

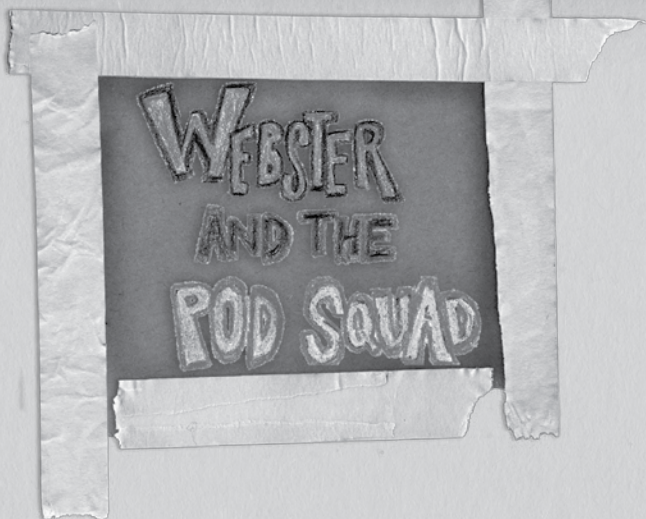
WEBSTER AND THE ROD SQUAD

Vol. 1



PEOPLE
OF
DIGNITY

Discussion Questions



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POD SQUAD INTRODUCTION

- 1) Webster introduces himself and the meaning of the P.O.D. Squad: People of Dignity.
 - a) What does P.O.D. stand for in Webster's new club, the P.O.D. Squad?
People of Dignity.
 - b) A person of dignity has respect for whom?
For himself or herself and others.
 - c) Why is respect for yourself and others so important?
Allow for discussion.
 - d) How can you show respect for yourself and others today?
Allow for discussion.

- 2) Webster continues to discuss what it means to be a person of dignity. In this episode he is making good choices even if he is not being watched.
 - a) We have dignity when we are honored and respected. How do we earn honor and respect?
By doing the right things at all times.
 - b) Why do we do the right things at all times?
To show respect for ourselves and others.
 - c) Why is it important to make good choices even if no one is watching you?
Allow for discussion.
 - d) How does a person of dignity show respect in the classroom?
Allow for discussion.

- 3) Webster talks about trying his best at all times, even if he doesn't feel like it.
 - a) What is another way that you can be a person of dignity?
By trying your best at all times.
 - b) Doing your best at all times shows respect for whom?
Yourself.
 - c) Webster said he wouldn't want to take his dog, Rusty, to a veterinarian who didn't try his or her best. Why would it be difficult to trust someone who didn't try his or her best?
Allow for discussion.
 - d) In what ways can you try your best today?
Allow for discussion.

- 4) Webster discusses how dignity can be displayed by being kind to others and treating oth-

ers the way you want to be treated.

a) Webster talked about another way that you can be a person of dignity. What did he mention?

Being kind and helping other people.

b) If we want others to be kind to us, how should we treat them?

We should treat others the way we want to be treated.

c) How can cleaning up after yourself show dignity or kindness?

Allow for discussion.

d) What is one way that you can be kind and help someone today?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster opens up his very first “talk show” by having his teacher, Mrs. Murphy, as a guest. They discuss the progress of his new club.

a) Who was Webster’s very first guest on his talk show?

Mrs. Murphy.

b) Webster thanked Mrs. Murphy for letting him do what?

Borrow her camera to make videos.

c) Webster told Mrs. Murphy that he would be _____ and take care of her camera.

Responsible.

d) As a member of the P.O.D. Squad, how can you be a person of dignity today?

Allow for discussion.

RESPECT

1) Webster talks about respect for others and highlights respectfulness toward teachers.

a) What is a good way to respect your teachers?

By treating them the way you want to be treated.

b) Is it fair if you want to be respected but do not respect others?

No, you should treat others the way you want to be treated.

c) What does it feel like when someone ignores you or doesn’t listen to you?

Allow for discussion.

d) How can you show respect to your teachers today?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster discusses how respect can be displayed not only to adults, but also to our friends. Friends respect each other.

a) How should you treat your parents or other adults?

The way you want to be treated.

b) How can you respectfully answer an adult's question?

Answers may vary. Allow for discussion.

c) Do you usually get in trouble for showing respect?

No.

d) You should always show respect to adults. However, what if an adult is doing things or asking you to do things that make you feel uncomfortable?

Tell an adult you trust. (Remember it is not your fault.)

e) Would you want to be friends with someone who did not respect you?

Why? Allow for discussion.

3) Webster discusses how to show respect for property: by treating someone else's property just as you would like your property to be treated.

a) If you are not sure how to treat someone else's property, what should you ask yourself?

How would I want someone to treat my property?

b) Why is it important to ask someone before you play with his or her toys?

Allow for discussion.

c) How would you feel if someone did not respect your property?

Allow for discussion.

d) How can you show respect for property today?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster discusses how to show respect for one's self by making good choices, such as eating healthy food and taking care of your body

a) Respecting yourself means that you are making good _____.

Choices.

b) What are some good choices that show you have respect for yourself?

Eating healthy food, getting rest, brushing your teeth, doing your schoolwork, following the rules, etc.

c) How do you feel when you are respecting yourself and making good choices?

Allow for discussion.

d) How can you show respect for yourself today?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites his school's janitor, Mr. Harvey, to his talk show. They talk about how to be respectful toward another person even if you don't know that person very well.

a) What does Webster offer Mr. Harvey?

A juice box and animal crackers.

b) Why was Webster afraid of Mr. Harvey at first?

Because he didn't know him very well.

c) Even before Webster got to know Mr. Harvey well, how did he treat Mr. Harvey?

Nicely, respectfully, politely, etc.

d) Webster's mom told him that he should _____ other people, even if they are different from him.

Respect.

e) Have you ever been respectful to someone who was different from you or whom you didn't know very well? How did it make you feel?

Allow for discussion.

TRUSTWORTHY

1) Webster discusses the meaning of being trustworthy. Trust doesn't occur automatically but must be built with other people by making good choices.

a) What does it mean to be trustworthy?

