

Junior

Virtual Field Trip 5 Stress Management and Coping

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Thought-changing



School
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Introduction

Every day, educators and students are exposed to big and small challenges that can contribute to feelings of stress. This year educators and students have risen to the challenge in innovative and creative ways, connecting and building meaningful relationships with students and families. As the impact of the pandemic continues to evolve, providing opportunities for explicit skill development will continue to be an essential part of bolstering positive student mental health. As an educator, it is equally important to prioritize your own well-being.

School Mental Health Ontario, in partnership with *Ophea*, is offering a series of lessons to support the development of stress management and healthy coping skills. The activities in these lessons provide an opportunity for skill development and modelling for both students and educators.

Each lesson will provide:

- A **minds on activity** for both educators and students.
- An **action** – through a video, classes will participate in a '**virtual field trip**' that provides opportunities for students and educators to learn, practice and develop skills to cope with and manage stress.
- A **consolidation** activity for follow up after the virtual field trip.

In this series of six lessons we will:

- Explore the connection between mental and physical health.
- Discuss the benefits of physical activity for stress management.
- Practice stress management coping skills.





Grades 4 – 6

Lesson Plan

This is the fifth lesson in a series of six lessons to support the development of **stress management** and **healthy coping skills**.

By demonstrating a range of stress management strategies, both students and educators will have more options and ideas for staying mentally well during difficult times. It is important to note that different strategies work for different individuals. Sharing a range of strategies over time will allow students the opportunity to try them out and determine what works for them.

OVERALL EXPECTATIONS:

Strand D, Healthy Living

This chart provides a brief summary of the mental health literacy topic learning, that this lesson will address, for **grades 4 – 6**.

Mental Health Literacy topic	D1 Understanding Health Concepts	D2 Making Healthy Choices	D3 Making Connections for Healthy Living
Grade 4		D2.5 Healthy choices to support Mental Health	D3.3 Stress Management (cognitive, behavioural)
Grade 5		D2.6 How to help others, when to seek help	D3.4 Stigma awareness
Grade 6	D1.4 Seeking help-professional helpers D1.5 Connecting thoughts, emotions and actions		

Strand A, Social Emotional Learning (SEL) Skills

The chart below provides an “at-a-glance” summary of SEL skills. SEL has been shown to support student emotional wellness, when offered in the context of a caring, inclusive, equity-minded classroom setting. When student identity is affirmed, and skills are introduced in a developmentally-appropriate and sequenced manner, students can select and adopt social-emotional strategies that build on their strengths. The highlighted skills will be the focus of this lesson series. Learning related to SEL skills are woven throughout the health and physical education curriculum for all grades.

Students will learn skills to:	So they can:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and manage emotions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • express their feelings and understand the feelings of others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognize sources of stress and cope with challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop personal resilience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain positive motivation and perseverance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • foster a sense of optimism and hope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build relationships and communicate effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support healthy relationships and respect diversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop self-awareness and sense of identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop a sense of identity and belonging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • think critically and creatively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make informed decisions and solve problems

For a more detailed overview please see [Appendix A of the 2019 HPE Curriculum](#).

LEARNING GOALS:

EDUCATOR	CLASS
<p>As educators, we are learning to build the confidence and competence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore the connection between our mental and physical health. • discuss the benefits of physical activity for stress management. • practice and model stress management coping skills. 	<p>As students, we are learning to build confidence and competence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore the connection between mental and physical health. • explore thought-changing as a possible tool to help us cope with stress.



SUCCESS CRITERIA:

Co-create success criteria with your students using the following questions:

- How will we know we are achieving our learning goals?
- What will it look like/sound like?

Re-visit the success criteria you created from [the previous virtual field trips](#). What opportunities are there to extend the learning?

For example:

- I can recognize that stress is a part of life and that it can be managed.
- I can learn ways to respond to stressful challenges.
- I can practice, observe, and apply strategies to help manage my stress.

