

## Leading a Group Discussion

Good discussions give everyone a chance to think about a question and decided how he or she feels about the topic. A discussion leaders keeps the discussion going like a volleyball player keeps the ball in the air. Some things to try:

**Invite participation.** Give each person a chance to speak. Develop some fun ways to get each person contributing to the subject and to redirect persons who are sharing too much. Always respect a participant who chooses to pass on a particular question.

**Focus the discussion** to deal with something that matters to the group. Relate the topic to a common experience or interest.

**Be comfortable with silence.** Give participants a chance to think and reflect on the topic and the question.

**Rephrase.** Be ready to make the topic more real by rephrasing the questions or relating the topic to a common experience.

**Share your own experience.** Sometimes you can share as a way to get things started or as a way to finish up a topic. Be brief: as the leader you need to be careful not to dominate the conversation.

**Summarize the discussion.** As a way of closing the topic or checking for new ideas, you can summarize the opinions you have heard so far. Be prepared when needed to provide a brief report for a larger group.

## Rules of Conversation

- Always speak for yourself, never for someone else.  
*"I think . . .," not we, he, she, they, some people think.*
- When speaking of someone who is in the group, address them personally.  
*Instead of "John over there . . .," say "You, John . . ."*
- Don't ask questions when you are really expressing your own opinion.  
*Instead of saying, "Don't you think that. . ." say "I think that . . ."*
- Humor has its place, but don't use it to avoid an honest, serious expression of your own feelings.
- For some people, answering a certain question may be too personal for them. Allow them to state their feelings about the question but use your common sense in letting them pass.

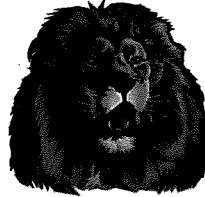
# The "Animals in Your Group"

The Ostrich



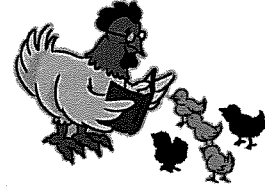
If I hide my head, it will go away.

The Lion



I have to rule the jungle; they'll listen if I roar.

The Mother Hen



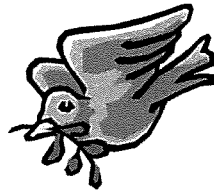
I have to protect everybody so no one will get hurt.

The Roadrunner



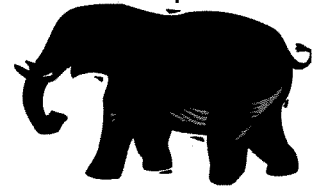
I cannot take it; I'm out of here.

The Dove



I have to keep the peace, so I'll agree with anything.

The Elephant



I'm big and powerful. If I don't get my way I'll trample on them.

The Turtle



I'll pull my head in and withdraw.

The Parrot



If I keep talking and repeating myself, maybe it will all go away.

The Fox



I'll be sly and jump in, surprise them and get my way.

The Shark



When I see blood, I'll go for the jugular.

The Greyhound



I'll follow the rabbit around; she or he has the right idea, I'll take her or his side.

The Snake



I'll sting them with my venom.

## Facilitation Issues

### Facilitators Need to:

- Establish trust among group members
- Teach group members to appreciate differences
- Be flexible and adaptive
- Establish boundaries, roles and responsibilities for the group
- Ensure productive meetings
- Help the group meet its goals
- Demonstrate responsiveness
- Help group take ownership for its progress
- Build synergy
- Maximize individual investment and engagement
- Help the group articulate a shared vision
- Measure and give feedback about group development

### Group Members Might Ask or Think:

- Will I be accepted or rejected in this group?
- How will this group be different from my daily interactions?
- What exactly will these sessions be like?
- How am I different from the other people here?
- Will I feel pressured to perform in a certain way?
- How important or unimportant will I be?
- What risks will I take in this group?
- Will others like me?
- What if the group attacks me?
- What if I am too withdrawn or too bold?
- Will I embarrass myself?

# Confrontation Tips

## During Confrontation:

Each situation you confront will be different. These steps will help you be consistent:

- Assess the situation – what is happening, who is involved, what behavior needs to change?
- Identify yourself by name and position
- Remove the person from his/her peers
- Be simple and direct, but proceed openly and smoothly
- Use “I” language (ie – I can hear your music at the other end of the hall. I’d appreciate it if you would turn it down).
- Describe the behavior that needs to change. Confront behaviors, not students or their values.
- Listen to what the student has to say.
- Communicate your interest in the student and ask clarifying questions.
- Remain objective in terms of the behavior involved.
- Inform the person of the consequences if his/her behavior continues.
- If you are documenting the situation, inform the student.
- End the confrontation with an invitation to discuss the situation at a later time.
- Report the incident and turn in all documentation within 24 hours of the confrontation.
- If confronting a situation with another staff member, discuss each other’s roles prior to the confrontation.

