

Course Syllabus

KIN 377 - Motor Learning
Department of Kinesiology
Cal State Northridge
Summer 2023

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1 Instructor Info

1.1 Brief Bio

Ovande Furtado Jr., Ph.D.

Dr. Furtado received a B.A. in Physical Education from the Federal University of Parana, Curitiba, PR - Brazil. He earned his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Motor Behavior from the University of Pittsburgh, PA. Dr. Furtado's line of research focuses on two main areas: (1) validation of observational models in psychomotor assessment instruments and (2) the relationship between motor skill competence, perceived motor competence, physical activity levels, and body composition.

1.2 Office Hours

See Section 3.5 for more information

1.3 Contact Info

Email: ovandef@csun.edu

Office: Redwood Hall 289

For course-related questions, please use our mailing list. This way, other students will benefit when I answer your question(s). Refer to Canvas for the mailing list email address.

Note

Hint: Add the email to your contacts for easy access throughout the semester.

2 General Information

2.1 Course Description

Study of principles , theories, and research evidence regarding the nature of motor performance and learning with particular emphasis on factors that impact learning a skill through practice.

- teaching
- examples of principles
- educational and clinical settings
- include both catalog and my own description
- do the same with the other items from the excel file

2.2 Course Prerequisite

KIN 200¹: Foundations of Kinesiology (3)

2.3 Course Format

This is a fully online class (OF) in which all class sessions and exams are presented in an online environment; OF courses have no on-campus meetings.

Warning

This course is not self-paced and is not the “softer, easier way”! This means that you have to **1) check in regularly and 2) respond to the weekly assignments.**

2.4 Required Technology Resources

This course will be taught completely online (no campus meetings will be required), in an asynchronous format (this course will not have scheduled live meeting times). All activities, assignments and exams in this course will be completed via Canvas. To succeed in this course, you must have reliable access to a computer and internet connection. CSUN offers currently enrolled students the option to borrow devices such as computers and internet **hotspots** through its Device Loaner Program².

¹<https://catalog.csun.edu/academics/kin/courses/kin-200/>

²<https://www.csun.edu/it/device-loaner-program>

2.5 Course Expectations and Goals

At the conclusion of this course, students should be able to:

1. Describe the difference between motor learning and performance.
2. Describe and understand different theories of control to explain how motor skills are performed and learned.
3. Describe and understand the underlying mechanisms and processes involved in the production and control of movement.
4. Discuss the relationship between attention and performance.
5. Understand and demonstrate how factors relevant to the individual and to the environment influence the learning process.
6. Understand and demonstrate how feedback types and schedules influence motor skill learning.
7. Understand, describe, and demonstrate how practice schedules influence motor skill learning.
8. Describe how and why the concept of individual differences is important in skill acquisition.
 1. Describe and understand motor learning and control issues for special populations.
9. Develop and implement methods of performance assessments.
10. Develop and implement a series of practice sessions designed to teach and/or learn a novel motor skill.

2.6 Student Learning Outcomes (SLO'S)

1. Apply an integrated kinesiological approach to encourage the adoption of healthy and physically active lifestyles, across diverse populations;
2. Apply evidence-based practices to enhance the study of human movement;
3. Demonstrate competent problem-solving strategies through intentional practices; and
4. Demonstrate knowledge of kinesthetic forms, processes, and structures as they apply to the personal expression and culture of human movement.

2.7 Textbook

Magill, R. A., & Anderson, D. (2020). Motor learning and control: concepts and applications (12th Ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

Link to Matador Bookstore: <https://bit.ly/37yiD7u>

2.8 Additional resources

2.8.1 Access to Computer & Internet

Although not required, it is suggested that you have access to a computer (not simply a tablet and/or smartphone) and Internet throughout this course. Note that CSUN students are eligible to check out tech devices from CSUN at NO COST³.

2.8.2 Mini Juggling Balls

One of the requirements of this course is to learn a motor skill. If you select juggling, I suggest you to acquire the mini juggling balls⁴, which are small and have the recommended weight for beginners.

! Important

If you choose to use any object other than the mini juggling balls, understand that your performance may be **negatively affected** by it. When performing the exchange technique (required for this activity), at a given point, performers need to hold two objects in one hand. This becomes a problem if large objects are being used; i.e., tennis balls.

2.8.3 Speed Stacks Sport Stacking Set

If you choose to learn the cup stacking, I recommend you to acquire the cups used in national and international tournaments⁵, or grab a set of less expensive ones from Amazon or elsewhere.

DO NOT USE ORDINARY PLASTIC CUPS WHEN PRACTICING AS THEY ARE NOT DESIGNED FOR CUP STACKING. These cups will significantly affect your performance and your grade, in case you choose cup stacking as your learning task.

3 Course Policy

I will detail the policy for this course below. Basically, don't cheat and try to learn stuff.

³<https://www.csun.edu/it/device-loaner-program>

⁴<http://goo.gl/X3EjLE>

⁵<http://goo.gl/Y8HXt5>

3.1 Grading Policy

- 30%: [Online Quizzes](#) [SLO's 1].
- 30%: [Online Discussions](#) [SLO's 2].
- 15%: [Learning Task Performance](#) (final video submission) [SLO's 1, 2, 4].
- 15%: [Learning Task Reflection](#) [SLO's 1, 2, 4].
- 10%: [Learning Task Updates](#) [SLO's 1, 2, 4].

Note

One quiz and one discussion with the lowest score will be dropped at the end of the term.

3.2 Grading Scale

A 93.00-100.00 | A- 90.00-92.99 B+ 87.00-89.99 | B 83.00-86.99 | B- 80.00-82.99 C+ 77.00-79.99
| C 73.00-76.99 | C- 70.00-72.99 D+ 67.00-69.99 | D 63.00-66.99 | D- 60.00-62.99 F <59.99

Note

In recognition of the fact that grading, however carefully done, will always be imperfect, this class will utilize a “round up” rule for assigning final grades. I will round up from .5% and above, but anything below this will round down. In other words, 79.5 will round up to 80, while 79.4 will round down to 79 even.

Important

Requests for an Incomplete (I) must conform to university policies^a. Among other requirements, “I” is possible only for instances in which you are demonstrating passing work in the class.

^a<https://bit.ly/3bDxwZi>

3.3 Attendance Policy

Showing up is 80 percent of life – Woody Allen, via Marshall Brickman⁶

Although this is an online course, “attendance” is crucial. And by that, I mean **check-in in Canvas several times a week.**

⁶<http://quoteinvestigator.com/2013/06/10/showing-up/#note-6553-1>

3.4 E-mail Policy

Email is the official form of communication at California State University, Northridge. According to campus policy, all students are responsible for reading and understanding messages sent to their campus email accounts. Emails will only be sent to the student's official CSUN email account, NOT a personal email account. CSUN server often filters messages outside the^[csun.edu?] domain.

If you need clarification on assignments, deadlines, or other course-related matters, please use our Course Mailing List at su23.kin377.01-c@csun.edu. For all other queries, kindly drop me an email at ovandef@csun.edu. Please note that I do not utilize the Canvas Inbox for communication purposes.

3.5 Office Hours

3.5.0.1 Online via Zoom

Please, provide your availability by visiting this link: <https://bit.ly/furtado-bkme>

3.6 Make-Up Exam Policy

Unless the student has discussed the situation with the instructor before the assignment's due date and an arrangement has been made, a missed assignment will result in a grade of zero. **Note that making "arrangements" will only be possible given the student provides a valid and written excuse from a reputable source.**

3.7 Late Assignments

In case you haven't made any prior arrangements, submitting a late assignment will result in a 5% deduction per day for the first four days it is overdue. After the fourth day, all assignments will be considered closed.

3.8 Extra Credit

With the exception of the extra 10 points awarded to the final video performance (either juggling or cup stacking), there is no individual extra credit granted.

3.9 Disabilities Policy

Federal law mandates the provision of services at the university-level to qualified students with disabilities.

