Achievements and assessment of the female students from cities, kikinda from R. Serbia and Prilep from R Macedonia

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Quantitative differences of achievements and assessments of the female students from cities, Kikina from R.Serbia and Prilep form R.Macedonia: *The research is realized at two sub-examples of female students, eight graders. The total number of respondents included in the survey counted 119. The aim was to see whether there are differences in the grades obtained during the school year and received grades in the survey among the female pupils from Republic of Macedonia and R. Serbia. By applying a t-test was determined the significance of differences in scores derived from motor skills and habits and the grades derived from the motor skills during the research and obtained grades from achievements in the school year at the respondents.*

Keywords: *indicators, assessment, evaluation, teaching, test, differences.*

INTRODUCTION

The achievements in the teaching process as a result of modern teaching techniques and methods need monitoring and evaluation, leading to get a clear understanding of the direction in which they move. The assessment, evaluation and monitoring of the quality of work is one of the most important segments of the modern teaching of which there is very strong interest from the students, teachers and parents. The information about the level of development of morphological, functional and motor abilities, as well and the sport- technical motor knowledge and habits acquired through the educational content is one of the major components that provide a clear picture of the progress of the individual. The demands of students and parents from the teacher are unambiguous, precise and clear, with regular monitoring, checking, recording, evaluation and control of students in the teaching process and application of precise and accurate standards and criteria for assessment and evaluation of the results and achievements in the teaching process.

The subject of our research were the elementary school female pupils who regularly attended the course of physical education and health upbringing and upbringing and sport. Our goal was to establish whether there are differences in the results, achievements and grades received from the teaching process and results, achievements and grades obtained during the survey among the female pupils from Republic of Macedonia and R. Serbia.

SAMPLE OF RESPONDENTS AND METHODS OF WORK

The survey was carried out at 119 respondents divided into two female sub-samples of age 14-15 (+/- 3 months) years. The first sub-samples was composed of 72 female students from the eighth grade from the city Prilep, R. Macedonia, and the other sub-sample was composed of 47 female students from the eighth grade from the town Kikinda, R. Serbia. The survey was conducted at the primary schools "Goce Delchev" and "Straso Pindzur" from Prilep and the primary schools "Vuk Karadzhich" and "Fejesh Clara" from Kikinda.

As an indicator of the survey, for assessment of the motor skills and habits was conducted evaluation of the techniques of overcoming elements of certain sport's disciplines according to the curriculum throughout the school year were teacher (basketball - running ball and two-step, handball - running the ball and shooting at the goal using jump shot; athletics - high and low start and gymnastics - handstand and forward roll). The assessment is carried out by two assessors, experts with completed higher

education. For the assessment was used a numeric scale with five-grades. At the end using all grades was performed one summative assessment. As an indicator of the survey, for motor skills' assessment was performed an assessment made of thirteen motor tests: two tests for assessing the explosive power of legs (long jump forward from place and triple jump), two tests for assessment of the sprint speed (running at 20 meters from high start and running the 50 meters from high start), two tests for assessing the repetitive strength (push-ups and raising the trunk from ground), two tests for estimation of the absolute power of the body (dynamometry of the stronger hand and hanging the knuckle) two tests for assessing the accuracy (darts and horizontal target shooting with a ball) test for evaluation of the flexibility (deep bend on the deep bench), test for the balance of the body (one leg balancing with eyes closed) and the test for frequency speed of hands and the shoulder area (taping by hand). The evaluation of tests is performed by a scale with standard deviation. At the end, from all performed grades was extracted one summative assessment. As an indicator of the grade put in the official school register into account was taken, the final semi-annual grade established as a result of extracted evaluations performed during the first teaching semester. The basic descriptive statistical parameters were processed on the obtained indicators, the minimum and maximum score, the arithmetic mean, range, variance, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis. For determination of the significance of differences between the obtained grades from the survey and received grades during the teaching process at the female pupils, were carried out with the t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Tables 1 and 2 are shown the basic descriptive parameters of the obtained research grades from the motor skills and habits and the evaluation performed on motor skills. There were given summative grades from the evaluations performed in the research, and at the same time were shown and the obtained parameters from the semiannual assessment of the official registry, i.e. the assessment made during the school year the female pupils. Among respondents from R. Serbia the assessment at all variables moved within the limits of three to five with an exception of the variable grade of the motor skills that ranged from two to four. Among the respondents from R. Macedonia the assessment of all variables moved within the limits from two to five.

