

## Chapter – 10

### Tournaments and Competitions

---

#### I. Long Answer Questions

**1. Draw a fixture for Single Knock-out Tournament with 11 teams.**

**Ans.** student do it yourself

**2. Draw a fixture of 5 teams for Single League Tournament using Tabular Method.**

**Ans.** a fixture of 5 teams for Single League Tournament using tabular Method shown below,

**3. Draw a fixture of Single League Tournament with 7 teams using Cyclic Method.**

**Ans.** The fixture of Single League Tournament with 7 teams using Cyclic Method shown below,

**4. Write the merits and demerits of Single League Tournament.**

**Ans.** Single knock-out or disposal tournaments merits and demerits

Merits

(a) Turnier completes in a short period of time.

(b) Cost would be saved.

(c) The contest will be intensive and intense, out of concern that when defeated, a team will be eliminated from the tournament.

Demerits

(a) A team can by chance be eliminated and no chance to play again.

(b) If the banner is solely drawn by the batches in earlier rounds, there is a chance that strong teams will be eliminated and therefore weaker teams will be in the Semifinals or Final rounds.

(c) Match winner might have to wait until the next round is played by the winner of another match.

**5. Draw a fixture for Single League Tournament with 6 teams using Staircase Method.**

**Ans.** A fixture for Single League Tournament with 6 teams using Staircase Method shown below,

**6. List and explain different types of competitions that are being organised at International level.**

**Ans.** The father of the Modern Olympics was Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Modern Olympics also take place once every four years and in 1896 they first took place in Athens, Greece. However, the Olympic Games (i.e. VI, XII and XIII Olympic Games in 1916, 1940 and 1944 respectively) have not been organised during the two World Wars.

The International Olympic Committee is the supreme oversight body at the Modern Olympic Games, established in Paris on 25 June 1894. (Switzerland). IOC is a permanent, self-elected institution with a national Olympic Committee of at least one member from each region. The honour of becoming members of the IOC has been held by Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata, G.D. Sondhi and Raja Bhalindera Singh.

**7. List and explain different types of competitions that are being organised in India.**

**Ans.** The Indian Olympics began in Lahore in 1924 at the early National Games. In 1924. Every two years, the games were held. The Ninth Olympic games in Bombay in 1940 have been renamed the National games. National Olympic Games were launched in Delhi in 1985. Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) was the last national games in 2015.

Every year, national sports organisations and federations hold national game or sports championships. National federations hold national championships in boys/men as well as girls/women in the mini-, sub-juniors-, junior-, juveniles-, senior- and veterans groups.

The International Tournaments for Universities in India began in 1941. Indian Universities' Sports Department assigns tournaments to the various universities in order to organise cross-university tournaments for university students in various games and sports. The tournaments take place on an Indian basis / 4 zone basis and compete on the cum knockout basis of Knock-out/League/League. Only members of the association's universities are entitled to join their teams to compete with just one team of each university at the Inter-University tournaments.

The Indian School Games Federation (SGFI) was established in December 1954 to promote national and international gambling and sport for boys and girls. National school games are held every year by different states and associated units. It organises national competitions for different sports such as athletics, badminton, football, wrestling, kabaddi, table tennis, etc. Competitions for various age groups are organised, i.e. (U-14, U-17 and U-19). These games are only open to school children and girls under 19 years old.

### **8. Explain in detail about the Olympic and Paralympic Games.**

**Ans.** The father of the Modern Olympics was Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Modern Olympics also take place once every four years and in 1896 they first took place in Athens, Greece. In the two world wars, but (1916, 1940 and 1944 respectively) the Olympic Games (VI, XII and XIII) did not take place.

The international events organised specially for para-athletes are the Paralympic Games. In other words, "These are the special Olympics for para sportsmen organised. In Rome (Italy), Paralympic Games began in 1960. Athletes participating in paralympic sports are classified into various categories based on their disability types such as physical impairment, visual disability and intellectual disability. In 2016, the Paralympic Games in Reo de Janeiro, Brazil, India won 2 gold medals, one silver (Deepa Malik in Women's Shot Put) and 1 bronze (Varun Singh Bhasati in the High Jump Men's) and 2 bronze. The International Paralympic Council (IPC) is the paralympic movement's global governing body. It is designed to hold the Paralympic Games of summer and winter and serve in 10 sports, world championships supervision and coordination and other competitions as the International Federation."

