

Study Notes  
Measurement of Evaluation in  
Physical Education (BPDC - 401)  
II BPED "A" Sec



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# UNIT – IV

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# Miller Wall Volley Test

# Broer Miller Wall Volley Test

- Introduction
- Purpose
- Equipment
- Test Area Measurements
- Test Administration
- Scoring



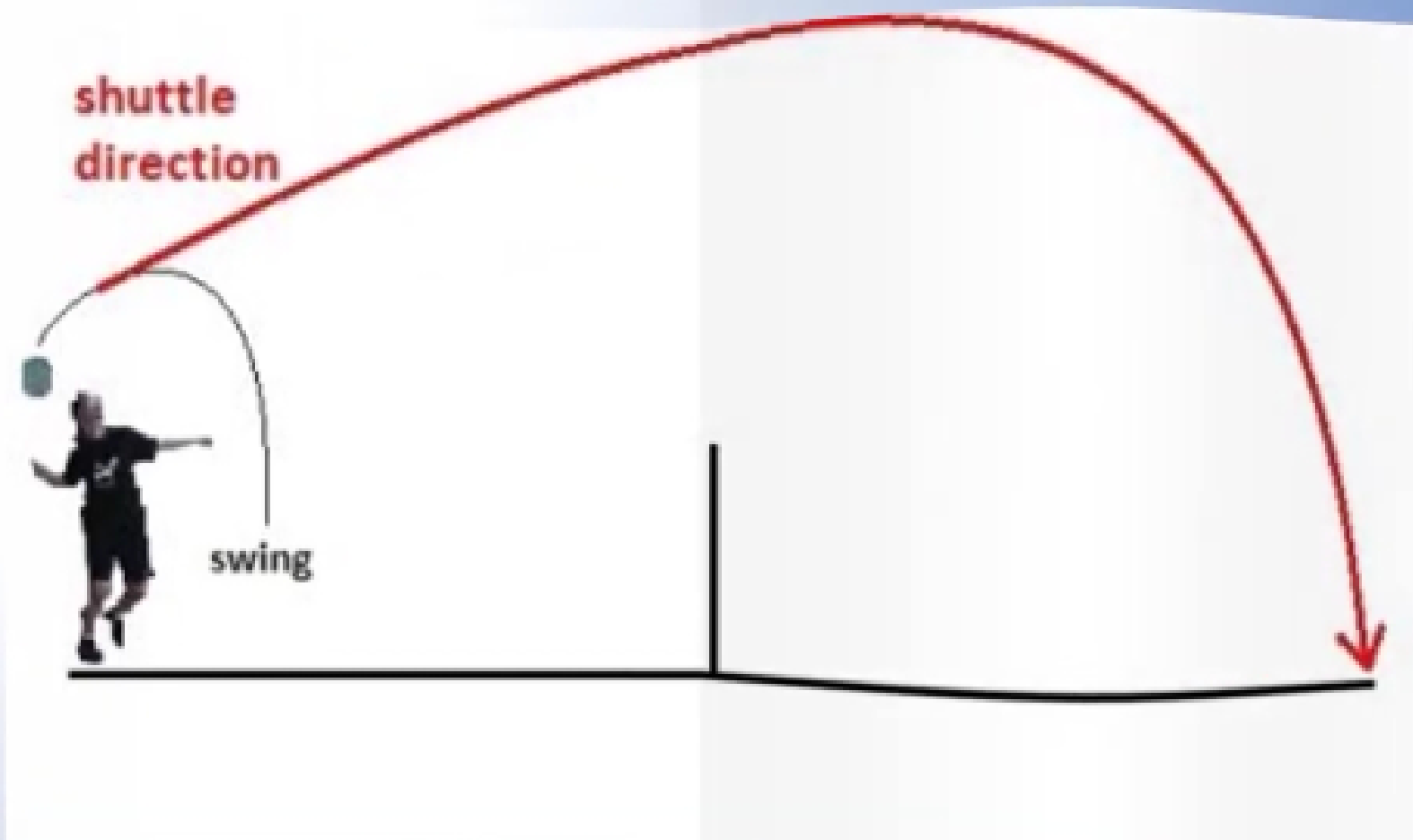
# Introduction

**In 1951**

**Made By**

**Broer Miller**

# Clear Shot



# PURPOSE

*To measure the ability to use the clear shot in badminton*

# Equipment



**Stopwatch**







**Badminton Racket & Shuttlecock**



**Ladder or Stairs**

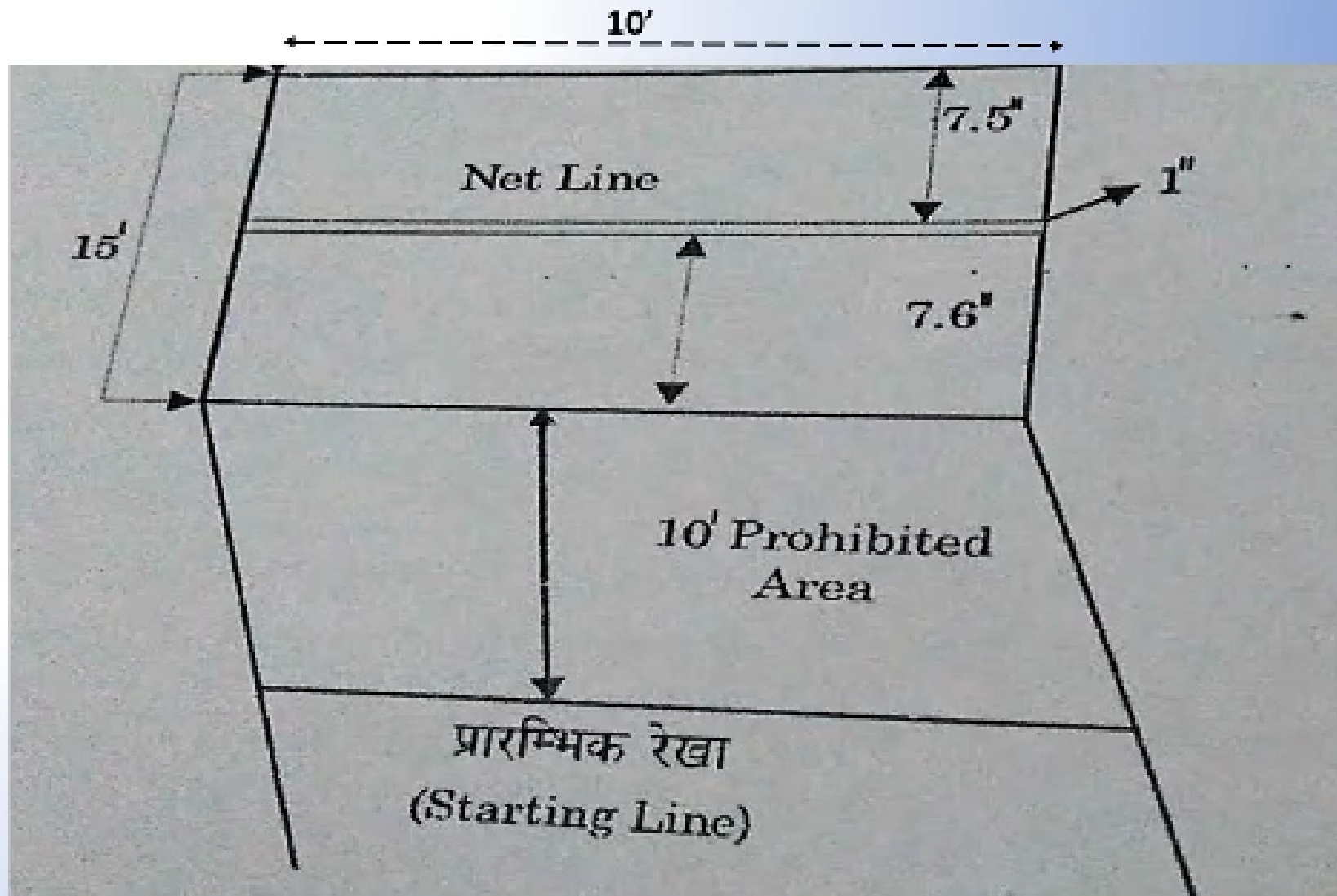




**Marking Chalk & Whistle**

# Test Area Measurement







**Test**

**Administration**



**Given 3 trails of 30**  
**Second Each**  
**And 30 Second Rest**

# SCORING

An Accumulative number of hits made within 30 seconds is the score for each individual trial. Three, 30 second trials are given. The score consists of the sum of 3 trials.