It means that you are worthy of trust or that others can trust you: rely on you, believe you, and depend on you.

b) Other people don't trust us automatically. We have to _____ trust.

Build

c) Webster mentioned that building trust is like building what?

A sandcastle or a tower of blocks.

d) When you are a trustworthy person, other people may allow you to do more things on your own. Webster is trustworthy, so Mrs. Murphy lets him do what?

Use her video camera.

e) Why is it important for you to be trustworthy?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster talks about trust being difficult to build but really easy to break down. Therefore, it is very important to do what you say you are going to do.

a) Webster's friend Bob is at what kind of convention in Iowa?

A pencil convention.

b) Since Bob has built trust with Webster and is trustworthy, Webster can count on him to do what?

Bring him back a pencil from the convention.

c) You can build trust or become trustworthy by doing what?

By doing what you say you are going to do.

d) Building trust can be difficult; it takes time. What happens to all of the trust that you've built when you stop doing the things you say you are going to do?

Others can't trust you; you lose your trustworthiness.

e) How can you continue to build trust today at school?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster teaches that building trust with others is done by always telling the truth.

a) A trustworthy person will always tell the _____.

Truth.

b) Would you get into more trouble if you told the truth or told a lie?

A lie.

c) Webster wanted to lie and blame the broken plate on whom?

The cat.

d) Why would it be difficult to trust someone who told a lot of lies?

You could never believe or trust him or her. Allow for discussion.

4) Webster discusses doing the right things or making good choices even when a teacher is not watching. He also mentions that it can be difficult to make good choices when other students are making poor choices.

a) A trustworthy person will make good choices _____?

At all times; even when no one is looking.

b) By making good choices even when no one is looking, you are building _____.

Trust.

c) What happened the other day in class?

The students were running around and throwing paper.

d) Why is it so difficult to do the right thing when other people are making poor choices?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites his best friend, Bob, to the show. They reminisce about how they first met and how their friendship grew as they built trust with each other.

a) Did Webster and Bob become friends right away?

No, it took a while for them to become friends.

b) Why did Webster get mad at Bob?

He thought Bob was going to take his cookies; he didn't trust Bob.

c) Webster and Bob started building trust with each other when Webster did what?

When he shared his ball with Bob at recess.

d) Since Webster was mean to Bob when they first met, what did Webster give Bob at the end of the talk show?

A big cookie.

e) What have you done that has helped you build trust with others?

Allow for discussion.

RESPONSIBILITY

1) Webster talks about signing up for a volunteer project and about being responsible by following through on that commitment.

a) What did Webster and Bob volunteer to do?

Help pull weeds and pick up trash at another school.

b) How did Webster and Bob show that they are responsible?

By showing up on time and doing what they said they were going to do.

c) What did the school give Webster and Bob for helping them?

A hat.

d) Being responsible helps build _____ with other people.

Trust.

e) How can you show responsibility today at school?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster discusses how responsibility can be as simple as cleaning up after yourself and leaving a place in as good or better shape when you leave.

a) Where did Webster say he could practice cleaning up after himself?

Anywhere. Allow discussion for specifics.

b) If you are a responsible person, in what condition should you leave a place when you leave?

As clean or cleaner than when you arrived.

c) If you went to a restaurant, would you like it if someone left trash or garbage all over the table? Would that be fair to you?

Allow for discussion.

d) Where can you be responsible and clean up after yourself today?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster talks about being responsible and about taking responsibility for the choices that you make.

a) You can be a responsible person by making _____ choices.

Good, right, healthy, etc.

b) We all make many choices each day. What were some of the choices that Webster mentioned that he could make?

Brushing his teeth, wearing his Hawaiian shirt, sneaking up on you, talking loudly, running in the halls, choosing what cereal to eat, following the rules.

c) Who is responsible for the choices you make?

You are.

d) How can you show responsibility with your choices today?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster talks about responsibility, choices, and consequences.

a) Being responsible means making good, healthy choices. By making good choices, you can have _____ consequences.

Good.

b) Eating only candy, popcorn, and chips at Webster's class picnic would be a _____ choice and lead to a _____ consequence.

Poor, bad, unhealthy, etc.

c) The more good choices you make, the more trustworthy you will become. By doing this you are being a _____ person.

Responsible

d) What are some good choices that you can make today to show that you are a responsible person?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites Abigail to his talk show. Although Webster is nervous because he has a big crush on Abigail, he talks confidently with her about starting a club and hosting a talk show. Webster is a responsible boy.

a) What does Webster offer Abigail to drink?

A juice box.

b) Abigail thinks Webster is very responsible because he has his own club and his own _____.

Talk show.

c) How is Webster showing Mrs. Murphy that he has been responsible with her camera?

By taking care of it, returning it to her, etc.

d) Do you know someone who is really responsible? What kinds of responsible things do they do?

Allow for discussion.

FAIRNESS

1) Webster teaches that being fair is treating everyone the same or treating others the way you want to be treated.

a) Webster mentioned different definitions and uses of the word "fair": State Fair, Fairy Tales, Fairy godmother, and treating others _____.

The same or the way you want to be treated.

b) Being fair means that if you want to be treated nicely, then you treat other people _____.

Nicely

c) How does it make you feel to be treated fairly?

Allow for discussion.

d) Why do you think that some people are not fair or do not treat others fairly?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster uses pizza slices to illustrate fairness.

a) Is it fair for everyone to get the same size slice of pizza?

Yes.

b) How would you feel if everyone else received large slices of pizza and you received a small slice?

Allow for discussion.

c) Webster mentioned that you could be fair to others by following _____.

The rules.

d) What rules will you follow today, so that you can be fair to others?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster talks about being fair by not "judging a book by its cover."

a) Did Bob choose a book to read by looking on the outside or the inside of the book?

Outside.

b) Webster doesn't want anyone to judge him by what he looks like on the outside. If he wants to be fair, should he judge others by what they look like on the outside or should he get to know them first?

Get to know them first.

c) How would you feel if someone didn't like you just because of the way you looked or the way you talked?