## Follow-up to Confrontation:

- Try to meet with the student in an environment that is free from interruptions and on neutral ground.
- Give the student an opportunity to tell you why they acted the way they did.
- Ask them to examine their actions from your and the community’s perspective.
- Continue to maintain contact with the student.
- Always follow-up – it may be best to wait a day so emotions can cool down.

## Non-Verbal Components of Confrontation

### **Eye Contact:**

Looking directly at another person when one is speaking is an effective way of declaring that you are sincere about what is being said, and the message that is being delivered.

### **Body Posture:**

The “weight” of one’s message will be increased if you face the person, stand at an appropriate distance, and hold your head erect. It is important that personal space be respected.

### **Gestures:**

Be careful of utilizing sudden hand movements, pointing at people, or other gestures that could be intimidating or insulting. Some movements can be distracting, while others can add emphasis.

### **Facial Expressions:**

To be smiling and laughing while confronting a situation could be misunderstood. However, it is not helpful to have an angry, frowning disposition during confrontation. Expressions must agree with the message.

### **Voice Tone and Reflection:**

A quiet, monotone voice will seldom convince another person that you mean business, while a raised voice will elicit defenses that could block communication.

### **Timing:**

Hesitation may diminish the effect of a confrontation. Judgment is necessary to determine the important details of the observed behavior.



# Mentor Small Group Toolbox 2019

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# Overview

Each summer, undergraduates of the Notre Dame community infuse the Vision conferences with their energy, enthusiasm, and faith. This group of Mentors-in-Faith is the heart of the Vision experience. The following principles and practices represent just some of what keeps our Mentors at the top of their game each summer.

This “toolbox,” the initial version of which was created by Mentors themselves, is not at all something to which the Mentors must adhere, but rather, it is designed to spark their own creativity. Using other ideas or methods is both recommended and encouraged. The diversity of the Mentor group each summer is one of Vision’s essential strengths and is itself another resource for generating creative ideas and facilitation techniques. Small group foundations, icebreakers, activities, and facilitation tips are offered for your own adaptation and use.

## Ground Rules for Mentors-in-Faith

*Love one another.*

*Propriety at all times.*

*Cultivate good listening and patience.*

*See/hear, then judge, then act/speak.*

*Commit to others but don't smother others.*

*Allow others to depend on you; do not allow others to become dependent upon you.*

*Pray before, pray during, and pray after.*

# Seven Foundations of Vision Small Groups

## 1. Prayer

All small group sessions and activities should be conducted in a prayerful atmosphere. Most fundamentally, this means that we are conscious of and welcoming to the personal presence of God when we gather together. Whether we sit in silence, engage in meaningful conversation, meet each other for the first time, or run across the quad for an ice breaker, we trust in the sacred, abiding presence that calls us together and makes us who we are. Setting time aside for prayer in our groups establishes and enriches this atmosphere.

## 2. Openness and Commitment

There is a delicate and important relationship between openness and commitment that we strive to hold in creative tension. As small group facilitators, we are open to the distinctive ways in which our small groups develop, allowing the community to form as it will with the unique persons who come together each week. At the same time, we are committed to guiding the small group towards meaningful, significant conversations and experiences in the light of faith. Our commitment to fostering genuine encounters in God's presence opens us to the unanticipated growth that may come during our time together.

## 3. Respect

We respect the dignity of each small group member. We strive to remain mindful of the fact that each person's life story is in progress, unfinished, and, ultimately, in God's hands. As we listen to each others' questions, experiences, doubts, and expressions of faith, we strive to accord every person a generous and positive listening; when prompted to correct or challenge what someone shares, we hope and intend to do so lovingly. In doing so, we offer our group members an example worthy of emulation for their interactions with one another.

## 4. Confidentiality and Reporting

From the outset, it is important to emphasize that our small group conversations are private and deemed confidential. No group member should take the liberty of relaying to someone outside of the group something personal and/or private that any member of the group shared while the group was gathered. As the group facilitator, though, we are responsible for reporting any incidents of physical and/or sexual abuse, any dangerous/harmful behaviors, and any criminal activity to the proper authorities.

## **5. Group Identity**

Forming a strong, healthy group identity can help group members to take ownership of the group and to feel at home with one another; however, the formation of a strong small group is not the end goal of our time together. Group identity should only ever serve to amplify God's presence within and among the respective groups, and between all persons involved in and relating to our Vision experience.

