

Mastery learning and its Impact on the performance Level in Discus Throw competition

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Introduction and problem of the study :

There are several instructional methods and strategies that can be way that can be used to develop the learners', sportive skills in a way that copes with their potentials and capabilities. One of these strategies is" mastery learning" it is, according to Abbas et, al (2012:222) one of the strategies that develop the learners', skills. It depends on the continuous repetition that is consistent with students', individual differences. The students', ability to learn the skill and use it is one of the principal/main conditions of mastering it.

Al Howaidi (2005: 137) pointed out that mastery learning helps provide students with instructional units that have predetermined specific objectives. Students are not allowed to move or proceed to the next stage or unit unless they master the previous one. If they do not achieve the required level, they are provided with remedial

materials that enable them to achieve that level of mastery. This can not take place in classes where traditional methods and strategies are used.

Al-Far (2003:61) pointed out that the main objective of mastery learning is to increase the collection of the educated to the maximum extent possible.

Al-Hamdiat (2005:2) added that remedial learning is important in mastery learning as it depends on diagnosing the learning difficulties and providing the appropriate remedy for each instructional unit, also, it includes formative assessment and permits the use of more than one method/strategy to achieve mastery learning.

It becomes evident that the teaching process, according to many educationists and authors, aims to help students achieve mastery learning. That is why the researcher attempted to use mastery learning to help

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students achieve mastery in their performance level of discus throw.

-Aims of the study :

The current study aims to design an instructional program based on mastery learning and investigating its effect on:

1-The skillful performance level of the participants', discus throw.

2-The digital performance level of the participants, discus throw.

-Hypotheses of the study:

1-There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of experimental group's pre-post administrations on the skillful and digital performance levels of discus throw in favor of the post –administration.

2-There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the control group's pre-post administrations on the skillful and digital performance levels of discus throw in favor of the post –administration.

3-There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental and the control groups', post administrations on the skillful and digital performance levels in favor of the experimental group's post administration.

-Method and procedures :

***Design of the study:**

The researcher used the quasi-experimental design with an experimental group studying through mastery learning and a control group studying through the traditional / regular learning.

***Participants of the study:**

The participants of the study included 40 female students selected purposefully from 2nd year students, Faculty of physical education, Sadat City University. They were divided into an experimental group (N=15) and a control group (N=15). In addition, 10 students participated in the pilot study.

Table (1)
Descriptive statistics of the study participants (N=40) in terms of age, Length, weight and I.Q.

Variables	Measuring unit	Mean	Median	SD	Bending equation
age	Year	20.44	2.35	0.61	0.315
Length	Cm	162.85	163.00	4.35	0.225-
Weight	Kg	61.03	62.00	6.21	0.192-
I.Q	degree	26.30	25.50	3.82	0.106

Table (1) reveals that the bending equation of such variables participants of the study are was $3\pm$ reflecting the normal equivalent / homogeneous in terms distribution of the participants in of variables such as: chronological such variables. age, Length, weight and I.Q. The

Table (2)
Descriptive statistics of the study participants (N=40) in physical Tests.

Test Type	M.Unit	Mean	Median	SD	Bending equation
Flexibility	Frequency	19.95	20.00	3.11	0.371
Explosive Strength	Meter	1.49	1.45	0.16	0.167
Accuracy	Degree	2.33	2.50	0.79	0.988-
Agility	Frequency	6.24	6.00	0.68	0.217
Accordance	second	6.68	6.62	0.85	0.269
Ability(Right arm)	Meter	6.25	5.95	1.02	0.534-
Ability(Left arm)	Meter	6.12	6.20	1.27	0.575-
(Ability(by two arm)	Meter	5.93	5.70	1.29	0.390

Table (2): reveals that the bending equation was $3\pm$ study participants are reflecting the normal equivalent / homogeneous in distribution of the participants physical tests where the in such variables.

Table (3)
Descriptive statistics of the study participants (N=40) the skillful and Digital levels on discus throw.

