

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

MARKING SCHEME -2017

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Outside)

Instructions

code-75

1. Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only Guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly.
2. As orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
3. All the Head Examiners/Examiners are instructed that while Evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Max. marks- 70

75

Q.1 Round-Robin Tournament is of two types. Name them and give one major difference between them.

Ans. There are two types of round robin tournament

- i) Single league tournament ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)
- ii) Double league tournament

Difference

- i) In single league tournament every team plays with every other team once in its pool+
$$\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$
- ii) In double league tournament every team plays with every other team twice in its pool
$$N(N-1)$$

Q.2 Define leadership.

Ans. Leadership may be defined as the quality of the person to lead others or direct others. (1)

Q.3 What do you mean by food intolerance?

Ans. Food intolerance means elements of food cannot be properly processed and absorbed by our digestive system. (1)

OR

A sensitivity , or an inability to digest a particular food ingredient or substance is called food intolerance.

Q.4 State the common postural deformities.

- Ans.** i) Round shoulder (Any two $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)
- ii) Spinal curvature
 - a. Khyphosis
 - b. Lordosis
 - c. Scoliosis
 - iii) Knock-Knees
 - iv) Bow legs
 - v) Flat foot

Q.5 Name the motor development stages in children.

- Ans.** i) Infant (0 to 2 years) (1)
- ii) Early Childhood (2 to 6 years)

iii) Middle Childhood (7 to 10 Years)

iv) Latter childhood (11 to 12 years)

Q.6 Your grandmother feels that she has reduced her upper body flexibility and therefore she wants to test herself. Which test would you suggest to her?

Ans. Back Scratch Test. (1)

Q.7 What is oxygen uptake?

Ans. The amount of oxygen which can be consumed by the working muscles from the blood.(1)

Q.8 What is incision?

Ans. Incision is a soft tissue injury. It may occur due to sharp edged object of sports Equipments or spikes etc. Sometimes arteries or veins may be cut. Blood usually comes out freely from incision (1)

Q.9 An object thrown into the space either horizontally or at an acute angle under the action of gravity is called a projectile. Name the two forces which act on a projectile.

Ans. i) Gravitational force (½ + ½ =1)

ii) Air Resistance

iii)Initial velocity

iv)Spin

Q.10 What do you mean by body image?

Ans. Body image is how and what you feel about your body (1)

OR

The perception that a person has of their physical self.

Q.11 What does the term 'Fartlek' mean, and who developed this training method?

Ans. The word 'Fartlek' is Swedish word means 'speed play'. Gosta holmer developed it in 1937. (½ + ½ =1)

Q.12 What are specific sports programmes? Explain with suitable example.

Ans. Specific sports programmes are for specific cause like awareness, unity health or any social cause.

(Explanation of any Two) (1+1+1=3)

i) Health run

ii) Run for fun

iii) Run for specific cause

iv) Run for unity

v) Annual sports day/National sports day

Q.13 Write in brief about the leadership qualities that one inculcates by participating in adventure sports.

Ans.i) Energetic (Explanation of any Three or any other relevant quality) (1+1+1=3)

ii) Decision maker

iii) Intelligent

- iv) Social
- v) Co-operative
- vi) Commanding
- vii) Determination
- viii) Dedication
- ix) Skillful
- x) Good Speaker

Q.14 How can women's participation in sports and games be encouraged in India ? Explain.

- Ans.** i) Self confidence must be developed in women (Explanation of any Three) (1+1+1=3)
- ii) Female role model to be highlighted
 - iii) More time and facilities to be given to women participation
 - iv) Women should be aware regarding the benefits of sports.(Job opportunities, Personality development etc.)
 - v) Better safety measures to be implemented.
 - vi) Legislation regarding women in sports should be more flexible.
 - vii) Attitude of spectators and media should be motivating
 - viii) Women coaches should be appointed in more number
 - ix) Equal importance to be given to female in sports

Q.15 Write in brief about osteoporosis. What are the causes of osteoporosis in women?

Ans. Osteoporosis is weakening of bone due to the loss of bone density (Explain any two cause)

Causes

(1+2=3)

- i) Insufficient calcium in diet
- ii) Amenorrhea
- iii) Poor nutrition
- iv) Sedentary life style
- v) Thyroid condition
- vi) Lack of vitamin D

Q. 16 Explain the Rockport test.

Ans. Rock Port (Explanation of the test in detail) (3)

- i) Purpose –To measure cardiovascular fitness
- ii) Equipment required- Stop watch, weighing scale, Track
- iii) Procedure- Measure Body weight, run one mile, timing taken, measure heart rate
- iv) Calculation- Using this data cardiovascular endurance is calculated

Q.17 A famous cricket star Phillip Hughes was struck behind the ear by a ball while batting and died two days after the injury. He was wearing a helmet but the possible reason mentioned was that even when using a helmet, possibly a significant part of the neck remained exposed and the ball hit him there. And now most of the top cricketers across the world use deeper protection.

(a) Do you feel protective gears -are important ? Lay stress on your views.

(b) What first aid should be provided during injury at the superficial layer of the skin?

Ans. I) Yes, protective gears are important to prevent a sportsperson from injuries (1+2=3)

- II) i) Clean the affected part with fresh water
ii) Use clean sterilized gauze to wipe the affected part
iii) Antiseptic ointment should be used
iv) Refer to the doctor in case of serious injury

Q.18 What is meant by 'motivation'? Explain the different techniques of motivation to achieve high goals in sports.

