ارزیابی های جسمانی و فیزیولوژیک

ویژگی های جسمانی

- قد
- وزن
- ترکیب بدنی
 - تىپ بدنى
- تناسب اندام

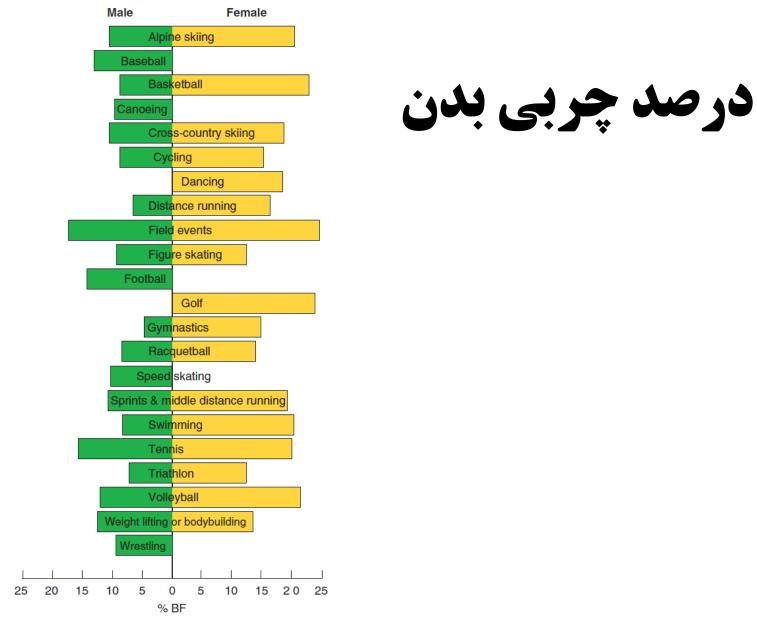


FIGURE 8.7. Average Percent Body Fat of Male and Female Athletes (17–35 yr) in Selected Sports.

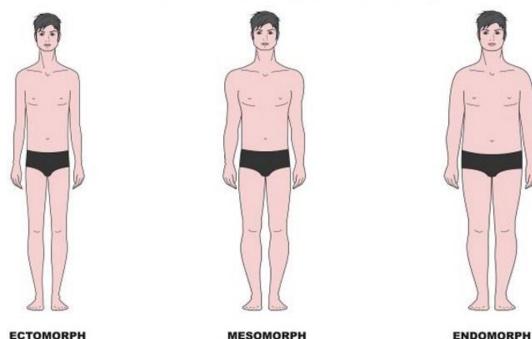
Source: Based on a literature review presented in Wilmore, J. H., & D. L. Costill: Training for Sport and Activity: The Physiological Basis of the Conditioning Process (3rd edition). Dubuque, IA: Brown (1988).

رديف	رشتهٔ ورزشی	کاران مرد و زن رشتههای ورزشی درصد چربی پیشنهاد	
		مردان	زنان
1	بيسبال؛ سافت بال	1861	11517
*	بسكتبال	17 69	1861.
7	بدنسازى	٨٤٥	17 59
4	قايقراني (كانو، كاياك)	1759	1961.
۵	دوچرخەسوارى	1150	1051
۶	شمشيربازى	17 U A	1951.
٧	فوتبال امريكايي	11 5	
٨	گلف	1951.	T. 517
4	ڑیمناستیک	1760	1951
1.	سوار کاری	17 59	1951.
11	هاکی (روی چمن ـ یخ)	1951	14 5 17
17	دوی صحرانوردی	1750	19 U A
17	راكتبال	1469	1451.
14	قایقرانی (رویینگ)	1469	1961
10	راگبی	1959	William .
19	اسكيت	1750	19 5 A
17	اسكبي	10 U V	1451.
14	پوش با اسکی	10 57	1461.
19	فو تبال	1469	14 51.
۲.	شنا	1759	1461.
71	شنای موزون		1451.
**	تنيس	1469	7.61.
77	دوها در دوومیدانی	1750	10 51
74	رشتههای میدانی در دوومیدانی	14 5 4	
70	سه گانه	1760	7. 517
Υ:	والبيال		10 5 1
7		10 5 V	14 61.
4	وزنەبردارى 3 كشتى	1950	1721.

تىپ بدنى

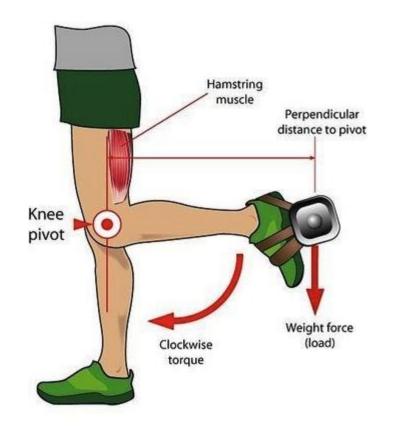
- اندومورف: ورزشهای آبی، ورزشهایی که تحمل وزن در آنها نباشد، وزنه برداری، ورزشهای رزمی
 - مزومورف: ورزشهای برخوردی و مستلزم قدرت، توان، سرعت و چابکی
 - اکتومورف: استقامتی و چابکی

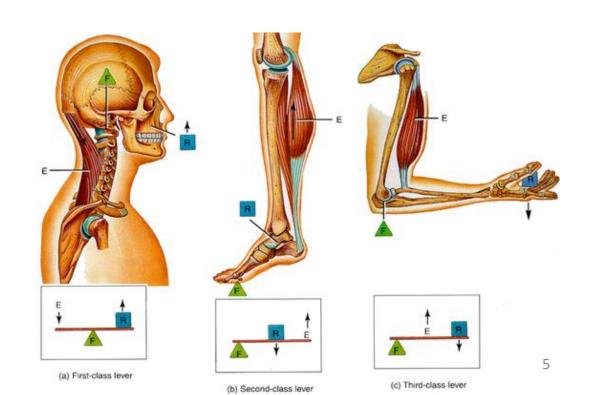
DIFFERENT BODY TYPES



تناسب اندام

- از نظر اهرم ها
- اهرم های کوتاه: وزنه برداری و ژیمناستیک و ...
- اهرم های بلند: شنا، قایقرانی، والیبال، بیسبال و...





ویژگی های بیولوژیک

- نسبت تار (با نیدل بایوپسی)
- حجم قلب (با اکوکاردیوگرافی)
- تحمل لاکتات یا آستانه بی هوازی (با دستگاه لاکتومتر و دستگاه گازانالایزر)
 - حجم و ظرفیت های ریه (با دستگاه اسپیرومتر)

ویژگی های فیزیولوژیک

- استقامت قلب و عروق
 - قدرت عضلانی
 - استقامت عضلانی
 - انعطاف پذیری
 - سرعت
 - توان
 - چابکی
 - تعادل
 - هماهنگی

استقامت قلب و عروق

عبارت است از توانایی بدن در اکسیژن رسانی به عضلات در حال کار برای انجام دادن فعالیت جسمانی یا توانایی استفاده از اکسیژن برای مدت طولانی که به آمادگی هوازی نیز مرسوم است.

Endurance evaluation tests

- Astrand Treadmill Test
- Balke VO2max Test
- Bruce Treadmill Test
- Cooper VO2max Test
- Harvard Step Test
- Queen's College Step Test
- Rockport Fitness Walking Test
- VO2max from a one mile jog

Astrand Treadmill Test

- The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's general endurance (VO2max).
- Required resources:
- Treadmill where the speed can be set at 5 mph (8.05 km/hr) and grade of slope can be adjusted
- Stop watch
- Assistant.



How to conduct the test

- The treadmill is set up at the start with a speed of 8.05km/hr (5 mph) and a grade of slope of 0%
- The athlete commences the test
- After 3 minutes the grade is set to 2.5% and then every 2 minutes the grade is increased by 2.5%
- The assistant starts the stopwatch at the start of the test and stops it when the athlete is unable to continue.

Analysis

- VO2max = (Time x 1.444) + 14.99
- "Time" is the total time of the test expressed in minutes and fractions of a minute.
- Example:
- The athlete stopped the test after 13 minutes 15 seconds of running (13.25 minutes).
- $VO2max = (13.25 \times 1.444) + 14.99$
- VO2max = 34.123 mls/kg/min
- Excel calculator link



Balke VO2max Test

- The objective of the Balke test is to monitor the development of the athlete's <u>VO2max</u>.
- Required Resources:
- 400m track
- Stopwatch
- Whistle
- Assistant

How to conduct the test

- This test requires the athlete to run as far as possible in 15 minutes.
- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant gives the command "GO", starts the stopwatch and the athlete commences the test
- The assistant:
 - keeps the athlete informed of the time at the end of each 400m lap
 - blows the whistle after 15 minutes
 - records the total distance achieved in 15 minutes to the nearest 10 metres

Assessment

- VO2max = (((Total distance covered / 15) 133) x
 0.172) + 33.3
- Example:
- An athletes completes 5200 metres in 15 minutes
- $VO2max = (((5200/15) 133) \times 0.172) + 33.3$
- VO2max = 70 mls/kg/min.