Allow for discussion.

d) Why is it important to get to know people first?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster continues his discussion on fairness by saying that one way to be fair is to always leave the bathroom, restaurant, classroom, etc, clean after you use it.

a) What are some ways that Webster mentioned to be fair to others in the bathroom?

Flushing the toilet, washing your hands, throwing away your trash.

b) How is leaving a bathroom clean fair to others?

Allow for discussion.

c) How would you feel if you needed to use a bathroom that someone left dirty?

Allow for discussion.

d) Cleaning up after yourself is not only fair, but it is also _____.

Responsible.

e) Where can you practice being fair and cleaning up after yourself?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites two schoolmates to his show and talks with them about a different meaning of fairness, where everyone gets what he or she needs.

a) Jessica really has a hard time with spelling but Coco has a hard time with _____.

Math

b) Webster uses a different definition of the word fair, where everyone gets what he or she _____.

Needs.

c) It may not seem like it at first, but Coco's teacher is treating Coco fairly and giving her what she needs by giving her a little extra _____.

Math homework, practice, etc.

d) How did Webster solve the conflict of who he was going to ride with for the party? He would go to the party with Coco and ride home with Jessica.

e) How does it make you feel when someone is fair to you?

Allow for discussion.

FEELINGS

1) Webster introduces the topic of feelings. He mentions that feelings aren't good or bad; they are just feelings. The choices we make with those feelings are the things that can be good or bad.

a) Who has feelings or emotions?

Everyone.

b) Webster used to think that there were some good feelings and some bad feelings. Are feelings good and bad?

No, they are just feelings. The choices you make are good or bad.

c) What feeling or emotion did Webster feel when he saw the shadows outside of his tent?

Scared or afraid.

d) Has anyone ever played a joke on you? How did it make you feel?

Allow for discussion.

e) What are some good choices that you can make even when you feel sad, scared, or mad?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster describes how feelings are like the weather; they change. Furthermore, it's normal for your feelings to change.

a) Webster compared his feelings to the weather because they both do what?

They change.

b) When Webster went camping with his cousin Roy, his feelings changed a lot. How did he feel when he first saw the shadows?

Scared.

How did he feel when he realized that it was Roy who was making the shadows?

Mad or Angry.

And then how did Webster feel after he talked with Roy about the situation?

Happy.

c) Can you talk about a time when your feelings changed?

Allow for discussion.

d) Webster was mad at Roy and wanted to get even with him, but Webster decided to make a good choice instead. Have you ever made a good choice even though you were mad?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster talks about being a detective and looking for clues on people's faces to understand what they are feeling.

a) Webster talked about being a detective and finding out what other people are feeling. How did he do that?

By looking for clues on their faces.

b) What clues tell you that someone is happy?

They smile, their cheeks rise up, their eyes squint a little, etc.

c) What clues tell you that people are mad or angry?

Their eyes get smaller, their eyebrows slant toward the middle, their mouths get tight, etc.

d) What does your face look like when you feel sad? Happy? Angry?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster explains that sometimes he can't identify what he is feeling. However, he can always make the good choice to talk someone when he doesn't feel good.

a) Even though we may not know what we are feeling, Webster said that we can still make good choices. What is one good choice that Webster said that he can always make?

Talk to someone he trusts.

b) If someone else is not feeling good, you can be a good friend and do what?

Listen to him or her.

c) Why do some people have a hard time talking with others about their feelings?

Allow for discussion.

d) Who are some people you can talk to when you are not feeling good?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites his former school counselor, Mr. Marczak, to his talk show. They discuss feelings and the importance of talking with someone you trust when you don't feel good.

a) What did Webster eat in kindergarten?

Paste or glue.

b) Why did Webster have a hard time talking to Mr. Marczak at first?

He had a hard time talking with Mr. Marczak because he was used to talking with his mom.

c) Why is it important to talk about your feelings with someone you trust?

Sometimes people blow up (emotionally) like a volcano if they keep their feelings inside.

Talking with someone you trust can help you feel better.

d) Sometimes your feelings may be private and you may need to talk to an adult you trust. Who is an adult you can trust?

Allow for discussion.

EMPATHY

1) Webster talks about having empathy for other people: knowing how another person is feeling. It can be described as "walking a mile in another person's shoes."

a) Webster introduced a new word, empathy. What does it mean to have empathy?

To understand how another person feels.

b) How can you tell how people are feeling?

By asking them or by looking for clues in their faces or bodies.

c) Webster's Uncle Charley told him that empathy is like "walking a mile in another person's shoes." What did he mean by that?

That we don't know how someone feels until we have been in the same situation.

d) If you have a friend who is mad and you understand how he or she feels, you can have empathy toward him or her. How can you help him or her to make good choices even though he or she is feeling mad?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster explains "walking in another person's shoes" as he recounts his trip to the fair.

a) Webster described how different people felt about the ride at the fair. Webster's face showed that he was feeling _____?

Excited or happy.

What feeling did his mom's face show?

Fear.

What feeling did George's face show?

Sadness.

b) Why was George feeling sad?

He was too short to ride the ride.

c) Webster knew how George felt, because in the past he had felt sad about being too short to ride that ride. What did he do to show empathy toward George?

Webster decided not to ride that ride but to go to another ride that he and George could ride together.

d) How can you show empathy to your friends today?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster expands his explanation on empathy. Even though you haven't been through the exact same situation as someone, you can still have empathy for him or her.

a) Even though you don't know exactly what someone is going through, you can still look at his or her face and see what he or she is feeling. If he or she is feeling scared, and you know that you've been scared before too, you can still show him or her

_____.

Empathy.

b) What were some ways that Webster said that he could help a friend feel better?

Doing things with his friend, doing something nice for his friend, helping his friend make

good choices, listening to his friend, asking his friend how he can help, etc.

c) Remember, it's not a bad thing to feel sad or mad. If your friend is feeling sad or mad, how can you help him or her?

Help him or her make good choices. Allow for other responses.

d) Friends help each other. What would you like a friend to do for you if you were not feeling good?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster has his mother give him an "empathy quiz" to see how he's doing on his knowledge of empathy.

