditional curriculum explains, interprets, simplifies, and then measures the information acquired in school.

21 - () The central authority shall draw up the general objectives of education and outline how to achieve them.

22 - () The activity approach is keen on the unity and integration of knowledge and commitment to horizontal organization.

23 - () The evaluation in the traditional curriculum focuses on memorizing and recalling information and focuses on the practical aspect.

24 - () One of the goals of the axial curriculum is to link the different aspects of life.

25 - () One of the objectives of the modern teaching method is to contribute to students acquiring the planned educational experiences.



26 - () One of the most important factors that helped the emergence of the curriculum in its modern concept is the nature of the educational curriculum itself.

27 - () The teacher plays a passive role in the educational process, as he teaches students information and explains and clarifies the content of the curriculum.

28) A curriculum can be built and left for a long time without modification.

29 - () All educational objectives and assignments can be achieved through the lesson.

30 - () Sound education calls for the necessity of paying attention to collecting aspects of experience and making them unintended educational goals.

31 - () The foundations of the curriculum are not separate, but rather they are integrated and interact with each other organically.

32 - () Taylor's model is called the goals model.

- () Behavioral objectives are specific to each subject and each specific lesson, and they are procedural objectives.

34 - () Cooperative development is that in which all parties directly or indirectly related to the educational process participate.

35 - () The logical organization of the content is done by organizing knowledge within the framework of the subject, such as history and physics.

36) (The emotional domain: This domain includes tendencies, trends, values, and taste.

37 - () The curriculum is the woman who reflects the reality of society, its philosophy, culture and needs.

38 - () Attitudes are the emotional expressions we feel towards people, things, or ideas.

39 - () The modern school has paid attention to many social, manual, motor and mental skills.

() Building the curriculum on scientific foundations requires testing everything before generalizing it in schools.

41- () The comprehensive school is considered an alternative to secondary school in all its forms.

42 - () Providing information to the student without prior knowledge leads to failure to achieve its objectives.

43- () The mental storage theory states that a person is born with a blank slate as a storehouse or container.

44 () Culture is characterised by its continuous growth and constant change, in generalities and not in particularities.

45 () Developing students' ability to learn independently and continuously is one of the advantages of direct experience.

46- () One of the most important features of the curriculum in its modern concept is that the curriculum is synonymous with the syllabus.

47) (One of the criteria for selecting content is to move from the whole to the part.

48) School sports aim to develop positive attitudes towards practicing sports activities.

49- () One of the educational importance of the credit hour system is taking into account students' inclinations and linking study to these inclinations.

development process. 50) It is necessary to determine the education strategy before starting the

() One of the factors that led to the development of the concept of curriculum is the cultural change resulting from cognitive and technological development.

52 () One of the general principles and foundations of growth is that it includes all aspects of the human personality.

53 - () One of the criticisms directed at the traditional approach with regard to implementation mechanisms is the neglect of the physical aspect.

0 () Among the models that focused on the process of curriculum construction are Ralph Tyler's model and Wheeler's model.

55 () One of the characteristics of culture is that it is humane.

56 - () Benefiting from the experiences of others is one of the advantages of direct experience.

57 - () Contributing to the preservation of cultural heritage is one of the characteristics of the units' curriculum.

5- () Wheeler developed Tyler's model so that it became circular so that evaluation would play a role in every stage of curriculum development.

59 - () The lack of comprehensiveness of objectives leads to unbalanced growth of students in most aspects.

60- () The process of developing the curriculum differs significantly from the process of building it.

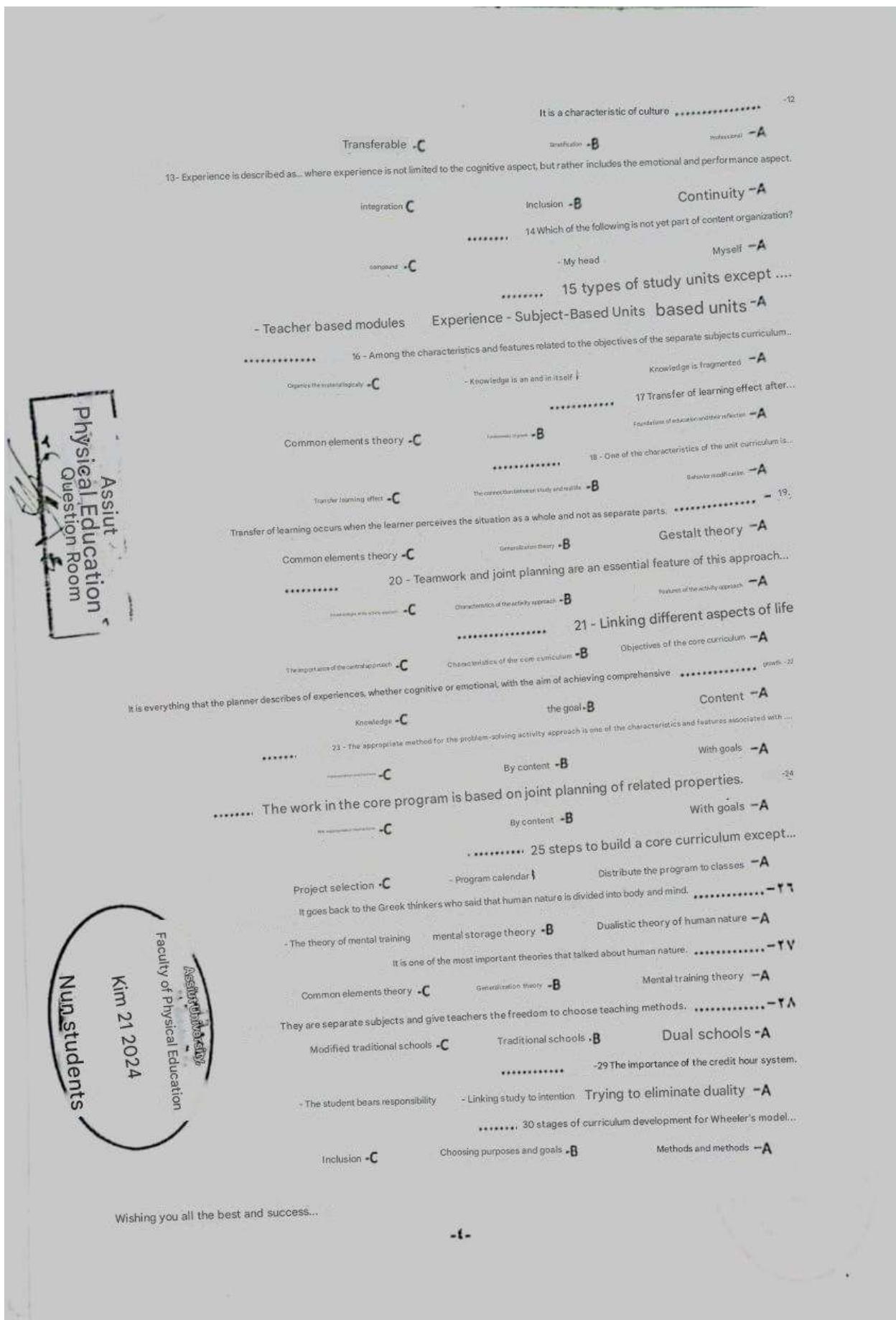
61- () In the credit hour system, it facilitates the process of transferring a student from one department to another or from one college to another.

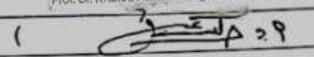
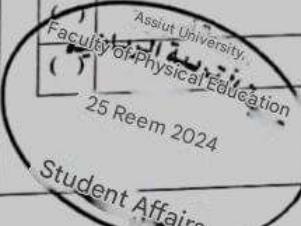
62 - () The basic directions of the physical education curriculum are comprehensiveness and balance.

63 - () Alternatives are that part of the culture that most members of society share.

64 - () Composition means the ability to analyze content and divide it into the elements that make it up.





