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## Comparison of the tactical behavior, decision-making ability and cognitive intelligence according to the cognitive style (risk - caution) of handball players for the first degree

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### Abstract

The study aimed at building a measure of the cognitive style (risk - caution) of handball players and to recognize the level of behavior and decision-making and the cognitive style of handball players and compare the behavior of the plan and decision-making according to the method of knowledge (risk - caution) (153) and the sample number (147), where they were (96.08%) of the community. The descriptive approach was used in the survey method, and the method of knowledge (hazard - caution) was built on handball players. The data was statistically processed. The most important conclusions were found. The results showed significant differences between the study variables and the mean. The positive and the ability to make decisions in different game situations and have the intelligence of what makes them act and appreciate the positions of play consciously. The researcher is determined to use the scientific methods in the psychological preparation and mental abilities of the players. Paying attention to cognitive methods that define the method of training and training of players.

**Keywords:** Tactical behavior, decision-making, cognitive intelligence, risk - caution, handball players

### Introductions

The interest in studying human behavior led to the emergence of what is known as Cognitive Psychology, which is a trend that does not depend on the connections between alerts and responses as seen by behaviorists, nor on the feeling and unconsciousness of psychoanalysts, but rather the behavior of the individual depends on the property of understanding and realizing relationships Within the framework of the overall view of the elements of the situation, that characteristic that is unique to mental activity at its higher levels (Othman., 1977) Recently, we see a growing interest in the study of cognitive methods, because they are one of the determinants of human personality and an important dimension of the cognitive field. As the cognitive style that the individual prefers has a key role in the educational and training process, which expresses the personal method that individuals use in dealing with information and different situations. In the sports field, cognitive methods are of great importance by identifying the player with the cognitive method that enables him to deal with players and the various stimuli and situations that the player goes through during the educational process, training or matches. Where cognitive methods are the method that the player uses for the purpose of dealing with stimuli and different tactical situations in terms of the style of thinking and cognition, and it is also related to decision-making and judgment on things and stimuli.

It is also one of the requirements to achieve victory in sports activity, a set of requirements. The physical and skill side and tactical, mental and psychological, where the mental aspect is considered the most important aspect. It is the main pillar through which the player can overcome the competitor when equal in other aspects. Rather, the mental aspect is often decisive in many competitions, and thus is considered tactical thinking and cognitive intelligence which is represented in the intellectual activity that the player performs to solve the tactical problems on a holistic basis for the stimuli of the tactical situation, one of the most important mental abilities required for the handball player. Tactical thinking, decision-making and intelligence are among the important mental abilities that all handball players must possess, which in turn plays the main role in offensive and defensive tactical performance, given the importance of tactical thinking in creating or producing works with

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an integrated composition based on imagination in terms of interconnectedness and new organization. Ideas in a new formulation of relationships and innovative organizations, and that it is the result of personal experience and not imitation of anyone as well as its mental product represented in the synthesis of ideas in a new way and not just collecting information only, but in choosing the best cognitive method for this work. From this point of view, the researcher felt about studying the distinctive cognitive styles of handball players and their relationship to tactical thinking.

#### Research problem

With the development of psychological studies and the emergence of cognitive psychology, interest in individual differences in the field of information handling and processing has increased. This discovery led to another field of differences between individuals, which is cognitive methods. The naming of cognitive methods is associated with mental methods because they are related to the processes of remembering, thinking, intelligence, problem solving and decision-making. We see that there is a lot of research that is concerned with studying individual differences between individuals through physical, physiological and psychological variables, but studies that are concerned with the methods in which the player perceives information or the player's preferred method of receiving information is almost non-existent, as cognitive methods are among the relatively recent concepts in the field of Studies that are related to mental processes, as identifying the type of cognitive style preferred by the player may contribute to facilitating the task of dealing with players, whether in the educational or training process, as the cognitive style (risk - caution) is one of the cognitive methods that are interested in distinguishing between individuals and the degree of The difference between them and how to act in the tactical performance And the ability to make decisions. The tactical behavior methods in handball and any other activity depend on the speed of the cognitive processes that the player realizes in the tactical situations that lead to a quick understanding of the different situations and a sound and correct appraisal of the moment so that the player can choose the appropriate tactical methods and methods for these situations. The researcher believes that thinking is choosing his preferred cognitive style as one of the cognitive processes through which the relationships between the elements of the situation are realized, where the tactical behavior and intelligence play an important and significant role in analyzing situations and tactical responses during motor performance, because it is related to the awareness of different and changing situations during sports activity. The existence of a tool, to the knowledge of the researcher, that measures or distinguishes the type of cognitive styles of sports players, so Alba considered building and codifying the cognitive style scale (risk-caution) and comparing the tactical behavior and decision-making according to the cognitive style and their relationship to intelligence among handball players.

