

ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

SAMPLE PAPER - 2

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Maximum Marks: 50

Time allowed: One and a half hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

*Answer questions from **any two games** you have studied.*

*Each game is divided into **two** Sections, **SECTION A** and **SECTION B**.*

*Attempt **all** questions from **SECTION A** and **any two questions** from **SECTION B** of the **two** games that you have studied.*

CRICKET

Section-A (Attempt all questions)

Question 1.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.)

- (i) Cricket owes its present popularity to:
(a) Radio (b) Video (c) Television (d) Print Media
- (ii) Cricket has a large viewership in:
(a) China (b) Asia (c) Russia (d) India
- (iii) Cricket fundamentally remained true to its origins in rural England because
(a) the tools used in the game are made up of natural materials
(b) the tools used in the game are handmade
(c) the tools used in the game are made up of pre-industrial materials
(d) all of the above
- (iv) Paris started to play cricket:
(a) due to their proximity to the Britishers (c) as a pastime
(b) due to its simplicity (d) due to its popularity
- (v) Indian cricket originated in:
(a) Mysore (c) Calcutta (Kolkata)
(b) Chennai (d) Bombay (Mumbai)

Section-B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 2.

- (i) Enumerate any six duties of a leg Umpire.
- (ii) State any three variations of pace bowling.
- (iii) What is meant by the term Bad-Light?
- (iv) Explain the term "Hitting the ball twice" in Cricket.

Question 3.

- (i) State the difference between a Dot-ball and a Dead-ball.
- (ii) What is the importance of the thirty yard circle?
- (iii) Explain the term Bump-ball.
- (iv) List any four protective equipment used in a game of Cricket.

Question 4.

- (i) What do you mean by ball tampering?
- (ii) What is the difference between a hook shot and a pull shot?
- (iii) Define the term "The danger-area".
- (iv) What is Clean-bowled?

FOOTBALL

Section-A (Attempt all questions)

Question 5.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.)

- (i) Who has scored the most goals ever in football history?
(a) Ronaldo (b) Meradona (c) Pele (d) Zidane
- (ii) Which football club does David Beckham play for?
(a) Manchester United (c) Real Madrid
(b) Liverpool (d) Montevideo Wanderers
- (iii) Who won the 1998 Football World Cup Final?
(a) France (b) Brazil (c) Portugal (d) Wales
- (iv) What is the main color of Brazil's national team shirt?
(a) Red (b) Black (c) Pink (d) Yellow
- (v) How many minutes are usually played in a football match?
(a) 30 (b) 45 (c) 90 (d) 200

Section-B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 6.

- (i) Mention any three circumstances where the referee awards an indirect free kick against the goalkeeper.
- (ii) State any two conditions when the ball is called 'out of play'.
- (iii) What should be the width of the goal line, touchline and goalpost?
- (iv) Define a direct free kick.

Question 7.

- (i) What procedure may be adopted if the ball is damaged or becomes defective during the course of play?
- (ii) Mention three circumstances when time is lost or wasted during the course of play and that is added at the end of each playing session.
- (iii) Define an indirect free kick.
- (iv) What colour warning cards are shown by a referee during the course of play in a football match? What does the colour of a warning card indicate?

Question 8.

- (i) State the three methods of restarting a game in football.
- (ii) Mention four instances for which a direct free kick is awarded.
- (iii) State any three types of fouls committed by a player that may invite a red card from the referee.
- (iv) Explain the term "Corner arc" in football.

HOCKEY

Section-A (Attempt all questions)

Question 9.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.)

- (i) Which among these is the highest governing body of Hockey?
 - (a) International Hockey Federation
 - (b) World Hockey Federation
 - (c) Federation of International Hockey
 - (d) International Hockey Association
- (ii) The shooting circle in Hockey field is:
 - (a) 16 yards from the baseline
 - (b) 18 yards from the baseline
 - (c) 17 yards from the baseline
 - (d) 15 yards from the baseline
- (iii) The limit on numbers of substitutions per game is:
 - (a) 5
 - (b) 7
 - (c) 9
 - (d) No limit
- (iv) No. of field empires in a match is:
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4
- (v) Each half in a hockey game consist of:
 - (a) 30mins
 - (b) 35mins
 - (c) 40mins
 - (d) 45mins

Section-B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 10.

- (i) The length and breadth of the play field.
- (ii) The duration of the game for Men and Women players of Hockey.
- (iii) Give the dimensions for the following:
 - (a) The weight of the ball.
 - (b) The distance of the Penalty mark from the Goal line.
 - (c) The dimension of the Goal Post
 - (d) The dimension of the Shooting Circle.
- (iv) What is meant by a 'centre-pass'?

Question 11.

- (i) State any six responsibilities of an Umpire in a game of Hockey.
- (ii) Mention three situations when a penalty stroke is awarded.
- (iii) State any three situations when a penalty corner is said to be complete.
- (iv) What is meant by a 'manufactured foul' in the game of Hockey?

Question 12.

