



ACTIVITY: 'SHARE A SECRET'

TIME: 5–10 minutes
SIZE: Whole of class
SPACE: No special requirements
RESOURCES: A-B-C-D Model (p.56 or SenseAbility CD)

The aim is to allow students to experience a situation where their thoughts about an event affect their feelings.

The result should be that students understand that they can often control the way they think about events and, as a result, exercise control over their emotional responses. The activity should also highlight the link between thoughts, stress, and control, and show how our thoughts have the power to increase or decrease our personal stress.

1. Tell your students that, to set the tone for Sense of Control, you are going to randomly pick four people from the class to stand up the front and share a secret (secrets being things we tend to feel we have control over) – maybe about their first crush, or most embarrassing moment.*
2. Explain that everyone has five minutes to start thinking about their 'secret' that they will tell the rest of the class. Students are NOT to talk with their classmates in this time.
3. Pretend to be busy with notes/work, but try to observe your students' reactions.
4. After one minute has elapsed, stop your students (no one will be sharing any secrets; this was an experiment to gauge students' responses to a specific event, but do not tell the class this yet).
5. Commence class discussion using the tables below.



LIST STUDENTS' RESPONSES

6. On the board draw up a five-column table. Label the first column '**A: Event**' and write beneath it the only entry for that column: 'Asked to share a secret in front of the class'.

A:Event				
ASKED TO SHARE A SECRET IN FRONT OF THE CLASS				

7. Label the third and fourth columns 'Emotions' and 'Bodily Symptoms' under the broader title '**C: Feelings**', and ask students: What were you feeling during the activity minute (e.g. anxious, excited, angry, unconcerned)? What was happening to your body (e.g. increased heart rate, sweaty palms, tense muscles)? Write the various answers in columns three and four.
8. Label the fifth column '**D: Behaviour**' and ask those same students: What were you doing during the minute (e.g. fidgeting, looking around at friends/others, avoiding eye contact with the teacher)? Write responses in column five.

*You can substitute another activity for this, so long as it is likely to evoke a wide range of reactions in your students.

(cont.)

EXAMPLE RESPONSES

9. Label the second column '**B: Thoughts**' and ask the same students: What was going through your mind when you were told that you might have to stand up and share a secret (e.g. 'I'll make a fool of myself', 'This is unfair', 'I don't mind telling', 'I'll die of embarrassment')? Write responses in column two.

EXAMPLE RESPONSES

A: Event	B: Thoughts	C: Feelings		D: Behaviour
		EMOTIONS	BODILY SYMPTOMS	
ASKED TO SHARE A SECRET IN FRONT OF THE CLASS	I'LL MAKE A FOOL OF MYSELF	ANXIOUS EMBARRASSED	SWEATY CHURNING	LOOK TO FRIENDS FIDGET
	DON'T PICK ME!	APPREHENSIVE	PALE KNOTTED STOMACH	LOOK DOWN AVOID TEACHER
	THIS IS STUPID/UNFAIR	ANGRY ANNOYED	FLUSHED CLENCHED JAW	GLARE AT TEACHER PROTEST
	I DON'T MIND SHARING THIS	CALM A BIT EXCITED	ALERT MUSCLES HEART RATE UP	DECIDE ON THE SECRET

10. The table now completed, discuss how there were some very different reactions among the class to the **same** event.
11. You can now explain this was an experiment to gauge students' responses to a specific event.
12. Project the A-B-C-D Model and explain how people can think differently about the **same event** and consequently have different feelings and actions. In other words, it is not the event but your **interpretation** of the event that leads to emotions and behaviours; you can change your feelings by changing your thinking. Therefore, challenging unhelpful thoughts and generating alternative, helpful ways to think is an important way to help manage stress and curb unhelpful emotional reactions.



DISCUSSION SUGGESTIONS

- Highlight that a whole raft of different responses – anger, nervousness, excitement – all resulted from the one common event. Ask: What caused you all to feel and act in different ways?
- Brainstorm some thoughts that might challenge unhelpful self-talk for this activity (e.g. 'Maybe I'll actually come up with something good' or 'At least I'm not the only one, we're all in the same boat'). Ask: What feelings might these more helpful thoughts have resulted in?
- Brainstorm some other real life instances where people might have a variety of reactions to the same event. Try to predict the likely feelings and actions that result from various ways of thinking. Ask: Which thoughts would be helpful, and which would be unhelpful to the situation? Which thoughts would be most beneficial to the person's overall goal (e.g. to be happy)?
- Brainstorm a list of events that have the potential for you to feel stressed and that things are out of your control (e.g. being unable to study for important exams because of a sudden illness). Remember the amount of stress and anxiety you **feel** is linked directly to how you **think** about the event. This is because unhelpful thoughts have the potential to prevent us keeping events in perspective, and as a result we can feel overwhelmed and out of control. So, changing the way you think is the most effective way to take command of your feelings and actions, and to reduce stress and anxiety.