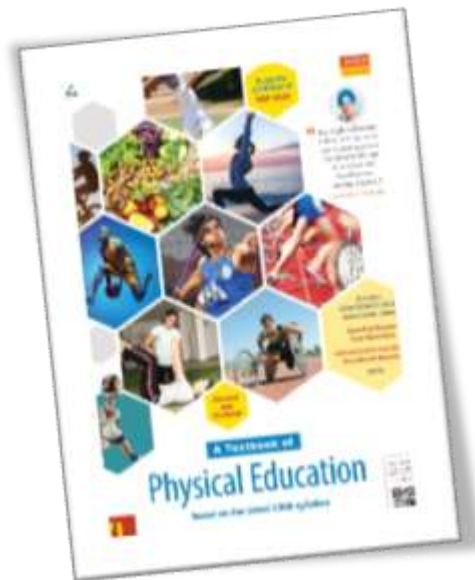


TEACHER'S HANDBOOK

A TEXTBOOK OF

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Book 11



An Imprint of Ratna Sagar P. Ltd

**CHAPTER 1 CHANGING TRENDS AND CAREER
IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

P. 22–25

A. Objective Type/Multiple-Choice Questions

I. Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What is the primary goal of physical education?

- (a) Increase productivity
- (b) Decrease productivity
- (c) Improve academic scores
- (d) Improve professional relationships

Ans. (a) Increase productivity

2. What kind of a system do sports and games rely on and why?

- (a) Two systems for coordination
- (b) Two systems for balance
- (c) Two systems for concentration
- (d) Two systems for endurance

Ans. (a) Two systems for coordination

3. Which of the following tournaments, is played on clay courts?

- (a) Australian Open (b) French Open
- (c) US Open (d) The Wimbledon

Ans. (b) French Open

4. Which of the following career options is associated with physical education?

- (a) Sports marketing
- (b) Sports administration
- (c) Professional sportsperson
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

5. For those who have a strong passion for the camera, is a career option.

- (a) Sports journalism
- (b) Sports photography
- (c) Sports broadcasting
- (d) Sports marketing

Ans. (b) Sports photography

6. Which technology is used in the picture given alongside?

- (a) GATE (b) GPS
- (c) Speedometer (d) VAR

Ans. (d) VAR

7. Khelo-India is an initiative of the

- (a) Government of Delhi
- (b) Government of UP
- (c) Government of India
- (d) Government of Maharashtra

Ans. (c) Government of India

8. Khelo-India would cover most talented and deserving young athletes every year.

- (a) 1000 (b) 2000
- (c) 3000 (d) 4000

Ans. (a) 1000

9. Khelo-India strives to promote

- (a) 'Sports for one' as well as 'Sports for all'
- (b) 'Sports for all' as well as 'Sports for excellence'

(c) 'Sports for one' as well as 'Sports for many'

(d) 'Sports for development' as well as 'Sports for excellence'

Ans. (b) 'Sports for all' as well as 'Sports for excellence'

10. How much annual scholarship shall each selected athlete receive under the Khelo-India Scheme for eight consecutive years?

- (a) Two lakhs (b) Five lakhs
(c) Three lakhs (d) Eight lakhs

Ans. (b) Five lakhs

11. When was the Fit-India Movement launched?

- (a) 29 August 2013 (b) 29 August 2016
(c) 29 August 2019 (d) 29 August 2021

Ans. (c) 29 August 2019

12. There is a picture given alongside. This is the logo of

- (a) Khelo-India Programme.
(b) Fit-India Programme.
(c) Khel-India Programme.
(d) Fitness India Programme.



Ans. (a) Khelo-India Programme.

II. Match the following:

List I – Acronym List II – Full-form

- | | |
|------------|---|
| (i) PU | (1) National Testing Agency |
| (ii) SAI | (2) National Council of Teacher Education |
| (iii) NCTE | (3) Polyurethane |
| (iv) NTA | (4) Sports Authority of India |

Select the correct set of options:

- (a) (i)—(3), (ii)—(4), (iii)—(2), (iv)—(1)
(b) (i)—(2), (ii)—(4), (iii)—(1), (iv)—(3)
(c) (i)—(1), (ii)—(2), (iii)—(3), (iv)—(4)
(d) (i)—(4), (ii)—(3), (iii)—(2), (iv)—(1)

Ans. (a) (i)—(3), (ii)—(4), (iii)—(2), (iv)—(1)

III. Assertion-Reason Type Questions:

CBQ

Given below are the two statements labelled Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

A: Sports and games are an integral part of human culture and social interactions.

R: A number of sports events and games are played around the world.

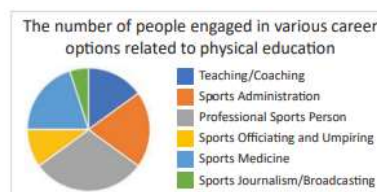
In the context of the two statements given above, which one of the following is correct?

- (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.

Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

IV. Data-Based Questions: CBQ

The following pie-chart depicts the number of people engaged in various career options related to physical education:



On the basis of the pie-chart given above, answer the following questions:

1. Which is the most popular profession?

- (a) Being a coach
- (b) Being an umpire
- (c) Being a professional player
- (d) Being a journalist

2. Which profession shows minimum engagement?

- (a) Journalism (b) Coaching
- (c) Administration (d) Medicine

3. A school, college or academy can be a possible place of work for

- (a) Sports Teachers/Coaches
- (b) Sports Administrators
- (c) Sports Doctors/Physicians
- (d) All of these

Ans. 1. (c) being a professional player;

2. (a) Journalism; 3. (d) All of these

V. Picture-Based Questions: CBQ

Identify the professions in sports:

1.



2.



3.



4.



Ans. 1. Sports Coaching; 2. Umpiring; 3. Sports Photography; 4. Sports Medicine

VI. Case-Based Questions: CBQ

1. A school did not have sports periods as part of its curriculum.

On the basis of the case given, answer the following questions:

(a) Which skills will most likely be missing in the students of such a school?

(b) If the school creates a sports department in future, what sort of employees will it require?

(c) is an important objective of physical education?

(d) A and Physical Education Programme must be an integral part of school curriculums.

Ans. (a) Teamwork and cooperation

(b) Sports doctor and Coach

(c) Economic development

(d) well-structured; well-implemented

2. Look at the following figures and answer these questions.



(a) What does Figure A depict? Write one of its objectives.

(b) What does Figure B depict? Write one of its objectives.

(c) There were initially disciplines under Figure A Programme.

(d) Figure B Programme was launched on by the Prime Minister of India.

Ans. (a) Khelo –India Programme, Community Coaching Development

(b) Fit India Programme, To promote fitness as easy, fun and free.

(c) 16

(d) 29 August 2019

B. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define physical education.

Ans. Physical education is education through physical activities for the development of the total personality of child to its fullness and perfection in body, mind and spirit.

2. What is the primary aim of physical education?

Ans. The primary aim of physical education is to make every child physically, mentally and emotionally fit and also to develop in her/him such personal and social qualities as will help her/him to live happily with others and build him up as a good citizen.

3. Give a list of career options in physical education.

Ans. Teaching, Coaching, Personal Trainer, Professional sportsperson, Sports officiating and umpiring, Sports administration.

4. What are some diploma courses in physical education that you can take up in India?

Ans. Diploma courses in Physical education are for a duration of two years after class 12 in any stream. Diploma in Aerobics, Yoga Teacher Training, Yoga & Physical Education, Yoga, Physical Education, Special Olympics and Fitness are some courses.

5. What is the duration of a certificate course in physical education in India?

Ans. Certificate courses in physical education in India can be taken for a duration of one year after the student has passed 12th in any stream.

6. Give examples of at least two skills needed to become a coach.

Ans. Communication skills, Empathy, Work ethics, Leadership qualities, Time management abilities.

7. Mention two objectives of Khelo-India Programme.

Ans. i. Play Field Development

ii. Community Coaching Development

8. How many sports disciplines are covered under Khelo-India Programme? Mention any two.

Ans. 25 sports; Athletics and Badminton

9. What is the fitness mantra of Fit-India Programme?

Ans. Fit-India Mission encourages people to become part of Fit-India Movement by including at least 30–60 minutes of physical activities in their day-to-day lives.

C. Short Answer Type-I Questions

1. Mention the different categories of the broad objective of physical education.

Ans. The different categories of the broad objective of physical education include organic aspect, neuromuscular aspect, mental aspect, emotional and social aspects of development.

2. Mention the three courses for physical education teachers for schools in India recognised by the NCTE.

Ans. i. Diploma in Physical Education (DPEd)

ii. Bachelor of Physical Education (BPEd)

iii. Master of Physical Education (MPEd)

3. Write briefly about the coaching career in physical education.

Ans. Refer to page 17 of the book.

4. What are the different kinds of job opportunities available under sports administration?

Ans. Chief Administrator in schools and colleges, Directors of Sports, District Sports Officers, etc.

5. Why do celebrities, models and sportspersons hire a personal trainer?

Ans. Celebrities, models and sportspersons are under constant pressure to appear fit and fabulous under the glare of cameras and the public eye or on the playground. And they often have a strict regime to follow. Almost every celebrity out there has their own personal trainer to help guide them with their training sessions

6. Mention any two career options in physical education.

Ans. Teaching and personal trainer

7. What is Hawk-Eye Technology?

Ans. Hawk-Eye System employs six to seven very powerful cameras which are fixed at various positions of the stadium to track and get the clear view of the ball from different angles in games like cricket, football, tennis, etc. This powerful and strong combination ensures that no shot is missed to be tracked by it. It also provides 3-D animation of the path of the ball

8. Briefly write about any two features of Khelo-India Programme.

Ans. i. The programme aims to promote 20 universities across the country as centres of sporting excellence, which would enable talented sportspersons to pursue both studies as well as sports.

ii. The programme also aims at creating an active population with healthy lifestyle.

9. Write any two objectives of Fit-India Programme.

Ans. i. To encourage indigenous sports.

ii. To make fitness reach every school, college/ university, panchayat/village, etc.

10. What is the goal of Fit-India Programme?

Ans. The goal of Fit-India is to change people's habits and encourage them to adopt a more physically active lifestyle.

11. What is the fitness pledge of Fit-India Programme?

Ans. "I promise to myself that I will devote time for physical activity and sports every day and I will encourage my family members and neighbours to be physically fit and make India a fit nation."

D. Short Answer Type-II Questions

1. Create a mind map depicting the aims and objectives of physical education.

Ans. Refer to Figure 1.2 page 11 of the book

2. Why is physical education important for youth? Give any three reasons.

Ans. Physical education is important for the youth for the following three reasons:

(i) Physical activities like jogging, walking, engaging in various sports help in maintaining correct posture and strengthening of the internal organs and muscles.

(ii) Physical education classes help the youths fruitfully employ their leisure time.

(iii) Many sporting activities function on certain social values like team spirit, fair play, cooperation and respect. These make the youths positive and mature.

3. How is physical education different from academic classroom-based education?

Ans. Physical education activities serve as a good outlet for students' surplus energy, reduce their anxiety and may bring them closer to their peers. Moreover, students get an opportunity to leave the classrooms and textbooks for a while and refresh their body and mind.

4. Write in brief about different wearable gears.

Ans. Sports gears are mostly worn to ensure basic safety related to the game/sport. Sports injury is the only limitation for the players to sustain their sports performance. So, all the respective sports have their minimum requirement of wearing sports gears as laid down in their regulations. Few common sports gears used are: Batting/kiping gloves, pads, helmets/ head gears used in various sports, shin/abdominal guards, caps used in various joints knee caps, etc.

5. What are the basic educational qualifications required for pursuing a serious career in physical education in India?

Ans. After passing class 12th with any stream, a student can pursue various certificate and diploma courses. Apart from these, other courses like degree

courses, postgraduate courses and advanced courses are also available.

