

A TO Z OF COPING SKILLS

ASK for help	B BREATHE deeply and slowly	C COUNT forwards or backwards	DRINK some cold water
E EXERCISE run, jump, skip, kick a ball or walk fast	FIND a safe place	G GO to your hoppy place	HUG a friend or family member
IGNORE people who one annoying you	JOKES to help you lough	KIND hands, Keep them to yourself	LISTEN to calming music
MEDITATE use goga or mindfulness	NAME The emotion you are feeling	OBSERVE Use mindfuhess Techniques	PAINT your feelings
Q GUESTION your thoughts	RLIN as fast as you can	SEPARATE yourself from the situation	THOUGHTS negative to positive
U USE your safe place	VOICE your concerns	WRITE down your feelings	EXHALE breathe out your feelings
elsR _{support}	YELL as loud as you can into a pillow	Z ZONE - out and - relax yourself	





- Explain that feelings, one part of our bodies.
 Just like our muscles, brain and heart, our amost are work to being as builting and safe.
- Tell that strong and powerful emotions, like anger, trigger a weening system in our bodies. Our brain thinks we are in a dangerous situation and our body reacts in lats of different ways—a fast heartbeat, a red fase, or maybe a headesha.





CREATE AN ACTION PLAN



- Tell lods that when they notice their rapid breathing, tense muscles, or upset stempoh, it's a year to make challens that take back control.
- When lods are calm (long on rides or bedfine work well) talk with them about the types of failures that trigger their strangest feelings; a poor grade on a spelling test, losing a soccer game at recess, or not understanding that horsework question.



- In their most difficult moments, kids need to know that all feelings—including ones about fulling—are skey to have.
- Ask quartiers to better understand their Instrations, and communicate that you hear and accept exactly how they feel.
- Then ask, "What should we do to tackle this?"











CO-REGULATE

- Each child's coposity for monaging feelings is different (and age-dependent). The prohontal cartes, the area regulating emotions, iun't even fully developed until early adulthmed.
- By responding to our child's frustrations with warmin and support, rather than reacting with our own high emotion, we can provide that experience.

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Sometimes I feel angry.



Sometimes I feel sad.



It's ok to feel sad or angry.



I can work on my breathing. Breathe in, and breathe out.



I can count to 10. Or even higher!



I can ask for a movement break.





I can read a book.



I can push against the wall.



I can relax.



When I am calm, I will feel happy. My friends and teacher will be happy too.



I can go for a walk.



HOW BIG IS MY PROBLEM?

SIZE OF MY PROBLEM

EMERGENCY

You need help from a grownup.

A fire, someone is hurt and needs to go to the hospital, a car accident, danger.

GIGANTIC PROBLEM

You can change with a lot of help.

Getting lost, hitting or kicking a friend, throwing or breaking things.

BIG PROBLEM

You can change with some help.

Someone is mean to you, takes something of yours, a small accident, help calming down.

MEDIUM PROBLEM

You can change with a little help.

Feeling sick, tired or hungry, someone is bothering you, feeling afraid. Having to wait.

TINY PROBLEM

You can change with a reminder or fix yourself. Not winning, taking turns, making a mess, cleaning up toys, forgetting a toy.

SIZE OF MY REACTION

5

4

3

2

1

Scared Hurt Very Upset Crying a lot

Worried Confused Crying Mad

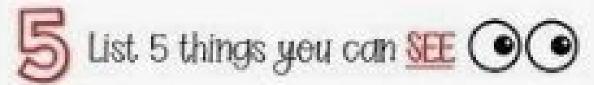
Nervous Frustrated Confused Sad

A little worried Annoyed Uncomfortable Disappointed

> Calm Confident Safe

5 * 4 3 * 2 * 1 SLOW DOWN & CALM DOWN

FIRST OFF - TAKE 3 SLOW & QUIET DEEP BREATHS!







3 List 3 things you can HEAR



2 List 2 things you can SMELL



☐ List semething positive about yourself ©



FINISHED? NOW - TAKE 3 MORE SLOW & QUIET DEEP BREATHS (C)

5-4-3-2-1 Grounding Exercise