

Physical Education

Question Paper 2018

Section-A (40 Marks)

Answer any five questions.

Question 1.

Explain the role of physical education in the development of personality of an individual. [8]

Answer:

Personality represents those characteristics of the person that account for consistent patterns of behaviour. Broadly, four factors influence how an individual respond in any given situation the genetic make-up, past experience, the nature of the situation in which he/she find themselves and the free will. Personality development means the process in which an individual's attitude, discipline, helpfulness, team spirit, patience, unity, friendship etc., grows.

(a) Attitude :

1. Physical Education helps an individual to develop the attitude of competition against themselves for their betterment.
2. Physical Education helps the individual to develop an attitude of learning from their failure and success rather than getting too much elated about their success and depressed of their failure.
3. Physical Education helps in developing an attitude of equanimity at the time of success and failure and also develops an attitude to pursue excellence.
4. Physical Education develops an attitude to respect sports, other participants, coaches, official and themselves.

(b) Discipline :

1. Physical Education helps in developing learned effective skills for dealing with conflict, difficult opponents, and other people when they are negative or oppositional during sports competition and thereby an individual gets disciplined.
2. Individual realizes through sports and games the value of being systematic, consistent and punctual as these qualities help the individual to develop his sporting ability. Accepting these qualities help the individual to become disciplined.

(c) Helpfulness :

1. While playing sports and games an individual learns the importance of helping others. For developing bonding one has to assist, motivate and cooperate.
2. The senior players get respect from junior players when they help the junior players to develop their skill by sharing their experience.
3. The quality of helpfulness is required during training session and sharing of equipment.
4. It is required during competition when an individual's performance is getting affected.
5. Through sports and games an individual understands one's success is not only the result of one's effort but also due to the help received from coach, team members, family etc.

(d) Team Spirit:

1. Nature of sports is such that there is one common goal to be achieved by each member of a team and that goal can be called as team goal and that is winning. This common goal develops the quality of team spirit.
2. To win as a team a sense of respect for each member of team is required. Apart from sense of respect for team member there is a requirement of giving priority to team's achievement than individuals. This thought and act of one while playing sports and game develops the quality of team spirit.

(e) Patience :

1. Individual while playing sports and games understands the importance of patience. One needs to regularly do hard work and has to be patient for the development of performance.
2. One needs to adjust with the team members. In order to adjust with others one needs to have patience. Applying strategies requires patience. For developing the quality of consistency one needs to be patient.

(f) Unity :

1. Common goal develops unity. The team which lacks unity has more chances to get defeated than the team which has unity.
2. Each player in the team may have different responsibility and each member getting assistance and motivation to fulfill their responsibility from other team members develops a sense of unity among team members.

(g) Friendship :

1. Quality of helpfulness, sacrifice, assistance, motivation, support and respect among the players develops the quality of friendship.

2. Matches between countries help in developing the quality of friendship among players of different country.

Question 2,

Explain briefly what is meant by interval training? Write the method of conducting interval training. [8]

Answer:

Interval Training Method : This training is useful for the development of endurance. There are repeated sessions or interval of relatively intense exercise. Each interval is followed by a period of incomplete recovery. If one is running 400m intervals on a track and it takes approximately 90 seconds to complete each run then the recovery period between the intervals should be at least 90 seconds. This training develops cardiorespiratory endurance. In high-intensity interval training there is a risk of athlete getting injury. During the interval period the heart rate may reach to 180 beats/minutes followed by a recovery period. When the heart rate in recovery period comes down to 120 beats/minute then the next interval period should start.

Variables which decides the effect of interval method are :

- Speed of work
- Duration of work
- Duration of recovery
- Number of repetition
- Nature of recovery

Interval method is of two type :

1. Intensive Interval Method: When the intensity of the activity is 80-90% of the maximum speed at which an individual can run then it is called intensive interval method.
2. Extensive Interval Method: When the intensity of the activity is 70-80% of the maximum speed at which an individual can run then it is called extensive interval method. On the basis of duration interval training may

be classified into three types : Short interval method, medium interval method and long interval method.

Short	Medium	Long
15 seconds – 2 minutes	2 minutes – 8 minutes	8 minutes – 15 minutes

Method of Conducting Interval Method :

1. Before starting interval method one should have undergone a period of continuous running.
2. Maximum heart rate of the individual doing interval training should be noted. Generally maximum heart rate is found by the formulae 220 minus age. Maximum heart rate will help to find the target heart rate that the individual has to run during the interval.
3. Number of repetition of intervals should be decided after taking into account the athletes age and level of practice.
4. Improvement in performance can be done by changing the variable. It would be better to change one variable at a time.
5. See that the surface of running is flat.
6. Warm-up and cooling down should be done properly before starting interval training.
7. If the heart rate does not come back to 120 beats/minutes within a period of time it is expected i.e., around 90 seconds then it should be understood that workload is difficult for the individual and the workload should be adjusted.
8. Have a heart rate monitor as it will help in increasing and decreasing intensity according to heart rate, depending on which interval one is.
9. Do not over exert while training.

Question 3.

Write a note on the Sports Authority of India (SAI) giving its objectives. [8]

Answer:

The Sports Authority of India (SAI), was set up on 25th January, 1984 as a Society registered under Societies Act, 1860 with the objective of promotion of Sports and Games. It comes under Department of Sports, Govt, of India. SAI head office is in Jawaharlal Nehru Sports Complex, New Delhi.

SAI is responsible for the management of the following:

1. One high altitude training centre called Netaji Subhash High Altitude Training Centre (Shilaroo, Himachal Pradesh).
2. Two SAI Sports Academic Institutions (NSNIS Patiala and LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram).
3. Five stadiums at New Delhi (Jawaharlal Nehru Sports Complex, Indira Gandhi Sports Complex, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex, Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Ranges).
4. Ten SAI Regional Centres (SRC) are located at (Chandigarh, Sonipat, Lucknow, Guwahati, Imphal, Kolkata, Bhopal, Bengaluru, Mumbai and Gandhi-nagar).
5. Fourteen “Centre of Excellences” at different parts of India.

6. Twenty "Special Area Games" (SAG) at different parts of India.
7. Fifty-six "Sports Training Centres" (STC) at different parts of India.

Objectives of SAI:

- Talent Scouting at micro level and nurturing talent towards excellence.
- Training and International Exposure.
- Support Training with Scientific and Sports equipment and scientific personnel.
- Monitor and enhance performance with a scientific evaluation system.
- Training and preparation of national teams.
- Sports Infrastructure development and maintenance.
- Maintenance and up gradation of 4 stadia complexes and a shooting range in Delhi.
- To produce coaches and physical educationists of high caliber in different disciplines of sports to broad base sports.

Question 4.

What is meant by a tournament? Explain the various types of tournaments. Draw a fixture of 11 teams on the knock-out basis. [8]

Answer:

Tournament :

It is series of competition between different teams. It helps to decide the positions like first, second, third etc. For a tournament to take place there should be minimum two teams.

Various Types of Tournaments :

Tournaments are of different types like Knock-out, League, and League cum knock-out, challenge etc.

Knock-out Tournament :

In a knock-out tournament if a team loses a single match it will be out of the tournament. Only the winners move to the next round of matches. Formulae to find the number of matches in a knock-out tournament = $n - 1$ where n = number teams participating in the tournament. The number of matches in a knock-out tournament of 17 teams = $17 - 1 = 16$ matches.