6. What are the duties involved in teaching physical education?

Ans. Teaching physical education is a science in its own right, entailing a number of duties such as:

- training students in gymnastics, callisthenics and other physical activities
- coaching the students in specific sports
- organising sporting events
- maintaining sports equipment, gymnasiums, fields, pools, etc.

7. Make a table listing the various objectives of Khelo-India Programme and Fit-India Programme.

Ans.

Objectives of Khelo-India Programme
i. Play Field Development ii. Community Coaching Development iii. State Level Khelo-India Centres iv. Annual Sports Competition v. Talent Search and Development
Objectives of Fit-India Programme
i. To promote fitness as easy, fun and free. ii. To spread awareness on fitness and various physical activities that promote fitness through focused campaigns. iii. To encourage indigenous sports. iv. To make fitness reach every school, college/ university, panchayat/village, etc. v. To create a platform for citizens of India to share information, drive awareness and encourage sharing of personal fitness stories.

8. What is the Khelo-India Programme?

Ans. The Khelo-India is a national programme for the development of sports. It is an initiative of the Government of India to strengthen the sports ecosystem by encouraging mass participation and promotion of excellence. This programme has been introduced to revive the sports culture in India at the grass-root level by building a strong framework for all sports in India. It will provide a national level platform to the grassroots level talents.

9. Name the schemes that have been merged and revamped as Khelo-India Scheme.

Ans. Being approved by the Union Cabinet, KheloIndia Programme has been revamped after the merger of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) and National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS).

10. What are the different objectives of Fit-India Programme? Mention any three.

Ans. Refer to Answer of Question 7.

E. Long Answer Type Questions

1. What are the various aspects of development achieved through physical education? Explain in detail.

Ans. The various aspects of development achieved through physical education are given below:

(i) Organic aspect of development: The first step of physical education is to establish physical fitness through regular exercise to strengthen the internal organs and muscles.

(ii) Neuromuscular aspect of development: Neuromuscular aspect of physical education enhances their relationship, in addition to gradually decreasing fatigue and providing mental satisfaction.

(iii) Mental aspect of development: Sports and games require mental alertness and concentration. The players learn how to face tough challenges and find within themselves a sense of self-reliance.

(iv) Emotional aspect of development: Physical education activities serve as a good outlet for teenagers' surplus energy, reduce their anxiety and may bring them closer to their peers.

(v) Social aspect of development: One of the most positive outcomes of physical education is the growth of social skills, although this may not be immediately visible. It is human nature to seek the society of fellow human beings, no matter how well we can act alone.

2. What are the changing trends in sports in terms of playing surfaces?

Ans. Refer to pages 12-13 of the book.

3. Describe in detail about the changing trends in sports in terms of technological advancements.

4. Classify various playing surfaces in sports.

Ans. Refer to page 12, Table 1.1 Different types of playing surfaces for outdoor and indoor sports of the book.

5. Make a table listing out the different courses available in physical education.

Ans. Refer to pages 15-16 of the book.

6. Discuss in detail about any five careers options available in physical education.

Ans. Refer to pages 16-19 of the textbook.

7. Write any five objectives of Khelo-India Programme.

Ans. The objectives of Khelo-India Programme are as follows:

- (i) Play Field Development
- (ii) Community Coaching Development
- (iii) State Level Khelo-India Centres
- (iv) Annual Sports Competition
- (v) Talent Search and Development
- (vi) Utilisation and Creation/Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- (vii) Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academics
- (viii) Physical Fitness of School Children (any five)

8. What are the features of Khelo-India Programme? Write about any five.

Ans. Features of Khelo-India programme are given below.

(i) This programme/scheme will be implemented by the Central Government machinery and 100 per cent of the funds will be provided by the central government.

(ii) A Pan Indian Sports Scholarship scheme, which would cover 1,000 most talented and deserving young athletes every year across selected sports disciplines. Initially, there are 16 disciplines. They are: Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-

Kho, Shooting, Swimming, Volleyball, Weightlifting and Wrestling.

(iii) Each selected athlete under the scheme shall receive an annual scholarship worth five lakh rupees for eight consecutive years.

(iv) A long-term athlete development pathway would be made available to gifted and talented youngsters to excel in competitive sports and will create a pool of highly competitive athletes who can compete to win at the global platform.

(v) The programme aims to promote 20 universities across the country as hubs of sporting excellence, which would enable talented sportspersons to pursue both studies as well as sports.

(vi) The programme also aims at creating an active population with healthy lifestyle.

(vii) The programme would cover about 20 crore children in the age group of 10–18 under a massive national physical fitness drive, which will not only measure the physical fitness of all children in the age group, but also support their fitness related activities. (any five)

9. What is Fit-India Programme? How is it important for rural players of India?

Ans. The Fit India Program is a government initiative launched by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in India in 2019. The program aims to encourage people to incorporate physical activity and sports into their daily lives and promote a culture of fitness across the country. The initiative intends to inspire citizens to adopt an active lifestyle by creating awareness about the benefits of regular exercise, a healthy diet, and the importance of mental well-being.

For rural players in India, the Fit-India Program is particularly important as it provides them with access to resources and opportunities that may not have been available to them previously. The program seeks to reach people in every corner of the country and aims to provide them with the necessary infrastructure, equipment, and guidance to promote fitness and sports. It also aims to create awareness about traditional Indian games and encourage their revival, which can have a positive impact on rural players who may have grown up playing these games.

Through the Fit India Program, rural players can benefit from the various schemes and initiatives that are offered, such as the construction of sports infrastructure, the promotion of indigenous games, the training of coaches, and the provision of financial assistance to individuals and institutions that promote fitness and sports. The program also aims to create a network of community-based fitness programs that can reach people at the grassroots level and help them adopt a healthy lifestyle.

Overall, the Fit India Program is important for rural players in India as it provides them with opportunities to participate in sports and fitness activities, which can have a positive impact on their physical and mental well-being. Additionally, the program can help in creating a culture of fitness in rural areas and promote the development of sports infrastructure and talent.

10. Make a list of objectives, fitness pledge and fitness mantra of Fit-India Programme.

Ans. Objectives of Fit India Programme:

- i. To promote physical activity and sports in every corner of the country.
- ii. To create awareness about the benefits of regular exercise, a healthy diet, and the importance of mental well-being.
- iii. To encourage citizens to adopt an active lifestyle.
- iv. To provide necessary infrastructure, equipment, and guidance to promote fitness and sports.
- v. To revive traditional Indian games and promote their importance.
- vi. To promote the development of sports infrastructure and talent in the country.
- vii. To create a network of community-based fitness programs that can reach people at the grassroots level.

Fitness Pledge of Fit India Programme:

"I pledge to make fitness an integral part of my daily routine. I will take the stairs instead of the elevator. I will cycle or walk short distances instead of taking a vehicle. I will take up a sport or physical activity that I enjoy. I will encourage my family, friends, and colleagues to join me on this journey towards a fit India."

Fitness Mantra of Fit India Programme:

"Fitness is not just about physical strength, but also mental well-being. It is a way of life that can help us lead a healthier, happier, and more fulfilling life. Let us make fitness a part of our daily routine and inspire others to do the same."

F. Value-Based Question

Aarav is a sports enthusiast. He plays sports like cricket, football and basketball very well. He has represented his state in these sports. He has a very good writing skills. His command over English is very good. He takes more interest in sports than academics. He covers locally played cricket matches and writes for a local magazine. He gives his stipend so earned to charity.

Answer the following questions based on the above passage:

1. What career option would you suggest to Aarav?
2. What assets or skills are required for this career option?
3. What are the values shown by Aarav?

Ans. 1. Based on the given passage, a suitable career option for Aarav could be sports journalism or sports writing. This would allow him to utilize his passion for sports and his writing skills to report on

sports events and matches, and share his insights and opinions with a larger audience.

2. The assets and skills required for a career in sports journalism or sports writing would include a strong command over the language of communication (in this case, English), excellent writing skills, a good understanding of various sports, and the ability to work under pressure and tight deadlines. Aarav seems to possess all these skills and assets, based on the given passage.

3. Aarav has demonstrated a strong commitment to sports, which is evident from his representation of his state in various sports. Additionally, he is also interested in sharing his knowledge and experience of sports by writing for a local magazine, and is further showing his compassion by donating his earnings to charity. Therefore, Aarav's values include his passion for sports, his desire to share knowledge and insights, and his empathy towards others.

CHAPTER 2

OLYMPISM

P. 40–44

A. Objective Type/ Multiple-Choice Questions

I. Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Where can the ruins of the birthplace of Olympic Games be found?

- (a) Florence, Italy (b) Paris, France
(c) Olympia, Greece (d) Berlin, Germany

Ans. (c) Olympia, Greece

2. What was the other name of the Olympic Truce?

- (a) Ekecheiria (b) Elecheiria
(c) Elkcheiria (d) Emcheiria

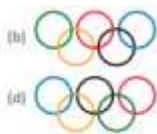
Ans. (a) Ekecheiria

3. When were the first modern Olympics held?

- (a) 1982 (b) 1882 (c) 1896 (d) 1892

Ans. (c) 1896

4. Which of the following is the Olympic symbol?



Ans. (d)

5. Which of the following values are a part of Olympic values?

- (a) Friendship and Solidarity
(b) Peace and Equality
(c) Fair Play
(d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

6. When did women participate in the games for the first time?

- (a) 1900 (b) 1880 (c) 1904 (d) 1888

Ans. (a) 1900

7. Who composed the Olympic Anthem?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Spiro Samara
(c) Kostis Palamas
(d) George Bernard Shaw

Ans. (b) Spiro Samara

8. Which of these sports forms an event at the Winter Olympics?

- (a) Judo (b) Luge
(c) Handball (d) Water Polo

Ans. (b) Luge

9. In which country were the first Summer Olympics held?

- (a) France (b) USA
(c) Greece (d) Great Britain

Ans. (c) Greece

10. At present, there are NOCs recognised by the IOC.

- (a) 106 (b) 206 (c) 260 (d) 306

Ans. (b) 206

11. There are international federations recognised by the IPC.

- (a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 17

Ans. (d) 17

12. Which of the following are the positions in the IOA board for which the elections are held?

- (a) President and Senior Vice President
- (b) Secretary General and Treasurer
- (c) One representative elected out of the Athletes Commission
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

13. In which year was the Indian Olympic Association created?

- (a) 1927 (b) 1947 (c) 1952 (d) 1964

Ans. (a) 1927

14. What is the name of the anti-doping foundation initiated by the International Olympic Committee to promote, coordinate and monitor the fight against drugs in sports?

- (a) International Drug Monitoring Agency (IDMA)
- (b) World Anti-Drugs Council (WADC)
- (c) International Doping Committee (IDC)
- (d) World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

Ans. (d) World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

II. Match the following:

Match list – I with list – II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List I – Olympic Games Venue List II – Year

- (a) Antwerp (1) 2000
- (b) Sydney (2) 2012
- (c) London (3) 1896
- (d) Athens (4) 1920

Select the correct set of options:

- (a) (i)–(4), (ii)–(1), (iii)–(3), (iv)–(2)
- (b) (i)–(2), (ii)–(4), (iii)–(1), (iv)–(3)
- (c) (i)–(1), (ii)–(2), (iii)–(3), (iv)–(4)

- (d) (i)–(4), (ii)–(3), (iii)–(2), (iv)–(1)

Ans. (a) (i)–(4), (ii)–(1), (iii)–(3), (iv)–(2)

III. Assertion-Reason Type Questions:

CBQ

Given below are the two statements labelled Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

A: Olympic Games encourage the adoption of peace.

R: All individual differences are forgotten when participants arrive at the Games, and the event commences with mutual respect and harmony.

In the context of the two statements given above, 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.

Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

IV. Data-Based Questions: CBQ

Given below is the depiction of equal importance of the values of Olympics:

On the basis of the pie-chart given above, answer the following questions:



1. Congratulating the winner despite losing depicts which value?

- (a) Friendship and Solidarity (b) Respect
- (c) Excellence (d) Fair Play

2. Which of the following values is represented by a dove above the Olympic symbol?

- (a) Friendship and Solidarity (b) Excellence
- (c) Respect (d) Fair Play

3. Penalising a player for adopting any unfair means to win the games is an example of

- (a) Friendship and Solidarity (b) Respect
- (c) Excellence (d) Fair Play

Ans. 1. (c) Equality; 2. (a) Friendship and Solidarity; 3. (d) Fair Play

V. Picture-Based Questions: CBQ

Identify the following pictures related to Olympic Games and write their description:

1.



2.



3.



4.



Ans. 1. Olympic Wreath – Award; 2. Olympic Rings – Symbol; 3. Olympic Torch – Ceremony; 4. Olympic Value – Truce Symbol – Friendship and Solidarity

VI. Case-Based Questions: CBQ

1. The International Olympic Committee consists of President, Vice Presidents and the members of the Executive Board.

On the basis of the case given, answer the following questions:

(a) The President will be elected for..... years.

(b) VPs are elected for a term of four years.

(c) When is the President eligible for a re-election?

(d) Where is the IOC based in?

Ans. (a) 8 years

(b) 4

(c) Right after the expiry of his/her term.

(d) Lausanne, Switzerland

2. Look at the following figure and answer these questions.



(a) What do the five rings of the given flag represent?

(b) The Olympic Flag was first hoisted in

(c) What does the white background of the flag symbolise?

(d) The Olympic symbol of five rings was designed by

Ans. (a) The five rings represent the five continents, i.e. Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe.

(b) The Olympic flag was first hoisted in 1920 at the Antwerp Games, Belgium.

(c) Peace

(d) Baron de Coubertin (Pierre de Coubertin)

B. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. When was the first recorded Olympic Games held in ancient Greece?

Ans. The first recorded Olympic Games were held in Greece in 776 BCE.

2. Name the venue of the ancient Olympics.

Ans. The name of the Venue of the ancient Olympic Games was a valley in Elis on the Pelonnese Peninsula.

3. What were the rules of the ancient Olympics?

Ans. The rules of the ancient Olympics were as under:

- Only freeborn Greek males could participate in the Games. However, athletes from the Roman Empire were later allowed to join.
- Slaves and convicts were banned.
- Women were not even allowed to enter the stadiums once they were married.
- Competitors had to stay in Olympia for one month and practice before the commencement of the Games. They also had to take an oath that they were already trained for ten months in their state before coming to Olympia. (*any one*)

4. Write down the oath taken by the participants in the modern Olympics.

Ans. The oath taken by the participants in the modern Olympics is as under: "In the name of all the competitors I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, committing ourselves to a sport without doping and without drugs, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams."

5. What would you say is the biggest single difference between the ancient and the modern Olympic rules when it comes to participation rules?

Ans. The biggest difference between the ancient and modern Olympic rules when it comes to participation rules is that previously no women whether married or unmarried could participate in Olympic Games and now all females can participate in Olympic Games if they are eligible.

6. Where is the torch of the modern Olympic Games originally lit before it is brought to the host city?

Ans. The torch of the modern Olympic Games, originally lit, before it is brought to the host city, is Olympia Village, Greece.

7. What does Olympic symbol represent?

Ans. Olympic Symbol represents to celebrate the – sporting friendship and cooperation between the people of all the five continents.

8. What is the motto of the modern Olympic Games?

Ans. The new Olympic motto in Latin words

– *Citius, Altius, Fortius* – *Communiter* for
Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together.

9. What do you understand by *Citius, Altius, Fortius* and *Communiter*?

Ans. The Latin words – *Citius, Altius, Fortius* – *Communiter* mean Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together.

10. In which years were the modern Olympic Games cancelled and why?

Ans. The Olympic Games were cancelled in the year 394 BCE by the Roman Emperor Theodosius as he did not favour “Pagan Practices”.

11. What is Olympism?

Ans. Olympism is a philosophy of life. The word ‘Olympism’ refers to the philosophy of the Olympic Games.

12. What is the goal of Olympism?

Ans. The goal of Olympism is to help construct a more peaceful and better world by teaching kids through sport activities, which must be done without prejudice, and inculcating the Olympic spirit, which demands mutual understanding, solidarity and fair play.

13. Who composed Olympic Anthem?

Ans. Spiro Samara

14. Which are the three primary components of the Olympic Movement?

Ans. The IOC, International Sports Federations (IFs), and National Olympic Committees (NOCs) are the three primary components of the Olympic Movement.

15. Where is the headquarters of International Olympic Committee located?

Ans. The headquarters of International Olympic Committee is located at Lausanne, Switzerland.

C. Short Answer Type-I Questions

1. Where and when did the Olympics begin? What was the event and who won?

Ans. The ancient Olympic Games were first held in Olympia, Greece, in 776 BCE. The event was a one-day athletic competition that featured a single foot race, which was won by a cook from the city of Elis named Coroebus.

2. Mention any two rules of the ancient Olympics.

Ans. i. Only freeborn Greek males could participate in the Games. However, athletes from the Roman Empire were later allowed to join.

ii. Slaves and convicts were banned.

3. How did the modern Olympic Games begin?

Ans. The modern Olympic Games began in Athens, Greece in 1896, inspired by the ancient Olympics. The idea was proposed by French educator Baron de Coubertin, who believed in promoting international understanding and sportsmanship through athletics.

4. What is Olympism?

Ans. Olympism is a philosophy of life. The word ‘Olympism’ refers to the philosophy of the Olympic Games.

5. What is the Olympic oath?

Ans. “In the name of all the competitors, I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by

the rules which govern them, committing ourselves to a sport without doping and without drugs, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams.”

6. Mention any two rules of modern Olympics.

Ans. i. They should be the citizen of a participating country by law.

ii. Previously professionals were not allowed. This was eventually rectified.

7. What are the five educational values under the core Olympic values?

Ans. The five educational values under the core Olympic values are: Joy of Effort, Fair Play, Respect for Others, Pursuit of Excellence, and Balance between Body, Will, and Mind. These values aim to promote personal development and a positive attitude towards sports and life.

8. Excellence is not only on the playground; it is also in the classroom. Comment.

Ans. This statement reflects the Olympic value of the pursuit of excellence, which encourages individuals to strive for their best in all aspects of life, including academics. The value of excellence is not limited to athletic achievements but extends to personal growth, education, and character development.

9. Mention the broad structure of the IOC.

Ans. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is composed of the President, Vice Presidents, Executive Board, and Session, which is the supreme authority of the IOC. The IOC also includes commissions responsible for various

aspects of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement.

10. Write any two functions of the IOC.

Ans. i. To encourage and support the organisation, development and coordination of sports and sports competitions.

ii. To ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games.

11. Why was IOA established?

Ans. To prepare aspiring and skilled sportspersons of the country for participation in the Olympic Games, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), also known as Bharatiya Olympic Sangh, was established in 1927.

12. Write two main objectives of the IOA.

Ans. i. To educate the public of the country as to the value of sports.

ii. To guard and enforce the applicable rules in cooperation with National Sports Federations.

D. Short Answer Type-II Questions

1. Write a brief note on the ancient Olympics.

Ans. The Olympic began in Ancient Greece thousands of years ago. It is difficult to determine when exactly they did begin. We only know about venue and that venue is – Olympic, a valley in Elis on the Peloponnese Peninsula. The first recorded Olympics were held in 776 BCE. The only event was a single footrace won by a cook named Coroebus.

2. Why did the ancient Olympic Games decline?

Ans. The Olympic Games reached their peak by 400 BCE and began to decline. The Olympic Games were abolished in 394 CE by the Roman Emperor Theodosius I, who was Christian and did not favour pagan practice.

3. How were the ancient Olympics a period of peace?

Ans. Olympic Games played a vital role for peace by an agent of friendship and solidarity and encouraged the adoption of peace. The Olympic Games encourage to forget all the individual differences. The event commences with mutual respect and harmony.

4. Make a table to bring out the similarities and differences between the ancient Olympics and the modern Olympics?

Ans. The similarities between the ceremonies of the ancient Olympic and modern Olympics is that:

- (i) A torch is lit;
- (ii) The flag is hoisted.

5. What are the objectives of the Olympic Games?

Ans. Baron de Coubertin said of the Olympic Games:

“Why did I restore the Olympic Games? To enable and strengthen sports, to ensure their independence and duration and thus to enable them better to fulfil the educational role incumbent upon them in the modern world.”

The Objectives of the Olympic Games are thus:

- The development of team spirit, sense of loyalty, and honour not only among

sportsperson but also among humanity beyond the realm of sports.

- To promote competitive sports and preserve them for future generations.
- To bring international communities closer and call for peace and harmony by getting rid of divisions of caste, creed, colour, race and religion.
- To highlight the importance of physical education and the positive impact it has on the youth’s character and personality development.

6. What do you understand by *Citius, Altius* and *Fortius – Communiter*?

Ans. We understand by these Latin words *Citius, Altius* and *Fortius – Communiter* to celebrate the spiring friendship and cooperation between the people of all the five continents together.

The Olympic motto of three Latin words – *Citius, Altius, Fortius – Communiter* for Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together; is carved under the emblem

7. What do you mean by Olympic values?

Ans. The Olympic Games are about spreading the spirit of friendship and solidarity among the people from various countries of the world.

8. Create a mind map showing the fundamental principles of Olympism.

Ans. Mind Map:



9. What is the purpose of Olympic Movement?

Ans. The purpose of the Olympic Movement is to promote and spread the Olympic values of excellence, friendship, and respect across the world through the celebration of the Olympic Games and other initiatives. It aims to use sport as a means to promote social and cultural exchange and to build a better, more peaceful world.

10. Write about Respect in Olympic values.

Ans. Respect is one of the core Olympic values, promoting fair play and sportsmanship. It calls for mutual understanding and tolerance among individuals of different backgrounds and cultures. Respect extends beyond the playing field to the Olympic Movement's governance, anti-doping efforts, and environmental sustainability initiatives. It aims to create a better world through respect for diversity, integrity and human dignity.

11. How can you justify this statement — 'Respect lies in the heart of Olympism'?

Ans. Respect is one of the fundamental Olympic values that lies at the heart of Olympism. It is the foundation of the Olympic spirit, encouraging individuals to treat each other with fairness and dignity, on and off the playing field. The pursuit of excellence and the joy of effort are built on the foundation of mutual respect, which fosters a sense of belonging and unity among athletes, coaches, officials, and fans, creating a harmonious and peaceful Olympic community.

12. What is the significance of the design on the Olympic Flag?

Ans. The Olympic Flag was created in 1913 at the suggestion of the Baron de Coubertin. Olympic Flag is made of white silk and contains five interlocking rings / circles in five colours representing five continents of the world viz. America, Europe, Australia, Asia, and Africa. The five rings have different colours: Yellow, Red, Blue, Green and Black. The Interlocking of rings/circles symbolizes cooperation and friendship between the people of all five continents.

13. Write briefly on Baron de Coubertin and how he helped bring the Olympics back to life.

Ans. Baron de Coubertin, a Parisian, is considered the pioneer for injecting the life into the Olympics. He found the games as an agent to work for

international peace. He called a meeting of various countries in 1893. The countries included the Greece, Italy and Spain. In the meeting he talked about his endeavour. Then he called the second meeting on 16 June 1894 in Paris. In this meeting 75 representatives of 13 countries participated and resolved that;

“Sports competition should be held every four years on the line of the Greek Olympic Games and every nation should be invited to participate.” The first modern Olympic was organized in 1896.

