



SOME ASPECTS OF ATTENTION AND SKILL RELATIONSHIP, ACCURACY CORRECTION OF THE BASKETBALL PLAYERS MIDDLE CLASS

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Abstract:

One important factor of mental factors in order to win and achieve sporting achievement is and it has, the sports psychologists study of topics related to psychological and mental problems of the sports activity, and for this, the researchers conducted a lot of experiments and research to uncover solutions for those problems. Including the topics of attention of the basketball players, and on this basis of our study, titled "Some semblance of attention relationship and accurate shooting from the free-throw line rather basketball players, class mid-category (16-18 years)", where we have acquired the presence of different correlation relationships significance between some aspects of attention and precision shooting from the free throw, being an essential skill depend on any team to win the largest possible number of points and to win the team match must be on each player to focus until the last seconds of the game, because the critical and tough competition, especially the last stroke play on small molecules that occur the difference and determine the fate of each team in the game.

Keywords: aspects, attention - skill relationship, basketball players

1. Introduction

The attention in the sports field includes several aspects, although access to the high levels of sports depends largely on the growth and elevation of these features. Each sport activity need these features, but on varying degrees, and requires the athlete to learn motor skills and mastered skills that can be achieved only using the integrated

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setup of the physical, psychological aspects and tactical skills. (eMuhammad Lutfi, 1975)

It is required that basketball players are keeping a high level of attention, on its many manifestations of the affected correction form or another of these appearances which are characterized of each of the players and team sports in general, and basketball in particular, represented by the positions of playing accuracy; the player therefore require careful attention to the other players, who continue with the same speed and power the activity for the scoring at the right time and place (Hedon. E., 1988, Précis de physiologie ED, O, DOIN, California, USA)

The skill of the correction is one of the most important skills of the basketball player. It stands by the resolution of the games, so it was always a source of interesting studies for trainers and researchers. The major factors that have an influence on this skill are quite a few, things that reinforce attention, which is an important element in the basic skills of basketball and other sports, attention and observation, things that should be available at basketball players minute on an ongoing basis to movements player. In basketball show, the importance of attention is clearly due to the nature of the game that is fast and frequent changing attitudes of the multiplicity of plans defensive and offensive basic skill, so we went out the following forms; (Billat, V. 2003. Physiologie et methodologie de l entrainement: de la theorie a la pratique. Blachard, A., 2009. Gestion du stress.

What is the relationship between attention and precision shooting from the free throw with basketball players for the age group (18-16 years)?

Sub-questions:

1. Is there a correlation between the unit attention relationship and accuracy from the free-throw shooting?
2. Is there a correlation between the concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free throw?
3. Is there a correlation between divert attention and precision shooting from the free-throw relationship?
4. Is there a correlation between the distribution of attention and precision shooting from the free-throw relationship?

2. The objectives of the research

2.1 A main goal

Identify and find out the correlation between some aspects of attention and correction accuracy when basketball players.

2.2 Sub-goals

1. Identify the existing relationship between the unit of attention and precision shooting from the free throw.
2. Identification of the existing relationship between the concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free-throw
3. Determine the existing relationship between the accuracy and divert attention from the free-throw shooting.
4. 4 Determine the existing relationship between the distribution of attention and the accuracy of the free-throw shooting.

3. Research Methodology

We used a private descriptive approach in this study in order achieve its objectives and honesty and objectivity of the results.

4. Society and the research sample

The first sample: was intended for exploratory experiment consisted of 60 players from Oran write the mid-class team.

The second sample: was the original community of the research and consisted of 10 players for the team mid-class Mostaganem.

4.1 Areas of research

The human sphere: research was applied on a sample of some of the basketball players made up of 10 players for the sports season 2012-2013 contractors with the horizons of Mostaganem, which is active in the second national team section.

4.2 Setting Procedural Variables Search

In order to obtain reliable scientific results requires each researcher to control the variables examined, and so isolate other internal variables that may hinder the search biography, and were as follows:

4.2.1 independent variable: the stimuli or changes in the impact of these variables called experimental variables. (Mohamed Awad Bswyne and Faisal Yassin beach 0.1992) and of some aspects of attention.

4.2.2 dependent variable: the effects of the independent variable and of the correction from the free throw line.

4.3 Tools and means of search

We have used in our research this set of tools which are as follows:

- Sources and references that is relevant to the search;
- The Internet;
- Field tests.
 1. Test to measure some aspects of attention for "supplying Onvemunt."
 2. Test the correction on the basket from the free throw line (Ever battery test to measure skill in basketball)

4.4 Search tools

Borden test Onvemunt to the attention of: The researcher used the patch test your attention, which is known as test (Braden-Onvemuv) rate by Taha Abdel-Gawad, 1972, as it measures four aspects of attention are: (sharpness, focus, conversion, distribution). (Ahmed Mohamed Khater and Ali Fahma pick, 1996, page 521).