		Student name
		Question brochure Assiut University Faculty of Physical Education
		Section
the first	Classroom	Sports training and movement sciences
12/25/2024	the date	Bachelor's degree, fourth year (teaching)
2 hours from 12:2 pm	Exam time	Principles of motion analysis
45 degrees for each phrase	Total score	Course name
Prof. Dr. Khaled Abdel Mawgoud Abdel Azim 		Examiners Committee
The number of pages on the exam paper is three pages.		Exam instructions
<p>35) degrees (..... First question: Blacken the correct answers in circle [A] and the wrong answers in circle [B] :-</p> <p>() External or internal analysis is the analysis of the movements of the body parts in general and the influence of other external forces. attic? 1</p> <p>() 2 Analysis for the purpose of identifying the technical characteristics of the skill is one of the levels of motor analysis? 2</p> <p>() A digital or even cinematic camera is known as an electronic device that takes photographs (external) and stores them electronically? 3</p> <p>() Can't zoom in or out of the field of view after finishing shooting the calibration cube? 4</p> <p>() 5 The dimensions of the calibration cube cannot be increased on the horizontal plane (X) and on the vertical plane (Y)? 5</p> <p>() The third classification of kinetic analysis came according to God's use of photography? 6</p> <p>() In the analysis of technical characteristics, the sample should not be from the upper levels? 7</p> <p>() Is the fragmentation of the phenomena not considered in itself, but rather a means to reach a comprehensive understanding of the phenomena as a whole? 8</p> <p>() The relationship between quantitative and qualitative analysis appears in providing a verbal interpretation of the numbers that come out of the quantitative analysis and helps in finding solutions for them? 9</p> <p>() That the quantitative analysis stage is considered the first step in the descriptive analysis of phenomena or motor skills? 10</p> <p>() The objectives of kinetic analysis are to understand, interpret, predict, adjust and control performance variables? 11</p> <p>() The motor analysis specialist must be an expert in performance technique and unable to notice performance defects through direct observation? 12</p> <p>() Qualitative analysis precedes quantitative analysis in human body movement analysis procedures? 13</p> <p>() The variables to be studied are not determined based on the type of devices and tools? 14</p>		
		1 Assiut Sports Education Ringtone Question room
25 Reem 2024 Student Affairs		

Division		Student name
()	The word analysis represents a key to defining human movement behavior or path and the extent of the relationship between the variables that affect that path?	15
()	The reference point is located at the intersection of the horizontal plane (x) with the vertical plane (y) and must be to the left of the camera (photographer)?	16
()	Quantitative analysis depends on the direct purpose of the skill or indirectly by relying on other means of visual imaging and sequential images?	17
()	One of the advantages of a cinematic camera is its low cost, as the cost of purchasing a digital camera may be two or three times the price of a cinematic (traditional) camera.	18
()	The camera must be perpendicular to the camera at a 90 degree angle and the player being filmed must not move at a right angle (90 degrees) to the camera?	19
()	The importance of kinetic analysis includes the analysis of sports movements with an explanation of the laws that govern them?	20
()	(Comparative analysis) is based on two types of samples, the first is a model and the second is what is meant by comparison?	21
()	(The concept of motion) is the transfer or rotation of a body or one of its parts from one place to another in a specific time as a result of certain forces (inertia) with or without a purpose?	22
()	The dimensions of point (8) in the calibration cube, which has dimensions of 2 m ² m, are (zero/x), (2 m/y)?	23
()	Can a performance or kinetic phenomenon be described both numerically and qualitatively?	24
()	What is meant by internal analysis is the analysis of the movements of the body parts in general and the effect of other internal forces on them?	25
()	Those working in the field of biomechanics of sports movements resort to various methods and means of evaluation, including only methods of movement analysis (quantitative and qualitative).	26
()	The storage unit in a movie camera is the film, and when it burns out, it is replaced immediately?	27
()	The dimensions of point (4) in the calibration cube, which has dimensions of 2 m ² m, are (2/ x), (2 m/ y)?	28
()	After the long jump and walking, which movements are performed on the horizontal and vertical spatial plane (XY) only?	29
()	The shorter the distance between the camera and the player's position, the greater the need for lighting.	30
()	The descriptive analysis stage is considered the first step in the quantitative analysis of phenomena or motor skills?	31
()	It is not required for a movement analyst to be an expert in performance technique or able to notice performance defects through direct observation because he relies on devices and tools?	32
()	The ground level in the camera is used to ensure that the camera is perpendicular to the field of view?	33
()	The height of the camera above ground level depends on the midpoint of the vertical axis (7)?	34
()	Kinetic analysis is based primarily on the use of laws and principles used in ergonomics?	35

Division	Student name	
10) degrees(.....) Second question.		
):- Blacken the correct choice in the circle (A - B - C)		
All fourteen centers of gravity of the body's joints are always? 1		
In the middle (A)	Close to the smaller block (B)	Close to the largest mass (C)
2 Calculate the relative weight of the human body using the following equation? 2		
Weight of the link to the total weight (A)	Link length to total weight (B)	Link weight x total weight (C)
3 Hand When the sample consists of non-human manufactured models that are studied in order to find new movements, it is known as... 3		
Diagnostic analysis (A)	Innovative Analysis (B)	Analysis of technical characteristics (C)
One of the most difficult and advanced types of analysis, where the paths of some mathematical skills are studied. After the level. 4		
Manufactured models?	III (C)	
Fourth (A)	First (B)	
5 Seeing the outer boundaries of the calibration cube in imaging for 2D analysis is 5		
)A(3.5 m	Appropriate player dimension (B)	Proper camera dimension (C)
6 Calculation (IA) When extracting the general center of gravity of the body, the following equation is used? 6		
Relative weight x joint length (A)	Link length in dimension (B) (X)	Relative weight in dimension on (C) (X)
7 The first level of motor analysis refers to 7		
Identify technical characteristics (A)	Performance comparison with theoretical curves (B)	Theoretical study of model movements (C)
8 A movement analyst is a person who is able to analyze the movement of the human body in different environments. 8		
Quantitatively 2D and 3D (A)	Quantitatively and qualitatively (B)	Qualitatively (C)
9 When extracting the center of gravity of the general body, the following equation is used? Calculates the center position on the drawing and 9		
Link Length/Radius 100 (A)	Link length in dimension on / 100 (B)	Link length x radii / 100 (C)
10 The third classification of kinetic analysis. Which of the following classifications is considered 10		
Deductive analysis (A)	Initial motion analysis (B)	Comparative analysis (C)

The questions are over. We wish you good luck and success.

Department Examiners Committee

Assiut University
College of Physical Education

Kim 25 2024

Student Affairs

Anna Assiut
Why Physical Education]
Question Room


Prof. Dr. Khaled Abdel Mawgoud Abdel Azim
Professor of biomechanics

Date: 12/31/2024

Academic year: 2024/2025

Time: two hours

Subject: "Sports Training (2)"

First semester

Score: (140)

College of Physical Education

Department of Sports Training and Movement Sciences

Fourth squad training

Number of questions: (2)

Question 1: Shade the circle on the answer sheet that represents your choice for each of the following statements: [115 statements x 1 point - 115 points]

