

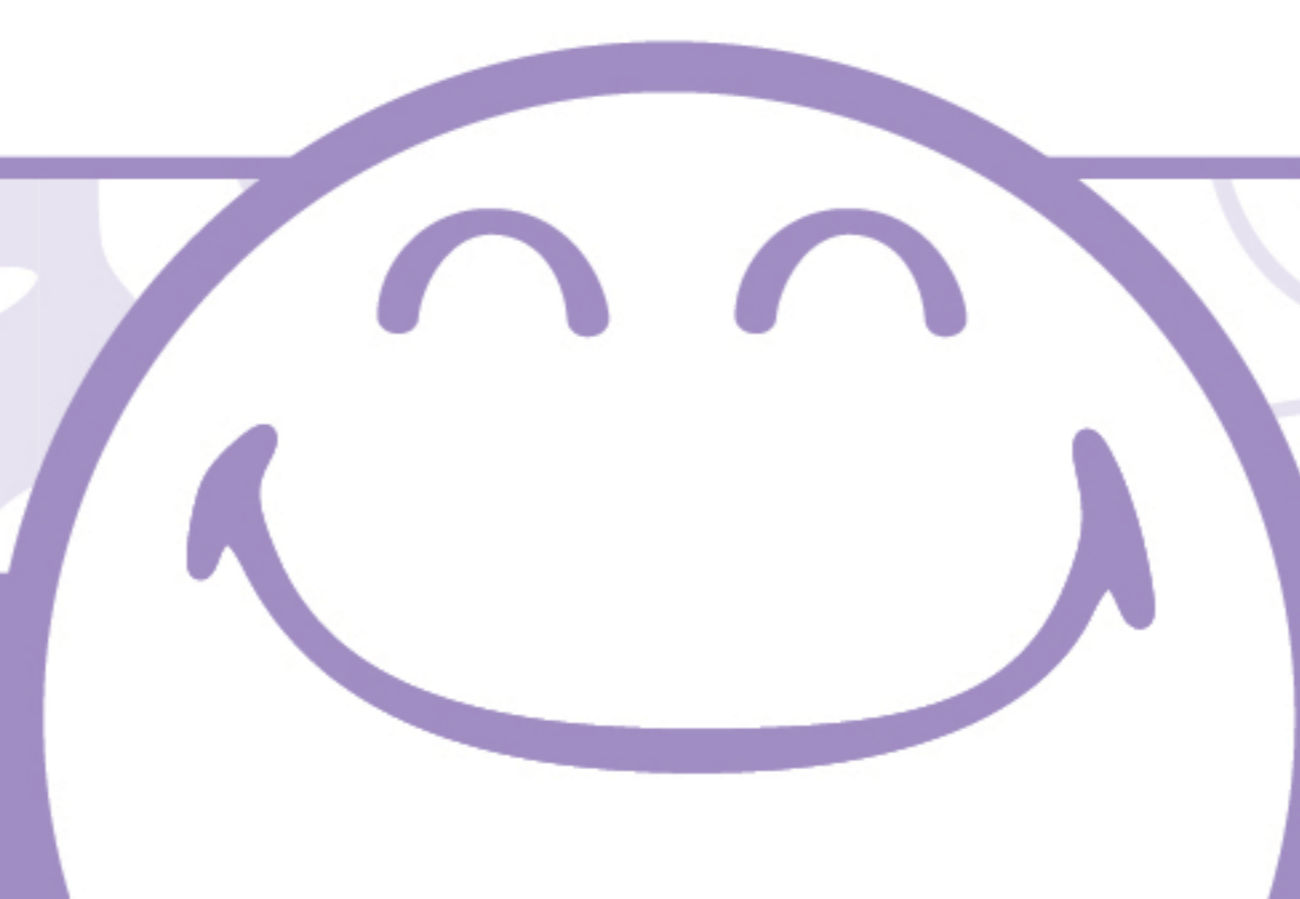
Fill in the gaps below using the words from the word cloud at the bottom of the page.