#### Research aims

- Building a measure of cognitive style (risk - caution) for handball players

- Recognizing the level of tactical behavior, decision-making and cognitive style of handball players
- Finding standard degrees and levels for the cognitive style scale (impulsivity - deliberation) among handball players
- Comparing the tactical behavior and decision-making according to the cognitive style (risk - caution) among handball players

#### Research fields

- The human field: the handball players of the first degree in Iraq.
- Spatial domain: the stadiums and halls of the clubs under study.
- Time range: 12/24/2017 - 11/4/2018

#### Terms

Cognitive styles are the usual thinking patterns of a person, which it is preferable to use when he is in a situation that does not require a specific style of thinking Cognitive styles describe the form, not the content, of mental activity.

#### Schematic thinking

The processes of strategic thinking play an important and essential role in the performance of the individual and his responses that occur during the practice of The individual has many aspects during different sports activities, especially \_ When he wants to implement multiple game plans and achieve it And this happens when the individual works on the speed of his assessment of his position and awareness of the relationships associated with the course of the game, and the ability to identify, generalize and know the reasons so that he can answer accurately as appropriate to the situation, There are many sports activities in which the greatest weight is focused on the thought processes that occur during the various tactical responses. Gagajewa, 1981<sup>[6]</sup>. It is the athlete's ability to take the appropriate decision according to the actual circumstances of the situation as a result of his own training experiences (Maher, 2004)<sup>[11]</sup>. Cognitive intelligence: a general mental ability that interferes in all mental and intellectual activities to varying degrees, the ability to learn in all aspects of life, and the unity of understanding, speed, accuracy and correctness in performing duties (Ibrahim, 2003)<sup>[9]</sup>.

#### Research methodology and procedures for e Research Methodology

The researcher adopted the descriptive approach in the survey method in order to suit the objectives of the research.

#### *Research community and sample:*

The research community has been identified, they are the handball players of the premium class and the participants in the Premier League for the season 201 /8-2019, and their number is (168) players, as shown in Table (1) and for the lack of attendance of some players and some Among them are foreigners, as well as the incompleteness of some forms, they were excluded and their number was (6) players.

**Table 1:** Shows the details of the search community

T	Club name	The society	The sample	Construction sample and rationing	Application sample
1	Police Sports Club	16	15	11	4
2	Army Sports Club	15	15	11	4
3	Sulaymaniyah Sports Club	15	15	11	4
4	Karkh Sports Club	16	15	11	4
5	Najaf Sports Club	15	14	10	4
6	Diyala Sports Club	16	15	11	4
7	Karbala Sports Club	16	16	12	4
8	Musayyib Sports Club	14	13	9	4
9	Al- Kut Sports Club	14	14	10	4
10	Basra Municipality Sports Club	16	15	11	4
Total		153	147	107	40

#### Tools and means of collecting information

The researcher used the following tools as they fit with the nature of the research:-

Cognitive Style Scale 2- Planned Behavior Scale 3- Sources and References 4- The International Network (Internet (field research procedures Procedures for constructing the cognitive style scale (risk – caution (To achieve the first goal, which is to build a cognitive style scale, the researcher adopted the following steps:

Preparing the paragraphs of the cognitive style scale

The researcher reviewed the sources, references, and previous studies, as the preparation of psychological scales paragraphs is the most important step in its construction. Paragraphs of the cognitive style scale and based on the theoretical definition, the researcher relied on formulating the scale's clauses so that each of the scale's clauses has a psychological significance that actually represents the scale. On the subject of research b - Psychology sources and references, the researcher reviewed the sources and references of general and sports psychology, which include the research topic for the purpose of collecting theoretical information on the research topics under study.

