

A. Multiple choice questions

1. What makes you complete work or studies without others cheering you?

- (a) Self-confidence (b) Communication
(c) Self-motivation (d) Self-esteem

2. Which of the following are types of motivation?

- (a) Internal (b) Intermediate
(c) External (d) Extensive

3. Ravi works hard to get the best student award at the end of year. What type of motivation is this?

- (a) Internal (b) External
(c) Both internal and external (d) Not any specific type of motivation

B. Subjective question

1. Describe stress and stress management in your own words.

Ans. Stress is our emotional, mental, physical and social reaction to any perceived demands or threats. These demands or threats are called stressors. Stressors are the reason stress. For example, you are too close to the exams but feel unprepared.

Stress Management is about making a plan to be able to cope effectively with daily pressures. The ultimate goal is to strike a balance between life, work, relationships, relaxation and fun. By doing this, you are able to deal with daily stress triggers and meet these challenges head on.

2. List your favorite stress management technique and elaborate why you find it the most effective.

Ans. The stress management techniques are:

- **Time Management** - If the time is managed properly there will be no pending tasks to complete, hence it is the most effective stress relieving technique.
- **Physical exercise and fresh air** - Doing yoga, meditation and deep breathing exercises help in proper blood circulation and relaxes the body. Which will help to become more active.
- **Healthy diet** - Eating a balanced diet, such as Dal, Roti, vegetables and fruits will give the strength to do daily work efficiently.
- **Positivity** - Focussing on negative aspects of life will add more stress. Instead, learn to look at the good things and stay positive. For example, instead of feeling upset over scoring less in a test, try to maintain a positive attitude and look at ways to improve the next time.

- **Organising academic life; no delaying** - By keeping class notes organised, finishing in assignments on time, and keeping track of all deadlines, stress can be reduced to a great extent.
- **Sleep** - A good night's sleep for at least 7 hours helps the brain and body get recharged to function better the next day.
- **Holidays with family and friends** - Going to a relative's place, such as your grandparents' house or a new place during your summer vacations can help to break from the normal routine and come back afresh.

3. What is Goal Setting?

Ans. Goal setting is a powerful process for thinking about your ideal future, and for motivating yourself to turn your vision of this future into reality.

The process of setting goals helps you choose where you want to go in life. By knowing precisely what you want to achieve, you know where you have to concentrate your efforts.

4. In SMART goals, what does 'S' stand for? Explain.

Ans. In SMART goals 'S' stands for Specific goal. A specific and clear goal answers six questions. Who is involved in the goal? What do I want to do? Where do I start? When do I start and finish? Which means do I use? Why am I doing this? For Example:

Not a specific goal: "I would learn to speak English."

Specific goal: "I would learn to speak English fluently by joining coaching classes after my school everyday, and in six months I will take part in the inter-school debate competition."

5. What is the best way to work on long-term goals?

Ans. The best way to work on long-term goals is:

Part-1 Develop a long-term goal

- Ask yourself where you'd like your life to be in the next few years.
- Build a goal from your board ideas.
- Write out a specific goal.
- Separate short and long-term goals.
- Assess your goal to make sure it's manageable.

Part-2 Achieving your Long-Term Goal

- Commit to one long-term goal at a time.
- Break your goal into sub-goals.
- Set up a timetable for your goal and sub-goals.
- Work on your self-discipline.
- Develop habits that aid in accomplishing your goal.
- Review your progress regularly.
- Identify obstacles you might encounter.

Part-3 Staying Motivated for Long-Term Goals

- Take breaks regularly.
- Try to make your goal fun.
- Celebrate your successes.

6. What is time management and how can you manage your time?

Ans. Time management is the ability to plan and control how you spend the hours of your day well and do all that you want to do.

The steps for effectively managing time are:

Step-1 Organise

- We plan our day-to-day activities.
- We make a timetable that we follow.
- We keep our surroundings and study table clean and mess free.
- We put things back where they belong.
- It helps us save time!

Step-2 Prioritise

- We make a to-do list that has all our activities and we rank them in the order of importance. For example, you may rank doing homework as the most important task. It helps us to get the most important task done first and also to track what is pending.

Step-3 Control

- We have a control over our activities and time.
- We avoid time wasters like chatting on the phone, surfing gossip sites, etc., and focus on more important things.

Step-4 Track

- We identify and note where we have spent our time. This will help us analyse if we have used our time effectively or not. It also helps us to identify time-wasting activities.

7. How can tracking your time help you?

Ans. Tracking your time helps you gain perspective on your life, so you can determine whether the way you spend your time is true to your priorities and what's important to you. By tracking your time you can

- See how many hours you actually work.
- Can separate from the stories you tell yourself.
- Discover what your priorities actually are.
- Time feels richer.
- A time log can lead to real change.