# ***French short serve test***



# Purpose

To measure the ability to serve accurately and low



# **Facilities and Equipments**

**Badminton court, rope, shuttlecocks, racket, and floor markings. The circular lines are 1 inches wide and the width of them is included in the amount of each radius. The uses of different colors for the circles make scoring more accurate. One score and some assistants.**



# Procedure

The player stands in the regulation right court for serving and serves 20 times into the opposite right service court for the doubles game. The shuttlecock must go under the rope placed 20 inches above the net and parallel to it and must otherwise be a legal serve. The serves should be taken in groups of at least 5 and preferably 10 if there is a sufficient number of a shuttle cock.



# Scoring

Score each serve by the numerical value of the area in which it first lands. Shuttlecocks that land on a line will score the higher value. Serves that fail to go between the rope and net, that are out of the bounds of the right service court for doubles, and that are not executed legally, will score zero. The final score is the total of the values made on 20 serves.

# Badminton – French Short-Serve Test

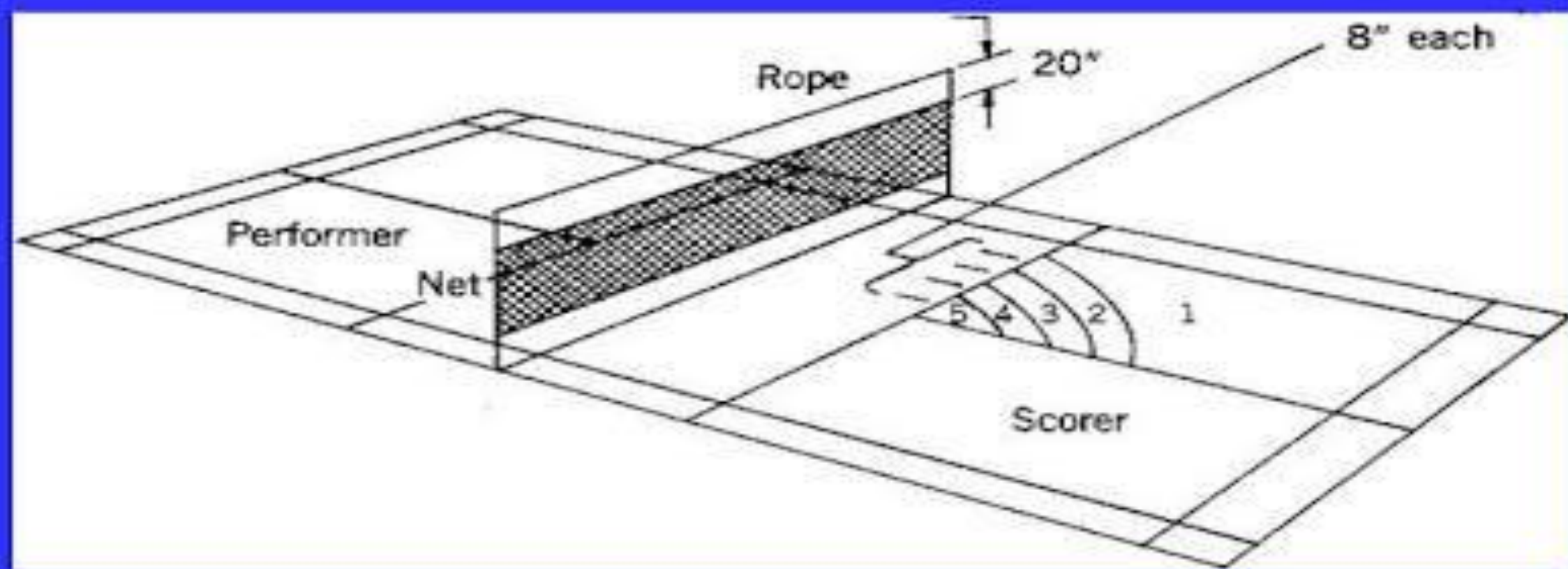
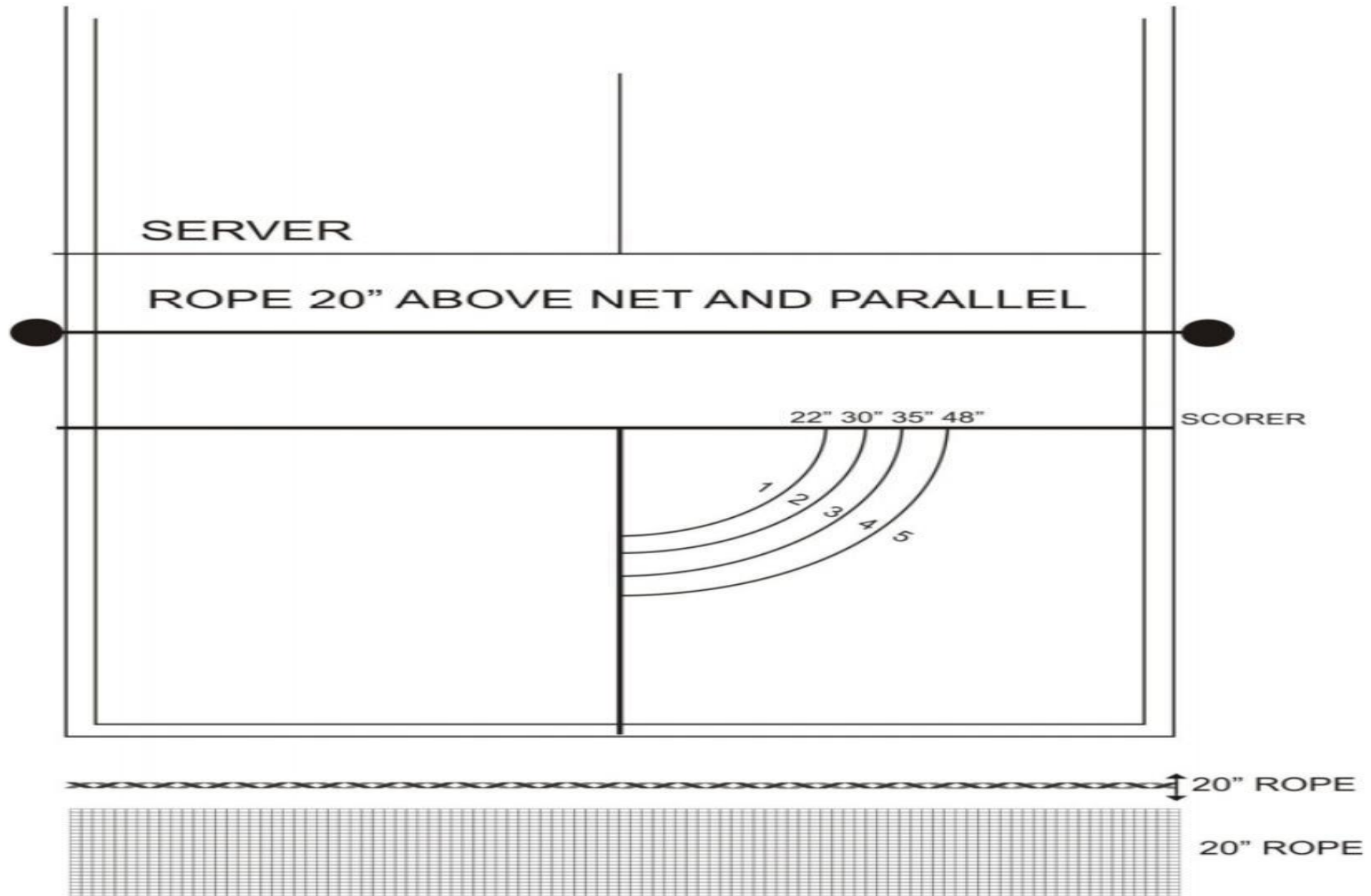


Figure 18.1 shows court markings.

