

SAMPLE PAPER (2020-21)

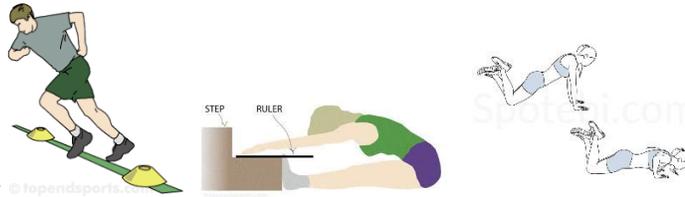
Subject: P.E. (048)

Class: XII (ANSWER KEY)

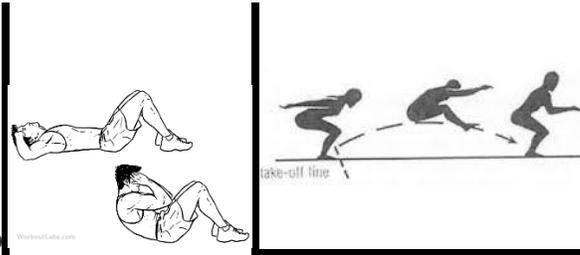
Q.NO.	ANSWER	MARKS DISTRIBUTION	
1.	c. Endurance	1	
	c. Endurance		
2.	b. mass	1	
3.	d. Both a & c	1	
	a. Femur		
4.	c. muscular	1	
5.	b. ODD	1	
6.	c. Advantage given to a team to not play in initial round.	1	
7.	d. Joint injury	1	
	c. Impacted fracture		
8.	b. Acceleration ability	1	
9.	a. 1	1	
10.	d. Both a & b	1	
11.	a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1	
12.	c. 4 3 1 2	1	
13.	a. Bhujangasana b. Trikonasan c. Paschimmottanasana d. Ardhamatsyendrasana	0.5*4=2	
14.	a. Flexion b. Extension c. Abduction d. Adduction	0.5*4=2	
15.	<p>Free hand Exercises to cure round shoulders:</p>	0.5*4=2	
16.	<p>Oppositional Defiant Disorder:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disruptive behavior 2. Pattern of disobedience 3. Rebellious 4. Anger outburst 5. Deliberately annoy 6. Refuse to obey 	<p>Sensory processing disorder</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty in responding. 2. Neurological jam 3. Reading is difficult 4. Problem in senses 5. Difficulty in motor responses. 	0.5*4=2

	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder 1. Anxiety attack 2. Impulsive 3. Mood swing 4. Easily distracted 5. Talk excessively	Autism spectrum disorder. 1.avoid eye contact 2.Prefer to remain alone 3.can't express felling 4.repetive behavior		
17.	b. normal weight d.  b. 		1+1+1=3	
18.	c. Vajrasana c.>30 b.Walk on outer edge of foot		1+1+1=3	
19.	Micro minerals: 1 Iodine: harmones,growth,giotre, mental retardation (sea foods,salt,fish) 2. Iron: Anemia,(liver, dry fruits,banana) 3. Chromium: Insuline,diabeties(soyabean,black gram,barley) 4. Copper: hemoglobin (egg, pulses, green veg.) Fat soluble vitamins: 1. Vit A: Night blindness,Xerophthalmia (papaya,spinach,milk,curd,carrot) 2. Vit D: Teeth,bones,calcium (sunlight,milk,egg yolk) 3. Vit E: Fertility,Adreline gland,skin (fresh fruits,butter,cotton seeds) 4. Vit K: Clotting of blood, anemia (cauliflower,cabbage,spinach)		1+1+1=3	
20.	Common sports injuries Soft tissue injuries a) Contusion b) Bruises c) Sprain d) Strain e) Abrasion	Bone injuries a) simple fracture b) complicated fracture c) impacted fracture d) green stick fracture e) compound fracture f) comminuted fracture	Joint injuries a) shoulder dislocation b) hip dislocation c) lower jaw dislocation	1+1+1=3
21.	1. Rockport Walk Test (One Mile Test) The formula used to calculate VO ₂ max is: $132.853 - (0.0769 \times \text{weight}) - (0.3877 \times \text{age}) + (6.315 \times \text{gender}) - (3.2649 \times \text{time}) - (0.1565 \times \text{Heart Rate})$ 2. Harvard Step Test The Harvard Step test is a test of aerobic fitness, developed by Brouha and his associates (1943) in the Harvard Fatigue Laboratories during WWII for college students. It was a very simple and promising field test for measuring cardiovascular endurance of human beings by using easily available and inexpensive equipment. Fitness Index (short form) = $100 \times \text{test duration (seconds)} / 5.5 \times \text{pulse count (1-1.5min)}$ Fitness Index (long form) - $(100 \times \text{test duration in seconds}) / (2 \times \text{Sum of hearts beats in Pulse 1, 2 and 3})$ Ans=65.2		1+1+1=3	

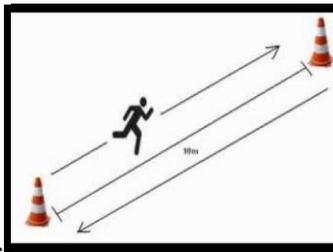
MOTOR FITNESS TEST



1. 50 M Standing Start
2. 600 M Run/Walk
3. Sit & Reach,



4. Partial Curl Up
5. Push Ups (Boys), Modified Push-Ups (Girls)
6. Standing Broad Jump



7. Agiity-4x10 M Shuttle Run.

1+1+1=3

22.