This instructor, in conjunction with California State University Northridge, is committed to upholding and maintaining all aspects of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. If you are a student with a disability and wish to request accommodations, please contact the office of Students with Disabilities Resources located in 110 Student Services Building, or call (818) 677-2684 for an appointment. Any information regarding your disability will remain confidential. Because many accommodations require early planning, requests for accommodations should be made as early as possible. Any requests for accommodations will be reviewed in a timely manner to determine their appropriateness to this setting.

3.10 Academic Dishonesty Policy

*Please, **stop** and read the information below; this is important!*

Each student is expected to be familiar with, and abide by, the conditions of student conduct, as presented in the CSUN Catalog, with emphasis on sections entitled, Student Conduct Code, Academic Dishonesty, Faculty Policy on Academic Dishonesty, and Penalties. Any student engaging in academic dishonesty (e.g., cheating, fabrication, facilitating academic dishonesty, plagiarism) is subject to discipline, which may include a failing grade in the course, and may also be subject to more severe discipline by the University. Students are encouraged to visit the link below and become familiar with the Standards for Student Conduct.

<http://www.csun.edu/a&r/soc/studentconduct.html>

3.10.1 Reflection Paper Submission

Plagiarism is a serious violation of the CSUN Student Conduct Code. Be aware that **borrowing** a paper from a student who completed this course previously and writing your paper based on that student's paper will be considered **PLAGIARISM**.

Important

Turnitin (see below) will detect such misconducts as it checks every submission against a database of papers, as well as against the Internet.

Caution

Penalties: If caught, the student will receive a letter grade of “F” on BOTH the Reflection Paper and the Video Performance assignments, in which case the student will likely fail the course as these two assignments account for 40% of the course total grade.

What is Turnitin?

You should be aware that the Reflection Paper will be submitted via Canvas, which is connected to Turnitin⁷. This is an automated system that instructors can use to quickly and easily compare each student’s assignment with billions of websites, as well as an enormous database of student papers that grows with each submission. Accordingly, you will be expected to submit assignments through the Canvas Assignment Tool in electronic format. After the assignment is processed, as an instructor, I receive a report from *Turnitin* that states if and how another author’s work was used in the assignment.

4 Course Requirements

To succeed in this course, you will be required to complete several assignments. To avoid surprises, be proactive and review these assignments.

4.1 Online Quizzes

Quizzes will be administered via Canvas and will assess the student’s understanding of the topic covered each week. Students are allowed to utilize class notes and the course text to answer the questions; however, **collaboration with other students is not allowed**.

Here are some other useful information about quizzes:

1. Quizzes are posted on Monday and remain open until Sunday at 11:59 pm. Once started, students have 20 minutes to complete and submit the each quiz.
2. When taking quizzes, the questions will appear one at a time and locked after being answered. Thus, students are not allowed to go back and review answers after saving each question.
3. Correct answers will only be shown to students after the deadline of each quiz.
4. Refer to **Canvas** and the course sequence for due dates. Please, avoid waiting until the “last minute” to take the quiz. Taking the quizzes earlier will give you enough time to troubleshoot potential technical problems; therefore, plan accordingly.

⁷<https://www.turnitin.com/>

5. You will be given a **single** attempt on each quiz. This means you need to study the material before taking each quiz. All quizzes are timed. Students will be given 20 minutes to finish and submit a quiz.
6. A quiz will only start if the student has a JavaScript-enabled web-browser. Contact CSUN IT⁸ should you run into technical issues when taking quizzes.
7. Once opened, a quiz will appear in a full-screen pop-up window that covers all the other windows and has no navigation control
8. It should be noted that the content of each quiz belongs to McGraw Hill⁹ (the publisher of our text). Therefore, federal copyright laws prohibit the dissemination of this material. It includes, but is not limited to, posting the quiz online and/or sharing the quiz with someone outside of the classroom.

4.2 Online Discussions

You will be required to complete several online discussions while taking this course. The details about each discussion topic will be provided on Canvas. Typically, there are two deadlines for this assignment. First, you need to answer the question I post (deadline 1), then respond to your classmates' posts (deadline 2). Refer to our Class Schedule in Canvas. The first deadline¹⁰ is typically on Thursday and the second (final) is on Sunday.

Note

I know how important it is for you to know your current grade in the class. That is why my priority is to grade most assignments (except for the paper) within 1 week of the deadline, which will be visible on the Canvas Gradebook.

If your grades are not posted within a week after the deadline, or you believe the grade is inaccurate, feel free to email me about the status of your grade.

4.3 Learning Task Performance

Refer to Canvas for full requirements, but basically:

- You will be asked to choose either the 3-object Juggling or Cup Speed Stacking activity;
- Then, you will be required to practice and learn the selected activity;

⁸<https://www.csun.edu/it>

⁹<https://www.mheducation.com/>

¹⁰Note that the first deadline does not show in Canvas, only the second deadline on Sunday. Deadline 1 is in place because I want other students to read and comment on everyone's posts.

- Before the end of the term (see [Course Sequence](#)), you will be asked to video-record yourself performing the skill you have learned. This is the **Performance** portion of this assignment and accounts for 15% of the final grade;

4.4 Learning Task Reflection

- The 2nd part of this assignment is a **Reflection Paper**, which also accounts for 20% of the final grade. As you practice and learn the selected skill, you will be advised to use the Motor Learning Principles (full details on Canvas) you will be exposed to while taking this course.
- Throughout the term, you will be required to update me on your progress toward learning the selected skill (juggling or cup stacking). See Learning Task Updates below.

4.5 Learning Task Updates

You will be submitting several updates throughout the term. These “updates” are meant to keep you on track and ensure you are taking advantages of all the learning techniques covered in this course to master the selected skill. More information about this assignment will be provided on Canvas.

5 Final (yet important) Notes

5.1 How to Access our Course and Get Started

- Log into Canvas: <https://canvas.csun.edu>
- Under “My Courses,” locate our course and click on it.
- This will take you to the course home page.

5.2 Technology Requirements and Support:

- A computer and access to the internet (reliable connection)
- Google Chrome (web browser)
- A device to record video (phone, tablet, or laptop)

5.3 What I Expect of You:

1. Online classes are deceiving. Many times new online learners expect them to be easier than face-to-face classes and are surprised to learn how time intensive they are.
2. Plan your schedule to ensure you have approximately 10 hours per week to spend on this class and take time to identify where and when you'll do your learning.
3. Review the due dates for the assignments (see Calendar) to orient yourself to the flow of the learning.
4. This course requires regular engagement throughout each week. Plan to reserve a few hours each day to practice the skill you selected for the Learning Task assignment.

5.4 Online Etiquette

All learners in this course will expect to abide by our community ground rules (see below).

Ground Rules: In an effort to ensure our learning community develops, thrives and sustains throughout our time together, the following ground rules will be in effect at all times.

1. Consider yourself a member of a community. A community is a group of individuals who work together to support a common goal or interest. We are working together to support the successful achievement of our learning outcomes.
2. Log-in and participate regularly to group conversations and activities.
3. Treat the diverse contributions made by other community members with respect.
4. Have patience and a sense of humor with technology.
5. Be a learner. Keep an open mind when introduced to new ideas that may challenge your perceptions.
6. Ask for help when you need it, and assist others when possible.
7. Understand that communications shared through text have a higher likelihood of being misinterpreted than words that are spoken. Therefore, when you type a thought or a comment, read it carefully before you submit it. If you question the way it is worded, read it out loud to yourself. If you still question the way it's phrased, rewrite it.
8. Contribute regularly to group dialogue, including discussion posts and replies. The contributions of each individual plays a role in the collective strength and diversity of our community.
9. If, at any time, you feel that any of these ground rules has been violated by a member of our community, you are encouraged to bring your concern directly and immediately to Dr. Furtado. Clearly identify which ground rule has been violated and include specific evidence of the violation in your e-mail or phone call. Your concerns will be addressed promptly and in an individualized manner.