A good way to make decisions is:

1. Find all the o _____.
2. List all the good things, or the a _____, of each option.
3. List all the bad things, or the d _____, of each option.
4. Compare the advantages and d _____.
5. Pick the option with more a _____, or fewer d _____.
6. Check that one advantage or disadvantage is not much more i _____ than the others.
7. If one advantage or disadvantage is more important, you could count it t _____. Or you could give each advantage or disadvantage p _____ based on its importance.
8. Add all the points for a _____. Subtract all the points for each disadvantage. Select the option that has the most points.
9. If two options seem equally good, choose the one that is easiest, fastest or h _____ the most people.
10. If you can't decide, just p _____ something. Not deciding is choosing nothing!



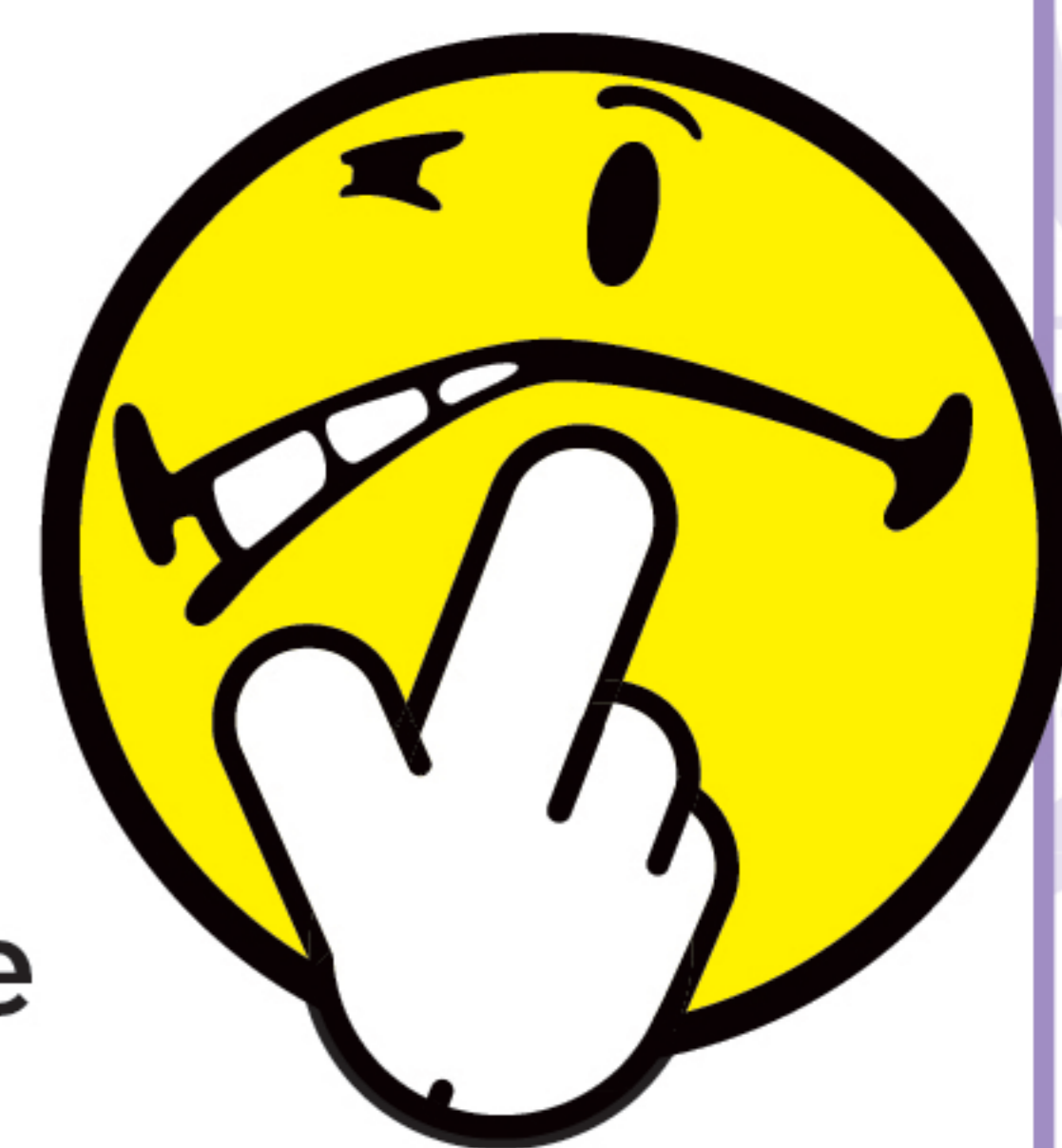
points advantages options disadvantages
pick twice helps important



