



Physical Education

Marking Scheme

2023-2024

Subject Code: - 048



Q.NO.	ANSWER (SECTION - A)	MARKS
1	(a) Pawanmuktasana Question for Blind Students (a) Grasshopper pose	1
2	(b) Hostile Aggression	1
3	(a) Opposite	1
4	(a) Laceration	1
5	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
6	(a) Iso means constant and metric means length	1
7	(b) Cardiac Output	1
8	(a) First Law of Motion Question for Blind Students (a) Law of Reaction	1
9	(a)	1
10	(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)	1
11	(c) 4	1
12	(c) Pancreas	1
13	(c) $N(N-1)/2$	1
14	(a) Knockout tournament	1
15	(c) Increase in depression	1
16	(a) Primary Amenorrhea	1
17	(a) 60-94	1
18	(b) Hunch Back	1
(SECTION - B)		
19	Different sports require different amount of strength and according to that, mixture of the slow twitch fibre and fast twitch fibre is needed. Generally, in all the strength related sports where sudden burst of energy is required, high percentage of fast twitch fibre is required. • Hypertrophy of Muscle • Increase in Strength of Ligaments and Tendons • Increase in Size and Number of Mitochondria	2

	Increased blood supply (Enlist Any Two)	
20	- Goal setting is a mental training technique that can be used to increase an individual's commitment towards achieving a specific standard of proficiency on a task within a specified time. It is a process of establishing a level of performance proficiency which should be reached within a prescribed time period is known as goal setting. - It has proven effectiveness in enhancing performance and productivity in several contexts, including employee exercise programs, competitive sport, and industrial organizations, and provides a basis for both increasing a person's SELF-EFFICACY and for instilling a task with intrinsic worth.	1+1=2
21	This method was introduced by J.J. Perrine in 1968 and involves a particular type of muscle contraction called isokinetic contraction, generally used in sporting events like rowing and swimming. These exercises are performed on specially designed instruments. In isokinetic contraction, the muscles apply maximal force throughout the range of motion around the joint. Whereas in isotonic contraction, the pressure is applied at a particular angle. The use of isokinetic contraction is minimal.	1+1=2
22	Cardiovascular system - It consists of three parts: the heart, blood vessels and blood. Its major function is to deliver oxygen and nutrients, remove CO₂ and other metabolic waste products, to transport hormones and other molecules, to support thermoregulation and control of body fluid balance and lastly to regulate immune function. Respiratory system - The important parts of the respiratory system are the nose, nasal cavity, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs. Air can also enter the respiratory system through the oral cavity. Its major functions include, transporting air to the lungs, exchanging gases (O₂ and CO₂) between the air and blood, and regulating blood pH.	1+1=2
23	Procedure: Participants are instructed to run 600 mts. at the fastest possible pace. The participants begin on signal, "ready, start". As they cross the finish line, the elapsed time should be announced to the participants. Walking is permitted but the objective is to cover the distance in the shortest possible time. Scoring: Time taken for completion (Run or Walk) in min and sec.	1+1=2
24	- Dealing with nutritional needs during training is crucial for optimal performance. The main aim during exercise and training should be to maintain water balance, control body temperature, sustain normal blood sugar levels and delay fatigue. - In order to maintain fluid balance and normal body temperature during exercise, water that is lost through sweating during exercise needs to be replaced.	1+1=2
(SECTION - C)		
25	Communication – Advance information about activity, space, resource person or any change in activity should be communicated clearly. A variety of different instructional strategies such as verbal, visual and peer teaching should be used for performing various types of physical	1+1+1=3

	activities so that children get opportunity to participate in physical activity. • Space – For CWSN, space should be approachable for people having physical disability. The area for the physical activity should be limited. Space for activities should be disturbance free (noise, heat, cold, texture of floor, audience etc.) It is always better to start with indoor space. • Equipment - A lack of appropriate equipment, coupled with a lack of professionals trained to support physical activity among children and youth with different ability levels, discourages participation.	
26	• Phytochemicals- Phytochemicals are chemical compounds produced by plants, generally to help them thrive or thwart competitors, predators, or pathogens. The name comes from Greek phyton, meaning 'plant'. • Anthocyanins: Anthocyanins give grapes, blueberries, cranberries, and raspberries their dark colour. • Flavonoids or isoflavones: These are found in vegetables, fruits and grains like soybeans, chickpeas and may act a little bit like oestrogen. • Artificial Sweeteners: These are synthetic compounds that duplicate the taste of sugar, but contain less energy, and, therefore, are often added to diet foods and beverages. • Preservatives: These are compounds that have the ability to inhibit microbial growth and are often added to food and beverage products to prolong shelf life. • Spices: A spice is a dried seed, fruit, root, bark or vegetable substance primarily used for flavouring, colouring or preserving food. • Coffee: Coffee is a brewed beverage prepared from the roasted or baked seeds of several species of Coffee.	1+1+1=3
27	Technical Committee This committee covers the technical aspect of the events like requisitions to procure sports equipment, conducting matches on time through selected officials (referees, umpires, judges, timekeepers etc.) for their respective games/sports. • Pre-Sports Event/ Tournament: Before the event, it is the job of the Technical Committee to put forward a requisition to purchase equipment, invitation and confirmation from officials to conduct sports event, cleaning and layout of the fields, arrangement of equipment and stationery, preparation of fixtures, rules and regulation of the sports event. • During Sports Event/Tournament: While the tournament is in progress, the Technical Committee is responsible for conducting matches, presence of the jury, cleaning and layout of the fields, collection of score sheets and other related papers from officials, preparation of merit list, etc. • Post Sports Event/ Tournament: After the event is over, the Technical Committee arranges for the cleaning and layout of the fields, maintenance of the field, and placing of all equipment back to store. Marketing Committee	1.5+1.5=3