Athens hosted it and nine countries competed.

14. Write in brief about International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Ans. The International Olympic Committee is an international, non-profit, non-governmental organization and the governing authority of the modern Olympic Games. It is based in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The IOC was founded by Pierre de Coubertin on 23 June, 1894 with Demetrio Vikelas as its first President. Its membership consists of 105 active members and 32 honorary members. It organizes the summer and winter Olympic Games every four years.

The structure of the IOC may be represented as under:

President: Elected by members for a term of eight years. She/he can be re-elected after the expiry of the term.

The Vice Presidents: Four VPs are elected by the members for a term of four years. They can also be re-elected after the term finishes.

Executive Board: It consists of the President, VPs, and ten other members elected by an IOC session through secret ballot with a simple majority declaring the chosen members. This Board is responsible for the administration of the IOC.

15. Write a note on Indian Olympic Association.

Ans. The Indian Olympic Association also known as Bhartiya Olympic Sangh was established in 1927 by Sir Dorabji Tata and A.G. Noehren as President and General Secretary. The former resigned in 1928 and the post was taken up by Maharaja Bhupinder Singh. It is a non-profit and non-governmental organization. It has its headquarters located at New Delhi. The official year of the IOA lasts from 1 April to 31 March. With the approval of the General Assembly the members consist of National Sports Federation whose sports are included in the programmes of the Olympic Games or the Commonwealth

Games or Asian Games. To appoint:

- President
- Senior Vice Presidents
- Eight Vice Presidents
- Secretary General
- Treasurer
- Six Joint Secretaries
- Ten Executive Council members
- One representative elected out of the

Athletes Commission, elections are held once every four years.

One male and one female athlete who have participated in the Olympic Games and fulfil the eligibility criteria of the guide lines; State and Union Territories Olympic Association; Service Sports Control Board, and the National Federation of Kho-Kho.

E. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the ancient Olympic Games.

Ans. The Olympic Games began in Ancient Greece thousands of years ago. When exactly the Olympics began is not known, but the venue is known where the Olympics were held and it is at Olympia, a valley in Elis on the Peloponnese

Peninsula. The first recorded Olympics were held in 776 BCE. The only event was a single footrace, won by a cook named Coroebus. With the passage of time other events like: the hoplitodrome, chariot races, pentathlon consisting of five events like: Jumping, Javelin, Sprint, Discus, Wrestling and Pankration of boxing and wrestling where a player could be declared or lay unconscious in the arena, were eventually added. The Olympic Games were actually just one of four ancient Panhellenic Games held at two or four year intervals, but they were more prestigious than the other three – the Pythian, Nemean and Isthmian Games.

2. Write an essay on the modern Olympics.

Ans. The modern Olympics, which began in 1896, are a global sporting event that bring together athletes from around the world to compete in various sports. Inspired by the ancient Olympics, the modern Olympics are held every four years and showcase the highest levels of athletic achievement.

The modern Olympics have grown to become more than just a sporting event. They promote international understanding, friendship, and fair play. The Olympic values of excellence, respect, and friendship serve as a guide for athletes, coaches, and fans to foster a culture of sportsmanship and mutual respect.

In addition to the Summer Olympics, the Winter Olympics were introduced in 1924, featuring cold-weather sports such as skiing and ice skating. The Paralympic Games, which began in 1960, provide an opportunity for athletes with disabilities to showcase their abilities in a competitive setting.

Overall, the modern Olympics have become a symbol of unity and peace, showcasing the power of sport to bring people together from all corners of the world.

3. Write short notes on

(a) the Olympic ceremony.

(b) Olympic values.

Ans. (a) The Olympic ceremony: Olympic ceremony begins with the burning of the torch in Olympic village, Greece. This torch is then brought to the host city. The participants of each country conduct a march past, with the Greek troupe taking the lead and athletes from the host country take up the rear. An assortment of culture and entertainment programme is shown in the stadium, after which the Olympic Flag is hoisted and the flame lit by torch. The leader of the host city then declares the commencement of the Games.

The Olympic Games are closed with an assembly of all participants. They gather at the Stadium as a group.

Three flags are then hoisted. First, the Greek flag to the tune of the Greek national anthem; Second the host country's flag with its national anthem and third, the flag of the country hosting the next games, to the tune of its national anthem.

The president of the IOC expresses words of gratitude to the organizers and the participants and formally closes the games.

The Olympic flag is handed over to the mayor of the city, who keeps it safe till the next Games. The flame is finally extinguished.

(b) Olympic values: The Olympic Games are about spreading the spirit of friendship and solidarity among the people from various countries of the world. It is not only the players but also nations come together to participate in these games, leaving aside whatever political or any other differences they might have. Its endorsement of peace is reflected in its Olympic Truce Movement and in its logo: a dove drawn above the Olympic Symbol, therefore, IOC does not need to send out spondophoroi.

4. Enumerate the main functions of the IOC.

Ans. The main functions of IOC are:

- To encourage and support the promotions of ethics in sports as well as education of youth through sports and to dedicate its efforts to ensure that, in sports the spirit of fair play prevails and violence is banned.
- To encourage and support the organization, development and coordination of sports and sports competitions.
- To ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games.
- To cooperate with competent public or private organizations and authorities in the endeavour to place sports at the service of humanity and thereby to promote peace.
- To take action in order to strengthen the unity and to protect the independence of the Olympic Moment.

5. Write in detail about the objectives of the IOA.

Ans. The main objectives of the IOA are as under:

- Development and promotion of the Olympic movement.
- Promotion and encouragement of the physical, moral and cultural education of the young people of the nation so that their character can be developed.
- Provision of the Olympic Charter, the Olympic movement, the World Anti-Doping Code and to abide by the decisions of the International Olympic Committee.
- To enforce and defend the exclusive right of the IOC and Association to the use of the Olympic properties to the Olympic Charter.

- To certify the eligibility of competitors from India for such international competitions that require such certificates.

- To act as the channel of communication between National Sports Federation and the Government of India for financial or other assistance to the Federation.

- To have full and complete jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the designation of the city in relation to hosting the Olympic Games in India.

- To resist in the realm of sports all pressure of any kind whether of a political, legal, racial, religious or economic.

6. Make a table to show the differences between IOC and IOA.

Ans. The differences between IOC and IOA can be enumerated as under:

International Olympic Committee (IOC)	Indian Olympic Association (IOA)
<p>(a) IOC is an international organization.</p> <p>(b) It is based in Lausanne, Switzerland.</p> <p>(c) It was founded by Pierre de Coubertin.</p> <p>(d) It was founded on 23 June, 1894.</p> <p>(e) Its first President was Demetrios Vikelas.</p> <p>(f) It organizes the youth Olympic Games.</p> <p>(g) It is made up of IFSS and 15 representatives of the NOCs.</p> <p>(h) It has the President, 4 VPs, and an executive consisting of the President, VPs, and ten other members elected by an IOC session through secret ballot with a simple majority declaring the chosen members.</p> <p>(i) The board is responsible for the administration of the IOC.</p>	<p>(a) It is a National organization.</p> <p>(b) It was established in 1927.</p> <p>(c) It is known as Bhartaya Olympic Sangh also.</p> <p>(d) Its first president was Sir Dorabji Tata.</p> <p>(e) Its headquarters are located in New Delhi.</p> <p>(f) The official year of the IOA is 1 April to 31 March.</p> <p>(g) It has to take the approval of the General Assembly which is fixing its members from different sports organizations.</p> <p>(h) It consists of one President, Senior VP, 8 VPs, Secretary General, 6 Joint Secretaries, 10 Executive Council members, one representative elected out of the Athletes.</p>

F. Value-Based Question

Akhil and Nitin excelled in school sports. Both were competitors. On sports day conducted by school, both were participating in various sports. In 800 m athletics run, Nitin was ahead of Akhil and both were leading. Suddenly Nitin saw Akhil tripping over. He stopped and helped Akhil on his feet and both continued the race. Akhil won the race but insisted on sharing his medal with Nitin.

Answer the following questions based on the above passage:

1. What values are shown by Akhil and Nitin?
2. Are these values similar to Olympic values? Explain in detail.
3. What are the five educational values under core Olympic values?

Answer. 1. Akhil and Nitin showed values of sportsmanship, compassion and teamwork.

2. Yes, these values are similar to Olympic values. The Olympic values of excellence, friendship and respect encourage fair play, compassion and cooperation among athletes. Akhil and Nitin's actions demonstrated these values, showcasing the importance of mutual respect and helping each other in sports.

3. The five educational values under the core Olympic values are Joy of Effort, Fair Play, Respect for Others, Pursuit of Excellence, and Balance between Body, Will and Mind.

CHAPTER 3

YOGA

P. 55–58

A. Objective Type/ Multiple-Choice Questions

I. Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. On which date is the International Yoga Day celebrated every year?

- (a) 15 August
- (b) 21 June
- (c) 26 January
- (d) 21 July

Ans. (b) 21 June

2. How many limbs of yoga are there?

- (a) 5
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 13

Ans. (c) 8

3. Which of the following is not a meditative asana?

- (a) Vajrasana
- (b) Padmasana
- (c) Shavasana
- (d) Gomukhasana

Ans. (c) Shavasana

4. Which famous yogic book was written by Maharishi Patanjali?

- (a) *Yoga Sutra*
- (b) *Yoga Manjari*
- (c) *Ashtanga Yoga*

(d) *Samaveda*

Ans. (a) *Yoga Sutra*

5. The origin of yoga can be traced back to

- (a) post-Vedic Indian traditions – around fourth and fifth centuries BCE
- (b) pre-Vedic Indian traditions – around fourth and fifth centuries BCE
- (c) post-Vedic Indian traditions – around sixth and fifth centuries BCE
- (d) pre-Vedic Indian traditions – around sixth and fifth centuries BCE

Ans. (d) pre-Vedic Indian traditions – around sixth and fifth centuries BCE

6. What is the goal of yoga?

- (a) To help us utilise the mind and body to achieve an awareness of ourselves as a unit.
- (b) To help us utilise the breath and body to achieve an awareness of ourselves as a unit.
- (c) To help us utilise the breath and mind to achieve an awareness of ourselves as a unit.
- (d) To help us utilise the mind and physique to achieve an awareness of ourselves as a unit.

Ans. (b) To help us utilise the breath and body to achieve an awareness of ourselves as a unit.

7. Asanas refers to While Pranayama refers to

- (a) physical exercises; breathing exercises and control of breath
- (b) body postures; breathing exercises and control of prana (internal energy)

(c) body movements; mind exercises and control of brain

(d) control of the senses; union with the divine

Ans. (b) body postures; breathing exercises and control of prana (internal energy)

8. What is the difference between Dhyana and Samadhi?

(a) Dhyana is devotion, meditation on the divine will, whereas, samadhi is union with the divine.

(b) Dhyana is union with the divine, whereas, samadhi is devotion, meditation on the divine will.

(c) Dhyana is concentration and cultivating inner perceptual awareness, whereas, samadhi is union with the divine.

(d) Dhyana is union with the divine, whereas, samadhi is concentration and cultivating inner perceptual awareness.

Ans. (a) Dhyana is devotion, meditation on the divine will, whereas, samadhi is union with the divine.