Take the same quiz that Webster did:

a) What would you do if you saw someone fall down at recess?

Allow for discussion.

b) What would you do if you saw someone drop his or her tray in the cafeteria?

Allow for discussion.

c) What would you do if a new student came to your class?

Allow for discussion.

d) What would you do if you saw someone standing alone at recess?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites his neighbor, George, to the show. They talk about their time at the fair and how George felt when Webster showed him empathy.

a) What did George say happened to Webster at the fair?

He spilled mustard and relish on his shirt and lost his hat on a ride.

b) How did George feel when Webster decided not to go on that ride?

Happy or thankful.

c) Do you think Webster and George became better friends when Webster showed empathy toward George?

Yes, friends help each other and show empathy toward each other.

d) Have you ever had someone show empathy toward you when you were sick, hurt, sad, or mad? What happened? How did it make you feel?

Allow for discussion.

IMPULSIVE

1) Webster describes the word impulsive as doing or saying something without thinking about it first.

a) What does it mean to be impulsive?

Doing or saying something without thinking about it first.

b) Are there times when it is good to be impulsive?

Allow for discussion.

c) Webster said that he did something impulsive last week. What did he do?

He ate two big cookies even though his mom told him not to eat them.

d) What is one time when you were impulsive? Was it a good choice?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster talks about using our brains to think about things before we make choices. Poor decision-making can occur when we make choices without thinking.

a) Webster's mother tells him to use his brain, because when he thinks before he makes a choice, what kind of choice is he likely to make?

A good choice.

b) When we get mad, we tend to become impulsive. When we are being impulsive we will most likely make which kind of choice?

A bad choice.

c) Calming ourselves down allows us to use our brains and make better choices. What were some ways that Webster talked about calming himself down?

Counting backwards, breathing deeply, and talking to someone you trust.

d) Have you ever had to calm yourself down so you could use your brain and then make a good choice?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster teaches that identifying what we are feeling allows us to find good ways to calm ourselves. This, in turn, allows us to think more clearly and then combat our impulsiveness. Also, we don't have to do everything that our brain thinks.

a) What is a good way to calm yourself down when you are mad?

Allow for discussion.

b) What is a good way to calm yourself down when you are sad?

Allow for discussion.

c) Webster's mom taught him that he doesn't have to do everything his brain

Thinks.

d) Webster said that there are some people who really have a difficult time not being impulsive. Since friends help each other, how can you be a good friend when a classmate is being impulsive?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster explains that there may be people who have a difficult time not being impulsive and can be distracting to the class.

a) Do we usually get in trouble for making good choices?

No.

b) Do all people make impulsive choices on purpose?

No, some people have a difficult time not being impulsive.

c) What impulsive things have you seen people doing in your class?

Allow for discussion.

d) We don't have to do everything that our brain thinks. What can you do if someone in your class is being impulsive?

Ignore the person, turn your chair away from the person, or raise your hand and tell a teacher. Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites Mr. Barkley, his dog's trainer, to his show. They talk about impulsiveness and about tools to help people think more clearly.

a) What tricks can Webster's dog, Rusty, do now?

Stay, roll over, stand, and dance.

b) Mr. Barkley has been trying to teach Rusty some of the same skills Webster has been learning about how not to be impulsive. What are some of these skills?

Calm down; think about things before making a choice.

c) We usually make better choices when we calm ourselves down and use our _____.
Brains.

d) Webster has discussed many ways to calm ourselves down so we can make better choices. Can you think of others ways to calm yourself?

Allow for discussion.

CONSEQUENCES

1) Webster explains that consequences are things that happen after we make choices.

a) When we ask ourselves if a choice is going to be safe, if it is going to hurt someone, if it is fair, or if it is even going to work, we are thinking about the _____.

Consequences.

b) Consequences are things that happen after we make a choice. Every choice has a consequence and Webster talked about a few of these. What is the consequence for getting a good night's sleep?

Feeling rested the next day.

c) What is the consequence for eating a lot of cookies?

Getting a stomach ache or getting into trouble.

d) What would be the consequence for Webster wearing his fire engine pajamas to school?

Some people may think he looks funny and tease him; his pajamas might get dirty.

e) What would be the consequence for you if you followed all the rules today?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster talks about bad choices leading to bad consequences.

a) A bad or poor choice will most likely lead to what kind of consequence?

A bad consequence.

b) Webster gave a few examples of consequences for bad choices. What would be a consequence for pushing someone on the playground?

Getting into trouble or getting into a fight.

c) What would be a consequence for splashing water in the bathroom?

Someone could slip on the water and get hurt.

d) What could be a consequence for not washing your hands before you eat?

Getting sick.

e) What is one consequence that you had for a bad or poor choice?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster uses the example of “reaping what you sow” to illustrate consequences.

a) Webster’s mom has planted a garden in the past. What type of plant grew where she planted tomato seeds?

Tomato.

b) Webster used the example of a garden to talk about consequences. If you make a choice to plant a seed in the garden, what will the consequence be?

A plant will grow there.

c) A bad consequence of being mean to people is that they won’t want to be your friend. But a good consequence of being nice to people is what?

That they will want to be your friends.

d) What is one consequence that you had for a good choice?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster explains that sometimes there are even consequences for things we don’t realize or understand.

a) Webster got into some poison ivy. What was his consequence for touching poison

ivy?

Feeling itchy; getting a rash.

b) Even if you do something and don't know that you did it, can there still be a consequence?

Yes.

c) Even if we have made bad choices in the past, we can learn from the bad choices and do what the next time?

Make a better choice.

d) Have you ever had a consequence for something that you didn't know about or that you didn't realize?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites Officer Fulton to his show. They discuss negative consequences for people who disobey the laws and the possibility of rewards for people who obey the laws.

a) Officer Fulton said that we have rules and laws for what reason?

To keep things in order and to keep everyone safe.

b) Why are there consequences for not following the rules?

To encourage people to obey the rules and make good choices.

c) What are some rules that you will obey today?

Allow for discussion.

d) What were some of the things that Webster did to receive stars?

