

## **Abstract**

**Title:** Evaluation of the motoric docility level of adolescents with specific learning and behavior disorders.

**Author:** Bc. Ladislav Kaňka

**Advisor:** prof. Ing. Václav Bunc, CSc.

**Aim of the thesis:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the motoric docility level of pupils with specific learning a behavior disorders through the Iowa-Brace test and to compare the results with data from pupils without these disorders.

**Method:** Testing motoric abilities of 13-14 year old (adolescents) with specific learning a behavior disorders through the Iowa-Brace test and later comparing to pupils who do not have any specific learning and behavior disorders. The data was processed with the program IBM SPSS Statistics 24 and then evaluated.

**Results:** Specific learning and behavior disorders have a significant negative impact on the motoric docility level of an individual, which has been proved by poorer performance of these pupils in a test studying the motoric docility level of probands (Iowa-Brace test). The difference in the overall performance in the Iowa-Brace test depends more on the specific learning and behavior disorders than on the sex of the individual. The biggest difference between pupils with and without specific learning and behavior disorders was noticed during the exercise “Turek” (this exercise assesses coordination skills and joint mobility), when pupils without specific learning and behavior disorders achieved 50% better results comparing to pupils with specific learning and behavior disorders. A statistically significant difference was also detected in the exercise “Klekačka” (which assesses coordination skills and explosive strength of the lower extremities). Even during this exercise students without specific learning and behavior disorders achieved significantly better results (they gained almost twice as many points in the test). Similar results were obtained in the exercise “Kozáček” (which assesses coordination skills). It is possible to state, that the most significant difference between students with and without specific learning and behavior disorders was proved during exercises assessing coordination skills in the Iowa-Brace test.

**Keywords:** Specific learning and behavior disorders, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyspraxia, motoric docility level, hyperactivity, adolescence, motoric skills, Iowa-Brace test, movement skills.