9. What is pratyahara?

(a) Profound contemplation without distraction (b) The sixth limb of Ashtanga Yoga

(c) The highest limb in Ashtanga Yoga

(d) Gaining mastery over external sensory pleasures

Ans. (d) Gaining mastery over external sensory pleasures

10. This is the initial step of deep concentration or Samadhi.

(a) Pratyahara

(b) Dhyana

(c) Dharana

(d) Samadhi

Ans. (c) Dharana

11. This means deep thinking without distraction.

(a) Dhyana

(b) Pratyahara

(c) Samadhi

(d) Dharana

Ans. (a) Dhyana

12. This is the highest limb in *Ashtanga Yoga*—in which a person experiences oneness with the universe.

(a) Pratyahara

(b) Samadhi

(c) Dharana

(d) Dhyana

Ans. (b) Samadhi

13. How many yogic kriyas are there?

(a) Six

(b) Five

(c) Four

(d) Seven

Ans. (a) Six

14. The figure shows



- (a) Suryabhedhi pranayama
- (b) Sheetkari pranayama
- (c) Bhramari pranayama
- (d) Sheetli pranayama

Ans. (c) Bhramari pranayama

15. This kriya helps in nasal cleansing.

- (a) Vasti
- (b) Neti
- (c) Nauli
- (d) Dhauti

Ans. (b) Neti

16. This kriya leads to the radiance of the head.

- (a) Kapalbhathi
- (b) Trataka
- (c) Vasti
- (d) Neti

Ans. (a) Kapalbhathi

17. This kriya improves the power of concentration and cures poor vision.

- (a) Vasti
- (b) Nauli
- (c) Neti
- (d) Trataka

Ans. (d) Trataka

18. This kriya cleanses the large intestine.

- (a) Vasti
- (b) Kapalbhathi
- (c) Dhauti
- (d) Neti

Ans. (a) Vasti

II. Match the following:

List I – Limb of Yoga List II – Meaning

- (i) Pranayama (1) Union with the Divine
- (ii) Pratyahara (2) Meditation on the Divine Will
- (iii) Dhyana (3) Control of the senses
- (iv) Samadhi (4) Breathing exercise

Select the correct set of options:

- (a) (i)–(4), (ii)–(1), (iii)–(3), (iv)–(2)
- (b) (i)–(2), (ii)–(4), (iii)–(3), (iv)–(1)
- (c) (i)–(3), (ii)–(2), (iii)–(4), (iv)–(1)
- (d) (i)–(4), (ii)–(3), (iii)–(2), (iv)–(1)

Ans. (d) (i)–(4), (ii)–(3), (iii)–(2), (iv)–(1)

III. Assertion-Reason Type Questions:

CBQ

Given below are the two statements labelled Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

A: Stress and anxiety can be reduced by regular practice of yoga.

R: Practising breathing techniques drives away insomnia to a large extent.

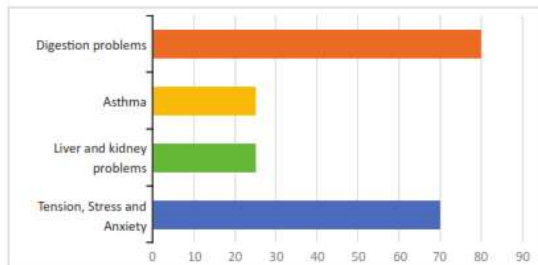
In the context of the two statements given above, which one of the following is correct?

- (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.

Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

IV. Data-Based Questions: **CBQ**

Given below is a data collected from a locality identifying the common ailments:



On the basis of the chart given above, answer the following questions:

1. Which pranayama can help in reducing digestion problems?

- (a) Suryabhedhi
- (b) Ujjayi
- (c) Sheetli
- (d) Plavini

2. Which pranayama will help in curing asthma?

- (a) Kapalbhathi
- (b) Bhastrika
- (c) Ujjayi
- (d) Sheetkari

3. Which pranayama helps in relieving tension, stress and anxiety?

- (a) Bhastrika
- (b) Suryabhedhi
- (c) Bhramari
- (d) Plavini

4. This pranayama enhances the functions of liver and kidneys.

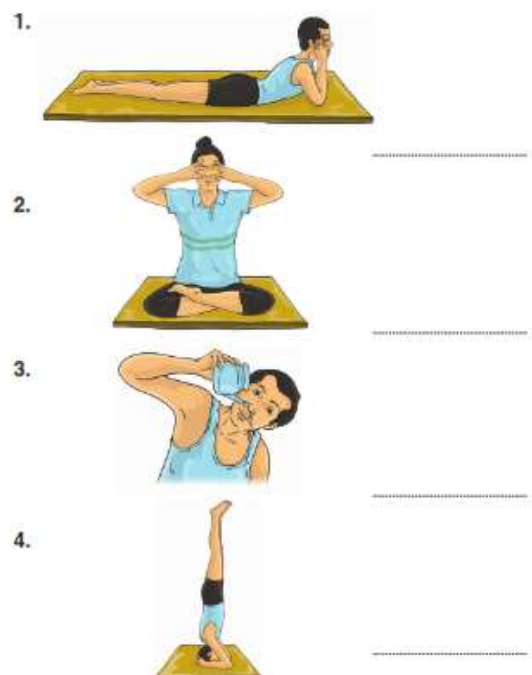
- (a) Ujjayi
- (b) Sheetkari
- (c) Sheetli
- (d) Kapalbhathi

Ans. 1. (c) Naukasana; 2. (d) All of these;

3. (a) Constipation; 4. (d) Kapalbhathi

V. Picture-Based Questions: **CBQ**

Identify the following sanas/kriyas/pranayama:



Ans. 1. Makarasana; 2. Bhramari Pranayama; 3. Jal Neti Kriya; 4. Shirshasana

VI. Case-Based Questions: **CBQ**

1. An expert has been called to demonstrate different yogic kriyas in a school campus and also train the students.

On the basis of the case given, answer the following questions:

(a) Which of the kriyas will be taught to children for training the eyes and mind?

(b) The expert tells the students to perform nauli regularly. What are the benefits of nauli?

(c) kriya will help in cases of sinusitis.

(d) is a method of churning or shaking the belly to stimulate the intestines, strengthen the liver and ease the processes of digestion and ejection.

Ans. (a) Trataka; (b) Strengthens liver; (c) Neti; (d) Nauli

2. The yoga teacher of a school tells students that the goal of yoga is to help one utilise the breath and body to achieve an awareness of oneself and connect with others to create one whole. In this context, he introduces eight limbs of yoga.

Now answer the following questions.

(a) Which are the five sub-disciplines of yama?

(b) and are the sub-disciplines of niyama.

(c) means gaining mastery over external sensory pleasures.

(d) Which is the highest limb in *Ashtanga Yoga* — The final stage in which a person experiences oneness with the universe?

Ans. (a) Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya and Aparigraha; (b) Saucha and Santosha; (c) Pratyahara; (d) Samadhi.

B. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention two importance of yoga.

Ans. i. Yoga promotes physical and mental well-being by improving flexibility,

strength and balance while reducing stress and anxiety.

ii. It enhances self-awareness and mindfulness, allowing individuals to cultivate a deeper connection between their mind, body and spirit, leading to overall holistic health.

2. How does yoga help in maintaining correct body posture?

Ans. Yoga helps maintain correct body posture by strengthening the core muscles, improving flexibility and aligning the spine. It promotes awareness of body alignment and encourages the practice of proper posture both on and off the yoga mat.

3. How does yoga instil moral and ethical values in practitioners?

Ans. Yoga instils moral and ethical values by promoting self-discipline, compassion and mindfulness. Through practices like self-reflection, non-violence (*ahimsa*) and truthfulness (*satya*), practitioners develop a deeper understanding of themselves and their interactions with others, fostering a more virtuous and ethical approach to life.

4. Write the names of any four limbs of yoga.

Ans. The four limbs of yoga are:

i. Yama (Universal Morality and ethics)

ii. Niyama (Personal rules)

iii. Asana (Yogic postures and positions)

iv. Pranayama (Breathing exercises)

5. Which sub-discipline of yama preaches non-violence? How?

Ans. The sub-discipline of yama that preaches non-violence is called 'Ahimsa'. It promotes refraining from causing harm or violence to oneself or others, cultivating compassion, kindness, and respect for all living beings through thoughts, words and actions.

6. Differentiate between yama and niyama.

Ans. Yama refers to the ethical principles or restraints in yoga, guiding practitioners in how to interact with the external world. Niyama, on the other hand, pertains to personal observances and disciplines, focusing on self-discipline and inner purification to cultivate a positive internal state.

7. What is tapa?

Ans. Tapa is the disciplined use of the energy produced by the body by applying it to fruitful physical tasks and activities. A healthy diet, correct body posture, energetic exercise – all these are part of the rule of tapa.

8. What are the three constituents of pranayama?

Ans. The three constituents of pranayama are:

- i. Puraka: Inhalation or the process of taking in breath.
- ii. Kumbhaka: Breath retention or the pause between inhalation and exhalation.
- iii. Rechaka: Exhalation or the process of releasing breath.

9. Which is the initial step of Samadhi?

Ans. The initial step of Samadhi, the state of profound meditation and self-realisation in yoga, is known as Dharana. Dharana refers to the concentration and focus of the mind on a single point or

object, preparing the practitioner for deeper states of meditation.

10. What are the two kinds of Samadhi?

Ans. There are two kinds of samadhi: *samprajnata samadhi*, also called *savikalpa samadhi* and *sabija samadhi*, in which the meditation is supported by an external object.

The second is *asamprajnata samadhi*, also called *nirvikalpa samadhi* and *nirbija samadhi*, in which meditation is carried out without focusing on an object.

11. Mention the different types of yogic kriyas.

Ans. Yogic kriyas encompass various purification practices in yoga. Some types include Neti (nasal cleansing), Kapalabhati (detox breath), Dhauti (cleansing of the digestive tract), Nauli (abdominal massage) and Vasti (colon cleansing).

12. Which yogic kriya leads to breathe detoxification?

Ans. Kapalabhati leads to breathe detoxification.

13. What is dhauti? What are its different types?

Ans. Dhauti is the cleansing the internal parts of the body such as the digestive tract, the chest, the mouth, and the rectum. Types of dhauti include jala dhauti which uses warm saline water, sutra dhauti which uses a sterilised piece of cotton, and vatsara dhauti which uses breathing techniques.

14. What is nauli? What are its benefits?

Ans. Nauli is a method of churning or shaking the belly to stimulate the

intestines, strengthen the liver and ease the processes of digestion and ejection.

C. Short Answer Type-I Questions

1. What is the meaning of yoga?

Ans. The term '*yoga*' originates from the Sanskrit word '*yuj*', which means to unite or join. In a broader sense, yoga signifies the union of the individual self with the universal consciousness or the state of harmony and balance within oneself. It encompasses physical, mental and spiritual practices aimed at fostering self-realisation, inner peace, and a holistic connection between mind, body and spirit.

2. What are the eight limbs of yoga?

Ans. The eight limbs of yoga are:

- i. Yama (Universal Morality and ethics)
- ii. Niyama (Personal rules)
- iii. Asana (Yogic postures and positions)
- iv. Pranayama (Breathing exercises)
- v. Pratyahara (withdrawal from the senses)
- vi. Dharana (concentration)
- vii. Dhyana (meditation)
- viii. Samadhi (enlightenment)

3. Mention any two benefits of practising the eight limbs of yoga.

Ans. Practising the eight limbs of yoga offers numerous benefits. Two key benefits are:

i. **Enhanced self-awareness:** The practices foster self-reflection, mindfulness and introspection, leading to a deeper understanding of one's thoughts, emotions and behaviours.

ii. **Inner peace and harmony:** The combined practice of the eight limbs cultivates mental and emotional well-being, reduces stress, and promotes a sense of balance, tranquility and overall inner harmony.

4. What are the sub-disciplines of yama? Explain any two.

Ans. The sub-disciplines of yama are Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmcharya and Aparigraha. The two sub-disciplines are as follows:

i. **Ahimsa:** It emphasises non-violence and compassion towards all living beings. Practitioners refrain from causing harm or violence in thoughts, words and actions, promoting peace and harmony.

ii. **Satya:** Satya represents truthfulness and honesty. It encourages individuals to speak and act truthfully, fostering authenticity, trust and integrity. Practising satya involves aligning one's words and actions with what is true and just.