Looking both ways before crossing the street, turning the lights off when leaving the house, keeping things clean, saying "please" and "thank you," wearing his bicycle helmet and knee pads.

REPUTATION

1) Webster introduces the word reputation and defines it as an opinion that other people have of you. Your reputation describes the type of person that other people think you are.

a) Reputations are consequences of _____.

Choices.

b) Good choices lead to what kind of reputation?

Good.

c) If Webster tells you a funny joke everyday, what type of reputation would he have?

Funny, comedian, etc. Allow for discussion.

d) If Webster cuts in the line or pushes someone each day, what type of reputation would he have?

Mean, unfair, etc. Allow for discussion.

e) Why are reputations important?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster talks about his cousin Roy and discusses how reputations can precede people.

a) Webster's cousin Roy has a reputation for what?

For being a great baseball player.

b) Is Webster a great baseball player?

No, he gets hit on the head.

c) How did the students at Roy's new school know that he was a good baseball player?

His reputation; they heard it from other people.

d) Can you know about someone's reputation even if you don't know that person?

Yes. Allow for discussion

e) Have you ever heard about someone's reputation and then later met him or her?

Was the reputation correct?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster talks about how difficult it was for his father to change his reputation from negative to positive.

a) Webster's dad made poor choices as a boy that gave him a poor reputation. What choices did he make?

He didn't do his schoolwork, he stood up while the bus was moving, and he got into trouble at school.

b) Why did Webster's dad tell Webster it is important to make good choices?

It can be difficult to change a negative reputation.

c) What type of reputation do you think you have?

Allow for discussion.

d) What choices can you make today to insure that you have a good reputation?

Allow for discussion

4) Webster continues to discuss his dad's reputation when he was a child. It may be difficult to change a negative reputation, but it is possible.

a) Are we stuck with one reputation for our whole lives, or can we change our reputation?

We can change our reputation, but it may be difficult.

b) How did Webster's dad change his reputation?

By making good choices, doing his work, etc.

c) Was Webster's dad able to change his reputation quickly?

No, it took a while for his reputation to change.

d) Is it always fair to judge someone by his or her reputation?

No, it would be better to get to know him or her first.

e) Have you ever tried to change your reputation?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites his mother to his show. They talk about choosing doctors and restaurants based on their reputations.

a) How did Webster's mom choose a doctor for Webster?

By asking other people what they thought of the doctors (or asking about their reputations).

b) What did Webster's cousin Roy recommend to Webster and his mom?

Burger-rama restaurant.

c) What did Webster's mom say he needed to do so he wouldn't get a reputation for being messy?

Wash better behind his ears.

d) Would you want to go to a doctor or a restaurant that had a bad reputation? Why?

Allow for discussion.

PEACE

1) Webster presents the topic of peace.

a) How does Webster define peace?

Peace is when things are calm, when there is no fighting, and when people are getting along.

b) Do we have to like everyone to have peace?

No, we don't have to like everyone, but we do need to be respectful.

c) What do you think about when someone uses the word "peace"?

Allow for discussion.

d) As a Person Of Dignity, how can you show peace today?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster talks about tolerance and how that relates to peace.

a) What does it mean to be tolerant of someone?

To be fair and respectful to someone even though he or she may think, look, or act differently.

b) Why is it important to be tolerant of others?

So we can have peace, and because it is how we would want to be treated.

c) Webster gave an example of being tolerant toward people who don't like to do what?

To eat peanut butter and asparagus sandwiches.

d) How can you be tolerant of others today?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster interviews his music teacher; she relates peace to harmony in music.

a) Webster's music teacher told Webster that when notes played together on the keyboard are working together peacefully and sound pleasing to the ear they are in what?
Harmony.

b) When two notes are not "getting along" on the keyboard the sound they create is called what?

Dissonance.

c) Which one sounds better to you, harmony or dissonance?

Harmony

d) Have you known someone who was not tolerant or peaceful toward you? How did it make you feel? What did you do?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster reviews some techniques for calming ourselves down and for helping ourselves feel peaceful.

a) How does your body feel when you are upset?

Allow for discussion.

b) Webster said that many times he doesn't feel at peace when he is _____.

Tired, hungry, sick, not feeling well.

c) How can we calm ourselves?

By taking deep breaths, counting to 10, talking with someone, etc.

d) Have you ever had to calm yourself down so you wouldn't make a poor choice? How did you do it? How did you feel afterward?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites Miss Theta to his talk show. Unknowingly, Webster finds himself involved in a yoga exercise. They talk about how doing yoga exercises is one way to find peace but how there are many other ways to find peace.

a) What were some of the "tools of the trade" that Miss Theta brought to Webster's show?

Yoga mat and yoga ball.

b) Do you have to do yoga to feel peaceful?

No, it is just one way. Allow for discussion.

c) What are some other things that Miss Theta mentioned we can do to feel peaceful?

Take a walk, sit under a tree, listen to the birds, talk with someone you trust, count backwards from 10

d) What is your favorite way to feel peaceful?

Allow for discussion.

CONFLICT

1) Webster introduces the word conflict. He defines conflict as the opposite of peace and says that conflict may be avoided by practicing P.O.D. Squad character words.

a) Webster said that when there is a conflict there is no _____.

Peace.

b) Does conflict have to be started by just one person?

No, conflict can be started by several people.

c) Webster said that often conflicts can be prevented from starting by practicing the P.O.D. Squad words. What are some of the POD Squad words that we have discussed?

Allow for discussion.

d) Have you had a conflict before? What happened? What did you do?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster talks about a conflict he had with a classmate, Billy.

a) Webster had a conflict with a classmate named _____.

Billy.

b) What did Billy do to Webster?

Called Webster shorty, four-eyes, and freckle-face, pushed him in line, and tripped him on the playground.

c) Webster didn't like what Billy was doing; what did Webster feel like doing to Billy?

Being mean back to him.

d) What did Webster actually do about his conflict?

Tried to ignore Billy and talked with his teacher.

e) Even though we may feel like being mean back to someone, people of dignity try to make good choices. Have you ever had a conflict in which you wanted to be mean to someone but made a good choice instead? What happened?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster continues his story about Billy and how the conflict continued even though

Webster was making good choices.

a) Did Billy stop bothering Webster?