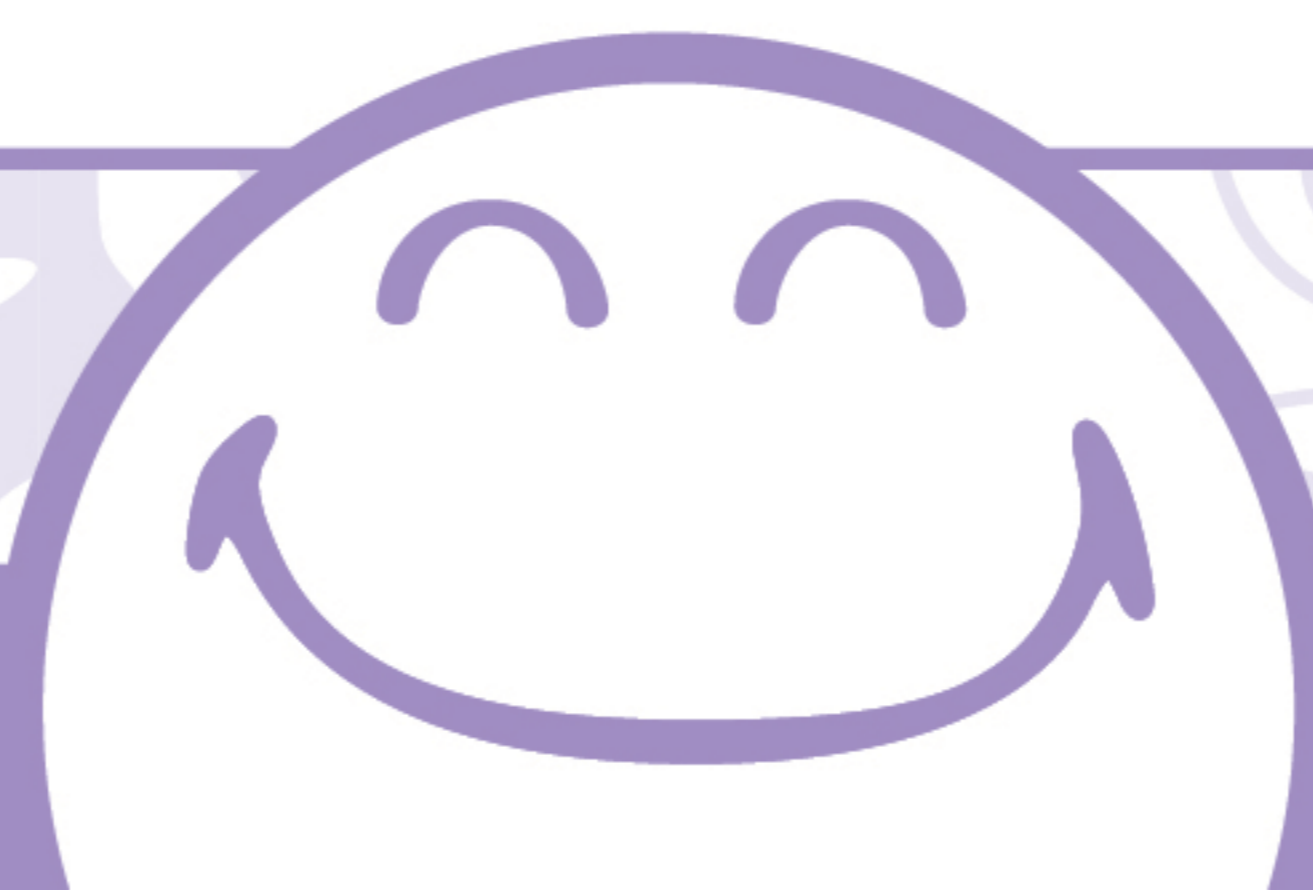
Fill in the gaps below using the words from the word cloud at the bottom of the page.

