



TEACHER WORKSHEET

CYCLE 3 • MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

THE PARALYMPIC GAMES

OVERVIEW

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

- Understand that any athlete with a disability is first and foremost an athlete.
- Understand that parasports, which are played by people with disabilities, have modified rules so that they can be played.
- Familiarize oneself with the Paralympic sport wheelchair tennis.
- Change the way students see people with disabilities, especially children.
- Understand that disability may not be visible.
- Be familiar with the 2005 French Disability Act.

SPECIFIC SKILLS IN MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION:

- Develop sensitivity: Respect others and accept differences.
- Laws and rules: Understand the principles and values of a democratic society (equal rights and the concept of discrimination).
- Discernment:
 - Take part in a debate.
 - Distinguish personal interest from common interest.

INTERDISCIPLINARY SKILLS:

- **Reading:**
Understand texts, documents, and images, and interpret them.
- **Speaking:**
Understand verbal communication and develop speaking skills.

- **Knowledge in literature and the arts:**
Heroes and heroines.

- **History:**
Determine one's place in time.

SCHEDULE FOR SESSIONS:

- Launch project.
- Gather initial student project feedback.
- Do two activities in pairs:
 - **Activity 1:** Reading comprehension of a text
 - **Activity 2:** Reading comprehension of a text and image.
- Do class activity: Debate with a philosophical aim.
- Share with class and review.
- Extend activity.

DURATION:

- 2 sessions (2 × 45 minutes).

ORGANIZATION:

- Work in pairs and share with class for Activities 1 and 2.
- Do class activity then review and reflect for Activity 3.



PARALYMPIC GAMES KEYWORDS:

PARALYMPIC • PARASPORT •
EQUITY • TOLERANCE • SOLIDARITY •
DETERMINATION • ACCOMPLISHMENT



CONCEPTS ADDRESSED

THE ANCIENT GAMES

Starting in 776 B.C., the Greeks would organize public festivities in the city of Olympia in honor of Zeus. Athletes from all the Greek cities competed in sports events, which thousands of Greeks would watch. The Games, then known as the "Games of Olympia", were held every four years until the Roman Emperor Theodosius outlawed them in 394. There were also Games in the cities of Delphi and Nemea, and on the Isthmus of Corinth.



THE MODERN GAMES

In 1896, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and its president, Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, was inspired by the ancient Games and decided to organize the first modern Olympic Games in Athens. The aim was to promote physical activity through the example of high-level athletes, who come together to share key Olympic values—excellence, friendship, and respect. As in ancient times, the Games are held every four years.

THE PARALYMPIC GAMES

In 1948, an English doctor had the idea to hold a tournament for World War II soldiers in wheelchairs due to spinal cord injuries. The tournament included only a few sports (such as archery and table tennis), and was held in Stoke Mandeville, England. The town is now considered the birthplace of the Paralympic Movement.

In 1960, a decision was made to organize an eight-sport competition for athletes with disabilities, and to hold it in Rome, in the same city as the Olympic Games. That marked the beginning of the Paralympic Games, for athletes with disabilities.

The Paralympic Games are always held the same year as the Olympic Games and take place in the same venues.

There are ten disability categories in the Paralympic Games: impaired muscle power, impaired movement, limb deficiency, leg length difference, short stature, hypertonía, ataxia, athetosis, visual impairment, and intellectual impairment.

WHEELCHAIR TENNIS

Wheelchair tennis debuted at the Paralympic Games in 1992 in Barcelona, Spain, and was played in singles and doubles, in men's, women's, and mixed events. At the Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2016, there were six events and two classes in wheelchair tennis.

In 1976, American athlete Brad Parks was injured in a freestyle skiing competition. He later discovered he could play tennis in a wheelchair. He soon developed a passion for the game and began to promote it. Thanks to his efforts, the sport became more widely known in the 1980s.

In the men's doubles final in Rio in 2016, French players Stéphane Houdet and Nicolas Peifer, the number 1 seeds, won the gold medal against England, the number 2 seeds.

PARASPORTS

Twenty-three sports were registered for the Rio Paralympic Games in 2016 (see "Fun Fact!" for the full list of sports).