Newton's First Law of Motion

An object at rest will remain at rest... Unless acted on by an unbalanced force.

An object in motion will continue with constant speed and direction, ... Unless acted on by an unbalanced force.

Newton's 2nd Law of Motion (cont.)

- Sports Example:
 - When hitting a tennis ball, the force of the racquet swing causes the ball to accelerate in the direction of the swing force.
 - A heavier ball is slower than a lighter one.



Newton's Third Law - Reaction

"For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction"

- For every force between two objects there is always an equal but oppositely directed force.
- The normal reaction force is the support force exerted upon an object which is in contact with another stable object.

Question: When hitting a baseball, if we call the force on the bat against the ball the action force, what is the reaction force?

1+1+1=3

23.

Types of Coordinative Abilities

1. **Orientation ability:** It is an ability to realize position of the body or its parts in space and time.
2. **Coupling ability:** Coupling ability is the ability to combine the movements of different body parts for performing perfect sports movements
3. **Reaction ability:** It is the ability to react quickly and effectively to a signal
4. **Balance ability:** Balance ability is the ability to keep body and its parts in a relatively stable position in both static and dynamic conditions

1+1+1=3

	<p>5. Rhythmability It is the ability to understand the rhythm of movement and to do the movement with the required rhythm</p> <p>6. Adaptation ability: It is the ability to adjust or bring about an effective change in the movement on the basis of changes or anticipated changes in the situation</p> <p>7. Differentiation ability: The ability to attain a high degree of accuracy and economy of separate body movements and movement phases</p>				
24.	<p>Stratergies to make physical activities accessible for CWSN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical check up 2. Interest of child to be considered 3. Modified Equipment to be used 4. Provide specific environment 5. Variety of instruction 6. Modified rules 7. Previous knowledge to be considered. 				
25.	<p>Number of team -11 No of Bye= 2^n- No of team = 2^4- 11 = 16-11 = 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Bye is given to last team of lower half. 2. Second bye is given to first team of upper half 3. Third bye is given to first team of lower half 4. Fourth bye is given to last team of upper half 	1+2=3			
26.	<p>Motivation "Drive to strive"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intrinsic motivation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. learning b. Social contact c. Curiosity d. Respect 2. Extrinsic motivation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Salary b) Perks c) Promotion d) punishment 	1+1+1=3			
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Hostile Agression: (Reactive aggression)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To cause harm 2. Physical or psychological 3. Eg: Delibrate bouncer </td> <td> <p>Instrumental Aggression (channelled aggression)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To win comp. 2. Without actual anger 3. Eg:Aggressive tackle </td> <td> <p>Assertive Behaviour</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legitimate force 2. Psychological discomfort 3. Eg: sledging </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Hostile Agression: (Reactive aggression)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To cause harm 2. Physical or psychological 3. Eg: Delibrate bouncer 	<p>Instrumental Aggression (channelled aggression)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To win comp. 2. Without actual anger 3. Eg:Aggressive tackle 	<p>Assertive Behaviour</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legitimate force 2. Psychological discomfort 3. Eg: sledging 	
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27.



1*5=5

28.

Spinal Curvature

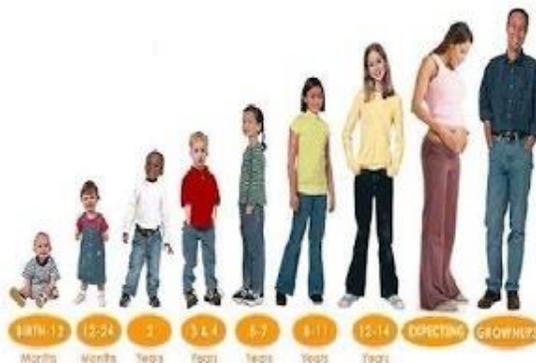
- Deformity is related to spine.
- Weak muscles cause the formation of spine curvature.
- Three types : 1 Kyphosis , 2 Lordosis , 3

1+1+3=5

29.

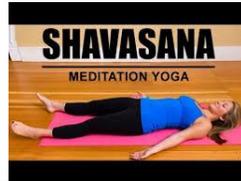
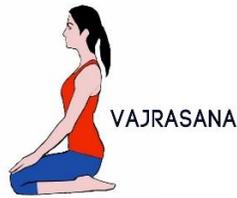
Different stages of a human life

- Infancy (1-2 years)
- Toddler (2-4 years)
- Early school age (5-7 years)
- Middle school age (8-12 years)
- Early adolescence (13-17 years)
- Later adolescence (18-25 years)
- Early adulthood (25-30 years)
- Middle adulthood (30-50 years)
- Later adulthood (50 and up)



30. HYPERTENSION

1+2+2=5



ASTHMA



Rikli and Jones Senior citizen fitness test:

1+2+2=5

1. Chair stand test
2. Arm curl test
3. Chair sit and reach test
4. Back scratch test
5. 8 foot up and go test
6. Six min walk test



Eight Foot Up and Go Test

