UNIT I: Teenage Transitions TOPIC F: Being Responsible Resource 1-1

Directions: As you read the following short story to the students, ask

them to list each example of responsible behavior they

recognize.

SAM

Sam is an energetic 15-year-old with a lot of friends. He has two younger sisters, and one older brother. Each family member is assigned to help with daily chores. Both parents work during the day, and arrive home after the children get home from school.

On Friday, Sam had plans to go with his friends to the school basket-ball game, and afterwards go out for pizzas. He had asked for permission to go and had asked his brother for a ride to the game. As soon as he got home from school on Friday, he did all his chores, and called his friend to make sure he knew what time to be at Sam's house so they wouldn't delay his brother. Then he helped start dinner for his family.

Discuss the examples of responsible behavior identified by the students. It may be helpful to list the examples on the board as they are discussed.

Then have the students compare the above experience with the following incident:

BRADY

Brady's mother asked him to clean up the kitchen while she ran an errand. She was gone for awhile and when she returned home, she was upset to find that the kitchen looked just exactly as it did when she left. Frustrated, she said to Brady, "I asked you to clean the kitchen while I was gone, and you haven't done a thing yet. Why not?" Brady replied curtly, "It's not my fault--you just weren't gone long enough!"

Discussion questions:

- What is the responsibility level of this teenager?
- Would you like to be a roommate of this person? Why? or Why not?
- What should the parent(s) do to help him/her become more responsible?
- What should the teenager have done?

TEACHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION BEING RESPONSIBLE

In this unit, the students will learn what responsible behavior is, to whom they need to feel a responsibility, and the results of their behavior when they act either responsibly or irresponsibly. This unit will also give them specific skills and ideas for developing responsibility as well as give them credit for the level of responsibility they have reached.

Students should realize that being responsible in all aspects of their life is a long range goal. Emphasis should be placed on the concept that being responsible begins at an early age with simple tasks, and must develop one step at a time.

RESPONSIBLE: Being liable, called on to answer for behavior

RESPONSIBILITY: What one is responsible for

RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR: Taking responsibility for one's actions, for

belongings, and personal space,

and all areas of one's life.

When you are given options, you choose the option that follows your value system, regardless of surrounding pressures.

Being responsible is not a trait we are born with--we learn it a little bit at a time. As preschoolers, we learn to pick up our toys, take a bath, etc. As we get older, generally we learn to take on more responsibilities. If we haven't learned to be somewhat responsible by the time we leave 6th grade, it may be hard to develop these habits and behaviors.

Being responsible means becoming mature in the sense of being responsible to family, to self, and to society. It means being responsible for all aspects of our lives and our situations--not only for our actions and our thoughts, but also for what we do with our free time, how we use our talents, and how we use our potential.

Richard and Linda Eyre say, "Responsibility is not the result of maturity, but the cause of it, and a major responsibility of parents is to teach responsibility. On the lowest level, responsibility is obedience. At its next highest level, it becomes morality, or acknowledging that our actions affect others, and we care about how our actions impact others. At the highest level, we give service to society." (Teaching Children Responsibility, p.5)

Playwright George Bernard Shaw once said, "Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it."

Resource: 1-2

TEACHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION BEING RESPONSIBLE - Page 2

Erick Fromm has said that individuals should not go from being totally dependent on parents to total independence—it's too lonely for most. Instead they should go into interdependence.

Sigmund Freud said that mental health is the "ability to love and to work".

Psychological freedom is as important as physical freedom. Psychological freedom includes:

- 1. Developing relationships
- 2. Making a commitment to work
- 3. Setting goals and achieving them
- 4. Making important decisions that affect your life.

All of these decisions are everyone's own <u>responsibility</u>. Responsibility means doing what you must do and being accountable for the decisions that you make. It is directly related to freedom: the more you have, the more responsibility you must take. Responsibility is sometimes viewed as the opposite of freedom, but indeed, it is the result of freedom.

