



# Unit -1

Physical Education



**Unit - 1**  
**Management of  
Sporting Events**



# Syllabus 2023 – 24 (Theory – 70 Marks)

## CLASS XII COURSE STRUCTURE

UNIT NO.	UNIT NAME	NO. OF PERIODS (190 HRS)	THE WEIGHTAGE (MARKS) ALLOTTED
UNIT 1	Management of Sporting Events	15	05 + 04 <b>b*</b>
UNIT 2	Children and Women in Sports	12	07
UNIT 3	Yoga as Preventive measure for Lifestyle Disease	12	06+01 <b>b*</b>
UNIT 4	Physical Education & Sports for (CWSN)	13	04+04 <b>b*</b>
UNIT 5	Sports & Nutrition	12	07
UNIT 6	Test and Measurement in Sports	13	08
UNIT 7	Physiology & Injuries in Sport	13	04+04 <b>b*</b>
UNIT 8	Biomechanics and Sports	18	10
UNIT 9	Psychology and Sports	12	07
UNIT 10	Training in Sports	15	09
<b>PRACTICAL (LAB)#</b>	<b>Including 3 Practical</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Theory 10 + Practical 3</b>	<b>134 + 56 = 190hrs</b>	<b>Theory 70 + Practical 30 = 100</b>

Note: **b\*** are the Concept based questions like Tactile diagram/data interpretation/case base study for visually Impaired Child

# Syllabus (Practical – 30 Marks)

## Practical

**Max. Marks 30**

01. Physical Fitness Test: SAI Khelo India Test, Brockport Physical Fitness Test (BPFT)\* 6 Marks
02. Proficiency in Games and Sports  
(Skill of any one IOA recognised Sport/Game of Choice)\*\* 7 Marks
03. Yogic Practices 7 Marks
04. Record File \*\*\* 5 Marks
05. Viva Voce (Health/ Games & Sports/ Yoga) 5 Marks

## Paper Pattern

Section	No. of Questions	Marks
A (MCQs)	18	$1 * 18 = 18$
B (60 words)	5	$2 * 5 = 10$
C (100 words)	5	$3 * 5 = 15$
D (case studies)	3	$4 * 3 = 12$
E (200 words)	3	$5 * 3 = 15$

# Unit Contents

1. **Functions of Sports Events Management** (Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing & Controlling)
2. **Various Committees & their Responsibilities** (pre; during & post)
3. **Fixtures and its Procedures** – Knock-Out (Bye & Seeding) & League (Staircase & Cyclic)

## Unit Contents

**4. Intramural & Extramural** – Meaning, Objectives & Its Significance;

**5. Community Sports** – Purpose and benefits (Sports Day, Health Run, Run for Fun, Run for Specific Cause & Run for Unity)

# 1.1 Functions of Sports Events Management

Sports event management is a huge job. Events play a major role in **generating income** for sports organizations and, often, nearby restaurants, hotels, and airports.

**Sports event managers** are responsible for planning and delivering on every detail. From community fundraisers and school sports to the major leagues and international competitions, **they work at every level** to ensure that each event goes off without a hitch and that spectators stay engaged.



# 1.1 Functions of Sports Events Management

## Check list to organising a sports event :

1. Formation of Organising Committees
2. Establishment of Objectives
3. Theme of the event
4. Date of the event
5. Place of the event
6. Budget
7. Sponsorship
8. Marketing (Campaign)
9. Invitations to teams and guests
10. Conformation of teams
11. Logistics (Accommodations, Refreshments, Transportation, Medical Staff, Water, table, chairs, flags, notice board)
12. Checking on the sponsors



13. Drawing Fixtures and layout of field
14. Rules and Regulations
15. Arrangement of Equipment and score sheets
16. Arrangement of Referees and Prizes
17. Direction to the stadium (Sign posts)
18. Briefing of Volunteers and staff
19. Decorations
20. Practice and warm up Area
21. Security
22. Photographers
23. Approvals License and NOCs

# 1.1 Functions of Sports Events Management

1. **Planning**,
2. Organising,
3. Staffing,
4. Directing &
5. Controlling)

**1. Planning** is an intellectual process of thinking in advance about setting of goals and developing strategies which are required to attain the goals efficiently.



“Planning is a way to **systematize**, direct and organize the events or competitions and extract the advantage and **benefit of the available resources.**”



## 1.1 Objectives of planning :

A. To keep **control** over all activities which suggests that planning & control are connected with each other.

B. It also helps in keeping a **good control** in organizing a tournament.

C. Reduce the chances of **mistake**

D. It suggests programmes can be conducted with proper coordination with least mistakes rather focusing on success.

E. To promote **innovative ideas**.



f. To provide  
direction towards  
the goal

g. To reduce undue  
pressure

h. To increase the  
creativity and to  
improve efficiency.



## 2. Organizing :

This includes **distributing resources** and **organizing personnel** in order to achieve the goals established in the planning function.



### 3. Staffing :

This refers to identifying key staff positions, and to ensuring that the proper talent is serving that specific job duty in order to achieve the aims and objectives of an organization