CONSIDERATIONS:

- ▶ **Assisting students to replace unhelpful negative thoughts with calmer more positive thoughts can lead to better ways of managing challenges. Care must be taken, however, to ensure that when students identify thoughts that reflect difficult realities, we take time to meaningfully acknowledge their lived experience. For instance, from an early age many Black, Indigenous and racialized and marginalized students are inundated with hurtful imagery, stereotypes, and narratives that can result in poor self-concept and negative self-talk. They have little control over how their identities are stigmatized in society, which can result in deeply rooted negative thought patterns. It is critical to listen and to validate a student's experience and never to minimize the impact of societal and relational hurts. Through ongoing validation and compassion, it is possible to support students to adopt positive, identity-affirming thoughts to replace those rooted in systemic oppression, racism, bullying and/or marginalization. This takes time and must occur alongside efforts to meaningfully disrupt oppressive and racist systems and messaging at school, and in the wider society. A good starting place is to acknowledge that societal injustices exist and that in this context it can be helpful to affirm personal, cultural, and/or community strengths as a way to dispute negative self-talk.**
- ▶ Approaches to all instruction, including Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) skills, must be mediated through respectful conversations about students' lived realities, inequity, bias, discrimination and harassment. Starting with self-reflection about yourself, the classroom and the situations individual students in your class may be coping with is key. It is important to remember that our students face a range of challenges that are relative to their personal, social, and cultural lived experience. They also have existing ways of coping. Be sure to consider sources of stress and examine and address structures that reinforce inequitable conditions that add stress to you, your students and entire communities. Through instruction and modelling, we can help students practise new and bolster existing coping strategies.
- ▶ This virtual field trip lesson is intended to be embedded as part of your school day. Our collective learning takes place on many different traditional Indigenous territories all across Ontario. We are grateful to be able to work and learn locally on these lands. As a school in Ontario we understand morning routines, including a land acknowledgement specific to your location, will have taken place prior to this field trip.



- ▶ The focus on emotions may be difficult for some students. Be prepared to connect students to additional supports if needed. Refer to the [ONE-CALL Desk Reference](#) for more information, and take time to consider your school and board circle of support and service pathways. Know what to do, and who to connect with, if a student seems like they might be struggling with their mental health.
- ▶ An effort has been made to include different options for each of the activities. Please feel free to offer further modifications and accommodations based on the individual student need(s) in your classroom. Also, note that all videos have subtitles. You can choose to have captions by clicking the small 'CC' button at the bottom right of the video screen.

MINDS ON

Do you ever notice that sometimes you get stuck in thinking negative thoughts or assuming that other people might be thinking or feeling a certain way about you? Do you spend time worrying about the future and what may or may not happen?

We call these “thinking traps” and they can happen to any of us! While these thoughts are often unrealistic or untrue, they can impact how we feel about ourselves and others. This virtual field trip focuses on the strategy of **thought-changing**. These strategies help us slow down and notice. We can begin to identify thinking traps while developing skills to help us challenge and restructure our thinking in healthy ways. The skills we develop using thought-changing strategies can support self-awareness, self-monitoring, and communication of thoughts and feelings.

Please complete this Minds On activity before participating in the virtual field trip.

EDUCATOR	CLASS
<p>Affirmations are positive statements or reminders that we can use to encourage ourselves and others. These simple sentences can provide us with an opportunity to shift our thinking and approach our day or situation with a more positive and confident mindset. As an educator you might find you are affirming students regularly. Often, it is easier for us to affirm others, than it is to affirm ourselves. We need to remember that it is important to encourage ourselves as well. If you'd like to give it a try, here are a few positive affirmations to choose from or you might like to create your own. Consider the following affirmations to think or say to yourself and repeat throughout your day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am doing my best. • I am capable of amazing things. • I choose to focus on what I can change. • I have courage and confidence. • I deserve understanding and compassion. • I am at peace with who I am. 	<p>Choose from the following activities: (see Appendix A for full instructions of these activities)</p> <p>True, False, or Worth Checking? This simple listening activity is designed to help students understand that the way we perceive things to be, may not always be accurate. We must sometimes double check our interpretations of what we perceive. See Appendix A for instructions.</p> <p>What Do You See? This drawing activity is designed to help students think about how we are able to shift the focus of our thinking. See Appendix A for instructions.</p>



ACTION TASK: VIRTUAL FIELD TRIP VIDEO

In this video, students and educators will learn about thought-changing and participate in activities to practice healthy thought habits.