DISABILITY

In 2005, France passed a law that made public education a right for children with disabilities. Some students benefit from customized education programs. Such programs help educate students with disabilities and include measures decided by the Commission des droits et de l'autonomie des personnes handicapées (French commission for the rights and autonomy of people with disabilities, or CDAPH), which take into account the wishes of parents and children. The inclusion of students with disabilities helps other students to recognize and respect all differences.

FUN FACT!

Athletes are grouped into disability categories to ensure fair competition. There are specific classifications in each sport. In athletics, for example, there are race events for the visually impaired and blind, for amputees with a prosthetic limb, and for athletes in wheelchairs.

FUN FACT!

There are twenty-three parasports—archery, athletics, badminton, boccia, canoeing, cycling, equestrian riding, 5-a-side football, 7-a-side football, goalball, judo, powerlifting, rowing, sailing, parasport shooting, sitting volleyball, swimming, table tennis, triathlon, wheelchair basketball, wheelchair fencing, wheelchair rugby, and wheelchair tennis.

Please note: boccia and goalball are only played at the Paralympic Games.



Students experience key values in physical activity and sports, and come to share those values—self-respect and respect for others, team spirit, cooperation, mutual help, and kindness—in order to live together side by side.



STUDENT WORKSHEET OVERVIEW

VOCABULARY:

Athlete, class, disability, paralyzed, able-bodied, integration, accessible venue, prosthesis, tolerant.

ACTIVITIES:

▶ **ACTIVITY 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE PARALYMPIC GAMES**

Understand when and how the Paralympic Games started

9–10 yr | 10–11 yr | 11–12 yr

Materials: Text

▶ **ACTIVITY 2: FOCUS ON WHEELCHAIR TENNIS**

Realize that athletes with disabilities share the same values and feelings as able-bodied athletes
Understand how parasports rules are modified for disabilities

9–10 yr | 10–11 yr | 11–12 yr

Materials: – Photo of 2016 Rio Paralympic Games gold medalists in wheelchair tennis, Stéphane Houdet and Nicolas Peifer
– Text

▶ **ACTIVITY 3 LIKE ANYONE ELSE**

Philosophical discussion on the topics of disability and tolerance, after reading an interview with Marie-Amélie Le Fur

9–10 yr | 10–11 yr | 11–12 yr

Materials: Excerpt from an interview with Marie-Amélie Le Fur (*Mon Quotidien*, October 8–10, 2016)

Knowledge in moral and civic education:

- Prejudice and stereotypes (disability).
- Values: Equality, tolerance, diversity and respect for others.
- Solidarity on an individual and community level.

Skills in moral and civic education: Argumentation methods.

Éduscol resource: <http://eduscol.education.fr/cid92404/methodes-et-demarches.html#lien2>



STUDENT WORKSHEET ANSWER KEY

▶ **ACTIVITY 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE PARALYMPIC GAMES**

Understand when and how the Paralympic Games started

9–10 yr | 10–11 yr | 11–12 yr

- 1) Since 1960, in Rome.
- 2) For athletes with disabilities.
- 3) In the same venues as the Olympic Games.
- 4) A few weeks after the Olympic Games, after sports facilities and accommodation have been adapted for athletes with disabilities.



► ACTIVITY 2: FOCUS ON WHEELCHAIR TENNIS

Realize that athletes with disabilities share the same values and feelings as able-bodied athletes
Understand how parasports rules are modified for disabilities

9-10 yr | 10-11 yr | 11-12 yr

The picture was taken at the Rio Olympic Games in 2016.	
The picture was taken at the Rio Paralympic Games in 2016.	✓
The athletes are named Stéphane Houdet and Nicolas Peifer.	✓
They are able-bodied.	
They play wheelchair tennis.	✓
Nicolas Peifer has had a disability since a motorcycle accident.	
Nicolas Peifer started playing wheelchair tennis at the age of 11.	✓
Stéphane Houdet is currently ranked no. 1 worldwide in singles and doubles.	✓
Athletes with disabilities share the same values and mindset as able-bodied athletes.	✓
In wheelchair tennis, players must hit the ball before the second bounce.	
The wheelchairs have special wheels that help players move around.	✓

► ACTIVITY 3: LIKE ANYONE ELSE

Philosophical discussion on the topics of disability and tolerance, after reading an interview with Marie-Amélie Le Fur, an athlete with a disability and a Paralympic medalist

9-10 yr | 10-11 yr | 11-12 yr

Session schedule:

- 1) Read interview as a class.
- 2) Ask the class a few questions after the reading, to start the debate:
 - What about you? How would you have reacted if you had been one of Marie-Amélie Le Fur's classmates? How do you explain her classmates' change in attitude?
 - What is a disability? Can you think of any disabilities that are not visible? Why do people make fun of disabilities?
 - Have you ever felt different from other people? How did that make you feel? How did others react? What did you expect them to do?
- 3) Give students 15 minutes to calmly reflect on the questions (alone or in small groups).
They can write their ideas in their notebooks.
- 4) Discuss as a group.
- 5) Write a summary.