- (i) What is the basic compulsory equipment required by a player?
- (ii) What is the duration of the game and interval?
- (iii) When is the ball considered to be out of play?
- (iv) What decisions will be given in the following situations?
 - (a) When the goalkeeper commits a breach and hinders an opportunity to score a goal.
 - (b) When the ball crosses over the goal line to be finally touched by a forward player.
 - (c) When the goalkeeper catches the ball or it lodges itself in his pads.

BASKETBALL

Section-A (Attempt all questions)

Question 13.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.)

- (i) How many teams do the NBA have?
(a) 30 (b) 29 (c) 28 (d) 21
- (ii) Who invented basketball?
(a) Dr. James Naismith (c) William Gilbert
(b) Abner Doubleday (d) None of these
- (iii) What is the height of the basketball hoop?
(a) 10 feet (b) 11 feet (c) 9 feet (d) 12 feet
- (iv) Which ancient game of South America is similar to basketball?
(a) Pak-Tapak (c) Pik-tapik
(b) Pok-Tapok (d) All of the above
- (v) When was FIBA formed?
(a) 1933 (b) 1936 (c) 1932 (d) 1931

Section-B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 14.

- (i) How does a team advance with the ball in an attempt to score? When is the clock stopped during a game of Basketball?
- (ii) Explain the situations of a basket interference.
- (iii) State four occasions when a ball becomes dead during play.
- (iv) List four duties of a Scorer.

Question 15.

- (i) What duties are performed by a 24 Second Operator?
- (ii) What is meant by the term 'Charging'?
- (iii) List any four types of match equipment.
- (iv) What do you understand by the term "Blocking".

Question 16.

- (i) Give the six rules and regulations related to the game of basketball.
- (ii) What are duties of the Basketball coaches?
- (iii) Write a short not on the status of the ball when the ball becomes:
(a) Live
(b) Dead
- (iv) Write a short note on "No charge semi-circle areas".

VOLLEYBALL

Section-A (Attempt all questions)

Question 17.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.)

- (i) In what year was the indoor game introduced in the Olympics?
(a) 1964 - Tokyo (c) 1968- Mexico City
(b) 1972- Munich (d) 1976- Montreal

- (ii) Who invented volleyball?
 - (a) James Naismith
 - (b) Thomas F. Ryan
 - (c) Abner Doubleday
 - (d) William G Morgan
- (iii) You are playing a game and the official has held up both hands high above his head. What rule violation has happened?
 - (a) A back row person has tried to block.
 - (b) Your teammate was called for a double hit.
 - (c) A back row person has illegally attacked.
 - (d) You stepped over the line on a serve.
- (iv) What is it called when a player passes up a spike from their opponent?
 - (a) Set
 - (b) Slide
 - (c) Shoot
 - (d) Dig
- (v) Where is the Volleyball Hall of Fame located?
 - (a) Kansas City, Kansas
 - (b) Cooperstown, N.Y.
 - (c) Holyoke, Mass
 - (d) Canton, Ohio

Section-B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 18.

- (i) What is the procedure adopted to start a game?
- (ii) How many contacts are permitted in returning the ball over the net? Explain the procedure.
- (iii) Difference between :
 - (a) Attack Line and Back-Line
 - (b) Ace and a Floating-Service
- (iv) Explain the following terms:
 - (a) A Rotation
 - (b) A Side-out
 - (c) A Penalty
 - (d) Carrying the Ball.

Question 19.

- (i) State any three duties of a coach.
- (ii) List any six service faults.
- (iii) What is pass and what are its types?
- (iv) Explain the following terms :
 - (a) Change of court
 - (b) A Penetration-Fault
 - (c) A Misconduct
 - (d) A Blocking

Question 20.

- (i) Write a short note on "Block".
- (ii) What is FIVB?
- (iii) Write short note on Super Challenge Cup
- (iv) Answer the following questions:
 - (a) When is the ball considered "out"?
 - (b) What is the maximum number of time outs and substitutions per set for a team?
 - (c) Explain the term 'four hits'.
 - (d) List two conditions when a team is compelled to substitute a player.

BADMINTON

Section-A (Attempt all questions)

Question 21.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.)

- (i) Each game is played up to how many points?
(a) 11 (b) 15 (c) 21 (d) 31
- (ii) Which of the following feather lengths would not be legal in a shuttle?
(a) 73mm (b) 64mm (c) 70mm (d) 67mm
- (iii) The interval between games of a match in badminton cannot exceed how many minutes:
(a) Four (b) Three (c) Two (d) One
- (iv) What is the least amount of points a player must lead by to win the match?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
- (v) How many times can a player strike a shuttlecock before it flies over the net?
(a) Thrice (b) Once (c) Twice (d) None of these

Section-B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 22.

- (i) Explain the scoring system in badminton.
- (ii) Explain the singles match in badminton and how is scoring and serving done in those matches.
- (iii) When the game is suspended in badminton?
- (iv) Explain any five duties of the umpire in the game of badminton.

Question 23.

- (i) What are the duties of the service judge?
- (ii) Explain briefly underarm forehand and backhand stroke.
- (iii) Write shot note on the Thomas Cup.
- (iv) Explain the term "Administration of breach" in the game of badminton.

Question 24.

- (i) Explain the sequence of serving.
- (ii) Briefly explain the service court errors.
- (iii) Explain the duties of the referee.
- (iv) Explain the term Forehand grip.



