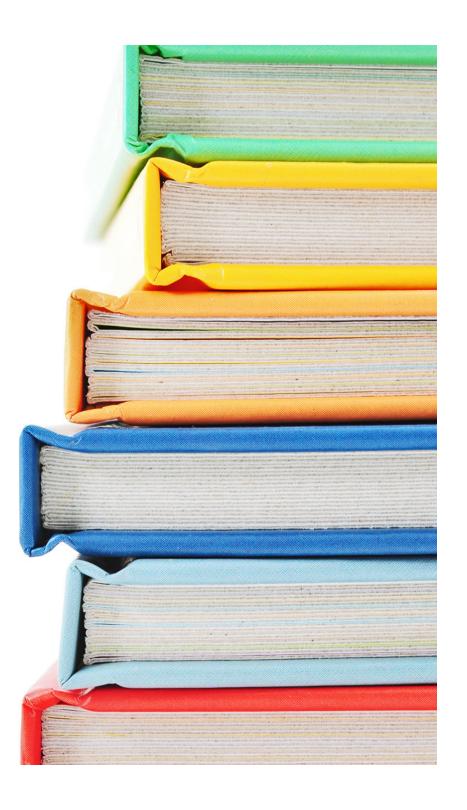
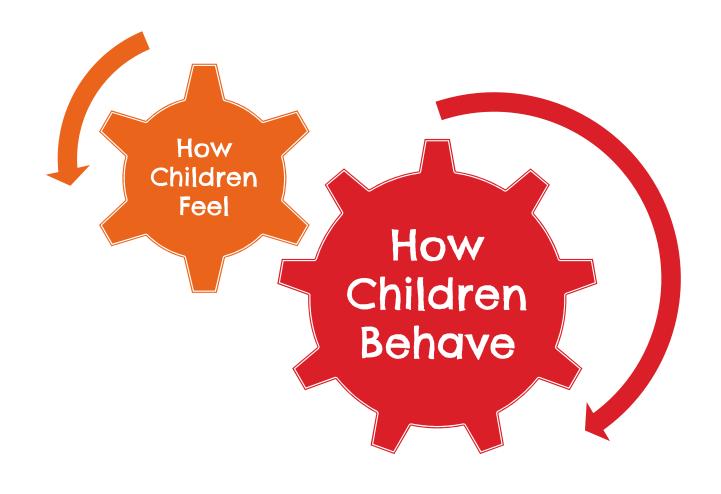


Teaching is a humbling experience.







Direct Connection

Role Play 1

Child: Teacher, I am tired.

Teacher: You couldn't be tired. You just napped!

Child: (louder) But I am tired!

Teacher: You're not tired. You're just a little sleepy. Let's get changed for water-play now.

Child: (wailing) No, I AM TIRED!!!!

Role Play 2

Child: Teacher, it's hot in here!

Teacher: It's cold. Keep your jacket on.

Child: No, I am hot!

Teacher: I said, keep your jacket on!

Role Play 3

Child: That activity was boring.

Teacher: It wasn't, it was very interesting.

Child: It was stupid.

Teacher: It was educational.

Child: It stunk!

Teacher: Don't talk that way!

8 ways of helping given what you hear

Denial of Feelings The Philosophical Response

Advice

Questions

Defense of the Other Person

Pity

Amateur Psychoanalysis An Emphatic Response



1. Instead of Half-Listening, Listen with Full Attention

give JUMeone the gift of your ~ [UII~ attention.

INSTEAD OF HALF-LISTENING,



It can be discouraging to try to get through to someone who gives only lip service to listening.

Faber, A., & Mazlish, E. (1982) Helping children deal with their feelings.

I. LISTEN WITH FULL ATTENTION.



It's much easier to tell your troubles to a parent who is really listening. He doesn't even have to say anything. Often a sympa-Faber, A., & Mazrish, E. 1982, Helping children deal with their feelings.

2. Instead of Questions & Advice, Advice, Acknowledge with a Word



INSTEAD OF QUESTIONS AND ADVICE,



It's hard for a child to think clearly or constructively when someone is questioning, blaming, or advising her.

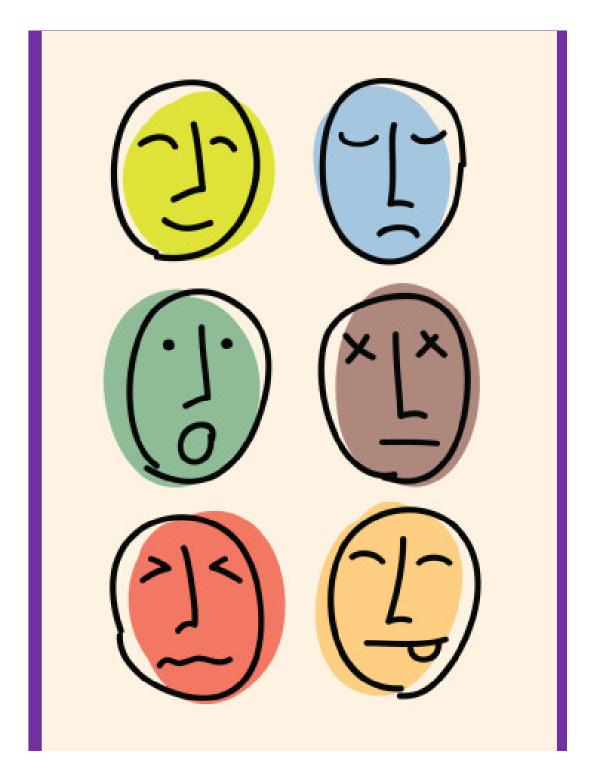
Faber, A., & Mazlish, E. (1982) Helping children deal with their feelings.



There's a lot of help to be had from a simple "Oh . . . umm . . ." or "I see." Words like these, coupled with a caring attitude, are invitations to a child to explore her own thoughts and feelings, and possibly come up with her own solutions.

Faber, A., & Mazlish, E. (1982) Helping children deal with their feelings.

3. Instead of Denying the Feeling, Give the Feeling a Name





It's strange. When we urge a child to push a bad feeling away—however kindly—the child only seems to get more upset.

Faber, A., & Mazlish, E. (1982) Helping children deal with their feelings.



Parents don't usually give this kind of response, because they fear that by giving a name to the feeling, they'll make it worse. Just the opposite is true. The child who hears the words for what he is experiencing is deeply comforted. Someone has acknowledged his inner experience.

Faber, A., & Mazlish, E. (1982) Helping children deal with their feelings.

4. Instead of Explanation & Logic, Give a Child His Wishes in Fantasy



INSTEAD OF EXPLANATION AND LOGIC,



When children want something they can't have, adults usually respond with logical explanations of why they can't have it. Often the harder we explain, the harder they protest.

Faber, A., & Mazlish, E. (1982) Helping children deal with their feelings.



Sometimes just having someone understand how much you want something makes reality easier to bear.

Faber, A., & Mazlish, E. (1982) Helping children deal with their feelings.

Activity: To acknowledge feelings handouts

Read each statement and figure out:

- A word or two which describes what the child might want you to listen
- A statement you might make to the child to show you understand the feeling

Hold off the temptation of giving advice

Child: I'm tired!

Teacher: Would you like to lie down and rest?

Child: I'm hungry!

Teacher: How about you eat something?

Child: I'm not hungry!

Teacher: Then don't eat.

4 You Can! tasks to take home



I can see that you are upset with James. Tell him what you want with words, not fists.

All feelings can be accepted, Certain actions must be limited.

Q&A