PRIVILEGES
E R
RESPONSIBILITY
D G
H
T
S

UNIT I: Teenage Transitions TOPIC F: Being Responsible

Resource 1-1

ROAD TO RESPONSIBILITY (RESPONSIBILITY TIME LINE)

Just as we grow in stages physically and emotionally, we learn to be a responsible person in stages.

RESPONSIBILITY TASKS A CHILD SHOULD LEARN-->

RESULT IN RESPONSIBILE ADULT BEHAVIOR

BY 6 YEARS OF AGE.

- To obey parents and other adults
- To take care of their belongings
- To accept and complete simple household chores
- Is able to take instruction
- Respect parents and other adults
- Feels a need take care Of personal property
- Knows the value of sharing workload

BY 8 YEARS OF AGE:

- Right from wrong
- To begin to develop talent(s)
- To show a peaceful attitude

- Has well defined values
- Has confidence in decisions
- Shows respect for the law
- Can fit in and find a place in society

BY 10 YEARS OF AGE:

- To show self-control
- To build personal character
- To understand potential

- Takes responsibility for own choices and actions (Doesn't blame others)

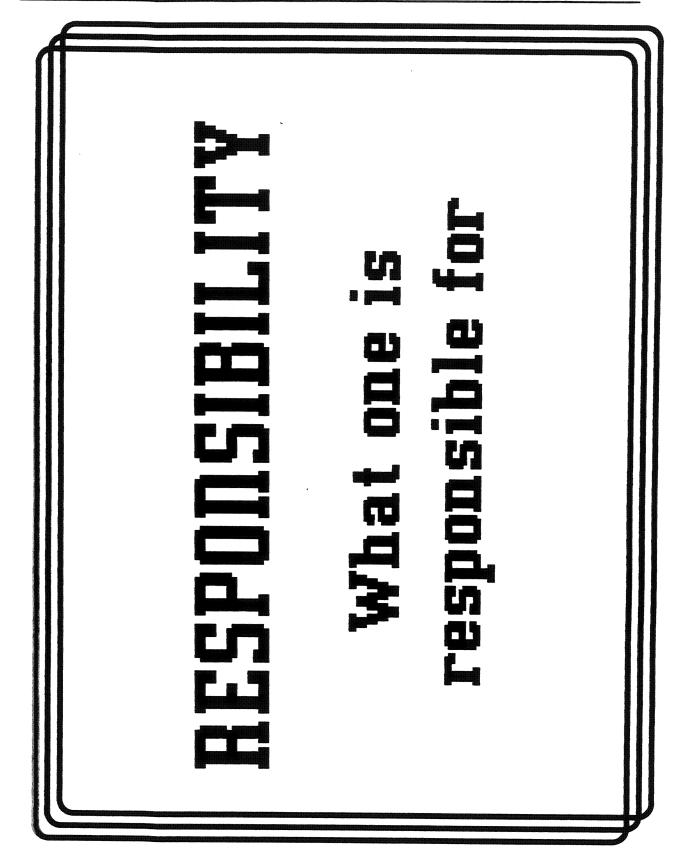
BY 12 YEARS OF AGE:

- To give service
- To be dependable
- To contribute to one's surroundings
- Takes care of family and self
- Feels a need to help other members of society
- Is dependable