## **II. Short Answer Questions**

### **1. What is a tournament?**

**Ans.** You may have learned of competitions organised at various levels for various sports. Have you read or heard about Cricket, Hockey, Football or Kabaddi World Cup tournaments? Tournaments of this kind are also organised nationally, nationally and locally. You or your friends may have participated in cross-school tournaments or other open tournament events organised on state, district or regional levels for Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Football, Volleyball and Cricket.

### **2. List different types of tournaments**

**Ans.** There are four main types of tournaments which are listed below:

A. Knockout or elimination tournament.

B. League or round-robin tournament.

C. Combination tournament.

D. Challenge tournament.

### **3. What is the full form of the SGFI Games?**

**Ans.** School Games Federation of India (SGFI) is a voluntary organisation established in December 1954 to promote national and international games and sports for children.

### **4. What were the early National Games called?**

**Ans.** The Indian chapter of the Olympics was born in the early 1920s and India took part in the Antwerp Olympics of 1920. A provisional Indian Olympic Association (IOA) was established in 1924 and in February 1924, Indian competitors were chosen for the Olympics of Paris in 1924 at the Indian Olympic Games in Delhi.

### **5. Where were the inaugural Asian Games held?**

**Ans.** In 1972, the Indian Handball Federation was founded. In 1972, Rohtak (Haryana) was host to the first Senior National Handball Championship. Haryana won the gold medal and the silver medal is awarded to Vidharbha. The Handball Team took part in Asian Games in India for the first time in India in 1982.

### **6. Who was the founder of Commonwealth Games?**

**Ans.** The founder of the Commonwealth games was Melville Marks Robinson. The first games of the Community took place in Hamilton in 1930. (Canada).

### **7. Where and when were the Winter Olympic Games started?**

**Ans.** The Winter Olympic Games started in Chamonix (France) in 1924.

### **8. Who was the founder of Modern Olympic Games?**

**Ans.** The father of the Modern Olympics was Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Modern Olympics also take place once every four years and in 1896 they first took place in Athens, Greece.

### **9. When were the first Ancient Olympic Games held?**

**Ans.** Ancient Olympic Games are the first recorded examples of organised track and field events. In 776 B.C.

### III. Fill in the Blanks

1. Knock-out tournament is also termed as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** elimination tournament.

2. In Single Knock-out tournament, total number of matches with 16 teams will be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** no byes.

3. Staircase Method is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ tournament.

**Ans.** league

4. Number of byes in Single Elimination Tournament with 29 teams will be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.**  $29 - 29 = 0$ .

5. No. of byes in a Single Knock-out Tournament for 51 teams with special seeding for 4 teams will be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** 20.

6. Olympic Games were started in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** 1896.

7. Paralympic Games were started in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** Rome (Italy) in 1960.

8. Commonwealth games were founded by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** Melville Marks Robinson.

9. National games in India are held at an interval of \_\_\_\_\_ years.

**Ans.** 1990s, 2000s, and 2010s

10. School games in India are organised by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** SGFI.

### IV. State whether True or False

**1. There will be no byes in a Single Knock-out tournament having 32 teams.**

**Ans. False.**

**2. League tournament is also termed as Round Robin Tournament.**

**Ans. True.**

**3. Total number of matches in a Single League Tournament with 6 teams will be 15.**

**Ans. True.**

**4. Number of matches in the first round in a Single Knock-out Tournament with 27 teams will be 12**

**Ans. False.**

**5. Total number of matches in Double League Tournament with 7 teams will be 21.**

**Ans. True.**

**6. School games in India are organised by SGFI.**

**Ans. True.**

**7. Abhinav Bindra won gold medal in Shooting in 2016 Reo de Janeiro (Brazil) Olympic Games.**

**Ans. False.**

**8. Sakshi Malik won Olympic medal in Wrestling.**

**Ans. True.**

**9. Devendra Jhajharia won medal in Paralympic Games, Reo de Janeiro (Brazil), in Javelin event.**

**Ans. True.**