League Tournament: In a league tournament every team participating in the tournament has to compete with every other team. Winners are decided on the basis of the points acquired after all the competition. For each win a team may be awarded 2 point, draw 1 point and for a loss no point is awarded. Formulae to find the number of matches in a league tournament = $n(n - 1)/2$. Where n = number teams participating in the

tournament. The number of matches in a league tournament of 9 teams = $9(9 - 1)/2 = 36$ matches.

League cum Knock-out Tournament :

In a league cum knock-out tournament competition is conducted in two phase. In the first phase competition is conducted in the form of a league and through this competition a pre-decided number of teams are selected on the basis of points secured from the top. In the second phase pre-decided number of teams selected from the league matches will participate in a knock-out tournament and from this first and second teams are decided.

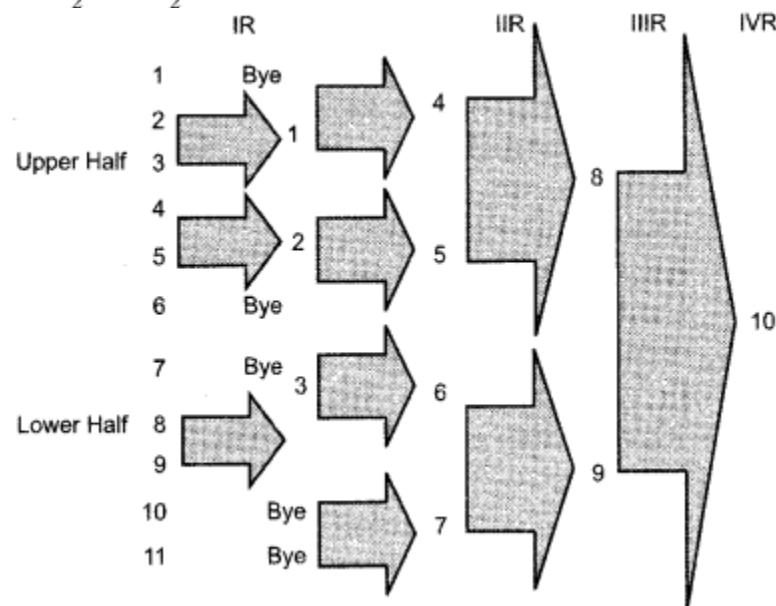
Fixture of 11 teams on the knock-out basis:

Number of Byes in Lower Half

$$= \frac{nb+1}{2} = \frac{5+1}{2} = 3$$

Number of Byes in Upper Half

$$= \frac{nb-1}{2} = \frac{5-1}{2} = 2$$



$$\text{Number of Bye} = 16 - 11 = 5 \text{ Bye}$$

Question 5.

Explain the term Disability. State the various services available for the rehabilitation of the disabled, in India. [8]

Answer:

Disability : Disability means an inability to do work. It is a state of an individual when he/she is not able to work efficiently. It may be present from birth, or occur during a person's lifetime. It may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional,

developmental, or combination of these. Disabilities cover impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement with the life situations. Thus, disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and the environment of the society where he or she lives.

Various services available for the rehabilitation of the disabled India :

1. Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi : Regulation of training policies and programs in Person with disability (PWD) rehabilitation.
2. National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, Odisha: coordinates training for rehabilitation personnel, service delivery programs for rehabilitation, vocational training, placement and rehabilitation of persons with mobility disability.
3. Society for Rehabilitation and Research of the Handicapped, New Delhi : A organization of Person with disability (PWD) rehabilitation, Co-education school for age group 16-30 with hearing impairment.
4. Association for Advancement and Rehabilitation of Handicapped, New Delhi: A organization of Person with disability (PWD) rehabilitation, Social awareness and occupational center for persons with intellectual disability.
5. Amar Joyti Research and Rehabilitation Center, New Delhi formed in 1981: A organization for Person with disability.
6. Indian Red Cross Society established in 1920. It has around 400 branches all over India.
7. All India Blind Relief Society formed in 1946 coordinates with various institutions of blind. It works for the welfare of blind.
8. Artificial limb Manufacturing Corporation in Kanpur provides artificial limbs to disabled.
9. Kamayani School for Mentally Handicapped, Pune, formed in 1964 provides work and training for handicapped persons.
10. National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, provides training and rehabilitation for persons with learning disability.

Question 6.

What is meant by soft-tissue injury? Explain the role of an individual in the prevention of sports-related accidents. [8]

Answer:

A soft tissue injury is the damage of muscles, ligaments and tendons throughout the body. Common soft tissue injuries usually occur from a sprain, strain, a one off blow resulting in a contusion or overuse of a particular part of the body. Soft tissue injuries

can result in pain, swelling, bruising and loss of function.

Basis	Sprain	Strain	Contusion
Meaning	It is an injury to a ligament. According to the severity it may be classified as mild, moderate and severe.	It is an injury to a muscle or tendon. According to the severity it may be classified as mild, moderate and severe.	It is an injury caused due to forceful hit by a hard object. It is an internal injury. There is no external cut or bleeding over the skin.
Signs and Symptoms	Pain, swelling, loss of movement, lack of strength at the place of injury.	Pain, swelling, loss of movement, lack of strength at the place of injury.	Swelling, pain, bluish colour appears on the outer surface of the skin.
Treatment	P – Protection – Protect the injured part from further injury. Do not attempt to pressure or massage the injured part. R – Rest – Give rest to the injured part and restrict the movement. I – Ice – Apply ice to the injured part for 15-20 minutes and repeat it 3-4 times in a day if required for first 24-48 hours of injury after that apply heat for the dispersion of clotted blood. C – Compression – Compress the injured part with a crape bandage to restrict the movement. E – Elevation – Elevate the injured part with the slings if required. S – Support – Support the injured part to avoid painful movement until medical assistance is provided. For severe strain/sprain treatment is surgery.		

Role of various individuals in prevention of sports-related accidents

To prevent sports-related accidents in a school, the players and physical education teacher has a major role.

Things to be performed by a Player to prevent sports-related accidents :

1. Warm up properly before entering the playground.
2. Use safety equipment prescribed for a game.
3. Play the game with concentration and not carelessly.
4. Coordinate and cooperate with your team members so that you have a good rapport with your team members. Unsportsman like behaviour should not be shown against the opponents.
5. Have right frame of mind to play the game. If you are sad and you wish not to play then do not enter the court.
6. If there is an injury, give proper rest and later rehabilitation exercise till the injury has healed completely and then start playing.
7. Learn the correct skill and execute it in right manner.
8. Do not try to exert more than your limitation.

Things to be performed by Physical Education teacher or coach to prevent sports related accidents:

- Have medical checkup for students before including them for training.
- Test their performance and decide their schedule.
- Start with simple skills and then move to advanced skills.
- Ensure that ground is neatly marked and levelled, surroundings are neat and clean before starting training.
- Divide the class into small groups and engage them in variety of sports to prevent overcrowding in a particular ground.
- Ensure that first aid kit is carried to the ground to attend to an injury as quickly as possible.
- Ensure that students are playing in proper playing kit and using the desired safety equipment.

Question 7.