A good way to make decisions is:

1. Find all the _____.
2. List all the good things, or the _____, of each option.
3. List all the bad things, or the _____, of each option.
4. Compare the advantages and _____.
5. Pick the option with more _____, or fewer _____.
6. Check that one advantage or disadvantage is not much more _____ than the others.
7. If one advantage or disadvantage is more important, you could count it _____ . Or you could give each advantage or disadvantage _____ based on its importance.
8. Add all the points for _____ . Subtract all the points for each disadvantage. Select the option that has the most points.
9. If two options seem equally good, choose the one that is easiest, fastest or _____ the most people.
10. If you can't decide, just _____ something. Not deciding is choosing nothing!



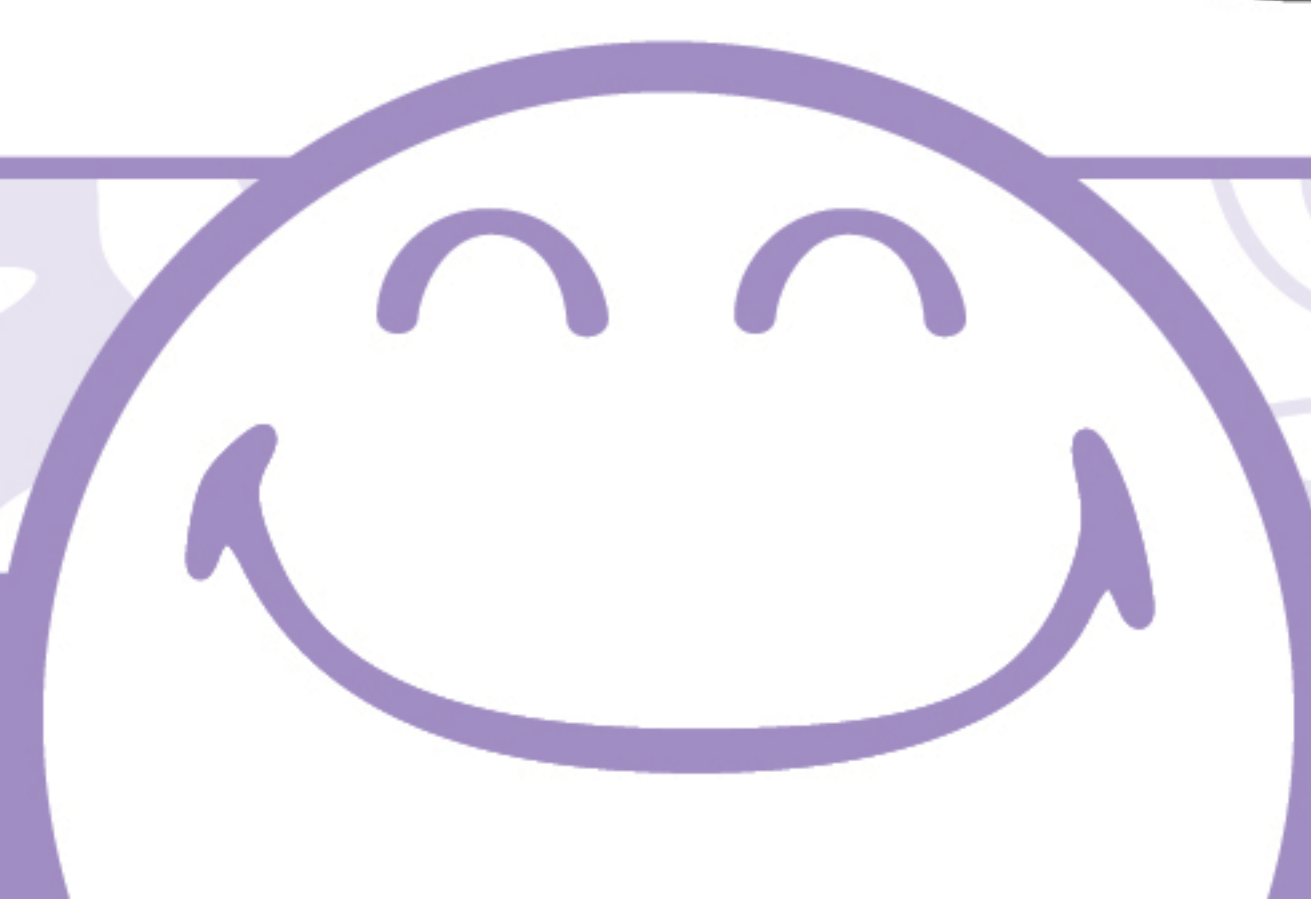
points advantages options disadvantages
pick twice helps important