**Full interview
available here:**
<http://bit.ly/2lT5ziw>





Session summary writing prompt:

We are all different (height, weight, sex, hair/eye/skin color, etc.).

A disability is a disadvantage that may limit activity or participation in community life.

There are visible and invisible disabilities, such as dyslexia (difficulty learning to read) and dysorthographie (difficulty learning to spell).

People affected by disabilities would like their disabilities to be recognized and be able to live like anyone else, as independently as possible.

Ignorance leads to attitudes that reject and exclude people with disabilities.

When you meet someone with a disability, don't look away or make fun of that person.

Rather, try to learn more about that person's disability to help him or her live like anyone else.



FIND OUT MORE

CNOSF EDUCATIONAL FILES

Cycle 3: "Sports stars and heroes"

Cycle 3: "Vocabulary for sports and athletic achievement"

11–12 yr: "The first Olympic Games"

10–11 yr: "The 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin"

DIGITAL RESOURCES

Learn more about the French Paralympic Committee:

<http://cpsf.france-paralympique.fr/>

Find out more about Paralympic classification:

<http://cpsf.france-paralympique.fr/presentation/>

Éduscol support document for moral and civic education:

<http://eduscol.education.fr/pid34831-cid103395/l-enseignement-moral-et-civique-dans-la-classe-et-dans-l-etablissement.html#lien1>

Éduscol document on the French law passed in 2005:

<http://eduscol.education.fr/cid47660/scolarite-et-handicap.html>

FURTHER READING FOR STUDENTS

Mon drôle de petit frère, by Elizabeth Laird, Gallimard Jeunesse, "Folio Junior", 2009

De l'autre côté du mur, by Yaël Hassan, Casterman, 2015

The Story of Helen Keller, by Lorena A. Hickok, Tempo Books, 2000

Books about sports:

<http://www.lescleftsdelecole.com/Clefts-des-champs/Listes-de-lecture/Sport-et-olympisme>

FILMS FOR TEACHERS

The Intouchables, directed by Éric Toledano and Olivier Nakache (France, 2011): a friendship forms between a wealthy quadriplegic and his caregiver, a former inmate.

La Ligne droite, directed by Régis Wargnier (France, 2011): a former female inmate trains an athlete, who recently lost his sight, for a race.

The Elephant Man, directed by David Lynch (United States, 1980): the story of a man living with severe deformities.

The King's Speech, directed by Tom Hooper (United States, 2010): a story about King George VI of England and his struggle to overcome his stutter.

ACTIVITIES FOR STUDENTS

– End of unit: "It's your turn! The Paralympic Games" and answer key.

– Incollables® trivia cards:

<http://cnosf.franceolympique.com/cnosf/actus/6106-dcouvrir-lolympisme-avec-les-incollables.html>



STUDENT WORKSHEET

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THE PARALYMPIC GAMES

Aa

VOCABULARY



ATHLETE: A person who does a physical activity.

CLASS: A category of athletes with the same functional capacity.

DISABILITY: A long-term condition (e.g. physical, intellectual) that limits a person's ability to perform tasks and activities that people deem necessary in daily life.

PARALYZED: The loss of the ability to move in part or most of the body (= motor impairment).

ABLE-BODIED: A term used to describe someone who does not have a disability.

INTEGRATION: The act of accepting a person into a group (antonym: exclusion).

ACCESSIBLE VENUE: A place adapted to people with disabilities.

PROSTHESIS: A device that replaces a part of the body.

TOLERANT: A term used to describe someone who accepts the differences of others.

ACTIVITIES

▶ ACTIVITY 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE PARALYMPIC GAMES

Read the text below and answer the questions:

In 1948, an English doctor had the idea to hold a tournament for World War II soldiers in wheelchairs due to spinal cord injuries. The tournament included only a few sports (such as archery and table tennis), and was held in Stoke Mandeville, England. The town is now considered the birthplace of the Paralympic Movement.