Balke VO2max Calculator

Normative data for VO2max

Female (values in ml/kg/min)

Age	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Superior
13-19	<25.0	25.0 - 30.9	31.0 - 34.9	35.0 - 38.9	39.0 - 41.9	>41.9
20-29	<23.6	23.6 - 28.9	29.0 - 32.9	33.0 - 36.9	37.0 - 41.0	>41.0
30-39	<22.8	22.8 - 26.9	27.0 - 31.4	31.5 - 35.6	35.7 - 40.0	>40.0
40-49	<21.0	21.0 - 24.4	24.5 - 28.9	29.0 - 32.8	32.9 - 36.9	>36.9
50-59	<20.2	20.2 - 22.7	22.8 - 26.9	27.0 - 31.4	31.5 - 35.7	>35.7
60+	<17.5	17.5 - 20.1	20.2 - 24.4	24.5 - 30.2	30.3 - 31.4	>31.4

Male (values in ml/kg/min)

Age	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Superior
13-19	<35.0	35.0 - 38.3	38.4 - 45.1	45.2 - 50.9	51.0 - 55.9	>55.9
20-29	<33.0	33.0 - 36.4	36.5 - 42.4	42.5 - 46.4	46.5 - 52.4	>52.4
30-39	<31.5	31.5 - 35.4	35.5 - 40.9	41.0 - 44.9	45.0 - 49.4	>49.4
40-49	<30.2	30.2 - 33.5	33.6 - 38.9	39.0 - 43.7	43.8 - 48.0	>48.0
50-59	<26.1	26.1 - 30.9	31.0 - 35.7	35.8 - 40.9	41.0 - 45.3	>45.3
60+	<20.5	20.5 - 26.0	26.1 - 32.2	32.3 - 36.4	36.5 - 44.2	>44.2



Bruce Treadmill Test

- The objective of the Bruce Test is to monitor the development of the athlete's general endurance (VO2max).
- Required Resources:
- Treadmill
- Stopwatch
- Assistant

Stage	Time (min)	km/hr	Incline
1	0	2.74	10%
2	3	4.02	12%
3	6	5.47	14%
4	9	6.76	16%
5	12	8.05	18%
6	15	8.85	20%
7	18	9.65	22%
8	21	10.46	24%
9	24	11.26	26%
10	27	12.07	28%

How to conduct the test

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant sets the treadmill up with a speed of 2.74 km/hr. and an incline of 10% (Stage 1)
- The assistant gives the command "GO", starts the stopwatch and the athlete commences the test
- The assistant, at the appropriate times during the test, adjusts the treadmill's speed and slope as per the table (e.g. after 3 minutes the speed is adjusted to 4.02 km/hr and the slope to 12% and so on)
- The assistant stops the stopwatch when the athlete is unable to continue and records the time (T).

Assessment

- Active and sedentary men Foster et al. 1984
- VO2max=14.8 $(1.379 \times T) + (0.451 \times T^2) (0.012 \times T^3)$
- Active and sedentary women Pollock et al. 1982
- VO2max=4.38 × T 3.9

• Bruce Treadmill VO2max Calculator



Gordon R. Gumming, Dayle Everatt, Laverne Hastman, Bruce treadmill test in children: Normal values in a clinic population, The American Journal of Cardiology, Volume 41, Issue 1,1978, Pages 69-75,

Abstract

The Bruce treadmill protocol is suitable for children as young as age 4 years. Maximal endurance time may be used as the sole criterion of exercise capacity, and normal values were established with 327 children having an innocent heart murmur. Mean endurance time in boys increased from 10.4 minutes at age 4 to 5 years, to 14.1 minutes at age 13 to 15 years. Mean endurance time in girls increased from 9.5 minutes at age 4 to 5 years to 12.3 minutes at age 10 to 12 years. Mean maximal heart rate ranged from 193 to 206 beats/min. Age differences in mean maximal and submaximal heart rates were small. There were negative correlations between endurance time and the ratio of weight to height3. There were negative correlations between heart rates at treadmill stages 1 to 3 and the endurance times. The correlation coefficient of endurance time with maximal oxygen uptake was 0.88, but for clinical purposes endurance time alone is a satisfactory indicator of exercise performance.

Test details for the Bruce and the half-Bruce treadmill protocol

Bruce				Half Bruce			
Stage	Speed (km/h)	Grade (%)	Time (min)	Stage	Speed (km/h)	Grade (%)	Time (min)
I	2.7	10	3	I	2.7	10	1.5
				II	3.4	11	1.5
II	4	12	3	III	4	12	1.5
				IV	4.7	13	1.5
III	5.4	14	3	V	5.4	14	1.5
				VI	6	15	1.5
IV	6.7	16	3	VII	6.7	16	1.5
				VIII	7.3	17	1.5

نیم بروس برای کودکان Δ -۴ سال

(British Columbia Children's Hospital (BCCH)) 10-18 years

Table 1 N	Methodological c	characteristics of Br	ritish Columbia	Children's Hospital	(BCCH)	protocol versus Bruce protocol	
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BCCH protocol					Bruce pro	tocol	
Stage	Cumulative time (min)	Grade (%)	Speed (mph)	Stage	Cumulative time (min)	Grade (%)	Speed (mph)
1	1	1	2.0	1	1	10	1.7
2	2	1	2.5	1	2	10	1.7
3	3	1	3.0	1	3	10	1.7
4	4	1	3.5	2	4	12	2.5
5	5	1	4.0	2	5	12	2.5
6	6	1	4.5	2	6	12	2.5
7	7	1	5.0	3	7	14	3.4
8	8	1	5.5	3	8	14	3.4
9	9	1	6.0	3	9	14	3.4
10	10	1	6.5	4	10	16	4.2
11	11	1	7.0	4	11	16	4.2
12	12	1	7.5	4	12	16	4.2
13	13	1	8.0	5	13	18	5.0
14	14	1	8.5	5	14	18	5.0
15	15	1	9.0	5	15	18	5.0
16	16	1	9.5	6	16	20	5.5
17	17	1	10.0	6	17	20	5.5
18	18	1	10.5	6	18	20	5.5
19	19	1	11.0	7	19	22	6.0
20	20	1	11.5	7	20	22	6.0
21	21	1	12.0	7	21	22	6.0

Cooper VO2max Test

- The Cooper Test is used to monitor the development of the athlete's aerobic endurance and to obtain an estimate of their VO2max.
- Required Resources:
- 400 metre track
- Stopwatch
- Whistle
- Assistant

How to conduct the test

- This test requires the athlete to run as far as possible in 12 minutes.
- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant gives the command "GO", starts the stopwatch and the athlete commences the test
- The assistant keeps the athlete informed of the remaining time at the end of each lap (400m)
- The assistant blows the whistle when the 12 minutes has elapsed and records the distance the athlete covered to the nearest 10 metres
- (Distance covered in metres 504.9) ÷ 44.73
- Cooper Test VO2max Calculator

Male Athletes

Age	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
13-14	>2700m	2400-2700m	2200-2399m	2100-2199m	<2100m
15-16	>2800m	2500-2800m	2300-2499m	2200-2299m	<2200m
17-19	>3000m	2700-3000m	2500-2699m	2300-2499m	<2300m
20-29	>2800m	2400-2800m	2200-2399m	1600-2199m	<1600m
30-39	>2700m	2300-2700m	1900-2299m	1500-1999m	<1500m
40-49	>2500m	2100-2500m	1700-2099m	1400-1699m	<1400m
>50	>2400m	2000-2400m	1600-1999m	1300-1599m	<1300m

Female Athletes

Age	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
13-14	>2000m	1900-2000m	1600-1899m	1500-1599m	<1500m
15-16	>2100m	2000-2100m	1700-1999m	1600-1699m	<1600m
17-20	>2300m	2100-2300m	1800-2099m	1700-1799m	<1700m
20-29	>2700m	2200-2700m	1800-2199m	1500-1799m	<1500m
30-39	>2500m	2000-2500m	1700-1999m	1400-1699m	<1400m
40-49	>2300m	1900-2300m	1500-1899m	1200-1499m	<1200m
>50	>2200m	1700-2200m	1400-1699m	1100-1399m	<1100m



کوپر اصلاح شده برای کودکان

• زمان ۶ دقیقه و ابعاد زمین ۱۸۰۹ (زمین والیبال)



Harvard Step Test

- The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's cardiovascular system.
- Required Resources:
- Gym bench (45cm high)
- Stopwatch
- Assistant





How to conduct the test

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant gives the command "GO" and starts the stopwatch
- The athlete steps up and down onto a standard gym bench once every two seconds for five minutes (150 steps)
- The assistant stops the test after 5 minutes
- The assistant measures the athlete's heart rate (bpm) one minute after finishing the test - Pulse1
- The assistant measures the athlete's heart rate (bpm) two minutes after finishing the test - Pulse2
- The assistant measures the athlete's heart rate (bpm) three minutes after finishing the test - Pulse3

Assessment

- Result = $30000 \div (pulse1 + pulse2 + pulse3)$
- The following table is for 16 year old athletes

Gender	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
Male	>90.0	80.0-90.0	65.0-79.9	55.0-64.9	<55
Female	>86.0	76.0-86.0	61.0-75.9	50.0-60.9	<50

• The Harvard Step Test



Queen's College Step Test

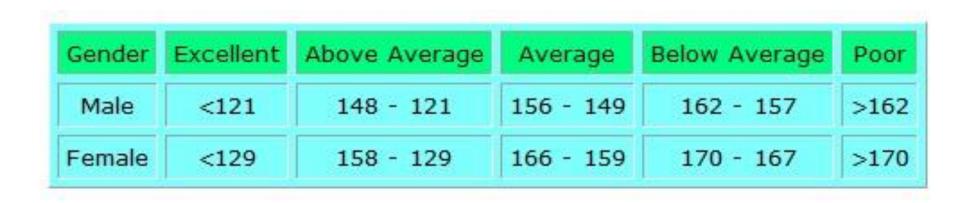
- The objective of the Queen's College Step Test is to monitor the development of the athlete's cardiovascular system.
- Required Resources:
- A step 41.3 cm high
- Stopwatch
- Metronome or cadence tape
- Heart rate monitor (optional)
- Assistant