Fill in the gaps below using the words you think fit best.

A good way to make decisions is:

1. Find all the _____.
2. List all the good things, or the _____, of each option.
3. List all the bad things, or the _____, of each option.
4. Compare the advantages and _____.
5. Pick the option with more _____, or fewer _____.
6. Check that one advantage or disadvantage is not much more _____ than the others.
7. If one advantage or disadvantage is more important, you could count it _____ . Or you could give each advantage or disadvantage _____ based on its importance.
8. Add all the points for _____ . Subtract all the points for each disadvantage. Select the option that has the most points.
9. If two options seem equally good, choose the one that is easiest, fastest or _____ the most people.
10. If you can't decide, just _____ something. Not deciding is choosing nothing!



Fill in the gaps below using the words from the word cloud at the bottom of the page.

A good way to make decisions is:

1. Find all the o_____.
2. List all the good things, or the a_____, of each option.
3. List all the bad things, or the d_____, of each option.
4. Compare the advantages and d_____.
5. Pick the option with more a_____, or fewer d_____.
6. Check that one advantage or disadvantage is not much more i_____ than the others.
7. If you can't decide, just p_____ something. Not deciding is choosing n_____!



nothing **advantages** **options**
disadvantages **pick** **important**



Fill in the gaps below using the words from the word cloud at the bottom of the page.

A good way to make decisions is:

1. Find all the _____.
2. List all the good things, or the _____, of each option.
3. List all the bad things, or the _____, of each option.
4. Compare the advantages and _____.
5. Pick the option with more _____, or fewer _____.
6. Check that one advantage or disadvantage is not much more _____ than the others.
7. If you can't decide, just _____ something. Not deciding is choosing _____!



nothing **advantages** **options**
disadvantages **pick** **important**



Use the table below to work out your decision by listing out the options with the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Use this blank table to help you make a decision about Saira



Saira has been asked to look after her younger brother after school until her parents get home. Saira is tired and wants to have a short sleep before going to play football later that night. Saira can either sleep and have energy for football, or stay awake and look after her brother. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the two options? What should Saira do?

Options	Advantages (Good things that might happen if I choose this)	Disadvantages (Bad things that might happen if I choose this)
Option 1 is:	Advantage 1 is:	Disadvantage 1 is:
	Advantage 2 is:	Disadvantage 2 is:
Option 2 is:	Advantage 1 is:	Disadvantage 1 is:
	Advantage 2 is:	Disadvantage 2 is:



DECISION MAKING TEMPLATE: MAKE A DECISION LEVEL 1

Use the table below to work out your decision by listing out the options with the advantages and disadvantages of each.



Decision to be made is:		
Options	Advantages (Good things that might happen if I choose this)	Disadvantages (Bad things that might happen if I choose this)
Option 1 is:	Advantage 1 is:	Disadvantage 1 is:
	Advantage 2 is:	Disadvantage 2 is:
Option 2 is:	Advantage 1 is:	Disadvantage 1 is:
	Advantage 2 is:	Disadvantage 2 is:
Option 3 is:	Advantage 1 is:	Disadvantage 1 is:
	Advantage 2 is:	Disadvantage 2 is:



Use the table below to work out your decision by listing out the options and assigning them points. Some options may have more or less than two advantages or disadvantages. You can change the number of points according to how important they are.