# French Short Serve Test







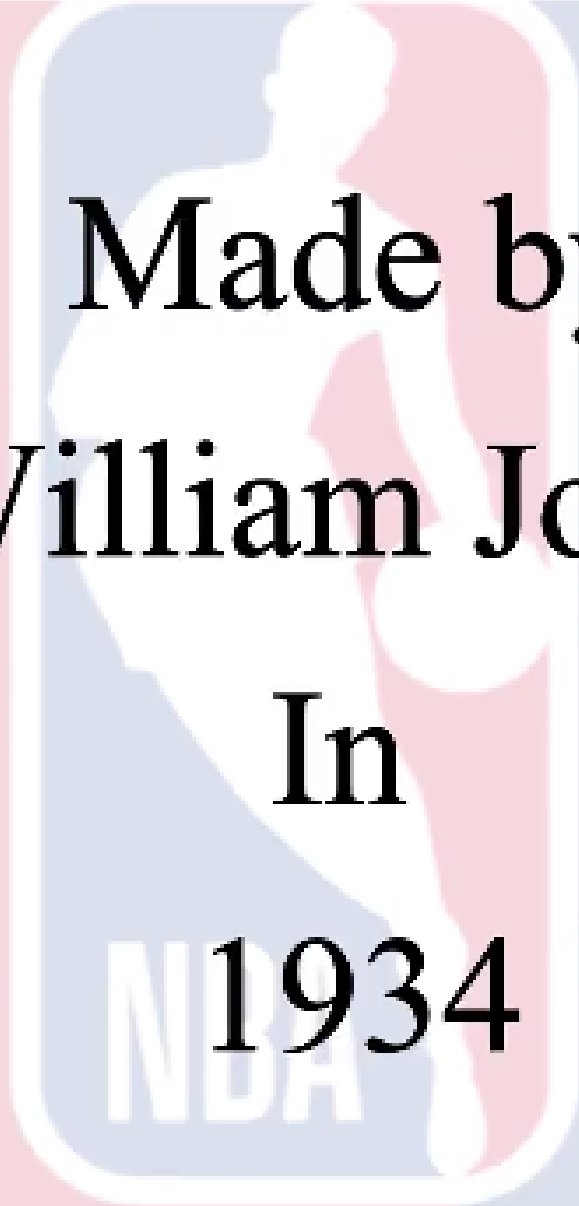
*Johnson*  
*Basketball*  
**Ability**  
*Test*





# Introduction

Made by  
L. William Johnson  
In  
1934



In this test total 7 Test item  
3 Basic Basketball Skill  
&  
4 Potential Basketball Ability



# PURPOSE



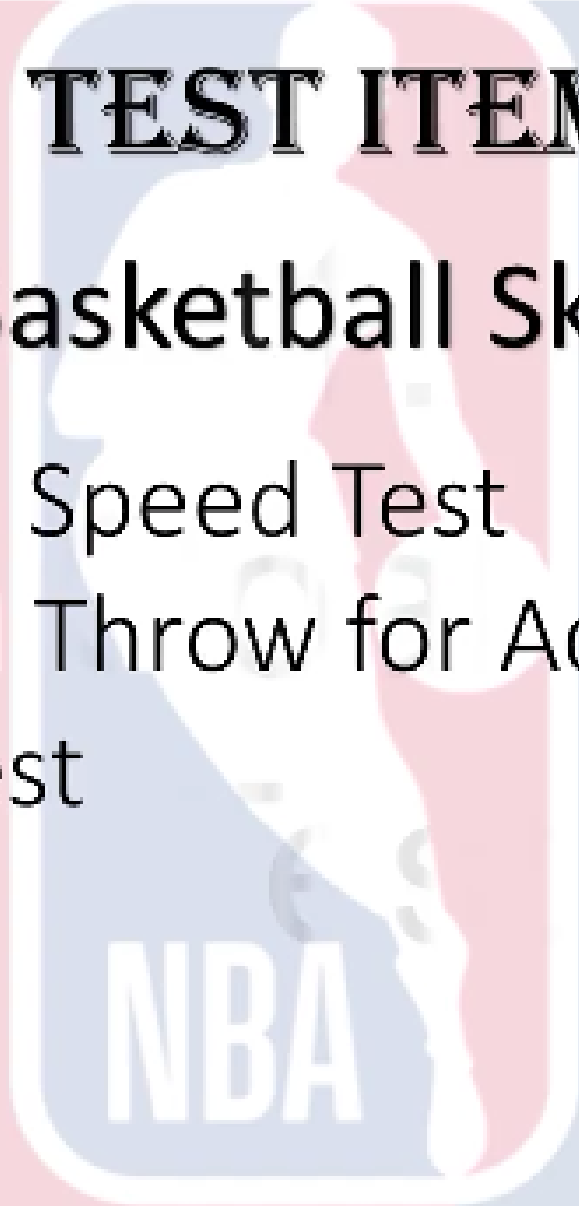
# Here we describe Main 3 Basic Basketball Skill Test item



# TEST ITEM

## a) Basic Basketball Skill Test Item

- i. Field Goal Speed Test
- ii. Basketball Throw for Accuracy
- iii. Dribble Test



# Equipment







# Test Area Measurement



# Test Administration



Throws as many basket  
as he can in 30 seconds

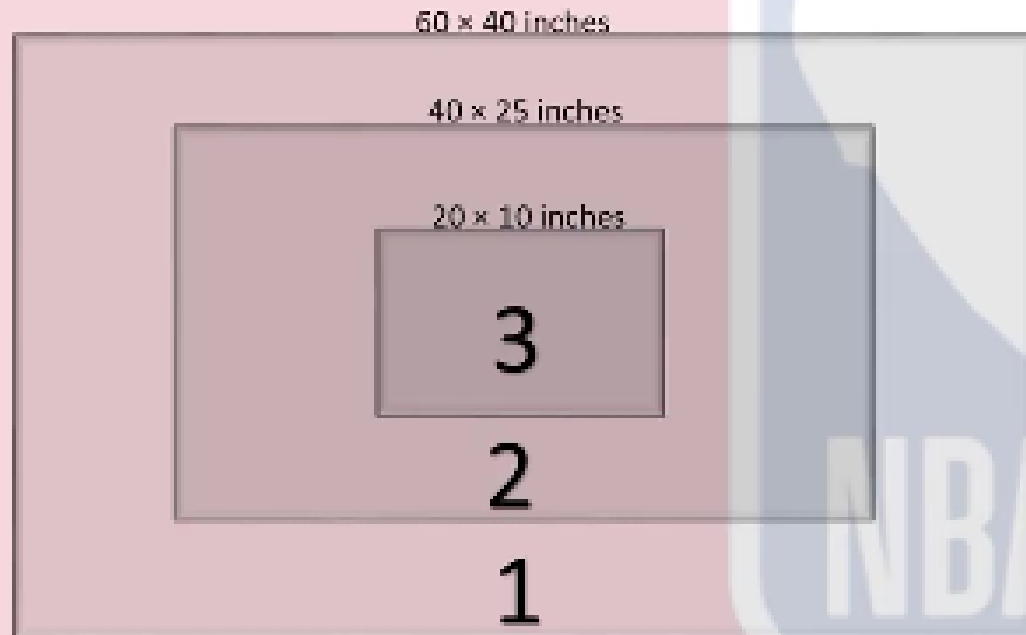
1 Basket = 1 Point



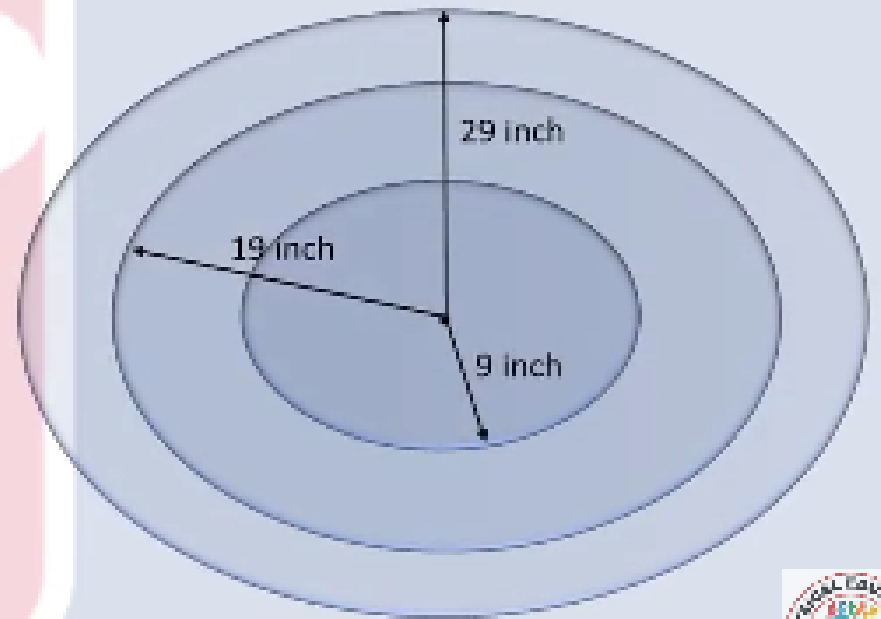
This test item has been designed with the purpose of measuring ball handling ability and agility level of the examinee.