Ans. Motivation means to be inspired to do something to achieve the desired goals.

OR

Motivation is an internal force on which our behaviour or activity depends.

Techniques of Motivation (Explanation of any two) (1+2=3)

i) Intrinsic

- Goal setting
- Self appraisal
- Auto suggestion
- Positive attitude

ii) Eccentric

- Praise ,appreciation and criticism
- Record of success and achievement
- Better facilities
- Pep talk by coaches/trainer
- Cash prizes, Certificates and trophies
- Role of peer group and society
- Role of spectators
- Role model

Q.19 Explain Interval training method.

Ans. Interval training method:-Interval training method is also called terrace training. It is training of heart, through endurance training .If you run your heart beats at a faster rate. (3)

Dr. Woldemar and Gerschler, introduced this training method in 1930. In this method the athlete used to run 400m. race, 10 to 20 times daily, instead of running 10 to 20 miles daily. In fact this training method

is based on effort and recovery principle. During interval training recovery period is given to the athlete after each speedy workout. Recovery period can be adjusted according to the efficiency of the athlete. The load can be increased by reducing the recovery period or by increasing the workout.

For an athlete of 400 m. following Examples are applicable in his training

- 1) 400m. race with 80% speed
- 2) Walking or jogging until his heart rate comes down to 120 to 140 approximately.
- 3) 400m. race with 80% speed.(repetition)

Q.20 What are the Nutritive and Non-nutritive components of diet? Explain.

Ans. Nutritive components of diet (brief explanation of each)

- i) Carbohydrate
- ii) Fats
- iii) Proteins
- iv) Vitamins

(2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5)

V) Mineral

Non Nutritive components of diet (brief explanation of each)

- i) Fibre or Roughage
- ii) Water
- iii) Colour Compounds
- iv) Flavour Compounds
- v) Plant Compounds

Q.21 What do you mean by correct posture? Explain the standing and sitting postures. What are the causes of bad posture?

Ans. Correct posture means the balancing of body in accurate and proper manner while sitting, standing, reading, writing or during any other action of body. (1+2+2=5)

OR

Any other definition

Explanation of sitting and standing posture.

Standing-Heels together, toes apart, body erect. Knee straight, chin inside, chest forward, belly backward, body weight equally on both feet.

Sitting-Hips as far back as possible on the chair, legs rest on the floor, thigh horizontal head, spinal column, shoulder and hips should be in straight line and erect.

Causes of bad posture (Explain any two)

- i) Improper diet
- ii) Heredity
- iii) Accident
- iv) Disease
- v) Obesity
- vi) Due to improper exercise
- vii) Nature of job
- viii) Fatigue
- ix) wearing tight clothes
- x) Unsuitable furniture
- xi) Muscle weakness
- xii) unawareness of correct footwear /Improper footwear

Q.22 Explain 'weight training' as one of the oldest methods for development of strength.

Describe its advantages and disadvantages.

Ans. Weight Training are those exercise which are designed to strengthen specific muscles by causing them to overcome a fixed resistance, usually in the form of bar –bells or dumb-bells.
(1+2+2=5)

Advantages of Weight Training (explanation of any two)

- i)Help in getting good shape
- ii)Increase in muscle strength
- iii)Increase in bone strength
- iv) Better appearance and correct body posture
- v)Reduces stress and tension
- vi)Best means of providing fitness

Disadvantage of Weight Training (explanation of any two)

- i)Risk of Injuries
- ii)Less flexibility
- iii)Risk of doing in early age

Q.23 Explain the physiological factors determining speed.

Ans . Physiological factors determining speed are – (with brief explanation of all)

- i)Mobility of the nervous system /Reaction time (1+1+1+1+1=5)
- ii)Muscle composition

- iii) Explosive strength
- iv) Cardiovascular efficiency
- v) Bio-chemical reserves and metabolic power

Q.24 Classify sports injuries . Explain ‘P.R.I.C.E.’ procedure as a treatment of soft tissue injuries.

Ans. Sports injuries (2+3=5)

- i) Soft tissue injuries
 - ii) Bone injuries
 - iii) Joint injuries
- ‘P.R.I.C.E.’ procedure as a treatment of soft injuries
- i) P-Protection
 - ii) R-Rest
 - iii) I-Ice
 - iv) C-Compression
 - v) E-Elevation
- (Explanation of each)

Q.25 What is personality? Explain its different dimensions.

Ans. Personality usually means that an individual is much more than his outer appearance.

Personality also refer

to the pattern of thoughts, feeling, social adjustment and behaviour etc. (1+4=5)

Different of personality (Explanation of each)

- i) Physical dimension
- ii) Mental dimension
- iii) Social dimension
- iv) Emotional dimension

Q.26 What are the various types of friction ? How is friction advantageous or disadvantageous in the field of games and sports ? Explain with suitable examples.

Ans. Types of friction (2+3=5)

- i) Static friction

ii)Dynamic friction

a)Sliding friction

b)Rolling friction

Friction : advantageous or disadvantageous with example.

Friction is usually called a necessary evil. It means that it is essential in games and sports.

Without friction we cannot give a better performance for example athletes use spikes and football players use studs to have appropriate friction, without friction they are unable to run fast. Even gymnasts use lime powder on their palms to perform on horizontal bar, Uneven bar and roman rings. On the other hand friction is disadvantageous in some games. In cycling there should not be more friction between road and the tyres of the cycle. If there is more friction there will be more wastage of energy of the rider and leads to damage of equipments.