Use this blank table to help you make a decision about Saira

Saira has been asked to look after her younger brother after school until her parents get home. Saira is tired and wants to have a short sleep before going to play football later that night. Saira can either sleep and have energy for football, or stay awake and look after her brother. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the two options? What should Saira do?



Options	Advantages (Good things that might happen if I choose this)	Points	Disadvantages (Bad things that might happen if I choose this)	Points	Total Points (Advantage points - Disadvantage points =)
	Advantage 1 is:		Disadvantage 1 is:		
	Advantage 2 is:		Disadvantage 2 is:		
	Advantage 1 is:		Disadvantage 1 is:		
	Advantage 2 is:		Disadvantage 2 is:		



DECISION MAKING TEMPLATE: MAKE A DECISION LEVEL 2

Use the table below to work out your decision by listing out the options and assigning them points. Some options may have more or less than two advantages or disadvantages. You can change the number of points according to how important they are.



Decision to be made is:

Options	Advantages (Good things that might happen if I choose this)	Points	Disadvantages (Bad things that might happen if I choose this)	Points	Total Points (Advantage points - Disadvantage points =)
Option 1 is:	Advantage 1 is:		Disadvantage 1 is:		
	Advantage 2 is:		Disadvantage 2 is:		
Option 2 is:	Advantage 1 is:		Disadvantage 1 is:		
	Advantage 2 is:		Disadvantage 2 is:		
Option 3 is:	Advantage 1 is:		Disadvantage 1 is:		
	Advantage 2 is:		Disadvantage 2 is:		



Read the below questions and circle the answer that best describes how YOU would react in each situation. Be as honest as you can!

- Q1. Your best friend offers you some chocolate from a chocolate bar they have just stolen from the school cafeteria. Do you:
- a) Eat the chocolate, enjoy it, thank your friend and ask them if they can steal two bars tomorrow.
 - b) Tell a teacher.
 - c) Tell your friend that stealing is bad and they shouldn't do it again and you won't eat it.
 - d) Something else.



- Q2. You've accidentally run over a puppy on your scooter and it has an injured paw. Do you:
- a) Scoot away as fast as you can and hope no one else sees you.
 - b) Look at the dog's collar and try to find the puppy's owner so you can explain and apologise.
 - c) Try to fix the puppy's paw yourself by bandaging it up before scooting away.
 - d) Something else.



- Q3. During art class, you accidentally spill paint down the back of the school bully's white shirt. No one saw you do it. He thinks the spill was done by someone who recently called you names. Do you:
- a) Let the other person take the blame - it's only fair after they were mean to you.
 - b) Tell a teacher that there's an argument over someone spilling paint but don't say it was you.
 - c) Tell the school bully that you spilled the paint by accident, apologise and offer to fix it by cleaning their shirt.
 - d) Something else.



- Q4. You see a large group of older pupils picking on a kid you know doesn't speak English very well. Do you:
- a) Walk away - you don't want them to pick on you next.
 - b) Tell a teacher or adult.
 - c) Go up to the group, start talking to the person being picked on. Pretend you're good friends and lead them away from the group. When the group starts calling you names, you tell them to stop being mean or you'll tell a teacher.
 - d) Something else.

- Q5. Your younger sister got into a fight and is covered in bruises. Do you:
- a) Demand to know who hit her and search the school to hit them back.
 - b) Tell your sister not to get into fights and to go to a teacher if it happens again.
 - c) Speak to your sister to find out what happened and offer her your support.
 - d) Something else.

- Q6. You promised your best friend that you would watch them in the school play but just before the performance you're not feeling well and are worried you might make other people ill. Do you:
- a) Take some cough sweets to the school play and go anyway because it's probably alright.
 - b) Send a message to your friend to say you're sorry you can't go because you're ill and wish them luck.
 - c) Stay at home and ask someone who is going to record the performance so you can watch it back together with your friend when you're well again.
 - d) Something else.