How to conduct the test

- This requires the athlete to step up and down on the step for 3 minutes at the following rate: male 24 steps/minute and female 22 steps/minute
- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant sets up the metronome to the required steps/minute pace (Male 22 and Female 24)
- The assistant gives the command "GO", starts the stopwatch and the athlete commences the test
- The assistant ensures the athlete maintains the required steps/minute pace
- The assistant stops the test after 3 minutes and records the athlete's heart rate for 15 seconds (PR)



Queens College Step Test Calculator



KPR Test (6-12 years)

The participants were subjected to a 3-min Kasch Pulse Recovery Test (KPR Test) [5, 12]. The KPR Test consisted of climbing a 0.305-m step at a rate of 24 steps up and down per minute. The rate of climbing was defined by a metronome set at 96 beats (signals) per minute. The HR was recorded with the "Polar" electronic analyzer. Throughout the test, HR was monitored continuously (i.e., during 3 min of exercise [step test] and during 1 min and 5 s of recovery [seated position]). Only the values of post-exercise HR (i.e., the values recorded 1 min after completion of the test [no later than 5 s]) were included in the further analysis. All HR characteristics were recorded during restitution with the participant in the seated position (subjects were instructed to sit still, breath normally, and not engage in conversation). An arithmetic mean value calculated from these results (HRmean post-ex) was the principal variable used in further analyses.

Jacks et al formula: $-2.045 + (height in inch \times 0.062) + 100 \times [1/3 \times (T1+T2+T3)/T0] \times (-0.411) + (T0×0.011)$

Jankowski, M., Niedzielska, A., Brzezinski, M. *et al.* Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Children: A Simple Screening Test for Population Studies. *Pediatr Cardiol* **36**, 27–32 (2015).

3 Minute Step Test (3MST)

The 3 minute step test was carried out by stepping on and off a 20-cm single step device as many times as possible during 3 minutes, without handles, using the protocol outlined by the ATS for adults in 6 minute step test and Reychler et al.'s paper.



Barrón, A. I., Riera, S. Q., & Reychler, G. (2021). The 3 Minute Step Test is a validated field test to evaluate the functional exercise capacity in children aged 6 to 12. *Respiratory Medicine and Research*, 80, 100833.

Rockport Fitness Walking Test

- The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's VO2max.
- Required Resources:
- 400 metre track
- Stopwatch
- Weighing scales
- Assistant

How to conduct the test

- This test requires the athlete to walk one mile (1609 metres) as fast as possible.
- The assistant weighs and records the athlete's weight
- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant gives the command "GO", starts the stopwatch and the athlete commences the test
- The assistant records the time taken for the athlete to complete the test and the athlete's heart rate immediately on finishing

Assessment

- The formula used to calculate VO2max is:
- 132.853 (0.0769 × Weight) (0.3877 × Age) + (6.315 × Gender) (3.2649 × Time) (0.1565 × Heart rate)
- Where:
- Weight is in pounds (lbs)
- Gender Male = 1 and Female = 0
- Time is expressed in minutes and 100ths of minutes
- Heart rate is in beats/minute
- Age is in years

The Rockport Fitness Walking Test VO2max Calculator



VO2max from a one mile jog

- To monitor the development of the athlete's VO2max.
- Required Resources:
- 400 metre track
- Stopwatch
- Weighing Scales
- Heart Rate Monitor
- Assistant

How to conduct the test

- The assistant weighs and records the athlete's weight
- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant gives the command "GO", starts the stopwatch and the athlete commences the test
- The athlete jogs **one mile** at an easy, steady pace, making sure that they take longer than eight minutes (males), or more than nine minutes (females)
- The assistant stops the stopwatch when the athlete completes one mile, records the time and immediately records the athlete's heart rate (bpm)

Assessment

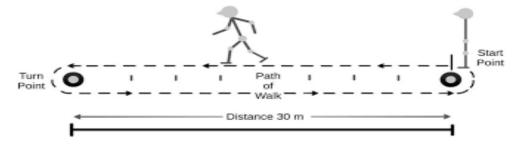
- The algorithms to calculate VO2max are:
- Male Athletes VO2max = 108.844 0.1636W 1.438T 0.1928H
- Female Athletes VO2max = 100.5 0.1636W 1.438T 0.1928H
- Where W = Weight in kg, T = Time for the one mile run and H = Heart Rate at the end of the run
- Vo2max from a one mile jog

6-minute walking test (6MWT)

The 6MWT was performed according to the American Thoracic Society (ATS) guidelines [1]. Participants, after a 10-minute rest period, were instructed to walk as fast as possible without running or jogging and were allowed to stop whenever they wanted. Researchers encouraged the participants with standardized phrases, as described by ATS. The test was conducted in a flat, straight corridor with a hard surface. Each participant walked continuously for six minutes at a self-selected pace along a 20-m measured tape line, with cones placed at each end of the course. Evaluators explained the test procedures before the start. To ensure that the children understood the instructions, one practice trial over one track length was completed. During the real test, every child was followed by a 'safety chaser' giving limited standardized encouragements. Five kinesiologists who had received the same training during 3 specific sessions dedicated to the standardization of the test procedures, performed 6MWT.

برای بزرگسالان ۳۰ متر و برای کودکان ۲۰ متر می باشد

Vandoni M, Correale L, Puci MV, Galvani C, Codella R, Togni F, et al. (2018) Six minute walk distance and reference values in healthy Italian children: A cross-sectional study.



مقدار افزایش vo2 max در کودکان نسبت به افراد بزرگسال کمتر است.

بهبود در Vo2 max

- vo2 max در ورزشکاران استقامتی نابالغ حداکثر ۲۰ تا ۲۰ میلی لیتر به ازای هر کیلوگرم وزن بدن در دقیقه می باشد. که تقریبا ۲۰ تا ۲۰ درصد بیشتر از مقادیر کودکان کل جامعه است.
- vo2 max در ورزشکاران استقامتی مرد حداکثر ۷۰ تا ۸۰ میلی لیتر به ازای هر کیلوگرم وزن بدن در دقیقه می باشد. که تقریبا ۷۰ درصد بیشتر از مقادیر مردان تمرین نکرده است.

توجیهات در مورد تفاوت احتمالی در تمرین پذیری هوازی

• شدت تمرین:

ممکن است شدت های تمرینی بکار برده شده در کودکان فشار کافی برای تحریک سیستمهای رهایش اکسیژن در کودکان ایجاد نمی کند.

مطالعات نشان می دهد آستانه بی هوازی در کودکان نسبت به افراد بزرگسال در شدت ورزشی نسبتا بالاتری رخ می دهد و تواتر قلبی در آستانه بی هوازی در آزمودنی های نابالغ بیشتر از مقداری است که قبلا برای تمرینات در بزرگسال ذکر شده است.

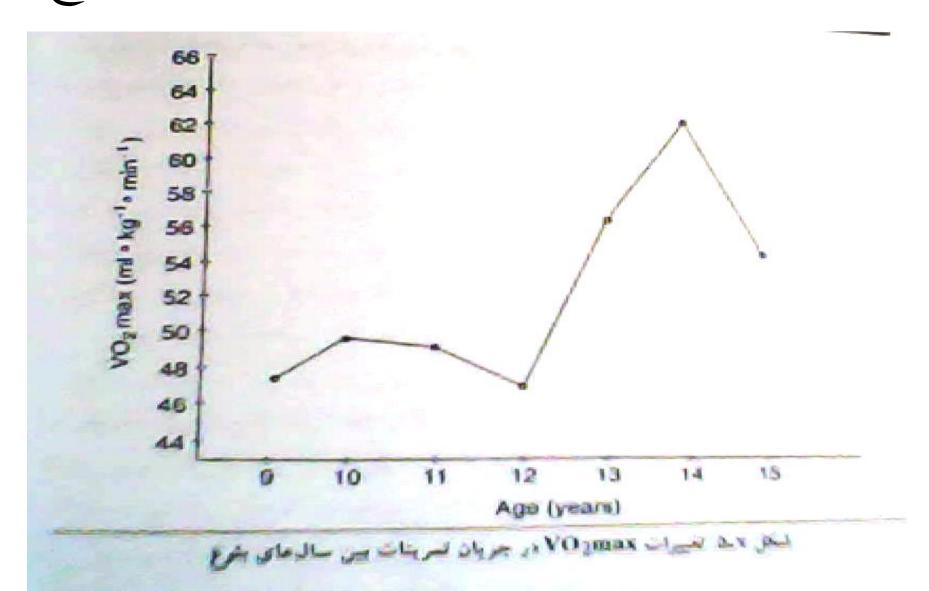
vo2 max قبل از تمرین

- مقدار vo2 max به ازای هر کیلوگرم وزن بدن در دقیقه در کودکان بیشتر از بزرگسالان است.
- مقدار افزایش vo2 max به وسیله تمرین با مقدار اولیه قبل از تمرین نسبت معکوس دارد.
- بنابراین شاید اگر از نظر vo2 max قبل از تمرین کودکان و بزرگسالان همسان شوند پاسخ های آنها به تمرینات برابر شود.

