CBSE Test Paper 02 CH- 01 Planning in Sports

- 1. List the steps to form committees for tournaments.
- 2. Name some specific sports programmes.
- 3. Define knock-out tournament.
- 4. What is seeding?
- 5. What do you mean by consolation tournament?
- 6. What is seeding?
- 7. Round Robin tournament is of two types. Name them and give one major difference between them.
- 8. Define and classify 'Fixtures'. Draw a league fixture for 16 teams.
- 9. What do you understand by fixture? Draw a fixture of 13 teams m knock-out tournament.
- 10. What do you mean by special seeding?

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Answer

- 1. Special seeding is a special privilege given to the teams so that such seeded teams will not participate in the initial rounds. These teams will play directly in the pre-quarter final stage or quarter final stage or even in the semi-final stage.
- 2. The steps to form committees for tournaments are as follows:
 - Arrange a general body meeting.
 - Form the executive committee.
 - Form the finance committee.
 - Form other required committees by the executive committee.
- 3. Specific sports programmes are
 - a. Health run, b. Run for fun, c. Run for unity, d. Run for awareness
- 4. In this type of tournament the team which is defeated gets eliminated and does not have another chance to play.
- 5. Seeding is a privilege given two the teams so that such seeded teams will not compete in the initial rounds.
- 6. **Consolation**: It provides a chance to the defeated teams to play again and show their skill /performance and win subsidiary honors. We know the fact that in the single knockout tournament a good team may get itself eliminated by chance or by other reason it does not have another chance to show its real worth, therefore, consolation tournament is suggested.
- 7. Seeding is a privilege given to the teams so that such seeded teams will not compete in the initial rounds.
- 8. There are two types of league or round robin tournaments:-
 - 1. Single League Tournament: In single league Tournament every team plays with

every other team once in its pool

Number of Matches =
$$\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

(N = Number of teams)

2. Double League Tournament: In double league, every team plays with every other team twice in its pool.

Number of matches = N(N-1)

(N = Number of Teams)

- i. Single league Tournament
- ii. Double league Tournament
- 9. Fixture: It is a competition held among various teams/players in a particular game/sport according to a fixed schedule where the winner is decided. Fixture must have a specific date/time and court number.

Classification of Fixture:

Example: League fixture for 16 teams.

League: Cyclic method, step/stair/case method, Tabular method

The child can use any method of league system.

Number of rounds = n - 1 = 16 - 1 = 15

Number of matches = n(n - 1)/2 = 16(16 - 1)/2 120 matches.

Step Method: League fixture with the help of step method.

Winner is decided on the basis of point system.

Win – 2 points

Draw – 1 point

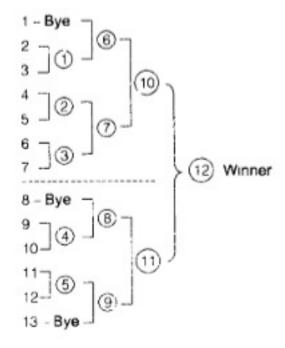
Lose – 0 points

Team with maximum points is declared as winner.

1-2														
1-3	2-3													
1-4	2-4	3-4												
1-5	2-5	3-5	4-5											
1-6	2-6	3-6	4-6	5-6										
1-7	2-7	3-7	4-7	5-7	6-7									
1-8	2-8	3-8	4-8	5-8	6-8	7-8		11 13			idee :			
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1-13	2-13	3-13	4-13	5-13	6-13	7-13	8-13	9-13	10-13	11-13	12-13			
1-14	2-14	3-14	4-14	5-14	6-14	7-14	8-14	9-14	10-14	11-14	12-14	13-14		
1-15	2-15	3-15	4-15	5-15	6-15	7-15	8-15	9-15	10-15	11-15	12-15	13-15	14-15	1
1-16	2-16	3-16	4-16	5-16	6-16	7-16	8-16	9-16	10-16	11-16	12-16	13-16	14-16	15-:

- i. Knockout
- ii. League
- iii. Combination
- iv. Challenge
- 10. Fixture is the process of arranging the teams in systematic order in various groups for competition in a physical activity. In other words, It is the set-up of various teams for competitive matches where they play in a systematic order as per the fixture schedule. A tournament is a competition held among various teams in a particular activity according to a fixed schedule where a winner is decided.

Fixture of 13 teams



- Number of teams participating are 13.
- Number of matches: n 1 = 13 1 = 12 matches
- Teams in upper half = n + 1/2 = 13 + 1/2 = 14/2 = 7 teams
- Teams in lower half = n 1/2 = 13 1/2 = 12/2 = 6 teams
- Number of teams participating are odd so number of byes will be = 16 13 = 3 byes.