Ш

Resource: 1-2





actions

Resource: 1-2

Name	Period	Date	
PERSONAL R	FSDONSIRII	ITV TEST	
I ENOUNAL III			
	r behavior mo	by placing an "X" of st of the time. This Good luck!	
I DO:	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	MOST OF
Household chores only when asked	NEVEN	20METIME2	
Household chores without being asked		#ELPEX.XXX.003.04.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.	
Babysit younger children in family			
Practice good grooming habits			
Homework on time without reminding	ACCIDED HORSES OFFICE OFFI		
Not lose my homework			
Remember my lunch/lunch money			whome decrees common decrees consumerations of consumerations appears account account
Use good manners		CONTROL CO.	CONTROL OF COMMUNICATION CONTROL CONTR
Keep my room clean			
Pick up litter I drop/clutter I make	ecolog constitue (MILLOS ORIQUE ORIQUE (MILLOS ORIGINA (MILLOS ORIGINA) (MILLOS ORIGINA)		COMBO COCCOO - SCCCIO O COCCOO SCCCIO COCCOO
Keep secrets when asked			
Set goals and work to achieve them	WINDOWS AND ASSESSED CONTROLOGISTA RECORDS ARRESTED OF STATEMENT	NAMES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF	MARTINA MINISTER MICKLY (2003) COLORS (COLORS GREEN) COSSICIO MICCLES COLORS
Come home on time w/o reminding			
Save some of my money			
Not ask for things that create hardships)	****	
Use good judgment			
Follow family rules		WHENCE CONTRACTOR AND THE CONTRA	
Try not to hurt others by what I say/do			
Act environmentally responsible			может продуст и подгото научина и подоб имента и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и
Stand up for what I believe			ACCOUNT AND ACCOUNT AND ACCOUNTS
Total Number			
	x 1	x 3	x 5
Equals	CALLED COLUMN RESIDES (COLUMN COLUMN		
My Total Score			

Student Activity Guide: 2-3

UNIT I: Teenage Transitions TOPIC F: Being Responsible

TO SCORE THIS TEST: Give yourself 1 point for every ALMOST NEVER answer, 3 points for every SOMETIMES answer, and 5 points for every MOST OF THE TIME answer.

Add the points together. If your total points are between 80-100, you have above average responsibility and should be congratulated. If you score between 60-80, you are learning and getting close to becoming responsible. Keep working--you're doing fine. If you score between 40-60, it's good that you are in Teen Living! It's a good time to set some goals!

Resource: 2-5

SEEING THE DIFFERENCE AND CHOOSING Walter Polovchak

"I was 12 years old when I made the most important decision of my life: I refused to return to the Soviet Union with my parents. I did not have too much time to think about it because my parents were ready to leave, but my choice was pretty obvious. decided that I would do anything to stay in this country. I didn't have any guarantee that I would be able to stay here, and I had to fight for more than five years. All that time I lived in fear that I would be forcibly returned to the Soviet Union. Finally, on my 18th birthday, I was granted U.S. citizenship.

Many people I talk to here say that I should have gone with my parents to avoid all the court battles, and just come back to America when I turned 18 years old. People don't understand that I never would have been able to leave the Soviet Union again once I returned. Even if I were to go there now as an American citizen, I wouldn't be able to return. People like me, and many others who defected or who spoke out against the Soviet Union, are considered to be traitors. For this, people get thrown in jail or sent to concentration camps.

Foreigners who visit the Soviet Union think that it's a great place. That is because they get to stay in the best hotels and eat the best foods. Visits to the Soviet Union are limited to particular places that are approved by the government. The government will not allow you to go outside the city limits into the small villages. That's why a lot of people say it's a nice place. I agree with them 100%--it's a nice place to visit, but I didn't want to live there. I have lived in both countries, and I have seen the difference.

Religion is outlawed in the Soviet Union. Any students who are caught attending church are punished in school the next day. The teachers make them stay after school, clean the chalkboards, wash desks, or collect scrap iron. Children go to school every day; they spend every religious holiday in school, watching films about communism.

After 8th grade, most children go to work; very few go to college. You need to have a lot of money or know somebody in a high position to go to a good college. And you must be a member of the Communist Party.

There is no such thing as a protest or strike in the Soviet Union. If you do strike, you are jeopardizing your future and the future of your children. You need the government's permission to travel to another town. An average citizen makes about 75 rubles, about \$95 U.S., a month. Food is hard to get. You have to wait in line to buy just about everything.

Resource: 2-5

SEEING THE DIFFERENCE AND CHOOSING - Page 2

Everything is owned by the state. Very few common people own an automobile, since you have to wait five years or longer to buy one. Many people in the Soviet Union sleep on dirt floors in rooms without any heat. They have to worry about what they are going to eat the next day. How many Americans worry about what to eat tomorrow? How many Americans worry about where to sleep?

Many of us here complain when we don't get to take a shower. In the Soviet Union, people take baths once a month. Few houses have bathrooms inside; most of them are outside. In cities, you have to wait in line for toilet paper, and in many villages, people don't know what toilet paper looks like. They use newspaper.