No, the conflict got worse.

b) Just like many other people, Webster didn't want to tell a teacher about Billy, because he didn't want to be a _____.

Tattletale.

c) Why did Webster's mom say it wouldn't be a good idea to do something mean back to Billy?

Because Webster might get in trouble and because it could make the conflict worse.

d) Sometimes people say, "Don't add fuel to the fire." What they mean is that you shouldn't make choices that will make a conflict worse. Think about a conflict that you've had. What are some ways that you could have made that situation better?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster finally resolves his conflict with Billy. He finds out why Billy started to bother him in the first place.

a) The situation with Billy got worse. What did Webster hear that Billy wanted to do?

To fight Webster.

b) What did Webster do?

He told a teacher and came up with a plan for them all to talk.

c) What did Webster want to find out from Billy?

The reason Billy started bothering him.

d) Why did Billy start bothering Webster?

Because he thought Webster called him dumb.

e) Have you ever had a conflict that started from a misunderstanding? What did you do?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites Private First Class Barnum to his show. They talk about conflict and about the importance of simply listening to other people.

a) Why did Private First Class Barnum yell at Webster?

He was used to working with soldiers.

b) Is yelling at someone a good way to make or keep friends?

No, it can create conflict.

c) Webster mentioned that a lot of conflict could be avoided if people just did what?

Listened to each other.

d) Why do you think it is important for people to listen to each other?

Allow for discussion.

BULLYING

1) Webster realizes that the classmate who has been in conflict with him is actually a bully.

a) Can someone be a bully by accident?

No, people choose to bully.

b) A bully is a boy or girl who does or says things to try to have _____ over people.

Power.

c) Bullies don't always hit or punch people. What are other ways people choose to bully?

Allow for discussion.

d) Have you ever had someone bully you? How did it make you feel?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster talks about the different roles people play in a bullying situation: bully, victim, and bystander (witness).

a) Webster said that when there is a bully at your school, you are going to play one of three different roles. What are the three roles?

Bully, victim, and bystander or witness.

b) Which of these roles have you played?

Allow for discussion.

c) Who is the bystander? What does the bystander do?

He or she witnesses or observes the bullying.

d) Bullies choose to hurt other people. Can they ever choose to stop being bullies?

Yes, just as they choose to be bullies, they can choose to respect others.

3) Webster describes the three different types of bullies: physical, verbal, and social bullies.

a) What are the 3 different types of bullies that Webster described?

Physical, verbal, and social.

b) What do physical bullies do?

Hit, push, pinch, trip, bite, pull hair, punch, etc.

c) What do verbal bullies do?

Tease, curse, say mean things, etc.

d) What do social bullies do?

Tell lies, spread rumors, not let you play with them, etc.

e) Have you ever seen any of these bullies?

Allow for discussion

4) Webster has his former school counselor, Mr. Marczak, visit his show again. They review some facts about bullying and discuss cyberbullying: bullying using technology.

a) Sometimes a person can be a bully and not say anything with his or her mouth. Instead, the bully uses _____.

Technology, computers, cellular phones, etc.

b) Bullying that uses technology is called "cyberbullying." Why is cyberbullying so hurtful?

Mean, hurtful messages can be quickly sent to a lot of people.

c) What should you do if someone is making you feel uncomfortable or if you receive a hurtful email or text message?

Tell an adult you trust.

d) Sometimes people use screen names when they email, chat, or play video games online. Can we always know for sure whom we are talking to online?

No, we cannot be completely sure to whom the screen name belongs. We need to have our parents check up on us to make sure we are safe.

e) Have you ever had someone be a cyber bully to you?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster discusses what a victim of bullying can do about his or her situation.

a) If you are being bullied, does that mean there is something wrong with you? Whose fault is the bullying?

No, the bully is the one with the problem. It's the bully's fault.

b) What are some things that a victim can do when he or she is being bullied?

Tell the bully: "I am not going to be bullied"; "I don't like it when you do that to me"; "What you are doing is against our school rules"; etc.

c) Why do people bully another person?

They want to have power over the other person, they have been bullied themselves, or they don't feel good about themselves.

d) Is it a good idea to bully someone back? Why?

No. Allow for discussion.

6) Webster continues discussing some simple things that victims can do when they are being bullied.

a) What are some of the simple things that you can do if you are being bullied?

Ignore the bully, walk away from the bully, avoid the bully, and stay with friends.

b) Is it your fault if you can't avoid a bully?

No, it is the bully who has the problem.

c) Why would staying with friends be a good thing to do?

There is safety in numbers. Sometimes bullies won't bother you when you are with friends.

d) Can you think of any other simple things to do if you are being bullied?

Allow for discussion.

7) Webster talks about how to use words to take care of yourself in a bullying situation.

a) What is "word power"?

Using your words to take care of yourself.

b) Looking a bully in the eyes is a hard thing to do. It takes a lot of courage. Why is that important to do?

It lets the bully know you are serious.

c) What examples did Webster give of things to say to a bully?

"I don't like what you are doing, and I want you to stop."

d) Is it okay to be afraid of a bully?

Yes, but the bully is the one who has the problem.

e) Is it okay to ask a bully to stop more than once?

Yes, you are worth it.

8) Webster discusses how sometimes the easy solutions to a bullying situation don't work and how a victim may have to talk to someone he or she trusts.

a) If you have tried walking away from, ignoring, and avoiding a bully and the bully is still bothering you, what should you do?

Tell an adult or someone you trust.

b) Who is an adult you can trust?

Allow for discussion.

c) Tattling is when you try to get someone in trouble, but telling is _____.

When you try to solve your problem by getting help.

d) Have you ever had to tell an adult about a bully? Was it easy to do?

Allow for discussion.

9) Webster discusses the role of the bystander, witness, or observer.

a) By helping a victim who is being bullied, you are being a good _____.

Friend.

b) If you want to help a victim who is being bullied, should you fight with the bully?