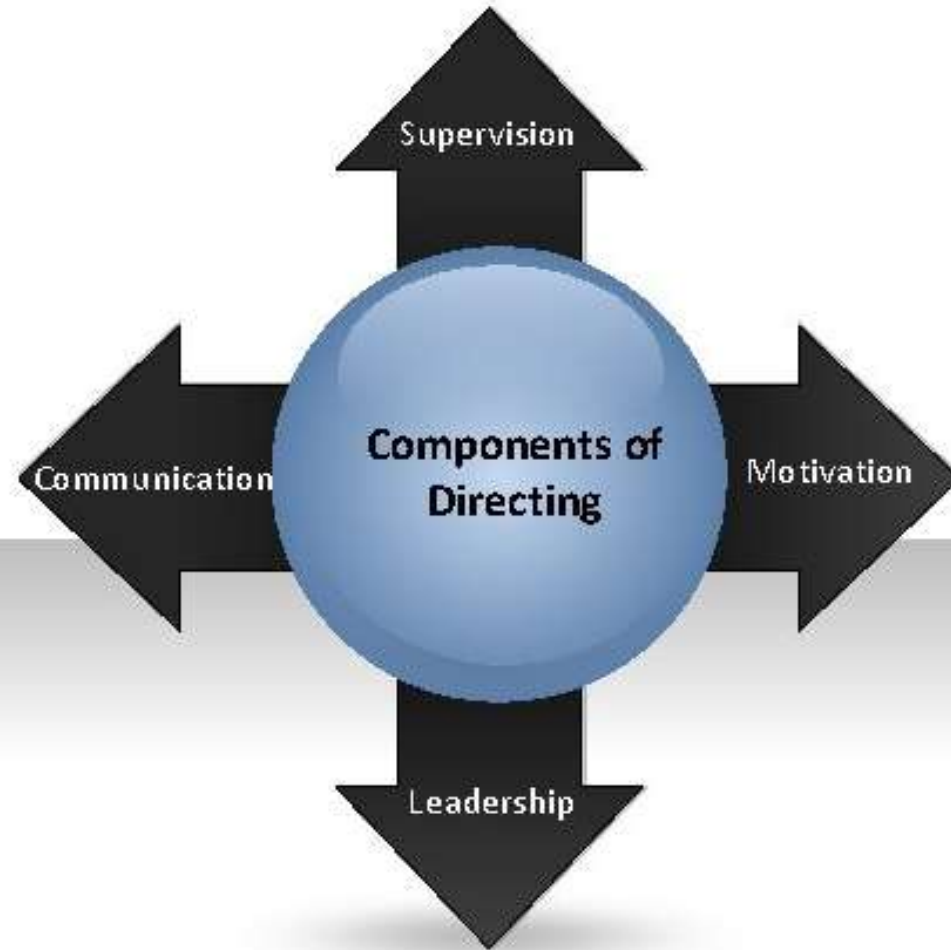


## 4. Directing :

Directing personnel is a leadership quality, and includes letting staff know what needs to be done, and also by when.

It includes **supervision of personnel** while simultaneously motivating them.

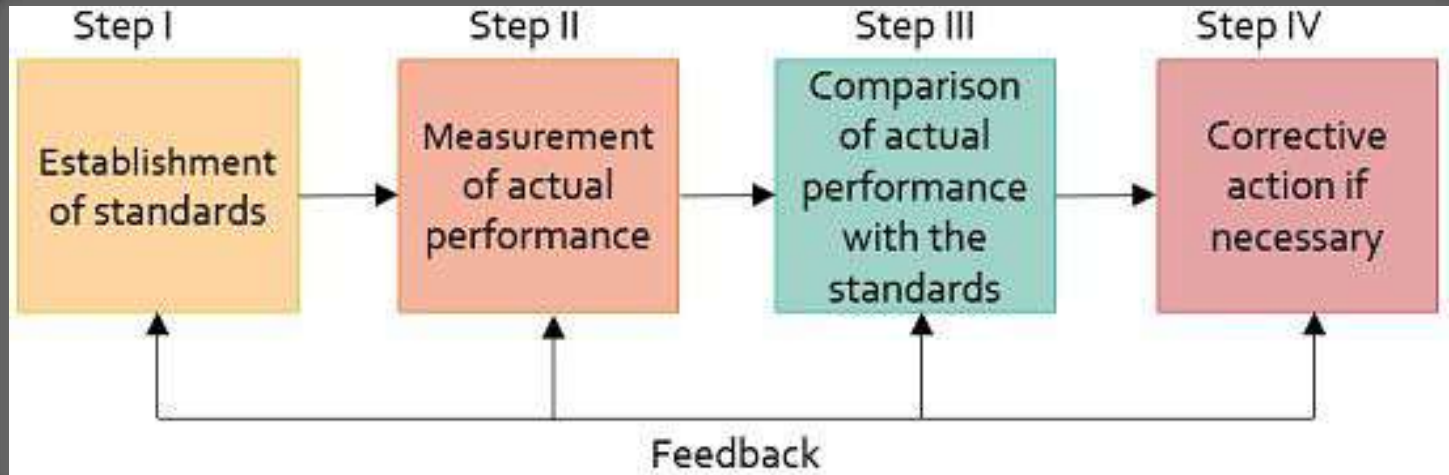
### Components of Directing



## 5. Controlling :

Controlling refers to all the processes that leaders create to monitor success.

It involves establishing performance standards, measuring actual performance and comparing them irregularities.



**Q1. The basic function of management is :**

- (a) Controlling**
- (b) Budgeting**
- (c) Planning.**
- (d) Organising**



Q2.. A good plan should **NOT** be:

- (a) specific
- (b) logical
- (c) autocratic.
- (d) flexible



Q3. In planning, defining procedure means:

- A. setting goals
- B. making a policy
- C. laying down rules and regulations
- D. defining course of action.



## 1.2 Various committees and responsibilities:

Different committees work together for the smooth conduct of the sports events. The various committees are:

(i) **Technical Committee** : This committee is responsible for the technical conduct. This committee selects various officials such as referees, judges, starters, umpires, time keepers etc.



## (ii) Transport Committee :

This committee is responsible for providing the facilities regarding transportation of various teams If the venue of sports events.

## (iii) Reception Committee and Lodging Committee:

The members of this committee are **responsible to welcome the Guest** and spectators at opening and closing ceremonies.



#### (iv) Boarding Committee:

This committee is responsible for making necessary arrangements for providing accommodation and serving meals to the sportspersons and other officials.

#### (v) Ground and Equipment Committee :

This committee makes necessary arrangements of equipment related to events.



## (vi) Medical and First Aid Committee:

This committee is Formed to provide medical assistance to participants round the clock

## (vii) Protest Committee :

If there is a protest against a judgment, the members of this committee decide about it.



**(viii) Marketing Committee:**

All the press releases and press conferences are conducted by this committee. Also responsible for **liaison with Print media.**

**(ix) Finance Committee:**

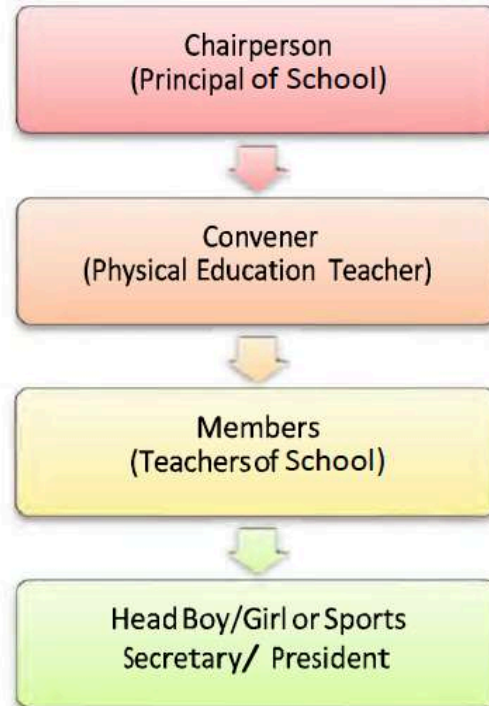
This committee is assigned to **make the budget** for the event and handle the expenses. Also helps in Purchase of sports equipments.

**(x) Refreshment Committee :**

This committee is formed to provide refreshment to the participants.



# Hierarchy of Organising Committee to conduct Event in School/ institution



Q1. The Committee responsible for liaison (साथ काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों या समूहों के बीच संपर्क) with Print media is

- (a) Technical
- (b) Logistics
- (c) Marketing.
- (d) Finance



Q2. **Purchase** of sports equipment is a work of \_\_\_\_\_ committee:

- (a) Technical
- (b) Publicity
- (c) Marketing
- (d) Finance.