Write short notes on the following : [8]

- (a) Splint
- (b) Personal hygiene

Answer:

(a) Splint : A splint is a device used for support or immobilization of a limb or the spine. It can be used in multiple situations, including temporary immobilization of potentially broken bones or damaged joints and support for joints during activity. Splinting

immobilizes injured extremities and prevents further injury, decreases pain and bleeding and allows healing to begin. Splint is most commonly used during fractures, dislocations and sprains.

Advantages:

- Stabilization of an extremity fracture with a splint will preserve proper bone alignment and alleviate discomfort.
- After reduction of a dislocated joint, anatomical positioning is maintained by application of a splint.
- Splints may be used to give desired . position at rest and functional positioning to the involved active joint.

Temporary splints can be used to alleviate pain and to prevent additional injury during transport to an emergency department or while awaiting evaluation by a specialist.

Contraindication:

1. For injuries that are prone to severe swelling, even a splint can become restrictive as the swelling increases. Extra padding may be placed under the splint if extensive swelling is anticipated, allowing room for expansion.
2. When neurovascular compromise is present as a result of a fracture or dislocation, splints should not be placed without first attempting immediate reduction.
3. Use appropriate universal precautions for potential exposure to body fluids when open wounds are present.
4. Whenever possible, use sheets or pads to protect the patient's clothing during splint application.

(b) Personal Hygiene : It is the basic concept of cleaning, grooming and it is the first step to good health. It helps to protect ourselves and maintain good health. Personal hygiene is learnt from the family and society one lives in.

Advantages of having Personal Hygiene:

Personal hygiene includes different habits like washing hands and brushing teeth which keep bacteria, viruses and fungus far away from our bodies. These habits helps to protect mental health and to have a feeling good about one self.

Disadvantages of not looking after Personal Hygiene:

People who do not take care of their personal hygiene like wearing dirty clothes or having bad breath, may find it difficult to get accepted by society and may get prone to many diseases (physical and mental).

Some of the Personal Hygiene practices are:

1. Washing and combing hair.
2. Washing carefully around the eyes and avoiding rubbing of eyes, particularly with dirty hands or clothes.
3. Washing skin frequently to remove sweat, dirt and dead skin cells. Use soap to remove dirty matter from skin.
4. Washing hands well, particularly before preparing food, before eating, after excreting, after handling dirty clothes, before and after cleaning and treating sores and wounds, after handling animals and after handling chemicals at work or in the home.
5. Keeping nails clean and trim.
6. Wash the feet and removing the dirt and sweat from between the toes.

Section-B (30 Marks)

- Select any two games from this Section.
- Answer any three of the five subparts (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) from each of the two games selected by you.
- Each subpart is for 5 marks.

FOOTBALL

Question 8. [3 x 5]

(a) What is meant by kick-off, in the game of football? State four situations of a kick off in the game. [5]

(b) Explain the following terms : [5]

(i) Offside

(ii) Dropped-ball

(c) Write any five duties of a referee during the game. [5]

(d) In the game of football, what is meant by added time? State the difference between added time and extra time. [5]

(e) What is meant by throw-in? Explain the process of throw-in. [5]

Answer 8.

(a) Kick-off is the method of starting and, in some cases, restarting play in the game of football. Four situations of kick-off in a game of football are :

- At the start of the match.
- After a goal has been scored.
- At the start of the second half of the match.
- At the start of each period of extra time.

(b) (i) Offside : Offside is one of the laws of association football which states that a player is in an offside position if any of their body part except the hands and arms is in the opponents' half of the pitch and closer to the opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent (not necessarily the goalkeeper). Being in an offside position is not an offence in itself; a player who was in an offside position at the moment the ball last touched, or was played by a team mate, must then become involved in active play in the opinion of the referee, in order for an offence to occur. When the offside offence occurs, the referee stops play and awards an indirect free kick to the defending team from the place where the offending player became involved in active play.

(ii) Dropped-Ball: It is a method of restarting the play. It is designed to offer no advantage to either side, generally being awarded when play has been stopped due to reasons other than normal game-play or misconduct.

The referee drops the ball at the position where it was when play was stopped, unless play was stopped inside the goal area in which the ball is dropped on the goal area line which is parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was when play was stopped. The ball is in play when it touches the ground. Any number of players may contest a dropped ball (including the goalkeepers); the referee cannot decide who may contest a dropped ball or its outcome.

(c) Five duties of referee :

1. Enforces the laws of the game.
2. Control the match in co-operation with the assistant referees.
3. Acts as time keeper and keep a record of the match.
4. Restart the match after it has been stopped.
5. Takes disciplinary action against player, guilty of cautionable and sending-off offenses.

(d) Additional Time : Time allowed at the end of each half for time lost' because of substitutions, injuries, disciplinary action, goal celebration etc.

Extra Time:

1. A method of trying to decide the outcome of a match involving two equal additional periods of play not exceeding 15 minutes each.
2. Extra time starts with a kick off.
3. During extra time, a short drinks break: is permitted at half time of extra time.
4. Extra time has two equal half with teams changing ends in between.

5. Extra time is given for deciding the winner by the referee after the end of normal duration of play and additional time.

Additional Time:

1. Time allowed at the end of each half for time 'lost' because of substitutions, injuries, disciplinary action, goal celebration etc.
2. Additional time does not start with a kick-off.
3. There is no drinks break.
4. Duration of additional time is not fixed and there is no division or change of court during additional time.
5. Fourth official will indicate the minimum duration of additional time the referee intends to play at the end of each half (including extra time).

(e) A throw-in is a method of restarting the play. A throw-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball when the whole of the ball passes over the touchline, either on the ground or in the air.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in :

- If the ball enters the opponents' goal – a goal kick is awarded.
- If the ball enters the thrower's goal – a corner kick is awarded.

The procedure of Throw-in:

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower must:

- Face the field of play.
- Have part of each foot on the touchline or on the ground outside the touchline.
- Throw the ball with both hands from behind and over the head from the point where it left the field of play.

CRICKET

Question 9. [3 x 5]

- (a) Explain follow-on with reference to the game of cricket. [5]
- (b) Mention any five occasions when the umpire calls or signals for a no-ball. [5]
- (c) Explain the following : [5]
 - (i) Sledging
 - (ii) IPL
- (d) Explain the techniques of wicket keeping. [5]
- (e) Mention five front foot drives played in cricket. [5]

Answer:

(a) Follow-on is a term used in test matches. The side which bats first if leads by at least 200 runs then they shall have the option of asking the other side to follow their innings. The same option shall be available in matches of shorter duration with the minimum leads as follows : 150 runs in a match of 3 or 4 days; 100 runs in a 2-days match; 75 runs in a 1-day match.

When all the innings are completed, the team' with the most runs wins. If there is a tie, then the result stands as TIE means no win no lose. If by the end of the final day's play all the innings are not completed, the game is a draw, no matter who appeared to be "winning". Thus the strategic importance of sometimes declaring an innings closed, in order to have enough time to dismiss the other team and so win the game.

(b) Occasions when the Umpire calls or signals for a no ball are :

1. The Umpire shall call a No ball if the bowler's front foot lands beyond the popping crease at the time of delivery of ball. The bowler's front foot must land with some part of the foot, whether grounded or raised, behind the popping crease.
2. If the bowler delivers the ball directly to the batsman over the waist height, without pitching it on the ground, the umpire shall call it a no-ball.
3. If the bowler bowls more than the allowable fast short pitch bouncer deliveries, the umpire shall call it a No ball.
4. If in the opinion of either umpire the ball has been thrown or delivered underarm, the umpire shall call it a No ball.
5. If there are more than two fielders, another than-the wicket-keeper, behind the popping crease on the on side at the time of delivery of ball, the umpire shall call it a no-ball.