Determining the method of formulating the paragraphs of the scale:

After collecting the items for the cognitive style scale (risk - caution), the researcher formulated (24) items, The researcher also worked by formulating the paragraphs of the scale in an appropriate and easy-to-understand language for the research sample, which depends on the formula of positions of compulsory choice consisting of two alternatives. 20-40) degrees, with a hypothetical average of (30) degrees, and the higher the score on this scale, the more risky it is, and the lower the score, the more cautious it is. After the scale items were prepared, they were presented in its initial form, and they were presented to a group of experts and specialists, Annex (1) for the purpose of evaluating and judging them. In light of the opinions of experts and specialists, 23 of the scale's paragraphs were retained, which obtained a percentage (100%.

#### The exploratory experience

The researcher applied the scale to a sample of (7) players representing Al- Amarah Sports Club, and the aim was:

- Ensuring the clarity of the scale instructions and paragraphs for the research sample among handball players.

- Identifying the circumstances of applying the scale and the difficulties that accompany that.

#### The main experience

The researcher conducted the main experiment on Tuesday 5/12/2018 until Thursday 11/1/201 on the research sample for the purpose of statistical analysis of the items and extracting the discriminatory power of the scale items to keep the distinct items and exclude the undistinguished items.

*Analysis of the paragraphs of the Narcissistic Personality Scale The discriminatory ability of the items of the cognitive style scale (risk - caution)*

It means the ability to distinguish between individuals with higher levels and individuals with lower levels in relation to the trait measured by the paragraph (Mavrin, 1974)<sup>[8]</sup>. For the purpose of calculating the item discrimination coefficient, the researcher followed the following:

- Arranging the scores obtained by the sample on the scale in descending order from the highest score to the lowest score.
- Deduction of (27%) of the sample members from the top who obtained the highest scores to represent the highest degree, and the deduction of (27%) of the sample members from the bottom who got the lowest scores to represent the members of the lowest degree, as the number of members of the lower group reached (29) players, with the same number for the upper group, as the percentages (27%) are considered appropriate, as the research of Kelly (1939), Mehrens and Lehmann (1973) confirmed that adopting a percentage (27%) gives the greatest size and differentiation." (Safwat, 1980)<sup>[14]</sup>.
- Finding the coefficient of discrimination for each paragraph using one of the statistical methods. The researcher used the t-test for each paragraph in the two groups, and it appeared that the calculated values ranged between (5,024 - 2,033) on the scale, and they are statistically significant values, as the values of the (sig) appeared less than (0.05) except for paragraphs (18, 12, 23), where (sig) values greater than (0.05) appeared, and they are not statistically significant, and table (3) shows that.

**Table 3:** shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the two groups, the calculated T-value and the discriminating ability of the scale

Paragraph sequence	lower group		senior group		(t) computed value	sig	Indication type
	Q̄	p	Q̄	p			
1	1.250	.4399	1.5313	.50701	-2.370	.021	moral
2	1.3438	.48256	1.6250	.49187	-2.309-	.024	moral
3	1.3750	.49187	1.6250	.49187	-2.033-	.046	moral
4	1.3438	.48256	1.6250	.49187	-2.309-	.024	moral
5	1.2500	.43994	1.6250	.49187	-3.215-	.002	moral
6	1.2500	.43994	1.7500	.43994	-4.546-	.000	moral
7	1.3438	.48256	1.6250	.49187	-2.309-	.024	moral
8	1.3125	.47093	1.6563	.48256	-2.884-	.005	moral
9	1.1563	.36890	1.6875	.47093	-5.024-	.000	moral
10	1.3438	.48256	1.7500	.43994	-3.519-	.001	moral
11	1.2813	.45680	1.5938	.49,899	-2.613-	.011	moral
12	1.4375	.50402	1.5313	.50701	-.742-	.461	insignificant
13	1.1563	.36890	1.6875	.47093	-5.024-	.000	moral
14	1.3750	.49187	1.8438	.36890	-4.313-	.000	moral
15	1.3750	.49187	1.7188	.45680	-2.897-	.005	moral
16	1.2813	.45680	1.6875	.47093	-3.503-	001	moral
17	1.4063	.49,899	1.7500	.43994	-2.923-	.001	moral
18	1.3125	.47093	1.4688	.50701	-1.277-	.206	insignificant
19	1.2813	.45680	1.6875	.47093	-3.503-	.005	moral
20	1.3438	.48256	1.6563	.48256	-2.590-	.012	moral
21	1.2188	.42001	1.5938	.49,899	-3.252-	.012	moral
22	1.3438	.48256	1.5625	.50402	1.773	.001	moral
23	1.3438	.48256	1.6250	.49187	-2.309	.206	insignificant