The following resources are used in this video:

1. Four Finger Affirmation (SMH-ON)
 - [Everyday Mental Health version](#) (ETFO)
 - [Faith and Wellness version](#) (OECTA)
2. [Four Square Breathing](#) – (go to link and click on calm breathing)

Links to view virtual field trip:

[Click here to view on YouTube](#)

[Click here to view on Vimeo](#)



CONSOLIDATION

These activities and resources are designed to provide opportunities for consolidation of learning for both the educator and the students. Also provided is a letter for parents/caregivers that shares information and possible opportunities for follow-up learning.

EDUCATOR	CLASS
<p>Choose from the following thinking prompts:</p> <p>Reflect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect on your thought patterns over the past few days. Are there recurring unhelpful or anxious thoughts? Are you stuck on a particular thought that keeps coming back? Try to identify what thoughts keep returning. Every time this unhelpful thought pops back into your brain, replace it with a new and helpful thought. If you struggle to come up with helpful responses to your thoughts, it can help to put yourself in the mindset of a friend. If your friend was having the same unhelpful thoughts, how would you respond? Consider re-visiting the five strategies introduced so far, (breathing, muscle relaxation, visualization, distraction, thought-changing), and take some time to think about what works best for you. 	<p>Choose from the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Four Finger Affirmation</p> <p>Take some time for students to create their own four finger affirmations as outlined in the video. Click here for a printable Four Finger Affirmation poster for your classroom.</p> <p>Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-visit the Four Square breathing activity shown in the video. (Click the link and then click on <i>Calm breathing</i> to view the activity.) Re-visit previous field trips and explore how those strategies could be used in combination with thought-changing activities shared in this lesson. <i>The Power of Yet</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyday Mental Health version (ETFO) Faith and Wellness version (OECTA) <i>Illusions</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyday Mental Health version (ETFO) Faith and Wellness version (OECTA) <p>If you choose this activity, visit Appendix B for illusion images.</p> <p>Reflect and Discuss</p> <p>Re-visit the strategies learned in the first four lessons (breathing, muscle relaxation, visualization, and distraction).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there an activity from one of the field trips that you have started using regularly? If so, which one and why do you use it? Are you noticing which strategies, (breathing, muscle relaxation, visualization, distraction, thought-changing) work best for you? How do you know they are working?



PARENT/CAREGIVER

Today our class participated in a virtual field trip to learn more about coping with stress, recognizing that stress is a part of life, and that there are strategies to help us cope.

We learned about how our thoughts, feelings, and actions can impact one another. We also learned about ways that we can reflect on our thoughts and feelings so that we can better recognize them and how they impact us. As parents/caregivers you have a deep impact on your child's self-esteem and their early inner voice. If you would like to continue the learning from today, here are a few prompts to ask your child.

- What did you learn today about how our thoughts, feelings, and actions are connected?
- What did you find interesting about what you learned?
- What strategies have you learned that you find helpful when you have big feelings or feel overwhelmed?

For more activities to try at home, check out this set of activity cards from *School Mental Health Ontario*: <https://smho-smsso.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/EDMH-ParentActivities-FINAL-EN.pdf>.

You can also access *Ophea's Resources to Support Parents and Caregivers with Health and Physical Education at Home* <https://www.ophea.net/resources-support-parents-and-caregivers-health-and-physical-education-home> and visit *Ophea Open Class* <https://teachingtools.ophea.net/lesson-plans/hpe-home/ophea-open-class> for recorded instructional videos and lessons with guiding reflection questions related to social-emotional learning to support learners at home.





Appendix A

Minds On Activities

1. True, False, or Worth Checking?

The following statements may be true, may be a lie, or may need verification. Modify the statements to suit your students' needs, or have students create their own statements. Read each statement aloud. After each statement, the students think about whether the statement is a truth, a lie or needs verification. Choose a method for students to share their answers that best suits your learning situation. For example – Think/Pair/Share, large group sharing aloud, or using a digital tool to answer.