الإجابة الدالة التي تغير

	Phrases	number
1	Gaining knowledge and information from educational assignments for sports training.	
2	player's ability to change his body positions or change the direction of his movement on the ground or in the air.	
3	Interval training method means alternating load and rest.	
4	Speed is just a transitional speed.	
5	One type of muscular work is dynamic-muscular work.	
6	Mental preparation means that players learn and master knowledge, information, movements and maneuvers that can be used according to	
7	Nature demands competition.	
8	Sports training is known as an educational process that fulfills the educational goals and objectives.	
9	The trainer must understand how to regulate training loads and the different methods in order to achieve the development of the athlete's	
10	ability to compete at the highest level.	
11	One of the goals of high-intensity interval training is strength endurance.	
12	Training means knowing the change in the player's behavior and determining the degree and amount of this	
13	change. However, flexibility is only general flexibility.	
14	The training load in its various degrees is considered the main method for causing physiological and psychological	
15	its essence preparing athletes to reach the highest level. changes in the body. Sports training means in	
16	One of the goals of high-intensity interval training is to build transitional speed.	
17	Response speed is moving or moving from one place to another as quickly as possible.	
18	Interval training is the repeated presentation of a training load followed by rest or alternating load and rest.	
19	The concept of sports training is a general process of comprehensive and balanced physical education that aims to bring the individual to any possible level.	
20	The type of activity practiced.	
21	Muscular strength is the ability of an individual to withstand or confront various resistances.	
22	Sports training is not limited to one level or another and is limited only to preparing the higher levels.	
23	Muscular strength is the ability of an individual to withstand or resist various resistances.	
24	Training load is the physical and nervous effort or burden that negatively affects an individual.	
25	Interrupted training impedes the adaptation process except with normal fatigue.	
26	One of the developmental duties of sports training is learning and mastering specialized motor skills.	
27	The interval training method relies on low-intensity training only.	
28	One of the basic determinants of the sports training process is the performance elements of the basic motor skill.	
29	There is no type of muscle work called static muscle work.	
30	One of the problems that confronts the coach and challenges in sports training is the adaptation of a culture of coach's required people in the field.	
31	The average or low load used by an individual does not result in adaptation.	
32	The view of sports training varies according to the philosophies, trends and cultures to which individuals belong.	
33	Improving and developing tactical performance is one of the duties of sports training.	
34	Sports training is not affected by continuity or interruption.	
35	Injury prevention and safety in performance are achieved through mental and psychological preparation.	
36	The external load is the exciter power, exciter duration and number of times a single exciter is repeated.	
37	It is not within the coach's skills to help athletes learn new skills.	
38	Focusing on the physical requirements of each activity is one of the most important goals of sports training.	
39	Sports training is not considered one of the ways to ensure the continuous development of athletes.	
40	One of the educational duties is to educate young people to deny themselves.	
41	There can be no sports training unless there is a training load.	
42	Flexibility of the plan is one of the rules and foundations of sports training planning.	

Assiut University
College of Physical Education

21 December 2024

Tari affairs

Assiut
University, Physical Education,
Question Room 20

number	Phrases
43	In the general preparation stage, the focus is more on skill preparation.
44	Ability is the ability to perform movements to a wide range of maximum joint range.
45	The interval training method means providing a training load followed by rest repeatedly.
46	One of the educational duties of sports training.
47	Flexibility of the plan is one of the rules and foundations of sports training planning.
48	Training is anticipating what the future will be like and preparing for that future.
49	Conducting regular tests and examinations achieves the goals of sports training.
50	One of the ripples in the training load is short-term ripples.
51	The first week of the training program is usually characterized by the maximum training load.
52	Involving multiple people with experience is not a basic principle of sports training planning.
53	One of the factors affecting muscle strength is muscle size.
54	If the pulse rate is above 185, the direction of the load is anaerobic.
55	One of the foundations of building a training program is determining the training content.
56	Skill preparation is a set of processes that occur through the implementation of physical exercises.
57	Sports training is based on knowledge, information and scientific principles derived from other sciences.
58	Continuous training is the provision of training load to players that is around average intensity for a relatively long period of time. Reducing the risk of injury and avoiding its occurrence are among the goals of sports training.
59	Athletic form is a state of optimal readiness for performance that an individual reaches in a single stage of performance.
60	The player's external load level is assessed by identifying the number of breaths per minute.
61	One of the methods used to implement the continuous training method is intensity stability.
62	Progression always requires an increase in the demands placed on the internal organs in order for the adaptation process to occur.
63	Training unit parts (introductory part - main part, transitional stage).
64	Elements of a training load include rest periods, intensity, or program planning.
65	Motion speed is moving or moving from one place to another at the maximum possible speed.
66	Physical performance is related to the body's consumption of a certain amount of energy.
67	The player's internal load level is assessed by identifying the maximum oxygen consumption.
68	Mental preparation is a practical application to raise the level of the player's training status to gain physical and motor fitness.
69	One of the goals of high-intensity interval training is to develop specific endurance and anaerobic endurance.
70	The amount of energy consumed and the indicators of the nervous system are not indicators of measuring physiological load.
71	Response speed is the ability to respond motorically to a specific stimulus in the maximum possible time.
72	Knowing the age group of the trainees helps in determining the time period available for training.
73	Interval training fulfills one of the principles of sports training.
74	One of the rules that determines the direction of the training load is the characteristics of the activity being applied.
75	Physical preparation is the practical application to raise the level of the player's training condition to gain physical and motor fitness.
76	One of the methods of regulating the load is not changing the elements of the load intensity, the load size, and the rest periods in between. The total sum of the training volumes used gives a sufficient idea of the load used.
77	The characteristics of the activity being practiced, among other rules that determine the direction of the training load.
78	Physiological pregnancy is a natural reflection of physical pregnancy.
79	Types of training units according to the direction of the training load effect: individual units
80	Performance elements of basic motor skills and factors associated with training characteristics.
81	Improving positive self-esteem and self-confidence through developing special physical abilities.
82	Volume is not a component of training load.
83	Intensity is the number of repetitions of an exercise, the number of sets, or the volume of training unit content.
84	
85	

Soh University
College of Physical Education

١٠٤ - ٥١

Student Affairs

٢٠

Assiut
Any physical education
question room

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Arat — I play	number
<input type="radio"/>	Physiological load intensity is less than 130 beats per minute for low load intensity.	86
<input type="radio"/>	Long-term player preparation aims to positively influence player and team behaviour prior to competitions.	87
<input type="radio"/>	The player's internal load level is assessed by identifying the number of breaths per minute.	88
<input type="radio"/>	One of the goals of sports training is positive self-esteem for the individual.	89
<input type="radio"/>	Tactical preparation is the process that aims to teach players the basics of performing motor skills.	90
<input type="radio"/>	Feedback is information that shows the difference between the specified performance goal and the actual performance.	91
<input type="radio"/>	The trainer should work to reduce thermal stress in cold weather gradually and carefully.	92
<input type="radio"/>	Training load means the number of repetitions of an exercise, the number of sets, or the volume of training unit content.	93
<input type="radio"/>	Translational velocity is moving or moving from one place to another at the maximum possible speed.	94
<input type="radio"/>	Change in the elements (load intensity, load volume, and rest periods) of load rationing methods	95
<input type="radio"/>	Reducing the risk of injury and avoiding it is not the goal of sports training.	96
<input type="radio"/>	In the pre-competition preparation period, the focus is on, i.e., the largest proportion is allocated to skill preparation.	97
<input type="radio"/>	Individuality and progression are basic principles of sports training.	98
<input type="radio"/>	General construction aims to develop the qualities and abilities specific to the type of activity practiced.	99
<input type="radio"/>	Training based on sound principles causes short-term biological adaptations to ephemeral systems.	100
<input type="radio"/>	It is not recommended to use the higher than maximum load method with females.	101
<input type="radio"/>	The systematic organization of the training load effect leads to the improvement of the functional and organic level of the individual's body. The internal load is the strength of the stimulus, the duration of the stimulus, and the number of times a single stimulus is repeated.	102 No
<input type="radio"/>	The degree of player adaptation to the intensity of training stimuli is governed by physiological, psychological and social factors of the player.	103 I
<input type="radio"/>	It is a scientific fact that the adaptation process is constant.	104
<input type="radio"/>	One of the planning stages is the transitional stage.	105
<input type="radio"/>	The purpose to be achieved is considered one of the rules that determine the direction of the training load.	106
<input type="radio"/>	The purpose of the rules that determine the direction of the training load is for the adaptation process to occur, the given load must be higher than the maximum.	107
<input type="radio"/>	Training spread in the Middle Ages as a science with rules and theories.	108 The purpose is not considered
<input type="radio"/>	Injury prevention and safety in performance are achieved through flexibility and stretching exercises.	109
<input type="radio"/>	Training load intensity is the degree of stimulation of each exercise.	110 I
<input type="radio"/>	The term training load refers to three components: intensity, volume, and weight.	111
<input type="radio"/>	One of the goals of sports training is to reduce stress.	112
<input type="radio"/>	Educational objectives are one of the basic principles of sports training.	113
<input type="radio"/>		114
<input type="radio"/>		115