**Internal consistency coefficient**

The relationship of the paragraph score with the overall scale score. The item's degree correlation coefficient was

used with the total score of the scale. The items of the cognitive style scale (risk - caution) had a high degree of correlation with the total score, as shown in Table (4).

**Table 4:** It shows the correlation coefficient between the paragraph score and the total score of the narcissistic personality scale

T	Calculated Value (T)	Sig	T	Calculated Value (T)	Sig	T	Calculated Value (T)	Sig	T	Calculated Value (T)	Sig
1	0.233	0.011	6	0.525	0.007	11	0.188	0.042	16	0.478	0.00
2	0.231	0.01	7	0.320	0.00	12	0.393	0.00	17	0.486	0.00
3	0.277	0.00	8	0.205	0.026	13	0.558	0.00	18	0.44	0.00
4	0.245	0.00	9	0.332	0.00	14	0.461	0.00	19	0.388	0.00
5	0.326	0.00	10	0.300	0.00	15	0.323	0.00	20	0.341	0.00

**Psychometric properties of the scale**

The sincerity of the information included in the scale means the ability of that tool to measure the characteristic or objective for which it was designed (Lsaac, 1981) [10], and the tool is valid if it measures the thing that it was designed to measure (Guilford, 1973) [7].

**First: Descriptive Validity**

The researcher obtained good indicators of the apparent validity of the cognitive style scale through what experts and specialists in the field of general and sports psychology decided that the scale's paragraphs are capable of measuring the trait to be measured.

Second: the integrity of the construction.

The validity of the construct was verified through the use of the two terminal groups and the internal consistency.

**Reliability of the scale**

Among the statistical methods for determining the reliability coefficient.

**First: Half-segmentation method**

For the purpose of finding the scale's stability coefficient, the split-half method was adopted, and the data obtained by

the researcher from the members of the research sample amounted to (117) players, where the arithmetic mean reached (30.059) for the paragraphs of the scale amounting to (20) items and a standard deviation of (3.489). The researcher has divided the scale items into two halves, the first includes odd items (10) and the second includes even items (10) items. The correlation coefficient amounted to (0.732), as the extracted correlation coefficient means stability for only half of the scale, and for the complete stability of the test for this scale, the Spearman-Brown equation was used as a basis to find the coefficient of stability of the scale, then the Spearman-Brown equation was calculated where the correlation coefficient reached (0.845), which is a high stability index where the stability coefficient is considered good, if its value is not less than (0.67) (Ahmed, 2002) [3].

Tactical Tests (Abdul-Wahhab, 1998) [1]

Test name: Tactical tests for handball players

The purpose of the test: measuring the tactical behavior (attack-defense) to indicate the tactical behavior of the players 0

**Instructions for performing the test**

In the game of handball, there are many changing and evolving situations and possibilities, which require quick and proper action by testing the appropriate solutions at the right time and place.

- This form includes illustrations representing (20) defensive and offensive planning cases, and each tactical case has a set of questions for several situations.
- It requires the player to read the questions well and focused and look at the problems that guess the questions placed and choose the correct answer by placing a check mark on the correct choice and for twenty planning cases and the correct answer represents the position 00 that is appropriate for the mentioned tactical situation.
- Requires the player to understand the relationships of both attackers and defenders 0 the conditions:
- The player is asked to choose the appropriate situation from among several alleged situations 0
- Not counting the time for such a test 0

**Registration**

The correct test will be awarded with one correct score of 0  
Wrong choice does not count for 0

- The result of the positions is calculated as a whole 0

**Decision-Making Scale**

The researcher relied on the decision-making scale adapted by Ali Sakr (Ali, 2009) [4] 200, which in its final form consists of (21) paragraphs for each paragraph, four alternatives.