In 1960, a decision was made to organize an eight-sport competition for athletes with disabilities, and to hold it in Rome, in the same city as the Olympic Games. That marked the beginning of the Paralympic Games, for athletes with disabilities.

Athletes selected for the Paralympic Games are high-level athletes with a disability. The disability may be physical—for example, when an athlete can no longer move a limb, or when a prosthesis is used. It may also be visual (when an athlete is visually impaired or blind) or intellectual (an impaired ability to understand).

Athletes in the same sport are divided into classes to ensure that an athlete or team can compete fairly against other opponents. The same concept is used in boxing; able-bodied



TIPS & TRICKS



Have you ever been in a situation where you had **the feeling you didn't perform well** because you lacked confidence? That happens to everyone! And good news—**everyone can change!**

For example, before you ask your parents or friends for help, try to **find a solution on your own to some of your problems**. It feels good to figure it out on your own!

Also try to **process the experience** after you've been in a situation that you didn't like.

Ask yourself, "Where did I go wrong?" "What can I do to avoid that next time?" You'll soon see that the less you rely on others, **the less scared you'll be** to do things on your own!



FAIRBANK © G. PICOUT

athletes are divided into weight classes—a middleweight boxer would never face off in the ring against a heavyweight boxer.

The scoring system is also adapted to disability.

Twenty-three sports were registered for the Rio Paralympic Games, including athletics, five-a-side and seven-a-side football, sailing, wheelchair basketball, wheelchair fencing, and wheelchair tennis.

Since the 1988 Paralympic Games in Seoul, South Korea, the Paralympics have been held the same year as the Olympics and at the same venues.

The Paralympic Games take place a few weeks after the Olympic Games, after sports facilities and accommodation have been adapted for athletes with disabilities.

1) What year were the first Paralympic Games held?

2) Who are the Paralympic Games designed for?

3) Where do they take place?

4) When do they take place?

🔍 FIND OUT MORE:

The word “handicap” is considered offensive and is no longer used as a synonym for “disability”. But the term actually has another meaning in sports.

In some competitions, a disadvantage (or “handicap”) is imposed on the best athletes in order to make the chances of winning more equal among competitors.

That’s the case in golf, for example—the best players must forgo points for lower-level opponents.

There are also handicaps in horse racing in order to make the chances of winning between horses, and a weight handicap is given to the horses considered to be the best. The faster a horse is, the heavier the weight.

▶ ACTIVITY 2: FOCUS ON WHEELCHAIR TENNIS

Read the text, look at the picture and then select the correct answers:

France is world champion in wheelchair tennis. At the 2016 Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the French team—which included Stéphane Houdet and Nicolas Peifer—even won the gold medal in doubles.

Before his motorcycle accident, Stéphane Houdet had played standard tennis from ages 7 to 24, and went on to become the Pays de la Loire region’s junior tennis champion. In 2017, at age 47, he was ranked world no. 1 in singles and doubles!

Nicolas Peifer started playing wheelchair tennis at the age of 11 and quickly reached a high level of performance, ranking no. 1 in the junior category. He is now in his thirties and represents the next generation of wheelchair tennis.

Houdet and Peifer are first and foremost athletes. They share the same values and mindset as able-bodied athletes—perseverance, determination, drive, and accomplishment.

Hervé Karcher, Nicolas Peifer’s coach, has said of them: “They’re great guys with tremendous character! As in any sport, you need certain qualities to perform at the highest level.”

One of the differences between Paralympic and Olympic tennis is the double bounce rule. Although the wheelchairs have special wheels that help players move around, players do not have the same ability to move. Players must hit the ball before it bounces a third time on the court (unlike Olympic tennis, where the ball must be hit before the second bounce).



HOUDET © G. PICOUT

Stéphane Houdet and Nicolas Peifer, gold medalists in doubles, wheelchair tennis, Rio (2016).

The picture was taken at the Rio Olympic Games in 2016.	
The picture was taken at the Rio Paralympic Games in 2016.	
The athletes are named Stéphane Houdet and Nicolas Peifer.	
They are able-bodied.	
They play wheelchair tennis.	
Nicolas Peifer has had a disability since a motorcycle accident.	
Nicolas Peifer started playing wheelchair tennis at the age of 11.	
Stéphane Houdet is currently ranked no. 1 worldwide in singles and doubles.	
Athletes with disabilities share the same values and mindset as able-bodied athletes.	
In wheelchair tennis, players must hit the ball before the second bounce.	
The wheelchairs have special wheels that help players move around.	