CRICKET

Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) (c) Television
- (ii) (d) India
- (iii) (d) all of these
- (iv) (a) due to their proximity to the Britishers.
- (v) (d) Bombay (Mumbai)

Section-B

Answer 2.

(i) Three duties of leg umpire are:

1. 'No ball' if it is over than the height of shoulder of batsman.
2. 'Run Out' if the bat of batsman has, not touched the popping crease.
3. 'Wide ball' if the ball goes over the head of a batsman or wide of the wicket.
4. Stumping decisions
5. To see the run out
6. To give decision on Hit wicket

(ii) Three variations of pace bowling:

1. **Out swing:** Outswing is defined as a delivery, delivered to a right-handed batsman in which the ball is moving far to the off side while in flight, generally outwards from his body. To a right-handed batsman an outswing can be delivered by aligning the seam narrowly to the left towards the slips and placing the roughened side of the ball on the left.
2. **In swing:** Inswing is defined as a delivery delivered to a right-handed batsman in which the ball is moving in to the leg side while in flight, generally inwards towards his body. To a right-handed batsman an inswing can be delivered by aligning the seam narrowly to the right and placing the roughened side of the ball on the right.
3. **Leg cutter:** A leg cutter is a type of delivery in the sport of cricket. It is bowled by fast bowlers. A bowler releases a normal spin delivery with the wrist locked in position and the first two fingers positioned on top of the cricket ball, giving it spin about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the length of the pitch.

(iii) **Bad Light:** When the light is not sufficient to play it is known as bad light. The Umpire judge that light is too poor to allow the game to continue in safety. A batsman can appeal if he feels it is too dangerous to play on.

(iv) **Hitting the ball twice:** A batsman hits a delivery with his bat and then deliberately hits the ball again for any reason other than to defend his wicket from being broken by the ball. If the ball is bouncing or rolling around near the stumps, the batsman is entitled to knock it away so as to avoid being bowled, but not to score runs.

Answer 3.

(i) When no run is scored on the ball it is called Dot ball the reason why it is called a dot ball is that in the scorebook if a batsman did not score any runs, it is recorded with a single dot, hence, the name dot ball whereas when the ball is not in play it is called Dead ball.

(ii) **Thirty yard circle:** In the limited over match thirty yard circle is used for the restriction of fielding. In mandatory power play two fielders remain outside and in batting power play three fielders remain outside thirty yard circle. The 'close-infield' comprises of two semi-circles of 15 meters in diameter and they sit within the 30-yard circle. This is used to delineate where those fielding in close proximity to the batsmen, including slips and those in 'silly' positions can be found.

(iii) **Bump ball:** A ball after playing with bat bounces under the bat, very close to batsman's foot is called bump ball. It appears to have come directly from the bat without ground contact. Since the bounce on the pitch is imperceptible to many spectators, some may think the batsman is out if the ball is caught in the air.

(iv) Protective equipment's in the game of cricket are:

1. **Helmet:** A head gear for the batsman/keeper while batting or wicket keeping behind the stumps. It is a mix of metal and hard plastic. It has a metallic grill in the front to protect the face.
2. **Gloves:** Typically consisting of a leather palm and back made of nylon or another synthetic fabric. This glove is smaller and softer on the outer part when compared to keeper glove. It is used to hold the bat firmly. The finger part of glove has extra protection with hard sponge on the outer area.
3. **Pad:** They are made with cloth and leather. The front portion of the pads is very hard as there is hard plastic or wood sticks beneath. The rear portion is spongy and soft to soothe and comfort legs. Keeper pads are little shorter than batsman pads.
4. Chest guard and Elbow guard are used in order to protect the body during the play so that the damage from the fast moving ball can be minimised.

Answer 4.

- (i) It is an action in which a fielder illegally alters the condition of the ball. The primary motivation of ball tampering is to interfere with the aerodynamics of the ball. Few ways of ball tampering are rubbing the ball on the ground. Polish with substance like hair gel, lip balm.
- (ii)

Hook Shot	Pull Shot
The term hook shot is used when the shot is played against a ball bouncing at or above chest high to the batsman.	A pull is a cross batted shot played to a ball bouncing around waist height by swinging the bat in a horizontal area in front of the body.
- (iii) The danger area (or protected area) is the central portion of the pitch—a rectangle running down the middle of the pitch, two feet wide, and beginning five feet from each popping crease. Under the Laws of Cricket, a bowler must avoid running on this area during his follow-through after delivering the ball. During the course of a game, a bowler's follow through will create rough. This is a natural element of cricket and, towards the end of a cricket match that rough can aid the spin bowlers. Rough will naturally occur outside of off or leg stump but, if it is too central, then the bowlers are considered to have an unfair advantage. Bowlers could intentionally create rough by following through too close to the middle stump and that's why the protected area is in place. Towards the end of an innings, batsmen could also transgress on the danger area to give their bowlers an unfair advantage later on.
- (iv) If the batsman misses the ball and it hits and breaks the wicket directly from the bowler's delivery then it is known as clean bowled, with variations of this being bowled through the gate, where the ball travels between the bat and pad, or bowled around the legs, where the ball goes behind (to the leg side of) the batsman and hits the stumps.