**Cognitive Intelligence Scale**

The research used the Social Intelligence Scale, which was built by (Abdul-Wadud Ahmed and Riam Majid 2016) [12] and it consists of (60) paragraphs, and the answer is to

choose one alternative from among five alternatives. Thus, the highest and lowest theoretical score for the scale is (300-60) degrees, and the hypothetical average It is (180).(*Scientific bases for testing planning behavior, decision-making, and cognitive intelligence Stability coefficient*

The retest method was used, as the test was applied to a sample of (10) players representing Al-Kut Club for the Premier League category. The simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) for the scale of tactical behavior reached (0.811) and the level of significance (0.001), the decision-making scale was (0.792) and the level of significance was (0.002), and the cognitive intelligence measure was (0.824) and the level of significance was (0.00(.validity coefficient. The researcher used the apparent validity, which is among the content validity, to extract the validity coefficient to test the tactical behavior and the decision-making scale. They were presented to a number of experts in the field of sports psychology and tests to judge its validity, where the percentage of agreement reached (100%) on the validity of this test.

**Statistical means**

The researcher used statistical methods to treat the results through the use of the (SPSSV.20) program.

**Presentation and discussion of the results**

After the researcher achieved the goal of the research in building the cognitive style scale And in order to reach the second goal of the research, which is to identify the level of tactical behavior and the cognitive style of the players of the excellent handball clubs in Iraq, a table (5) was presented, which shows the name of the club, the arithmetic mean, and the standard deviation.

**Table 5:** Shows the statistical parameters of the results of the search variables for handball players

	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Hypothetical Mean
<b>Schematic Behavior</b>	17,233	1,1043	0.498-	10
<b>Make decision</b>	16,366	1,519	0.739-	10,5
<b>Cognitive Intelligence</b>	237,025	10,184	2,614-	180

Presentation and discussion of the significance of the differences between the arithmetic mean and the

hypothetical mean of the research variables.

**Table 6:** It shows the arithmetic and hypothetical mean, standard deviation, and the calculated value (t) for the research variables

The Scale	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Hypothetical Mean	T. Value	Sig	Indication
<b>Cognitive style</b>	35.733	7.772	30	4.040	0.000	moral
<b>schematic behavior</b>	17,233	1,1043	10	8.289	0.000	moral
<b>Make decision</b>	16,366	1,519	10,5	21,146	0.000	moral
<b>Cognitive intelligence</b>	237,025	10,184	180	35,414	0.000	moral

By observing Table (6), we see that this result shows that handball players possess a percentage of the cognitive style, as they tend to take more risks than the average, because they are among the advanced players and they are the elite of players, in addition to the players in the Premier League, which means that the players have experience In using the appropriate method in the tactical performance, and one of the convincing reasons for the use of the appropriate tactical behavior is closely related to the training process from which the choice of the best among several options emerges during the players' tactical and skill performance. The

player helps in creating a state of awareness and awareness using the tactical and skill performance and its repetition during training and the match. Essam Abdel-Khalek (1999) [5] confirms that the success factors in implementing the game plans depend on increasing the player's information and abilities to think and act in different situations in the match. (Essam, 1999) [5] Also, the research sample have cognitive intelligence through which they can acquire and implement the tactical performance set by the coach, and they can face the plans of the opponent team, and they have an awareness of playing situations and how to respond

quickly to the opponent’s movements during the match. Presenting and discussing the significance of the differences

between the tactical behavior and decision-making according to the cognitive style (risk – caution).