6 Accessibility, Academic, and Other Support Resources for Students

6.1 Disability Resources Available

The California State University does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs and activities. Sections 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and various state laws prohibit such discrimination. If you need extra assistance with aspects of this course, please contact the Disability Resources and Educational Services (DRES)¹¹ or the National Center on Deafness (NCOD)¹². Reasonable and effective accommodations and services will be provided to students if the requests are made in a timely manner and with appropriate documentation in accordance with federal, state, and university guidelines. Please let me know if you need further information or assistance from me in order to facilitate your learning experience. If you would like to discuss your approved accommodation with me, please let me know and we can set up a virtual appointment.

6.2 Additional Campus Resources and Support

CSUN has a range of resources to support your academic goals, engagement with campus activities and physical and mental health. I encourage you to browse the links below throughout the semester and the rest of your time at CSUN. Please let me know if you would like additional information on any of the resources below. These links are also included on the Canvas site.

6.3 Academic and Technical Resources

- University Library¹³ for browsing of books, articles, media and additional academic resources.
- Learning Resource Center¹⁴ offers tutoring, a writing center, & more.
- Disabilities Resource Educational Services (DRES)¹⁵ for assistance with accommodations.
- CSUN Information Technology (IT)¹⁶ for technology support with Canvas and software related issues. Their office is open for calls/chat M-F from 8am-5pm PST.

¹¹<https://www.csun.edu/dres>

¹²<https://www.csun.edu/ncod>

¹³<https://library.csun.edu/>

¹⁴<https://www.csun.edu/undergraduate-studies/learning-resource-center>

¹⁵<https://www.csun.edu/dres>

¹⁶<https://www.csun.edu/it/need-help>

- CSUN's Accessibility Policy¹⁷ for more information on CSUN's goal to ensure that campus communication and information technology is accessible to everyone.
- University Library Open Educational Resources (OER)¹⁸ for affordable Health Science textbooks and educational resources.

6.4 Additional Campus and Community Resources

6.4.1 Clubs and Campus Facilities

- Oasis Wellness Center¹⁹ for a welcoming destination where students can find serenity and relaxation, including meditation, massages, and workshops focused on managing stress.
- Klotz Student Health Center²⁰ offering medical services, including Telehealth appointments.
- Student Recreation Center (SRC)²¹ for exercise and leisure activity that promotes wellness.
- Career Center²² for career, internship and job resources, resume writing, interview help & more.
- USU²³ for a variety of services including lactation space, veterans' resources, and more.
- Associated Students²⁴ providing programs designed to enhance the campus environment.
- Financial Aid & Scholarships²⁵ offers aid for applications.

6.4.2 Additional Resources

- CSUN with A HEART²⁶ for valuable information that will connect you to various resources regarding the basic needs of students in the CSUN campus community.
- Food Pantry at CSUN²⁷ providing food and toiletries for CSUN students in need.

¹⁷<https://www.csun.edu/universal-design-center/accessibility-statement>

¹⁸<https://libguides.csun.edu/affordable-learning-solutions/find-affordable-resources/what-are-oer>

¹⁹<https://www.csun.edu/oasis>

²⁰<https://www.csun.edu/shc>

²¹<https://www.csun.edu/src>

²²<https://www.csun.edu/career>

²³<https://www.csun.edu/usu>

²⁴<https://www.csun.edu/as>

²⁵<https://www.csun.edu/financialaid>

²⁶<https://www.csun.edu/heart>

²⁷<https://www.csun.edu/mic/csun-food-pantry>

- University Counseling Center²⁸ offering free short term counseling services to students, including individual counseling, crisis intervention, group and workshops, and more.
- Pride Center²⁹ supporting LGBTQIA+ students through programming and outreach.
- Office of Equity and Diversity³⁰ supporting CSUN's commitment to maintaining an environment where no member of the campus community is subjected to any form of prohibited discrimination in any University program or activity.
- Help lines³¹ (after hours when the University Counseling is closed) for numerous topics/needs including suicide, drug help, rape or sexual assault, other crisis or urgent concerns and more.
- Emergency MataCare grants³², one-time grants to prevent evictions, urgent childcare issues, etc.

7 Course Sequence

Required textbook:^[1]

Week	Date	Study Content	Assignments
WK1	May 30 - Jun 4	Intro to Course & Survival Skills Ch01 - The classification of motor skills	Read and study the Syllabus + Appendices Quiz
WK2	Ju 5-11	Ch11: Defining and assessing learning Ch12: The stages of learning	Quiz; Discussion 1 Quiz; LT-Update 1
WK3	Jun 12-18	Ch14: Demonstration and verbal instructions Ch15: Augmented feedback	Quiz; Discussion 2 Quiz
WK4	Jun 19-25	Ch16: Practice variability Ch17: The amount & distribution of practice	Quiz Quiz; LT-Update 2
WK5	Jun 26 - Jul 2	Ch18: Whole and part-practice	Quiz; Discussion 3
WK6	Jul 3-11	Ch09: Attention Ch13: Transfer of learning	Quiz Quiz

²⁸<https://www.csun.edu/counseling>

²⁹<https://www.csun.edu/pride>

³⁰<https://www.csun.edu/eqd>

³¹<https://www.csun.edu/helpline>

³²<https://www.csun.edu/financialaid/matacare-emergency-grant>

Week	Date	Study Content	Assignments
		Finish and submit the reflection paper Record and submit the performance video Refer to Appendices A, B, C	Finish and submit assignments

8 Appendices

It is crucial you study the content of these three appendices. **Appendix A** covers the main instructions related to the LEARNING TASK ASSIGNMENT. In **Appendix B**, you find useful tutorials for both Juggling and Cup Stacking. You will choose one of these two skills to practice and learn throughout the term (Fall, Spring, Summer, or Winter). **Appendix C** covers the Motor Learning Principles (MLP) you will be introduced in this course. The MLP will be crucial when learning your chosen skill (either juggling or cup stacking).

This is the major assignment for this course and accounts for **30% of the final grade**. Thus, it's crucial you study the content of these three appendices.

8.1 Appendix A

One of the major requirements of this course is to learn how to perform a motor skill (either **Hand Juggling** or **Speed Cup Stacking**). You will be required to practice, learn, **and show proof of mastery for the selected skill by video recording your performance**.

In addition to learning the skill of your preference, you will be required to write a reflection paper discussing your experience.

NOTE: If you have mastered Hand Juggling and Speed Cup Stacking, contact the instructor as soon as possible to discuss alternative skills you may select to practice. Note that you may be asked to prove you have mastered both skills before you are assigned a new skill.

8.1.1 The choice of skill

You will be given the option to choose the skill to practice and learn.

You will learn in this course that Juggling and Cup Speed Stacking are placed under two different categories as far as motor learning is concerned. Each skill has different cognitive and motor skill demands. **Juggling** is categorized as a continuous skill. **Continuous skills** have not detectable beginning and end once the performer has started performing it. **Cup Speed Stacking** on the other hand is considered a **discrete skill**, which has a clear beginning and

end. One begins by stacking up the first “three” on the left/right and ends by stacking down the opposite “three” (left/right).

My suggestion:

- Watch the demo videos below for both skills;
- Pick the one that is most appealing to you;
- Complete the tutorial for the chosen skill (Appendix B);
- Acquire the proper equipment and start practicing as per the recommendations outlined in this course;
- When released, complete the update assignments (1, and 2);
- If after completing the Update 2 assignment you feel the chosen skill is not for you, contact the instructor ASAP to receive permission to switch skills.

8.1.2 Hand Juggling 3 objects continuously

Hand juggling requires lots of practice, and the amount of time needed to master this motor skill will depend on a number of factors. Dedication, focus, discipline, along with the use of motor learning strategies (Motor Learning Principles) are just some of these factors.

Some³³ have claimed (and demonstrated) that juggling can be learned in 24 hours, or even 10 minutes³⁴.

For this assignment, you will be given plenty of time to learn the skill (up to 4 months if taking this course in the fall or spring).

8.1.2.1 Juggling Requirements

If you select the skill of hand juggling to practice and learn, you will be required to:

1. Juggle **3 objects continuously** for at **least 5 seconds** to receive the full points under the evaluation category of TIME (refer to the evaluation rubric for this assignment).
2. You can **earn 5 extra points** if you continuously juggle 3 objects for at least 10 seconds (using the correct technique).