Q3. Publication of rules and regulations should be done:

- (a) Pre event
- (b) During event
- (c) Post event
- (d) Any time during the event



# Tournaments:

A tournament is a competition involving relatively large number of competitors, all participating in a sports or game. It is **a series of contests** with several rounds in which many contestants compete, individually or as a team to decide the winner.

In other words, Tournament is a series of contests in which a number of contestants compete and the one that prevails through the final round or that finishes with the best record is declared the winner.

## Type of tournament:

### 1. Knock out:

In this type of tournament, the team once defeated, gets eliminated from the tournament. Only the winning teams contest in the next rounds. Opportunities are given to the winning players/teams.

### 2. League:

In single league tournament all participating teams compete once, with each other, where as in double league, each team plays with every other team twice, without any consideration of victory or defeat.



### 3. Combination Tournaments:

Combination tournaments are organized in group or zonal matches.

There are mainly four types of combination tournaments:

1. Knock out cum Knock out
2. League cum league
3. Knock out cum league
4. League cum Knock out

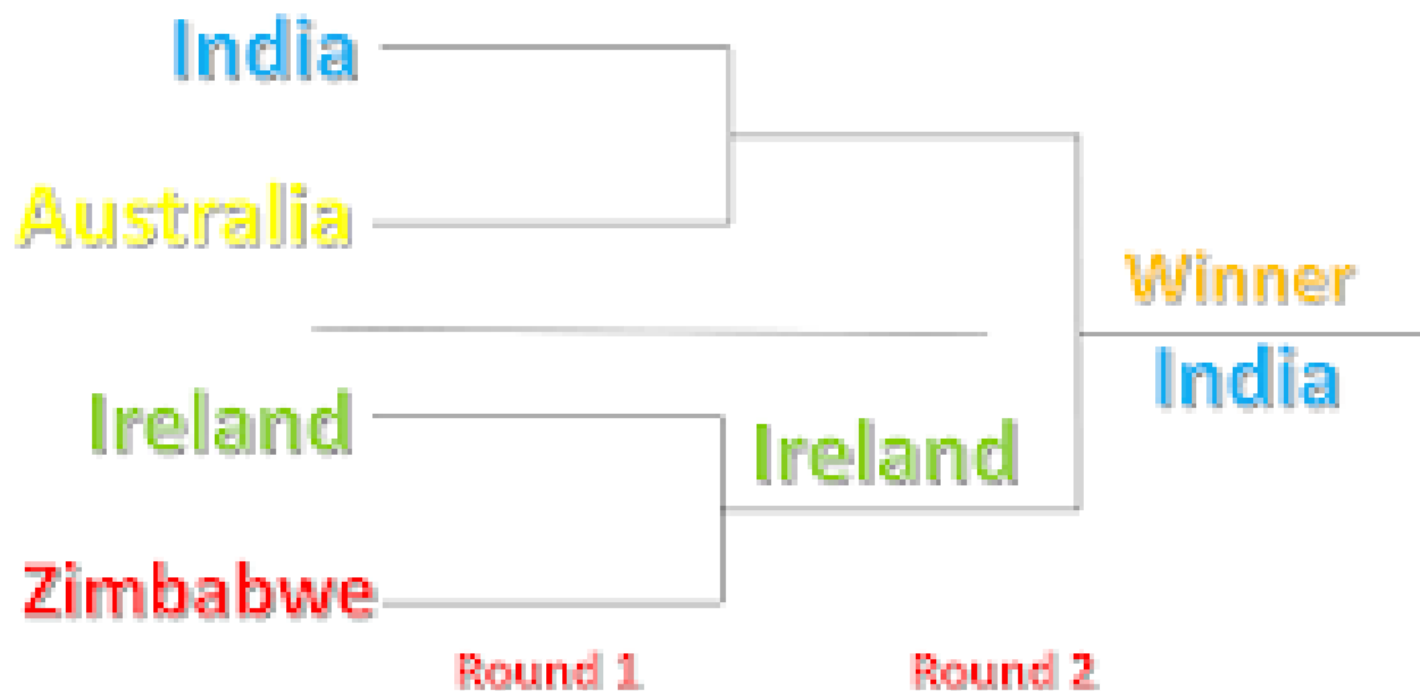
## Seeding a Team :-

The **sorting** of the teams and fitting them in the fixtures so that the **stronger teams do not meet each other in earlier rounds** is known as Seeding. This method is good if we know the real strong teams.

The organizers should find out the real strong teams from the previous tournaments or old records figure starting a new tournament.

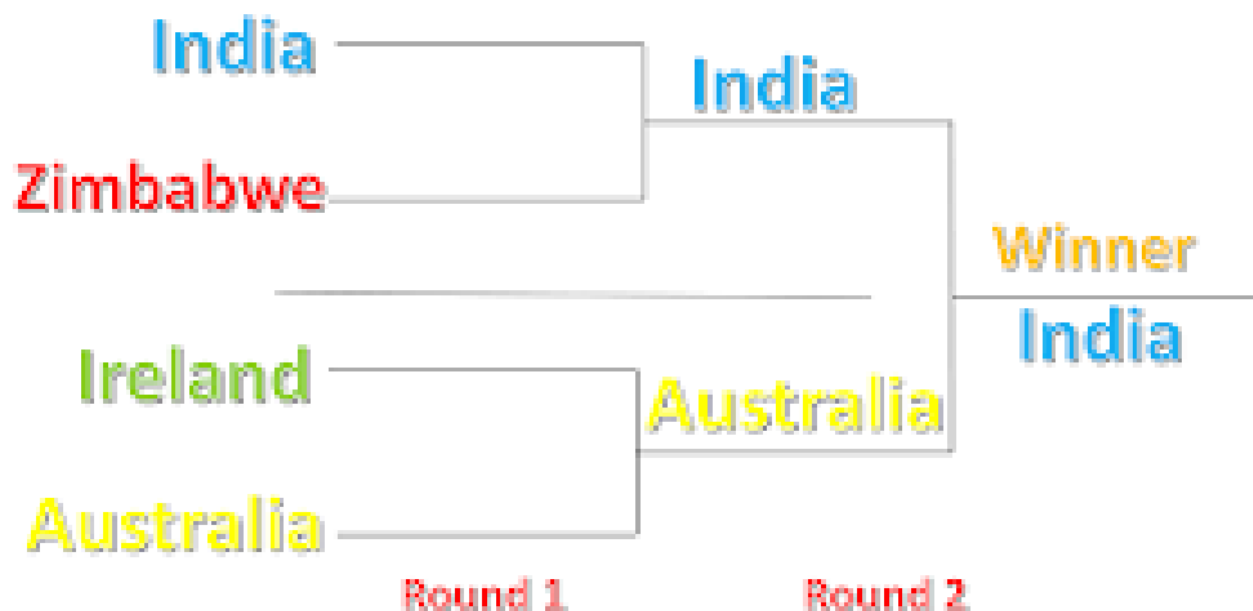


# Knock-out Tournament (Seeding)



Before seeding

## Knock-out Tournament (Seeding)



After Seeding

## Bye:-

The advantage given to a team usually by drawing a lot, and **exempting** it from playing a match in **the first round** is known as Bye. These are given to a specific number of teams in the first round.