Rectangular type target  
Made by Clarke and  
Clarke in 1987.



Circular archery type  
target Made by  
Kirkendall et al. in 1987.





The subject is given 10 trials from a distance of 40 feet, using baseball pass or hook pass.

Baseball  
Pass



# Scoring



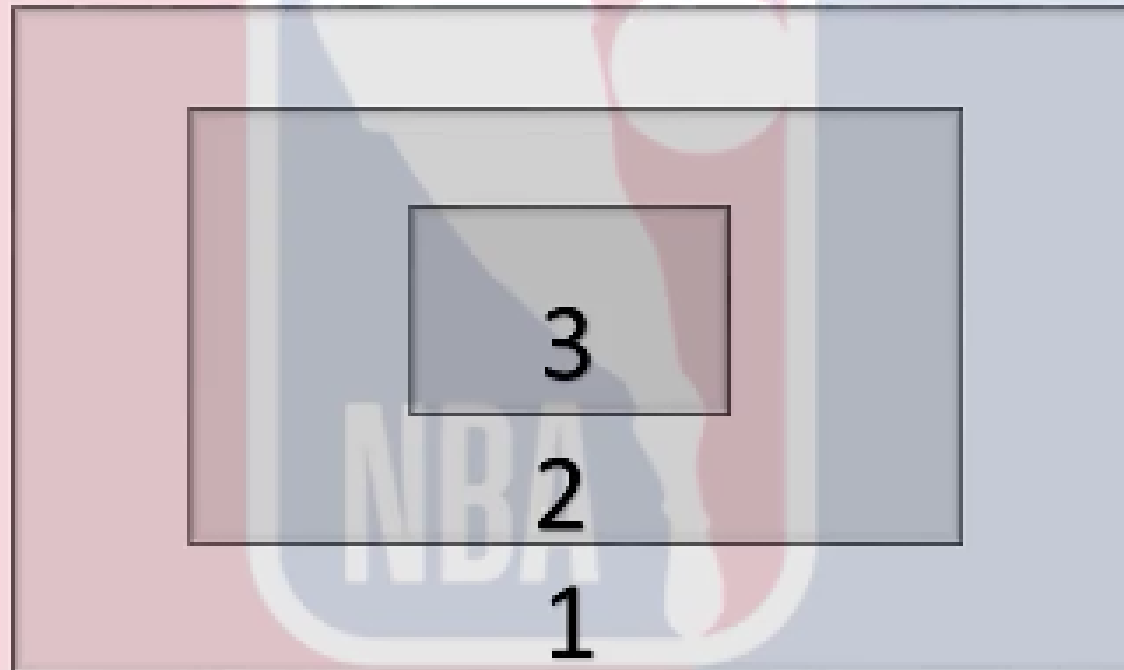


3 points inner rectangle / circle

2 in middle rectangle / circle

and

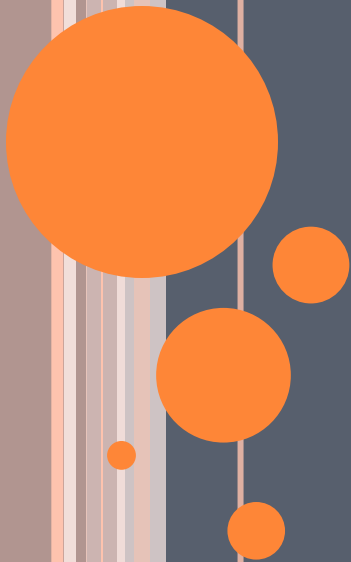
1 in outer rectangle /circle

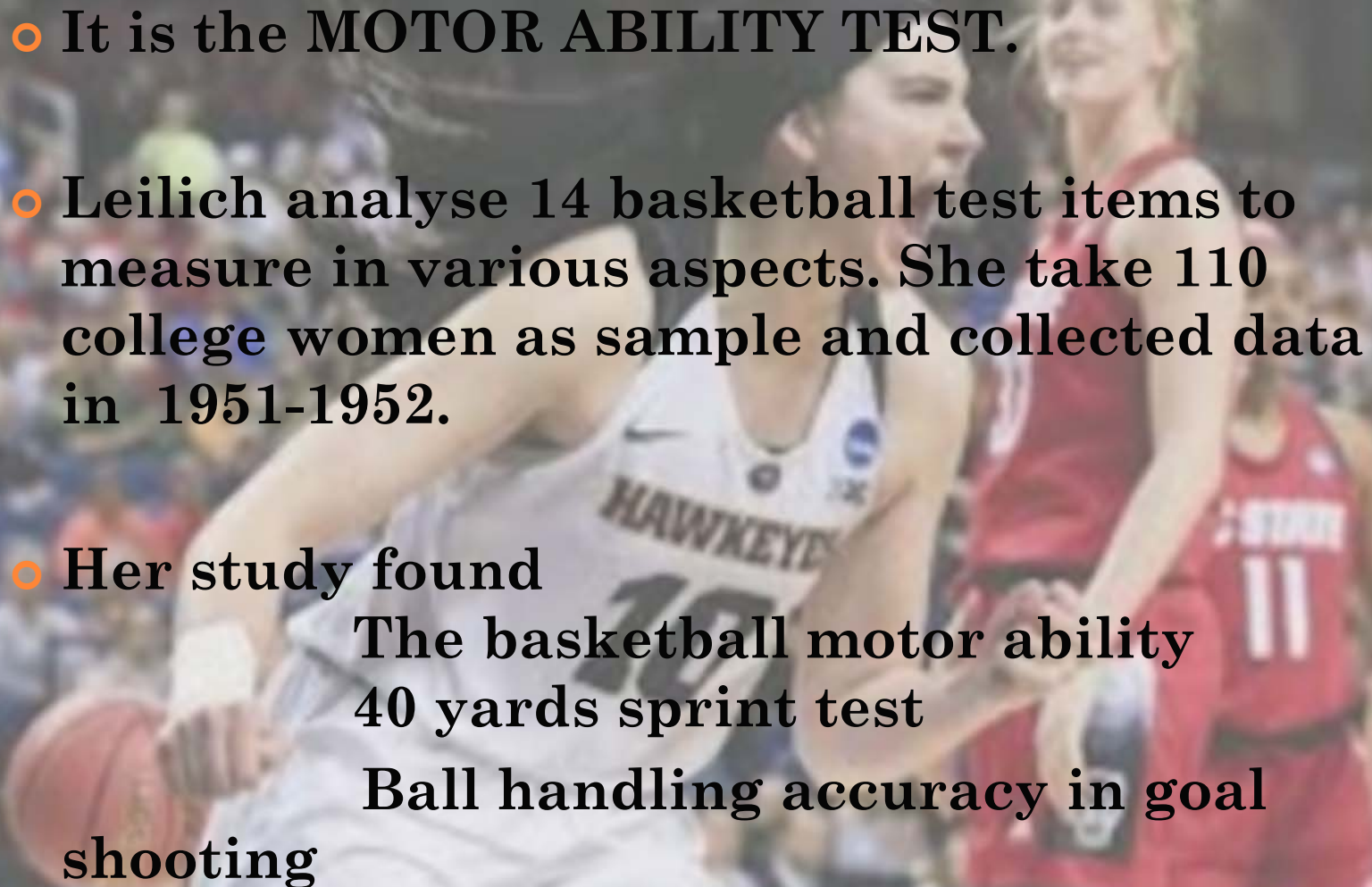


# LEILICH BASKETBALL TEST



MADE BY  
LEILICH  
IN 1952



- 
- It is the **MOTOR ABILITY TEST.**
  - Leilich analyse 14 basketball test items to measure in various aspects. She take 110 college women as sample and collected data in 1951-1952.
  - Her study found
    - The basketball motor ability**
    - 40 yards sprint test**
    - Ball handling accuracy in goal shooting**

# PURPOSE

The background of the slide is a photograph of three female basketball players in red uniforms celebrating on a court. They are clapping and smiling, with a crowd of spectators visible in the background.