هورمون ها

- تستوسترون باعث افزایش حجم قلب و افزایش گلبولهای قرمز خون می شود.
- مقدار هورمون رشد نیز در زمان بلوغ افزایش می یابد. این هورمون کمک می کند تا افزایش کارکرد قلبی تحریک شود.
- حداکثر مقدار نوراپی نفرین موجود در خون که شاخصی از فعالیت سمپاتیک است در تحقیق لمن و همکاران در پسران ۱۲ ساله نسبت به مردان ۲۷ ساله که در جریان ورزش تردمیل سنجیده شد ۳۰ درصد کمتر بوده است.

تمرین و افزایش ۷02 max در طول بلوغ



آثار بی فعالیتی بر آمادگی هوازی

- به نظر می رسد تاثیر استراحت مطلق طولانی مدت بر آمادگی هوازی کودکان، مساوی یا حتی کمتر از تاثیر آن در بزرگسالان است.
 - بازگشت به حالت اولیه پس از دوره های بی تحرکی در کودکان سریع است.

جمع بندي

- آسم کودکان تا سنین ۹ سالگی در بسیاری از کودکان دیده می شود لذا ممکن است در نتیجه آزمون های هوازی استعداد یابی تاثیر بگذارد.
 - بهبود ظرفیت هوازی به وسیله تمرین در سنین قبل از بلوغ ناچیز است.
 - شدت فعالیت برای پیشرفت آمادگی هوازی در کودکان بیشتر از بزرگسالان است.
- کاهشی که در نتیجه بی تحرکی در آمادگی هوازی کودکان اتفاق می افتد از بزرگسالان بیشتر نیست و چه بسا کمتر باشد.
 - برگشت به حالت اولیه پس از دوره های بی تحرکی در کودکان سریع تر از بزرگسالان است.

قدرت عضلاني

عبارتست از توانایی یک یا گروهی از عضلات برای وارد کردن نیرو به یک جسم که این نیرو ممکن است از طریق انواع انقباض عضلانی هم طول، هم تنش و هم جنبش به وجود آید.

1RM test

- Direct
- Indirect



% of 1RM Max Weight	Repetitions	Training Type
60%	17	ENDURANCE - Strength
65%	14	and Stamina
70%	12	POWER - Muscle Size
75%	10	and Some Strength
80%	8	
85%	6	STRENGTH - Maximum
90%	5	Strength Training
95%	3	Program
100%	1	1RM - max weight once



داينامومتر





اثربخشی تمرینات قدرتی در کودکان و نوجوانان

تمرینات قدرتی در دوره پیش از بلوغ موثر است و بهبود قابل توجهی به میزان ۱۳٪ تا ۳۰٪ در قدرت ایجاد می کند.



• تحقیقات انجام شده توسط اوزمون و همکارانش در خصوص تمرینات قدرتی بر روی ۱۹ پسر و دختر نابالغ نشان داد که قبل از بلوغ، سازگاری های عصبی – عضلانی بیش از حجیم شدن عضلات در افزایش قدرت نقش دارد. یافته هایی که توسط بلیمکی جمع آوری شد نیز از این نظریه حمایت می کند.



نكته

- در محاسبات قدرت عضلانی، وزن فرد هم باید لحاظ شود. زیرا همه کودکان در وضعیت رشدی یکسانی قرار ندارد. از طرف دیگر برخی از رشته های ورزشی که نیاز به قدرت بالا دارند وزن کم و جثه کوچک نیز مورد نیاز است. مثل کشتی در رده وزنی پایین
- در محاسبات قدرت عضلانی، وضعیت آمادگی ورزشی نیز باید لحاظ شود چون قدرت عضلانی با تمرین قابلیت افزایش در کودکان را دارد. لحاظ کودک آماده تر با قدرت بیشتر ممکن است برتری نسبت به کودک نا آماده و با قدرت مشابه نداشته باشد.

- به طور کلی استفاده از تمرینات قدرتی برای کودکان و نوجوانان مورد قبول واقع شده است زیرا باعث افزایش قدرت و رشد استخوان شده و از مصدومیت در سایر ورزش ها و فعالیت ها پیشگیری می کند.
- اما تمرینات قدرتی با فشار و حجم زیاد ممکن است باعث بسته شدن زود هنگام صفحات رشدی استخوان گردد.







شروع تمرين قدرتي توسط كودكان

هیچ سن استانداردی و جود ندارد که با تکیه برآن بتوان برنامه تمرین قدرتی را شروع کرد. برای هر فرد جوان، برنامه باید با آموزش مناسب و پیشرفت تدریجی در فشار تمرین تـوام باشد.

توصیه هایی برای تمرین با وزنه در کودکان و نوجوانان

√تمرینات قدرتی باید بخشی از کل برنامه سلامتی و آمادگی جسمانی را تشکیل دهـد نه کل آن.

√محیط تمرین باید ایمن و دور از هرگونه عوامل خطر آفرین باشد.

◄تجهیزات ورزشی باید با سن، اندازه و بلوغ کودک تناسب داشته باشد.

√ باید سالم بودن وسایل کنترل و همیشه بر ایمنی تاکید شود.

√جلسات تمرین باید شامل ٥ الی ۱۰ دقیقه گرم کردن باشد.





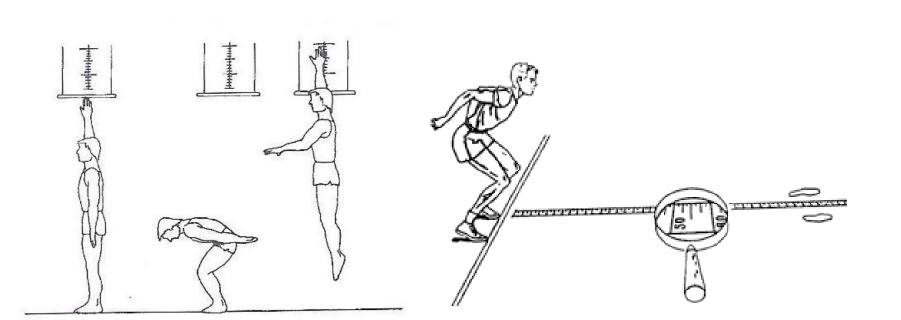
افراد متخصص و با تجربه باید تمام جلسات را زیر نظر داشته باشند.

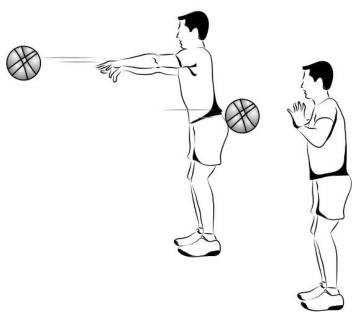
• تمرینات قدرتی ابتدا باید بدون وزنه انجام شده و سپس به تدریج به وزنه ها اضافه شود.

• همیشه باید بر اجرای صحیح تکنیک مانند: دامنه کامل حرکت، آهسته بودن سرعت تکرارها و.. تاکید شود. ✓ از ایجاد رقابت بین کودکان در هنگام تمرین با وزنه باید جلوگیری شود.
✓ جلسه تمرین باید برای کودکان مفرح و شادی بخش باشد تا از آن لذت ببرند.
✓ کودکان باید تشویق شوند تا مایعات را قبل، هنگام و پس از تمرین بنوشند.
✓ بین جلسات تمرینی کودکان باید حداقل یک روز استراحت در نظر گرفته شود.

توان عضلانی (قدرت در واحد زمان)

- سارجنت
- پرش طول
- پرتاب مدیسن بال (دو کیلویی برای کودکان)





استقامت عضلاني

عبارتست از توانایی یک یا گروهی از عضلات برای وارد کردن نیرو به طور مداوم و پیوسته در مقابل یک نیروی مقاوم، یا ظرفیت عضله یا گروهی از عضلات در حفظ و ادامه حالت انقباضی برای یک محدوده زمانی.

Strength – Core & Elastic

- Burpee Test
- Chin Up Test
- **Squats Test**
- push up

Burpee Test

• The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's agility and balance.

Required Resources

- Flat non-slip surface
- Stopwatch
- Assistant

How to conduct the test

The correct technique for one Burpee is: stand erect with the arms by the side – bend the knees and place the hands on the floor in front of the feet (squat position) - thrust the legs back to assume a push up position with a straight line from the shoulders to the heels - return to the squat position - return to the standing position.







How to conduct the test

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant gives the command "GO", starts the stopwatch and the athlete commences the test
- The assistant counts the number of correctly performed Burpees
- The assistant keeps the athlete informed of the remaining time
- The assistant stops the test after 30 seconds and records the number of correctly performed Burpees
- A good result for this test is >16 Burpees for men and >12 for women.