³³https://youtu.be/EhMriDDA_Ag

³⁴<https://youtu.be/JZmmOdnljG4>

8.1.2.2 The technique

The “exchange continuous” technique is the **only technique that will be accepted** if you select the skill of juggling 3 objects. Watch the video below to have a sense of what this technique looks like.

KIN 377 Keith Makiuchi Juggling³⁵

8.1.2.2.1 Incorrect techniques that will NOT be accepted

Below are some examples of techniques that you should NOT use. Although it is possible to “juggle” using different techniques, the alternative techniques discussed below WILL NOT be accepted. If you are unsure, contact Dr. Furtado to verify if the technique you are practicing will be accepted.

Juggling with a pause ³⁶	Juggling in circling motion ³⁷
Some might use this technique during the early stages of skill learning, as a practice technique. However, the videos recorded for the learning updates and the final submission should not depict this technique.	Again, some might use this technique during the early stages of skill learning, as a practice technique. However, the videos recorded for the learning updates and the final submission should not depict this technique.

8.1.2.3 Before you start practicing Juggling

1. Choose 3 objects to use when practicing this skill.
2. The only exception is that **you cannot use scarves, plastic bags, or anything light that makes the “exchange” process easier**. As you will see in the tutorial, scarves or plastic bags are used at the beginning of the learning process when learners need more time to think during the exchange. This is a learning technique that may be used to learn this skill, but you should NOT submit the final video (or the updates) juggling scarves or plastic bags.
3. Although not required, I encourage you to purchase a set of 3 mini juggling balls if you choose this skill. Amazon sells a set of 3 for about \$6. Here is the link → <http://goo.gl/5VHs9d>
4. I’ve put together a tutorial (APPENDIX B) that is meant to help you before and after you start practicing.

³⁵<https://youtu.be/yAcDYYvXTaA>

³⁶<https://youtu.be/whiwiYz20Fo>

³⁷<https://youtu.be/sFSHpxQQchQ>

8.1.2.4 Things to consider when practicing Juggling

1. Practice a few hours per day. Learning a motor skill takes time and practice. Waiting until the end of the term to begin practicing **is a really bad idea**.
2. As you practice the skill, use the Motor Learning Principles ([APPENDIX C](#)) that will be taught in this course. For example, jugglers use the **Principle of Simplification** when learning to juggle 3 objects:
3. They begin by tossing a single object up with one hand and catching with the opposite hand. Then, they proceed by using 2 objects, and then 3 objects. There are many other Motor Learning Principles that can be used when learning the skill of juggling. Note that this technique **SHOULD NOT** be used when recording the Update or Final video performance; this technique should only be used for training purposes.
4. To earn the full points for TIME, student must juggle continuously for 5 seconds or more. The full evaluation criteria will be released soon.

8.1.3 Speed Cup Stacking

If you select the skill of cup stacking to practice and learn, you will be required to perform the technique called 3-6-3 (watch the video below) and finish the “up & down” at or under 10 seconds to receive full points. **You can earn some extra points (up to 5 points) if you complete the 3-6-3 “up & down” at or under 5:00 seconds.**

Visit the link below for an example that depicts the technique you will be required to learn if you choose this skill:

<https://youtu.be/OjEH3ugV6mM>

8.1.3.1 Before you start practicing Cup Stacking

1. Purchase a set of 12 professional cups online or from a local toy store. Amazon sells a set of 12 cups for about \$10 → <https://goo.gl/qlkKiw>
2. I’ve put together a tutorial that is meant to help you before and after you start practicing: [click here to access the tutorial](#)

8.1.3.2 Things to consider when practicing Cup Stacking

1. It is imperative that you practice a few hours per day. Learning a motor skill takes time and practice. Waiting until the end of the term to begin practicing **is a really bad idea**.
2. As you practice the skill, use the Motor Learning Principles that will be taught in this course. For example, learners can employ the concept of “Whole Practice vs Part Practice” when learning the skill. Instead of trying to learn the 3-6-3 (Whole Practice), one can learn the “3” and the “6” steps separately (Part Practice).

8.1.4 Video Recording for Juggling or Cup Stacking

You must video record yourself while performing the chosen skill. Although students are free to choose the device of their choice, using a tablet, smartphone or even a laptop

8.1.4.1 A few things to consider:

1. Pick a place with decent lighting
2. Choose your device; it could be your cell phone, a tablet, or even a computer
3. Practice several trials while the **camera is off**
4. When ready, record a sequence of THREE trials with intervals of 3 seconds in between trials.
5. Here is the sequence:
 1. Turn on the camera
 2. Position yourself in front of the camera (**ensure your face appears on camera**)
 1. Wait 3 seconds TRIAL 1
 2. Wait 3 seconds TRIAL 2
 3. Wait 3 seconds TRIAL 3
 3. Turn off the camera; you are done!

8.1.5 Important notes

1. The recording must be done continuously. **Do not pause the video**, especially in between trials; **nor should the recorded sequence be edited in ANY FORM - IF YOU DO, THE VIDEO WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU.**
2. Any submission containing a video that does not conform to the requirements of the items above will be returned to the student. Note that the “late assignment” policy will be applied in such a case (refer to our Syllabus for more info).
3. Though not required, it is recommended that you ask someone to video record you as that person can move and follow you in case you move around during the performance;
4. If you juggle the object for 10 seconds (any of the 3 attempts), you may stop at 10 seconds since this is the minimum required to earn the extra points (refer to the Grading Rubrics);
5. You **MUST** record 3 attempts, even if you got 10 seconds on the first and/or the second attempt;
 1. I will consider your best attempt for grading purposes, not the average of the 3 attempts.
6. **DO NOT** record more than 3 attempts. If you recorded 3 trials and for some reason, you are not happy with the result, you will have to start all over. **ONLY submit a video that has 3 attempts.**

7. You must provide the time it took you to complete each attempt. ONCE THE FINAL VIDEO IS RECORDED, WATCH IT AND USE A TIMER (CELL PHONE) TO TIME EACH ATTEMPT. WRITE IT DOWN SINCE YOU WILL NEED TO SUBMIT THE TIME IT TOOK YOU TO COMPLETE EACH ATTEMPT WITH THE VIDEO. YOU WILL DO IT BY ADDING A COMMENT TO THE SUBMITTED VIDEO. For instance:
 1. Attempt 1 → 4:34 (4 seconds and 34 milliseconds)
 2. Attempt 2 → 2:24 (2 seconds and 24 milliseconds)
 3. Attempt 3 → 1:11 (1 second and 11 milliseconds)
8. Note that you **should NOT** add up the time of each attempt so that:
 1. **4:34**
 2. **6:58** (4:34+2:24)
 3. **7:69** (4:34+2:24+1:11)

8.1.6 Video Submission (Juggling or Cup Stacking)

Follow the steps below to submit the video you recorded to fulfill the requirements of either the **Update 2** or **Final Video Performance** assignment for the chosen skill (Juggling or Cup Stacking).

1. Record the video for the assignment in question (Update 2 or Final Video Performance)
2. Using a computer or tablet, open Canvas and locate the assignment in question
3. Click on **Start Assignment**
4. **Attach your video to the submission and submit the assignment**

8.1.7 6. Learning Task Updates

You will be submitting several updates throughout the semester (a 6-week period for summer sessions). Below you will find some key information regarding these updates. To avoid surprises, be proactive, and review these assignments.

8.1.7.1 Update 1: Cognitive stage

1. First, read Chapter 12 (The Stages of Learning)
2. As you are reading, pay close attention to the characteristics associated with the first stage of learning as described by Fitts and Posner (Cognitive Stage).
3. Next, select the skill you will be practicing and learning as part of the Learning Task Assignment.

4. Practice the skill for 1 or 2 days (a few hours each day). You will be asked to describe how your experience reflects (or does not) Fitts & Posner description of the Cognitive Stage. Please, be specific.

