Exercise Selection

The following worksheet helps you establish a simple and intense strength program outline based on convenient modes of exercise you can complete in the home. Most of these exercises are simple in nature so the intensity you get from the workout depends on the intensity and emphasis you put into each exercise. The particular nature in which you perform these exercises is your greatest challenge and should be your primary focus, leaving me to reiterate that it is not the actual exercise that is important, but the manner in which you perform it. This involves all the components you need to work to keep a youthful functional body.

Components of a complete exercise program - all exercises are categorized into the below components

Core is your trunk. From your hips to your shoulders, this involves everything having to do with the stability and integrity of your center - the hub for all other movements

Lower is your leg strength. This component involves any exercise contributing to strength in all muscles of your lower body

Push is your upper body strength. This component involves all the muscles you would use for pushing movements, specifically chest, triceps, and shoulders.

Pull is your upper body strength. This component involves all the muscles you would use for pulling movements, specifically lats, rear delts, biceps, and all other upper back muscles.

Balance is your ability to coordinate and handle advanced movements in unstable environments. This component involves the entire body and its ability to maintain and control your center of gravity, most of these exercises will be on one leg and or 1 arm and challenge your stability.

Endurance is your stamina and conditioning level. This component involves exercises that really tax your respiratory system

There are so many questions to answer in this discipline it is hard to keep up. The best way to get these answers is direct contact with a fitness professional. It is extremely difficult to put all the solutions down on paper because each person is unique and requires specific attention on different complications, but here is a short list of questions and answers regarding strength exercises to help you out.

Question	Answer		
Why do I feel pain in certain joints - back, knees?	Incorrect body mechanics.		
	Your body was designed to work optimally in a neutral body		
What does incorrect body mechanics mean?	position, an altered position will lead to inefficient and poor		
	movement mechanics.		
Why isn't my body in a neutral position?	The orientation of your skeletal & muscular systems adapt to your		
	physical environment and the mechanical stress you place on your		
	body. Over time your body alters it's position from neutral to		
	accommodate the predominant position you hold through your day,		
	ex. sitting at a desk.		
How do I attain a neutral body position to be able to move pain free?	Follow the two rules of strength training.		
Why don't I have good balance?	Just as you need to study to learn a subject or pass an exam, your		
	neuromuscular system needs continual practice to improve the		
	efficiency of a movement.		
	It is very common to have a stronger side, and this usually starts		
	with you being unaware that you have a preference to lean more		
Why is one arm or leg stronger than the other?	on leg or overuse one arm. That side will then in turn display		
	greater strength and coordination from the extra movement		
	practice you have given it.		
How do I know if I am doing an exercise wrong?	First and foremost, if it hurts don't do it. If you are feeling sharp		
	pain in or around your joints you are probably not using that joint		
	as it was intended to be used. Check your body position to see if		
	anything looks out of neutral position just based on common		
	sense.		

Directions: Pick one exercise from each of the six components and complete each exercise in circuit format using the tension and rest schemes listed below. The standard for the amount of time you would be doing the exercises, which is "time under tension", is 45 seconds, and standard rest is 30 seconds. Feel free to change the tension and rest schemes to your liking. This exercise format can also be used for the advanced exerciser as well by choosing more compound and complex exercises with minimal rest. You probably don't know every exercise on the list below, but you don't have to - just go with what you know and learn from there based on the definitions given for each exercise component.

1 Core	2	Lower	
Plank (elbows and toes)	Dead lift		
Sit-up	Partial squat		
Crunch	Deep Squat		Full comfortable range of motion y position
Cradle (supine, arms and legs off floor)	Lunge		
Floor bridge (supine, push hips in air)	Step-ups		
Quadruped (hands and knees)	Reverse Lunge		
Ball bridge hip extension			0
Advanced	Adva	Advanced	
Plank - knee to alt elbow	Lateral lunge	Lateral lunge	
V-up toe touch	1 leg squat		
Rocking horse	1 leg dead lift		<u>— e</u>
Plank with rotation	Vertical jump		<u>a</u>
Hamstring walk	Forward-reverse lunge	е	ort
3 Push	4	Pull	
Push-up	Row-up		
Muscle-up	Chin-up		
Overhead press	Band swim		₹ Ճ
Lateral raise	Row		
Chest press	Bicep curl		
Triceps extension	Bent row		—
Fly (with bands, dbs, etc)	Reverse fly (with band	ds, dbs, etc)	<u></u>
Advanced	Adva	anced	ing: 1. Full comfa. 2. Neutral body position
1 arm pushup	1 arm row		
Pushup with rotation	Rope climb		
1 leg shoulder press	1 leg row		Training: 2.No
	3		
5 Balance	6	Endurance	
1 leg balance	Step-ups		
1 leg toe touch		Lateral quick step	
1 leg lateral hop	Front& back quick step		2 i
1 leg balance with rotation	Jump rope		rength
Bosu walk	Lateral line hop	·	
1 leg knee raise		High knees	
	Lateral cone touch		
Advanced	Adva	anced	Rules of
Ball sit	1 leg hops		
Balance board	bosu up-downs		<u> </u>
Program Formatting:	Time under tension	Rest Between sets	
More strength based	90 seconds		
///	60 seconds	45 seconds	
	45 seconds	30 seconds	Standard
	20 seconds	15 seconds	
More endurance based		0 seconds	