In the Soviet Union, people do not know what is going on in the rest of the world. Newspapers and television broadcasts do not say anything about other countries, unless it serves the propaganda goals of the state. The Soviet press doesn't even cover the news around the Soviet Union. If there is a plane crash or a similar calamity, nobody hears about it at all unless some high official died in the accident.

When I lived in the Soviet Ukraine, I didn't hear one good thing about the United States. Everything I heard was horrible. People would say "It's very dirty over there" and that black people are slaves. They would say that this country is run by bums and that people are starving and have no place to sleep. When I came to this country early in 1980, I saw a very big difference. In this country our pets eat better food than many Soviet people eat. Any Soviet citizen would give his right arm to have anything that this country has to offer. Soviet people would do anything for many things we take for granted.

In America it is no big deal to have a pair of jeans. On the black market in the Soviet Union a pair of jeans costs the equivalent of \$190 U.S. A pack of gum is about \$3.75. A wool scarf that costs \$20 here can sell in the Soviet Union for \$150. You can't buy them in stores.

A lot of people I talk to {in the U.S.}, especially the young, think that life in the Soviet Union is almost the same as it is here. They are mistaken. People in America take freedom for granted. I don't and I never will. There is no place like the United States of America.

(American Legion Magazine, December, 1987.)

UNIT I: Tee	nage Transitions TOPIC F: Being Responsible	Student Activity Guide: 3-2
Name	Period	_ Date
	THE OLD-FASHIONED WA	Y
Directions:	Your assignment is to go back in timea tin iences we take for granted were beyond the person! You may choose one of the following own) and complete it the same way your arrolder) would have. It is important to only us had to work with.	e dreams of the average ng tasks (or add one of your ncestors (grandparents or
Be in	genious, ask a grandparent or older person for a load of laundry by hand in a tub of water iron it without spray starch.	ater, hang it out to dry, and
	 Iron something with an iron heated on the Prepare a meal over a wood fire without al Do dishes for a family meal by handno d 	luminum foil, etc.
	 Type an assignment on a manual typewrite Heat water for a bath and put it in the bath Avoid all electrical appliances for one day. 	er. tub.
	 Make bread without a mixer or breadmake charcoal fire. 	
	 Darn a sock or mend something by hand. Do your homework by candlelight or an oil Roll your hair in curlers, bobby pins, or rag (no gels or sprays) 	lamp (be careful!). ties. Let it dry naturally.
	Get up when the sun does; go to bed at suWhip cream by hand or churn butter.Other ideas?	
When you h	ave completed your task, answer the followin	g questions:
1. Which 2. How	h chore did you choose?did you accomplish it?	
3. How How	long did it take you?long would the same task take using your no	rmal modern conveniences?
4. Were	you inconvenienced by this experience?	If so, how?
5. Would	d you like to live back in time? Why?	or Why not?

Resource: 3-3

OLD FASHIONED REMEDIES AND METHODS

SOAP

Sun or cold soap is made by adding one pound of cleansed grease, spoiled lard or butter, to each gallon of lye strong enough to float an egg. Set the vessel in the sun and stir thoroughly each day until it is good. There is no romance or poetry in making soap, only patient, hard work.

SOFTEN HANDS

To soften hands, before retiring, take a large pair of gloves and spread mutton tallow inside, also all over the hands. Wear the gloves all night and wash the hands with olive oil and white castile soap in the morning. Them rub them with oatmeal while still wet. It will amaze you. Washing the hands in milk makes them white and delicate.

HAIR DYING

Hair dying is permissible to cover greying of the hair.

Brown:

Boil two ounces of black tea in one gallon water. Strain through a linen cloth. Add two or three ounces of glycerin, one-half ounce of tincture of cantharides, and one quart of bay

rum. Let stand 48 hours.

Black: Mix juice of green walnuts as described above with Neat's Foot Oil, using about one part

of the oil to four parts of walnut juice.

Red: Make a strong concoction of safflowers or of alkanet by boiling either in water to which a

small amount of baking soda has been added. When hair is dry, wash with a solution of

lemon juice or vinegar mixed with an equal quantity of water.