(c) (i) Sledging : It is a term used to describe the practice by which some players seek to gain an advantage by insulting or verbally intimidating the opposing player. The purpose is to try to weaken the opponent's concentration and thereby making the opponent to make mistakes or underperform. It can be effective because the batsman stands within hearing range of the bowler and certain close fielders and vice versa. The insults may be direct or feature in conversations among fielders designed to be overheard.

(ii) IPL : Indian Premier League is a professional Twenty-20 cricket league in India contested generally during April and May of every year by teams representing Indian cities. The league was founded by the Board of Control for Cricket in India in 2007, and is regarded as the brainchild of Lalit Modi, the founder and former commissioner of the league. The IPL is the most-attended cricket league in the world and in 2014 ranked sixth by average attendance among all sports leagues. In 2010, the IPL became the first sporting event in the world to be broadcast live on YouTube.

(d) Footwork : Footwork is the most significant thing for a wicketkeeper. If our feet are right, all things moves with it. Many say that poor wicket keepers have to dive a lot. This must mean that a keeper having good footwork probably don't have to dive very often. Taking the ball efficiently means right footwork so that the head is behind the ball on impact. Footwork of keeper consists of frequent, small, precise adjustments just like a dancer's or a tennis player's which are made in response to the trajectory and movement of the cricket ball so that the head remains in the optimum position.

Catching the Ball : For a wicket keeping, catching the ball is the key point. Judge the position where the elevation of the ball begins to decrease, that would be the ideal place for a keeper to stand. After positioning according to the speed of the bowler, one should be ready to catch the ball. When the ball reaches, catch the ball with relaxed but firm hands. Keep a steady head with eyes on the ball all the way into the gloves.

Diving : Diving often compensates for bad footwork so diving a lot should remind us to move our feet. However, diving becomes essential for the keeper when the ball is extremely out of his standing range. A thick edge on the ball would make ball go away from the keeper so he has to dive to take the ball. When keeper is standing up from the crouch position, weight equally distributed, it permit him to execute a dive easily.

(e)

1. Off Drive : Played to a ball pitched just around the off stump. The bat should come down in a straight line in the direction of mid-. off, to make sure that the ball is propelled toward that direction.
2. Cover Drive : Played to a ball pitched slightly wider outside the off stump. The bat should come down in the direction of extra cover, so as to hit the ball in that area.
3. Front Foot Cut : Played to a ball pitched wider outside the off stump, in the direction square of the wickets.
4. On Drive : One of the most difficult drives to play, which is being eradicated from the modern game gradually, as not many exponents of it are left. Played between mid- on and mid-wicket.
5. Straight Drive : The most eye-catching of all drives, played straight down the ground.

The batsman may choose which drive to play on a particular good length ball, but emphasis definitely lies on getting to the pitch of the ball.

HOCKEY

Question 10. [3 x 5]

(a) Draw a neat diagram of a hockey field. with all its dimensions. [5]

(b) When is a penalty corner awarded? Write the procedure followed for taking a penalty corner. [5]

(c) Write the procedure followed for the start and the restart of a match of hockey. [5]

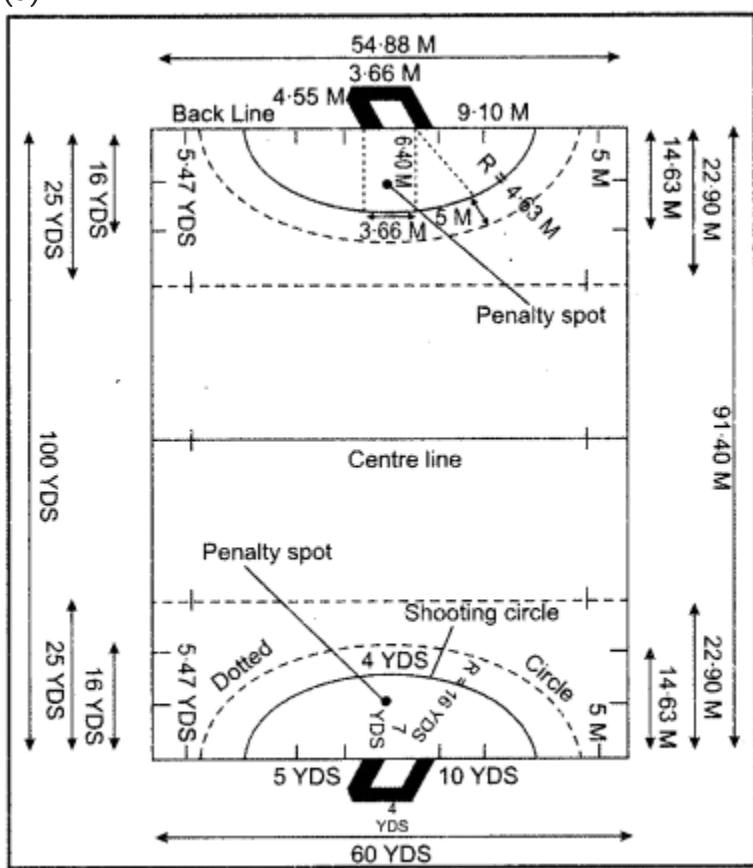
(d) Explain the following terms : [5]

- Penalty corner
- Dribbling

(e) Mention any five duties of a referee during the game. [5]

Answer 10.

(a)



Hockey Field

(b) A Penalty Corner is Awarded :

- For an offence by a defender in the striking circle which does not prevent the probable scoring of a goal.
- For an intentional offence in the circle by a defender against an opponent who does not have possession of the ball or an opportunity to play the ball.
- For an intentional offence by a defender outside the circle but within the 23 metres area they are defending.
- For intentionally playing the ball over the back-line by a defender.

- When the ball becomes lodged in a player's clothing or equipment while in the circle they are defending. ,

Procedure for taking Penalty Corner : An attacker pushes a ball from a mark which is 10 yards away from the goal post and other player stops the ball with hockey stick at the top of the shooting circle, then another player hits the ball in the goal post. It can be taken from both sides right and left. Meanwhile, the opposing team tries to stop the goal.

(c)

1. The team which wins the toss has to start match with a centre pass.
2. After a goal scored, match will start by centre pass by the team which received the goal.
3. After half time, the opposing team who lost the toss will restart the game with centre pass.
4. A bully is taken to restart the match when match stops due to an injury or any other reason and no penalty is awarded.
5. A free hit is taken by a defender 15 metres in front of the centre of the goal-line to restart a match when a penalty stroke has been completed and no goal has been scored.

(d) (i) Penalty Corner : A penalty corner is awarded to an offensive team when the defensive team commits a foul inside the shooting circle. It is also awarded when a defender commits an intentional foul outside the circle within the 25 yard (23 metres) defensive area. A penalty corner is taken on the backline inside the circle from a mark at least 10 metres from the goal post, from whichever side of the goal the attacking team prefers. The ball can be hit or pushed, but the attacker must have at least one foot outside the field of play.

(ii) Dribbling : Dribbling is to move with the ball when the ball is in possession using a hockey stick. While dribbling, protect the ball and dribble into space. Different types of dribbling are Straight Dribble, Loose Dribble, Indian Dribble, Dribbling Push Back, One-Handed – Right Hand Dribble, One-Handed- Reverse Side Dribble.