5. Briefly explain (a) ahimsa and (b) asteya.

Ans. (a) Ahimsa: Ahimsa means 'non-violence'. To observe ahimsa is to show kindness towards all living beings and avoid causing harm to any; to be kind, friendly and accepting. This is only possible when negative emotions like anger, jealousy, cruelty, and hatred are erased from one's mental makeup. Ahimsa is thus an outlook full of bravery, sympathy and courage.

(b) **Asteya:** Asteya means to 'not steal'. Why does theft occur? Either to acquire necessities that cannot be obtained by honest means, or to satisfy greed. In either case, theft goes against the other

principles of yama, since it is a dishonest and cruel act. The better alternative is to live according to one's means or work and earn so that there is no need to prevent others from having what is rightfully theirs.

6. What are the sub-disciplines of niyama? Explain any two.

Ans. The sub-disciplines of niyama are Saucha (Cleanliness or purity, Santosha (Contentment), Tapa (Discipline or austerity), Swadhyaya (Self-study or self-reflection) and Ishwara Pranidhana (Surrender to a higher power or devotion to the divine).

Two are mentioned below:

i. **Saucha:** It is about purity and cleanliness, both externally and internally. It involves maintaining cleanliness of the body, mind and surroundings, and practicing purity in thoughts, speech and actions.

ii. **Santosha:** It is contentment and finding joy in the present moment. It is the practice of accepting oneself and one's circumstances with gratitude, cultivating a sense of inner satisfaction and peace, regardless of external circumstances.

7. What are the similarities between 'aparigraha' and 'santosha'?

Ans. Both aparigraha and santosha are concepts in yoga philosophy that promote a positive mind-set and contentment:

i. **Aparigraha:** It emphasises non-possessiveness and non-greed, encouraging individuals to let go of attachments to material possessions, desires and expectations.

ii. **Santosha:** It is contentment, finding joy in the present moment and being satisfied with what one has, without constantly seeking external validation or longing for more. Both promote inner peace and a mind-set of gratitude.

8. What is the difference between dharana, dhyana and samadhi?

Ans. Dharana, dhyana and samadhi are progressive stages of meditation:

i. **Dharana:** Dharana is the stage of concentration, where the practitioner focuses the mind on a single point, object or mantra, developing unwavering attention and mental stability.

ii. **Dhyana:** Dhyana is the stage of meditation or sustained contemplation. It is a state of uninterrupted flow of awareness, where the meditator becomes fully absorbed in the object of meditation, transcending the distractions of the external world.

iii. **Samadhi:** Samadhi is the ultimate stage of meditation, representing a state of deep absorption and oneness. In this state, the meditator experiences a merging of the individual self with the object of meditation, leading to transcendence of the ego and profound realization of unity and interconnectedness with the divine or universal consciousness.

9. What are the different yogic kriyas? Explain any two in detail.

Ans. Yogic kriyas are purification practices in yoga. They are neti, Kapalbhata, Trataka, Dhauti, Vasti and Nauli.

Two examples are:

i. **Neti:** It is a nasal cleansing technique. It involves pouring lukewarm saline water into one nostril, allowing it to flow out through the other nostril, clearing the nasal passages and removing excess mucus. Neti helps maintain nasal hygiene, alleviates sinus issues, and promotes respiratory health.

ii. **Trataka:** It is a concentrated gazing practice. It involves fixing the gaze on a specific object, such as a candle flame or a symbol, without blinking or moving the eyes. Trataka enhances concentration, improves eye health, and calms the mind, making it beneficial for meditation and developing focus.

10. Rakhi wants to cleanse her nasal passage for making respiration easier, preventing infection and ensuring personal hygiene. What would you suggest her? Why?

Ans. I would suggest Rakhi to practice the yogic kriya called Neti. It is a nasal cleansing technique that involves pouring lukewarm saline water into one nostril and allowing it to flow out through the other nostril. This practice helps cleanse the nasal passages, remove excess mucus and maintain nasal hygiene. It can aid in making respiration easier, prevent nasal infections and promote overall respiratory health, ensuring personal hygiene in that area.

D. Short Answer Type-II Questions

1. Create a mind map showing the importance of yoga in modern life.

Ans. Refer to pages 46-47 of the book and create mind map on their own.

2. What does yama comprise of?

Ans. Refer to pages 47-48 of the book.

3. What does niyama comprise of?

Ans. Refer to page 48 of the book.

4. Write briefly about asteya.

Ans. Refer to page 48 of the book.

5. Write briefly about aparigraha.

Ans. Refer to page 48 of the book.

6. Explain santosha and tapa.

Ans. Refer to page 48 of the book.

7. Write the constituents of pranayama.

Ans. Refer to page 50 of the book.

8. Write short notes on: samadhi, dharana, pratyahara and dhyana.

Ans. • Samadhi: It is the highest limb in *Ashtanga Yoga* – the final stage in which a person experiences oneness with the universe.

There are two types of samadhi: one as samprajnata samadhi also called savikalpa samadhi and the other asamprajnata samadhi also called as nirvikalpa samadhi.

• **Dharana:** It is sixth limb of *Ashtanga Yoga*, translated as concentration or single focus. It is the initial step of deep concentration or Samadhi, where the object being focused upon is held in the mind without consciousness wavering from it. The focal point can be at the centre of the head of the navel.

• **Pratyahara:** *Ahara* means food or anything we take into ourselves from the outside. *Prati* stands for against or away. Pratyahara, therefore, literally means 'control of ahara', or gaining mastery over sensory pleasures.

Its primary function is the withdrawal from or control over sensory impressions, releasing the mind's external influences. It strengthens the mind's power of immunity and brings it close to divinity by

avoiding sensory distractions of sound, beauty, smell, touch, etc.

- **Dhyana:** It is known as meditation. It means profound contemplation without distraction. Here the practitioner trains the mind to remain fixed at a single external point in a continuous flow. The concentration is so strong that no sensory perception or intrusion can break it. In this way, the practitioner approaches spiritual liberation and bliss.

9. Discuss at least three types of asanas for concentration.

Ans. The three types of asanas for concentration are as under:

- **Padmasana (lotus pose):** A cross-legged sitting yoga posture which can calm the mind and fight physical ailments. Four mudras (hand gestures) can be used in padmasana: chin mudra, chinmayi mudra, adi mudra and brahma mudra.

- **Swastikasana (ankle lock pose):** Also known as the auspicious pose, swastikasana is a simple sitting posture with the ankles locked against each other. It can bring relief from muscle pain.

- **Vajrasana (thunderbolt pose):** Performed by sitting on the knees with a straight posture and upward spine. It is known to stimulate digestion and liver function.

10. Differentiate between Relaxative Asanas and Cultural Asanas.

Ans. The differences between Relaxative asanas and Cultural asanas are as under:

Relaxative asanas: These asanas are designed in such a manner that there is no need to contract the muscles. Its aim is to remove fatigue and relax an individual physically and mentally. For example, we take a few relaxative asanas here:

Shashankasana, Shavasana, etc.

Cultural asanas: These are exercise poses that imitate various aspects of God in the form of animals and divine beings. It has three stages: coming into the position, holding the position and releasing oneself from the position. It also has different types like: Shalabhasana (locust pose), Halasana (plow pose), Matsyasana (fish pose) and Shirshasana (headstand pose).

11. Write short notes on any three yogic kriyas.

Ans. Three yogic kriyas can be described as under:

- **Neti (Nasal cleansing):** It is important to keep our nasal clean for making respiration easier, maintaining personal hygiene and preventing infection. It can be done in two ways like Sutra neti and Jal neti.

- **Nauli (Abdominal message):** It is a method of churning or sacking the body to stimulate the intestines, strengthen the liver and ease the process of digestion and ejection.

- **Vasti (Colon cleansing):** Like an enema, vasti also cleans the large intestine. It achieves this with the suction of water or air through the rectum.

12. What are the benefits of doing kapalbhati?

Ans. Refer to page 52 of the book.

13. What are the benefits of doing trataka?

Ans. Refer to page 52 of the book.

14. Write briefly about kriya that helps in internal cleansing.

Ans. Dhauti - Refer to page 53 of the book.

15. Make a table on various yogic kriyas and their benefits.

Ans. Table

Yogic Kriyas	Benefits
Neti	Cleanses nasal passages, removes excess mucus, promotes respiratory health, prevents nasal infections, ensures nasal hygiene.
Kapalbhati	Improves lung capacity, enhances respiratory function, strengthens abdominal muscles, detoxifies the body, increases mental alertness and clarity.
Trataka	Enhances concentration, improves focus and memory, calms the mind, relieves eye strain, enhances eye health and vision.
Dhauti	Cleanses the digestive system, improves digestion, eliminates toxins from the stomach, helps in overcoming digestive disorders.
Vasti	Aids in colon cleansing, relieves constipation, detoxifies the body, promotes healthy bowel movements, improves overall digestive health.
Nauli	Stimulates abdominal organs, strengthens abdominal muscles, improves digestion, tones the digestive system, massages and activates the internal organs.

E. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write a brief note on the eight limbs of yoga.

Ans. The eight limbs of yoga are:

- Yama: Universal morality and ethics comprising ahimsa, satya, asteya, brahmacharya and aparigraha.
- Niyama: Personal rules, comprising saucha, tapa, swadhyaya, and ishwara pranidhana.

- Asanas: It means body posture.
- Pranayam: It is the breathing exercises and control of prana.
- Pratyahara: It means the control of senses.
- Dharana: It means concentration and cultivating inner peace and awareness.
- Dhyana: It is the devotion, meditation on the divine will.
- Samadhi: It means the union with the divine.

2. Write in detail on: (a) yama and (b) niyama.

Ans. (a) Yama: It is the first form of Yoga. It has the following five sub-disciplines:

- Ahimsa: One of the most recognized terms in Indian cultural history. It means nonviolence.
- Satya: It means the truth. This highlights the importance of truthfulness.
- Asteya: It means to 'not steal' or non-stealing of anything whether money, material, ideas, speeches or writings, etc.
- Brahmacharya: It is denouncement of excessive sexual desire and lust rather than abstinence from sexual activity which is necessary for protection.
- Aparigraha: It is the hoarding of wealth for self-interest. It enables us to be satisfied with what we have or get.

(b) Niyama: It is being performed to eliminate wrong, harmful or disturbing behaviour. We have five types of niyamas like:

- Saucha which focuses on the importance of having a clean body and mind which can be realised by practising asanas and prayanamas.
- Santosh: Like aparigraha, santosh upholds modesty, as a virtue which can bring us contentment of mind.
- Tapa: It is called for a discipline use of the energy produced by the body by

applying it to fruitful physical tasks and activities.

- Swadhyaya: 'swa' means 'self', adhaya' means 'study'. It is, therefore, thoughtful reflection on oneself and one's actions.
- Ishwara pranidhana: Proximity with the Divine will save us from going astray.

3. Describe asana and its benefits in detail.

Ans. Refer to pages 48-49 of the book.

4. What are the eight types of pranayama? Discuss.

Ans. Refer to pages 50-51 of the book.

5. Make a table differentiating between different types of pranayama and their benefits.

Ans. Refer to pages 50-51 of the book.

6. Describe the benefits of (a) pratyahara and (b) pranayama.

Ans. Refer to pages 50-51 of the book.

7. Discuss how shat karma can cleanse the human body.

Ans. Refer to pages 51-53 of the book.

F. Value-Based Question

During summer vacations, Neha decided to join a yoga camp with one of her friends, Jenny. Their yoga trainer taught them different types of pranayama. He

told them about the importance of yoga in one's life. "Yoga is nothing but discipline." Yoga helps to become creative, focused and develops positive qualities in life. He suggested them to practice asanas and breathing exercises every day. He suggested them to live healthy and maintain positive lifestyle by adopting healthy eating habits. After re-joining school, they continued to practice yoga. They felt some physiological changes as well as psychological changes in them.