Chin Up Test

- The objective of the Chins Test is to monitor the development of the athlete's arm and shoulder muscular endurance.
- Required Resources
- Chinning bar
- Assistant

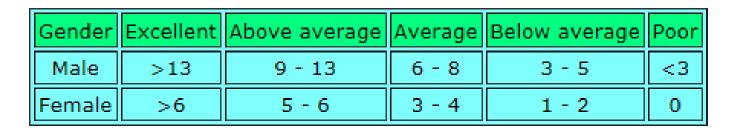




How to conduct the test

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The athlete hangs from the bar with the palms of their hands facing them and arms straight (start position)
- The athlete, using the arms, pulls the body up until the chin is above the bar and then lowers the body to the start position
- The athlete continues with the pull ups until they are unable to continue or let go of the bar
- The assistant counts and records the number of successfully completed pull ups

Assessment





Squats Test

- The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's leg strength.
- Required Resources
- A chair or box that makes the athlete's knees bend at right angles when they are sitting
- Assistant



How to conduct the test

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The athlete stands in front of a chair, facing away from it, with their feet shoulder width apart
- The athlete squats down lightly touching the chair with their backside before standing back up and repeats this sequence of movements until they are unable to continue
- The assistant counts and records the number of successfully completed squats

Assessment

Male

Age	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	65+
Excellent	>49	>45	>41	>35	>31	>28
Good	44-49	40-45	35-41	29-35	25-31	22-28
Above average	39-43	35-39	30-34	25-38	21-24	19-21
Average	35-38	31-34	27-29	22-24	17-20	15-18
Below Average	31-34	29-30	23-26	18-21	13-16	11-14
Poor	25-30	22-28	17-22	13-17	9-12	7-10
Very Poor	<25	<22	<17	<9	<9	<7

Female

Age	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	65+
Excellent	>43	>39	>33	>27	>24	>23
Good	37-43	33-39	27-33	22-27	18-24	17-23
Above average	33-36	29-32	23-26	18-21	13-17	14-16
Average	29-32	25-28	19-22	14-17	10-12	11-13
Below Average	25-28	21-24	15-18	10-13	7-9	5-10
Poor	18-24	13-20	7-14	5-9	3-6	2-4
Very Poor	<18	<20	<7	<5	<3	<2

push up



توان بي هوازي

توانایی فعالیت در شدت های که در آن انرژی به صورت بی هوازی تامین می شود. این فعالیت ها معمولا همراه با تجمع بالای لاکتات است و شدت آن بالا (بالای ۸۰ درصد حداکثر اکسیژن مصرفی) و مدت آن کم (کمتر از ۳ دقیقه) می باشد.

Anaerobic Endurance

• RAST

RAST

- The Running-based Anaerobic Sprint Test (RAST) was developed at the University of Wolverhampton (United Kingdom) to test an athlete's anaerobic performance. RAST is similar to the <u>Wingate</u> <u>ANaerobic 30 cycle Test</u> (WANT) in that it provides coaches with measurements of power and fatigue index.
- Required Resources:
- 400 metre track
- Two Cones
- Two Stopwatches
- Two Assistants

- This test requires the athlete to undertake six 35 metre sprints with 10 seconds recovery between each sprint.
- The 1st assistant weighs and records the athlete's weight
- The athlete <u>warms up</u> for **10** minutes
- The assistants mark out a 35 metre straight on the track with the cones
- The assistants each have a stopwatch
- The athlete completes six 35 metre runs at maximum pace with 10 seconds allowed between each sprint for turnaround as follows:
- The athlete, using a standing start, gets ready to sprint
- The 2nd assistant gives the command GO for the athlete to start and the 1st assistant starts his/her stopwatch
- When the athlete completes the 35 metres
 - the 1st assistant stops his/her stopwatch, records the time and resets the stopwatch
 - the 2nd assistant starts his/her stopwatch to time the 10 second turnaround
- When 10 seconds has **elapsed** the 2nd assistant gives the command **GO** for the athlete to start, rests the stopwatch and **the 1st assistant starts his/her stopwatch**
- 3 and 4 are repeated six times

Assessment

- Velocity = Distance ÷ Time
- Acceleration = Velocity ÷ Time
- Force = Weight × Acceleration
- Power = Force × Velocity
- OR
- Power = Weight × Distance ² ÷ Time ³

From the six times calculate the power for each run and then determine:

- Maximum power the highest value
- Minimum power the lowest value
- Average power sum of all six values ÷ 6
- Fatigue Index (Maximum power Minimum power) ÷ Total time for the 6 sprints
- RAST Calculator

RAST modify for children

6*15m

Power output = $(body mass \times s2) / t3$

'Power output' is expressed in Watts (W), 'body mass' is expressed in kilograms, 's' is the sprint distance in meters, and 't' represents the sprint time in seconds.

Reference: "Validity of the Pediatric Running-Based Anaerobic Sprint Test to Determine Anaerobic Performance in Healthy Children" by Bongers BC et al. *Pediatric Exercise Science* © 2014 Human Kinetics, Inc.

توان

• بكار گيرى نيرو در واحد زمان كه به سرعت و قدرت بستگى دارد.

Power

- 400m Predictor Test
- Wingate ANaerobic cycle Test

400m Predictor Test

- Frank Horwill's 40 yard (36. 6 metres) test is used to predict an athlete's potential 400 metre time.
- Required Resources
- Flat non-slip surface
- Measuring tape
- Stopwatch
- Cones
- Assistant

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant marks a 40 yard straight section with cones
- The athlete takes up a sprint start position
- The assistant gives the commands "On Your Marks, Set, GO" and starts the stopwatch
- The athlete sprints the 40 yards
- The assistance stops the stopwatch when the athlete's torso crosses the finishing line and records the time
- The athlete conducts 3 x 40 yard sprints with a 5 minute recovery between each sprint
- The assistant uses the fastest time to assess the athlete's performance.



Wingate ANaerobic cycle Test

- The Wingate Anaerobic 30 cycle Test (WANT) is used to determine an athlete's peak anaerobic power and anaerobic capacity.
- Required Resources

Bicycle ergometer which continuously records flywheel revolutions in

5 second intervals

- Weighing Scales
- Stopwatch
- Assistant



- The assistant weighs the athlete (kg)
- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant calculates and records the flywheel resistance required as follows:
 - Athlete's weight x 0.08
- The assistant gives the command "GO" and starts the stopwatch and the athlete pedals as fast as possible with no flywheel resistance
- After 3 seconds the assistant applies the calculated flywheel resistance and the athlete continues to pedal as fast as possible until 30 seconds has elapsed
- After 30 seconds the athlete stops pedalling and the assistant records the flywheel revolutions for each 5 second interval of the test

Assessment

Peak Power Output (PP)

	Male Fema		
%Rank	Watts	Watts	
90	822	560	
80	777	527	
70	757	505	
60	721	480	
50	689	449	
40	671	432	
30	656	399	
20	618 376		
10	570	353	

Relative Peak Power Output (RPP)

	Male	Female	
%Rank	Watts.Kg	Watts.Kg	
90	10.89	9.02	
80	10.39	8.83	
70	10.20	8.53	
60	9.80	8.14	
50	9.22	7.65	
40	8.92	6.96	
30	8.53	6.86	
20	8.24	6.57	
10	7.06	5.98	

انعطاف پذیری

- عبارت است از حداکثر دامنه حرکت در یک مفصل یا حدود حرکت ممکن در مفصل بدون وارد کردن فشار تا آستانه درد
- در اغلب رشته ها حائز اهمیت است مانند: ژیمناستیک، کشتی، شنا و شیرجه، پرتابها و پرش ها در دو و میدانی، دوهای با مانع و والیبال

Flexibility

- Modified Sit & Reach Test
- Static Flexibility Test Ankle
- Static Flexibility Test Shoulder

Modified Sit & Reach Test

- The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's hip and trunk flexibility.
- Required Resources
- Box
- Metre Ruler
- Tape
- Assistant





- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes and then removes their shoes
- The athlete sits on the floor with their back and head against a wall, legs fully extended with the bottom of their bare feet against the box
- The athlete places one hand on top of the other, reaches forward to the ruler whilst keeping their back and head against the wall
- The assistant adjusts the ruler so that the tip of the athlete's fingers
 just touch the edge of the ruler and secures the ruler with tape

- The athlete slowly bends forward and reaches along the top of the ruler as far as possible
- The assistant records the distance reached

The following are national norms for 16 to 19 year olds.

Gender	Excellent	Above average	Average	Below average	Poor
Male	>37	33 - 37	30 - 33	27 - 30	<27
Female	>38	34 - 38	30 - 34	27 - 30	<27

The following table is for adults:

Gender	Excellent	Above average	Average	Below average	Poor
Male	>40	28 - 40	22 - 28	15 - 22	<15
Female	>43	33 - 43	22 - 33	17 - 22	<17



Static Flexibility Test - Ankle

- The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's Ankle flexibility.
- Required Resources
- Flat non-slip surface
- Wall
- Ruler
- Assistant



- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The athlete removes their shoes
- The athlete stands facing the wall, feet together close to the base of the wall, arms outstretched above the head on the wall and chest against the wall
- The athlete slowly moves both feet away from the wall as far as possible

- The assistant checks to ensure that the athlete's feet are together, heels on the ground, chest against the wall and arms outstretched above the head on the wall – the athlete is to adjust their position so these conditions are met
- The assistant measures and records the distance along the ground from the wall to the big toes
- The test is repeated three times and the longest distance used to assess the athlete's performance

Assessment	Ma	ale	Female		
Assessment	Inches	Centimetres	Inches	Centimetres	
Excellent	>34.90	>88.89	>31.99	>81.27	
Good	34.90 - 32.50	88.89 - 82.55	31.99 - 30.50	81.27 - 77.47	
Average	32.49 - 29.50	82.54 - 74.93	30.49 - 26.50	77.46 - 67.31	
Fair	29.49 - 26.50	74.92 - 67.31	26.49 - 24.25	67.30 - 61.60	
Poor	<26.50	<67.31	<24.25	<61.60	



Static Flexibility Test - Shoulder

- The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's shoulder flexibility.
- Required Resources
- Piece of rope approx. 1 metre in length
- Tape measure
- Assistant







- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The athlete holds the rope in front of them with both hands shoulder width apart
- The athlete extends the arms over their head and down behind them (allowing the hands to slide along the rope as they do so) until the rope touches their lower back
- The athlete holds this final position whist measurements are recorded
- The assistant measures and records the distance between the tips of the athlete's thumbs
- The assistant measures and records the shoulder width
- The assistant subtracts the shoulder measurement from thumb measurement and records the result
- The test is repeated three times and the longest distance, following subtraction, is used to assess the athlete's performance

Assessment

Rating	Men	Women	
Excellent	<7.00	<5.00	
Good	7.00 - 11.50	5.00 - 9.75	
Average	11.51 - 14.50	9.76 - 13.00	
Fair	14.51 - 19.75	13.10 - 17.75	
Poor	>19.75	>17.75	

- تحقیقات نشان دادند که نمرات آزمون نشستن و رسیدن دست ها به پاها در پسران از ٥ تا ۸ سالگی ثابت است از ١٢ تا ١٣ سالگی کاهش و سپس تا ١٨ سالگی افزایش می یابد.
 - در دختران از ٥ تا ١١ سالگي ثابت است تا ١٤ سالگي افزايش و پس از آن کاهش مي يابد.
 - کاهش انعطاف پذیری در برخی از سنین ممکن است به دلیل رشد زیاد باشد.
- از آنجایی که انعطاف پذیری به مقدار کم قابل افزایش است به عنوان فاکتور استعداد یابی در درجه اهمیت کمتری برخوردار است اما کم بودن انعطاف پذیری موجب افزایش آسیب دیدگی در ورزشکار می شود.

