

3-5 SEL + Science Adventures

Lesson 1: Fight, Flight, or Freeze: An Introduction to Brain Science

<u>Time</u>	25-35 minutes
<u>(</u>)	

Materials	Worksheet: Fight, Flight, or Freeze
	 Writing, drawing, & coloring supplies
	 Resources to play videos for students
	Internet access

• fight
• flight
• freeze
adrenaline

<u>Overview</u>	Lesson Description: Students will learn about brain science	
	how it relates to our reactions, and how movement can	
	help support and stabilize these reactions.	

<u>Agenda</u>	Introduction
	Green Our Planet Studios Video
	Activity: Worksheet
	Reflection & Sharing
	Closure

<u>Learning</u>	• Recognize the fight, flight, or freeze response.
<u>Objectives</u>	 Identify the chain of reactions of the fight, flight, or
	freeze response.
	 Understand how breathing and movement (Shaking
	and Dancing) help calm and relax the nervous
	system.

<u>Evidence-</u>	Best Practice (A method that has consistently shown
<u>Based</u>	superior results and is recognized as an optimal
<u>Checklist</u>	approach.)
	Action Research (Individual investigates own
	practice to improve content & delivery.)
	Evidence-Based Research (Systematic & rigorous
	research and evaluation, empirical evidence
	demonstrating effectiveness.)
	Neuroscientific Research (The study of the
	nervous system, including the links between
	behavior, cognition, and physiological
	function.)
	🖂 Social-Emotional Learning Research
	(Interventions and programs designed to
	enhance students' social and emotional skills.)
	enhance students' social and emotional skills.)

Dimensions of	Mindsets & Behaviors
<u>Learning</u>	SEL Competencies
	Science Standards

Health Standards
indsets & Behaviors: 𝒴
or the full list of ASCA (American School Counselor
ssociation) Student Standards, please see the "ASCA
udent Standards" section of the manual.
EL Competencies: 🕫
or the full list of CASEL (Collaborative for Academic, Social,
notional Learning) Competencies, please see the "SEL
ompetencies" section of the manual.
ext Generation Science Standards: 🏾
-LS4-3: Construct an argument with evidence that in a
articular habitat some organisms can survive well, some
arvive less well, and some cannot survive at all.
-LS1-2: Use a model to describe that animals receive
fferent types of information through their senses, process
e information in their brain, and respond to the
formation in different ways.
ealth Standards: 🛇
or the full list of National Health Education Standards,
ease see the "Health Standards" section of the manual.

Procedures	• Engage
O,	Explore
	• Explain
	Elaborate
	• Evaluate

ENGAGE: Opening Activity – Access Prior Learning / Stimulate Interest / Generate Questions:

- Say to students: Hello, young scientists! Today, we're going to dive into the world of brains. Have you ever heard of brain scientists? What do you think they do? Let's talk about it together! Allow students time to respond in a whole group setting.
- 2. Say to students: Today we are going to be brain scientists that study a special alarm system that goes off in the brain. This alarm is called the Fight or Flight alarm. Adults call it the Fight or Flight response.
- 3. Say to students: When this alarm goes off, your body gets ready to fight, run away, or stay really still. There's a hormone called adrenaline that rushes through you. Your heart beats faster to help you move quickly. Blood goes to your muscles, making you ready to run like the wind. And guess what? Your eyes get super focused by making your pupils large, so you can see everything clearly. How cool is that? Let's explore the amazing world of our brains!

EXPLORE: Lesson Description – Materials Needed / Probing or Clarifying Questions:

 Say to students: As brain scientists, we're not just exploring brains; we're diving into sensations and feelings too. What do you think a sensation is? And how about a feeling? Let's chat about it! Allow students time to discuss these terms in a whole group setting.

2.	Say to students: Now, let's check out this awesome
	video called Fight or Flight! Introduction to Brain
	Science. It's going to give us some super cool
	insights. Show students the video Fight or Flight!
	Introduction to Brain Science.
3.	After the video, ask students: Now that we're experts
	on the emergency signal, what happens when your
	body turns on its emergency signal? Take your time
	and think about it. Allow students to share their
	thoughts in a whole group setting.
EXPL	AIN: Concepts Explained:
1.	Say to students: When the fight, flight, or freeze
	response "kicks in," or is activated, we can feel
	different sizes and strengths of feelings: small,
	medium, large, or even extra-large!
2.	Say to students: As brain scientists, we can study two
	types of feelings: comfortable feelings and
	uncomfortable feelings.
3.	Say to students: Remember, all feelings are okay to
	have. Feelings are not labeled as "good" or "bad."
	Feelings are like friends or family—they can change
	or be around us in others. Sometimes feelings
	change, and sometimes they don't.
4.	Say to students: Guess what? Feelings are like
	messengers. They give us information, or data, about
	what's happening in our bodies and brains.
AB	messengers. They give us information, or data, about what's happening in our bodies and brains. ORATE: Applications and Extensions:

1.	Say to students: We have just learned about the
	body's alarm system and tried the Shaking and
	Dancing activity. Now we have one more creative
	thing to do!
2.	Invite students to complete the worksheet Fight,
	Flight, or Freeze.
3.	Highlight:
	 Thank students for participating in the
	experiment.
	 Some students may not experience a change
	during the experiment or after the activity. Each
	person will have a different response to the
	activity. Normalize their feelings. Every brain is
	unique! We all react in our own special ways.
	 Remind students that as brain scientists we
	conduct experiments which can always be
	repeated on a different day time or place Let's
	keep our brains buzzing with curiosity!
EVAL	UATE: Formative Monitoring (Questioning &
Disc	ussion):
1.	Discussion Questions:
	\circ What was something that surprised you in the
	video?
	 What was one thing that you learned today?
	 What did you notice when you were Shaking
	and Dancing?
2.	Invite students to reflect and share their experiences.
3.	Collect the worksheets.

ELABORATE FURTHER/REFLECT: Enrichment:
Exit Ticket to end class and to encourage students to think
critically and express their thoughts. After asking the
question, ask for volunteers to share with the group:
When your body's emergency signal goes off, what
can you do to help your brain, body, and heart?

Independent	 Invite students to continue to pay attention and to
<u>Practice</u>	notice when they have a S, M, L, or XL feeling in their
	body.
	 Encourage students to experiment with moving their
	bodies if/when a feeling is present.
	<u>Practice scenarios</u>
	• Practice locations: On the bus, in the car, at the park,
	on the playground, in the classroom, at home, etc.

Additional	Additional <u>Science</u> lesson plans
<u>Resources</u>	
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Inspirational	"Dancing is poetry with arms and legs."
<u>Quote</u>	Charles Baudelaire
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