- To Assess The Basic Skills In Basketball For College Women

# EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

- Basketball 2 nos
- BB board
- Chairs
- Tape
- Chalk pieces
- Stopwatch





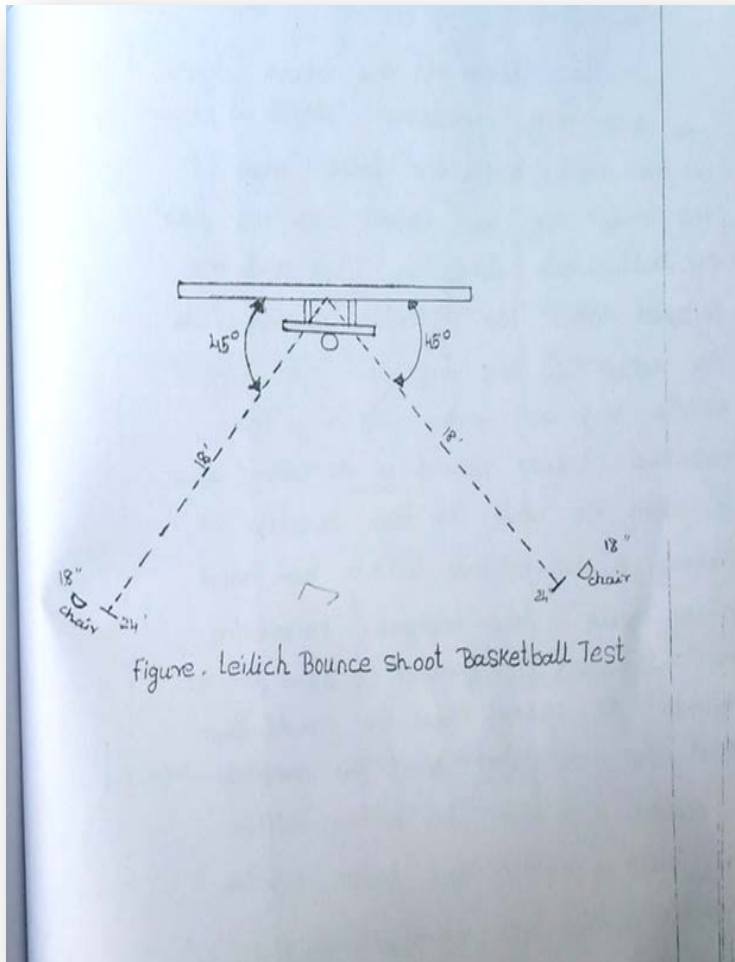
# TESTING PERSONNEL

**Timer, Scorer and two helpers. This test comprises of three test items**

- ❖ **Bounce and shoot**
- ❖ **Half minute shooting**
- ❖ **Push pass**



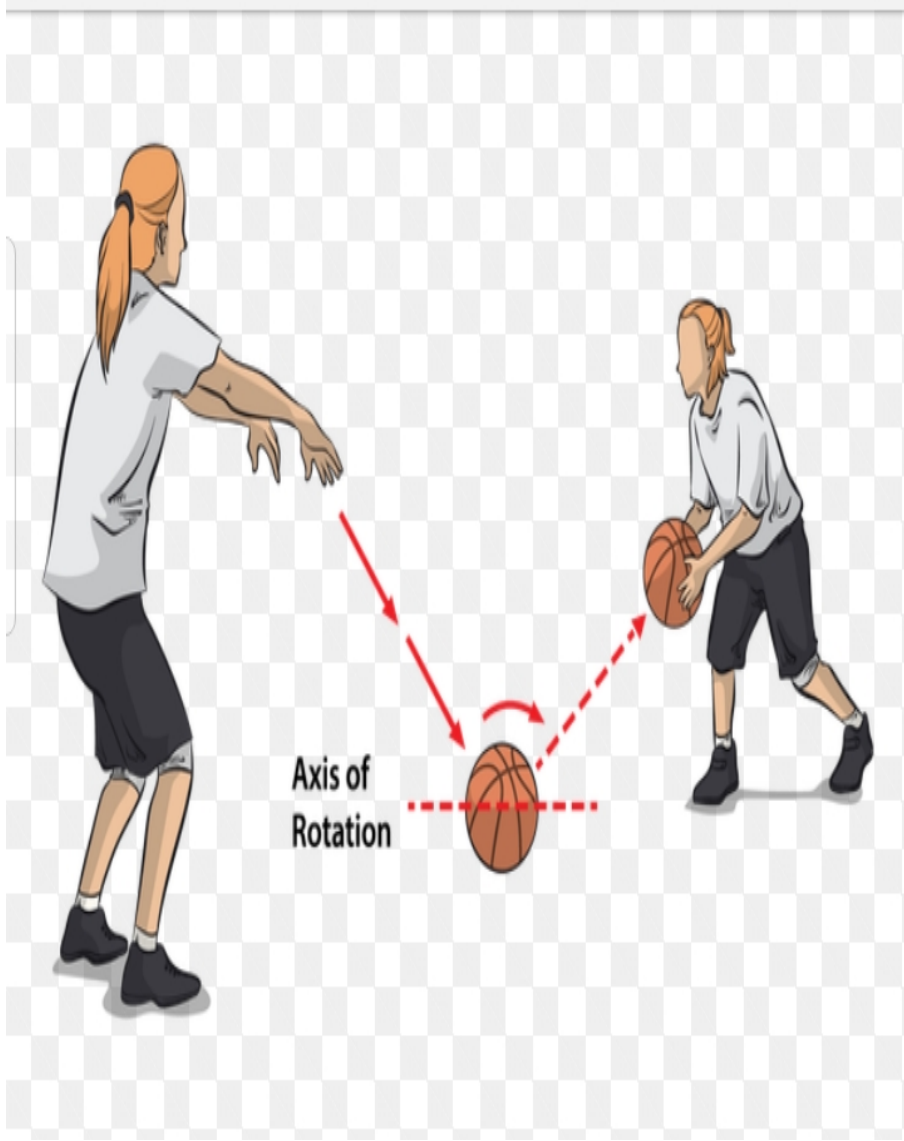
# BOUNCE AND SHOOT



- Two dotted lines are drawn on the floor in a “V” with the apex at the middle of the endline under the basket and extending at 45° angles 18’ on both sides of the court. At the end of 18’ shoot be taken if it shot the basket will be counted. who do the more number of basket done is counted for each one. The score is the largest member 08 baskets made in two trails.







# HALF MINUTE SHOOTING

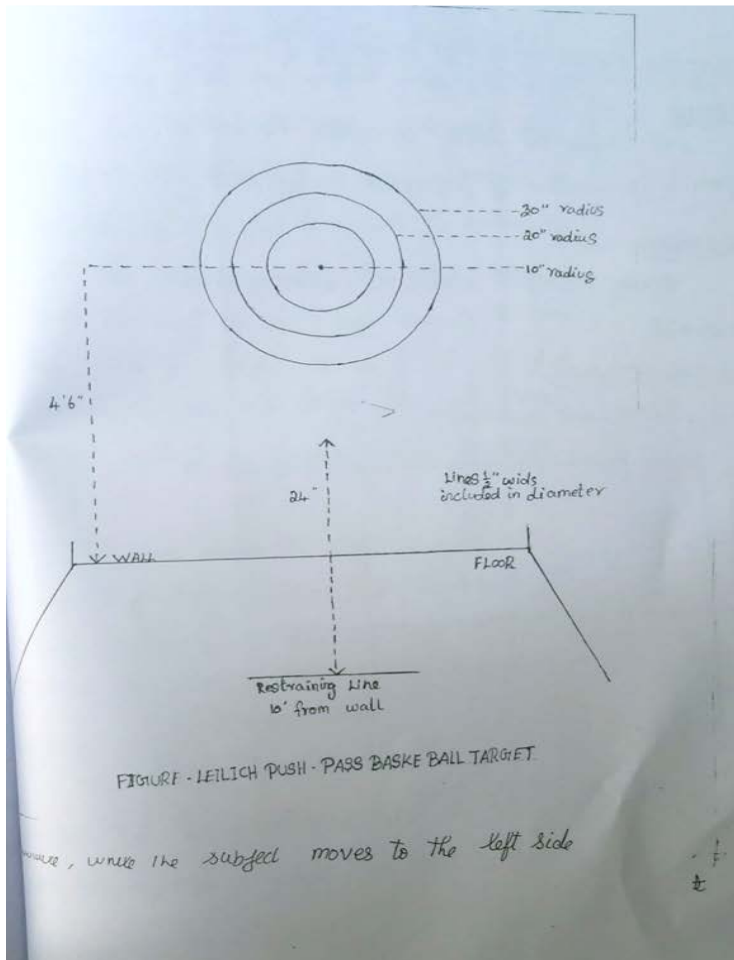


- The participant should shoot the ball for half minute from their won positions or their convenient position. In the period of time how many shooting are converted as basket , it must be calculated.