تعادل

• توانایی حفظ مرکز ثقل بدن بر روی سطح اتکا که به هماهنگی بین مغز، گوش درونی، چشم، استخوان ها و عضلات بستگی دارد.

Balance

Standing Stork Test

Standing Stork Test

- To monitor the development of the athlete's ability to maintain a state of equilibrium (balance) in a static position.
- Required Resources
- Warm dry location gym
- Stopwatch
- Assistant



- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The athlete stands comfortably on both feet with their hands on their hips
- The athlete lifts the right leg and places the sole of the right foot against the side of the left kneecap
- The assistant gives the command "GO", starts the stopwatch and the athlete raises the heel of the left foot to stand on their toes
- The athlete is to hold this position for as long as possible
- The assistant stops the stopwatch when the athlete's left heel touches the ground or the right foot moves away from the left knee
- The assistance records the time

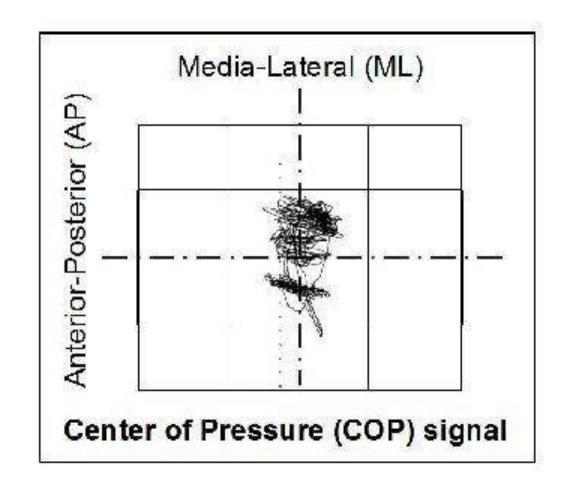
- The athlete rests for 3 minutes
- The athlete stands comfortably on both feet with their hands on their hips
- The athlete lifts the left leg and places the sole of the left foot against the side of the right kneecap
- The assistant gives the command "GO", starts the stopwatch and the athlete raises the heel of the right foot to stand on their toes
- The athlete is to hold this position for as long as possible
- The assistant stops the stopwatch when the athlete's right heel touches the ground or the left foot moves away from the right kneecap
- The assistance records the time

Assessment

Gender	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
Male	>50 secs	50 - 41 secs	40 - 31 secs	30 - 20 secs	<20 secs
Female	>30 secs	30 - 23 secs	22 - 16 secs	15 - 10 secs	<10 secs

تعادل سنج ايستا





تعادل سنج پویا





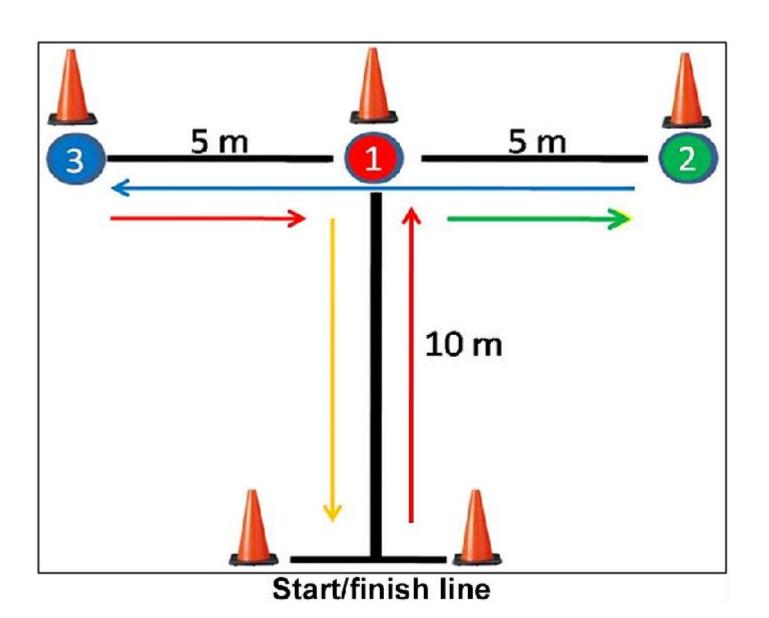
چابکی

• تغییر وضعیت و مسیر بدن با سرعت و دقت

Agility

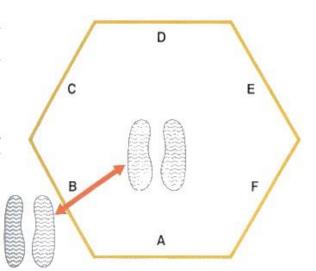
۱ – آزمون T ۲- آزمون شش ضلعی ۳- آزمون چابکی ایلی نویز ۴- آزمون دوی رفت و برگشت ۴ در ۹ متر $-\Delta$ آزمون پای پهلوی ادگرن ۶- آزمون بوم رنگ ۷- آزمون ۵۰۵

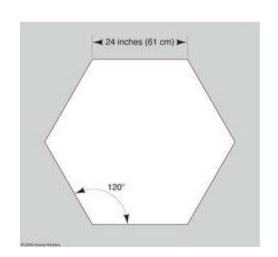
آزمون T (سمینک ۱۹۹۰)

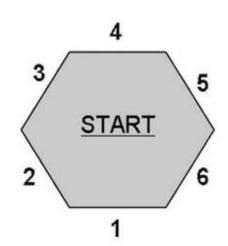


آزمون شش ضلعی (هارمن، گارهارمر و پاندورف ۲۰۰۰)

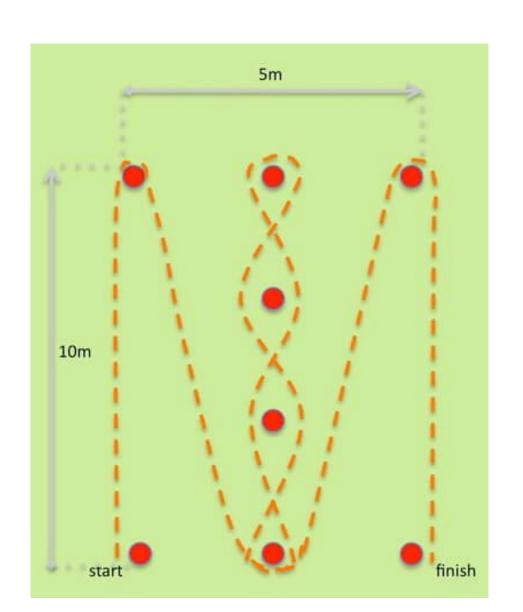
- روش اجرا: برای اجرای این آزمون،یک شش ضلعی منتظم به ضلع ۶۰ سانتی متر روی یک سطح صاف رسم کنید و به هر یک از اضلاع آن در جهت عقربه های ساعت شماره ای بدهید و از ورزشکار بخواهید در مرکز شش ضلعی قرار گیرد و با فرمان مربی شروع حرکت جهش به بیرون از شش ضلعی را آغاز کند (محاسبه زمان شروع می شود).
- بدین صورت که نخست به صورت پای جفت به بیرون ضلع شماره۱پریده و دوباره به مرکز شش ضلعی (محل اولیه) می پرد و همین عمل را در جهت حرکت عقربه های ساعت (با توجه به شماره های اضلاع شش ضلعی) انجام می دهد تا دوباره به وضعیت شروع آزمون برگردد. ورزشکار باید این عمل (یک دور کامل) را سه بار بدون وقفه انجام دهد.
- هر بار که ورزشکار خطوط را لمس کرد و یا از توالی مناسب منحرف شد،۱،۰ثانیه به زمان اصلی او افزوده می شود. پس از اجرای سه دور کامل، زمان سنج متوقف و بهترین زمان انجام آزمون از بین دو بار آزمون ثبت می گردد.







تست چابکی ایلینویز

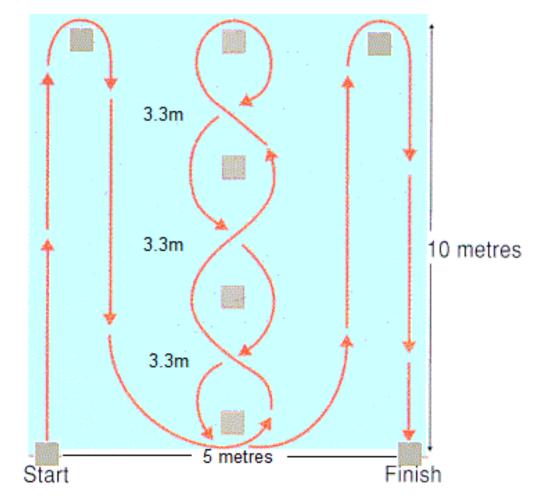


Illinois Agility Run Test

• The objective of the Illinois Agility Run Test is to monitor the

development of the athlete's agility.

