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ATHLETES IN TEAM SPORTS",

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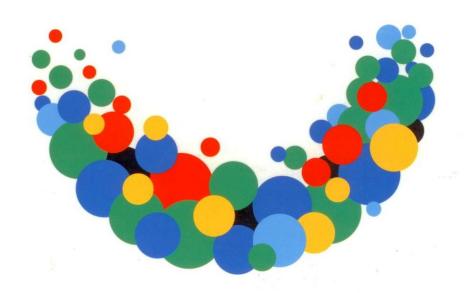




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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Keynote Speeches	.3
ports so as to facilitate academic research and sports development in this field, the PISU	
London 2012: Shaping Legacy Reflection on the Potential for Major Events such as London	
14 1: More than 300 scientists and experts from over 26 countries and exchange their moit supported in the field of university sports. [Research results in the field of university sports]	.3
The Strategic Development of the U-Tech, Jamaica Sport Programme in Producing Some of	
the World's Best Student Athletes sub-topic su	1
Lifestyle Management in the 21st Century-Challenges Faced by Chinese Post-Secondary	
Students	6
Sexual Harassment & Abuse in Sport: The Team Physician's Role	0
The Modern Lines of Development of International Students' Sports.	34
Health Prevention And University Sport5	
Social Impacts of Beijing Olympic Games	1
Physical Activity Participation in the Youth Of China	6
Universiade and the City Development of Shenzhen	2
New Approaches to University Physical Education and Sport in China in the 21st Century 8	2
Abstracts8	8
Author Index54	O

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MOTIVATIONAL CLIMATE IN UNIVERSITY ATHLETES IN TEAM SPORTS

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The term "motivational climate" was introduced by Ames (1992), as a way to define the various types of atmospheres created by adults who play important roles (parents, teachers, coaches) in achievement-orient settings. In a related sense, as discussed by Ames (1992), Maehr (1984), and Nicholls (1989), "psychologial climates" created by these types of significant others (parents, teachers, coaches, friends) can also affect the adoption of a concept of ability that is based upon both mastery of skills (task-involving) and actual performance (ego-involving), and which can play a key role in leading to either success or failure in sm competition. The objective of the present study was to survey the psychometric properties established by the Perceived Motivational Climate in Sports Questionnaire (PMCSQ-2; Smith, Balaguer & Duda, 2001), using a group of athletes participating in college-level team sports in Nuevo León, México. The Spanish-languag 29-item version of the PMCSQ-2 was used (Balaguer, Mayo, Atienza & Duda, 1997). The intentional same was 290 athletes from four different sports (soccer, football, softball, and volleyball) participated in the state including 273 males and 17 females. These athletes' ages ranged from 14 to 25 years old, with a mean aged 16.7 years (SD = 2.9). The athletes followed a training regimen of 2 hours per day, 5 days per week, and had an mean of 8 years of experience in their sport (SD=3.8), and a minimum time of competitive participation in their respective sports of 1 year and a maximum of 16 years. In regard to the level of competition reached 10.7% had participated in local competitions, 17.9% in regional competitions, 17.6% in national competitions, and 53.8% in international competitions. The results show that both of the factors covered the questionnaire demonstrated adequate internal consistency (fiability): the ego-involving factor (alpha= 0.81) and the task-involving factor (alpha = 0.88). Application of the Bartlett test to the correlation matrix in the various items (Bartlett = 2,764; df = 406; p < 0.000) has shown that the PMCSQ-2 variables were m independent, while the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test KMO indicates that the correlations between pairs of variables could be adequately explained by the questionnaire's other variables (KMO = 0.865). Confirmation factor analysis presented adequate goodness-of-fit indices: $\chi^2 = 989.99$, $\chi^2/df = 2.633$, GFI = 0.84, RMSEA= 0.065, NNFI = 0.805, CFI = 0.823, IFI = 0.826 and PGFI = 0.709, means that the items are distributed with the theoretical factors. The present research has shown adequate and consistent psychometric properties derived from the PMCSQ-2 questionnaire. The results are discussed in terms of their theoretical and practical ch derived from the original function, gradually became multiplex, such as ordinra

sion, political function, regulating social sentiment function etc. These subordinate functions canded and deepened in the new period, finally formed the new comprehensive functions note the social development. Thirdly, we deepened study on how to structure the system of informal center city from the view that sports is not only the productive forces but the influence it a structure like a huge building which is supported by walls that are made up of six sides thational sports centre, regional cultural center and so on and by bases that are made up of four

he Guangzhou Asian games activated the economy function and other functions of sports. By

2 social and economic ways such as attrastructure etc, sport will promote the construction of