Name: Date:

	ng Perspectives Part 2 pol Transitions		
Materials Essential Question	Second Step 6, dvd; definition wkst; journal; CP situations prompts What is perspective taking and why is it important in communication?		
Objectives MA DESE Standards	Understand that people's perspectives are based on their feelings, experiences, and needs or wants. Recognize the value in perspective taking. Apply the skill. 5.11 Analyze healthy ways to express emotions and to cope with feelings, including the common causes of stress, its effects on the body, and managing stress		
	Overview	Notes / Process	
Opening	Vocabulary review Volunteer to summarize the video	Definition wkst	
Activity 1	Talent show part 2 (3.7)	 Can we ever really know what someone else is thinking or feeling for sure? How can we get to know more? (Ask them) Show video Pay attention to the feelings, experiences, needs or wants described by the girls What was B/M experience with singing? What did B/M want to have happen? Becca's feelings; Megan's feelings What could each girl have done differently? (ask each other, paid more attention to clues, honesty) 	
Activity 2	Considering Perspectives Situations	 Complete first situation as a group Second in pairs or group (scaffold as appropriate) 	
Close	Ask Students for "take away" point of the day	Importance of understanding other's perspectives	

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Read the following situations and answer the questions below.

• Character A: You are a 6th grade English teacher. You thought of a fun, awesome and educational project for your students to complete. One student decided to only do half of the project. You think it is really important for that student to finish the project but they refuse.

Considering Perspectives Worksheet

- Character B: You are a 6th grade student in English class. Your teacher assigns a project that you think is boring and hard. You get half way done and are so confused you just stop. What is the point of this project anyway? You're over it.
- 1. Why is Character A upset or disappointed?
- 2. Why is Character B upset or angry?
- 3. Do you think either character knows what the other person is feeling? If not, what should they do?
 - Character A: You are a 6th grade student. You stayed up all night working on your science project. You tried really hard to finish it but you didn't do your best job because you didn't have enough time. Your teacher asks you to come up to receive your grade. He basically tells you that your project is really bad and you're lazy. You are really hurt.
 - Character B: You are a 6th grade Science teacher. You assigned a science project two weeks ago and gave a lot of in class time to work on the project. The day of the assignment one student hands in a project they obviously only worked on for one night. During class time this student was playing around and not using their time wisely. When you talk to the student you tell them while you appreciate their effort their project doesn't meet some of the rubric requirements. You try to explain that next time the student should use their time more wisely. The student is rude to you in return.
- 4. Why is Character A upset or disappointed?
- 5. Why is Character B upset or angry?

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	Describe a fight you have had with someone. Describe your feelings, thoughts and reasoning. (3 full sentences)
	For that same fight give three reasons, thoughts, or feelings that the other person might have for feeling a different way. In other words see the fight from their perspective. (3 full sentences)

Define OR use in a sentence the words we learned last week:

- 1. Empathy
- 2. Perspective
- 3. Assumption

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Answers:

- 1. Perspective: recognizing that people have different opinions or thoughts about the same thing.
 - a. Synonym: point of view
 - b. Sentence: My brother and I have different perspectives about school. He likes it and I hate it.
- 2. Empathy: the ability to identify, understand, and respond thoughtfully to the feelings of others.
 - a. Sentence: To be a counselor you must have empathy.
- 3. Assumption: belief that you know what is true about what people think or why people act the way they do.