- Required Resources
- Flat non-slip surface
- 8 cones
- Stopwatch
- Assistant



How to conduct the test

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistance sets up the course as detailed in the diagram
- The athlete lies face down on the floor at the "Start" cone
- The assistant gives the command "GO" and starts the stopwatch.
- The athlete jumps to his/her feet and negotiates the course around the cones following the red line route shown in the diagram to the finish
- The assistant stops the stopwatch and records the time when the athlete passes the "Finish" cone

Assessment

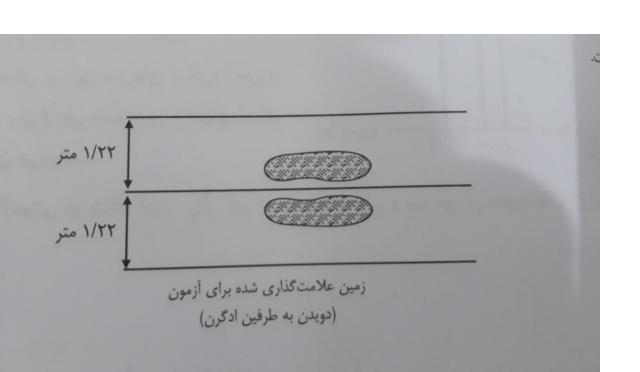
Gender	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor	
Male	<15.2 secs	15.2 - 16.1 secs	16.2 - 18.1 secs	18.2 - 19.3 secs	>19.3 secs	
Female	<17.0 secs	17.0 - 17.9 secs	18.0 - 21.7 secs	21.8 - 23.0 secs	>23.0 secs	

آزمون دوی رفت و برگشت ۴ در ۹ متر

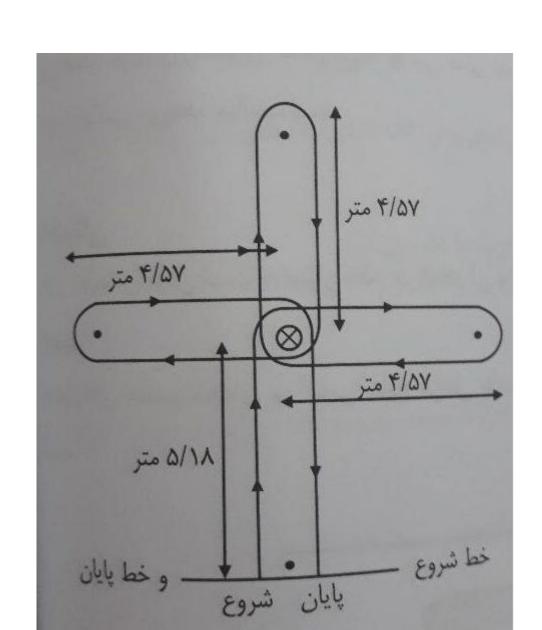


آزمون پای پهلوی ادگرن Edgern

• آزمودنی بعد از گرم کردن در حالیکه پاهایش به اندازه عرض شانه باز است در وسط طبق شکل قرار می گیرد. سپس با حرکت پابکس یا پا به پهلو بدون برخورد پاها بهم ابتدا به سمت راست حرکت کرده تا جایی که پای راست او دورترین خط سمت راست را با پای راست لمس کند و در ادامه آزمودنی به سمت چپ حرکت می کند تا جایی که پای او دورترین خط سمت چپ را با پای چپ لمس کند. کل این فرآیند در ۳۰ ثانیه انجام می شود و بیشترین تعداد حرکات در ۲ اجرا رکورد آزمودنی به حساب می آید.



آزمون بوم رنگ

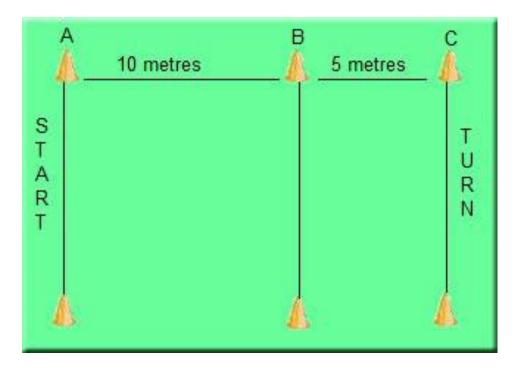


505 Agility Test

- The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's <u>speed</u> and <u>agility</u>.
- Required Resources:
- 6 cones
- Flat non-slip surface
- Tape measure
- Stopwatch
- Assistant

How to conduct the test

• This test requires the athlete to run from the "Start" line to the "Turn" line and return to the "Start" line as fast as possible (see the diagram below). The athlete must step past the "Turn" line with both feet before returning.



How to conduct the test

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant sets up the course as detailed in the diagram
- The assistant gives the command "GO"
- The athlete commences the test running from Line A to Line C and back as fast as possible
- The assistant starts the stopwatch as the athlete passes line B on their way to the "Turn" line (the athlete must step past the "Turn" line with both feet before returning)
- The assistant stops the stopwatch when the athlete passes line B on their return to the "Start" line and records the time

هماهنگی

توانایی استفاده از بخش های مختلف بدن باهم به نرمی و موثر.

Coordination

Hand Eye Coordination Test

Hand Eye Coordination Test

- The objective of the test is to monitor the athlete's Hand Eye coordination skill.
- Required Resources:
- Tennis Ball
- Stopwatch
- Smooth Wall
- Assistant

How to conduct the test

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The athlete stands two metres away from a smooth wall
- The assistant gives the command "GO" and starts the stopwatch
- The athlete throws a tennis ball with their right hand against the wall and catches it with the left hand, throws the ball with the left hand and catches it with the right hand. This cycle of throwing and catching is repeated for 30 seconds
- The assistant counts the number of catches and stops the test after 30 seconds
- The assistant records the number of catches

Age	High Score	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low score
15-16 years	>35	30 - 35	25 - 29	20 - 24	<20

سرعت

• حداکثر توانایی جسمانی در جابجایی از یک نقطه به نقطه دیگر

Speed

• 30 metre Acceleration Test

30 metre Acceleration Test

- The objective of this test is to monitor the development of the athlete's ability to effectively and efficiently build up <u>acceleration</u>, from a <u>standing start or from starting blocks</u>, to maximum <u>speed</u>.
- Required Resources
- Flat non-slip surface
- Stopwatch
- An assistant

How to conduct the test

- The athlete warms up for 10 minutes
- The assistant marks out a 30 metre straight section with cones
- The athlete starts in their own time and sprints as fast as possible over the 30 metres
- The assistant starts the stopwatch on the athlete's 1st foot strike after starting and stopping the stopwatch as the athlete's torso crosses the finishing line
- The test is conducted 3 times
- The assistant uses the fastest recorded time to assess the athlete's performance

Assessment

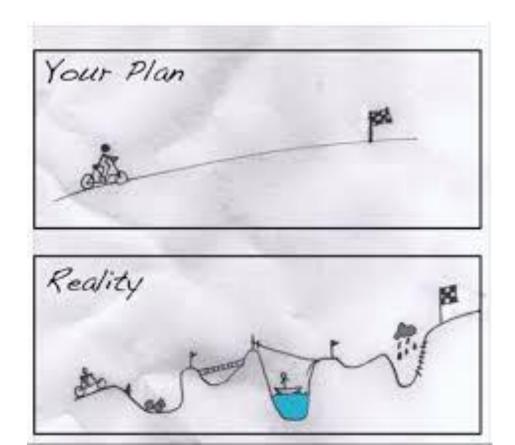
Gender	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
Male	<4.0	4.2 - 4.0	4.4 - 4.3	4.6 - 4.5	>4.6
Female	<4.5	4.6 - 4.5	4.8 - 4.7	5.0 - 4.9	>5.0

