Similar studies show that trainers must integrate strategies in their tactical lessons. Leading players to explore their tactics in a group of learners founded on their intelligence assimilated by simulation or multi visual intelligence (VMI) as new approach used and develops by American and European teams. However, in our teams the most approach used by our trainers, especially in tactical sessions stands for direct instruction (DI). From this technical point of view, the present study aimed to decide which approached can emphases the tactical performance in youth soccer players. To archive this proposal, 36 federated male soccer players aged under 16 and 17 years. Participate in this experiment, 18 of them base their tactical sessions on multi visual intelligence (VMI), where the others are exposed to direct instruction (DI). Build on design of study and statistical applied, our results advocate that performance in tactical situations be in flavors of players exposed to VMI compared to those taught using DI. Owing to motor space using visual tactical feedback as a remained strategy of combining collective tactics. Needing from player, the control of the gaze and attention over multiple visuomotor workspaces. As well as quantitative and qualitative aspects of performance decision-makers, as respond individually or cooperative during the soccer game. As well as to our coach to master this technique, which has become a means of monitoring the effectiveness of the player/team within the competition.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Multiple Visual Intelligence, Direct Instruction, Tactical Performance, Soccer Players, Youth

Kaynakça


Ayrıntılar

Birincil Dil  
tr

Konular  
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Kaynak Göster
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<td>Zerf, M., &amp; Beboucha, W. &quot;MULTI VISUAL INTELLIGENCE VS DIRECT INSTRUCTION WHICH APPROACH METHOD HEIGHTENS TACTICAL PERFORMANCE IN YOUTH SOCCER PLAYERS&quot;. Sport Sciences 13 (2018): 36-46</td>
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Small-sided games (SSGs) are played on reduced pitch areas, often using modified rules and involving a smaller number of players than traditional football. These games are less structured than... Castagna C, Belardinelli R, Abt G. The oxygen uptake and heart rate response to training with a ball in youth soccer players. J Sports Sci 2004; 22: 532–3Google Scholar. 15. US Youth Soccer Player Development Model. Introduction. Soccer – The grace of ballet, the fire of a mountain folk dance, the rhythm of boogie, all rolled into one and hidden beneath knee-socks and cleated shoes. Welcome to the US Youth Soccer Player Development Model. The purpose of this publication is to help youth soccer coaches and soccer clubs raise the level of play across the country. Players have no chance of becoming soccer savvy players if they are simply cogs in the team wheel. Transition in training session activities must become an ever increasing aspect as they mature. A multi-sport experience provides a solid base to long-term development as a soccer player. From 6 to 12 years of age, children should have opportunities to be in different sports.