Variables	M. unit	Mean	Median	S.D ±	Bending equation
Skillful performance level	Degree	4.03	4.00	0,^9	0.636
Digital level	Meter	12.75	13.00	1.01	0.417

Table (3) reveals that the study participants are equivalent/homogeneous in the skillful and digital levels on discus throw where the bending equation was 3± reflecting the normal distribution of the participants in such variables.

**Table (4)
Mean and standard deviation (SD) of the experimental and the control groups', (N1=N2=15) Pretesting on variables such as growth, I.Q, physical and skillful tests and digital level under investigation.**

Variables	Experimental		control	
	Mean	S.D ±	Mean	S.D ±
<u>age</u>	<u>20.47</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>20.58</u>	<u>0.43</u>
<u>Length</u>	<u>162.53</u>	<u>4.42</u>	<u>161.47</u>	<u>3.89</u>
<u>Weight</u>	<u>60.93</u>	<u>6.15</u>	<u>59.40</u>	<u>5.99</u>
<u>I.Q</u>	<u>28.07</u>	<u>3.63</u>	<u>25.33</u>	<u>3.84</u>
<u>Flexibility</u>	<u>20.27</u>	<u>3.28</u>	<u>21.27</u>	<u>2.51</u>
<u>Explosive Strength</u>	<u>1.52</u>	<u>0.17</u>	<u>1.45</u>	<u>0.18</u>
<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>2.53</u>	<u>0.74</u>	<u>2.13</u>	<u>0.64</u>
<u>Agility</u>	<u>6.40</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>6.27</u>	<u>0.88</u>
<u>Accordance</u>	<u>6.69</u>	<u>1.16</u>	<u>6.76</u>	<u>0.64</u>
<u>Ability(Right arm)</u>	<u>6.33</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>6.30</u>	<u>1.11</u>
<u>Ability(Left arm)</u>	<u>6.82</u>	<u>0.82</u>	<u>6.47</u>	<u>0.77</u>
<u>(Ability(by two arm)</u>	<u>5.35</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>5.94</u>	<u>1.31</u>
<u>Skillful performance level</u>	<u>4.20</u>	<u>0.86</u>	<u>3.93</u>	<u>0.88</u>
<u>Digital level</u>	<u>12.67</u>	<u>0.98</u>	<u>12.73</u>	<u>0.96</u>

Table (5)

significance of differences between the experimental and the control Groups' pretesting on variables such as growth, I.Q, Physical and skillful tests and digital level under investigation.

Variables	Group	N.	Mean of ranks	Total of ranks	Z value	Probable error
age	Exp.	15	13.73	206.00	1.11	0.285
	control	15	17.27	259.00		
Length	Exp.	15	16.90	253.50	0.876	0.389
	control	15	14.10	211.50		
Weight	Exp.	15	16.43	246.50	0.584	0.567
	control	15	14.57	218.50		
I.Q	Exp.	15	19.03	285.50	0.729	0.486
	control	15	11.97	179.50		
Flexibility	Exp.	15	14.13	212.00	0.861	0.412
	control	15	16.87	253.00		
Explosive Strength	Exp.	15	17.63	264.50	1.33	0.187
	control	15	13.37	200.50		
Accuracy	Exp.	15	18.10	271.50	1.77	0.106
	control	15	12.90	193.50		
Agility	Exp.	15	16.20	243.00	0.479	0.683
	control	15	14.80	222.00		
Accordance	Exp.	15	15.30	229.50	0.124	0.902
	control	15	15.70	235.50		
Ability(Right arm)	Exp.	15	15.20	228.00	0.187	0.870
	control	15	15.80	237.00		
Ability(Left arm)	Exp.	15	17.20	258.00	1.060	0.305
	control	15	13.80	207.00		
Ability(by two arm)	Exp.	15	13.27	199.00	1.39	0.174
	control	15	17.73	266.00		
Skillful performance level	Exp.	15	16.90	253.50	0.933	0.389
	control	15	14.10	211.50		
Digital level	Exp.	15	15.00	225.00	0.336	0.775
	control	15	16.00	240.00		

Tabulated Z value at 0.05 level =1.96

Table (5) reveals that there are no statistically significant differences between the experimental and the control groups', pretesting on variables such as growth, I.Q, physical and skillful tests and digital level under investigation. This reflects the fact that both groups are equivalent / homogeneous in such variables.