# PUSH PASS

- As shown in the figure a three ring concentric target is drawn on the wall with the lower edge of the outer ring 24" inches from the floor; one half-inch lines are used and are included within the diameter of each circle.
- The radius of the rings are: inner ring 10" ;middle ring 20"; outer ring 30".
- The contestant stands behind a restraining line 10" from the wall. The test consists in passing a basketball with a two hand chest pass to the target, recovering the pass and continuing to pass for 30 seconds. All passes must be made from behind the restraining line. The subjects is scored 5, 3 and 1 for hitting within the inner, middle, and outer circles respectively.







**GET IN THE GAME**



# SCHMITHAL FRENCH SKILL TEST ON HOCKEY

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# Purpose

- To measure the ability to control the ball from a combination of fundamental hockey skills

# Equipments

- Hockey stick, ball 2 numbers obstacles 4nos, stop watch

# Test administration

- The subject stands behind the starting line holding a hockey stick and a ball being placed on the starting line and to the left of the foul line on the signal “Go” the ball is dribbled on the left side of the foul line up to the restraining line. At this restraining line the subject dodges and pushes the ball to the right side of the first obstacle. While the subject moves to the left side and collects the ball and dribbles. The ball around the second obstacle by moving towards his right side.
- The subject drives the ball towards the starting line. Time is taken from the dribbling crossing both obstacles and the drive and the ball crosses the starting line.



# Scoring

- Time is taken from “Go” signal until the ball crosses the starting line. Six trials are recorded and the average constitute the score.

UNIT – V

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# JOHNSON'S SOCCER TEST

Johnson was an American amateur soccer player who competed in the 1904 Summer Olympics.

The test was founded on 1963.

# PURPOSE OF THE TEST

Aim:-To measure general football playing skill.

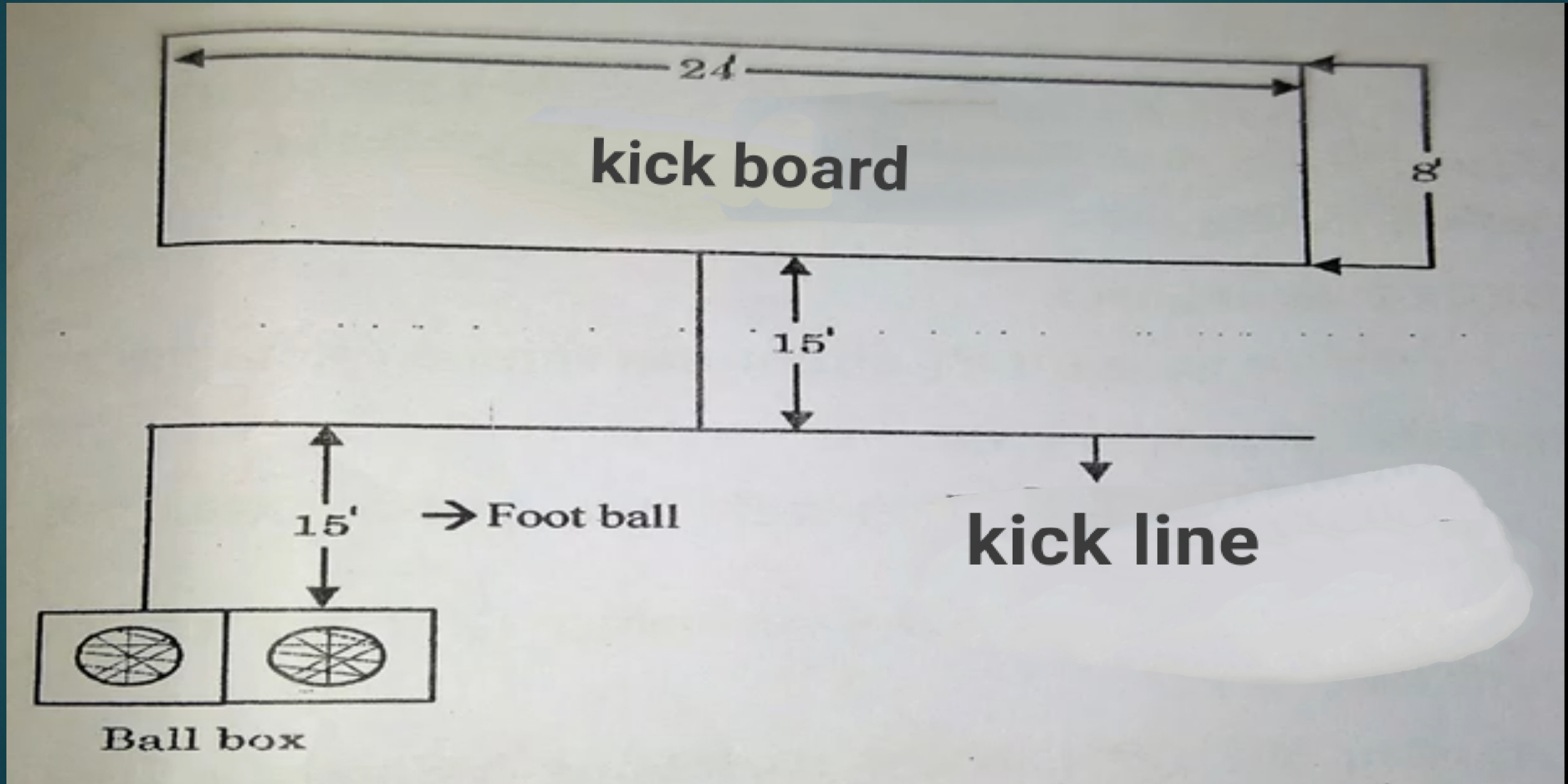




# EQUIPMENTS REQUIRED

- ▶ Football.
- ▶ Lime Powder.
- ▶ Stop Watch.
- ▶ Whistle.
- ▶ Kick Board. (24ft x 8ft)

# TEST AREA





# TESTING PROCEDURE

- ▶ Subject asked to stand behind the kick line with the ball.
- ▶ When whistle blows, subject starts kicking the ball to the kick board.
- ▶ Given 3 trails of 30 sec each and 30 sec rest between each trail.
- ▶ If he misses the ball in between, he can take the ball from the ball box and continue the play.





# SCORING

In given 3 trails of 30 second each the final test score is taken by the sum of kicks of one best trail.