The number of byes are decided by subtracting the number of teams from the next higher number which is in power of two's.

Bye = Next Higher Power of 2 - no of Team



## 3 Steps to Find No. of Bytes :

1. No. of Teams, i.e.  $N = ?$

2. Next Higher Power of 2

1	2	4	8	16	32
$2^0$	$2^1$	$2^2$	$2^3$	$2^4$	$2^5$

3.  $2^x - N$

## The procedure of giving byes is as follows:

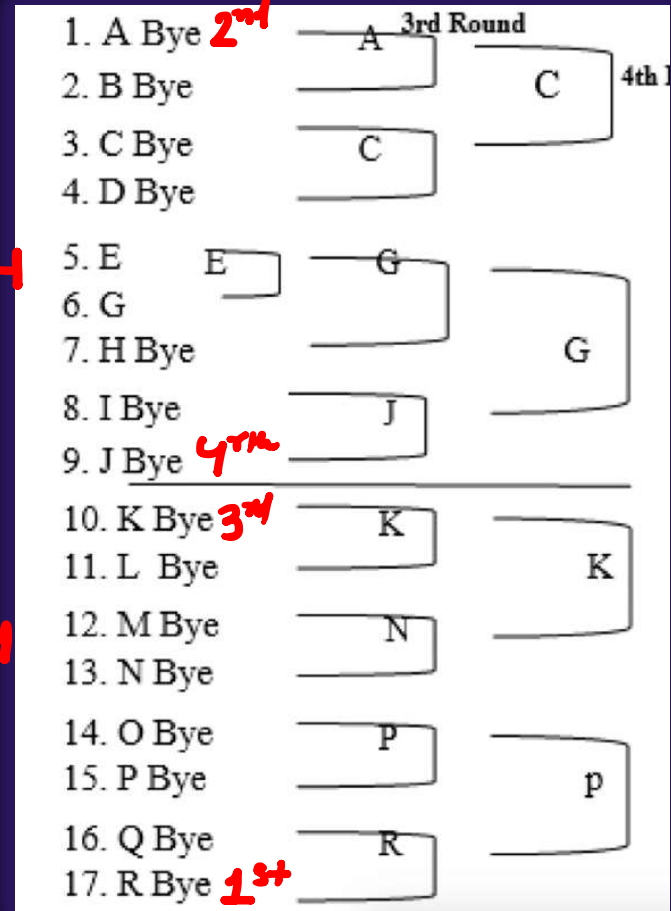
The **first bye** is given to last team of lower half.

The **second bye** is given to first team of upper half.

The **third bye** is given to first team of lower half.

The **fourth bye** if given to last team of upper half.

The next bye or byes will be given in the same order as described above.



# Methods of Preparing Fixtures for **Knock-out** Tournaments:-

1. Total number of teams participating in the tournament =  $n$
2. Total number of matches to be played in the tournament =  $n-1$ , where  $n$  is the total number of teams participating in the tournament.

**3. Total number of rounds played in the tournament depends upon two things :-**

- a. The number of teams playing in the tournament.**
- b. The higher nearest number from the total number of teams of power of two's**

## 4. Method of determining the number of teams in upper half and lower half:-

- a. If the number of teams is even, then equal number of teams will be divided in both halves i.e-  $n/2$ , where  $n$  is the total number of teams.
- b. If the number of teams is odd, the following method is applied: Number of teams in upper half= $(n+1)/2$ , where  $n$ =number of teams. Number of teams in lower half= $(n-1)/2$ , where  $n$ =number of teams

5. The number of byes in a knock-out tournament are decided by subtracting total number of teams from the next higher nearest number in power of two's.

## Draw a knock out fixture of 17 teams?

No. of teams = 17,

Total No. of matches =  $N-1 = 17-1 = 16$

No. of teams in upper half =  $(N+1)/2$   
 $= (17+1)/2 = 9$

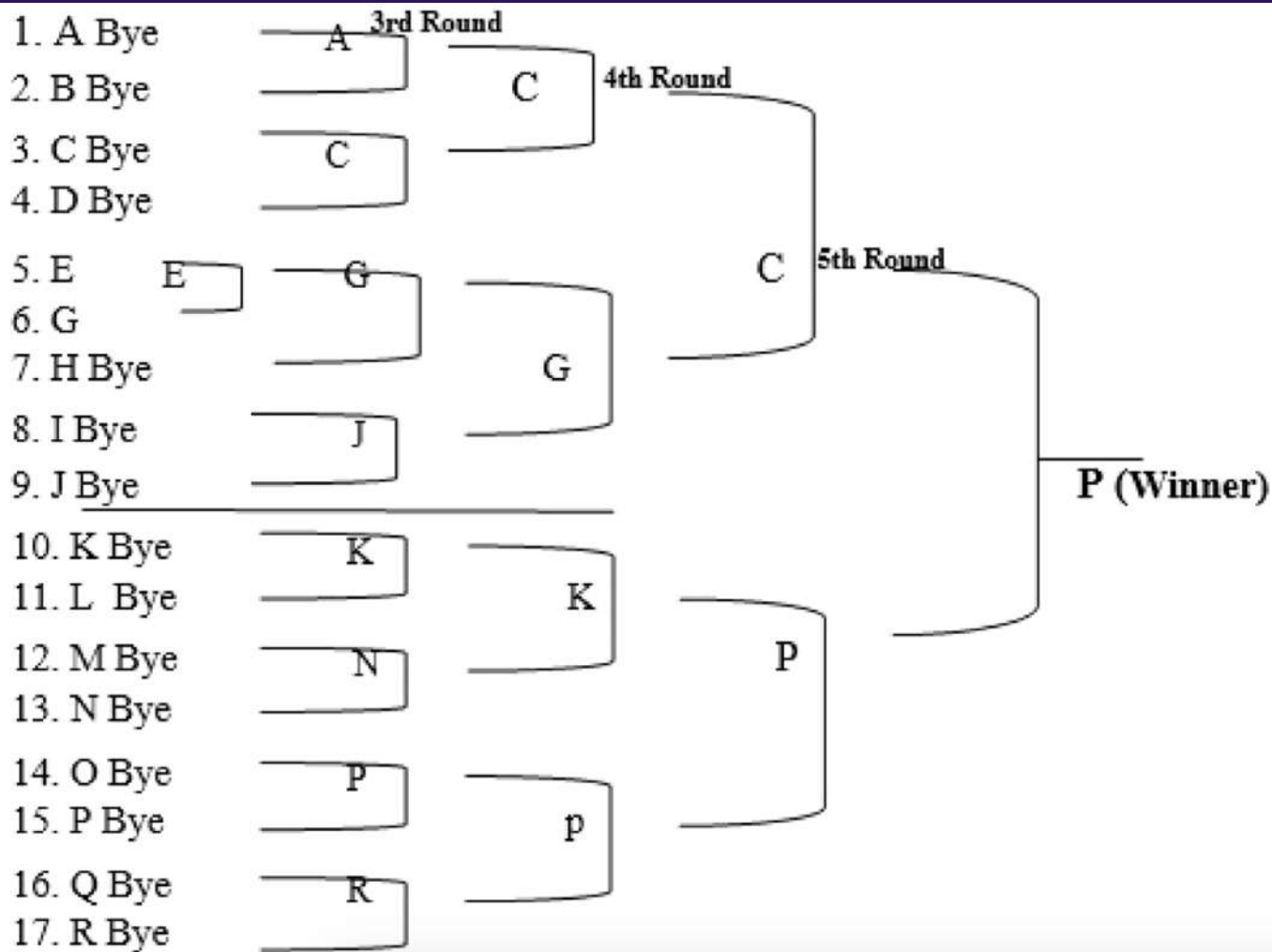
No. of teams in lower half =  $(N-1)/2 = (17-1)/2$   
 $= 8$