PREVENT BALDNESS

Take two ounces of castor oil, two drams of oil of rosemary, fifteen drops of the essential oil of bitter almonds, and three drams of the tincture of Spanish fly. Mix and rub a little thoroughly into the scalp. OR rub the bald spots with an onion.

HEAD OF THE BED

Has to face North in order to preserve the harmonious circulation of the nervo-electric fluids in the human head.

FURNITURE POLISH

1 tablespoon sweet oil 1 tablespoon lemon juice 1 tablespoon corn starch

RID HOUSE OF MOTHS

Wash the entire floor with lamp oil. It smells "loud", but will be gone in about two days; so will the moths. When the floor is dry, blow cayenne pepper into every crack and crevice, using a small pair of bellows for the purpose.

RID HOUSE OF MOSQUITOS

Burn gunpowder on a plate with a composition of one part salt peter, intimately mixed with seven parts flower of sulphur.

Resource: 3-3

OLD FASHIONED REMEDIES AND METHODS - Page 2

PREVENT FREEZING CLOTHES

Add salt to the rinse water to prevent clothes from freezing and ripping in the wind.

WASH DAY

Always on Monday. A good husband doesn't expect anything but a cold dinner on wash day. May is the best month for bleaching.

OUTHOUSE

Privy. The darker the outhouse, the less flies. Use old pages from catalogues for daily use. Use the soft wrappings found in peach crates for guests.

SCOUR POTS

CLEAN WALLS

Use wet sand.

Wash the walls with pieces of bread.

RECIPE FOR TOAST

Take bread that is not too fresh. Trim off crust for crumb-jar. First warm each side of the bread, then move over a brisk fire, to have all parts toasted alike. If the slightest point is charred, scrape it off.

PRESERVE MEATS

Boiling is the way to make fresh meats rich and nutritious. "The pot should only smile, not laugh." A red pepper in the pot will prevent the unpleasant odor.

RECIPE FOR COUGH SYRUP

1 pint Maltine

Juice of 6 lemons

6 tablespoons sugar

10 cents worth good brandy

10 cents worth glycerine

Boil 15 minutes and strain

CONSTIPATION REMEDY

Take one pound figs, one pound raisins, one pound dates, four ounces senna leaves. Put all through a meat chopper and work the mixture into balls like small walnuts. Keep in a tin box and take one at bedtime.

TAPE WORM REMEDY

Refrain from supper and breakfast, and at eight o'clock, take one-third part of two hundred minced pumpkin seeds, the shells of which have been removed by hot water. At nine o'clock take another third; at ten o'clock, the remainder. Follow it at eleven with a strong dose of castor oil. Disguise castor oil by covering the necessary dose with lemon juice or whiskey, but the best way is to make a castor oil sandwich. Pour a layer of castor oil on a layer of orange juice and cover with another layer of orange juice.

RID SELF OF WARTS

Make a little roll of spider's web, lay it on the wart, set it on fire, and let it burn down on the wart. OR Rub a dead man's hand on the wart. OR Tie a string around the wart and pull it tighter each day.

HEADACHE REMEDY

Put hands in hot water. Washing dishes is especially good for getting rid of headaches as it keeps the hands in the hot water long enough to do some good.

BROWN SUGAR PUDDING RECIPE

Resource: 3-4

- 1 teacup water
- 1 small paddle butter
- 1 scant handful of brown sugar and 1 scant handful of white sugar if you have it

Bring this to a boil to make a syrup.

