Action Reaction Activity

Name of instrument	Action Reaction Activity		
Use case and Target Audience	Suggest for use with summer camps: Ages Kindergarten graduates to 2nd grade		
Theme	Activity to learn to take the perspective of different animals based on various scenarios.		
Scheduled implementation	Post program: conducted at or near the end of the last day of camp or after activities relating to empathy outcomes.		
Evaluation questions addressed with assessment	Does program participation develop the child's ability to accurately predict or infer an animal's emotional state?		
Outcomes being measured	 Child can take perspective of animals Accuracy of student's emotion selection in response to scenarios Child can predict or infer the state of an animal and identify what informed this prediction Depth of reasoning behind emotion choice. Child can predict or infer the state of an animal based on an understanding of the animal's needs (min. grade level 2-3) 		
Materials needed	 Action Reaction evaluation sheet (attached) Emotion Cards (sad, angry, fear, happy) Action Reaction scenario cards (attached) 		
Data analysis plan	Code student responses for empathy indicators including demonstration of understanding and concern for animals.(see section below)		
Staffing requirements	• One staff member required to introduce the activity and facilitate. Two staff members if available, one as a facilitator the other as a recorder.		
Time needed for activity	Minimum of 15 minutes		

Protocol of Assessment Implementation:

- 1. Fill out the top portion of the Action Reaction evaluation sheet.
- 2. Place the emotion cards evenly throughout the room making sure they are visible to students.
- 3. Gather the group in the middle of the space and go over the activity.
 - Start with an emotions warm up. Go through the following prompt to have students express their representation of the four emotional responses of the activity.
 - i. I want everyone to think about something that makes them (happy, sad, scared, angry). [Call on a few students to give an example on what

makes them (happy, sad, scared, angry)]. Ok now show me what you look like when you feel (happy, sad, scared, angry). [Go through each emotion separately].

- ii. Practice calling out different emotions (happy, sad, scared, angry) and have all students act out the emotion as a human.
- Tell the group that they are now to imagine they are an animal (clarify the animal depending on what scenario card set you are using). You will read a scenario and they will need to respond how they think that animal would respond.
- Each scenario will begin with "Imagine....." and end with "How do you feel?"
- Once the facilitator says: "How do you feel?" students should quickly move to the area closest to the emotion card that best represents what they think the animal would feel, given the scenario.
 - i. To avoid "followers" give a few seconds for students to think of a response after you read a scenario but before you say "How do you feel?". Once students have a few seconds release them by saying "How do you feel?" and encourage them to select quickly.
- 4. Ask students if they have any questions, if not gather the group in the middle of the space and begin the activity.
- 5. Shuffle the scenario cards and draw one. Read the card aloud and finish the scenario with "How do you feel?"
 - Make sure to mark the scenario number located at the bottom of each scenario card on the evaluation sheet.
- 6. Once students have all decided which emotion best represents the animal's response, tally and record on the evaluation sheet.
- 7. Ask random students in each emotion location to share why they chose that emotion for the scenario. Record responses in the notes section.
- 8. Once completed, repeat steps 5-7 until you are out of cards or are out of time.

Comments or notes about instrument (to be filled out by facilitator after implementation):

Analysis

Analysis should be done via coding of student responses. Coding is a process in which tags or labels are assigned to words, phrases, sentences, or larger chunks of text. Once all text has been coded, then different meanings of the response can be identified in order to determine themes or patterns. These themes or patterns help show what ideas are most prevalent throughout the data.

Using the empathy indicators, coding of student responses should fall into four categories:

Code	Example
Demonstrates understanding of needs (food, water, habitat)	"There's no more food and nowhere to hide."
Demonstrates understanding of needs (social, emotional)	"I am angry - someone is touching me and it is not gentle, it doesn't feel good."
Demonstrates concern for animal (generally life and death)	"I would be scared of being killed."
Unrelated responses	"Sea otters can fly."

As you read through your participant responses, mark if the responses fall into any of these categories. Comments by participants can be coded in more than one category, if applicable. This can be done in Excel or using the highlight/comment function in Word.

Once you have completed your coding, go back through and see which of the codes you used most often. Codes that are not present can be specifically prompted for in future activities, if relevant to your program.