FUN FACT! Wheelchair tennis player Michaël Jérémiasz has won four medals at the Paralympic Games since 2004 in Athens, and served as the flag bearer for the French team at the Rio Games.



▶ ACTIVITY 3: LIKE OTHERS

FUN FACT! France passed laws in 2005 and 2013 which give all children with disabilities the right to attend schools in their neighborhood.

All schools must be able to accommodate children with disabilities. This means that school buildings must be made accessible for all types of disability (e.g. by adding ramps or elevators for wheelchairs, wall and door signage in Braille for the blind, etc.).

Schools must also provide special assistance for children who need it during school hours (e.g. by having an adult present for a student who cannot write alone).

Read the following text carefully:

Marie-Amélie Le Fur is a young, 28-year-old French athlete whose left leg was amputated. She won two gold medals at the 2016 Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the long jump and 400 meters, and a bronze medal for the 200 meters.

Here's an excerpt from an interview she gave to the newspaper *Mon Quotidien* in October 2016:

- MQ: When you were 15, you were in a serious scooter accident.
- M-A LF: Yes, I was. I was hit by a car. The doctors tried to save my left leg. But it was so damaged that if they had left it, I would never have been able to play sports again, and it would have been hard to walk. So they amputated it... At least I could play sports again with a prosthesis...
- MQ: How did your classmates react?
- M-A LF: I missed a month of school when I was 16. When I went back to class, initially in a wheelchair, I heard whispering. But our friendships were strong... I got a lot of support from them...
- MQ: Do you talk to kids about disabilities?
- M-A LF: I do, I often go to schools... I just talk to them about disabilities, saying that it's a difference like anyone else has.

Excerpt from *Mon Quotidien*, October 8-10, 2016.



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© PLAYBAC PRESSE - MON QUOTIDIEN

Full Interview
available here:

<http://bit.ly/2LT5ziw>



REVIEW

- The Paralympic Games are always held **the same year** as the Olympic Games and take place **in the same venues**, once the facilities and accommodation have been made accessible.
- The Paralympic values are **courage, determination, inspiration, and equality**.
- Paralympic athletes **share the same values and feelings** as able-bodied athletes.
- Respect others and **accept their differences**.
- The French law from 2005 **provides equal rights for children in school**. All schools must be able to accommodate children with disabilities.



NOW, TAKE ACTION!

- **Understand that disability can affect anyone:** it can be **temporary** (a broken arm due to a bad fall) or **life-long** (an amputation due to a serious accident).
So always try to **put yourself in the shoes of the person with that disability** by asking yourself this question: “What if it were me? How would I want others to act towards me?”
- **Show solidarity:** if you know students with disabilities, make sure that they are regularly accompanied by classmates to help them out. Offer to create groups of two or three students who promise to accompany them if no support system has been put in place.
- **Understand that the solutions that help people with disabilities move society forward as a whole.** Call it the “**remote-control effect**”—the remote control was originally invented for people with limited mobility. Today, who could live without it? It’s useful to everyone.
- **Understand that people with disabilities can do great things too:** the achievements of Paralympic athletes are a prime example of it.



CYCLE PROGRESS WORKSHEET

CYCLE 3 • MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

THE PARALYMPIC GAMES

There is one moral and civic education program for all three age groups in Cycle 3, but it is recommended that activities be age appropriate.

Activity 3 on the worksheet can be done by students 10–11 years old, and later 12-year-olds, to steadily deepen argumentation and debate techniques.

Teachers may set aside more than 15 minutes to give students enough time to reflect and develop arguments.

They may also provide students with the vocabulary and connectors needed to articulate their arguments, and to express agreement and disagreement.

Vocabulary

- **Agreeing:** I completely agree with you, you're right, that's a good point, that's true, etc.
- **Disagreeing:** I disagree with you, I completely disagree, I'm inclined to disagree with that, I'm afraid I can't agree, I'm afraid you're wrong, etc.
- **Adding nuance:** In my opinion, in my view, I think that, etc.