Table 1

Basic descriptive parameters of the obtained research grades from the motor skills and habits and the evaluation performed on motor skills from the town Kikinda, R. Serbia

Descriptive Statistics (adstudy.sta)									
	Valid N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Variance	Std.Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
mot. zn. i nav.	**47**	**4,42**	**3,00**	**5,00**	**2,00**	**0,312**	**0,558**	**-0,625**	**-0,128**
mot. sposobn.	**47**	**3,38**	**2,00**	**4,00**	**2,00**	**0,285**	**0,534**	**0,045**	**-1,072**
oc. od dnevnik	**47**	**4,55**	**3,00**	**5,00**	**2,00**	**0,383**	**0,619**	**-1,072**	**0,175**

Table 2

Basic descriptive parameters of the obtained research grades from the motor skills and habits and the evaluation performed on motor skills from the town Prilep, R. Macedonia

Descriptive (adstudy.sta)	Statistics								
	Valid N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Variance	Std.Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
mot. zn. i nav.	72	4,33	2,00	5,00	3,00	0,551	0,742	-1,164	0,964
mot. sposobn.	72	3,07	2,00	5,00	3,00	0,178	0,422	0,451	2,652
oc. od dnevnik	72	4,50	2,00	5,00	3,00	0,507	0,712	-1,324	1,251

Indicators, assessment of motor skills and habits and the grade from the school's registry (semi-annual grade), at the both sub-examples noted a negative sign by skewness, suggesting of a certain hipokurtic results. The skewness values gained from the motor tests' assessment at the both sub-examples were approaching towards zero, which indicates on a higher discriminatively of the applied tests. The obtained values of kurtozis gained from the indicators are below the limit of 3.00, which makes these results to be considered as platikurtic. The closest values of kurtozis referring to the normokurticity are in the variable grade of the motor abilities among the respondents from R. Macedonia. Basic statistical parameters of the obtained grades in the survey and the grades obtained during the school year at the female pupils from the town Kikinda, R. Serbia. Aiming to see exactly whether there are differences in the grades obtained during the survey and the grades obtained during the school year (semi-annual grade), by the t-test were identified differences of the arithmetic means at each indicator separately. From the inspection of the table no. 3, can be noted that in the variable grade of the motor skills the resulting value of Q =.001, indicates that there are statistically significant differences in the achievements and grades obtained during the survey among the female pupils from R. Macedonia and R. Serbia. Regarding the variable grade of the motor skills and habits, the resulting value of Q =.486, indicates that there is no statistically significant difference in achievements and grades obtained during the survey among the female pupils from R. Macedonia and R. Serbia. In the variable grade from the school's registry (semi-annual evaluation) the obtained values of Q =. 676, indicates that there is no statistically significant difference in achievements and grades obtained during the school year - semi-annual grade (grade from the registry) between the female pupils from R. Macedonia and R. Serbia. From the review can be noted that the obtained results and grades during the school year, i.e. the sumative semi-annual grade (grade from the registry), the achievements and scores among the female pupils in the both groups (R. Serbia and R. Macedonia) are highest. The weakest results in the achievements and grades are the same at both groups, were achieved at the variable grade of the motor skills.

Table 3

t-test, Differences in achieved results and gained grades at the female pupils from R. Serbia and R. Macedonia

varijabli	grupa	N	X	SD	t-test	Q
Ocenka od mot.	**Kikinda**	**47**	**4,42**	**0,558**		
zneawa i naviki	**Prilep**	**72**	**4,33**	**0,742**	**0,699**	**0,486**
Ocenka od motor.	**Kikinda**	**47**	**3,38**	**0,534**		
sposobnosti	**Prilep**	**72**	**3,07**	**0,422**	**3,563**	**0,001**
Ocenka od	**Kikinda**	**47**	**4,55**	**0,619**		
dnevnik	**Prilep**	**72**	**4,50**	**0,712**	**0,419**	**0,676**

CONCLUSIONS

From the gained results, the following conclusions can be concluded:

• There are statistically significant differences between the grades obtained in the survey of motor skills at the female pupils from R. Serbia and R. Macedonia.

• Statistically significant differences in the obtained grades from the motor skills and habits and grades received during the school year (semi-annual grade) were not observed.

• The best results in achievements and grades, the female students noticed in the gained grades during the school year (semi-annual grade), while the lowest results were at the achievements and assessment of the motor skills.

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