Answer the following questions based on the above passage:

1. What are the different types of pranayama?
2. What is the importance of yoga in our life?
3. What are the values shown by Neha and Jenny during the camp?

Ans.

1. Meditative asanas are the postures to attain peace of mind.
2. The importance of yoga in our life is that it aids us to understand our inner self, gives us lasting peace of mind and appreciation of life.
3. Self-care, health consciousness, use of knowledge, etc.

CHAPTER 4

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS FOR CWSN

P. 67–71

A. Objective Type/ Multiple-Choice Questions

I. Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. In which of the following areas can the disability not be seen?

- (a) Physical
- (b) Financial
- (c) Mental
- (d) Cognitive

Ans. (b) Financial

2. When did the Government of India pass RPWD Act to give an effect to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities?

- (a) 20 December 2016
- (b) 27 December 2016
- (c) 27 December 2015
- (d) 20 December 2015

Ans. (b) 27 December 2016

3. Which day every year is celebrated as World Disability Day?

- (a) December 3
- (b) December 4
- (c) December 5
- (d) December 6

Ans. (a) December 3

4. If the IQ of a child is between, she/he is considered to have mild intellectual disability.

- (a) 35 and 55
- (b) 20 and 40
- (c) 10 and 20
- (d) 55 and 75

Ans. (d) 55 and 75

5. If the IQ of a child is between, then the child is in the category of moderate intellectual disability.

- (a) 35 and 55
- (b) 20 and 40
- (c) 10 and 20
- (d) 55 and 75
- (d) 55 and 75

Ans. (a) 35 and 55

6. A child falls in the severe intellectual disability category if the IQ is between

- (a) 35 and 55
- (b) 20 and 40
- (c) 10 and 20
- (d) 55 and 75

Ans. (b) 20 and 40

7. For a child to be considered in the severe intellectual disability category, his/her IQ has to be below what value?

- (a) 70
- (b) 55
- (c) 30
- (d) 15

Ans. (c) 30

8. A child with intellectual disability will show limitations in which of the following areas?

- (a) Conceptual skills
- (b) Social skills
- (c) Practical skills
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

9. Which of the following is not a cause of physical disability?

- (a) Cold and fever
- (b) Genetic disorder
- (c) Spinal injury
- (d) Muscle dystrophy

Ans. (a) Cold and fever

10. How can physical disabilities be diagnosed?

- (a) Through observation of child's development
- (b) Behaviour and physical performance
- (c) Understanding of the mental state
- (d) Only through (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Only through (a) and (b)

11. Which of the following is a gene anomaly?

- (a) Spina bifida
- (b) Down syndrome
- (c) Fragile X syndrome

(d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

12. Which of the following is not due to vitamin deficiency?

- (a) Night blindness
- (b) Filaria
- (c) Osteomalacia
- (d) Functional disability

Ans. (d) Functional disability

13. What is the name for the condition under which a person has difficulty in comprehending written text, spelling and writing accurately?

- (a) Spina bifida
- (b) Epilepsy
- (c) Dyslexia
- (d) Arthritis

Ans. (c) Dyslexia

14. Which of the following does not broadly define disability?

- (a) Blindness and low-vision
- (b) Leprosy-cured
- (c) Mental retardation and illness
- (d) Leukoderma-cured

Ans. (d) Leukoderma-cured

15. A physiotherapist is usually well-versed in related disciplines such as

- (a) anatomy, physiology, biomechanics, kinesiology and neuroscience
- (b) psychology, anatomy, biomechanics, kinesiology and neurology
- (c) anatomy, physiology, psychology, kinesiology and neurology

(d) psychology, anatomy, biomechanics, physiology and neurology

Ans. (a) anatomy, physiology, biomechanics, kinesiology and neuroscience

16. Which of these professionals working for children with special needs is mainly responsible for improvement in instructional methods, such as modification of the classroom equipment and facilities?

- (a) Physical education teacher
- (b) Speech language pathologist
- (c) Occupational therapist
- (d) Physiotherapist

Ans. (c) Occupational therapist

17. Which professional works with CWSN to evaluate their existing skill sets and potential to design a suitable instructional method and alter general education lessons to make these accessible to them?

- (a) Counsellor
- (b) Physiotherapist
- (c) Special educator
- (d) Speech therapist

Ans. (c) Special educator

II. Match the following:

List I – IQ Range List II – Intellectual Disability

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) 55 and 75 | (1) Moderate |
| (ii) 35 and 55 | (2) Profound |
| (iii) 20 and 40 | (3) Mild |
| (iv) Below 25 | (4) Severe |

Select the correct set of options:

- (a) (i)–(4), (ii)–(1), (iii)–(3), (iv)–(2)
- (b) (i)–(3), (ii)–(1), (iii)–(4), (iv)–(2)
- (c) (i)–(3), (ii)–(2), (iii)–(4), (iv)–(1)
- (d) (i)–(4), (ii)–(3), (iii)–(2), (iv)–(1)

Ans. (b) (i)–(3), (ii)–(1), (iii)–(4), (iv)–(2)

III. Assertion-Reason Type Questions: CBQ

Given below are the two statements labelled Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

A: Physical education is recognised as an indispensable portion of the school curriculum because of its many faceted benefits.

R: It helps students attain physical, emotional, mental and social prowess.

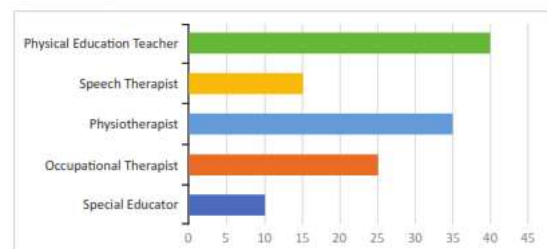
In the context of the two statements given above, which one of the following is correct?

- (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.

Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

IV. Data-Based Questions: CBQ

The data collected from a country about the kind of professions related to physical education and well-being preferred by people is given below:



On the basis of the chart given, answer the following questions:

1. What would a Special Educator be required to do?

- (a) Make considerations for cultural and environmental factors
- (b) Teach basic literacy and communication skills
- (c) Evaluate and adapt existing curriculum
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Teach basic literacy and communication skills

2. Which is the most popular profession?

- (a) Special educator
- (b) Physical education teacher
- (c) Speech therapist
- (d) Physiotherapist

Ans. (d) Physiotherapist

3. A professional who helps students perfect their fine motor and visual skills, as well as take care of themselves is a

- (a) occupational therapist.
- (b) physical education teacher.
- (c) speech therapist.
- (d) physiotherapist.

Ans. (a) occupational therapist.

V. Picture-Based Questions: CBQ

- 1. 
- 2. 
- 3. 
- 4. 

- Ans. 1.** Physical Education Teacher;
- 2.** Physiotherapist; **3.** Speech Therapist;
- 4.** Special Educator

VI. Case-Based Questions: CBQ

1. A person is well-versed in anatomy, physiology, biomechanics, kinesiology and neuroscience.

On the basis of the case given, answer the following questions:

(a) What would be the possible occupation of the person described above?

(b) The above professional is needed for

(c) Which role will such a person play?

(d) The above professional will help students gain control of fundamental skills.

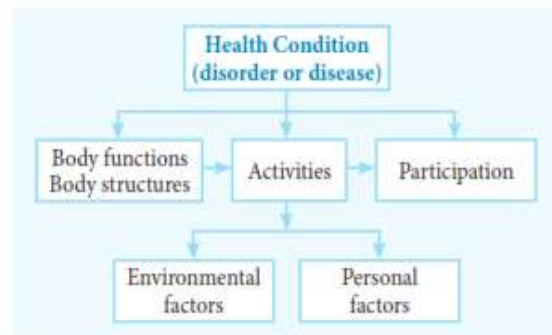
Ans. (a) Physiotherapist

(b) Medical consultation and observation

(c) Designs programs and activities that involve promotion of balance, strength and coordination

(d) motor

2. Look at the diagram given and answer the following questions.



(a) What does the given flow chart depict?

- (b) This diagram was given by
- (c) How many types of disability are there?
- (d) Genetic disorder and muscle dystrophy are the causes of

Ans. (a) depicts the model of disability.
 (b) International Classification of Functioning
 (c) 21 types
 (d) physical disability

B. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define disability.

Ans. Disability is the inability or incompetency in performing any functional work by the body.

2. When is the World Disability Day celebrated every year?

Ans. Every year December 3 is celebrated as World Disability Day.

3. What is disorder?

Ans. A disorder is an illness or a dysfunctional factor that affects the physiology and/or psychology of an individual.

4. How many types of disorder are there?

Ans. Mainly there are two types of disorder – functional and psychological.

5. What are the types of disability?

Ans. Intellectual disability and physical disability.

6. What is the IQ of a child with moderate intellectual disability?

Ans. Between 35 and 55.

7. What is the IQ of a child with profound intellectual disability?

Ans. Below 25.

8. Mention any two causes of physical disability.

Ans. Genetic disorder and muscle dystrophy.

9. What was the result of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984?

Ans. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984 produced long-term health effects that included neurological disabilities like impairment of memory and motor skills and inability to grow in children.

10. What is PTSD? What is its significance?

Ans. PTSD is Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. It is a mental health condition that can develop after experiencing or witnessing a traumatic event. It is significant as it can severely impact a person's well-being, causing distressing symptoms like flashbacks, nightmares, anxiety and emotional disturbances.

11. Mention two objectives of adaptive physical education.

Ans. Two objectives of adaptive physical education are as follows:

- i. develop fundamental motor skills and patterns of students with disabilities, such as running, throwing, catching, etc.
- ii. help students to improve their balance, coordination and posture.

12. Mention two principles of adaptive physical education.

Ans. Two principles of adaptive physical education:

- i. It is important to have a thorough knowledge of motor behaviours and development patterns of the different kinds of disabilities, and how people with these disabilities differ from their abled counterparts. Additionally, the trainers should also be aware of the neurological basis of these behaviours and patterns.
- ii. Routine medical check-up should be conducted not only for pure health benefits, but also to monitor the progress of the students and assess the effectiveness of the programmes.

13. What are the soft skills required for the occupation special education counsellor?

Ans. Empathy, patience, communication, active listening, adaptability, collaboration, problem-solving, flexibility and cultural sensitivity are essential soft skills for a special education counsellor.

14. Mention one significant role of occupational therapist.

Ans. One significant role of an occupational therapist is to help individuals of all ages improve their functional abilities and independence in daily activities, such as self-care, work, and leisure, through assessment, intervention and environmental modifications.

15. Which disciplines is a physiotherapist well-versed in?

Ans. Physiotherapists are well-versed in disciplines such as anatomy, physiology, kinesiology, biomechanics, neurology and exercise science. They utilise this knowledge to assess, diagnose and treat musculoskeletal, neurological, and cardiopulmonary conditions, aiming to enhance movement, function and overall well-being.

16. What types of students do special educators work with?

Ans. Special educators work with a diverse range of students, including those with learning disabilities, developmental delays, behavioural challenges and communication disorders. They work with students with learning, mental, emotional and physical disabilities.

C. Short Answer Type-I Questions

1. What is disability? Give an example.

Ans. Disability refers to a condition or impairment that limits a person's ability to perform certain tasks or activities. It can be physical, cognitive, sensory or emotional in nature. For example, a person with a physical disability such as paralysis may experience limited mobility and require

assistive devices, modifications or support to engage in daily activities or navigate their environment effectively.