FOOTBALL

Section-A

Answer 5.

- (i) (c) Pele
- (ii) (c) Real Madrid
- (iii) (a) France
- (iv) (d) Yellow
- (v) (c) 90

Section-B

Answer 6.

- (i) Three instances against the goal keeper for awarding Indirect free kick are:
 - 1. Takes more than 6 seconds while controlling the ball with his hand.
 - 2. Touches the ball again with his hand after it has been released, from his possession and has not touched any other player.
 - 3. Touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a teammate.
- (ii) Two conditions when the ball is called 'out of play' are:
 - 1. It has wholly crossed the goal line or has touched the line.
 - 2. Play has been stopped by the referee.
- (iii) Width of:
 - 1. Goal line — 5 inches
 - 2. Touch line — 5 inches
 - 3. Goal post — 5 inches
- (iv) A direct free kick or penalty kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following offences in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:
 - 1. Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent.
 - 2. Trips or attempts to trip an opponent.
 - 3. Jumps at an opponent.
 - 4. Charges at an opponent.
 - 5. Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent.
 - 6. Pushes an opponent.
 - 7. Tackles an opponent

Answer 7.

- (i) When the ball is damaged in the match. Referee stops the game and changes that ball and restarts it from the place where the ball was damaged. If the ball becomes defective at a kick-off, goal kick, corner kick, free kick, penalty kick or throw-in, the restart is re-taken.
- (ii) Three circumstances when the time is lost or wasted during the course of play and that is added at the end of each playing session are:
 - 1. **Substitution:** To replace a player by a substitute, the referee must be informed before any proposed substitution is made.
 - 2. **Foul:** A foul is an unfair act by a player, deemed by the referee to contravene the game's laws that interferes with the active play of the game. It occurs while the ball is in play; It is committed against an opponent (for fouls concerning contact or conduct between players).
 - 3. **Injury:** Injuries occur during football games and practice due to the combination of high speeds and full contact. While overuse injuries can occur, traumatic injuries such as concussions are most common. The force applied in either bringing an opponent to the ground or resisting being brought to the ground makes football players prone to injury anywhere on their bodies, regardless of protective equipment.
- (iii) An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper, inside his own penalty area, commits any of the following four offences :
 - 1. Controls the ball with his hands for more than six seconds before releasing it from his possession.
 - 2. Touches the ball again with his hands after it has been released from his possession and has not touched any other player.
 - 3. Touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a teammate.
 - 4. Touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a teammate.
- (iv) The referee has the authority to take disciplinary sanctions from the moment he enters the field of play until he leaves the field of play after the match ends. Only a player, substitute or substituted player may be shown the red or yellow card.

1. **Yellow card:** This card is used to communicate that a player, substitute or substituted player has been cautioned.

Answer 8.

- (i) Three methods of restarting the game in football are:
 1. **Throw in:** A throw-in is a method of restarting play. A throw-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball when the whole of the ball crosses the touch line, either on the ground or in the air.
 2. **Corner kick:** A corner kick is a method of restarting play. A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air and a goal is not scored according to the rule.
 3. **Dropped ball:** A dropped-ball (or drop-ball) is a method of restarting play .It is used when play has been stopped due to reasons other than normal gameplay, fouls, or misconduct. The situations requiring a dropped-ball restart are outlined in Law 8 and Law 9 of the Laws of the Game; Law 8 also contains the dropped-ball procedure.
- (ii) A direct free kick or penalty kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following offences in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force. Direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following three offences:
 1. Holds an opponent.
 2. Spits at an opponent.
 3. Handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area).
 4. Jump at an opponent.
 5. Charge an opponent.
 6. Push an opponent.
 7. Strike or attempt to strike an opponent.
- (iii) Three fouls committed by a player (to show Red Card) are:
 1. Is guilty of serious foul play.
 2. Is guilty of violent conduct.
 3. Spiting at an opponent or any other person.
- (iv) **Corner arc:** It is a quarter circle with a radius of 1 m (1yard), from each corner flag post and is drawn inside the fields of play.



HOCKEY

Section-A

Answer 9.

- (i) (a) International Hockey Federation
- (ii) (a) 16 yards from baseline
- (iii) (d) No limit
- (iv) (b) 2
- (v) (b) 35 mins

Section-B

Answer 10.

- (i) Length of play field: 100 yards and the Breadth of play field : 60 yards
- (ii) Duration of game for men: 35 minutes of two duration with 5 to 10 minutes rest and the Duration of game for women: 35 minutes of two duration with 5 to 10 minutes rest.
- (iii)
 - 1. Weight of the ball: 156 g-163 g
 - 2. Distance penalty mark from goal line: 6.40 metre.
 - 3. Dimension of goal post: 7 feet high and 12 feet wide.
 - 4. Dimension of shooting circle: 16 yards.
- (iv) **Centre pass:** Is a pass or hit made in any direction, to start the game or to restart the game after a goal has been scored from the centre of the play field. The first puck used during outdoor hockey in the 1800's was made of frozen cow dung.