Topping:

Heaping big spoon shortening

1 scant handful brown sugar

half teacup milk

1 large handful flour

1 spoon baking powder

1/2 spoon salt

1 egg

nuts, raisins, or whatever you have or want

Pour syrup in casserole dish. Put topping on top of the syrup and bake until broom straw comes out clean about 30-45 min. Make sure your oven is not



UNIT	: Teenage Transitions TOPICF: Being Respon	nsible	Student Activity Guide: 3-5
Name	Perio	od	Date
	LIFE YESTERDAY AN	ID TODAY	,
Direc	tions: Interview an older person (lik following questions:	e a grandp	parent) and ask the
1.	How is life different today than it was in the	past?	
2.	How do you think life is going to be different	nt in the fut	ure?
3.	Do you think that life is easier or harder too	day? Why	?
4.	Do modern conveniences give us more time	ne for ours	elves?
5.	Why is it that we have less spare time toda our grandparents had in the past?	ay with all o	f our conveniences than
Direct	tions: Answer the following questions for y	yourself!	
6.	Would you want to live in the past? Why o	or Why not?	?
7.	What do you think life was like for a teenage	ger 100 yea	ars ago?
8.	What do you think life will be like for a teer	nager 100 y	vears from now?
9.	What changes in life and new technology is made your life better, easier, or more fun?		about in your life that have
10.	What favorite convenience or toy couldn't	you possib	ly live without?

Resource: 4.a-1

SAMPLE GROUP CONFIGURATIONS TEACHER KEY

FAMILY

Family Member: Responsibilities:

Father: Provides financial support for housing, clothing, lessons,

vacations; family guidance, etc.

Mother: Provides (possibly) financial support, nurtures and organizes the

family to take care of the household and meals, gives TLC, etc.

Parents: Keep children safe and protect them from any kind of harm or

> abuse, offer enriching experiences for them, teach children how to get along in society, how to work, and how to become responsible.

Children: Provide support to their parents, obey the family rules, and help

> maintain the household by doing chores, attend school and complete assignments, keep curfew, help with younger children. maintain the yard and car, appreciate what parents do for them, keep demands on the family resources (time, money, energy) in

line.

SCHOOL

School Position: Responsibilities:

Principal: Directs the school, keeps it safe, encourages excellence, etc.

Teacher: Instruct satudents until they become proficient in their subject(s)

Student: Attends school, does assignments, studies, respects teachers

Parent: Supports school staff, provides materials and helps as needed for

students to finish projects and assignments, etc.

UNIT I: Tee	enage Tra	ansitions TOPIC F: Being	Responsible	Student Ac	tivity Guide: 4.a-2
Name			Period	Date	
•	ARE YO	U CONTRIBUTING T	O HARMONY	IN YOUR FAI	MILY?
Directions	3 0	Put the letter that rep			the happiness of
		your family on the line			
A = .	Always	B = Usually	C = Some	etimes	D = Never
1.	Do yo	ou let your family know	you appreciate	them by doing	g things for them
		ut being asked?			
2.		ou show courtesies to e	ach family mer	nber?	
3.		ou take your share of th	_		
3. 4.		ou join in family recreat			
5.		ou have an understand	•	•	ning dates?
6.		ou have an understandi			
		d be home in the even			in in in you
7.		ou bring your friends to			
8.		ou help a family member		ed hard all d	av?
9.		ou join in Sunday family		tod riard an at	ду :
10.		ou remember family bir	•		
11.		ou remember Mother's		's Day?	
12.		ou on time for meals a			
13.	_	ou pleasant at the dinn	•		neals?
14.		ou keep your room in g		outer failing in	icais:
15.	-	ou make your own bed			
16.		ou give favorable comm		you find enjoy	vable about vour
		members?	ients on timigs	you mid enjoy	able about your
17.	•	ou refrain from quarrelir	a with your fam	nily over the up	so and/or
		ne of music?	ig with your rain	illy over the us	se and/or
18.		ou careful not to spend	money beyond	the limite of w	our familida
		etbook?	money beyond	ule illinis or y	Our failing S
19.	•	ou accept your parents	dooisions with	out bossins o	r hartaring?
20.					bartening?
20.		ou help to make guests ou refrain from criticizin		omortable?	
21.	-		~ •	•	
23.		ou refrain from criticizin			
23. 24.		ou refrain from criticizin			aat
	Do ye	ou refrain from sulking	and pouting whe	en you do not	get your way?
Assessmen	ıt:	Count the number of	A's, B's, C's, an	d D's you have	e .
		A's B's			
		Your goal could be to			
		range so that you are	•		
		of your family!	, J		

FAMILY RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
TEACHER KEY

Resource: 4.a-3

MAJOR CONCEPT: With rights and privileges come responsibility!!