(e) Duties of Referee during the game are as follows:

1. The Referee shall impose and report to the Scorekeeper such penalties as are prescribed by the playing rules. He shall allow the goals scored.
2. The Referee may consult with the Linesmen' Goal Judge and Video Goal Judge, if available, in matters of disputed goals before making his decision, which shall be final.

3. He shall report to the Scorekeeper the number of the goal scorer and any player(s) entitled to assists.
4. At the first stoppage of play, he shall cause to be announced over the public address system the reason for not allowing a goal.
5. He shall measure any equipment at his own discretion or if requested by the Captain of either team.

BASKETBALL

Question 11. [3x5]

- (a) List any five duties of a referee. [5]
- (b) Explain the following terms :
 - (i) Travelling
 - (ii) Bounce pass [5]
- (c) Mention any five occasions when the game clock is stopped during the game. [5]
- (d) List the equipment used in the game of basketball. [5]
- (e) Write any five skills a basketball player should possess. [5]

Answer:

(a)

1. The referee shall inspect and approve all equipment, including all the signals used by the table officials and their assistant during the game.
2. He shall designate the official game clock, twenty-four-second device, stopwatch and recognise the table officials.
3. He shall not permit any player to wear objects which may cause injury to other players.
4. Make the final decision whenever necessary or when the officials disagree. To make a final decision he may consult the umpire, the commissioner and/or the table officials.
5. At the end of each half and of each extra period or at any time he feels necessary, he shall carefully examine the score sheet and approve the score and confirm the time that remains to be played.

(b) (i) Travelling : Travelling is a violation in basketball and is penalized by awarding the ball to the opposing team out of bounds closest to where the travel occurred. The travel rule is intended to prevent players from gaining an advantage by moving with the ball without dribbling.

The basic concept of travelling is based on the “pivot foot.” Once a player receives the ball or picks up his dribble, he is allowed to move one foot, while the other foot has to remain on the floor as a pivot foot. The foot which is in first contact with the ground while the ball is caught becomes the Pivot foot. In case the player has caught the ball in

air and landed on both the foot then the foot which is moved first without dribbling will not be called Pivot foot and the other foot will be considered as Pivot foot. Pivot foot is allowed to rotate, as long as the ball of the foot remains on the floor at all times.

Travel occurs when the player lifts or drags the pivot foot from the floor before releasing the ball for dribbling.

A travel occurs when the player lifts the pivot foot and the other foot and returns to the floor before releasing the ball on a pass or a shot.

(ii) Bounce Pass : In bounce pass, the holding of the ball, body positions and passing action is approximately the same as in two hand chest pass. However, in bounce pass, the ball is thrown in such a way that the ball should bounce at specific place so that it may bounce up to the waist level of the receiver easily.

This type of pass can be performed with one hand only. There are two types of bounce pass :

- One-handed bounce pass.
- Two-handed bounce pass.

(c) The game clock is stopped when :

- Time expires at the end of a period, if not stopped automatically by the game clock itself.
- An official blows his whistle while the ball is live.
- A Basket is scored against a team which has requested a time-out.
- A Basket is scored when the game clock shows 2:00 minutes or less in the fourth period and in each extra period.
- The shot clock signal sounds while a team . is in control of the ball.

(d) The following equipment are required :

1. Backstop units, consisting of:
 - Backboards
 - Baskets comprising (pressure release) rings and nets
 - Backboard support structures including padding.
2. Basketballs
3. Game clock
4. Scoreboard
5. Shot clock
6. Stopwatch or suitable (visible) device (not the game clock) for timing time-outs.

7. 2 separate, distinctly different and loud signals, one of each for the
 - shot clock operator,
 - scorer/timer.
8. Score sheet
9. Player foul markers
10. Team foul markers
11. Alternating possession indicator
12. Playing floor
13. Playing court
14. Adequate lighting.

Following are the five skills of a basketball player:

(e) (1) Dribbling : In this skill the player advances with the ball by bouncing it on the ground. This skill allows to move up and down the court and dodge past the defenders and execute plays. Proper dribbling requires ball-handling skills and knowledge of how to spread your fingers for ball control. It is best to dribble equally well with both hands. Examples of different skills of dribbling are in between legs dribble, behind the back dribble etc.

(2) Shooting : In order to score points in basketball, you need to shoot the ball into the hoop. This requires the ability to properly hold and throw the ball into the air toward the basket while avoiding defenders. A proper shot requires precise aiming, arm extension and lift from the legs. Examples of different shooting skills are jump shots, layups, hook shot etc.

(3) Running : Running is a big part of basketball. In a full-court game, one needs to run back and forth during the transitions from offense to defense. On offense running will help to avoid defenders and get to the basket quicker. On defense, running is needed to run after the opponent, especially during fast breaks.

(4) Passing : Passing means the movement of the ball from one player to another. Passing is the best way to keep possession of the basketball and is a faster way of moving the ball up the court than dribbling. Examples of different passing skills are Bounce Pass, Chest Pass, Overhead Pass etc.

(5) Jumping : Jumping is another skill that can define how good a basketball player is. Jumping skill is required during the jump ball in the beginning, while taking shots, trying to catch a pass and rebound. On defensive ability to jumping ability is required to block a shot or a pass by opponent. Jumping skill is required for collecting rebounds too.

VOLLEYBALL

Question 12. [3 x 5]

(a) Draw a neat diagram of a volleyball court. Mark the zones and the positions of the players. [5]

(b) Write the basic equipment used by volleyball players. [5]

(c) Explain the following terms : [5]

(i) Liber

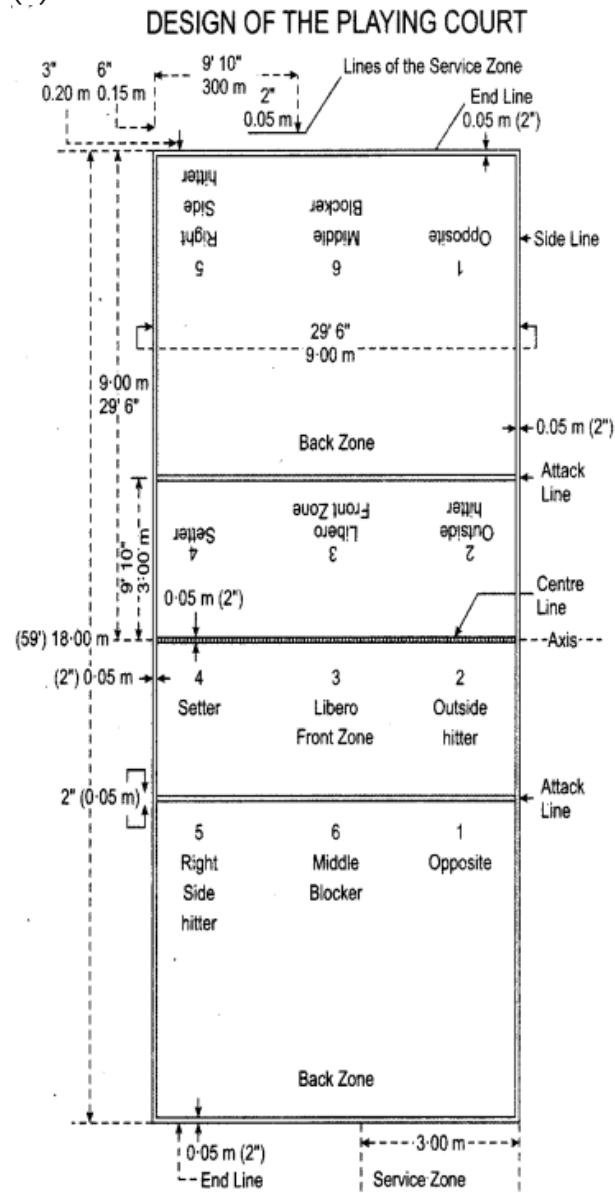
(ii) Screening

(d) Write five duties of the captain of a volleyball team. [5]

(e) Explain the procedure to be followed when a match is interrupted by bad weather or dim light. [5]

Answer:

(a)



(b) A player's equipment consists of a jersey, shorts, socks (the uniform), sport shoes, protective gear like knee pads, elbow pads, shin guards, mouth guards and protective cups for men.