Total no. of bytes =  $32 - 17 = 15$  bytes,

No. of bytes in upper half =  $(NB-1)/2 = (15-1)/2$   
 $= 7$

No. of bytes in lower half =  $(NB+1)/2 = (15+1)/2$   
 $= 8$

Total rounds =  $5 \Rightarrow 2^5$



# Formula Hack Cheatsheet : Knockout tour.

1. No. of Rounds =  $2^x = n$
2. No. of Matches =  $n - 1$
3. No. of teams  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{even} = UH = LH = N/2 \\ \rightarrow \text{odd} \rightarrow \begin{cases} UH = \frac{N+1}{2} \\ LH = \frac{N-1}{2} \end{cases} \end{cases}$
4. No. of Byes =  $2^x - N$
5. Byes (NB)  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{even} = UH = LH = NB/2 \\ \rightarrow \text{odd} \rightarrow \begin{cases} UH = \frac{NB-1}{2} \\ LH = \frac{NB+1}{2} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

# Practice Question

## Draw a knock out fixture of 5 teams?

1. No. of teams = 5,

2. Total No. of matches =  $N-1 = 5-1 = 4$

3. No. of teams in upper half =  $(N+1)/2$   
=  $(5+1)/2 = 3$

4. No. of teams in lower half =  $(N-1)/2 = (5-1)/2$   
= 2

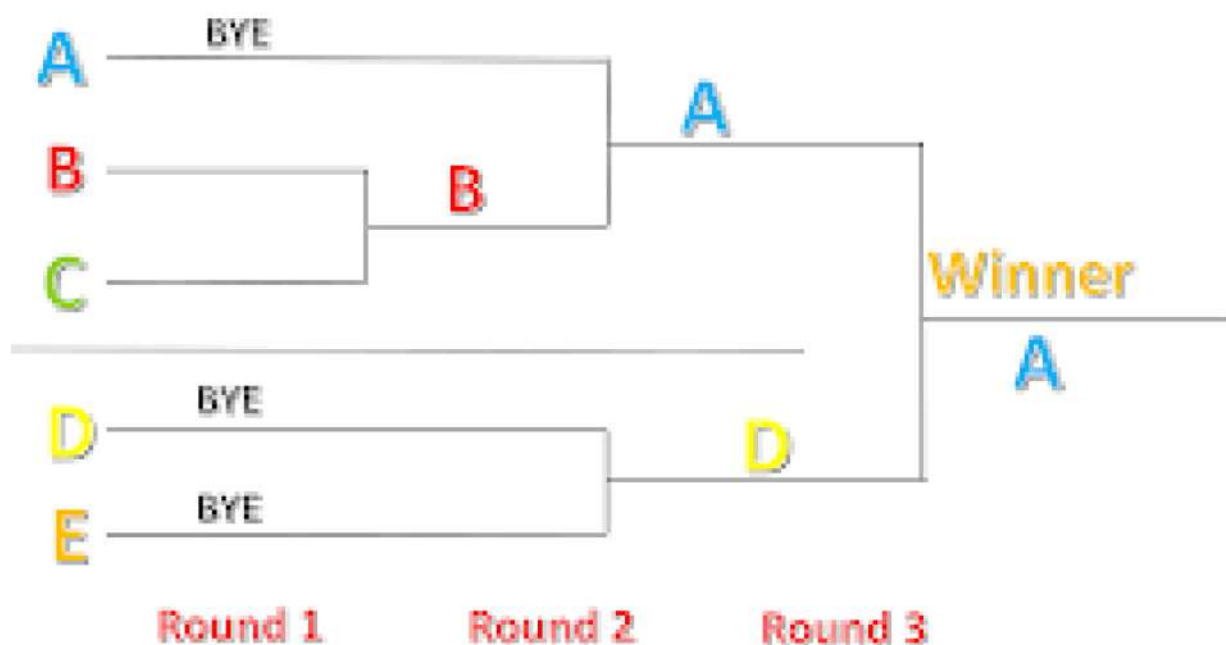
5. Total no. of **bytes** =  $8 - 5 = 3$  bytes,

6. No. of bytes in upper half =  $(NB-1)/2 = (3-1)/2$   
= 1

7. No. of bytes in lower half =  $(NB+1)/2 = (3+1)/2$   
= 2

8. Total rounds  $\Rightarrow 2^3 = 3$

## Knock-out Tournament (Odd teams)



## League tournament :

In this type each team plays with **every other team once** if it is a single league tournament and each team **plays with every other team twice** if it is a double league tournament.



### (a) Cyclic method:

In cyclic method, If the number of teams is in **even** number, the team number 1 is fixed on the **top of left hand side** and then other team numbers in **ascending order** consecutively downward and then upward on the left hand side and then from the next round teams will rotate in clockwise direction.

If the number of teams is **odd** then the bye is fixed on the top of right hand side and rest of the procedure will remain same. If the number of team is **even** number than **number of rounds will be (N-1)**.

If the number of teams is odd number then number of rounds will be equal to number of teams.

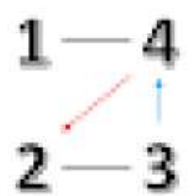
## Draw a League fixture of 4 teams?