No, fighting is not the best choice.

c) Webster said that not doing anything about bullying is the same as telling a bully

That what he or she is doing is okay with you.

d) What can you do to help someone who is being bullied?

Allow for discussion.

10) Webster invites his former bully, Billy, to his show. Webster asks Billy why he eventually stopped bullying him.

a) Webster said his Uncle Charley fed a cat once and it kept coming back to his house.

What did Uncle Charley need to do to stop the cat from returning to his house?

Stop feeding the cat.

b) Did the cat stop coming right away or did it take a while?

It took a while, but the cat finally stopped coming to Uncle Charley's house.

c) Webster said that Billy was like that cat. He kept bothering Webster as long as Webster did what?

Made a big reaction, cried, yelled, got upset, etc.

d) It may be difficult to not give a big reaction to a bully. We may even be scared. Who can help you if you are being bullied?

Your parents, adults you trust, teachers, school counselors, friends, etc. Allow for discussion.

e) Billy said that Webster actually helped him when he told an adult what was happening. How did that help Billy?

He realized that he was making poor choices and that he did not want the choices he was making to give him a bad reputation.

GIVING THANKS (thanksgiving)

1) Webster learns about the word thanksgiving.

a) On which holiday do Americans celebrate giving thanks?

Thanksgiving Day.

b) Why was Webster sad?

Because he was not going to have a party like his neighbor, George.

c) If Webster only thinks about the things he doesn't have, he will probably feel

Sad or Mad.

d) What did Webster say he and his mom were going to do tonight?

Write down things for which they are thankful.

e) Have you ever made a list of things for which you are thankful?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster reads his gratitude list to his friends.

a) When Webster focuses on the things that he already has, he will most likely feel

Happy or thankful.

b) What are some things that Webster was thankful for that you cannot buy in a store?

His family, friends, teacher, warm days, health, etc.

c) When Webster read his list, did you hear some of the same things for which you are thankful? What were they?

Allow for discussion.

d) What are some other things for which you are thankful?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster asks his school Janitor, Mr. Harvey, about some of the things for which he is thankful.

a) Who did Webster say he was going to add to his gratitude list?

Mr. Harvey.

b) Mr. Harvey said he was thankful for a meal that his wife made for him. What was it?

Beef Stew.

c) When Mr. Harvey said his gratitude list, did you hear some of the same things for which you are thankful? What were they?

Allow for discussion.

d) Even though someone is different than you, can you and that person have similar things for which you are grateful?

Yes, Webster and Mr. Harvey are different, but they still are thankful for a lot of the same things.

4) Webster asks some of his schoolmates what things they are thankful for and shows those things on his talk show.

a) Did you hear some of the same things for which you are thankful?

Allow for discussion.

b) What did Webster say that he could do, when he is in a bad mood, to feel better?

Make a list of things for which he is thankful.

c) When we think about what we are thankful for, sometimes it may be really easy to think only of things that we can buy in the stores. What are some things that you are thankful for that you cannot buy in a store?

Allow for discussion.

d) Who can you say “thank you” to today?

Allow for discussion.

CARING

1) Webster discusses being a caring and kind person. He gives examples of ways he has been caring to others.

a) In what caring act did Webster and his mom participate?

They ran in a race to raise money for a school. (They also donated clothes to families in need.)

b) Why do we do caring things for others?

Because it's how we would want them to treat us.

c) What things does Webster like to do as a “Secret-Caring Agent”?

Push in chairs, pick up pencils on the ground, etc.

d) How can you show that you are a caring person today?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster talks about how he practices being caring toward others. He sometimes even makes a game of it with friends and family.

a) How would you feel if someone held the door open for you, said something nice to you, or picked up your pencil off the ground?

Allow for discussion.

b) Do we have to know a person or be his or her friend to be caring toward him or her?

No, we can be caring toward anyone.

c) Webster practices being caring so much that sometimes he does caring things without even thinking. What caring things did he do for the girl in the cafeteria and the boy in art class?

He helped the girl pick up her tray, and he let the boy borrow his glue.

d) Sometimes it takes practice to be a caring person. How can you practice being caring today?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster discusses how cleaning up after yourself is a way to be caring toward others.

a) Where did Webster say that you can be caring?

Anywhere: home, school, etc.

b) Why did Webster say that putting away his toys and clothes is a way to be caring?

Because his mother doesn't have to do these things for him.

c) How can cleaning up after yourself in the cafeteria or the bathroom be caring

toward others?

Others don't have to clean up the mess you left; others get to use a clean bathroom or cafeteria, etc.

d) By cleaning up after yourself, you are being caring, responsible, respectful, and fair. How can you clean up after yourself today?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster talks about gratitude and respect toward others. Saying "thank you" can be a very caring thing to do.

a) When you give something to another person, how does it feel when he or she says "thank you"?

Allow for discussion.

b) Who buys or gives things to you (clothes, food, toys)? Do they have to give you those things?

Allow for discussion.

c) Have you told your parents or teacher "thank you" today?

Allow for discussion.

d) Who else can you say "thank you" to today?

Allow for discussion

5) Webster hosts a meeting of the Secret Caring Agent Club (SCAC) with some schoolmates.

a) Who did the group vote into the Secret Caring Agent Club?

Coco's sister, Aja.

b) Webster and his club voted to change the name of the club. Why?

Because they want a lot of people to join the club, and then it won't be a secret anymore.

c) Where can you be a "Caring Agent"?

Anywhere.

d) What can you do to be a "Caring Agent" today?

Allow for discussion.

CITIZENSHIP

1) Webster explains one definition of citizenship as everyone doing his or her part and contributing.

a) What does citizenship mean?

To be a good citizen or a good member of your society; to do your part.

b) Webster said that good citizenship is when everyone is doing his or her part or taking care of the things for which he or she is responsible. He gave the example of riding

a _____.

Bicycle.

c) Why is it so important for everyone to do his or her part (job)?

So things run smoothly, etc. Allow for discussion.

d) What is something you can do today to be a good member of your society (neighborhood, school, class, family, etc.) and to help things run smoothly?

Allow for discussion.