Examples:

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES: RESPONSIBILITIES:

The right to the affection and love of the responsibility to extend this other family members affection and love to them

The right to a fair share of the family's goods and services The responsibility to take only your share of these things

The right to receive courtesy, consideration, and needed help from siblings

The responsibility to extend the same courtesy, consideration, and help to them

The right to your own possessions

The responsibility to respect the possessions of others

The right to privacy

The responsibility to respect the privacy of others

Of other

The right to consideration and cooperation from others in the family when you have guests

The responsibility to extend consideration and cooperation when others have guests

UNIT I: Teenage	Transitions TOPICF: Bei	ng Responsible	Student Activity Guide: 4.a-
Name		Period	Date
	FAMILY RIGHTS A	ND RESPONSIB	ILITIES
MAJOR CONC	EPT: With rights a	nd privileges com	e responsibility:
Directions:	In the left column, lis should have as a me the responsibilities th	mber of your famil	y. In the right column, list
MY RIGHTS AI As a family N	ND PRIVILEGES MEMBER:		NSIBILITIES LY MEMBER:
Example: The right to the other family me	affection and love of mbers		sibility to extend this d love to them

WAYS TO PROMOTE HAPPY RELATIONS WITH PARENTS

Try to put yourself in the place of your parents and understand their point of view.

Express your affection for your parents and let them see you mean it.

Show pride in your parents in front of your friends.

Do your share of the work around the house.

Do your best with the educational opportunities they provide you.

Be loyal and honest in family matters.

Ask your parents to join you in some of your activities.

Extend your parents the same courtesy you would to persons outside the family.

Ask your parents to let you share in decisions on such matters as the hours you keep, how you spend your time and money, and what your plans are.

COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR PARENTS!

PRACTICE FINDING THE GOOD IN YOUR PARENTS AND THEY WILL FIND THE GOOD IN YOU!

Resource: 4.b-1

MOTHER EAGLE

Question: What challenges are uniquely faced by single-parent families? A simple children's fable by Leo Tolstoy may bring out some of those challenges.

An eagle built a nest in a tree beside a busy road, far from the sea, and hatched several baby eagles. One day, when the eagle returned to the nest with a large fish in her claws, there were some men working nearby. Seeing the fish, they surrounded the tree, shouting and throwing stones at the eagle. When the eagle dropped her fish, they picked it up and went away.

The eagle perched on the edge of the nest, and the eaglets raised their little heads and cheeped and shrilled. They were hungry. But their mother was too tired to fly back to the sea. She lowered herself into the nest, covered her babies with her wings, petted them and smoothed their feathers, as though begging them to be patient. But the more she petted them, the louder they squawked and shrilled. The eaglets kept shrilling even more pitifully. Suddenly the mother eagle gave a desperate cry, spread her wings, and flew wearily toward the sea.

She returned late in the evening, flying slowly and low, again bringing in her claws a large fish. As she swooped toward the nest she looked down to see if there were any people near the tree. Seeing none, she folded her wings and perched on the edge of the nest. The eaglets raised their little heads and opened their little beaks. The mother eagle tore off pieces of the fish and fed her hungry babies.

Possible answers: - Perhaps the concern most deeply felt by single parents is the reality that the full weight of being the only parent is theirs.

- There is no mate to spell them when they are exhausted, ill, or angry during the long hours of parenting.
- It is all up to them.

Question: What resources are available to the single parent to help compensate for the absence of a spouse in the following areas?

- financial
- emotional or psychological
- career opportunities
- help with the child(ren)
- education

Discuss the fact that whether the single parent is male or female, he/she encounters the same problems.