A centre pass is taken:

- 1. To start the match by a player from the team winning the toss if they choose this option, otherwise by a player from the opposing team.
- 2. To re-start the match after half-time by a player of the team which did not take the centre pass to start the match.
- 3. After a goal by a player of the team against which the goal was scored or awarded.

Answer 11.

- (i) Duties of umpire:
 - 1. To signal the start time and stop time of play.
 - 2. To warn a player who is bullying.
 - 3. To signal when a goal is scored and keep a written record.
 - 4. Each umpire makes decision in one half of the field for the entire duration.
 - 5. Each umpire makes decision on free hit in the circle, penalty corner etc., in one half of the field.
 - 6. To control the match, apply the rules and judgement of fair play.
- (ii) Penalty stroke is awarded:
 - 1. An offence by a defender in the circle which prevents the scoring of a goal.
 - 2. An intentional offence in the circle by the defender against an opponent who has possession of the ball.
 - 3. For defenders persistently crossing over the back line before permitted during the taking of penalty corner.
- (iii) Three situations when a penalty corner is said to be complete are:
 - 1. When a player on defence intentionally hits the ball out of bounds over his teams back line.
 - 2. When a defensive player commits an international foul inside the 22 meter line, but outside of the shooting circle.
 - 3. When a defensive player commits an unintentional foul on an offensive player who does not have the ball or an opportunity to play the ball.

- (iv) Manufactured foul means when intentionally player creates a foul and takes advantage from an opponent. For example, as he hits a ball in an opponent's leg, he will get a foul. Hockey is a type of a sport in which two teams play in opposite by trying to send a ball into the opponent's goal using a hockey stick. In hockey, play can be interrupted too many times during a game. Some of these interruptions, result from offenses which have been manufactured so that the opponent has been forced into unintentionally offending. This is known as manufactures foul in hockey.

Answer 12.

- (i) Basic compulsory equipments required by a player are:
 - 1. Uniform, footwear.
 - 2. Shin, ankle and Mouth protection.
 - 3. Gloves but it should not increase the size of the hand.
- (ii) Duration of Game: —35 minutes of two halves and the Duration of Interval: 5–10 min rest/interval.
- (iii) Ball is considered to be out of play when, it passes completely over the side line or back line.
 - 1. The ball is out of play when it passes completely over the side-line or back-line.
 - 2. Play is restarted by a player of the team which was not the last team to touch or play the ball before it went out of play.
 - 3. When the ball travels over the side-line, play is re-started where the ball crossed the line and the procedures for taking a free hit apply.
 - 4. When the ball is played over the back-line then no goal is scored:
- (iv) The decisions will be:
 - (a) Penalty stroke is given.
 - (b) A penalty stroke is awarded.
 - (c) Penalty stroke is given.

BASKETBALL

Section-A

Answer 13.

- (i) (a) 30
- (ii) (a) Dr. James Naismith
- (iii) (a) 10 feet
- (iv) (b) Pok-Tapok
- (v) (a) 1935

Section-B

Answer 14.

- (i) The team advances by dribbling the ball and closely guarding the ball. They should try to pivot the ball into the basket by a tall player. The clock is stopped during a game of basketball when the ball is dead.
- (ii) Basket interference is the violation of:
 - 1. Touching the ball or any part of the basket while the ball is on the rim of the basket or within the cylinder extending upwards from the rim.
 - 2. Reaching up through the basket from below and touching the ball, be it inside or outside the cylinder.
 - 3. Pulling down on the rim of the basket so that it contacts the ball before returning to its original position.

- (iii) Four occasions when a ball becomes dead during play are :
1. Intentional foul
 2. Double foul
 3. Technical foul
 4. Personal foul
- (iv) Four duties of a scorer are:
1. Keep a record of team by entering the names and numbers of the players.
 2. Running summary of points scored.
 3. Notify the officials of the next time out.
 4. Effect substitutions.

Answer 15.

- (i) The duties performed by a 24 second operator are:
1. He stops and resets the device to twenty-four seconds, with no display visible, as soon as an official blows his whistle for a foul or violation.
 2. Reset to twenty four seconds with the display visible and restarted as soon as the team gains control of a live ball on the playing court.
 3. Stopped, but not reset to 24 seconds, when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of :
 - (a) A ball having gone-out-of-bounds.
 - (b) A player of the same team having been injured.
 - (c) A jump ball situation.
 - (d) A double foul.
 - (e) A cancellation of equal penalties against the teams.
- (ii) **Charging:** It is the most difficult call to make in a basketball game. If a defensive player is not stationary, does not have both feet firmly planted on the floor, or does not have established position before the offensive player is by him, he will be charged with a blocking foul. The referee has a split-second to determine which player arrived at the spot first when the contact is made. Moreover, in the NBA and in Euro leagues, the defensive player needs to be outside of a semi-circle four feet from the basket. Otherwise, he will be charged with a blocking foul.
- (iii) Four types of match equipment are:
1. **Backstop unit:** There will be 2 backstop units, one placed at each end of the playing court and each consisting of the following parts:
 - (a) One backboard, (b) One basket ring with a ring mounting plate,
 - (c) One basket net, (d) One basket support structure.
 2. **Ball:** The ball shall be spherical it shall be made of a rubber bladder covered with a case of leather, rubber or synthetic material. The ball shall be inflated to an air pressure such that when it is dropped onto a solid wooden floor from a height of about 1.80m, measured to the bottom of the ball, it will rebound to a height, measured to the top of the ball, of not less than about 1.20m nor more than about 1.40m.
 3. **Game Clock:** The main game clock shall:
 - (a) Be a digital countdown clock with an automatic signal sounding for the end of the period, as soon as the display shows zero (00:00).
 - (b) Have the ability to indicate time remaining in minutes and seconds and tenths (1/10) of seconds at least during the last minute of the period.
 - (c) Be placed so that it is clearly visible to everyone involved in the game, including the spectators.
 - (d) The clock is stopped during a game of basketball when the ball is dead.
 4. **Team foul markers:** The two team foul markers provided for scorekeeper shall be of red colour. It is used to indicate the number of team fouls up to five and to show that a team has reached the team foul situation.