Question 2: Shade the circle on the answer sheet that represents your choice for each of the following statements: (25) Statement x one point = 25 points

phrase	number
Exercises that develop the physical qualities specific to sports activity are exercises...	1
C) Special constructivism	2
B) General constructivism	3
Competitive (A)	4
of the continuity of sports training operations throughout the year in a regulated manner... in training.	5
C) The principle of continuity	6
I) The principle of individuality	7
Specialization (B) The principle	8
To succeed... The process of regulating the training load is the basic	9
I) Administrative operations	10
process B trainer	11
A game	12
The player's ability to change his body positions or change his direction on the ground or in the air in a correct rhythm:	13
Agility (C)	14
B flexibility	15
A) Speed	16
Sports training is an educational process...	17
I) B) Comprehensive	18
(A) Codified	19

Assiut University
College of Physical Education

20 Kim 21 2024

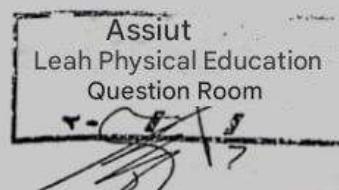
Student Affairs

Assiut
Why is the physical education
question room?

Arrive	I play	
C The first pillar of the planning process	Training program	The training unit is: (8) Load rationing
.....	.....	The period of time during which an individual completely stops performing...
| C) transitional	B) positive	Negativity A
Ripples.....	.....	It means using short waves in form and application:
| C) long term	| B) Medium range	(8) Short term
		Types of muscular work
C) Both	B is moving	fixed (A)
		A principle in which individuals differ in achieving a unified athletic level
(C) Principle of individual differences	(D) The principle of specialization	(E) The principle of individuality
To adjust the harmony and coordination between the body parts	.....	.....
.....	.....	Preparing the central nervous system
(C) Warm up	Training unit 'B' (A) Sports training	
	Interval rest is a period of continuous rest.	
| C) Between one exercise and another	B) Before exercise	(A) After exercise

C) Positive comfort	(D) General coordination	(A) Competitive
		Initial training skills...
C) All of the above	(B) Analysis and observation	(8) Giving directions
		The stage of improving the basic components for the appearance of the athletic form is the stage of...
Level growth preparation (3) Level maintenance (C) Level decline stage (A)		
Non-application of applied scientific research, which is the basis of progress in developed countries, from training		
Plans (C)	B ways	(A) Challenges
		The process of regulating the training load is the basic process for the success of
| C) Coach	Administrative operations (B)	The game (A)
		A stage characterized by the adaptation processes turning towards hospitalization and the form is gradually lost...
Level growth preparation stage (B) Level decline stage (C) Level maintenance stage (A)		
		Characteristics of a sports coach:
Act quickly C	B dictatorship	(A) Good looking
From sports training, not giving enough attention and material care to the Egyptian coach		
| C) Challenges	B) Motives	Positives (A)
		Types of sports training load
C) Skilled	(3) External	(8) Physical
		The coach must realize that the adaptation process is
C) permanent	B) fixed	Temporary (A)
.....	The load is high if it equals or exceeds...	
% A. (C)	% V. (B)	% D. (A)
That is the person who is responsible for planning, leading and organizing the executive steps of the player training process.		
| C) The player	(3) Coach	The doctor (A)
		General requirements for sports training.
(B) Special care (C) High level planning		A) Training planning

Best wishes for success



Racket Games Management and Arbitration Exam

Division Sports Management

Fourth band

First semester

Time is two hours

The maximum score is 60 degrees

Role of Banaber 202

Test instructions

test consists of two questions with 40 true/false points and 20 multiple choice points, with each point being worth only one point.

Test pages: 1 Think carefully before answering the questions. Shade the answer that you think is appropriate
 when جيداً في أن تذهب من المسألة

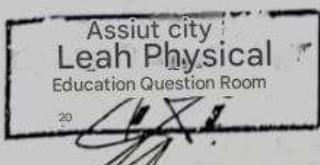
on the answer sheet with your pen. If you shade more than one mark or do not shade at all, the answer is considered wrong.

(40) degrees

Answer the following questions:

Question 1: Put a check mark (✓) in front of the correct statement and an (✗) in front of the incorrect statement, and shade (T) for the correct statements and (F) for the incorrect statements on the answer sheet.

Answer (✗)	Answer T (✓)	Phrases	M
(✗)	(✓)	A player who will play in consecutive matches has the right to request a maximum of (10) minutes of rest between those matches.	1
(✗)	(✓)	Play may not be suspended if there is a deficit that is expected to occur from the start of the match or as a result of fatigue from the field.	2
(✗)	(✓)	The referee and assistant referee must not carry anything in their hands when entering the playing area.	3
(✗)	(✓)	The International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) was formed in 1928.	4
(✗)	(✓)	The table is a rectangular surface with dimensions of 276 cm in length and 152.5 cm in width, and is placed horizontally and level at a height of 76 cm above the playing field.	5
(✗)	(✓)	The playing area should not be less than 14 cm long, 7 meters wide and 5 meters high.	6
(✗)	(✓)	The word foot means the farthest part of the leg below the ankle.	7
(✗)	(✓)	The general referee may disqualify any person from the remainder of the tournament if he is ejected from the playing field twice in that competition.	8
(✗)	(✓)	Players have the right to practice on the match table for a period not exceeding two minutes immediately before the start of the match, but not during regular times.	9
(✗)	(✓)	Ivor Montague was the first President of the International Table Tennis Federation.	10
(✗)	(✓)	Advertisements must be limited to the referees' table and any other furniture within the playing area with a total area of (400 cm) on any side.	11
(✗)	(✓)	One of the benefits of cutting strokes is that they force the opponent to make mistakes due to the variety of rotations.	12

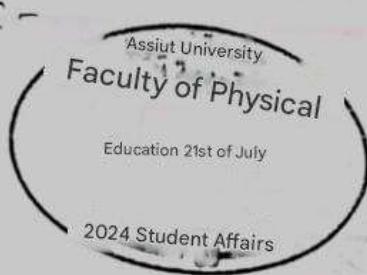
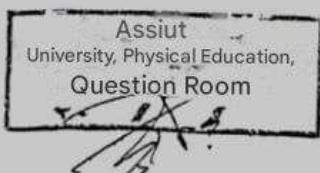