UNIT	i: Teenage Tra	Insitions TOPI	IC F: Being Res	ponsible	Student Activity Guide: 4.b-2
Nam	ne		P	eriod	Date
			PARENT INT	ERVIEW	
DIRI	ECTIONS:		rent(s) the folloies as a paren	• •	stions about his/her
1.	Is it hard to g	give 100% eff	ort to your job	and also 1	00% effort at home? Why?
2.	What is the	hardest part o	of working and	being a pa	arent?
3.	What is your	biggest worr	y as a parent?	•	
4 .	What respor	nsibility places	s the biggest o	demands of	n your time?
5.	What respor	nsibility place	s the biggest o	demands o	n your money?
6.		change anyti	•	ır career ch	noice or educational planning,
7.	What are the	e emotional d	demands of bei	ing a paren	nt?
8.		would you g	-	enager cond	cerning balancing a career
9.	What help d	o you appred	ciate the most f	rom your c	hildren?



UNIT I: Teenage Tr	ansitions TOPIC F:	Being Responsible	Student Activity Guide: 4.c-3
Name		Period	Date
	PERSONA	L ROLES AND RESP	PECT
DIRECTIONS:		r do show respect for	a day or longer. Then list others while performing each
ROLES I PLAY	WAYSIC	CAN SHOW RESPEC	T FOR OTHERS:
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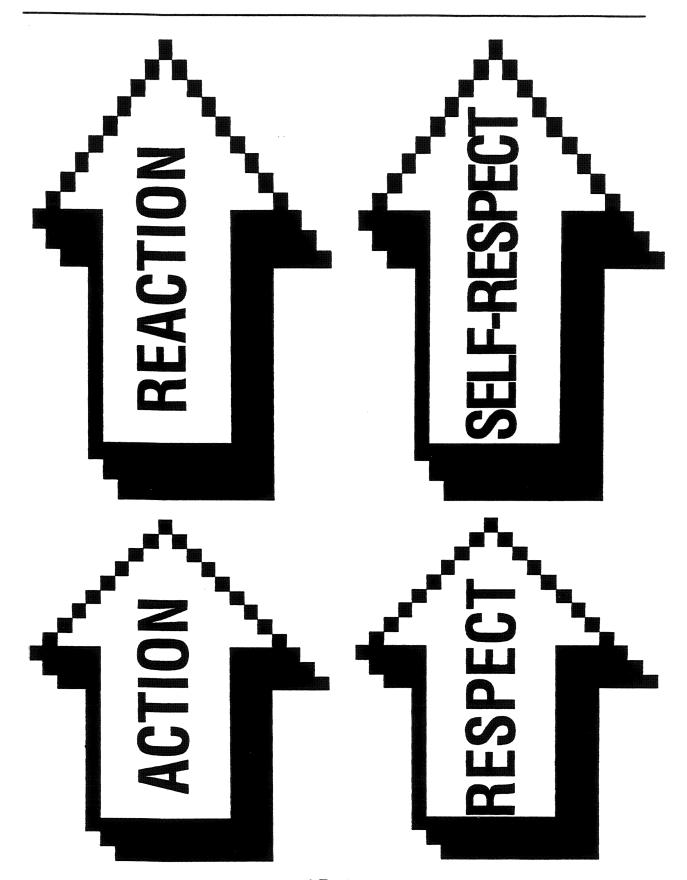
UNIT I: T	eenage Transitions	TOPIC F: Being R	esponsible S	Student Activity	Guide: 4.c-4
Name			Period	Date	:

TEEN LIVING RESPONSIBILITY RULES

(or how to show respect for others' rights, property and privacy)

Leigh Ann McCann

Leigh Ann McCann
if you borrow it, return it
if you use it up, replace it
if you mess it up, clean it up
if you know a secret, don't tell it
if you don't understand it, don't ridicule it
if you have an urge, control it
if it isn't yours, don't touch it
if it isn't yours, don't take it
if you make a mistake, say you're sorry
if you sense a weakness, don't exploit it
if someone helps you, say thank you
if it's part of nature, take care of it
if it's small and helpless, protect it
if you believe it, defend it and live it
if it's old and feeble, take care of it
if it's not your mail, don't open it
if it's not your business, stay out of it
if it can be recycled, recycle it
if it's not your space, don't invade it
if you know something good, share it
if you need it, work for it
if you have it, appreciate it
if you love them, tell them
if
if



Resource: 4.d-1