# MC DONALD'S SOCCER TEST

**PRESENTED BY,**

**M.IYYANAR**

**II BPEd**

**ROLL NO: 14**

# Introduction

*CONSTRUCTED BY :- Mc Donald*

*CONSTRUCTED IN :- 1951*

*CONSTRUCTED FOR :- Collage men/  
Players*



# AIM Of The Test

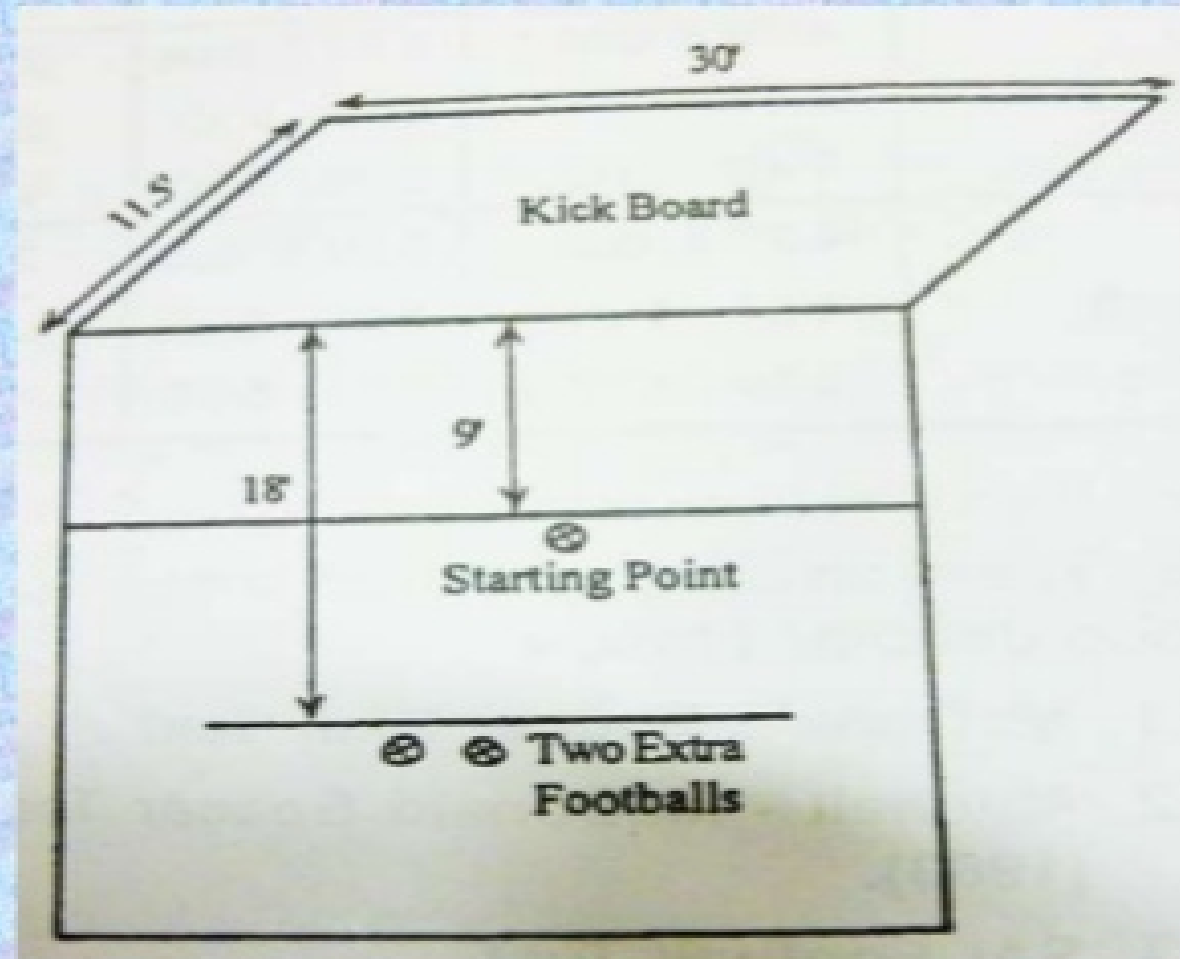
*To measure accurate kicking, ball control and judgement of a moving ball in soccer .*

## Equipment Required

- ❖ *A stopwatch*
- ❖ *A soccer kickboard / Wall*
- ❖ *Three soccer balls ,*
- ❖ *Marking powder / Lime powder*
- ❖ *Whistle , Paper , Pen etc.*
- ❖ *Field Dimensions 5 feet high and 30 feet wide kick board is used for the test .*

# Marking of the test

*Field Dimensions, 5 feet high and 30 feet wide kick board is used for the test . A horizontal restraining line is marked at a distance of 9 feet from the kickboard . Another line is marked at a distance of 18 feet from the kickboard . One soccer ball is placed on the 9 feet restraining line , Two extra balls are placed on the 18 feet line.*



## Test Administration

*The subject (examinee) is instructed to make maximum number of kicks in 30 seconds by keeping the ball in his control while using any type of kick and ball control method. On the signal Ready Go The timer starts the stopwatch and the subject starts kicking the stationary ball from or behind the restraining line and continues kicking the rebounding ball as rapidly as control permits until the 30 seconds time limit expires (indicated by the timer). In case, the ball fails to rebound sufficiently, the subject has the option either to retrieve the same ball or to take one of the extra balls with the help of either hands or feet, after placing the retrieved or the extra ball on Or just behind the 9 feet restraining line, the subject continues kicking the ball again.*



## Scoring of the test

*The subject is given four attempts of 30 seconds each and the final test score is provided by the sum of kicks of the three best trials .*

**→ *The validity coefficient of the test ranged from 0 . 6 3 to 0 . 9 4 .***





# Dyer Tennis skill Test

## DYRE TENNIS TEST

# Hewitt's Revision of the Dyer Backboard Tennis Test

Test objective. To classify beginning and advanced tennis players by measuring rallying ability.

Age level. High school through college-age.

Validity and reliability coefficients reported.

Three trials of 30 seconds each; average number of times ball can be hit against the wall on or above a line 3 feet high from a distance of 20 feet.



# Tennis

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- Revision of the Dyer Backboard Test  
(Hewitt, 1965)
- Hewitt's Tennis Achievement Test
  - Forehand and Backhand Drive
  - Service Placement Test  
(Hewitt, 1966)

# SCORING

- ⦿ **Only valid hits on the perpendicular surface are counted.**
- ⦿ **The test score is the best score of the three trials.**

# Hewitt Tennis Achievement Test

- **Service Placement** (Figure 18.8)
- **Speed of Service** (Figure 18.8)
- **Forehand and Backhand Drive Tests** (Figure 18.9)

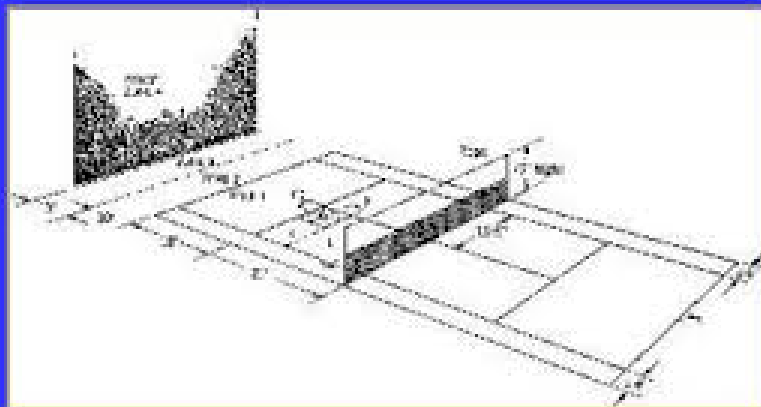


Figure 18.8

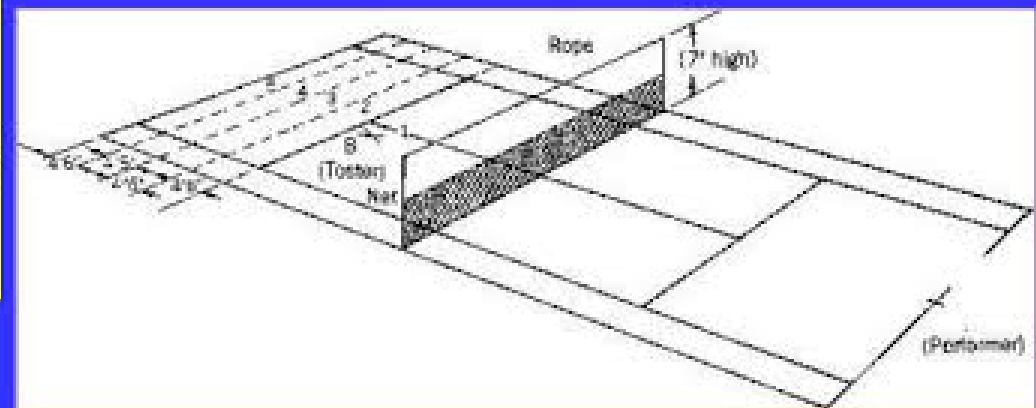


Figure 18.9

# BRADY VOLLEYBALL TEST



# PURPOSE

A volleying test has been proposed by Brady as a measure of general volleyball playing ability of for college girls.

# EQUIPMENTS REQUIRED

In this test a simple Target is marked in a smooth side wall, consisting of a horizontal chalk line 5ft long and 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ft from the floor, vertical lines are extended upward towards the ceiling at the ends of the horizontal lines.