The colour and the design for the jerseys, shorts and socks must be uniform for the team (except for the Libero). The uniforms must be clean.

1. The shoes must be light and pliable with rubber or composite soles without heels.
2. The number must be placed on the jersey at the centre of the front and of the back. The colour and brightness of the numbers must contrast with the colour and brightness of the jerseys.
3. The team captain must have on his/her jersey a stripe of 8 x 2 cm underlining the number on the chest.
4. It is forbidden to wear uniforms of a colour different from that of the other players (except for the Liberos), and/or without official numbers.

(c) (i) Libero : The Libero player is a defensive player and must wear a uniform which has a different dominant colour from any colour of the rest of the team. Libero replacements are not counted as substitutions. Libero should not serve, block or attempt to block. The Libero is allowed to replace any player in a back row position. He/she is restricted to perform as a back row player and is not allowed to complete an attack hit from anywhere (including playing court and free zone) if at the moment of the contact the ball is entirely higher than the top of the net.

(ii) Screening : Screening is said to have happened when :

1. The players of the serving team prevents their opponent, through individual or collective screening, from seeing the server and the flight path of the ball.
2. A player or a group of players of the serving team make(s) a screen by waving arms, jumping or moving sideways during the execution of the service, or by standing grouped, and in so doing hides both the server and the flight path of the ball until the ball reaches the vertical plane of the net.

If referee calls screening against a player or a team then the point will be awarded to opposite team.

(d) Five duties of a captain of a volleyball team are as follows:

1. Prior to the match the team captain signs the score sheet and represents his/her team in the toss.
2. During the match and while on the court, the team captain is the game captain. When the team captain is not on the court, the coach or the team captain must assign another player on the court, but not the Libero, to assume the role of game captain.

3. In the absence of the coach, to request time-outs and substitutions to referee.
4. At the end of the game thanks the referees and signs the score sheet to ratify the result.
5. Captain may request for a change of ball to the referee.

(e) The procedure to be followed when the match is interrupted by bad weather or dim light is :

1. The first referee, the organizer and the control committee, if there is one, shall decide the measures to be taken to re-establish normal conditions.
2. If the match is resumed on the same playing court, the interrupted set shall continue normally with the same score, players (except expelled or disqualified ones) and positions. The sets already played will keep their scores.
3. If the match is resumed on another playing court, the interrupted set is canceled and replayed with the same team members and the same starting line-ups (except expelled or disqualified ones) and the record of all sanctions will be maintained. The sets already played will keep their scores.
4. Should one or several interruptions occur, exceeding 4 hours in total, the whole match shall be replayed.

TENNIS

Question 13. [3x5]

- (a) Draw a neat diagram of a tennis racket with all its specifications. [5]
- (b) Write any five duties of a referee. [5]
- (c) Explain the following : [5]
 - (i) Deuce
 - (ii) Half volley
- (d) State any five instances when a player loses a point during the game. [5]
- (e) (i) Name four important tournaments of tennis. [5]
 - (ii) Expand the following :
 - (1) ATF
 - (2) NLTA

Answer:

(a)

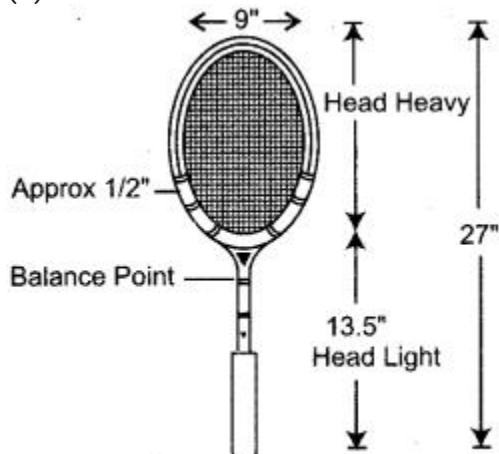


Diagram of a Tennis Racket

(b) The five duties of a referee :

1. A referee settles disputes when two players disagree.
2. A referee gives the final verdict on whether the court is good for playing tennis. This includes making sure the playing surface is safe, the net is of the correct height, the lighting is adequate, the court is dry or that the temperature is not too cold or hot.
3. A referee enforces match start times, issuing penalties and disqualifications for late starts.
4. Referees should wear clothing that identifies them as officials. They should introduce themselves to players.
5. Referee should not yell instructions or warnings to players.

(c)

1. Deuce : Deuce is a term used in scoring. A deuce occurs in tennis when the score is 40-40 (both players have 40 points). To win the game a player need to get the advantage and then get an extra point. The game can come back to deuce if the player that has got a point after deuce (advantage) loses a point in the next.
2. Half-Volley : The half volley is not actually a volley, but rather a forehand or backhand groundstroke hit immediately after the ball bounces onto your side of the court. A half volley in tennis is a shot that is hit immediately after the ball bounces but before it reaches the apex of its bounce. It is a fundamental shot for all doubles players who wish to master the midcourt.

(d) Player loses point if:

- The player serves two consecutive faults.
- Player does not return the ball in play before it bounces twice consecutively.
- The receiver returns the service before it bounces.
- The player deliberately carries or catches the ball in play on the racket or deliberately touches it with the racket more than once.
- The player deliberately and materially changes the shape of the racket when the ball is in play.

(e) (i) The tournaments of tennis are :

- Australian open
- French open
- Wimbledon
- US open

(ii)

1. ATF : The Asian Tennis Federation (ATF) is a non-profit organization affiliated with the International Tennis Federation that is open to all national tennis associations in Asia. The ATF's objectives are to increase participation in, facilitate the development of and raise the standard of Asian tennis. The ATF works closely with the International Tennis Federation (ITF) and supports its member associations through the implementation of a wide range of programs.
2. NLTA: National Lawn Tennis Association.

BADMINTON

Question 14. [3 x 5]

(a) Draw a neat diagram of a badminton court with all its specifications. [5]

(b) Explain the scoring system in the game of badminton. [5]

(c) Explain the following terms : [5]

(i) Short service line

(ii) Back gallery

(iii) Footfault

(iv) Love all

(v) Rotation

(d) Write a short note on each of the following :[5]

(i) Thomas Cup

(ii) UberCup

(e) Expand the following : [5]

(i) BWF

- (ii) SGFI
- (iii) BAI
- (iv) IBF
- (v) IBL

Answer 14.