**Table 7:** shows the significance of the differences between the tactical behavior and decision-making according to the cognitive style (risk - caution)

The scale	Risk takers			The cautious			T. value	Sig	Indication
	n	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	n	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation			
Plan action	22	18,091	0,811	18	17,222	1,166	2,773	0.009	moral
Make decision		17,272	1,077		16,333	1,534	2,271	0,029	moral
Cognitive intelligence		234,04	12,875		240,67	2,765	2,137	0.034	moral

By noting Table (7), which shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the research variables (planning behavior and decision-making) for the research sample, where the (sig) values were smaller than the significance level (0.05), and thus the (t) values were significant, meaning that there are differences It is morally significant and in favor of the risk taking group, as the cognitive method (risk-caution) is one of the cognitive methods that shows the extent of individual differences between people in terms of speed and risk in making decisions and accepting unconventional situations. Making decisions about it... As for the category of individuals with a risk-taking pattern, they are often more inclined to take risks and experiment and are more able to face new or unfamiliar situations (Maryam, 2009). The risk takers are distinguished from the cautious by several characteristics, including that they are more capable of making decisions than cautious individuals, they are characterized by the ability to seize opportunities to achieve their goals towards performing tasks, and they are more capable of good memory and recall, and they are characterized by bearing responsibility and making the right decisions (Zainab, 2009) <sup>[15]</sup>.

**Conclusions**

- The emergence of moral differences between the variables of the study and the hypothetical mean and in favor of the arithmetic mean, and this indicates that the research sample enjoys thinking, positive behavior and the ability to make decisions in different game situations, and it has the intelligence that makes it act and assess playing situations in a conscious manner.
- The research sample, the risk takers, are better in decision-making and tactical action according to the different conditions and situations of the match.
- It appeared that the cautious are better than the risk-takers in cognitive intelligence, as they possess awareness and awareness of the situations surrounding them during the match.

**Recommendations**

- Emphasis on the use of scientific methods in psychological preparation and mental abilities of players.
- Paying attention to the cognitive methods that determine the way players learn and train them.
- Conducting other studies on samples and other sporting activities.

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**Supplement 1:** List of experts to whom the questionnaire was distributed

T	Expert name	Jurisdiction	Workplace
1	Dr. Rahim Helou Ali Al Zubaidi	sports psychology	College of Physical Education/University of Maysan
2	Prof. Ahmed Kazem Fahd	sports psychology	College of Physical Education/University of Basra
3	A.M.D. Muhammed Majid Muhammed	Tests and Measurement	College of Physical Education/University of Maysan
4	a. Dr. Haider Mahdi Salman	sports psychology	College of Physical Education/University of Al-Qadisiyah
5	Dr. Haider Kazem Abdel-Zahra	sports psychology	College of Physical Education/University of Maysan

**Cognitive style scale (acceptance - caution)**

T	Paragraph	alternatives
1	While I'm with the players I want to be	A - An ordinary player who is not distinguished from my colleagues
2	If I have a problem with participating or not participating in the next match, I:	B - I am the team leader and they follow my directions
3	When I set a goal and want to achieve it, I	A - I rely on myself to make the decision
4	If most of my fellow players are hesitant to play with a strong team, the better	b- Consult the coach or fellow players
5	If I face issues regarding my sporting future, I will	A- Work to achieve it directly as soon as possible
6	My colleagues describe me as a builder	b- Take the path that guarantees its achievement
7	If I encounter any problem, I will try	A - Entering the match without looking at the results
8	If there is a problem between my teammates, I	b- Postponing the match and preparing to ensure victory
9	If my teammate fails to implement a plan during the match, I will	A - I made my own decision
10	If the coach criticizes me during the match, then I	B - I tend to consult others
11	When I want to visit one of my fellow players, I	A- Driven by my decisions
12	If I moved to a new team, I would:	b- Be careful with my decisions
13	If the referee orders the expulsion of my colleague, then I	A - Finding quick solutions
14	If a friend of mine ever made a mistake, I would:	b- Look for the best guaranteed solutions
15		A- I am responsible for solving it
16	If my team happens to have new players, then I	b- Leave room for others to solve it
17		A- I blame him directly
18	If my fellow players treat me harshly, my treatment of them is often characterized by:	B - Wait to blame him
19		A - Be calm and justify it later
20	When my team loses and at the end of the match, I	B - Justify to him what happened quickly

The key to correcting A - risk 1 degree B - caution 2 degree