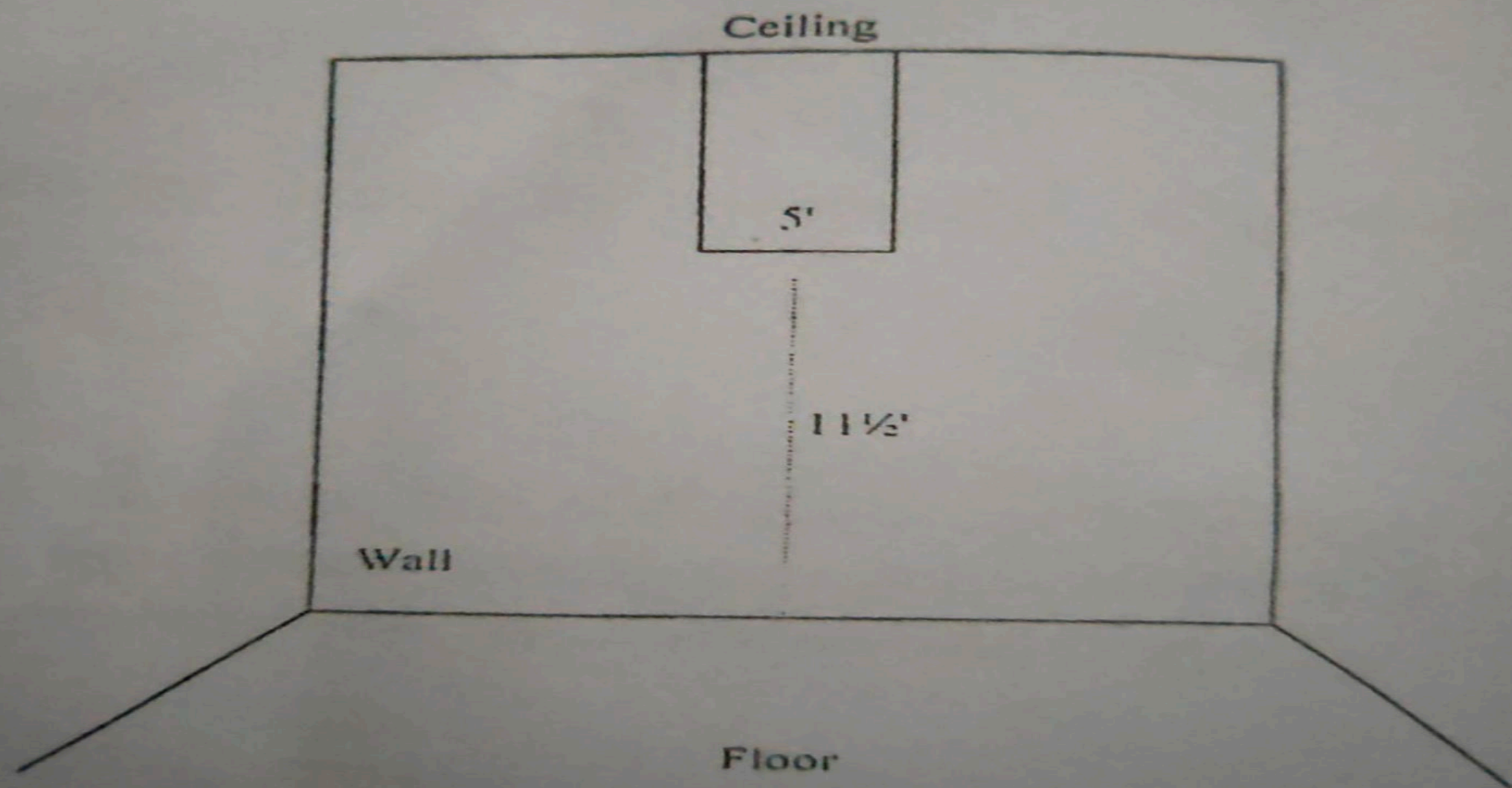


Figure 6. Wall Marking for Brady Volleyball Test

# PROCEDURE

In the twst, the subject stands where he wishes and throws the ball against the wall he then volleys as many times as possible in one minute.



# SCORING

Only legal volleys are counted, that is, they must be volleys, not throw balls and they must hit the walls within the boundaries of the target. If the ball is caught or gets out of control, it starts again as at the beginning of the test.

# Russell- Lange Volley Ball Test



# Topics

- History
- Purpose
- Equipment
- Test administration
- Scoring

# HISTORY

- Made by french & cooper in 1937
- Russell & lange makes some changes in 1940.

# TEST ITEM

1. Serving test

2. volleying test







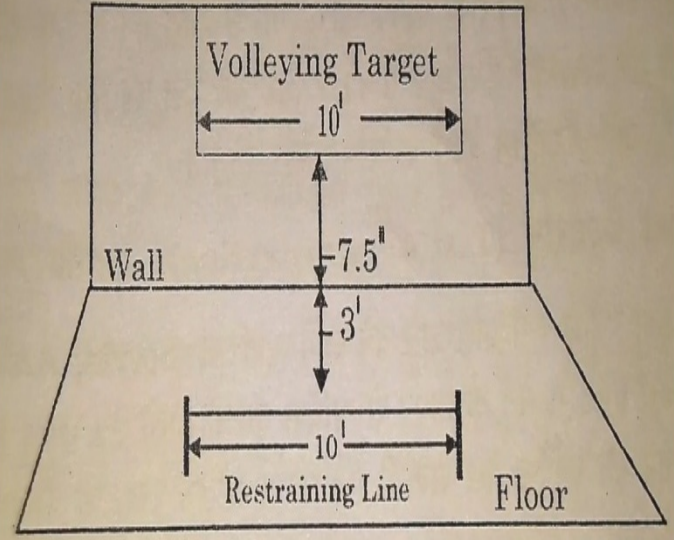
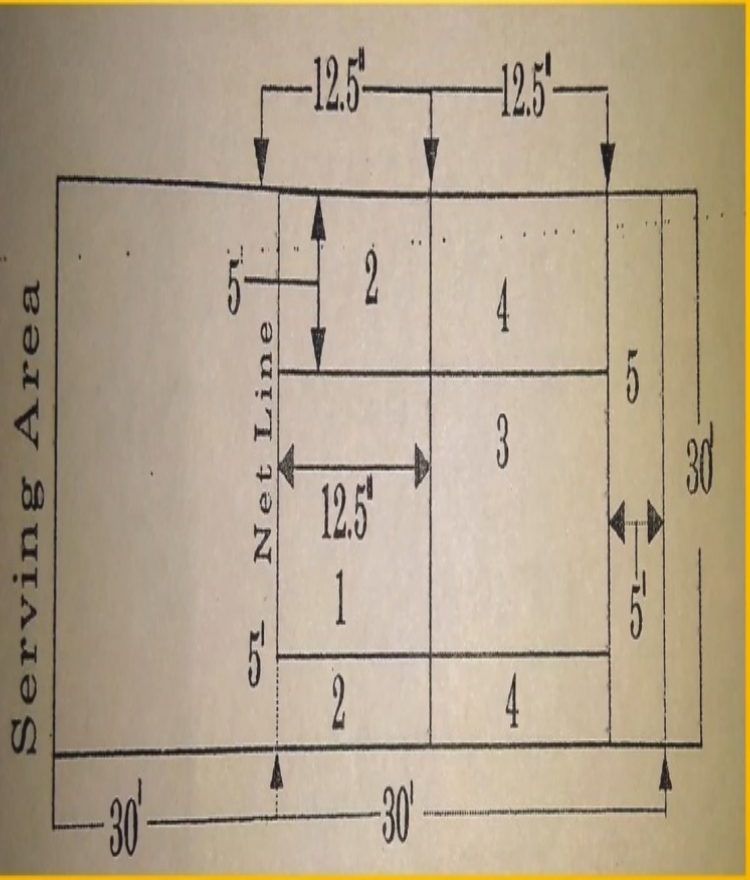
# PURPOSE

- To measure volleyball playing skill in Girls
- Made for junior High school girls.

# EQUIPMENTS

1. Volleyball court
2. Measuring tape
3. Lime powder
4. Volleyball ( no.of ball 10)





# SCORING

- Counts only valid volley in given Time 30 sec.
- Best is considered to be the only score in 3 trials.

# TEST ADMINISTRATION

- Students have to volley for 30 sec continuously.
- Gives 3 trials 30 sec break between each trial