Assiut University
 Faculty of Physical Education

21 December 2024:

Student Affairs

(X) F	(I) L	Phrases	M
()	()	The general referee shall be responsible for drawing lots to choose the serve, receive or side of the table.	13
()	()	restricted tournament is one in which participation is limited to federations of specific players based on an invitation.	14
()	()	85% of the bat's thickness should be made of natural wood.	15
()	()	In table tennis, the ball is considered returned if the ball, when served, touches the net assembly while the ball passes over or around it, provided that the serve stroke is performed correctly.	16
()	()	In table tennis, play may be stopped if the receiver or his/her partner is not ready when the serve is given to them, provided that the receiver or his/her partner does not attempt to return the ball.	17
()	()	on the network are 2 cm away from its upper edge and are of a different color from the color of The ball used. The ads	18
()	()	The finish line is infinitely extended in both directions.	19
()	()	Japan is a regional leader in table tennis.	20
()	()	Alternative methods are not applied in a round in which 18 points have been scored.	21
()	()	The referee must be ready for the match, carrying the match form and the playing balls on the table, at least 10 minutes before the start of the match.	22
()	()	A player has the right to request a time-out for a period not exceeding two minutes in a singles match.	23
()	()	world. The "pencil grip" is the most common grip among top-level table tennis players worldwide.	24
()	()	Around the	25
()	()	A serve is considered valid if the ball touches the table surface once on each side.	26
()	()	All players are entitled to a voluntary inspection of their rackets without penalty prior to the start of the match.	27
()	()	The ready stance is not considered a basic skill in table tennis.	28
()	()	Japan is a regional leader in table tennis.	29
()	()	The suspended player has the right to appeal to the Arbitration for Sport within 21 days of receiving the suspension notice.	30
()	()	The height of the light source must not be less than 10 metres above the playing field.	31
()	()	The manufacturer's regular trademark, symbol or name, with a total area of (14 cm ²).	32
()	()	A time-out can only be called between ball trades during a half when the ball is out of play and the hand signal is in the shape of the letter...	33
()	()	Players may receive advice at any time except during ball circulation in the period between the end of the warm-up and the start of the match.	34
()	()	The alternative method consists of 18 consecutive blows that the receiver successfully returns.	35
()	()	The ready position is the starting position that a table tennis player takes.	36
()	()	The ball should be spherical in shape with a diameter of 42 mm and a weight of 2.8 mm.	37
()	()	The player or pair who scores two consecutive points more than their opponent wins the match if the score is 10-10.	



Answer: (x)	A (1)	Phrases	M
()	()	Technically speaking, the serve stroke requires the racket and free hand to be inside the end line of the table.	38
()	()	The first African Table Tennis Championship was held in Alexandria in 1962, where the number of countries was 13. Participation (13) countries.	39
()	()	The height of the barriers surrounding the table is 75 cm.	40

(20) points

Second questions

Blacken the circle that contains the correct choice number from among the alternatives in the following questions.

Strong front and back A crushing blow is a blow. ▲

(O) Link between defense or attack (C) Offensive (B) Neutral (A) Defensive

..... The ball should be round in shape with a diameter of length. ▲

..... (D) (C) (B) (A) 40 mm

..... If he is kicked out of the playing area. The general referee may disqualify (any) or (the remainder of) the champion(s). ▲

..... (D) Five (C) Three (B) Once (A) Twice

..... In the year The table tennis ball dimensions have been changed to 40mm. ▲

..... (D) 2005 AD (C) (B) (A) 2002 AD

..... first to use the sponge beater and the sandwich rubber beater were.... ▲

..... (D) The Japanese (C) The Saudis (B) The Egyptians (A) The Chinese

..... The transmission is changed every time after registration. ▲

..... (D) and points (C) 2 points (B) 3 points (A) 1 point

..... He has to stop playing and sift it up. Frankly, with a time out, the What the referee receives a yellow. ▲

..... (D) Red and white card (C) Two hands (B) Red card (A) White card

..... If the feet are parallel, the player is in good shape. ▲

..... (D) Father together (C) Other (B) Defense (A) Attack

..... Each ad on the side of the table is ! total . length. ▲

..... (D) (C) noun (B) (A) 600 cm

..... From the competitor's table in which the ball moves from side to side Parallel to the side line is: 10- Straight serve or

..... (D) Qatari (C) The middle (B) The opposite side (A) Same side

..... The largest in the extent of multiplication. The rear swing arm is longer. 11- The stage of hitting the ball, the skill of the smash hit must be

..... (D) Strength and speed (C) Rotation (B) Speed (A) Strength

..... 12- Any player has the right to a break period not exceeding after each half of the match.

..... (D) Three minutes (C) Five minutes (B) Two minutes (A) minute

..... 13 - The table tennis game started to advance during the second half.

..... (D) XIX (C) The thirties (B) for the seventies (A) For the sixties

..... 14 - Table tennis entered Egypt in the year

..... (D) (C) (B) (A) 1921 AD

Assuit Gathering,
Physical Education,
Questions Room

Assuit University
Faculty of Physical Education

21 December 2024

Mindfulness students

in length in international tournaments. 15. The playing area must not be less than meters

10 (D)	11 (C)	12 (B)	13 (8)
.....			
(D) 15.25 cm	2) 15.25m	(8) 15.35 mm	(4) 16.25 m
.....			
(D) Behind the ball	(C) Below the ball	(B) Above the ball	(A) The side of the ball
.....			
(D) eleven points	(c) Ten points	(B) Nine points	(A) Five points
.....			
(D) All of the above	(C) Control	(B) Stress	(A) Balance
.....			
(D) Other	2) 140 cm	(8) 15.5 cm	(A) 152.5 cm

Questions are over...

Best wishes for success

Examination committee

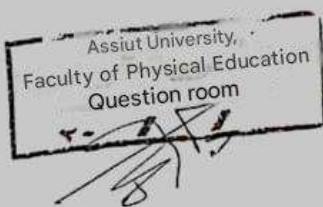
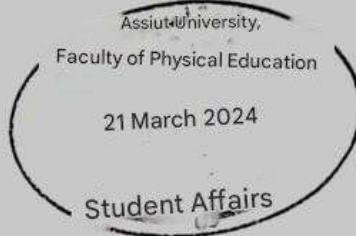
Prof. Dr. Mohamed Hussein Ibrahim

Assiut University

Faculty of Physical Education

21 March 2024

Student Affairs



Date: 12/21/2024 AD.
Time: two hours.
Fourth band.
Total score: 60 points.

Group optional exam
Handball management
2024/2025



Answer the following questions:

Question 1 Put a check mark (in front of the correct statement and a check mark (3) in front of the incorrect statement: (30) points)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A safety zone of at least two metres must be left around the pitch on all sides of the pitch.	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	If both referees blow their whistle to indicate that the ball has gone out of play, and the referees disagree on which team has possession, then the joint decision is implemented after consultation, and if they do not reach a joint decision, the opinion of the referee is implemented.	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	The negative play warning signal ends when a penalty is given to a player from the attacking team.	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	The team must have at least 7 players on the field at the start of the match.	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	If an attacker touches the ball while it is rolling inside the goal area, this will result in a goalkeeper's throw being awarded.	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	If the attacker shoots the ball at the goalkeeper during play, the player is given a disqualification.	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	A player may be given a two-minute suspension more than once.	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Any violation during the execution of the throw will be controlled whether the execution was preceded by a foul or not.	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	A team must request a minimum of 3 timeouts per game.	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	The match can start without a goalkeeper for either team.	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	The goalkeeper takes a goalkeeper's throw without a whistle from outside the goal area.	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	The player is allowed to play the ball from a lying position on the ground.	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	A side throw is a throw that is not whistled.	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	The 7-meter line is 1 meter long directly in front of the goal, parallel to the goal line and 7 meters away from it.	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	A player may be given more than one warning during a match.	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	If the goalkeeper leaves his goal area with the ball in his possession and under his control, this results in a goalkeeper's throw being awarded.	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	Players of the shooting team must not touch or cross the opponents' free throw line before taking the free throw.	17
<input type="checkbox"/>	Team A scores a goal. Player 10 (B) enters the field before player 6 (B) leaves. Correct decision: Player 10 (B) is suspended for 2 minutes.	18
<input type="checkbox"/>	A player is allowed to touch the ball more than once after controlling it.	19
<input type="checkbox"/>	The ball must be controlled by the player before it is whistled.	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	In case of injury to a player, the referees may give permission for 3 people to enter the field during stoppage time to assist the player.	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	The number of passes allowed after raising the warning sign is (1).	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	A team is allowed to use a maximum of 4 officials during the match.	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	A goalkeeper cannot become a field player.	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	There are only 3 ball sizes approved by the International Handball Federation.	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	If it is decided to use the 7-meter penalty shootout, all players are entitled to participate in it.	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	The match cannot continue if there is blood on the body or clothing of a player.	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	Substitutes may enter the field at any time during the match.	28
<input type="checkbox"/>	The goalkeeper is allowed to endanger an opponent when he is defending his goal.	29
<input type="checkbox"/>		30

Question 2: Choose the correct answer from the following: (30 points) .. The referee blew his whistle because the player took (21 (b) several steps and put the ball on the ground at the line for the player

Goal Team (A) Goalkeeper 16 (A) wanted to pass the ball quickly and helped himself by placing one foot on the ground in the playing area, and the other foot on the ground inside the goal area, from this position he played the ball to 3 (1)

م اخری الارجع

Which of the following decisions led to the achievement of Team A's goal? Who started in counterattack?

