

## 1) How do you feel today?

*Answer will vary.*

**Examples:**

- a) happy
- b) excited
- c) nervous
- d) sad
- e) mad
- f) worried
- g) bored
- h) sleepy
- i) frustrated

**NOTE:** Explain that children and teenagers have many different feelings during a day. For example, they may feel grumpy when they wake up, happy on the school bus talking with friends, nervous when the teacher asks them to answer a question during class, excited when they hear some great news from a friend at lunch, or tired when they get home from school.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY** ▶ Lead a discussion about how people can use body language (i.e., facial expressions, body posture, eye movements, and gestures) to show feelings. Then, see if students can identify the feelings listed above as you demonstrate each one using only body language. Alternatively, ask students to use body language to demonstrate each of the feelings.

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## 2) When do you feel proud of your work at school?

*Answer will vary.*

**Examples:**

- a) when I know I have done my best work
- b) when I finish my work on time
- c) when I make a good grade on my work
- d) when my teacher or a classmate tells me my work is good

**NOTE:** Explain that students should always do their best work. Point out that doing a good job on their schoolwork helps students prepare for doing good work at a job when they are older.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY** ▶ Focusing only on positive aspects of finishing schoolwork, read aloud the following examples of verbal praise for a job well done, and ask volunteers to comment on how the compliments would make them feel:

- a) Way to go on your homework!
- b) Good reading. You finished the book.
- c) You did a great job on your math!
- d) You are really good on the computer. I am proud of you!
- e) Thank you for working so hard during science class.

## 5) Describe your favorite place to buy clothes in our town.

*Answer will vary. The student should say the name of the store and describe it. The student's favorite place to shop may also be out of town, online, or by using a catalog to order by phone or by mail.*

**Examples:**

- a) large department store (at a mall or a stand-alone store)
- b) super store (where food and other items are also sold)
- c) specialty clothing store for children/teenagers (with a range of trendy items)
- d) small clothing store (in a shopping center or a mall)
- e) resale shop (where clothes have been worn before by others)
- f) online (using a store's website to place an order)
- g) auction websites (where people make bids to buy new and used clothing or shoes)
- h) a print catalog from a store or business

**NOTE:** Explain that although people may buy their clothes and shoes at several different kinds of stores, they often have one store that is their favorite place to shop for clothes. If appropriate, share the name of your favorite store to shop for clothes when you were the students' age.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY** ▶ Lead a discussion about various clothing stores in your town. Ask students for their opinions about each store. Focus on topics such as price, durability of the clothing, location of the store (including whether shopping online is an option), and effects of advertising.

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## 6) Describe how to check out a book at a public library in our town.

*Answer will vary. The student should say the name of the public library his or her family uses most often and describe the steps for checking out a book.*

**Examples:**

- a) I check out books at the main public library downtown. After I choose a book, I take it to a computer with a scanner. I scan the book and my library card, and then I take the paper that tells me when my book is due.
- b) I check out books at the small public library that is close to my home. First, I choose a book. Then, I take it to a person at the front desk and show my library card. That person stamps the date I have to return it onto a label that is on the book.

**NOTE:** If the student does not mention checking out a library book by downloading it to an electronic device such as an e-book reader or computer, arrange for a classroom demonstration of the process.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY** ▶ Ask students to brainstorm places in your town where people can buy books. Some examples are listed below.

- a) a book store
- b) a grocery store
- c) a super store
- d) online
- e) a garage sale

## 1) Name the months of the year in order.

(If the student does not understand the direction “in order,” reword the question by saying, “Name the months of the year, beginning with January.”)

**Answer:** *January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December*

**NOTE:** Explain that many people write important things they need to remember during a year on the pages of a calendar so they will not forget. Then, share the types of things your family records on a calendar, such as birthdays and vacation plans.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY** ▶ Read aloud the following things that might happen during a year, and have students say a month the event or situation could occur in:

- a) celebrate New Year’s Day
  - b) buy a birthday gift for your mom
  - c) get a Valentine card from a friend
  - d) go on a Spring Break trip
  - e) pick some daffodils out in your yard
  - f) go on a vacation to the beach for a week
  - g) celebrate Independence Day
  - h) go to a high school football game in your town
  - i) celebrate Thanksgiving
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## 2) Name the days of the week.