Scale components: The approved measure, which is a paper containing 13 lines of distributed body kits Arabic numerals, each set of (3-5) numbers consist in a line on (10) groups and the total numbers (40) record. This means that the test contains (1240) records. This test numbers has been developed in order to arrange the sequence of codified numbers and it also took into account the position that the application of the scale method: look at the page in front of you attentively to notice what you see numbers and complex and is looking to be irregular distribution, and unequal to avoid the likelihood of conservation - all you are required to craft written off or compositions you are required to be removed and the piece put italic pencil on Hmaaharv and you have to implement it quickly and accurately when you hear the signal (warmed up), you take the pen hand used by the writing, and when the signal (Start) you to turn the page quickly and begin to find the required numbers written off and when the signal (whoa), you put a big sign pencil. Figure 1 shows the paper-and-pencil tests of the manifestations of attention

4.5 Correction method of calculating the results

The extracted parameters of the test form with the help of its own key correction and extracted the results as follows:

1. The number of characters that the player its consideration during the test.=a
2. The number of compositions supposed to write off the player in the test paper.=b

3. The number of public errors (wrong number of compositions which Written off plus the number of correct compositions that have not Written off).=B
4. The number of correct compositions written off.=r
5. Work accuracy or implementation of testing labs.=e

$$e = \frac{b-B}{b} \times 100$$

4.6 Test unit attention

The search for the desired numbers you written off by placing a slash them penciled taking into account the accuracy and speed note that the test for just one minute and we'll cancel each combination set contains the number (49) and starts Balostr one after the other from left to right.

Unit attention: $u = e \times a$

4.7 Test focus attention

After the limit is calculated Balachtbarren: (test in the case of calm and testing in the case of Alnthren photosynthesis).

4.8 Calculating the degree of focus through

- u_1 : is the net productivity of labor when measuring unit of attention in the quiet situation without sexy.
- u_2 : is the net productivity of labor when measuring unit of attention in handicapping and distractions case.
- Subtracting $u_1 - u_2$ we get (K), which is the degree of concentration, as in the following equation:

$$u_1 - u_2 = k$$

Whenever the extracted value fell is indicated high concentration of attention of the players.

4.9 Distribution attention test

The test carried out for two minutes required to write off the player combinations verses: (49) (58) and then calculates the distribution of attention.

$$C = (U_3 - U_4) / (U_3 + U_4) \times 100$$

Where: U_3 performance productivity for installation (49) U_4 performance productivity for installation (58).

4.10 Divert attention test

Test leads for two minutes with digital cancellation (49), (24), but the following manner: The test installation starts (49) for a period of thirty seconds and then move on with reference to the cancellation of the number (24) and for a period of thirty seconds.

And when you hear the word about the move again to write off the number (49) and then again, for the third time who shall cancel the number (24) will expire Adakkiktan begins in the laboratory to divert attention by calculating:

$$N = (M + H + O) / 3$$

Where M equal to the difference between the productivity of labor first and second for thirty seconds:

$$u1 - u2 = M$$

H is equal to the difference between the second and third work productivity.

$$u1 - u2 = H$$

O is equivalent to the difference between the third and fourth work productivity.

$$u1 - u2 = O$$

And labor productivity are calculated in a period of thirty seconds for each free installation in (49) (24) in a section of the sections.

4.11 Test correction from the free throw line

Description of performance method:

The player and the ball behind him stand the middle according to the free-throw line as shown in Figure 02.

- Each player corrected the 4 groups consisting of 5 consecutive corrections.
- The player is right in the correction on the basket in any way suit them.
- Gives each player a chance to rest between each set and other corrections. (Mohammad Hassan Allawi, Mohamed Nasreddin Radwan, 1987), Figure 2 shows the test correction from the free throw line.
- Degrees account (Calendar)
- Gives the player one degree for every ball enters the basket.
- The maximum that can be obtained for degrees is 20 degrees.

Field trip: We have visited the first to search for the team and the coach trader with them in their court to determine the program of training times for the purpose of determining the second date for the testing and this so as not to influence on their training, and in the Framework Convention our work done and of the distribution of test forms on the players.

- Register grades form;
- Statistical tool;

- Pedagogical methods;
- Chronometer;
- A legal goal Basketball;
- 5 legal balls basket;
- Tables, 10 pens, light indicator device.