1- Team goal (1)
C stop time.
When does the match begin?

b When the ball leaves the bowler's hand.
 C- When the timekeeper starts the stopwatch or the official clock.
 D After the referee's whistle to perform the serve throw.

is the maximum two-minute suspension that can be given to a single player during a match?

B Free throw for team (A).
C Free throw for team B.
E Player 15 plays the ball.

undefined (A) wants to start an attack and to achieve this he bounces the ball continuously, taking 5 steps. He catches the ball again and passes it. The correct decision is? Health continues

B Free throw for team (A).
C Free throw for team B.
E Player 15 plays the ball.

7-meter throw for team B. His team, the ball hits the goal post and bounces back towards the playing area, goalkeeper (A) picks up the ball from inside his area, and player (17) passes it to the player who scores a goal. Correct A- 7-meter throw for team B.

With a goal.
 Goal throw for the team... D
 The match, and player No. 8 of team (A) delayed the execution of the ball during the last 30 seconds of a throw by player No. 2 of team (B), what is the correct decision? A- The player is warned

مداد الاعب في (٨) الفريق (١) اندلعت الكرة
 Team (B) is awarded a 7-meter throw. D Player No. 8 of Team (A) is given a disqualification and Team (B) is awarded a 7-meter throw. How many colors are allowed on the ball?

B Re-throw after the whistle.
C Free throw for team (B).
D Free throw for team (A).
E Team B's goalkeeper's throw.

undefined When executing a goalkeeper throw, goalkeeper (A) touches the goal line with one foot. Which decision is correct?

A- Play continues.
B2

What is the width of the goal line between the goalposts?

D 10 cm
C 8 cm
A 3 cm
E It has poison

10. In the event of a penalty shootout, who decides which goal should be used?

The team that lost the toss.
 The team that won the toss.
D first ruling

11. Player 10 (A) was given the first two-minute suspension. The suspension time began at minute 21. After play resumed, he strongly objected at minute 21:30, which forced the referees to stop the time and give the player another two minutes. What is the procedure against team (1)?

Team (1) is down one player until the 25th minute. Team (1)

Team (1) is down two players until the 25th minute.

Team (1) is down one player until minute 23 and two players until minute 23:30.

Team A is down two players until minute 23 and one player until minute 23:30.

12. Team B's goalkeeper managed to block a shot on goal and started a counterattack, and in doing so crossed the goal line. With his left foot. The right decision?

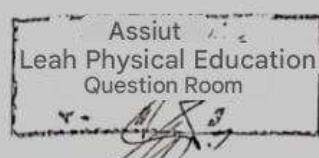
B Re-throw after the whistle.
C Re-throw without whistle.
D Free throw for team (A).
E Play continues.

		Scheduled exam	
		Football management and refereeing	
		For the academic year 2024 AD / 2025 AD	
Semester | the first	semester/	Sports and recreation management	Department /
Saturday - 12/21/2024	Day and date /	Sports management	Program /
Two hours	Test time/	Football management and refereeing	Course name/code/
(60) degrees	Total score for the test/	Fourth	band /
- Number of test pages: 4 pages. <small>The test consists of two questions. Think carefully before you answer questions, and do not let your pen precede your thinking.</small>			

First question:

Shade the letter (T) in front of the correct statement and the letter (F) in front of the incorrect statement on the answer sheet.... (30) points

Answer	phrase	M
(T)		
	The playing field must be a rectangle marked with dotted lines.	1
	The length of the touchlines in international matches is between (90m; 120m).	Y
	The technical area extends 2 metres from each side of the seating area and extends forward for 1 m. It is not necessary to draw a centre line on the centre line.	T
	All balls must be at 1.6 - 1.1 atmospheres (600 - 1100 g/cm ²) | at sea level (8.5 - 15.6 psi)	0
	The match cannot start or continue if either team has less than seven players.	6
	The height of the corner flag shall not be less than 1.5 m and it shall have a pointed tip.	Y
	The rest periods between the two halves of the match shall not be less than (15 minutes).	A
	The International Football Law is issued in the following languages: English, French, Spanish and German. In cases of conflict between the texts of the law, reference is made to the French language.	9
	All court-lines must be the same width and not exceed 12 cm (5 inches).	10
	The competition rules stipulate that the number of substitutes that may be named is from three to a maximum of twelve substitutes.	11
	All types of jewelry are strictly prohibited and must be removed. You can use adhesive tape to cover it.	12
	The referee cannot change the decision to restart play if it turns out to be an incorrect decision or on the advice of one of the other match officials as long as play has not resumed.	13
	14 if the referee is disqualified, play may continue under the control of one of the other match officials until the first stoppage of play.	
	The decision on the condition of the playing field or its accessories or weather conditions that permit or do not permit the holding of the match is the responsibility of the Competitions Committee.	15
	Any player may change his position with the goalkeeper provided that the referee is notified before the change is made and the change is made during play.	16
	Interfering with play by playing or touching the ball that is being passed or touched by a team-mate is considered offside.	17
	Gaining an advantage (opportunity) by playing the ball or interfering with an opponent is considered offside.	18
	A player in an offside position moves towards the ball with the intention of playing it and is fouled before playing or attempting to play the ball or competing with an opponent for the ball. The foul is counted as having occurred before the offside offence.	19
	There is no offside if the player receives the ball directly from the : Goal kick Throw-in Corner kick	20



Assiut University,
Faculty of Physical Education

21 Reem 2024

Made by students



Audio scanned with cs CamScanner

	direct free kick is awarded if the player jumps on an opponent in a way that the referee considers negligent or reckless.	21
	Or excessive force, a	
	22 A player who is sent off after his name is on the team list and before the kick-off may be replaced by a named substitute.	
	This substitute may not be replaced and the number of team substitutions shall not be reduced.	
	An indirect free kick is awarded when a player plays in a dangerous manner or impedes the progress of an opponent without making contact.	23
	An indirect free kick is not awarded when the goalkeeper controls the ball with his hand or arm for more than six seconds before releasing it from his possession.	24
	Failure to respect the legal distance when play resumes with a corner kick, free kick or throw-in is punishable by a yellow card.	25
	Leaving the field of play to celebrate a goal is not in itself a yellow card offence. But players must return as quickly as possible.	26
	Recklessness is when a player shows a lack of care or consideration for committing an offence.	27
	If a direct or indirect free kick is kicked directly into the own team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded.	28
	Red and yellow cards cannot be shown to technical and administrative bodies for misconduct.	29
	The ball that has hit the referee may not be dropped. This is one of the recent amendments to the law.	30

Second question:

Shade the correct answer on the answer sheet from among the following:

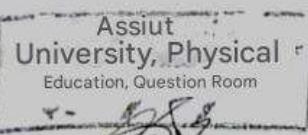
30 degrees

phrase

M

Which of the following is correct for non-international matches?