8.1.7.2 Update 2: Video update

You will be required to record and submit a video for UPDATE 2. The video you will be submitting must depict you performing the skill you have selected for the Learning Task Assignment. **It should be apparent in the video that you have moved from the Fitts & Posner Cognitive Stage to the Associative Stage (refer to Chapter 12 for more info).**

You must follow the instructions outlined above for video recording (Juggling and Cup Stacking) and video submission(both skills).

8.1.7.3 Update 3: Principles of Motor Learning*

*Does not apply to students taking this course during the winter.

This is the last update before you submit your video performance at the end of the semester (6-week period for summer sessions). You will be required to do the following:

1. Pick TWO of the [Principles of Motor Learning](#) you have been using to learn your selected motor skill (juggling or speed cut stacking).
2. For EACH, provide the following:
3. The principle's name and definition (make sure to cite our textbook properly)
4. A description of how the principle is helping you to progress through the Fitts & Posner Stages of Learning (BE SPECIFIC)
5. The hurdles you have faced when trying to employ the principle as a learning strategy (BE SPECIFIC)

8.1.8 Reflection Paper

Reflection Paper Template³⁸

³⁸https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zp0yN8EAQg6W9ecifHZ8NLonoi3ZMkrI/edit?usp=share_link&oid=102808224946914322692&rtpof=true&sd=true

8.1.8.1 Instructions

In addition to performing the chosen task, you will be required to write a reflection piece describing your learning experience. You must include at least 3 Motor Learning Principles (MLP) as part of your reflection in addition to discuss the three stages of learning from Fitts and Posner (refer to Chapter 12 on our textbook). Read [Appendix C](#) for further information regarding the MLPs.

8.1.8.2 For the skill selected, do the following:

1. Write a 6-page (double-spaced) reflection paper describing your experience. As part of your reflection, you need to:
 1. discuss how you moved through the stages of learning (described by Fitts and Posner - Chapter 12)
 2. discuss 3 Motor Learning Principles (e.g., feedback, practice distribution, etc.) covered in this course and explain how the principles were applied to your learning experience.

8.1.8.3 Your reflection paper must:

- have a minimum of 6 FULL pages and no more than 10 pages;
- be typed using 12-point Times New Roman font, **no exceptions**;
- be typed in double space, no exceptions;
 - NO EXTRA SPACE IN BETWEEN PARAGRAPHS AND EACH SECTION OF YOUR PAPER
- have 1-inch margins on all sides
- have a “Works Cited” page (does not count toward the 6-page minimum)
 - Should be on a separate page. DO NOT use the reference section to “fill up” space and meet the 6-page minimum requirement

8.1.8.4 Template

I have created a template³⁹ to help you with this assignment. You will be **required** to use the template (see link above) when writing the reflection paper. When using the template:

- DO NOT delete the titles (Introduction, Stages of Learning, Principle 1,...)
- DO NOT delete the page numbers. If the page #s get deleted by accident, insert them back before submitting your paper.

³⁹https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zp0yN8EAQg6W9ecifHZ8NLonoi3ZMkrI/edit?usp=share_link&ouid=102808224946914322692&rtfpof=true&sd=true

8.1.8.5 Referencing Sources in APA Style

- You MUST cite (ONLY PARAPHRASES OR DIRECT QUOTES - 40 WORDS OR LESS) ALL sources utilized and this has to be done following the APA style format.
- IMPORTANT: You will NOT be required to cite sources other than Magill and Anderson (YYYY) and/or Danny (2010). PLEASE, DO NOT CITE MY SLIDES. THE INFORMATION IN THE SLIDES WAS TAKEN FROM^[1]

8.2 Appendix B

8.2.1 Tutorial for Juggling

Click here to open the tutorial⁴⁰

8.2.2 Tutorial for Cup Stacking

Click here to open the tutorial⁴¹

8.3 Appendix C

8.3.1 A few things to consider:

- The PMLs will be an integral part of the Learning Task Assignment; not only when crafting the final reflection piece, but also when practicing the chosen skill.
- When writing your paper (reflection piece), you will be required to pick three(3) of the principles below (in addition to the “Stages of Learning” principle) and discuss how each of the three principles helped you to move through the stages of learning. Note that you MUST pick three principles from the list below. Your paper will be returned if any of the three principles you selected is not in the list below.
- The “stages of learning” principle, DOES NOT count as one of the three principles you will be selecting. The stages of the learning principle will be a separate section of your paper. Thus, you will be discussing 4 principles as part of your paper. The “stages of learning” (cognitive, associative, autonomous) + the 3 other principles coming from the list below.
- Take some time to study this Quizlet set⁴² to improve your knowledge of MLPs.

⁴⁰<https://csun.h5p.com/content/1291224625924384828>

⁴¹<https://csun.h5p.com/content/1291224630470015058>

⁴²<https://goo.gl/B9WT24>

8.3.2 Motor Learning Principles (MLP) you should consider when practicing the chosen skill:

1. [CH07] speed-accuracy trade-off principle
 - *A characteristic of motor skill performance in which the speed at which a skill is performed is influenced by movement accuracy demands. The trade-off is that increasing speed yields decreasing accuracy, and vice versa.*
2. [CH09] Action-effect principle (hypothesis) - internal vs external focus
 - *The proposition that actions are best planned and controlled by their intended effects. When related to attention focus, this hypothesis proposes that the learning and performance of skills are optimized when the performer's attention is directed to the intended outcome of the action rather than on the movements themselves.*
3. [CH11] Encoding specificity principle
 - *A memory principle that indicates the close relationship between encoding and retrieval memory processes. It states that memory test performance is directly related to the amount of similarity between the practice and the test contexts; i.e., the more similarity, the better the test performance will be.*
4. [CH13] Transfer of learning principle - positive or negative
 - *The influence of prior learning on the learning of a new skill or the performance of a skill in a new context.*
5. [CH14] Augmented feedback principle - concurrent, terminal, etc.
 - *A generic term used to describe information about a performance that supplements the sensory feedback and comes from a source external to the performer; it is sometimes referred to as extrinsic or external feedback.*
6. [CH14] Cognitive mediation theory (principle)
 - *A theory for explaining the benefit of a demonstration proposing that when a person observes a skilled model, the person translates the observed movement information into a cognitive code that the person stores in memory and uses when the observer performs the skill.*
7. [CH16] Practice variability principle - random vs blocked practice
 - *The memory and performance disruption (i.e., interference) that results from performing multiple skills or variations of a skill within the context of practice.*
8. [CH17] Distribution of practice principle - Distributed vs Massed

- *Distributed is a practice schedule in which the amount of rest between practice sessions or trials is relatively long. Massed is a practice schedule in which the amount of rest between practice sessions or trials is very short.*

9. [CH17] Overlearning

- *A practice that continues beyond the amount needed to achieve a certain performance criterion.*

10. [CH18] Whole vs part practice principle (more info here⁴³)

- *Skills that are high in organization and low in complexity are best served through whole practice. The part practice method generally involves breaking down the skill into natural parts or segments, practicing those parts separately until they are learned, and then integrating them to perform the skill in its entirety.*

Below, you will find the paper written by Dr. Denny in which she discusses the application of several MLPs in coaching volleyball. YOU MUST READ THE ARTICLE BELOW AND COMPLETE THE ACTIVITY RELATED TO THE ARTICLE - LT Update 3

- Following each principle, I provide my own comments. The purpose of this article (and my comments) is to help you when completing the Learning Task assignment
- The original titles have been modified to match my assignment

8.3.3 Applying Motor Learning Principles in Coaching Volleyball

By Vickie Grooms Denny, Ph.D.

Journal: Coaching Volleyball, June/July 2010

APA Style reference

Denny, V. (2010). Applying motor learning principles in coaching volleyball. *Coaching Volleyball Magazine*, (June/July), 24–25.