Write a story about a character who makes a responsible choice when faced with a difficult decision. Help the reader understand the situation. Describe why the decision is difficult. The questions below will help you work out your story. If you get stuck, think of a difficult decision you've made in your own life. Explain how your character reached their decision and the result of their choice.

Who is your main character?

Where do they live? What is their world like?

What difficult decision do they need to make?

Why is it a difficult choice?

How do they make their decision?

What happens before the decision?

What happens after the decision?

How can you show the reader of your story that it's a difficult decision?

Now write a story using the details above and show how your main character made a good decision.



Read the passage and fill in the blanks with words from the selection below.
Answer the numbered questions in the spaces provided.

Small decisions, like what flavour ice cream to eat, may only make a difference to us. We may make these decisions q _____.

1) An example of a small decision I make is

Some decisions, like what music to listen to at home, may affect more people. If different people in a group don't agree, we may go with the decision that m _____ people want. Or you can find something else to do instead.

2) An example of a decision that affects more people is

We might spend many y _____ thinking about some big decisions, like the job we want. We may want to learn a lot about our options so we can make a decision based on i _____. We may also want to t _____ to other people to help us decide.

3) An example of a big decision is

It's okay to c _____ your mind after you have made a decision, but it is not always possible to go back and make a d _____ choice. If you spent your pocket money on an ice cream you don't like, you can't change that decision once you've eaten it. But you can make a different choice in f _____.

Making a decision can be hard if we want all the o _____, like all the flavours of ice cream. It can also be hard if we're afraid of making the w _____ choice. If we find it difficult to choose, we may select n _____ of our choices, which means we've really picked nothing. It is usually better to make a choice. Once we've made a decision, our b _____ can think about other things instead.

none more future options years wrong brains
information change quickly different talk



Read the passage and fill in the blanks with words from the selection below.
Answer the numbered questions in the spaces provided.

Small decisions, like what flavour ice cream to eat, may only make a difference to us. We may make these decisions _____ .

1) An example of a small decision I make is

Some decisions, like what music to listen to at home, may affect more people. If different people in a group don't agree, we may go with the decision that _____ people want. Or you can find something else to do instead.

2) An example of a decision that affects more people is

We might spend many _____ thinking about some big decisions, like the job we want. We may want to learn a lot about our options so we can make a decision based on _____. We may also want to _____ to other people to help us decide.

3) An example of a big decision is

It's okay to _____ your mind after you have made a decision, but it is not always possible to go back and make a _____ choice. If you spent your pocket money on an ice cream you don't like, you can't change that decision once you've eaten it. But you can make a different choice in _____ .

Making a decision can be hard if we want all the _____ , like all the flavours of ice cream. It can also be hard if we're afraid of making the _____ choice. If we find it difficult to choose, we may select _____ of our choices, which means we've really picked nothing. It is usually better to make a choice. Once we've made a decision, our _____ can think about other things instead.

none more future options years wrong brains
information change quickly different talk



Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the words that you think fit best.
Answer the numbered questions in the spaces provided.

Small decisions, like what flavour ice cream to eat, may only make a difference to us. We may make these decisions _____.

1) An example of a small decision I make is

Some decisions, like what music to listen to at home, may affect more people. If different people in a group don't agree, we may go with the decision that _____ people want. Or you can find something else to do instead.

2) An example of a decision that affects more people is

We might spend many _____ thinking about some big decisions, like the job we want. We may want to learn a lot about our options so we can make a decision based on _____. We may also want to _____ to other people to help us decide.

3) An example of a big decision is

It's okay to _____ your mind after you have made a decision, but it is not always possible to go back and make a _____ choice. If you spent your pocket money on an ice cream you don't like, you can't change that decision once you've eaten it. But you can make a different choice in _____.

Making a decision can be hard if we want all the _____, like all the flavours of ice cream. It can also be hard if we're afraid of making the _____ choice. If we find it difficult to choose, we may select _____ of our choices, which means we've really picked nothing. It is usually better to make a choice. Once we've made a decision, our _____ can think about other things instead.