Action Reaction Evaluation	
Program Title:	Program Date:
Observers Name:	Facilitators Name:
Number of Students:	_ Grade Range:
Animal:	

	Emotional Responses			s	
Scenario #	Нарру	Sad	Fear	Anger	Notes

Imagine you find an elk carcass	Imagine a storm rolls in and your pack
that will feed your entire pack.	is separated.
(1) Wolf	(2) Wolf
Imagine a forest fire starts near	Imagine you and your pack work hard
your den site and it's spreading	to take down an elk and a brown bear
quickly.	steals it from you.
(3) Wolf	(4) Wolf
Imagine you return to your den	Imagine you come back to your den
site and your five pups come	site in the spring and find that it has
running to greet you.	been covered up by a building.
(5) Wolf	(6) Wolf
Imagine you get sick and can't	Imagine a stray wolf wanders through
hunt with the rest of your pack.	your territory.
(7) Wolf	(8) Wolf
Imagine part of your pack went	Imagine while chasing your prey a
off to hunt and they all returned	member of your pack trips and hurts
safely.	their leg.
(9) Wolf	(10) Wolf

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Imagine you find many sea urchins	Imagine a storm rolls in and your raft
that will feed you and your family	(group, family) is separated
(1) Wild Sea Otter	(2) Wild Sea Otter
Imagine an octopus eats all the	Imagine you return to your hunting
crabs you were going to eat	grounds and find the kelp is gone
(3) Wild Sea Otter	(4) Wild Sea Otter
Imagine you get sick and you can't hunt with your family (5) Wild Sea Otter	Imagine you come back from hunting and your family swims over to greet you (6) Wild Sea Otter
Imagine you get an enrichment toy	Imagine a person bangs on the glass
with clams inside	of your exhibit
(1) Aquarium Sea Otter	(2) Aquarium Sea Otter
Imagine a new otter comes to join you in your exhibit (3) Aquarium Sea Otter	Imagine your keeper approaches with the crate she uses to take you to the vet (4) Aquarium Sea Otter

Imagine a group of people are	Imagine you are picked up and
stomping on you to get to the water	moved halfway across the beach
(1) Barnacle	(2) Shore Crab
Imagine you are hiding under a rock	Imagine a person throws a rock and
that is being rolled over by people	it lands on your head
(3) Gunnel	(4) Fish
Imagine you are being quietly observed in your tide pool (5) Anemone	Imagine a fresh wave rolls over you (6) Anemone
Imagine a person touches you gently	Imagine a person sticks their finger
on your tentacles	in your mouth
(7) Anemone	(8) Anemone

Imagine your keeper walks by with a bucket full of fish (1) Penguin	Imagine your habitat needs to be cleaned so you are moved to a new area (2) Penguin
Imagine a new penguin comes to	Imagine a new species in placed in
your exhibit	your exhibit
(3) Penguin	(4) Penguin
Imagine you get a new exhibit with	Imagine your keeper puts your food
more water and new spaces to	in an enrichment toy and you have to
explore	figure out how to get to it
(5) Penguin	(6) Penguin
Imagine a group of penguins starts	Imagine you get a new nest box in
fighting over a fish	your habitat
(7) Penguin	(8) Penguin
Imagine a new person comes to feed you (9) Penguin	Imagine a group of people come inside your habitat and want to pet you (10)Penguin

Imagine you find a warm rock to curl up on (1) Zoo Snake	Imagine someone picks you up and throws you out of the garden where you live (2) Wild Snake
Imagine a group of children pet you gently (3) Zoo Snake	Imagine you get a big new branch in your habitat (4) Zoo Snake
Imagine it is time to shed your skin (5) Snake	Imagine you are traveling in a cooler to visit a group of children (6) Zoo Snake
Imagine you just ate a big meal (7) Snake	Imagine it's getting cold outside and another animal has taken over your hole (8) Wild Snake
Imagine you smell a new scent in your habitat (9) Zoo Snake	Imagine a large bird flies overhead (10) Snake

Imagine you're chasing a pesky squirrel but just as you were about to grab it, the squirrel climbs a tree and it's just out of reach! (1) Dog	Imagine you are given your favorite toy to play with. (2) Dog
Imagine you really want to go outside for a walk but it is raining and your human does not want to go out, so you have to stay inside. (3) Dog	Imagine it's the middle of the night and you hear a loud sound outside. (4) Dog
Imagine your human has just come home after a long day away at school and you watch as they approach the front door. (5) Dog	Imagine you are chasing a runaway ball and then all of a sudden a car swerves nearly missing you! (6) Dog
Imagine you go to the dog park and get to play with a whole bunch of other dogs. (7) Dog	Imagine you're playing with a toy and then a much larger dog chases you and tries to steal the toy. (8) Dog
Imagine you search tirelessly for the bone you buried in the yard three years ago but cannot find it. (9) Dog	Imagine you go to rest in your bed and you find the cat sprawled out not wanting to share. (10)Dog