5. Expeditionary experience

They stand on the most important problems and obstacles that hinder the smooth running and Hassan to search, so we conducted an exploratory experiment, which means that they "*scientific process and purpose of the stand on the negatives and positives that correspond to the researcher to be training him.*" (Qasim Mandalawi et al., 1989) and this was on 12-03-2013 on 6 players from Oran Mail team, which is active in the second national section.

For the proper key experience and ensure the validity of the tests that we've made it and should we have to do the exploratory experience, which is one of the preliminary roads for access to accurate and precise results at the same time.

5.1 Scientific basis for testing

a. **Test of stability:** intended "to give the same results if the test was applied to the same sample at different periods in the same similar circumstances." (Qasim Mandalawi and fall down, 1989)

At this point, we have to find reliability coefficient for the tests and the correction from the free throw line by re-test.

Table 1: The reliability coefficient for experimental tests of the sample

| Statistical study for tests | Sample size | Degree of freedom | Statistical significance | Reliability coefficient | The correlation coefficient |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Test correction from the free-throw | 6 | N-1 5 | 0.05 | 0.96 | 0.85 |
| Test unit attention | | | | 0.92 | |
| Test to focus attention | | | | 0.91 | |
| Test divert attention | | | | 0.89 | |
| Distribution of attention test | | | | 0.84 | |

b. Test the sincerity: Meaning, the test of truth, "the validity of the position to be measured" (Hassanein, 1995)

At this point, we used to extract the content sincerity test where we just introduced the candidate tests on supervising professor and a group of experts and specialists to arbitration some aspects of attention, experts have agreed to test the sincerity in achieving the purpose for which it has developed for, and this proved sincerity of our tests.

Table 2: The honesty factor for experimental tests

| Statistical study for tests | Sample size | Degree of freedom | Statistical significance | Honesty coefficient | The correlation coefficient | Significance test |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Test correction from the free-throw | 6 | N-1 5 | 0.85 | 0.97 | 0.85 | Moral |
| Test unit attention | | | | 0.95 | | |
| Test to focus attention | | | | 0.95 | | |
| Test divert attention | | | | 0.94 | | |
| Distribution of attention test | | | | 0.91 | | |

An objective test: Substantive results mean independence for the autonomy of the concept we have using the indicator light and a stopwatch (Mikati) to measure the test time and give especially in correction accuracy grades, and so are the measurements and tests with high objective.

5.2 Statistical study: statistical treatment - arithmetic average

Standard deviation: p

The correlation coefficient "Karl Pearson": t

The following are the laws used in this research: the aim is to determine the correlation between the two tests by reference to the controversy statistical significance of the correlation coefficient Pearson (t). The result was calculated greater than the value seriously and why the link is strong, and vice versa, and it must be noted that the simple correlation coefficient (r) does not exceed the value of +1 -1 or +1 Whenever approached the relationship was strong but if tended to -1 inverse relationship and the closer to zero correlation decreases in the case equated me +1 or -1, the link is strong between the two tests, either positively or negatively.

The correlation between the two tests is the significance of the test reliability coefficient and can be calculated by the following equation:

5.3 Search results are displayed and discussed

Presentation and discussion of test results of the degree of severity of attention and precision: shooting from the free-throw study unit attention relationship and accuracy from the free-throw shooting.

Table 3: The relationship between the unit of attention and precision shooting from the free throw

| Sample | Tests | Severity of attention | | The correlation coefficient | Shooting from the free-throw accuracy | |
|--------|-------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| | | S | P | | S | P |
| 10 | | 12.77 | 1.40 | 0.81 | 11.8 | 1.54 |

Through the table note the following arithmetic average unit attention as b (12.77), which is greater than the arithmetic mean of precision shooting from the free throw, which was (11.8) With respect to the standard deviation of the severity of attention has been estimated to be (1.40) where we note a few spacing in the values of any failure the presence of dispersion as in the degree of correction from the free throw, which was estimated accuracy (1.54) In order to study the relationship between the unit of attention and precision shooting from the free throw was the use of the correlation coefficient Karl Pearson and estimated (0.81) here is a positive and strong correlation between the unit of attention the accuracy of the free-throw shooting.