Width from 50 to -90 and length from 95 to 100	Width from 55 to 0 | Length from 44 to 90	Width from 45 to 90 20 - Length from 90 to 120	Width from 46 to 76 and length from 100 to 110	Center line flag uprights
It should be placed at a distance of -a (1) m from the point of intersection of the centre line with the contact line.	Placed on either side of the -b center line.	It can be placed at a distance of - (1) m from the point of intersection of the center line with the contact line.	It can be placed at a distance of d 1.5 m from the point where the centre line meets the touch line.	
It is not possible because the match started with a legal ball.	Yes. The referee has the right to check the ball and change it.	Yes. But the judge has the right to accept or reject the request.	The player has no right to - that	no
At any time -a	About injury -b	When changing his shoes - C	To switch - d	Any player can exit
Goal A counts	-B The goal is disallowed and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opponent.	The goal is cancelled and C. Play resumes with a drop-kick.	The goal is counted and the player is cautioned for unsportsmanlike behaviour.	
The referee forces him out - A	The referee warns him and awards - B - an indirect free kick against him.	The referee warns him and orders -C to continue playing.	Play continues -D	



Assiut University
College of Physical Education

21 AD 2024

<p>scored a goal with his hand deliberately and the referee counted the goal, but the assistant signalled to him that the foul had occurred before the appeal.</p> <p>Playing, does the referee listen to the assistant's decision?</p>			
No goal has been scored - A already.	Yes, if the B-period or the match has not ended.	Yes, as long as the game does not resume C |	No, because the decision of the assistant referee-D is not binding on the referee.
		Can a direct goal be scored from a drop shot?	A
A goal cannot be scored.	Yes, it is possible - B	Yes, it is possible, provided that C touches another player.	Yes, it is possible. Because the D-drop is a means to achieve the goal.
During the game, the goalkeeper played the ball with his hand while he was in his penalty area, so it went directly into the opponents' goal?			1
Goal A is disallowed and a goal kick is awarded.	Goal B is counted	The goal is cancelled and C resumes play with a drop kick.	All answers are wrong - D
<p>Offside is considered if the player receives the ball directly from....?</p>			
Goal kick - a	Corner kick-B	Indirect Free Kick - C |	Penalty kick - D
Offside is counted -	Direct free kick - b on the defender	Offside called and defender cautioned for unsporting behaviour	Offside is only considered if the attacker is interfering with the opponent.
12 | Free kick. Before the ball is in play, a player inside his penalty area violently hits an opponent. What is the referee's decision?			
Player warning and play restart - a	Player sent off and play resumed - b with a free kick	Player sent off and restart - play with penalty kick	-d Dismiss the player and resume play by dropping the ball.
13 An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the goalkeeper commits one of the following offences in his penalty area:			?
touched the ball with his hand after one of his teammates kicked it to him intentionally	He kept the ball in his hands for b seconds 6 more than	Touching the ball with his hand once - again after releasing it into play without touching another player	All the previous answers - d are correct
<p>Inside the defender's penalty area...</p>			
11 Bards away - a	9.15 m away - b	c 9.16 m away	9.15 yards away - d
Direct goal from the kick...? The referee raised his hand and it was scored.		15 | The referee awarded an indirect free kick and during the execution he forgot	
The goal is disallowed and the kick is retaken - a	A goal kick is awarded -	c It counts as a goal	A goal is scored and this is stated in the report - d
Is an unsportsmanlike player sent off during a penalty shootout?		A player has a yellow card in the match and is given a yellow card for the foul.	
No, but the judge mentions that in the report.	Yes, and the other team goes out - a player to tie the two teams	c Yes	No. Because penalty kicks are not part of the game.
1.5m distance - a	1 meter away - b	Not less than 2 meters away)	17 | A player takes a penalty kick and two metres before reaching the ball, he suddenly stops to deceive the goalkeeper, then continues his run and takes the kick. And he scored a goal...?
The kick is retaken.	The kick is retaken and the game is cautioned b	c The goal is counted	The player is cautioned and a free kick is awarded - d
<p>Appeal when executing a throw-in? For the competitor to stand far from the line</p>			
18 | What is the required distance?			
19 | A player takes a goal kick quickly. Can a goal be scored directly from it?			
No. Goal cannot be scored - 2 directly	Yes, it is possible in both goals - b |	Yes only in the goal - opponents	The kick is not retaken if d enters the kicker's goal.

Assuit University,
Faculty of Physical Education

21 Reamer 2024

Assuit University,
Physical Education,
Question Room

20 | A player takes a corner kick and slowly moves it to a teammate, so that it goes out of the corner flag arc and directly out of the field, off the line!

Goal?

The kick is retaken - a	Goal kick - b	Stop and resume play By dropping	An indirect free kick is awarded.
-------------------------	---------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

It is the failure to complete the match and end it before its normal time due to an unnatural (illegal) event such as the death of one of the players - assault on the referees - natural disasters, etc.

21

Canceling the match - a	End the match - b	Stop the match -	Match commentary - d
-------------------------	-------------------	------------------	----------------------

22 | What is the referee's decision if the crossbar breaks during the match, and cannot be repaired?

Canceling the match - a	End the match - b	Stop the match -	Match commentary - d
-------------------------	-------------------	------------------	----------------------

What is the referee's decision if the nets are torn and cannot be repaired or replaced?

23

Cancel the match - a	End the match - b	Stop the match -	Play continues - d
----------------------	-------------------	------------------	--------------------

| A player takes a direct free kick and the ball results in a goal inside the player taking the kick without touching any other player.

24

Goal A is counted	Free kick retake - B	Corner kick to the opposing team - C	Play continues - d
-------------------	----------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------

• A player takes a throw-in correctly but the ball hits the ground before it enters the field.

25

The referee allows A to continue play	Re-throw to self - B Team	-C The throw must be retaken by a player from the opposing team.	Indirect free kick - d
---------------------------------------	---------------------------	--	------------------------

A player takes a free kick quickly and the opponent is close to the ball and deliberately prevents the kick from being taken.

26

Kick Replay and Yellow Card - Player A	Player B sent off and kick retaken	Allow play to continue - C	d. There is no error
--	------------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------

27 | A player who refuses to comply with the referee's decision or wears inappropriate equipment again must

A is expelled	Foreshadowing - B	No penalty - C	Play continues - d
---------------	-------------------	----------------	--------------------

| A defender on the goal line between the goalposts and below the crossbar deliberately plays the ball with his hand, which reaches the attacker

28

..... who is in an offside position and scores a goal.

Penalty Kick and Send Off - A Defender	Penalty kick and yellow card for defender B	Goal and warning for defender C	Offside on the attacker d
--	---	---------------------------------	---------------------------

29 | Excessive use of the TV signal to demand a review "VAR punishes

Player A warns	Player expelled ---	Play continues - C	There is no penalty - d
----------------	---------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

If a defender starts to hold an attacker outside the penalty area and the hold continues inside the area, the referee must:

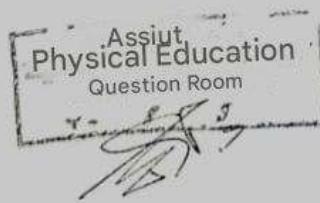
30

Free kick awarded - A directly	Penalty kick awarded - B	Play continues - C	There is no penalty - d
--------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Good luck to everyone. Questions are over.