- (iv) **Blocking:** In basketball, a block or blocked shot occurs when a defensive player legally deflects a field goal attempt from an offensive player to prevent a score. The defender is not allowed to make contact with the offensive player's hand (unless the defender is also in contact with the ball) or a foul is called. In order to be legal, the block must occur while the shot is traveling upward or at its apex. A deflected field goal that is made does not count as a blocked shot and simply counts as a successful field goal attempt for shooter plus the points awarded to the shooting team. For the shooter, a blocked shot is counted as a missed field goal attempt. Also, on a shooting foul, a blocked shot cannot be awarded or counted, even if the player who deflected the field goal attempt is different from the player who committed the foul.

Answer 16.

- (i) 1. **Backcourt:** The backcourt represents half of the court that the team with the ball advances the ball from into the frontcourt. Once possession changes, the frontcourt becomes the other team's backcourt and vice-versa.
2. **Lines:** All lines shall be drawn in white colour and should be clearly visible.
3. **Boundary lines:** The playing court shall be limited by the boundary line, consisting of the endlines and the sidelines. These lines are not the part of the playing court. Any obstruction including seated team bench personnel shall be at least two 2 m from the playing court.
4. **Centre lines:** It is a line midway between and parallel to the baseline that divides the court into halves. The centre line shall be marked parallel to the endlines from the mid-points of the sidelines. The centre line is part of the backcourt.
5. **Centre Circle:** The centre circle shall be marked in the centre of the playing court and the radius is measured to the outer edge of the circumference. If the inside of the centre circle is painted, it must be the same colour as the restricted areas.
6. **Semi-circles:** The semicircles shall be marked on the playing court and the radius is measured to the outer edge of the circumference and with their centres at the midpoints of the free-throw line.
- (ii) The duties of the basketball coaches are:
1. At least 10 minutes before the game is scheduled to begin, each coach shall confirm his agreement with the names and corresponding numbers of his team members and the names of the coaches by signing the score sheet. At the same time, he shall indicate the 5 players to begin the game. The coach of team 'A' shall be the first to provide this information.
 2. The coach or the assistant coach may go to the scorer's table during the game to obtain statistical information only when the ball becomes dead and the game clock is stopped.
 3. Either the coach or the assistant coach, but only one of them at any given time, is permitted to remain standing during the game. They may address the players verbally during the game provided they remain within their team bench area. The assistant coach shall not address the officials.
 4. When the captain leaves the playing court, the coach informs an official about the number of the players who would act as captain on the playing court.
 5. The coach shall designate the free-throw shooter of his team in all cases where the free-throw shooter is not determined by the rules.
- (iii) The status of the ball when the ball becomes
- (a) **Ball becomes Live when:**
1. During the jump ball, the ball is legally tapped by a jumper.
 2. During a free throw, the ball is at the disposal of the free-throw shooter.
 3. During a throw-in, the ball is at the disposal of the player taking the throw-in.
- (b) **Ball becomes Dead when:**
1. Any field goal or free throw is made.
 2. An official blows his whistle while the ball is live.
 3. It is apparent that the ball will not enter the basket on a free throw which is to be followed by another free throws or a further penalty (free throw or throw-in).
 4. The twenty-four second device signal sounds while a team is in control of the ball.
 5. The game clock signal sounds for the end of the period.

- (iv) The no-charge semi-circle areas are drawn on the playing court for the purpose of designating a specific area for the interpretation of charge or block situations under the basket. On any penetration play situation into the no-charge semi-circle area a contact caused by an airborne offensive player with a defensive player inside the no-charge semicircle shall not be called as an offensive foul, unless the offensive player is illegally using his hands, arms, legs or body, when:
1. The offensive player is in control of the ball whilst airborne.
 2. He attempts a shot for a field goal or passes off the ball.
 3. The defensive player has both feet inside the no-charge semi-circle area.

VOLLEYBALL

Section-A

Answer 17.

- (i) (a) 1964–Tokyo
- (ii) (d) William G Morgan
- (iii) (a) A back row person has tried to block
- (iv) (d) dig
- (v) (c) Holyoke, Mass

Section-B

Answer 18.