Tests' , validity

The researcher used the content validity as the physical tests of discus through were submitted to a panel of jury members (N=5) in the field of teaching and training athletics to verify their validity. The percentage of validity amounted to 100%

Tests' Reliability

The following table (6) shows the correlation coefficient between the first and the second administrations of the tests.

**Table (6)
the correlation co-efficient between the first and the second administrations of the tests on the variables of I.Q, physical tests and performance level.**

Variables	1st		2nd		Correlation coefficient
	administration		administration		
	Mean	S.D ±	Mean	S.D ±	
I.Q	25.10	3.35	24.30	2.91	0.955*
Flexibility	17.50	1.50	17.40	1.35	0.927*
Explosive Strength	1.49	0.09	1.47	0.08	0.972*
Accuracy	2.40	0.84	2.20	0.79	0.702*
Agility	5.95	0.49	6.10	0.39	0.878*
Accordance	6.56	0.64	6.55	0.66	0.997*
Ability(Right arm)	6.03	0.94	5.86	0.85	0.978*
Ability(Left arm)	4.57	1.15	4.53	1.10	0.995*
(Ability(by two arm)	6.78	1.27	6.76	1.25	0.992*
Skillful performance level	3.90	0.99	4.40	0.84	0.715*

*** Tabulated R value at 0.05 level = 0.576**

Table (6) reveals that there is a statistically significant correlation between the first and the second administration

on I.Q, physical tests and skillful performance level at the 0.05 level. This reflects that the tests were reliable.

***The instructional program based on mastery learning strategy.**

Aim of the program:

The program aims to teach discus throw to physical education students at Sadat City University through using mastery learning.

Content of the program

The content of the program included a group of instructional materials that include the following:

- 1-Teacher verbal explanation accompanied by the demonstrations.
- 2- Teacher verbal explanation technical stages of the discus throw (catch

The discus- swing the discus- rotation-Throwing – Balance) by using CD.

3-Students experimental group 80% women who did not achieve their desired goal of providing them with the other educational alternatives to a compact disc (CD), and transparencies.

4-Students in the experimental group women who have achieved 80% or more of the desired goal was their distribution to the rest of the students as leaders for them

5- The use of Constant images showing the technical stages of the discus throw.

6- The use of Motion pictures showing the technical stages of the discus throw

Distribution of units proposed of educational program

Unity time	The number of units per week	The number of units in the program	The number of weeks of the program	Number of months of the program
90 s	3 units	12 units	4 weeks	a month

Results and discussion:

1-Results and discussion of first hypothesis:

Table (7)

Means and SDs of the experimental group`s (N=15) pre- post administrations in skillful and digital levels of Discus throw.

Variables	Pre-administration		Post-administration	
	Mean	S.D ±	Mean	S.D ±
Skillful performance level	4.20	0.86	8.60	0.63
Digital level	12.67	0.98	18.40	1.96

Table (8)
significance of the differences between the experimental group`s
pre-post administrations in skillful and digital levels of discus
throw.

Variables	administration	difference		Ranks mean	Ranks sum	Z value	Error probability
		Attitude	Number				
Skillful performance level	Pre	-	0	0.00	0.00	3.44*	0.001
	Post	+	15	8.00	120.0		
Digital level	Pre	-	0	0.00	0.00	3.44*	0.001
	Post	+	15	8.00	120.0		

*Tabulated Z value at 0.05 level = 1.96

Table (8) reveals that there are differences between the experimental group`s pre - post administrations in skillful and digital performance levels of discus throw owing to mastery learning in favor of the post-administration. This is attributed to the use of mastery learning including recent instructional media that attract the students' attention through using computers. Also it included a series of pictures that had a positive effect on learning faster and correcting mistakes and /or errors. In this respect, Abu Harga et .al (2001:19) pointed out that using instructional media

provide two main conditions of learning, namely learners' active participation and feedback and this, in turn, leads to developing kinetic performance. Also, Ibrahim (2002:94) pointed out that mastery learning helps the majority of students achieve the required learning level. In addition, Tarek and Mekhlef (2001:230) stated that mastery learning stimulates the learners' , motivation , provides sufficient time for learning and does not allow the learners to move from one step/stage to another unless they achieve mastery.