1. No. of teams = 4,

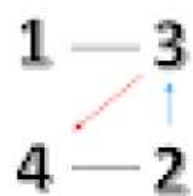
2. Total No. of matches =  $[N(N-1)]/2 = [4(4-1)]/2$   
= 6

3. No. of Rounds =  $N-1 = 4-1 = 3$

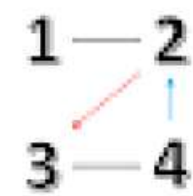
# League/ Round Robin Tournament Cyclic Method



Round - 1



Round - 2



Round - 3

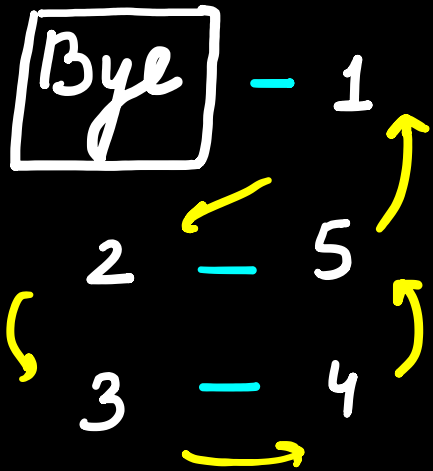
## Draw a League fixture of 5 teams?

1. No. of teams = 5,

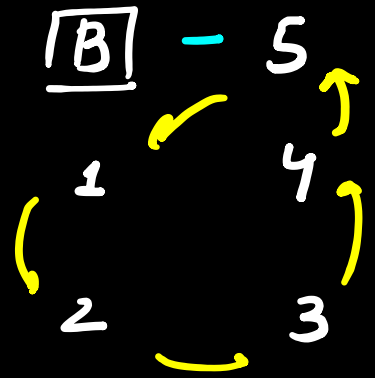
2. Total No. of matches =  $[N(N-1)]/2 = [5(5-1)]/2$   
= 10

3. No. of Rounds =  $N = 5$

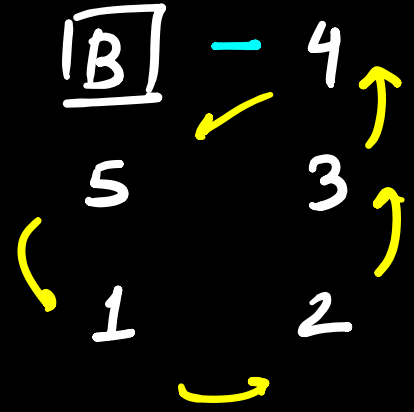
**R1**



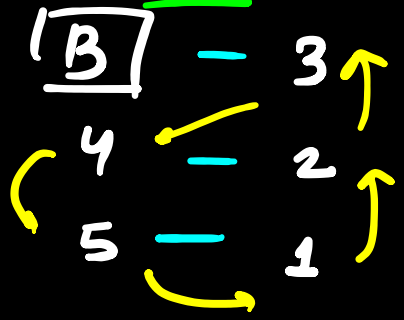
**R2**



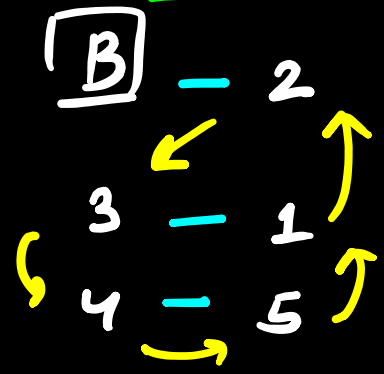
**R3**



**R4**



**R5**



## (b) Stair-case Method:

In stair-case method, the fixtures are made just like a ladder or a stair-case. In this method, no bye is given to any team and there is no problem of even or odd number of teams.

## League/ Round Robin Tournament Stair-case Method

1—2			
1—3	2—3		
1—4	2—4	3—4	
1—5	2—5	3—5	4—5
Round - 1	Round - 2	Round - 3	Round - 4

**British method** is used to declare the winner in a League tournament.

In British method there is a **point system**  
The team who won the match gets **2 points**.  
And losing team gets **0 points**.  
In case of **tie 1 point** is awarded to each team.

British Formula is  
(Total points obtained / Total possible points)  
\*100

American method :

Formula is

$$\left( \frac{\text{Matches won}}{\text{Total matches played}} \right) * 100$$

## 1.4 Intramural & Extramural : MEANING, OBJECTIVES AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE :

### Meaning of Intramural:-

Intramural is derived from the Latin word 'Intra' and 'muralist'.

"Intra" means "within" and "Muralist" means 'Walls' .So we can say that the activities, which are performed within **the walls** or **within the campus of an institution** ,are called 'Intramural'.

## Objectives of Intramural:-

1. To provide opportunity to every student to participate in games and Sports
2. To develop Leadership Qualities among students
3. To develop Feeling of Cooperation
4. To provide Recreation

## Extramurals :

Extramural sports satisfy the need for **structured sports activities** between students from various schools, organizations, or institutions.

Extramural means competitions outside walls or boundaries, as of a city or town or a university.

These tournaments will be organized on a zonal, regional, state or national basis.

Eg: CBSE tournaments etc.



## Objectives of extramural :

1. To provide Experience to Students
2. To improve the Standard of Sports
3. To broaden the Base of Sports
4. To develop Sportsmanship and Fraternity
5. To provide knowledge of New Rules and Advanced Techniques



## 1.5 Community Sports – Purpose and benefits

Sports and games programs are arranged in the world as well as in our country to promote the games and sports **for a specific cause.**

Every country in the world has some or other cause for promoting Community sports programs.

The programs motivate and create the feeling to take part in these sports programs. **People become health-conscious and try to remain fit and stay healthy for as long as possible.**



These specific sports programs are **usually organized by the federations, state government, NGO** etc. to create health consciousness among the people and take part in health-related sports programs.

More and more people of all age groups should take part in such sports programs. Specific sports programmers are such programs of sports which are not usually related to competitions.

These programs have various objectives such as **creating awareness among peoples regarding unity, health & diseases** etc.



The various important specific programs are:-

### 1. SPORTS DAY

### 2.HEALTH RUN :

These are organized by health departments to know the standard of health in a country along with raising funds for charity.

### 3.RUN FOR FUN :

It is also organized to spread the message among masses to remain healthy and fit. It may be organized to motivate the people to remain fit.