Connectors

Whether in agreement or disagreement with others, ideas should always be expressed logically, using connectors:

- Presenting a number of arguments:
 - ▶ To begin: *Firstly, first of all, etc.*
 - ▶ To continue: *Secondly, moreover, furthermore, etc.*
 - ▶ To conclude: *Finally, lastly, in conclusion, etc.*
- Giving an example: *For example, for instance, etc.*
- Indicating a cause: *Because, due to, etc.*
- Indicating opposition: *Yet, however, but, etc.*
- Indicating a result: *That's why, so, therefore, etc.*



IT'S YOUR TURN!

CYCLE 3 • MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

THE PARALYMPIC GAMES

PUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE TO THE TEST

1 WHY ARE THE PARALYMPIC GAMES AND OLYMPIC GAMES NOT HELD AT THE SAME TIME?

- The athletes refused
- It takes time to make the facilities and accommodation accessible to athletes with disabilities

2 WHAT INSPIRED THE FIRST PARALYMPIC GAMES?

- A British competition in 1948
- The ancient Games
- Medieval tournaments

3 WHAT RULE DIFFERS BETWEEN TENNIS AND WHEELCHAIR TENNIS?

- The court is smaller in wheelchair tennis
- The ball can bounce twice in wheelchair tennis
- Wheelchair tennis matches have a time limit

4 WHAT VALUES AND FEELINGS DO ABLE-BODIED ATHLETES AND ATHLETES WITH DISABILITIES SHARE?

- Carelessness
- Determination
- Courage
- Drive
- Perseverance

5 WHEN DID FRANCE PASS A LAW TO HELP CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN SCHOOLS?

- 1995
- 2005
- 2015

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE FURTHER

1 IN 2004 AND 2008, ONLY 15 MINUTES OF THE PARALYMPIC GAMES WERE BROADCAST ON FRENCH TV PER DAY. IN 2012, A NUMBER OF ATHLETES AND ORGANIZATIONS ADVOCATED FOR THAT TO CHANGE. DURING THE RIO GAMES IN 2016, TV CHANNELS MADE SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS. HOW MANY HOURS OF LIVE PROGRAMMING DID FRENCH TV CHANNELS BROADCAST PER DAY FOR VIEWERS?

- 5 hours
- 10 hours
- 25 hours



2 MEDALS AT THE RIO PARALYMPIC GAMES WERE EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL FEATURES SO THAT ATHLETES COULD RECOGNIZE GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE. WHAT WERE THOSE FEATURES? (TWO ANSWERS.)

- A steel device that produced a distinct sound for each medal
- An inscription in Braille A distinct smell

3 WHEELCHAIR TENNIS HAS BEEN A PARALYMPIC DISCIPLINE SINCE THE 1992 GAMES IN BARCELONA, SPAIN. THE SPORT IS ALSO PLAYED AT GRAND SLAMS. WHICH GRAND SLAM WAS THE LAST TO INCLUDE WHEELCHAIR TENNIS?

- The Australian Open, in Melbourne The French Open, in Paris
- Wimbledon, in London The U.S. Open, in New York

4 GOALBALL IS A SPORT THAT IS ONLY PLAYED BY VISUALLY IMPAIRED ATHLETES AT THE PARALYMPIC GAMES. HOW DO PLAYERS SCORE GOALS?

- With the feet With the hands With the head


5 BLIND FOOTBALL (ALSO KNOWN AS FIVE-A-SIDE FOOTBALL) IS PLAYED BY VISUALLY IMPAIRED OR BLIND ATHLETES. HOW DO THEY KEEP TRACK OF THE BALL?

- There are bells in the ball The ball whistles in the air
- The ball has a distinct smell

KICK OFF THE DISCUSSION... GIVE YOUR OPINION!

IS YOUR SCHOOL ALREADY ACCESSIBLE TO PEOPLE WITH MOTOR OR SENSORY DISABILITIES (VISION, HEARING)? DO YOU THINK THAT'S GOOD ENOUGH? WHERE DO YOU THINK PROGRESS COULD BE MADE?

WHAT ABOUT IN YOUR COMMUNITY? WHAT CAN YOU DO?



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IT'S YOUR TURN! ANSWER KEY

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France Télévisions broadcast nearly one hundred hours of live competitions on the channels France 2 and France 4. The opening ceremony was also broadcast on France 2.



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(Opponents use the whole body to protect the net.)

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