Dr. Ahmed Abu Al-Hamad Rashad

Examining Committee: Prof. Dr. Gamal Mohamed Ali





Exam: (416 H (A) Handball Teaching Specialization
January term exam for the academic year 2024/2025

The maximum score is 60 degrees

Exam time: two hours

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Awad Abdel Halim

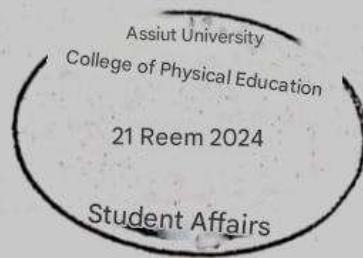
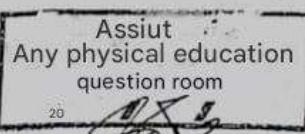
Division: Fourth

Examining Committee: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ahmed Abdel-Wahab Al-Sabai

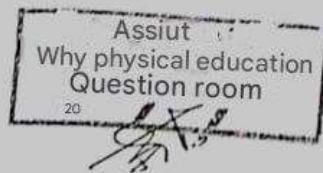
Internal Auditor: Dr. Heba Noman

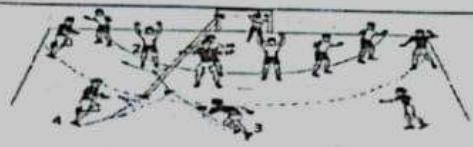
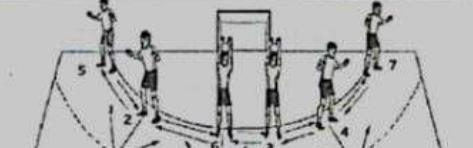
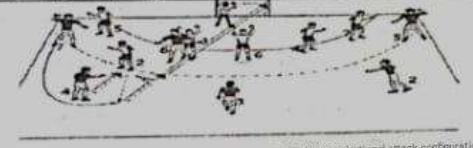
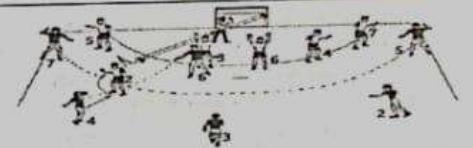
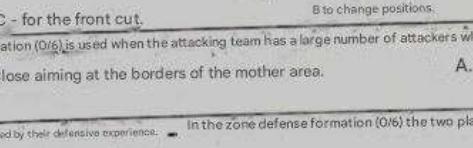
number
1
2
T
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

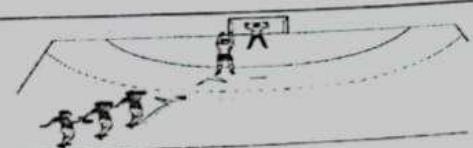
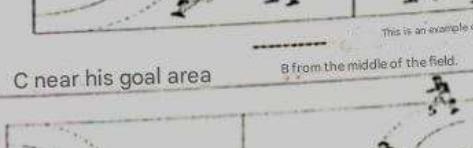
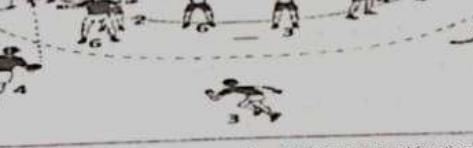
1-



<p>This training develops defensive skills.</p> <p>A- Standby pause</p>		
C- Defensive movements forward and backward	B defensive coverage	
<p>This training develops the skill of B defensive wall.</p> <p>C - Defensive interview</p> <p>B defensive wall</p> <p>D - Defensive surveillance</p>		
C - Defensive interview	B defensive wall	D - Defensive surveillance
<p>----- a defensive encounter, the defending player must stand at an angle towards the attacker and face him with one hand on the ball and the other. During</p> <p>C on the chest. B on the shoulder. A - On the pelvis.</p> <p>With both arms or one arm B by foot. A with the arm and foot.</p>		
C on the chest.	B on the shoulder.	A - On the pelvis.
With both arms or one arm	B by foot.	A with the arm and foot.
<p>This training is to develop the skill of A- Defensive coverage.</p> <p>C - Defensive moves. B defensive interview. A- Defensive coverage.</p> <p>----- The covering process takes the form of a triangle whose head is the player who is doing the</p> <p>Coverage process. A- By monitoring.</p>		
C - Defensive moves.	B defensive interview.	A- Defensive coverage.
C- Defensive firewall.	B in return.	A- By monitoring.
<p>----- called when a player from the team in possession of the ball enters the goal area with the ball. A throw-in is</p> <p>C - 7 meters (penalty). With a goal. Free</p> <p>B in return. A- By monitoring.</p> <p>----- The covering process takes the form of a triangle whose head is the player who is doing the</p> <p>Coverage process. A- By monitoring.</p>		
C - 7 meters (penalty).	With a goal.	Free
B in return.	A- By monitoring.	
<p>C warning. B exclude. Pause for two minutes</p> <p>----- A wrong substitution must be penalized ----- to the wrong player.</p>		
C warning.	B exclude.	Pause for two minutes
H both a and b	B defensive coverage only	A defensive interview only
<p>----- This training develops a skill.</p> <p>A defensive interview only</p>		
H both a and b	B defensive coverage only	A defensive interview only



<p>Assiut University Sports education Question room</p>	 <p>This is a model of as one of the organizational attack configurations. C- Change of positions. B reservation: A for the front cut</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>Students: miss 21 Reem 2024 Assiut University Faculty of Physical Education</p>	 <p>This is a model representing the defensive moves of a defense. C - Area (6/0). B man to man. A - Area (1/5).</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>C compound.</p>	 <p>This is a model that represents A hack. C - Reservation. B change of positions. A - One to one.</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>The defensive responsibility is collective, allowing assistance to the weak defender. B area.</p>	 <p>This is a model that represents A - To penetrate. C - for the front cut. B to change positions.</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>The zonal defense formation (0/6) is used when the attacking team has a large number of attackers who are distinguished by their B. Close aiming at the borders of the mother area.</p>	 <p>This is an example of an organizational attack configuration. A. Master long-range shooting. C each of a, b.</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>They must be tall and distinguished by their defensive experience.</p>	<p>In the zone defense formation (0/6) the two players must be distinguished by numbers understanding and cooperation</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>effectiveness until something happens.</p>	<p>(C-) 5.7 (b) 3, 6 (A-4.2)</p> <p>One of the disadvantages of the defensive method is that it is passive, as the defender waits without much The defense method is</p>	<p>16</p>
<p>C compound.</p>	<p>Attack near the area. B area. One to one.</p>	<p>17</p>
<p>C compound</p>	<p>The defense method is defense, where each defender marks his opponent within the boundaries of his own zone, B Zone.</p>	<p>18</p>
<p>C compound</p>	<p>One-on-one defense is considered the best defense method for beginners to quickly learn the basics of defense in a proper way. A. Individual</p>	<p>19</p>
<p>C compound.</p>	<p>He uses a defensive style. Close to his goal area to prevent attackers from shooting at his team's goal from outside the nine-meter area.</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>C compound.</p>	<p>B area. One to one.</p>	<p>21</p>
<p>C near his goal area</p>	<p>B - in the middle of the field.</p>	<p>A - All over the field.</p>

<p>Types of lightning attacks in the event that the number of attackers exceeds the number of defenders:</p> <p>Single and double blitz attack B, A large-scale, mass, lightning attack C each of a, b,</p> 		22
 <p>C- Defensive firewall B monitoring.</p>		23
 <p>This training is for skill development: A- Interview. B monitoring.</p>		24
 <p>C near his goal area B from the middle of the field.</p>		24
 <p>This is an example of one method of applying one-on-one defense in: A in every field, B from the middle of the field.</p>		25
 <p>This is an example of a blitz attack. A single with an attacking player without a defender (1/0). B Doubles with two attacking players against one defender (1/2). C collective or expanded.</p>		25
 <p>c Front cut.</p>		26
<p>As one of the organizational attack formations B change of positions</p>		26
<p>This is a model: A- Penetration.</p>		26
<p>C - Both A and B</p>		27
<p>One of the basic formations of the organizational attack A - Breakout and change of positions B - Front cut and reservation</p>		27
<p>Types of defensive team plans:</p>		28
<p>C - Single, Double, Team b individual collective organized blitz</p>		28
<p>Individual to individual, area, complex</p>		28
<p>Types of offensive plans:</p>		29
<p>Single, double, team b individual to individual, area, compound</p>		29
<p>Individual collective organized kidnapping</p>		29
<p>Types of defensive plans:</p>		30
<p>C- Single, Double, Team b individual to individual, area, compound</p>		30
<p>Individual, collective, snap, organized</p>		30
<p>The questions are over with best wishes for success and great success</p>		
<p>Prof. Dr. Mohamed Awad Abdel Halim Examining Committee: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ahmed Abdel-Wahab Al-Sabai.</p>		
<p>-8-</p>		