The Marketing Committee develops plans and strategies to place the event in the market with the purpose of generating publicity and sponsorships. Publicity can be done through various modes like social media, print media, TV, e-mail etc. and sponsorship can be generated in terms of cash or kind by making media partners, food partners, drink partners etc. through calling on, meeting various companies etc. Marketing Committee also organises campaigns related to the event.

- **Pre sports event/ tournament:** The Marketing Committee prepares a strategy for arranging for sponsorships, publicity of the event, arranging meetings or calling on sponsors, preparation of MoUs for sponsorships etc.
- **During sports event/ tournament:** The Marketing Committee issues press release(s), works with media, manages methods of communication, fulfils the requirements of sponsors as per MoUs, arrangement for telecast of event etc.
- **Post sports event/ tournament:** Once the event is over, the Committee issues a press release, and may arrange for a re-telecast of the event.

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INTROVERT	EXTROVERT
Interested in their own self Reserved	Highly socialized Broad-minded
Self-aware and introspective Take pleasure in reading, writing Tend to shy away from public	Expressive and enjoy centre of attention Meet unknown people easily
Think before acting	Action oriented

1+1+1=3

29

A fracture is a break in a bone. Fractures are caused by a direct impact, such as a fall or a severe tackle.

- Stress fracture
- Greenstick
- Comminuted
- Transverse
- Oblique
- Impacted

1+1+1=3

30	Bow Legs	Use of braces and modified shoes can be along with sufficient intake of balanced diet can prove to be of help. Walking on the inner edge of the feet may also help.	1+1+1=3
	Flat Foot	Exercises like walking, standing or jumping on toes and heels in all four directions, skipping rope, strengthens the muscles of foot which help to develop the arch in the foot. Activities like picking up marbles with toes, writing numbers in the sand with the toes will also help in developing the arch. Yoga asanas like Adhomukhsavasana performed in Surya Namaskar, Vajrasana and other therapeutic massages are also helpful in developing the arch.	
	Knock Knees	Treatment for Genu valgum largely depends on the cause and severity of the problem. Exercises like horse-riding and keeping the pillow between the knees and standing erect for some time are the best. For most people with Genu valgum, Yoga and exercise can help realign and stabilize the knees. Performing padmasana and gomukhasana regularly can help strengthen muscles of the legs and realign the knees. Strengthening exercises can be simple, such as leg raises while seated or lying down. Using of walking callipers is also a big help at pre-puberty stage.	

(SECTION - D)

31	a) Logistic Committee b) Marketing Committee c) Finance Committee d) Pre Event OR d) During Responsibility Question for Blind Students Extramural tournaments are very popular and an essential part of educational organisation, and communities, where a common team represents a school, colleges or group and promote participating or organising various inter-institution competitions for engaging children and youth into various types of benefits. Let us understand few important objective of intramural tournaments. 1. To achieve high performance at highest level of the tournament. 2. To develop the feeling of integration with other institutions 3. To provide opportunities for choosing a career in sports 4. To promote social, cultural, economic development through sports.	1+1+1+1=4
32	a) Stability b) Position of the intersection of force c) Zero d) Weight	1+1+1+1=4