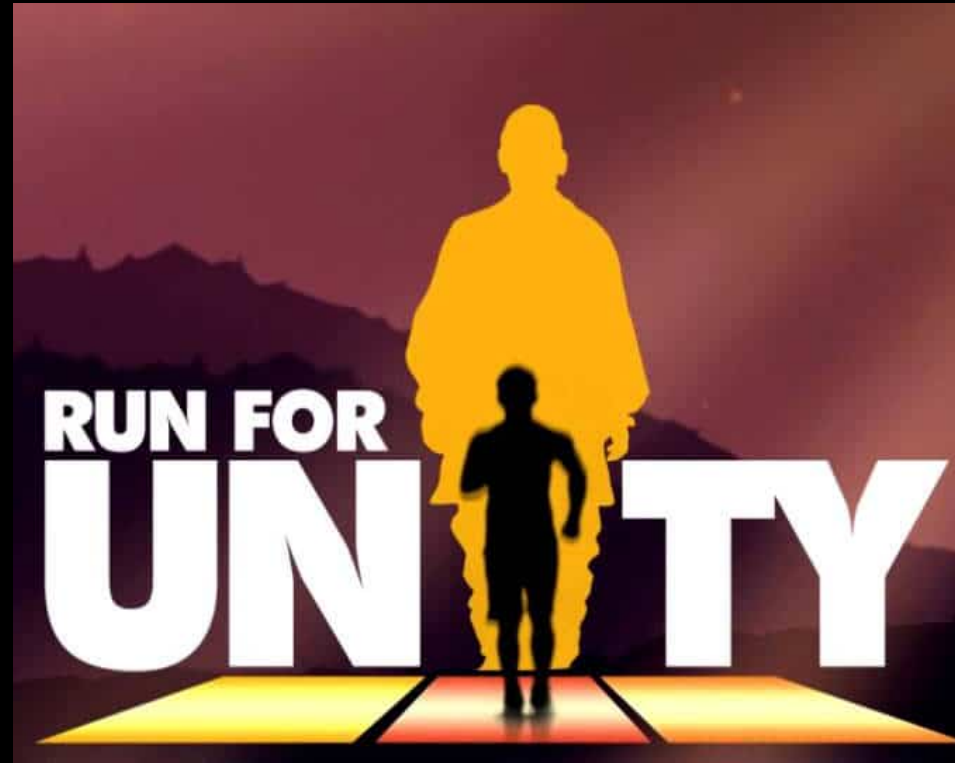


#### 4.RUN FOR UNITY:

It is organized to show unity and **peace** among the people of different religions. Its purpose may be national and international integration and brotherhood.

#### 5.RUN FOR SPECIFIC CAUSE :

This is the run related to specific or **noble cause**. Most of the social non- profit organizations organizes these runs for creating awareness about AIDS, Educating the girl child, Cancer.



# Previous Year Questions

1. No. of matches in knockout tournament of 19 teams are? [2023]

A. 18

B. 17

C. 20

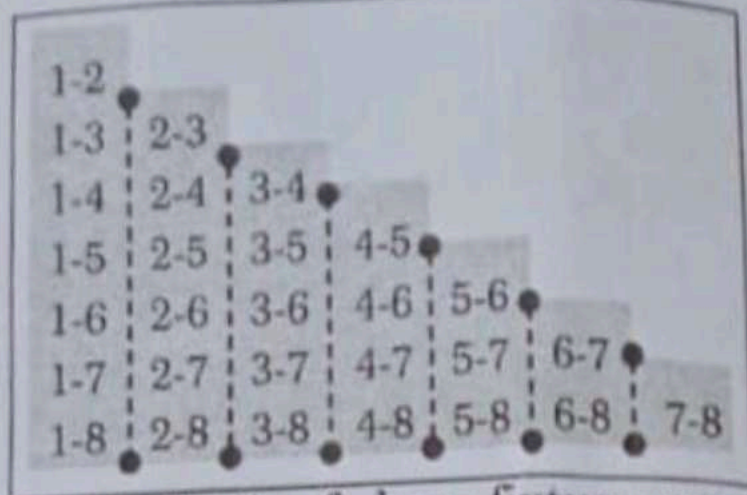
D. 16

**Q.2. The other name of Knockout Tournament is— [2023]**

- (a) Round robin Tournament.**
- (b) Elimination Tournament**
- (c) Combination Tournament**
- (d) Challenge Tournament**

**Q. Briefly explain the functions of Directing and controlling to organize sports event. [2023]**

31.



On the basis of above fixture, answer the following questions :

- (a) Which method is shown in the picture to draw fixture in league tournament ? 4
- (b) What is the formula to calculate number of matches ?
- (c) In league or Round Robin Tournament winner will be decided on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) If 7 teams participate in a league Tournament, \_\_\_\_\_ number of matches will be played.

## Solutions :

a) Staircase Method

b)  $N(N-1)/2$

c) Points Table. (The team with the highest number of points at the end of the tournament is declared the winner.)

d) 21 Matches

# **CBSE Sample Paper Questions**

**Q13. What is the formula to determine number of matches in League fixture for even number of teams? [2023 - 24]**

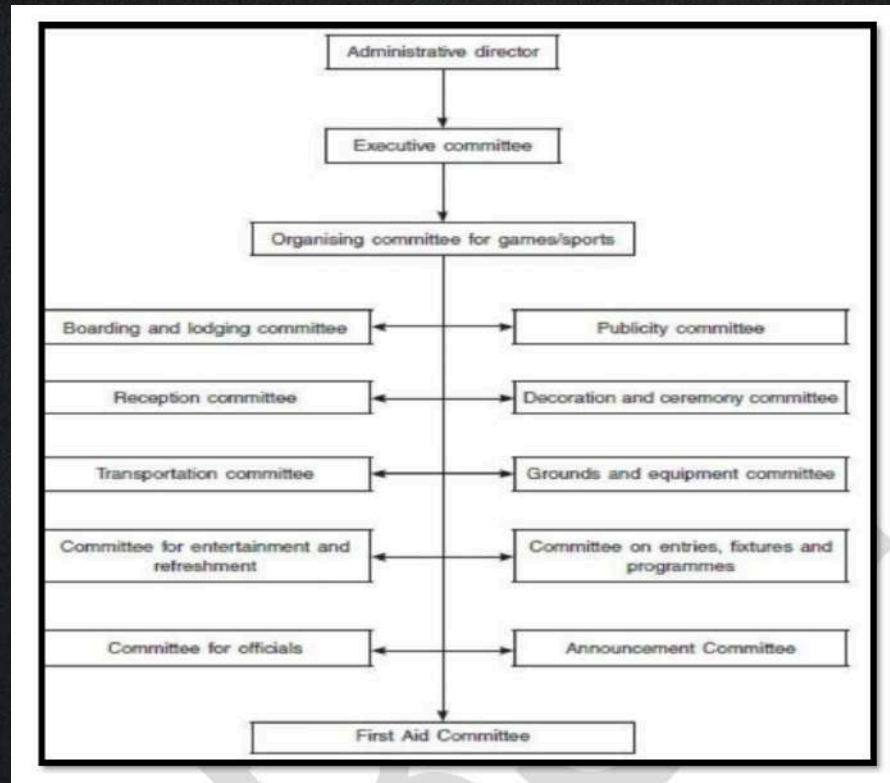
- a)  $N+1/2$
- b)  $N-1/2$
- c)  $N(N-1)/2.$
- d)  $N(N+1)/2$

**Q14. Which of the following tournament helps save money? [2023 - 24]**

- a) Knockout tournament.
- b) League tournament
- c) Combination tournament
- d) Round Robin tournament

**Q27. What should be the role of technical and marketing committee while organizing the event? [2023 - 24]**

**Q31. While organizing sports events for the Annual Sports Day, Arjun and Ravi being the captain and vice-captain of sports, formed various committees as shown below.**



On the basis of above given picture answer the following questions:

- a) The members of this \_\_\_\_\_ committee are responsible for welcoming guests and spectators.
- b) The \_\_\_\_\_ Committee responsible for liaison with Print media.
- c) Purchase of sports equipment is a work of the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee.
- d) Publication of rules and regulations should be done \_\_\_\_\_.