(If the student does not understand what to do, reword the question by saying, “Say the names of the days of the week, beginning with Sunday.”)

**Answer:** *Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday*

**NOTE:** Explain that some people think of Monday as the first day of the week, but a calendar usually shows the days of the week starting with Sunday and ending with Saturday. Point out that some students might think of Monday as the first day of the week because that is when the school week starts, and some adults might think of Monday as the first day of the week because it is the first day of the work week.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY** ▶ Using a typical paper calendar, ask for volunteers to explain how a calendar works. For example, they might explain how many months are shown, how many days are in each month, or how the days are arranged in order.

## 11) How do you check to see what time it is?

*Answer will vary.*

**Examples:**

- a) look at my watch
- b) look at the time on my phone
- c) look at the clock on my computer
- d) look at a clock in the room
- e) ask someone near me for the time

**NOTE:** Explain that some people wear watches, and some do not. Point out that people who do not wear a watch often use other things, such as phones or computers, to tell the time.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY** › Have students count all the ways in their classroom that people can tell the time. Use the following question prompts if needed:

- a) Are there any phones or computers in the classroom that people can use to check the time?
  - b) How many clocks are in the classroom?
  - c) How many people in the class are wearing watches?
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## 12) Describe what you did yesterday.

*Answer will vary.*

**Examples:**

- a) Yesterday was Wednesday. I went to school, and right after school I went to soccer practice and then home to eat.
- b) Yesterday was Sunday. I was at home, and my entire family went to the zoo for the afternoon.
- c) Yesterday was Tuesday. I stayed home from school because I was sick with a cold. I feel much better today.

**NOTE:** Review the basic concepts of yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY** › Ask students to listen to the following comments and respond:

- a) Did you do any homework yesterday?
- b) Where will you be tomorrow?
- c) What is the weather like outside today?
- d) Describe what you had for lunch yesterday.
- e) What day of the week is tomorrow?

## 1) What is this sign, and what does it mean?

- a) a Zero Tolerance sign
- b) This sign means people cannot bring or drink alcohol here, cannot bring or use illegal drugs here, cannot smoke cigarettes here, and cannot bring weapons such as knives or guns here.



**NOTE:** Explain that “zero tolerance” means if a person breaks any of these rules about alcohol, illegal drugs, smoking, or having weapons, he or she will be punished the first time it happens. Emphasize that a student caught doing any of these things at school will be in serious trouble, possibly even with the police.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY 1** ▶ Questions to ask about the sign:

- a) What pictures are on this Zero Tolerance sign? (a bottle of alcohol, a glass, and the “do not” symbol; a marijuana leaf and pills, which stand for illegal drugs, and the “do not” symbol; a lit cigarette and the “do not” symbol; a knife and a gun, which stand for weapons, and the “do not” symbol)
- b) What does this sign mean when it is located at the entrance to a building? (These items and behaviors are not allowed on this property, either inside or outside the building.)

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY 2** ▶ Ask students to comment on why this sign may be posted in the following places:

- a) by the main entrance doors to a school
- b) on the entrance doors of a mall
- c) on the wall of a break room at a workplace
- d) in various areas at a city park

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## 2) What is this sign, and what does it mean?

- a) a Stop the Bullies – Speak Up sign
- b) This sign means students who are bullied by other students should tell a teacher, school counselor, or parent about what is happening, even if the bully threatens to hurt them if they tell someone.



**NOTE:** Explain that schools do not want bullies to say or do mean things to other students, so any student who is being bullied should tell an adult. Emphasize that it is not safe for students to try to handle the situation on their own, as many bullies hurt the people they are bullying. Point out that schools want teachers, coaches, assistant principals, or other school staff to deal with bullies.

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY 1** ▶ Questions to ask about the sign:

- a) What picture is on this Stop the Bullies – Speak Up sign? (a Stop sign)
- b) Why would a school put this sign in different places around the school campus? (to let students know that if another student is bullying them, they should tell a teacher, a school counselor, or a parent)

**PRACTICE ACTIVITY 2** ▶ Lead a discussion on ways a student might bully another student, including in person and by cyber-bullying. Some examples are listed below.

- a) by saying mean or threatening things directly to the student (i.e., a face-to-face encounter)
- b) by sending text messages
- c) by writing mean or cruel things on a social media site

1)



2)



3)



4)