	OR d) Equilibrium Question for Blind Students 1. Broader the base, the greater the stability 2. Body weight is directly proportional to stability 3. Lower the Centre of gravity, higher the stability 4. The nearer the centre of gravity to the centre of the base of support the more will be the stability 5. Direction of acting force (Any Four)	
33	a) Physical Benefits b) Simple to Complex c) Space d) Locomotor Activity Question for Blind Students 1. Builds Self Esteem 2. Improves Social and Communication Skills 3. Enhances Sensitivity 4. Creates Better Understanding and Appreciation of others 5. Creates a Sense of Belonging 6. Enhances Academic Performance 7. Improves Performance (Any Four)	1+1+1+1=4
(SECTION - E)		
34	Hypertension: Tadasana, Katichakrasana, Uttanpadasana, Ardha Halasana, Sarla Matyasana, Gomukhasana, Uttan Mandukasana, Vakrasana, Bhujangasana, Makarasana, Shavasana, Nadi-Shodhanapranayam, Sitlipranayam. • Technique Lie flat on the back. 1. With the support of your hands keep the top of your head on the mat. 2. Neck, upper back and shoulders will be lifted from the ground. 3. Relax your hands at the side of your body. 4. Breathe normally and keep your toes stretched out. 5. Hold the position for 30 seconds, then relax. • Breath Awareness	2+3=5

	1. Inhale as you lift the chest and tuck the head. 2. Exhale while relaxing the body and bring it to the initial position. 3. And get back to normal breathing. • Contraindications People with cervical spondylitis and frozen shoulder should avoid practicing this asana.	
35	AGE GROUP: 9-18+ YEARS CLASS 4 to 12 For Class 4 to 12, It is important for students to have an overall physical fitness. The following Components are to be considered in Physical Health and Fitness Profile: 1. Body Composition (BMI) 2. Strength a. Abdominal (Partial Curl-up) b. Muscular Endurance (Push Ups for Boys, Modified Push Ups for Girls) 3. Flexibility (Sit and Reach Test) 4. Cardiovascular Endurance (600 Meter Run/Walk) 5. Speed (50 mt. Dash) • 50 MTR DASH (STANDING START) • Procedure: A thorough warm up should be given, including some practice starts and accelerations. Start from a stationary position, with one foot in front of the other. The front foot must be on or behind the starting line. This starting position should be static (dead start). The tester should provide hints for maximizing speed (such as keeping low, driving hard with the arms and legs) and encouraged to continue running hard through the finish line. • Scoring: Time taken for completion • ABDOMINAL (PARTIAL CURL-UP) • Procedure: The subject lies on a cushioned, flat, clean surface with knees flexed, usually at 90 degrees, with hands straight on the sides (palms facing downwards) closer to the ground, parallel to the body. The subject raises the trunk in a smooth motion, keeping the arms in position, curling up the desired amount (at least 6 inches above/along the ground towards the parallel strip). The trunk is lowered back to the floor so that the shoulder blades or upper back touch the floor. • Scoring: Record the maximum number of Curl ups in a certain time period (30 seconds).	1+2+2=5
36	Flexibility is also known as the range of motion around a joint.	1+2+2=5

	Types: (a.) Passive Flexibility: the ability to do movements with greater amplitude and with external help is known as passive flexibility. (b) Active Flexibility: the ability to perform a movement with greater amplitude without external help is called active flexibility. The various methods that can help to improve flexibility are discussed below: 1. Slow Stretching 2. Slow Stretch and Hold 3. Ballistic Method 4. Proprioceptive Neuro-Muscular Facilitation (PNF) Technique	
37	NEWTON'S FIRST LAW OF MOTION (LAW OF INERTIA) According to the first law, a body will remain at rest or continue to move at a constant velocity unless acted upon by an external (resultant) force. Inertia is the resistance of any object to any change in its motion, including a change in direction— objectives to keep moving in a straight line at a constant speed. Application in Sports • A skater gliding on ice will continue gliding with the same speed and in the same direction unless an external force acts upon the skater. • When a ball is thrown and is in mid-air, the only force acting upon it is the force of gravity. If the force of gravity did not exist, the ball would keep traveling at a constant speed until it was affected by an object or another person touched it. If this ball were thrown upwards, it would end up traveling into space. NEWTON'S SECOND LAW OF MOTION (LAW OF MOMENTUM) As per the law, the rate of change of momentum is proportional to the resultant force and takes place in the direction of the resultant force. When a net force acts on an object, the acceleration of the object it produces is directly proportional to the magnitude of the net force, is in the same direction as the net force and inversely proportional to the mass of the object. The more mass the thing has, the more net force has to be used to move it. Application in Sports • As in Shot-put, a player who applies more force and tosses the shot-put at the correct angle has a greater displacement of shot-put, whereas a player who exerts less force has a lesser displacement of shot put. • In soccer, a team will require more force to kick the ball high and faster. This law of motion is fundamental in soccer, so you can calculate the force needed to give a pass or kick the ball to the net without missing.	3+2=5

NEWTON'S THIRD LAW (LAW OF REACTION)

According to this law, there is an equal and opposite reaction for every action, and this reaction acts with the same Momentum and the opposite velocity for every action. It states that whenever one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object exerts an equal and opposite force on the first object.

Application in Sports

- In Swimming, a diver needs to push down on the springboard when he/she dives off a diving board. The springboard pushes back the force on you for proper projecting into the air during the performance.