2. Explain briefly the different types of disability.

Ans. There are various types of disabilities. But two main types are mentioned below:

i. Intellectual disability refers to limitations in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour. It impacts cognitive abilities, problem-solving, learning and social skills. People with intellectual disabilities may require support in areas like communication and independent living.

ii. Physical disability involves limitations in mobility, dexterity, or physical functioning. It can be caused by conditions such as paralysis, amputation or muscular dystrophy. Physical disabilities may necessitate assistive devices, modifications to the environment or mobility aids to enhance independence and accessibility.

3. How is intellectual disability characterised as mild, moderate, severe and profound?

Ans. Intellectual disability is categorized based on the severity of the impairment:

i. Mild: Individuals have an intellectual quotient (IQ) of 55-75. They may experience delays in academic and social skills but can often live independently with support.

ii. Moderate: IQ ranges from 35-55. Individuals may require support in daily tasks, have limited academic abilities, and benefit from supervised living arrangements and vocational training.

iii. Severe: IQ ranges from 20-40. Significant limitations in intellectual and adaptive functioning require extensive support and assistance in daily activities.

iv. Profound: Individuals have an IQ below 25, significant intellectual and adaptive impairments and often require round-the-clock support and care.

4. In which areas will a child with intellectual disability show limitation?

Ans. A child with intellectual disability will have limitations in the functioning of mental capacity such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving and IQ level.

5. What are the causes of physical disability?

Ans. Physical disabilities can have various causes:

i. Genetics: Anomalies in genes can cause disabilities such as spinal bifida (split spine) and muscular dystrophy, and intellectual disabilities like Down syndrome and Fragile X syndrome.

These are inherited at birth. However, diseases and overexposure to radiation may also bring about genetic abnormalities.

ii. Hormonal Imbalances: Disturbances in the function of the endocrine glands are also responsible for bringing about disabilities, both physical and mental.

iii. Poverty: Many families live below the poverty line and go without two square meals a day. Their living conditions are poor and they do not have access to quality healthcare, safe drinking water, proper sanitation and wholesome nutrition. As such, they fall prey to many diseases and disabilities and pass them on to their offspring.

6. How do genetics and malnutrition cause physical disability?

Ans. Genetics can contribute to physical disabilities when there are inherited abnormalities or mutations in genes responsible for normal physical development. These genetic variations can affect the formation or functioning of body structures, leading to physical disabilities.

Malnutrition, especially during critical stages of growth and development, can

result in inadequate nourishment and essential nutrient deficiencies. This can impair proper bone and muscle development, causing physical disabilities like stunted growth, skeletal deformities or muscle weakness.

7. Children were adversely affected by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984. How?

Ans. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984, caused by a gas leak from a pesticide plant, had severe repercussions on children. Exposure to toxic gases led to various health effects, including respiratory problems, eye injuries, neurological disorders and developmental delays. Children born to exposed parents faced a higher risk of congenital disabilities and birth defects. The tragedy left a lasting impact on the physical and cognitive well-being of the affected children.

8. Mention any four objectives of adaptive physical education.

Ans. Refer to page 63 of the book.

9. Briefly write about any four principles of adaptive physical education.

Ans. Refer to page 63 of the book.

10. Briefly mention the roles and responsibilities of special education counsellor.

Ans. Refer to pages 63-64 of the book.

11. How can a physical education teacher improve the physical, social and emotional skills of CWSN?

Ans. Refer to page 65 of the book.

12. What are the roles and responsibilities of a speech therapist?

Ans. Refer to page 65 of the book.

D. Short Answer Type-II Questions

1. How do you define 'disability'? Explain with examples.

Ans. Disability is a term used to describe a physical, cognitive, sensory, or developmental condition that significantly impairs a person's ability to perform everyday tasks and participate fully in society. Examples include:

i. Physical Disability: Paralysis, limb amputation, or mobility impairments affecting movement and coordination.

ii. Cognitive Disability: Intellectual disabilities, learning disorders, or memory impairments affecting cognitive functions and learning abilities.

iii. Sensory Disability: Blindness, deafness, or hearing/vision impairments that impact sensory perception.

iv. Developmental Disability: Autism spectrum disorder, Down syndrome, or cerebral palsy affecting overall development and social interaction.

2. What is intellectual disability?

Ans. Intellectual disability is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterised by significant limitations in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour. It is typically diagnosed in childhood and affects cognitive abilities, problem-solving skills, learning and social functioning. Individuals with intellectual disability may experience challenges in areas such as communication, self-care, academic achievement and independent living. The severity of intellectual disability can vary, ranging from mild to profound, and support and interventions are provided based on individual needs.

3. What are the causes of physical disability? Write about any two in detail.

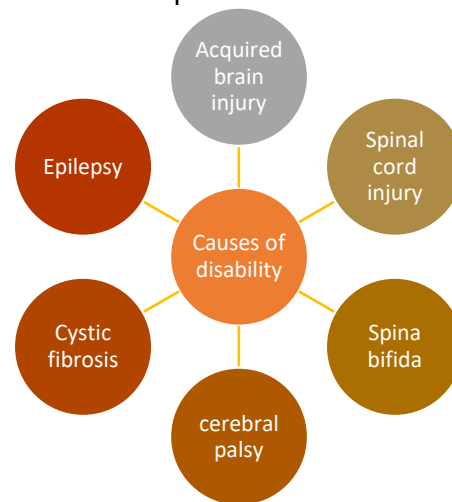
Ans. Physical disabilities can have various causes. They are acquired brain injury spinal cord injury, spina bifida, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, etc.

i. Spina bifida is a neural tube defect occurring during early pregnancy when the spinal column does not close properly. It can lead to paralysis or weakness in the legs, bladder and bowel control issues and mobility challenges.

ii. Cerebral palsy results from brain damage before or shortly after birth, affecting muscle control and coordination. Causes include brain injury, infections, or oxygen deprivation. Both conditions can lead to significant physical disabilities and require specialised care and interventions.

4. Create a mind map on the various causes of disability.

Ans. Mind Map:



5. What are the objectives of adapted physical education?

Ans. Refer to page 63 of the book.

6. How is physical education beneficial for students with disability?

Ans. Physical education provides numerous benefits for students with disabilities. It promotes physical fitness, improves motor skills and enhances overall health and well-

being. It can also contribute to the development of social skills, self-confidence and teamwork. Adapted physical education programs cater to the specific needs of students with disabilities, offering modified activities, equipment, and strategies to ensure inclusivity and participation. These programs help students with disabilities improve their physical abilities, enjoy recreational activities and experience the joy of movement and physical achievement.

7. What are the obstacles faced in the implementation of adapted physical education in India?

Ans. The implementation of adapted physical education in India faces several obstacles. Limited awareness and understanding of inclusive education among educators and administrators hinder the development of appropriate programs. Insufficient training and resources for teachers to deliver adapted physical education, including lack of specialised equipment and facilities, pose challenges. Inadequate policy support and funding for inclusive education initiatives further impede progress. Additionally, societal attitudes and stigmas towards disabilities may contribute to the exclusion of students with disabilities from physical education opportunities, limiting their access to the benefits of inclusive physical education.

8. Make a table on the role of various professionals working with CWSN.

Ans. The following table explains the role of various professionals working with CWSN.

Professional	Role
Special Education Counsellor	Provides counselling and emotional support to CWSN, collaborates with families and

	educators to address social and emotional needs, and develops individualised support plans.
Occupational Therapist	Assesses and addresses fine motor skills, sensory integration and activities of daily living for CWSN. Provides therapy and recommendations for adaptive equipment and environmental modifications.
Physiotherapist	Assesses and treats physical disabilities, mobility issues, and gross motor skills in CWSN. Provides therapy, exercises, and recommendations for assistive devices.
Physical Education Teacher	Develops and implements adapted physical education programs, modifies activities to meet the needs of CWSN, and promotes physical fitness, motor skills and inclusive participation.
Speech Therapist	Evaluates and addresses speech, language, and communication difficulties in CWSN. Provides therapy and interventions to

	improve communication skills.
Special Educator	Provides individualised instruction and support, develops and implements individualised education plans, and adapts curriculum for CWSN.

E. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the concept of disability and disorder in detail.

Ans. Refer to pages 59-60 of the book.

2. Make a table on the types of disability, its causes and its nature.

Ans. Refer to pages 60-61 of the book.

3. Elaborate on the nature of intellectual disability.

Ans. Refer to pages 60-61 of the book.

4. Discuss five causes of disability in detail.

Ans. Refer to pages 61-62 of the book.

5. What are the characteristics of physical disability?

Ans. Refer to page 60 of the book.

6. Describe the objectives and principles of adaptive physical education.

Ans. Adapted physical education aims at to:

- Develop fundamental motor skills and patterns of students with disabilities, such as running, throwing, catching, etc.
- Help students to improve their balance coordination and posture.
- Bring about their participation in activities such as dance, aquatics and other sports.
- To make them realize healthy self-esteem through increased physical independence.

- Reduce health complications.

Principals of Adapted Physical education are as under:

- It is imperative to have thorough knowledge of motor behaviours and development patterns of the different kinds of disabilities and how people with these disabilities vary from their abled counterparts.

- The activities and programmes should be planned according to the interests of their students and after taking their specific needs into consideration.

- Routine medical check-up should be conducted not only for pure health benefits but also to monitor the progress of the students and assess the effectiveness of the programmes.

- The rules governing physical education classes for abled students cannot be applied to their peers who have special needs.

- Apart from having sufficient knowledge and experience, the trainers should also have abundant patience, empathy and strong communication skills.

7. Write notes on how the following can help students with special needs:

- (a) Special Education Counsellor
- (b) Occupational Therapist
- (c) Special Educator
- (d) Physical Education Teacher
- (e) Physiotherapist
- (f) Speech Therapist

Ans. (a) The special education counsellor can look after the students and their well-being, taking into consideration the academic, vocational, social and psychological factors. He can be helpful in deepening the connection between the students and their families, to expand their social skills, to provide guidance to hold

sessions with the students, to communicate with students, etc.

(b) Occupational therapist can be helpful to students perfect their fine motor and visual skills, to aid the students in gaining correct hand-eye coordination, to assess the abilities of the students and encourage them to participate in the activities of the class room.

(c) Special educator can be helpful to a student in altering general education lessons to make it accessible according to the needs of the students, to help the students achieve academic success, to have literacy and communication skills.

(d) Physical education teacher can be helpful to devise or setting in which students with special needs can perform exercise and activity, to cultivate and adapt existing curriculum, so that students with special needs can adjust, to plan and prepare the activities according to the needs of the students, to install a positive attitude in the students, to approach the students' needs on individual and group levels, to satisfy the emotional needs of the students.

(e) Physiotherapist can be helpful to the students to achieve full physical functions.

He can help the students to gain control of fundamental motor skills, to promote balance, strength and coordination, to monitor and make adjustments to the programmes and activities of the students as require, etc.

(f) A speech therapist, also known as Speech Language Pathologist (SLP) or

speech pathologist, works with communicative and speech disorders, which may be speech and lingual issues, problems with swallowing and voice, cognitive communication, etc.

F. Value-Based Question

1. Sajid is a student of Class 11. He is physically impaired (differently abled). He has different leg lengths. Though he is very good in sports, he never takes part in any activity. Mr Yogesh Chandra, the Physical Education teacher of his school, observed him and judged his capabilities to excel in sports. He encouraged Sajid to participate in sports. He helped him to boost confidence and hone his skills.

As a result of this motivation and support, he contested in National Games and performed well.

Answer the following questions based on the above passage:

- 1.** What do you understand by the term disability?
- 2.** What is leg length?
- 3.** What are the values shown by the physical education teacher?

Ans.

- 1.** By the term disability we understand the one who is physically impaired.
- 2.** By the term leg length we understand that it is the length between bottom edges of the foot base to the upper edge of the greater trochanter.
- 3.** Helping others, value of human being, etc.