Coaching volleyball is enhanced when coaches draw from a variety of disciplines to assist in teaching skill development. The discipline of motor learning focuses on the acquisition of motor skills and/or the improvement of motor skills and involves principles that can be implemented by coaches to aid in volleyball skill acquisition. Coaches using principles from motor learning literature will enable players to reach their full potential in learning and developing volleyball skills leading to a more effective performance on the court. The following is a two-part series, summarizing various principles from motor learning research and making applications for coaching the sport of volleyball.

⁴³<http://bit.ly/2IHAavV>

8.3.3.1 Principle #1: Encoding specificity principle (The Practice Conditions Should Be Like the Game)

It has been stated that if you want to learn how to play the game, then play the game. In motor learning, this is a memory principle called the “encoding specificity principle” which suggests that the more closely aligned the practice context is to the game context, the better the game performance. For volleyball coaches, this means striving to make the practice conditions as much like the game conditions as possible. For example, if you know you will be playing in a gym with a very low ceiling, practice passing balls at a lower level. If you are going to face a big middle hitter who cuts the angles in your next match, then have someone hitting those angles in practice. If you want your players to perform well during stressful games, set up similar pressure situations during practice. For example, playing loud music, making bad calls, or putting the server on the end-line to serve for game point after a long rally, are all examples of making practice more like the game. Practices would include everything and anything that could possibly be experienced during the game. As a coach, look for ways to guarantee players have already practiced everything before they actually see it in the real game, and always be analyzing practices by evaluating how well you are training your players for actual game performance.

My own comments:

The practice conditions should approximate as much as possible the test conditions. In practicing the chosen skill, consider this principle. Because you will be required to video record yourself, it is important you video record yourself a couple of times while practicing. Performers tend to get nervous when they find out they have to perform in front of other people and/or in front of the camera.

In addition, it is essential you are consistent when it comes to equipment and location. You must choose the equipment that will be used during practice asap.

If juggling is your choice, then you must decide whether to use bean bags, balls, or any other object. I strongly advise you to choose the small bean bags you can find in local toy stores or Amazon (<https://goo.gl/yvaWU5>).

If speed cup stacking is your choice, you must decide which kind of cups you will use for practice. Last time I checked, this set of cups (<https://goo.gl/QrJZU9>) was less than \$5 on Amazon. Do NOT choose regular plastic cups as they will negatively affect your performance.

8.3.3.2 Principle #2: Practice variability principle - The Practice Conditions Should Provide for Variability (blocked vs random)

A second motor learning principle that is closely related to the encoding principle is called the “contextual interference principle” which stresses that random types of practice conditions are usually best. For example, if you are working on passing, it is best not to just practice passing from the same spot over and over again. This is called block practice and is not at all like

the game of volleyball. How often does the player stand in one spot passing ten balls in a row from the same server from the same area? In random practice, the player might be asked to serve-receive 10 different types of serves from 10 different places from several different types of servers on the court. This random practice schedule best prepares passers to receive in the game. A further application would be after serve-receive, have players practice coming in for different types of sets and hits along the net with a full team coverage formation. Random practice has been proven to be effective in most situations. The only time random practice is discouraged is with beginners. For beginning players, coaches should start with a block schedule, practicing the same skill in the same way under the same condition repeatedly. The problem with most coaches, however, is that they continue this blocked practice schedule long after the athlete has acquired the basic skill pattern. Once the basic skill is demonstrated, random practice should be introduced.

My own comments:

Random practice variability is more useful when learning “open skills”. Both juggling and speed cup stacking are considered “closed skills”, and, therefore, requires blocked practice. With open skills, the environmental features determine when to begin the action. In basketball, for instance, when dribbling the ball toward the basket while opponents are trying to steal the ball. This is an example of “open skill” since the features of the environment are not predictable. On the other hand, the free-throw shooting in basketball is considered a “closed skill”. The features of the environment are predictable and the player decides when to initiate the action.

8.3.3.3 Principle #3: Learning Occurs in Three Distinct Stages

Motor learning is complex and consists of three distinct stages. The cognitive stage is when the learner creates a mental picture of the skill to be executed along with processing the visual, kinesthetic, and auditory cues needed for the skill. Performance during this initial stage is full of questions and errors as the learner attempts to get an idea of how to do the skill. During the second stage, called the associative stage, the learner begins to understand how to do the skill and “associates” the movement with environmental cues. This stage is sometimes called the refining stage since learners begin to narrow the motor response and identify and correct errors on their own. The final stage of motor learning is termed the autonomous stage since the performance of the skill is now automatic. At this stage the learned skill is now a habit, requiring little attention. In order to reach this highest level, many years of practice are needed, and not all performers will achieve this final stage. For coaches, it is important to identify which stage a player is present since different stages require different coaching skills. During the initial cognitive stage, appropriate and timely feedback is needed to help the novice performer understand how to do the skill and how to correct errors. The coach is providing lots of encouragement along with appropriate feedback during the cognitive stage. During the associative stage, the coach’s role shifts towards refining techniques. During this stage, the coach waits and allows the player to identify his or her own performance errors and correction. While the emphasis is on refinement, there are ample opportunities for practice to develop the

consistency of the skill performance. Working with athletes in the final autonomous stage, the role of the coach again is different. Now the emphasis is on developing strategies and tactics for using the skill in a variety of game situations.

My own comments:

Note that I do not consider the stages of learning as a motor learning principle per se. I treat the stages of learning as a separate section of the Reflection Paper (please refer to this assignment for more information).

8.3.3.4 Principle #4: Transfer of learning principle (Consider Transfer of Learning When Teaching New Motor Skills)

Transfer of learning is the effect previous experiences have on the learning of a new skill or performing a skill in a new context. The concept of transfer lays the foundation for all of skill learning. Transfer of learning can be positive, negative, or neutral. Volleyball coaches should be aware of the transfer of learning effect and utilize it to help with teaching new skills to players or teaching already learned skills in new contexts. Positive transfer provides the foundation for teaching skill progression. Once a skill is learned, it can be transferred to new settings, or be the foundation for new skill learning. An example of transfer would be the overhand throwing pattern. Early in a child's development, the correct overhand pattern should be established. This skill can then be applied across different settings and into new sport skills. In volleyball the spike and jump serve both derive from the basic overhand pattern. Ensure that this fundamental skill is acquired at an early age so that positive transfer can occur later in volleyball skill learning. While positive transfer is a powerful tool, coaches should be aware of the role that negative transfer can play as well. Although negative transfer is temporary, it does initially hinder or hurt learning a new skill. In volleyball, an example of this could be when players initially learn to jump off two feet when spiking, and then the coach tries to teach the basic one-foot take-off for the slide. Since negative transfer is not permanent, the coach should be patient as players work on learning similar, but different skills.

My own comments:

When practicing your chosen skill reflect upon previous experience acquired when practicing a similar skill. When doing so, consider whether there was a positive or negative transfer of learning when learning juggling or speed cup stacking. If so, you may discuss how such an experience affected the learning process of your chosen skill. Make sure to provide details.

8.3.3.5 Principle #5: Action-effect principle (Focus Attention on the Movement Effects Rather Than Just the Movement)

Traditionally, coaches have the athlete focus on the internal movement of skills. For example, feedback statements such as "keep your elbows locked" or "reach and snap" have been the standard performance cues used for teaching the basic skills of volleyball. While such statements

focus on the movement action rather than the effects of the movement, motor learning research suggests **that focusing on the external effects of movement also has a positive effect on skill acquisition**. As volleyball coaches, we should explore the effectiveness of using a more external focus of attention when instructing our athletes. For example, when teaching the basic overhand serve, instead of cues such as “keep your elbow high; step forward with the opposite foot, and reach and make contact,” shift the focus to the external effects and see the results. External focus cues might include “see the ball up, step towards the target”, or “hand to the ball to the serving zone.” When providing feedback for the basic pass, teaching cues such as “keep the ball low” or “see the pass to the target” might be added with “thumbs together and lock elbows” or “lift with the legs.” An external focus enables the performer not to concentrate so much on the movement itself, but rather on the effect or outcome of the movement and is effective. Coaches always desire to enhance the performance of their athletes. Information from various disciplines such as motor learning can help assist the coach with this process.