- (i)
 1. The game starts with the toss. The first referee carries out a toss in the presence of the two team captains.
 2. Team winning the toss chooses side or service. The loser takes the remaining choice.
 3. The match begins with service. The ball may be served by hitting it with arm or hand. The service must fall in opposite court and pass over the net and between the antennas.
- (ii) A team is entitled to a maximum of 3 contacts of a team contacts the ball more than 3 times without returning the ball to the opposing team, a 4 hits fault occurs. A player may not contact the ball two times consecutively. Two or three players may touch the ball at the same moment. When two or more teammates touch the ball simultaneously, it is counted as one contact.
- (iii)

(a)	Attack line	Back line
	Attack line is drawn parallel to the net and divides the playing area into back row and front row.	The back line is line going left to right (the length). Also known as second 10 foot line
(b)	Ace	Floating service
	A serve that hits the floor in bounds, is shanked or cannot be handled by receiving team, immediately resulting in appoint for the serving team.	When the ball moves through the air without any spin, giving it the appearance of floating in the air.

- (iv)
 - (a) Rotation:** Rotation is done in clockwise direction one position every time a player get the ball to serve.
 - (b) A side out:** When the live ball crosses the side line and touches the ground is called side out.
 - (c) A Penalty:** When any player commit a foul intentionally referee shows the yellow card and ball is given to opponent for service.
 - (d) Carrying the ball:** When the ball is not rebound from the hit and it stays for some time with the player.

Answer 19.

- (i) Three duties of coach are:
 - 1. The coach records or checks the name and number of player.
 - 2. Signs the score sheet
 - 3. Makes the substitution accordingly.
- (ii) Service faults are:
 - 1. When the ball touches the ground.
 - 2. When the ball passes under the net.
 - 3. When the server touch the court outside the service zone.
 - 4. When server start service before whistle.
 - 5. When the ball touches the ground outside the side line.
 - 6. When the ball hit the net and fall in same side.
- (iii) Pass is usually set up by the setter of the game. It is used in order to take the ball and give it to the other players on your own team. They will then have the ability to put the ball to the other side like they want to. You can either pass by the forearm or by hitting the ball overhead.
 - 1. **Underarm pass:** Underarm pass is also known as bump pass. Underarm pass is a pass performed by the use of united forearms to pass or set a ball in an underhand manner.
 - 2. **Overhead pass:** Overhead pass is a pass performed with both hands open, conducted by the fingers and thumbs, played just above the forehead.
 - 3. **One Arm Pass:** The ball is played on the underneath by sweeping the arm forwards and upwards. It involves stretching the body as far as possible towards the ball and running to the side of the ball.
- (iv) (a) **Change of court:** After each set the team change court and in deciding set leading team reach 8 point. Team will change court.
- (b) **A penetration fault:** Involves moving a back row setter into the front court in order to perform a set. A front court setter can then act as a third smasher and he made or committed a foul.
- (c) **A Misconduct:** When the player not following the rules and playing unsportsman spirit (abusing, hitting etc.) is a misconduct.
- (d) **A Blocking:** Blocking refers to the action taken by the player standing at the net to stop or alter an opponent's attack.

Answer 20.

- (i) Blocking refers to the action taken by the players standing at the net to stop or alter an opponent's attack. Only the front-row player performs a block by jumping and reaching to penetrate with one's arms and hands over the net.
 - 1. **Single block:** When only one player takes part in the block. It is essential to select a place to make a jump for the block.
 - 2. **Double block:** A double block happens in volleyball when two defensive players approach the net and jump together to block or deflect an attack performed by the hitter back onto the opponent's side of the net.
 - 3. **Triple block:** When three players take part in a block, all the hands should be raised at one time and level. It raises a wide screen over the net.
- (ii) The Federation Internationale de Volleyball (International Federation of Volleyball), commonly known by the acronym FIVB, is the international governing body for the sports of indoor, beach and grass volleyball with activities involving worldwide planning and organization of volleyball events, sometimes in conjunction with other international governing bodies such as the IOC. It was founded in the year 1947, with its headquarter located at Lausanne, Switzerland.

- (iii) The Super Challenge Cup is the third top official competition for men's Volleyball clubs of Europe. It takes place annually. It was started in the 1980–81 season under the name CEV Cup. In 2007, it was renamed CEV Challenge Cup. The Super Women's Challenge Cup, formerly (from 1980 to 2007) known as CEV Women's Cup, is the third official competition for women's volleyball clubs of Europe and takes place every year. It is organized by the Confédération Européenne de Volleyball (CEV) and was created as CEV Women's Cup in 1980 to allow more clubs to participate in European competitions. In 2007, it was renamed CEV Challenge Cup following a CEV decision to rename its second official competition.
- (iv) (a) Ball is considered 'out' when the part of ball which contacts the floor is completely outside the boundary lines.
- (b) Maximum number of time out in a set is 'two' time outs and substitution per set is 6 players.
- (c) Four hits: If the team touches or hits the ball four times. Team commits the faults of 'Four hits'. A team is entitled to a maximum of three hits.
- (d) Two conditions when team is compelled for substitution :
 - (1) An injured player who cannot continue to play must be legally substituted.
 - (2) An expelled player must be changed through a legal substitution.

BADMINTON

Section-A

Answer 21.