(a)

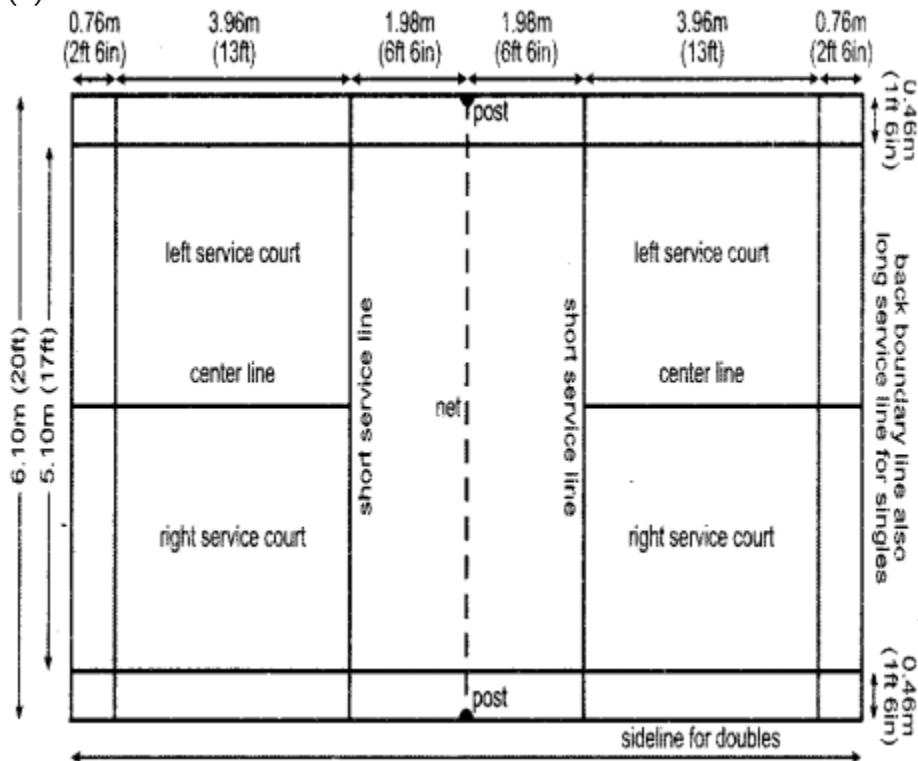


Diagram of Badminton Court

(b) Every time there is a serve – there is a point scored. A rally is won when a shuttle is hit over the net and onto the floor of the opponent's court. A rally is lost if the shuttle is hit into the net, or over the net but outside of the opponent's court. A rally is also lost if the shuttle touches the player's clothing or body, or if it is hit before it crosses over the net. The side winning a rally adds a point to its score. In Badminton World Federation statutes book 2018-19 it is written that it is permissible to play by prior arrangement, either.

- One game of 21 points.
- The best of 3 games of 15 points.
- The best of five games of 11 points.

(c)

1. Short Service Line : It is a line 1.98 from the net, which the serve must reach to be legal. This line marks the non-volley zone or fore-court of the playing area.
2. Back Gallery : The area in between the two last lines in the back area of the court i.e., the second last line which is parallel to the centre line from the back end of the court i.e., the line which considered the end line for doubles serve and the last line which is parallel to the centre line from the back end of the court i.e., the line which is considered end line in singles serve.
3. Foot Fault: According to the service rule of badminton some part of both feet of the server and the receiver shall remain in contact with the surface of the court in a stationary position from the start of the service to until the service is delivered if it does not happen a foot fault will be called by the referee and the point will be awarded to the opponent of the foot faultier.
4. Love all : In badminton the game starts with love all. It means the score is 0-0.
5. Rotation : Rotation in badminton may signify following :
 - Rotation of shoulder or elbow while executing various skills of badminton.
 - It may signify the order of receiving and order of serving in a doubles badminton match.

COURSE OF ACTION/ EXPLANATION	SCORE	SERVICE FROM SERVICE COURT	SERVER AND WINNER OF RECEIVER THE RALLY	
	Love All	Right service court. Being the score of the serving side is even.	A serves to C, A and C are the initial server and receiver.	A & B C D B A C
A and B win a point. A and B will change service courts. A serves again from left service court. C and D will stay in the same service courts.	1-0	Left service court. Being the score of the serving side is odd.	A serves to D	C & D C D A A B
C and D win a point and also right to serve. Nobody will change their respective service courts.	1-1	Left service court. Being the score of the serving side is odd.	D serves to A	A & B C D A A B
A and B win a point and also right to serve. Nobody will change their respective service courts.	2-1	Right service court. Being the score of the serving side is even.	B serves to C	C & D C D A A B
C and D win a point and also right to serve. Nobody will change their respective service courts.	2-2	Right service court. Being the score of the serving side is even.	C serves to B	C & D C D A A B

C and D win a point. C and D will change service courts. C serves from left service court. A and B will stay in the same service courts.	3-2	Left service court. Being the score of the serving side is odd.	C serves to A	A & B	
A and B win a point and also right to serve. Nobody will change their respective service courts.	3-3	left service court. Being the score of the serving side is odd.	A serves to C	A & B	
A and B win a point. A and B will change service courts. A serves again from right service court. C and D will stay in the same service courts.	4-3	Right service court. Being the score of the serving side is even.	A serves to D	C & D	

(d) (i) Thomas Cup : The Thomas Cup or World Men's Team Championships was first staged in 1948-49. Thomas Cup is named after Sir George Alan Thomas from England. The Thomas Cup was played every three years in the start. Since 1982, the Tournament has been held every two years with a format of 3 singles and 2 doubles. Since 1984 Uber Cup and Thomas cup are held together.

(ii) Uber Cup : Uber Cup or Women's World Team Championships was added for the first time in 1956-57. Uber Cup is named after Mrs. H.S. Uber from England. The Uber Cup was played every three years in the start. Since 1984 the tournament has been held every two years with the format of three singles and two doubles. Since 1984 Uber Cup and Thomas cup are held together.

(e)

- BWF : Badminton World Federation
- SGFI: School Games Federation of India
- BAI: Badminton Federation of India
- IBF : International Badminton Federation
- IBL : Indian Badminton League

SWIMMING

Question 15. [3x5]

- (a) List the equipment used in swimming competitions. [5]
- (b) What is false start rope? [5]
- (c) List any five swimming events. [5]
- (d) Explain the following. [5]
- (i) Control room supervisor

- (ii) Individual, needle
- (e) Write a short note on FINA. [5]

Answer

(a)

- Swimsuit
- Earplugs/Nose Clips
- Googles
- Training tools
- Swimming cap
- Fins, Paddles and Boards
- Stop watch

(b) A false start/recall rope is a rope that stretches across the width of competitive racing pools. It stops swimmers who were unaware of a false start. They're specifically designed to get the attention of swimmers to prevent them from exerting unnecessary energy in the case of a false start. Typically, the rope is made of some sort of polymer plastic to prevent deterioration from the water, and includes two floats and two quick-snap connectors with weights. The rope is typically located about halfway on yard pools and about 50-feet from the starting end on meter pools.

(c) Five Swimming events are as follows :

- 100 m Freestyle.
- 100 m Backstroke
- 100 m Butterfly
- 100 m Breast Stroke
- 4 x 50 Freestyle Relay

(d) (i) Control Room Supervisor : The Control Room Supervisor/Chief Recorder has overall responsibility for the efficient operation of the recording room (area) during the meet. The supervisor shall be responsible for the management of all personnel and shall supervise the automatic timing operation including the review of backup timing cameras [if installed]. Control Room Supervisor is responsible for checking the results from computer printouts.