2) Citizenship can also take the form of being a good neighbor. Webster discusses who our "neighbors" are.

a) When we treat others the way we want to be treated we are being a good

Neighbor.

b) Who are some of the people Webster said are his "neighbors"?

His family, people who live next door, principals, teachers, school counselors, friends, etc.

c) Who is your neighbor?

Your neighbor is not just the person who lives next door, but is anyone who is around you.

d) What is one thing you can do today to show that you are a good neighbor?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster discusses citizenship and obeying rules and laws.

a) Webster said that someone with good citizenship obeys _____.

Rules and laws.

b) What would happen if all of us decided to throw our trash in someone else's yard or desk?

It would be very messy and it wouldn't be fair.

c) By following rules we are not only helping ourselves, but also helping _____.

Others (those around us).

d) How can you show good citizenship (following rules) at school?

Allow for discussion.

e) How can you show good citizenship (following rules) at home?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster tells his friends that citizenship is making your world a better place.

a) Webster's Uncle Charley told him that citizenship is making your _____ a better place.

World.

b) Where did Webster say his "world" could be?

Anywhere, home, class, school, neighborhood, city, country, whole earth.

c) How did Webster say he could make his school a better place?

By helping Mrs. Murphy erase the board.

d) Even if you are young, you can still make your world a better place. How can you make your world a better place today?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites Tony to his show; they discuss recycling and small steps to take to make their world a better place.

a) Tony had a great big ball of recycled _____.

Aluminum (tin) foil.

b) How did Tony get that big ball of aluminum (tin) foil?

One piece at a time; he collected it over a few years.

c) Even small things can show citizenship. What one small thing did Webster say could lead to something great, like a person writing a nice poem for others?

Cleaning up after himself.

d) What small thing can you do today to show citizenship?

Allow for discussion.

HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS

1) Webster discovers that not everyone celebrates Christmas. He talks about the origins of Christmas.

a) Christmas is a holiday that is celebrated by _____ all over the world.
Christians.

b) Since there were no rooms available in hotels or inns, Mary and Joseph had to stay in a _____.

Stable or barn.

c) Christmas means festival of _____.

Christ

d) Do you celebrate Christmas at your house? How do you celebrate it?

Allow for discussion.

2) Webster learns about Hanukkah, another holiday celebrated in December.

a) Hanukkah is a Jewish festival of _____.

Lights.

b) Is Hanukkah always on the same day as Christmas?

No, it is celebrated on the 25th day on the Jewish calendar.

c) The _____ holds the candles that are used during Hanukkah.
Menorah.

d) For how long is Hanukkah celebrated? Why?

It is celebrated for 8 days, because even though the Jewish people only had enough oil to last one day, their lamp stayed lit for 8 days until they were able to get more oil.

e) Do you celebrate Hanukkah? How do you celebrate it?

Allow for discussion.

3) Webster explains what he is learning about Kwanzaa.

a) Kwanzaa is a Swahili word that means "First _____ of the Harvest."
Fruits

b) Who traditionally celebrates Kwanzaa?

People who have African ancestry.

c) What are the colors of Kwanzaa?

Black, red, and green.

d) Have you or someone you've known celebrated Kwanzaa? What are some of the things that you (they) do?

Allow for discussion.

4) Webster discusses different Christmas celebrations, such as Santa Claus, stockings, trees, lights, and presents.

a) Do you have a favorite Christmas song or movie?

Allow for discussion.

b) What are some things that Webster asked for in his letter to Santa Claus?

Allow for discussion.

c) Have you ever written a letter to Santa Claus? Did you receive what you asked Santa Claus to bring you?

Allow for discussion.

d) Have you ever given a gift to someone at Christmas? How did it make you feel to give that gift?

Allow for discussion.

5) Webster invites his teacher, Mrs. Murphy, back on the show. They discuss caring and charitable acts to perform during the holiday season, including giving to charities.

a) Webster said that many people think about _____ during the holiday season.

Giving to others.

b) What was the "hat and mitten" tree at Webster's school?

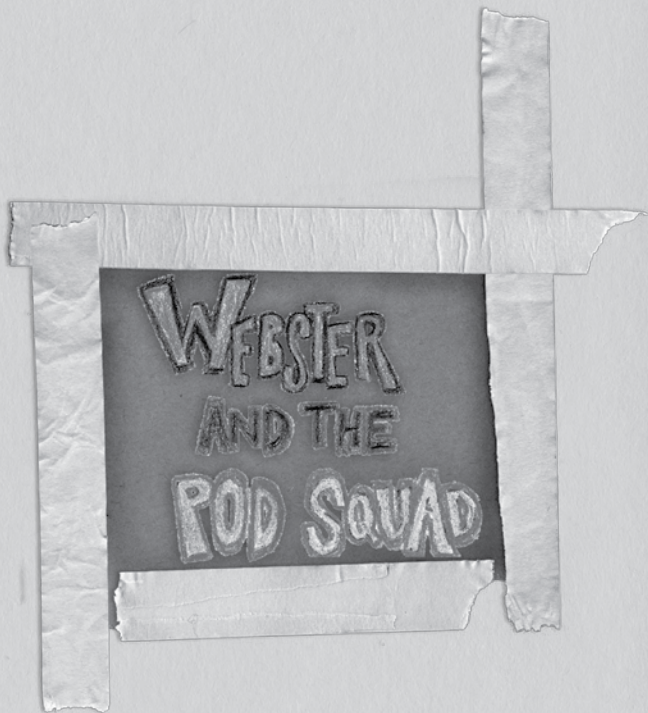
Students brought in clothes, hung them on the tree, and then gave them to families in need.

c) Do we need to wait until the holiday season to give to others?

No, we can give at any time.

d) Gifts we give do not have to be big or expensive. How can you give to someone today?

Allow for discussion.



Disc 1

Dignity

Respect

Trustworthiness

Responsibility

Fairness

Feelings

Disc 2

Empathy

Impulsiveness

Consequences

Reputation

Peace

Conflict

Disc 3

Bully 15

#GRIFFIN

Giving Thanks

Caring

SID@NICK

Holiday
Celebration