My own comments:

When practicing your chosen skill you could apply this PML by shifting from internal to external focus and assess whether the principle was effective. As pointed by Denny (2010), by focusing on external features of the performance learners will pay less attention to the movement itself. This is especially helpful when the learners are moving from the cognitive to the associative state of learning. When reading the content of chapter 12 (Magill & Anderson, 2017), you will realize that learners entering the Fitts and Posner second stage of learning (associative) will focus less and less on the specific movements needed to perform a given skill.

8.3.3.6 #6 –Augmented feedback principle (Feedback is Essential for Skill Learning)

Perhaps there is no more conclusive evidence in motor learning literature than the effectiveness of feedback to enhance skill acquisition. In addition to task intrinsic feedback, which is provided through the senses of the learner, augmented feedback provides additional information helping the learner acquire the desired skill performance. A coach providing appropriate augmented feedback to the player regarding the performance of a skill is very helpful. Augmented feedback may come in different forms such as a coach providing verbal feedback. For example, when the coach remarks, “You served 8 of 10 balls in-bounds in zone three,” this type of augmented feedback is called knowledge of results. While KR is often redundant with task intrinsic feedback, it may be needed when task intrinsic is not available or is unclear. Another type of verbal feedback is knowledge of performance. KP is when information is given regarding the specific characteristics of the performance. For example, a coach using KP informs the hitter that she dropped her elbow prior to the spike. This type of verbal information is descriptive knowledge of performance, as the feedback “describes” the act, and is recommended for more advanced players. For beginners, prescriptive KP is more effective such as telling a beginner to keep their elbow high when spiking. Besides verbal feedback, other examples of

using augmented feedback include videotape recordings and movement kinematics such as the Dartfish software program.

My own comments:

When practicing your chosen skill you should definitely incorporate this MLP into your practice. There are several ways to receive feedback while practicing and a length discussion is provided in our text. Even if you decide not to add this MLP in your reflection piece, considering it during practice will help you tremendously.

8.3.3.7 Principle #7 – Augmented feedback principle (More Is Not Always Better)

While feedback is extremely beneficial in skill acquisition, more is not necessarily better. In fact, asking learners to rate their own performance before providing augmented feedback may actually enhance the feedback effectiveness and help players not become so dependent on the coach providing all the feedback. There are numerous ways to decrease the amount of feedback provided, helping players become independent learners. For example, having players perform several attempts of a skill before providing augmented feedback (called summary feedback) can allow them to engage in a cognitive/kinesthetic skill analysis before hearing from the coach. A method called self-selected feedback suggests players only receive feedback from the coach when the players request feedback. Another approach of providing less rather than more feedback is termed “bandwidth feedback” which entails establishing an acceptable range or criterion of performance error, and only providing feedback once the player is outside that range. These approaches for reducing feedback delivery are helpful for coaches and players since it is a systematic reduction of feedback based on individual skill levels. So while feedback is essential for skill learning, more is not always better.

My own comments:

The principle #7, which was discussed by Denny (2010), is simply an extension of principle #6. As you will see, Magill and Anderson (2017) will address principle #6 and #7 as one single principle and call it Augmented Feedback (Chapter 15).

8.3.3.8 Principle #8 – Whole vs Part practice principle (Consider Organization and Complexity When Practicing the Whole Skill or Part of the Skill)

Perhaps no other motor learning topic is debated as much as the whole/part practice question. When practicing a volleyball skill, which type is more effective? To practice the entire skill or to practice parts of the skill? One way for volleyball coaches to solve this dilemma is to conduct a skill analysis for each of the six volleyball skills (serving, passing, setting, hitting, blocking, and digging) and determine the complexity and the organization of each skill. The complexity of the skill consists of the number of parts or components while the organization of the skill involves the relationship among the various parts. If a skill is highly organized, it means that one part is dependent on the previous components. After doing the skill’s task analysis,

the general principle is if the skill is high in complexity and low in organization then the part method is better. For example, serving in volleyball would involve several components or parts to the skill, but these parts are not interdependent to one another; so the part method would be more appropriate. However, when a skill is low in complexity and high in organization practicing the whole skill is more appropriate. For example, spiking in volleyball involves parts that are highly dependent on one another. The approach, jump, and arm swing all work interdependently in order for the entire skill to be successful, thus the whole method is more appropriate, and this is especially true when working with beginners. The whole/part debate will continue among volleyball coaches, but determining the complexity and organization of the various skills may provide some guidance regarding which practice approach is better to use during practice skill instruction.

My own comments:

This is a very important principle that will help you when practicing your chosen skill. You will realize that practicing juggling as a whole will produce the best results. This is because juggling is considered high and complexity and high organization (refer to Magill & Anderson, 2017 for details). Now, some will find it helpful to practice a simplified version of the skill (a type of part practice called simplification). Practicing with scarves, for instance, is an example. Notice that you are not trying to apply the part practice to the actual characteristics of the skill of juggling (see the listed 7 characteristics in the picture below).

Now, with the skill of speed cup stacking, one would benefit by employing the part practice method. In this case, the complexity is high but the organization is low. We break up the skill into parts and practice each part separately before practicing it as a whole. For instance, when practicing the 3-6-3 sequence, it is recommended that you practice the 3 up/down part separate from the 6 up/down part.

8.3.3.9 Principle #9- Distribution of practice principle (Practices Should Be Short and Frequent)

This principle relates to **mass** versus **distributed** practice schedules. A mass practice schedule will have fewer practice sessions than a distributed schedule and will be fewer in number, while a distributed practice schedule will have the same amount of time allotment, but across more sessions making the sessions shorter in length. For the majority of volleyball coaches, decisions regarding the amount of practice time may or may not be within their control, but how long each practice is, and how often the team should practice are legitimate concerns that need to be addressed. The motor learning research suggests that practices can be too long and not as productive as shorter practices, so when in doubt, go for a shorter practice session, rather than a longer one. If more practice is needed, add additional practice sessions instead of lengthening the specific practice schedule.

My own comments:

Consider using this PML when practicing your chosen skill. Your practice sessions should be short with some time for resting in between sessions.

8.3.3.10 Principle #10- If You Want To Get Better at Playing Volleyball, Play the Game of Volleyball

The final motor learning principle for coaches to remember repeats the first tenant presented at the beginning of this series. Since repetition aids learning, this critical principle needs repeating; practice like the game. The best practices increase skill learning that can be transferred to the real game setting. During practice, if coaches increase time on game-related skills and increase opportunities to learn the skills in the context of the game, players will get better at playing the game of volleyball. Remember when volleyball coaches had players passing, setting, or spiking against the wall during practices. The question no one asked was “how often during the volleyball game will”passing”, “setting”, or “spiking” against the wall be necessary”? Many of our practice drills do not simulate the game conditions. It has been stated that the best passing drill is a pass/set/hit drill; the best setting drill is a pass/set/hit drill, and the best hitting drill is a pass/set/hit drill. In other words, if you want to get better at playing the game, then play the game. For volleyball coaches, this means designing drills to simulate the same skills needed in the game. If it isn’t game-like, don’t do it. Always be analyzing practices, changing drills, and incorporating mini-games, wash drills, and controlled scrimmages, so that practice looks like the game of volleyball. If you want your players to get better at playing volleyball, then let them play volleyball.

Effective volleyball coaches work hard to enhance the performance of their players. Information from various disciplines such as motor learning can help assist them with this process. This article looked at 10 principles from motor learning literature along with applications for teaching/coaching volleyball skills. Although certainly not exhaustive of all motor learning concepts, these principles do provide a solid pedagogical foundation for coaches developing successful players and effective teams.

My own comments:

Refer to principle #1

8.4 Appendix D

Below you will find the evaluation rubrics used in KIN 377.