He also stressed in this aspect Osama Kamal that requires coaches to make sure they attend their players in good condition to ensure the highest level of attention. Presentation and discussion of test results of the degree of concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free-throw

5.4 Study to focus attention relationship and the accuracy of the free-throw shooting

Table 4: Relationship between the concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free throw

| Tests Sample | Focus attention | | The correlation coefficient | Shooting from the free-throw accuracy | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| | S — | P | | S — | P |
| N | | | | | |
| 10 | -1.87 | 2.58 | -0.80 | 11.8 | 1.54 |

Through the table note, the following arithmetic mean concentration was negative attention as much as b (-1.87) reverse the arithmetic average of the accuracy of the correction that was positive as much as b (11.8)

As for the standard deviation of the focus of attention was (1.54) of any no convergence of values and this means there is no dispersion of them compared with the test standard deviation correction which estimated accuracy (2.58), where there is a divergence of values, a few by any no dispersion but a few and for the study correlation between the degree of concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free throw was the use of the correlation coefficient Karl Pearson, who estimated (-0.80) and see that these negative value which has an inverse and a strong relationship between the two tests that is, the smaller the degree of concentration of attention player in test write-off (this means the degree of force to focus attention) increased the degree of correction has accuracy.

Where enhances researchers visible to the negative correlation between the degree of moral focus attention and accuracy correction to the degree of concentration of attention is an indication of the psychological state of the player before the performance of the correction.

It also confirms that Osama full salary (salary 0.1990), where the focus is to draw attention or general basic skills of the athletes is the foundation for the success of the process of learning, training or competition in various forms

Attribute the researchers reason for this relationship to be "learner or the player with a good focus is who owns the physical compatibility in control of the stimuli and emotions that affect the entity when the focus will be in control of the motor to be (shooting from the free-throw) (Syas, 1983) and is also consistent with the Study Hashim Ahmed Suleiman study (1987) and the study of bin Ahmad Sufian (2009) in the

presence of correlation between the degree of concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free throw.

Presentation and discussion of test results, of the degree of concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free-throw, study divert attention and accurate correction of the free-throw relationship.

Table 5: Relationship between divert attention and precision shooting from the free throw

| Sample | Tests | Divert attention | | The correlation coefficient | Shooting from the free-throw accuracy | |
|--------|-------|------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| | | S | P | | S | P |
| 10 | | 3.42 | 2.43 | 0.30 | 11.8 | 1.54 |

Through the table note the following: SMA divert attention was estimated at (3.42), which is much lower than the arithmetic average of the accuracy shooting from the free throw, which was (11.8). With respect to the standard deviation to divert attention, which was estimated at (2.43) note the presence of spacing values no dispersion compared with the standard deviation in the correction of the free-throw which stood accuracy (1.54) where the convergence of the values of any lack of dispersion In order to study the relationship between divert attention and precision shooting from the free throw was the use of the correlation coefficient Karl Pearson and estimated (0:31). It is little or no positive shift attention between accuracy and correction of the free-throw link. This enhances the researchers this weakness lack of training special units of the exercises that lead to disqualification and develop this theme as the module normal daily must contain a form of scoring and the coaches that they have a clear idea of the manifestations of attention, especially to divert attention.

Presentation and discussion of test results of the degree of concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free-throw, the study of the distribution of attention relationship and accuracy of free-throw shooting.

Table 6: The relationship between the distribution of attention and precision shooting from the free throw

| Tests Sample | Distribution of attention | | The correlation coefficient | Shooting from the free-throw accuracy | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| | S — | P | | S — | P |
| N | | | | | |
| 10 | 3.14 | 6.48 | 0.40 | 11.8 | 1.54 |

Through the table note the following: the arithmetic average of the degree distribution of attention was (3.14), which is much lower than the arithmetic average of the accuracy correction, which was estimated at (11.8) With respect to the standard deviation of the degree distribution of attention has been estimated by (6.48) note the presence of a large spacing between the values ie there is a large dispersion between them compared with the standard deviation of the accuracy shooting from the free throw, which was (1.54) there is no dispersion of values in order to study the existing relationship between the distribution of attention and precision shooting from the free throw was the use of the correlation coefficient Karl Pearson and estimated (0.40), a positive correlation Simple between the distribution of attention and precision shooting from the free throw.

Table 7: The relationship between the manifestations of attention precisely from the free-throw shooting

| Tests | The intensity of attention | Focus attention | Divert attention | Distribution of attention | Shooting from the free-throw accuracy |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| S — | 12.77 | -1.87 | 3.42 | 3.14 | 11.8 |
| P | 1.40 | 2.58 | 2.43 | 6.48 | 1.54 |
| The correlation coefficient | 0.81 | -0.80 | 0.31 | 0.40 | X |

Through the table and curve note that: averages varying with each other in write-offs and tests correction from the free throw line accuracy tests, arithmetic Valmtost in the degree of severity of attention was (12.77) was the largest of them in the test correction accuracy, which amounted to (11.80), and the arithmetic average of the degree the focus of attention was negative as estimated (-1.87) This shows the strength of the degree of

concentration of attention to the players, but for the conversion and distribution of attention, who deal with (3.42) (3.14) were lower than the arithmetic average of the correction accuracy.