Sample Statements:

- In the school yard, there is a play structure.
- The tree behind the school can grow money.
- Sometimes, the sun is cold.
- If I concentrate really hard, I can fly like a bird.
- The principal doesn't like my sweater.
- I think our neighbour is mad at me.
- There is a red cap in the school yard.
- I can read a chapter book in one day.
- The rain makes my clothing wet.

2. What do you see?

Invite students to draw a picture of their choice without providing a theme or giving further instructions. When they are done drawing use the following questions to help students identify the part of their drawing, that they like the most and the part of the drawing they would like to improve.

1. What do like most about your picture?
2. Which part of your picture do you dislike or would like to change?
3. Turn over your picture for a few seconds then turn it back. What do you see? What does your eye focus on? The part that you like or part that you don't like?
4. Turn over your picture once again. This time, when you turn it back, try hard to focus only on the part that you do like.

Make a connection between their drawing and their thoughts before playing the virtual field trip video. This speaking prompt may be helpful:

“The idea of shifting our thoughts that we just practiced with our drawings can be applied to more situations. Sometimes we have unhelpful thoughts that move in and we can get stuck thinking about them. We can learn to notice our thoughts, stop, and think, and then shift our thoughts to be more positive.”

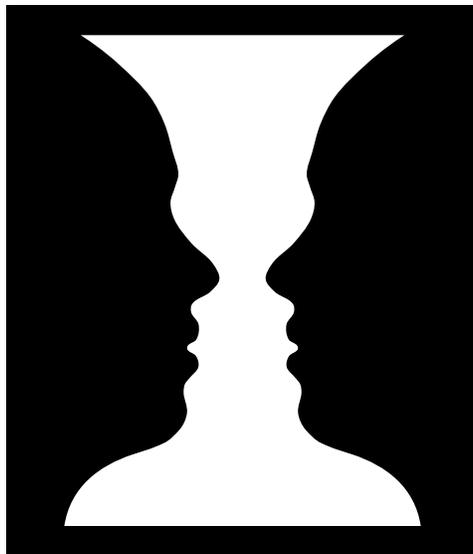




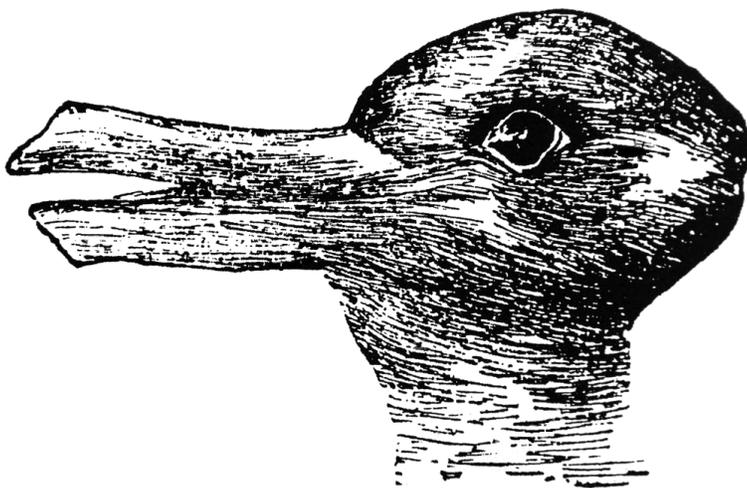
Appendix B

Resources for optional Consolidation Activity – Illusions

Choose an illusion, or illusions that best suits your students. You can find a variety of illusions at [The Gallery of Optical Illusion Art](#) or by googling the term 'illusion images' or 'what do you see illusions'. You may wish to re-visit the 'dress illusion' photograph that went viral on the internet in 2015. It sparked a debate over whether a dress was black and blue, or white and gold. Two ready-to-use illusion images are available below.



Source: <https://www.littlepassports.com/science/optical-illusions-art-gallery/>



Duck or Rabbit? This image is a classic optical illusion that has been around for over 100 years. In 1899 American psychologist Joseph Jastrow used it in research he was conducting about perception and mental activity.

Source: <https://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~jfkhlstrom/JastrowDuck.htm>