Batteries (country); author (year)	Setting; age range	Physical fitness measurements/tests											ပ	
		Body composition	ody Cardiorespiratory omposition fitness		y Upper body		Middl	e-body	Lowe	Lower body		Agility	Flexibility	anovic
				Strength	Endurance	Power	Strength	Endurance	Endurance	Power				ĭ ŭ
AAHPER (USA); (20) AAUTB (USA); (21)	School and health; 5 to 18 years School and sports; 6 to 17 years	None	Half-mile run/walk Shuttle run test (Hoosier-60ft)	None	Bent arm hang; pull-ups Modified push-ups; isometric	Softball throw	None	Sit-ups Sit-ups	None Phantom chair	Standing broad jump Standing broad jump	50-yard dash 50 m dash; 100m dash	4 × 30ft shuttle run 4 × 10 m shuttle run	None Sit and reach	,Masand Physica
ACHPER (Australia);	School and health; 9 to 18 years	Height; weight; BMI	PACER	None	push-ups; bent arm hang None	Basketball throw	None	Sit-ups	None	None	None	None	Sit and reach	
(22) ALPHA	School, sports, and health; 6 to	Height; weight; BMI; WC; %BF	PACER	Handgrip	None	None	None	None	None	Standing broad jump	None	4x10m shuttle	None	povic S Related
ASSO-FTB	18 years School and health;		PACER; 1-mile	Handgrip	None	None	None	Sit-ups	None	Standing broad	None	4x10m shuttle	None	8 8
(Italy); (23) Bouge (France); (24)	13 to 17 years School and health; 6 to 18 years	BMI; WC Height; weight; BMI	run / walk Half-mile run / walk; Navette test (20m)	None	None	Basketball throw	None	Curls-ups	None	jump Standing broad jump	50m dash	run 10x5m shuttle run	Sit and reach; shoulder stretch	<u>2</u> 8
CAHPER-FPT (Canada); (25)	School; 7 to 17 years	None	Half-, 1- and 1.5-mile run / walk; 1000m	None	Bent harm hang	None	None	Sit-ups	None	Standing broad jump	50m dash; 100m dash	4x10m shuttle run	None	s F, Po ealth-l eview
CPAFLA (Canada); (26)	School and health; 15 to 69 years	Height; weight; BMI; WC; HC; waist to hip ratio; %BF (skinfolds)	run Step test	None	Handgrip; push-ups	None	None	Modified curl-ups; trunk-lift	None	Standing broad jump	None	None	Sit and reach	$\alpha + \Psi$
EUROFIT (Europe); (27)	School and health; 6 to 18 years		PACER; 6 minute run test.	None	Handgrip; bent arm hang	None	None	Sit-ups; trunk-lift	None	Standing broad jump	Plate tapping	10x5m shuttle run	Sit and reach	$F \neq L$
FITescola (Portugal); (28)	School, sports, and health; 10 to 18 years	Height; weight; BMI; WC; %BF (skinfolds); BIA	PACER; 1-mile run / walk	None	Push-ups	None	None	Sit-ups	None	Standing broad jump; vertical jump	20m and 40m dash	4x10m shuttle run	Sit and reach test; shoulder stretch	Gor asec atic
FitnessGram (USA); (29)	School, sports, and health; 5 to 17 years	Height; weight; BMI; %BF (skinfolds); BIA	PACER; 1-mile run	None	Push-ups; bent arm hang; pull-ups; modified pull-ups	None	None	Curl-ups	None	None	None	None	Sit and reach; shoulder stretch	J. -Ba
Physical Fitness Test Battery (Norway) (30)	School and health; 5 to 12 years	None	Reduced Cooper test	None	None	Tennis ball throw; medicine ball (1 kg) throw	None	None	Jumping a distance of 7m on two feet and on one foot	Standing broad jump	20m dash	10x5m shuttle run; Climbing up wall bars	None	tins ield yst
IPFT (Bahrain); (31)	School and health; 9 to 19 years	Height; weight; %BF (skinfolds)	1-mile run/walk test	Handgrip	None	Back throw	None	None	None	None	None	4x10m shuttle	None	a E S
INDARES (Czech Republic); (32)	School and health; 7 to 18 years		PACER; 1500m run / walk	None	Push-ups	Cricket ball throw	None	Modified curl-ups	Chair squats	None	60m dash	4x10m shuttle run	V sit and reach; shoulder stretch	ĔÇ [≪]
NAPFA (Singapore); (33)	School and military; 12 to 24 years	None	1.5-mile run / walk	None	Pull-ups; flexed-arm hang (30 seconds)	None	None	Sit-ups with twist (1 minute)	None	Standing broad jump	None	4x10m shuttle run	Sit and reach	, ⊠ 302 ots
NFTP-PRC (China); (34)	School and health; 9 to 19 years	None	Shuttle run (50x8m); 4-, 3- and 2-minutes shuttle run (25m); Quarter-, half- and 1-mile run / walk; 1-minute jump rope	None	Bent arm hang; pull-ups; modified pull-ups; parallel-bars dips	None	None	Sit-ups	None	Standing broad jump	50m dash; 100m dash	4x10m shuttle run	None	Peralta M Ihle A (<mark>20</mark> dolescent
	School, health, and military; 5 to 17 years	None	1-mile run / walk	None	Push-ups; modified push-ups; bent arm hang; pull-ups; modified pull-ups; parallel-bars dips	None	None	Sit-ups	None	Standing broad jump	None	None	None	eto D, F A and II and Ad
	School and health; 6 to 12 years	Height; weight; %BF (skinfolds)	Cooper test (9 minutes)	None	None	Medicine ball throw; shot put (1 to 5kg); sand ball throw	None	Curl-ups	None	Standing broad jump	None	None	Sit and reach	nd.
PCPF (USA); (37)	School and health; 6 to 17 years	Height; weight; BMI; %BF (skinfolds)	PACER (20m and 15m), TAMT (aerobic behavior, level 1); 1-mile run/walk	None	Push-ups 90°; bent arm hang; pull-ups	None	None	Curl-ups; trunk lift	None	None	None	None	Sit and reach; shoulder stretch	ques-N chlund hildren
PFAAT (Japan); (38)	School, sports, and health; 6 to 17 years	Height; weight; BMI	PACER	Handgrip	Pull-ups	Softball / handball throw	Back strength test	None	None	Vertical jump; standing broad jump	50m dash	Side-to-side steps	Sit and reach; stand and reach	onric 7, S n C
PROESP (Brazil); (39)	School, sports, and health; 6 to 17 years	Height; weight; BMI; WC; height to waist ratio; wingspan	6-minutes run / walk	None	None	Medicine ball (2kg) throw	None	Sit-ups (1 minute)	None	Standing broad jump	20m dash	Square test (4x4m)	Sit and reach	$\underline{\Psi} / \underline{\cdot}$
Ready for Labor and Defense - GTO (Russia); (40)	School and military; 10 to 60 years	None	Running test (1 or 2 km); cycling (5km); cross-country running (0.5 to	None	Push-ups; pull-ups; rope climbing with legs	Tennis ball throw	None	None	None	Vertical jump; standing broad jump	30m, 50m, 60m, 80m or 100m dash	None	None	es A, H netriou s Tests
SLOfit (Slovenia); (41)	School and health; 6 to 19 years	Height; weight; %BF (skinfolds).	1km) Half-mile run	None	Bent arm hang	None	None	Sit-ups (1 minute)	None	Standing broad jump	60m dash; 20-seconds plate tapping	Polygon backward	Stand and reach	n ⊆ છે
UNIFITTEST (Czech Republic): (42)	School, sports, and health; 6 to 60 years	None	12-min run/walk	None	None	Medicine ball throw	None	Sit-ups (1 minute)	None	Standing broad jump	None	4×10m shuttle run	None	arc D the
YMCA-YFT (USA); (43)	School and health; 6 to 17 years	Height; weight; %BF (skinfolds)	1-mile run / walk	None	Modified pull-ups	None	None	Curls-ups	None	None	None	None	None	≥ḿi⊑

دسته بندی ها بر اساس امکان تغییر با تمرین در کودکان

- قابل افزایش: قدرت، توده بدنی (وزن)، توان
- قابل افزایش به مقدار کم: انعطاف پذیری، توان هوازی
- قابل افزایش اما با دشواری: تیپ بدنی، ترکیب بدنی، سرعت و چابکی
 - قابل افزایش اما به سختی در طولانی مدت: تعادل پویا
- قابل تغییر جزئی در دوران کودکی و اوایل نوجوانی: تناسب یا طول اهرم ها

ارزیابی روانی و عاطفی استعداد یابی در ورزش



زير شاخه ها

- انگیزش
- تعهد ورزشي
- اعتماد به نفس
 - سخت کوشی
- شور و اشتیاق
 - ثبات
- كنترل فشار رواني
- سر سختی یا مقاومت ذهنی

- واقع بيني
 - تلاش
- سازگاری
- بردباری یا مداومت
- مبارزه طلبی یا رقابت جویی
 - كنترل اضطراب
 - سطوح پایین عصبانیت
- نگرش مثبت یا مثبت اندیشی

ارزیابی ها

- پرسشنامه سرسختی ذهنی
- پرسشنامه لذت از فعالیت بدنی
 - پرسشنامه انسجام ورزشی

ارزیابی های ذهنی و شناختی استعدادیابی در ورزش

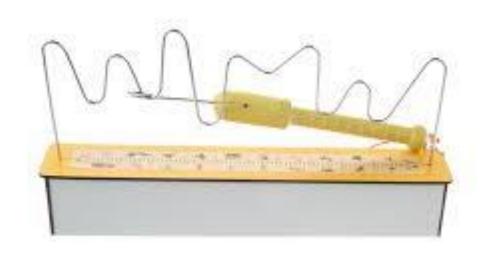


زير شاخه ها

- هوش
- بینایی و دید بازی
 - تمركز
 - درک تاکتیکی
- شرکت آگاهانه در تمرین
 - توجه
 - کنترل و هدایت انرژی

ارزیابی ها

- پرسشنامه هوش (IQ)
 - دستگاه اعصاب سنج



متغییر های روانی و ذهنی قابل توسعه با تمرین و آموزش هستند.

تاثير ماه تولد بر موفقيت ورزشي!

- تحقیقات نشان دادند که در اغلب ورزش ها کودکانی که در ابتدای سال (مثلا ژانویه) متولد شدند شانس بیشتری برای موفقیت دارند.
 - دلیل آن بزرگ تر بودن آنها نسبت به همسالان خود است.
- در واقع مربیان تصور می کنند که افراد بهتر را انتخاب کردند در حالی که آنها فقط بچه های بزرگ تر را انتخاب کردند.
- همچنین با استعداد شناخته شدن کودکان حس اعتماد به نفس و خودباوری در آنها تقویت می شود.

تاثیر محل زندگی و محل آزمون

- ارتفاع
 - ، دما