2- Results and discussion of second hypothesis:

Table (9)

Means and SDs of the control group`s (N=15) pre- post administrations in skillful and digital levels of Discus throw.

Variables	PER-ADMINISTRATION		POST-ADMINISTRATION	
	Mean	S.D ±	Mean	S.D ±
Skillful performance level	3.93	0.88	6.93	1.28
Digital level	12.73	0.96	16.00	1.19

Table (10)

significance of the differences between the control group`s pre-post administrations in skillful and digital levels of discus throw.

Variables	admiration	DIFFERENCE		Ranks mean	Ranks sum	Z value	Error
		Attitude	Number				
Skillful performance level	Pre	-	0	0.00	0.00	3.46	0.001
	Post	+	15	8.00	120.0		
Digital level	Pre	-	0	0.00	0.00	3.45	0.001
	Post	+	15	8.00	120.0		

*Tabulated Z value at 0.05 level = 1.96

Table (10) reveals that there are differences between the control group's pre - post administration in skillful and digital levels of discus throw in favor of the post-administration .The researcher attributed such differences to the role of the traditional method in verbal explanation and practical demonstration (by the teacher) of discus throw race.

In this respect, Barhoom (2013:35) pointed out that the traditional method is not

costly, can be used in overcrowded classes and can be easily applied to the various educational stages. Also, Ibrahim (2002:396) stated that learning, in the traditional method, takes place through lecturing and transmission. The learner attempts to avoid making mistakes while the teacher teaches all students the same without paying attention to individual differences.

In addition, Rayan (2004:128) and Abdel karim (2006:248)

stated that the traditional method is direct and helps in transmitting information from the teacher to students in a quick and easy manner. Also,

the teacher dominates the teaching- learning situation and the classrooms are teacher – centered.

2- Results and discussion of third hypothesis:

Table (11) Means and CDs of the experimental and the control group`s (N1=N2=15) post administrations in skillful and digital levels of Discus throw.

Variables	Experimental		Control	
	M.	S.D ±	M.	S.D ±
Skillful performance level	8.60	0.63	6.93	1.28
Digital level	18.40	1.96	16.00	1.19

Table (12) significance of the differences between the experimental and the control group`s post administrations in skillful and digital levels of discus throw.

Variables	admiration	N	Ranks mean	Ranks sum	Z value	Error probability
Skillful performance level	Exp.	15	20.93	317.0	3.53*	0.000
	control	15	10.07	151.0		
Digital level	Exp.	15	20.67	310.0	3.86*	0.001
	control	15	10.33	155.0		

*Tabulated Z value at 0.05 level = 1.96

Table (12) reveals that there are differences between the experimental and the control groups', post-administration in skillful and digital levels of discus throw in favor of the experimental group.

The researcher attributed the experimental group`s improvement to the various

sources of feedback through the various instructional materials that included the teacher' presentation, computer animation and stable pictures. Al-Far (2000:61-62)pointed out that mastery learning stimulates the learner's motivation and drives her to depend on herself and interact actively with the available

experience sources , thereby enabling her to acquire and learn the required knowledge and skills .AL-Hila(2001 : 271) asserted that mastery learning focuses on mastering each unit before moving to the next unit, This might take place through testing students on that unit to make sure they have learnt and mastered it .As for the other students who have not achieved mastery , they receive remedial teaching and activities after which they are retested. When they achieve mastery, they join their good colleagues.

Also, Al-khatib (2001:82) emphasized that mastery learning provides students with ample time for learning and various alternative methods of learning if one proved ineffective and not successful.

Conclusions:

To conclude, mastery learning proved effective and successful in helping students of the experimental group to improve their performance level in discus throw. Statistically significant differences appeared in favor of the experimental group students due to the use of mastery learning.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

- 1-New methods and strategies of teaching should be used instead of the traditional ones.
- 2-Mastery learning should be used in teaching and learning other athletic/sport activities.

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