- (i) (c) 21
- (ii) (a) 73mm
- (iii) (c) Two
- (iv) (b) Two
- (v) (c) Once

Section-B

Answer 22.

- (i) Matches consists of best of three games for both men's and women's where each game shall consist of 21 points. The game is played in rally point system, the side first scoring 21 points will be winning the game. In case of 20-all the side which gains a two point lead first, shall win the game. If the score becomes 29-all, the side scoring the 30th point shall win that game.
- (ii) Singles
 - 1. At the beginning of the game (0-0) and when the server's score is even, the server serves from the right service court. When the server's score is odd, the server serves from the left service court.
 - 2. In a rally, the shuttle may be hit by the server and the receiver alternately, from any position on that player's side of the net, until the shuttle ceases to be in play.
- Scoring and serving
 - 1. If the server wins a rally, the server shall score a point. The server shall then serve again from the alternate service court.
 - 2. If the receiver wins a rally, the receiver shall score a point. The receiver shall then become the new server. They serve from the appropriate service court-left if their score is odd, and right if it is even.
- (iii) Suspension of Play
 - 1. When necessitated by circumstances not within the control of the players, the umpire may suspend play for such a period as the umpire may consider it necessary.
 - 2. Under special circumstances, the Referee may instruct the umpire to suspend play.
 - 3. If play is suspended, the existing score shall stand and play shall be resumed from that point.

(iv) Duties of the Umpire

1. The role of the umpire is to keep the score. The umpire announces the match's score to the players and audience throughout the match. He must announce the score after each point.
2. He/She has the power to overrule any decisions made by the service judge or line judges.
3. The umpire also records any incidents of misconduct and reports them to the referee.
4. The umpire is the person ensuring that the badminton game is run smoothly and prevent any players from delaying the game play.
5. Whenever a player requests to change the shuttle, the umpire will need to approve that the changes could be made.

Answer 23.

- (i) The service judge is responsible in making a 'service fault' call and to provide shuttles to the players.
 1. To see that the server shall not serve before the receiver is ready.
 2. To see that there is no undue delay in the delivery of the service.
 3. In doubles the partners are ready and have taken positions which do not unsight the other players.
- (ii)
 1. **Underarm forehand stroke:** The badminton underarm forehand stroke is performed when the player takes a shuttle in front. It is fairly easy to inject power into underarm strokes (compared to overhead strokes). Therefore, the player need not to worry about failing to generate the sufficient strength into the underarm strokes.
 2. **Underarm backhand stroke:** The badminton underarm backhand stroke is fairly easy to perform compared to other badminton strokes. This stroke is usually performed when the opponent hits a badminton drop shot to the backhand area at the front of the court.
- (iii) The Thomas Cup, sometimes called the World Men's Team Championships, is an International Badminton competition among teams representing member nations of the Badminton World Federation (BWF), the sport's global governing body. The championships have been conducted every two years since the 1982 tournament, amended from being conducted every three years since the first tournament held in 1948–1949. The final phase of the tournament involves twelve teams competing at venues within a host nation and is played concurrently with the final phase of the world women's team championships, the Uber Cup (first held in 1956–1957). Since 1984 the two competitions have been held jointly at the various stages of play.
- (iv) Administration of Breach

The umpire shall administer any breach of Laws (iii), (iv) and (v) by:

1. Issuing a warning to the offending side.
2. Faulting the offending side, if previously warned. Two such faults by a side shall be considered to be a persistent offence.

In cases of flagrant offence, persistent offences or breach of Law (i) the umpire shall fault the offending side and report the offending side immediately to the Referee, who shall have the power to disqualify the offending side from the match.

Answer 24.

- (i) In any game, the right to serve shall pass consecutively:
 1. From the initial server who started the game from the right service court.
 2. To the partner of the initial receiver.
 3. To the partner of the initial server.
 4. To the initial receiver.
 5. To the initial server and so on.
- (a) No player shall serve or receive out of turn, or receive two consecutive services in the same game, except as provided in Laws of (service court errors.)
- (b) Either player of the winning side may serve first in the next game, and or the player of the losing side may receive first in the next game.

- (ii) A service court errors have been made when a player:
 - 1. Has served or received out of turn.
 - 2. Has served or received from the wrong service court.
 - 3. If a service court error is discovered, the error shall be corrected and the existing score shall stand.
- (iii) Duties of the Referee are:
 - 1. To determine who gets the point.
 - 2. The referee of a badminton game ensures fair and unbiased game play and to make the game as fair as possible.
 - 3. The referee is directly in the middle of the court and watches out to see if the players touch the net with their racket or if someone hits it when it is on the other player's side with their racket over the net or to determine which side the shuttle lands on.
- (iv) **Forehand Grip:** Hold the racket by the shaft in the left hand with the face of the racket perpendicular to the floor and shake hands with the grip. Slide your hand down so that the fatty part rest comfortably against the butt of the handle. There will be a 'v' shape of the thumb and index finger. Grip the handle lightly, with fingers spread slightly. The thumb wraps around the handle on the left side. The grip should be relaxed when the player is not stroking the shuttle. Tighten the grip when the player is ready to stroke the shuttle.