(ii) Individual Medley : In individual medley events, the swimmer covers the four swimming strokes in the following order : butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke and freestyle. Each of the strokes must cover one quarter (1/4) of the distance.

(e) The Federation International de Natation (FINA) was founded in London July 19, 1908 during the Olympic Games in London (GBR). Eight national federations were responsible for the formation of FINA : Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary and Sweden. Some of the objectives of FINA are to promote and encourage the development of aquatics in all possible regards throughout the world; to provide fair and drug free sport; to promote and encourage the development of international relations to encourage participation in aquatics disciplines at all levels throughout the world regardless of age, gender or race etc.

FINA controls the development of the following aquatic events :

- Swimming : freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, medley, relays, mixed relays.
- Diving : Springboard (1 m, 3m), platform (10 m), synchronized diving (3 m and 10 m), mixed and team events.
- High Diving : Men (27 m) and women (20 m).
- Water Polo : Men and women.
- Synchronized Swimming : Solo, duet, mixed duet, team and free combination.
- Open Water Swimming : 5 km, 10 km, 25 km, team event.

ATHLETICS

Question 16. [3 x 5]

(a) List the events of Decathlon and Heptathlon, in athletics. [5]
(b) Draw a neat diagram of a discuss throw sector, with all its specifications. [5]
(c) Explain the event high jump. Write the different techniques used in high jump. [5]
(d) Mention five important duties of a referee, in Athletics. [5]
(e) Explain the following terms : [5]
(i) Baton
(ii) Marathon
(iii) Hurdling
(iv) Take off area
(v) Approach run

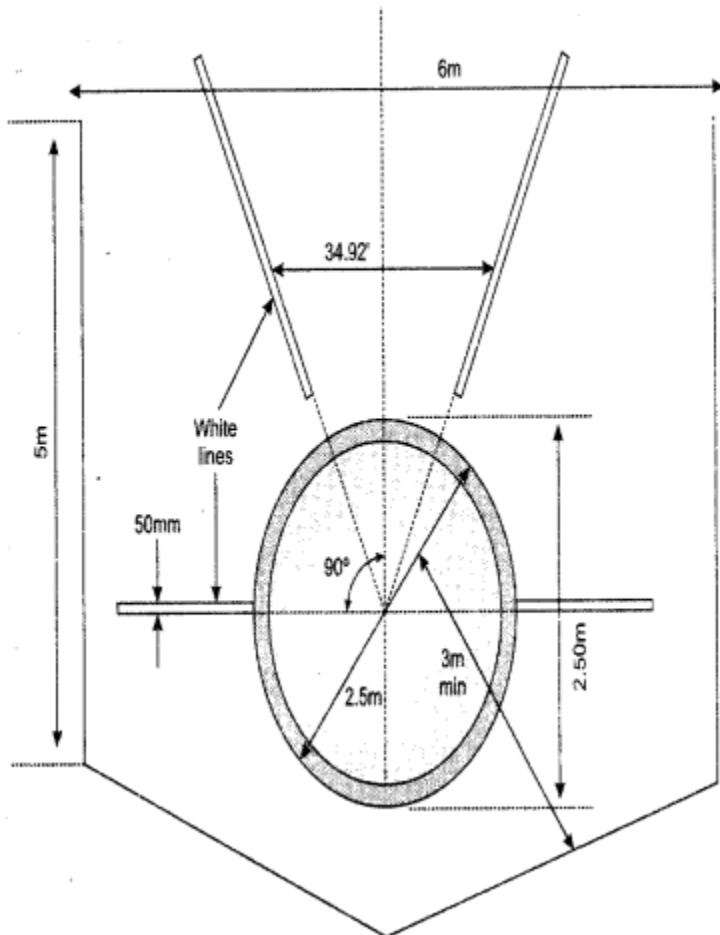
Answer:

(a) The heptathlon consists of seven events and is a standard part of men and women's indoor track and field competitions, but only women compete in the heptathlon outdoors and in the heptathlon in the Olympics. Men's indoor track events often include the heptathlon. For women, the heptathlon is composed of the 100 m hurdles, long jump, javelin throw, 200 m high jump, 800'm and shot put. For men's indoor competitions, the heptathlon consists of the 60 m, 1,000 m, shot put, 60 m hurdles, high jump, long jump and pole vault.

The decathlon is a 10-discipline combined track and field event that is primarily a men's event. A decathlon is sometimes held in women's track and field events, but not at major international competitions such as the Olympics. The events in the men's decathlon include the 100 m long jump, shot put, high jump, 400 m, 110 m hurdles, discuss throw, pole vault, javelin throw and 1,500 m. The women's decathlon includes the same events.

and take off from one foot over a four-meter-long horizontal bar. High jumper seek to clear the greatest height without knocking the bar to the ground. An athlete has three attempts per height, although the athlete can elect to 'pass', i.e., advance to a greater height despite not having cleared the current one. Three consecutive failures at the same height, or combination of heights, cause an athlete's elimination.

(b)



(c) In high jump an athlete has to jump unaided and take off from one foot over a four-meter-long horizontal bar. High jumper seek to clear the greatest height without knocking the bar to the ground. An athlete has three attempts per height, although athlete can elect to 'pass', i.e., advance to a greater height despite not having cleared

the current one. Three consecutive failures at the same height, or combination of heights, cause an athlete's elimination.

High jump technique can be mainly divided into three Approach (Running towards the high jump bar) Take-off (Movement of lifting the body up in air and flight (what is done in air to landing on mat). Major high jump techniques are:

- Scissor Jump : Legs are lifted over the bar in alteration one after the other.
- Eastern Cut-off : Athlete rotates the trunk into a horizontal position at the peak of the jump.
- Western Roll : In the athlete clears the bar on his/her side, with the take-off leg tucked under the rest of the body.
- Straddle Jump: The athlete cleared the bar face-down, with the body stretched along the bar.

Fosbury-flop: The athlete runs up in a curve, jumps by taking off from his outer foot and twists his body to clear the bar with his back. He finishes the movement by lifting his legs over the bar and landing on a mattress.

(d)

1. Referee shall have authority to warn or exclude from competition any athlete guilty of acting in an unsporting or improper manner.
2. The referee shall not act as a judge or umpire but may take any action or decision according to the rules based on his own observations and may overrule a decision of a judge.
3. The appropriate referee shall check all final results.
4. If, in the opinion of the appropriate referee, circumstances arise at any competition such that justice demands that any event or any part of an event should be contested again, he shall have authority to declare the event or any part of an event void and that it shall be held again, either on the same day or on some future occasion, as he shall decide.
5. The referee may reconsider a decision (whether made in the first instance or in considering a protest) on the basis of any available evidence, provided the new decision is still applicable.

(e)

1. Baton : A short light stick that one member of a team in a relay race passes to the next person to run.
2. Marathon : A long running race of 42.195 km.
3. Hurdling : In hurdling a runner races over a series of obstacles called hurdles, which are set at a fixed distance apart.

4. Take off Area : The area marked on the ground from where the jumper takes off for a jump.
5. Approach Run : The approach run is a buildup run by the athlete before moving the stage of taking off for a jump.