As for the standard deviations were the lack of a simple and large dispersion appeared between them and in the following manner: Deflection unit attention and accuracy correction estimated (1.40) (1.54) of any lack of dispersion between the values, With respect to the focus and divert attention and which was estimated at (2.58) (2.43) appeared between the dispersion between the values for I have for a simple, but great dispersion was when the distribution test whereas b (6.48).

As for the link that emerged between the two tests differed Kmal between them so strong and positive correlation appeared strong negative correlation, and in the following manner:

Vmaaml link to unity and precision shooting from the free-throw appeared linked to positive strong as estimated (0.80) As for the correlation degree of concentration of attention, which was estimated at (-0.80) any strong negative correlation, and this demonstrates the high degree of concentration of attention to the players, then link back little or no attention when converting, which was estimated at (0.31), while for the simple correlation estimated the b (0.40) at a temperature distribution of attention among the players.

6. Conclusions

After the theoretical and practical analysis of the results of your table manifestations of attention (unit, concentration, distribution, conversion) and their relationship to accurately from the free-throw shooting.

- The existence of a positive correlation between the degree of severity of attention and accuracy of free-throw shooting.
- The presence of a negative correlation between the degree of concentration of attention and accuracy from the free-throw shooting.
- The presence of positive correlation between the degree of correction and the divert attention from the free-throw accuracy relationship.
- The lack of correlation between the degree of distribution of attention and precision shooting from the free throw.

7. Interview results assumptions

The first hypothesis: There is a positive correlation between the unit of attention and precision shooting from the free throw. Based on the results obtained by the experimental sample and the result of field tests carried out by the Taliban researchers embody I'm on the ground that there is a direct correlation is positive strong between the unit of attention and precision shooting from the free throw, and this was confirmed to us through the Table 03 and curved graph, which assured us that the health of the hypothesis that impose that there is a positive correlation between the unit of attention and precision shooting from the free throw as confirmed in this aspect Osama Kamal that requires coaches to ensure the presence of their players who are in good condition to ensure the highest level of attention .

All of these indicators make sure the health of any relationship that the greater the degree of attention in the unit test write-offs when the players have increased the success rate correction.

The second assumption: There is a negative correlation between the concentration of attention and accuracy of free-throw shooting. Based on the results obtained by the experimental sample and the result of field tests carried out by the researchers embody I'm on the ground that there is a strong inverse relationship between the concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free throw, and this was confirmed to us through the table (04) and curved graph, which confirmed us health hypothesis that impose that there is a negative correlation between the concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free throw any that the smaller the degree of concentration of attention player in test write-off (this means the power of the degree of concentration of attention) increased the degree of correction has accuracy as consistent with bin Ahmad Sufian 2009 study The study Hashim Ahmed Suleiman 1987 that there is a correlation between the concentration of attention and precision shooting from the free throw.

All of these indicators make sure the health of the inverse relationship between the concentration of Alatbah and accuracy from the free-throw shooting.

The third hypothesis: draws positive correlation between divert attention and precision shooting from the free-throw relationship. Based on the results obtained by the experimental sample and the result of field tests carried out by the Taliban researchers embody I'm on the ground that no correlation is positive slim between divert attention and precision shooting from the free-throw relationship and this has been confirmed to us through the Table 05 and curved graph, which assured us that impose health hypothesis that there is a positive correlation between divert attention

and precision shooting from the free-throw. This enhances the researchers this weakness lack of training special units of the exercises that lead to the development of this theme as usual daily training module should contain a form of scoring and the coaches that they have a clear idea of the manifestations of attention, especially to divert attention. All of these indicators to make sure the health of the relationship between relational divert attention and accurate correction of the free-throw

Fourth hypothesis: draws positive correlation between the distribution of attention and precision shooting from the free-throw relationship. Based on the results obtained by the experimental sample and the result of field tests carried out by the researchers embody I'm on the ground that no correlation is positive medium between the distribution of attention and precision shooting from the free-throw relationship and this has been confirmed to us through the table (06) and curved graph, which assured us that impose health hypothesis that there is a positive correlation between the distribution of attention and precision shooting from the free-throw. This indicates that the correlation relationship between the distribution of attention and precision shooting from the free-throw

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