8.4.1 Online Discussions

Criteria	5	3	2	0	Pts
Understanding Demonstration of knowledge and understanding gained from assigned reading	Comprehensive understanding, insightful analysis.	Solid understanding, evidence of engagement.	Limited understanding, incomplete analysis.	No understanding demonstrated.	5
Response Response to peers	Replied to 3 other students	Replied to 2 other students	Replied to 1 other students		5
Empirically based Responses (all posts) are based on reliable sources (e.g., Magill and Anderson) and not solely on person opinion	Consistently uses reliable sources, well-supported responses.	Generally uses reliable sources, occasional personal opinions.	Largely based on personal opinions, limited use of sources.	Consistently relies on personal opinions, no reliable sources used.	5

Criteria	5	3	2	0	Pts
Contribution	Provocative: Response goes beyond simply answering the prompt; attempts to stimulate further thought & discussion	Substantial: Response provides most of the content required by the prompt, but does not require further analysis of the subject.	Superficial: Response provides obvious information without further analysis of the concept; lacks depth of knowledge or reasoning.	Not acceptable: Information is minimal.	5
APA Style Citation Responsibly cited; offers example	All sources are consistently and correctly cited and referenced in APA format. The student provides clear and relevant examples to support their arguments, demonstrating a thorough understanding of the material.	Most sources are cited and referenced in APA format, with occasional minor errors. The student provides some relevant examples to support their arguments, but may not always connect them to the larger topic or provide sufficient analysis.	Some attempt is made to cite sources in APA format, but they may not be consistently or correctly cited. The student provides few or irrelevant examples to support their arguments, and may not demonstrate a clear understanding of the material.	No sources are cited or referenced in APA format, or sources are improperly cited. The student provides no examples to support their arguments, or provides only irrelevant or factually incorrect examples.	5

Criteria	5	3	2	0	Pts
Reference Format Properly formats the reference list	The reference list is correctly formatted according to APA style, with all sources cited in the text included and vice versa. The reference list is organized alphabetically by the author's last name, with appropriate indentation and formatting for each citation.	The reference list mostly follows APA style, but may contain occasional errors or inconsistencies. Some sources cited in the text may be missing from the reference list or vice versa. The reference list may be somewhat disorganized or lack proper indentation/formatting.	Attempt is made to follow APA style for the reference list, but there are frequent errors or inconsistencies. Many sources cited in the text may be missing from the reference list or vice versa. The reference list may be disorganized and lack proper indentation/formatting.	The reference list does not follow APA style at all, or is missing altogether. Many sources cited in the text are missing from the reference list or vice versa. The reference list may be disorganized and difficult to read.	5

Evaluation rubric for the discussion assignment {#tbl-rubric-dis}

8.4.2 LT - Update 2

Criteria	Score 1: Early Cognitive	Score 2: Late Cognitive	Score 3: Early Associative	Score 4: Late Associative
Attention Demands	High cognitive demand	Moderate cognitive demand	Low cognitive demand	Minimal cognitive demand
Control of Movement	Conscious control	Mixed conscious & automatic	Mostly automatic control	Mostly automatic control
Execution Speed	Slow and hesitant	Increased speed	Moderate speed	Faster speed
Fluidity & Efficiency	Slow, inconsistent, inefficient	Improved fluidity & efficiency	Greater fluidity & efficiency	Reliable, efficient

Criteria	Score 1: Early Cognitive	Score 2: Late Cognitive	Score 3: Early Associative	Score 4: Late Associative
Precision & Consistency	Low precision & consistency	Developing precision & consistency	Links precision & consistency with performance	Consistent precision & performance
Tactical Decision Making	Limited tactical awareness	Basic tactical awareness	Developing tactical awareness	Good tactical awareness

1. Attention Demands: This criterion evaluates the amount of cognitive effort required by the student to perform the motor skill. In the early stages of learning, a significant amount of cognitive activity is needed to understand and execute the skill. As the student progresses, the cognitive demand decreases, allowing them to perform the skill more automatically.
2. Control of Movement: This criterion assesses the level of conscious and automatic control over the motor skill. In the initial learning stages, students rely heavily on conscious control. As they gain experience, the control of movement transitions to being more automatic, allowing for smoother execution.
3. Execution Speed: This criterion evaluates the speed at which the student can perform the motor skill. Early in the learning process, students may perform the skill slowly and hesitantly. As they become more proficient, their execution speed increases, ultimately reaching an optimal or exceptional level.
4. Fluidity & Efficiency: This criterion measures the smoothness, consistency, and efficiency of the student's movements. In the beginning stages, students may struggle with fluidity and efficiency, but as they progress, their movements become more reliable and efficient, eventually reaching a superior level.

8.4.3 LT - Update 3

Same rubric used in Section [8.4.1](#).

8.4.4 LT - Video Performance

Criteria	Mastery (Autonomous)	Near Mastery (Late Associative)	Near Mastery (Early Associative)	Below Mastery (Late Cognitive)	Below Mastery (Early Cognitive)
Attention Demands	5	4	3	2	1
Control of Movement	5	4	3	2	1
Fluidity & Efficiency	5	4	3	2	1
Precision & Consistency	5	4	3	2	1
Time	5	4	3	2	1

1. Attention Demands: This criterion evaluates the amount of cognitive effort required by the student to perform the motor skill. In the early stages of learning, a significant amount of cognitive activity is needed to understand and execute the skill. As the student progresses, the cognitive demand decreases, allowing them to perform the skill more automatically.
2. Control of Movement: This criterion assesses the level of conscious and automatic control over the motor skill. In the initial learning stages, students rely heavily on conscious control. As they gain experience, the movement control transitions to be more automatic, allowing smoother execution.
3. Fluidity & Efficiency: This criterion measures the smoothness, consistency, and efficiency of the student's movements. In the beginning stages, students may struggle with fluidity and efficiency, but their movements become more reliable and efficient as they progress, eventually reaching a superior level.
4. Precision & Consistency: This criterion assesses the student's ability to perform the motor skill accurately and consistently. Early learners often struggle with precision and consistency. Still, as they progress, they develop the ability to link these elements with their performance, ultimately achieving high accuracy and consistency.
5. Time: Juggling: you must juggle 3 objects continuously for at least 5 seconds. Cup Stacking: you must complete the "up and down" in under 10 seconds.

8.4.5 LT - Reflection Paper

Criteria	Ratings				Pts
Quality of information	20 pts Full Marks Response demonstrates an in-depth reflection on, and personalization of, the theories, concepts, and/or strategies presented in the course materials to date.	16 pts No Description Response demonstrates a minimal reflection on, and personalization of, the theories, concepts, and/or strategies presented in the course materials to date.	12 pts No Description Response demonstrates a lack of reflection on, or personalization of, the theories, concepts, and/or strategies presented in the course materials to date.	0 pts No Marks	20 pts
Grammar, usage, mechanics, spelling	15 pts Full Marks There are no more than three spelling, grammar, or syntax errors per page of writing.	12 pts No Description There are more than five spelling, grammar, or syntax errors per page of writing.	9 pts No Description There are numerous spelling, grammar, or syntax errors throughout the response.	0 pts No Marks	15 pts
Required Components	15 pts Full Marks Response includes all components and meets or exceeds all requirements indicated in the instructions.	12 pts No Description Response is missing some components and/or does not fully meet the requirements indicated in the instructions.	9 pts No Description Response excludes essential components and/or does not address the requirements indicated in the instructions.	0 pts No Marks	15 pts
USAGE: APA in-text citation	20 pts Full Marks APA style in-text citations used throughout document.	16 pts No Description Some APA style in-text citations used in the document.	12 pts No Description Limited or no APA style in-text citations used throughout document.	0 pts No Marks	20 pts
FORMAT: APA in-text citation	15 pts Full Marks It's in correct format.	12 pts No Description It has some errors.	9 pts No Description It has many errors.	0 pts No Marks	15 pts
FORMAT: APA Reference list	15 pts Full Marks It's in correct format.	12 pts No Description It has some errors.	9 pts No Description It has many errors.	0 pts No Marks	15 pts
Total Points: 100					

1. Magill, R. A., & Anderson, D. (2020). *Motor learning and control: concepts and applications*. McGraw-Hill Education. <https://www.bkstr.com/csunorthridgestore/product/motor-learning-and-control--concepts-and-applications-147614-1>