## Solutions :

- a) Logistic Committee
- b) Marketing Committee
- c) Finance Committee
- d) Pre Event

**Q2. What is the formula to divide an odd number of teams in the upper half for a knockout fixture?**

a)  $(N+1)/2$ .

b)  $(N-1)/2$

c)  $N(N-1)/2$

d)  $N(N+1)/2$

Q9. Formula for determining the number of bye in the **lower half** of a knockout fixture when number of byes are **odd**?

- a)  $(nb+1) / 2$ .
- b)  $(nb-1) / 2$
- c)  $nb / 2$
- d)  $nb+1$

Q22. The formula for determining the number of rounds in a single league fixture when the number of teams is even?

- a)  $N$
- b)  $N-1/2$
- c)  $N-1$ .
- d)  $N(N-1)/2$

**Q28. How many matches will be played if there are 22 teams for the knockout fixture?**

- a) 10
- b) 21.
- c) 12
- d) 32

**Q29.** How many byes will be given if there are **8 teams** in the league tournament?

- a) 7
- b) 5
- c) 4
- d) 0.

Q36. How many rounds will be played if the number of teams are 29 in the knockout fixture?

- a) 5.
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 3

## Q6. What is Bye?

- a. It's a method of drawing fixture
- b. Point system for team games
- c. Advantage given to a team to not to play in initial round.
- d. Placing of teams according to previous performance

Q 11. Given below are the two statements labeled Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

A. Assertion (A) : Planning is the foremost function in sports.

B. Reason (R) : Planning gives a view of future course of action.

In the context of above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Q.3. The other name of League Tournament is—**

- (a) Round robin Tournament.
- (b) Knock out Tournament
- (c) Combination Tournament
- (d) Challenge Tournament

Q.4. To avoid stronger teams to compete in initial round which of the following is correct.

- (a) Bye
- (b) Seeding.
- (c) fixture
- (d) Special seeding

Q.5. How many bye will be given for 21 teams on the knock out basis.

- (a) 11.
- (b) 12
- (c) 14
- (d) 17

**Q.6. In the placement of Byes, IV Bye is given to whom.**

- (a) 1st Team of lower half
- (b) 1st team of upper half
- (c) Last team of lower half
- (d) Last team of upper half.

# Case Studies

- 01.** Below given is the Tournament fixture procedure of a CBSE Volley ball National competition  
*(CBSE Question Bank 2021)*

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	

On the basis of the above data, answer the following questions:

- (i) The formula for calculating number of matches in Round Robin tournament are where 'N' is number of teams is .....

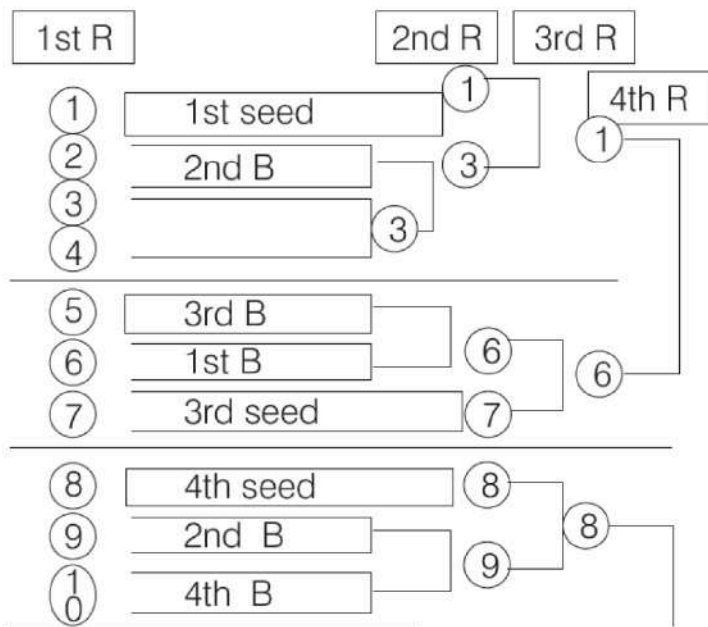
(a)  $\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$

(b)  $N$

(c)  $(N-1)$

(d)  $(N+1)$

**02.** Below given is the Tournament fixture procedure of a CBSE National Football competition. *(CBSE Question Bank 2021)*



On the basis of the above data, answer the following questions.

(i) What is the number of Non-Seeded Teams in the Tournament?

- (a) 04                      (b) 09  
(c) 12                      (d) 07

(ii) The provision which places good teams in separate halves or pools so that they do not play with other good teams at earlier rounds is known as .....

- (a) Bye  
(b) League tournament  
(c) Seeding method  
(d) Knock out tournament

**03.** With the aim of promoting physical fitness and healthy lifestyle amongst students the Physical education Teacher at XYZ School plans to organize intramural competitions at school. For conducting the event he has given this assignment to the students of class XII who have taken up Physical Education subject so that they can get first hand experience of organizing events. On the basis of given information answer the following questions:

***(CBSE Question Bank 2021)***

- (i) The work of committees is divided into .....
- (a) Pre, during and post
  - (b) Pre and post
  - (c) Pre and during
  - (d) During and post

(ii) Match the following.

	<b>List-I</b>		<b>List-II</b>
A.	Technical committee	1.	To provide shifting facility
B.	Finance committee	2.	To resolve dispute
C.	Transport committee	3.	To deals with money and expenditure
D.	First aid committee	4.	To provide medical facility

**Codes**

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4	(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	2	3	4	1	(d)	4	3	1	2

(iii) Which is not the objective of Sports Tournament?

- (a) To Provide recreation
- (b) To help in overall development
- (c) To achieve high performance
- (d) To provide opportunity.

05. Kumar of XI A is a great athlete. After the lock down he went to see his Physical Education Teacher. Mr. Murugan, the PE teacher is shocked to see Kumar, because Kumar has gained a lot of weight. He also observed many other students have also gained weight. The PE teacher decided to conduct an eInter House Tournament of in the campus. Kumar requested PE Teacher to conduct the tournament on League basis. **(CBSE Question Bank 2021)**

(i) Kumar feels that league method is best one for Inter house tournament. Why?

- (a) Less period required
- (b) Limited official
- (c) True Winner
- (d) Players would be less tired

(ii) If 7 teams participate in a Double League Tournament such as in the IPL, how many matches will be conducted in the first phase of league?

- (a) 42
- (b) 45
- (c) 54
- (d) 58

(iii) What is the formula to determine number of matches in double league fixture for even number of teams?

- (a)  $N+1/2$
- (b)  $N-1/2$
- (c)  $N(N-1)$
- (d)  $N(N+1)2$



# Thank-You

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