## **6. Preparation and Following Through**

Part of the commitment to guiding the small group experience towards meaningful and significant encounters is spending time preparing for each and every small group session. Think ahead, plan ahead, and stay ahead, then let the group develop as it will. On the flip side, it is also important to follow through on any promises made to the group, completing conversations with individuals when necessary, or getting answers for people when we have said we would do so. Our role as Mentors depends, in large part, on our trustworthiness, authenticity, and demonstrated care for others.

## **7. Leadership and Authority**

Yes, we exercise leadership within our small groups as the facilitator and guide, but we are also members of the group with the participants. We are all disciples and students-in-faith. We can help shape and guide the group, yet we cannot form the group or the members of the group in our own image or according to our own likeness. Our authority is borrowed authority. Are we ultimately in charge of the group? – No! The Spirit of God really leads our groups and we hope to contribute to and channel the life of the Spirit that abides with us.

# Icebreakers

- The Pterodactyl Game!! You suck your lips in, like you're biting on them, and they can't show throughout the whole game. Everyone does this and stands in a circle, then one person says (while imitating the dinosaur), "Pterodactyl" at the person to the right of left of them, without showing their lips. This usually makes other people laugh, and if they show their lips then they're out. You can also switch things up by incorporating screeches. Keeps going until one person wins. Hilarious.
- My favorite icebreaker is Bear, Ninja, Hunter. It mostly just got the group laughing (mostly at me, but that's ok) and warmed up so we could actually talk. Two people face back to back, then turn around and act like a bear (arms up, and ROAR!), hunter (hold a pretend gun, and SCREAM!) or ninja (make karate chop hands and NINJA NOISES!). It's like rock, paper, scissors - hunter beats bear, bear beats ninja, ninja beats hunter.
- The Screaming Feet Game was a huge hit! Everyone stands in a circle with their arms around one another. Pick another person's shoes to look at. Count to three, then look at the face of the person whose shoes you picked. If that person is looking back at you, SCREAM! And you're out. The last two people standing win.
- Evolution is my all-time favorite. It works best with a big group. The whole idea is to play rock, paper, scissors to move up on the food chain. Everyone starts out as an egg (squatting on the ground, hopping and muttering "egg, egg, egg." Introduce yourself to someone new and play rock, paper, scissors. If you win, you become a dinosaur (act like a dinosaur and roar!). If you win again, you become a human. With each win, you evolve more, and with each loss, you go back down the evolution scale.
- Rock, Paper, Scissors: Braveheart Edition. Two groups start off in their safe zones, about 20 feet from each other. Each group comes up with a unique way to battle cry their choice (make a huge scissor formation, etc.). After each group decides what their choice is, they meet each other in the middle of the battlefield. On the count of three, both sides yell or act out their choice. Whoever loses has to run back to their safe zone without being tagged. If you're tagged, you join the winning team. Keep going until one team is gone!
- Two Truths and a Lie works really well for getting to know people for the first time. One member of the group tells everyone else three things about themselves. Two of these things are true, one is not. Each group member then takes a guess as to which one of the three "facts" is a lie. That's it! Do this for each member of the group and then, by the end, you have magically learned some things about each other in a non-threatening manner.

# Popular Icebreakers

- Duck, Duck Goose
- Evolution
- Musical Chairs
- Trainwreck
- Bear, Ninja, Hunter
- Ultimate Rock, Paper, Scissors
- Rock, Paper, Scissors: Braveheart Edition
- Steal the Bacon
- Freeze Tag
- Toilet Tag
- Shoes
- Snorting Game
- Baby, I Love You
- Big Booty
- Screaming Feet Game
- Hands
- Who Has the Ball?
- Mafia
- Two Truths and a Lie
- If You Were...
- Human Knot
- Red Rover
- Screaming Ninjas
- Celebrity
- Telephone
- The Winking Game
- Simon Says
- Red Light, Green Light
- Peter, Peter, Paul Paul

## Icebreaker Principles

- Have fun!
- Be prepared
- Embrace the awkwardness
- Be excited - it's contagious!
- Get to know each other
- Include everyone
- Be creative

# Ideas for Small Group Transitions

## 1. Practice.

Group Facilitation is a skill you can learn with practice. You already have new tools from your participation in the Pastoral Skills Workshops and Reflection Groups. The more you practice, the more natural it will feel. Try changing the topic during meals, in classes, or when hanging out with friends. Well, maybe not in classes. Work on including everyone in your group conversations over the next few weeks.

## 2. Go with the flow.

Keep in mind that you don't have to get to every single question listed for each session. The questions are to help guide the discussion towards an application of the talks and experiences to the participants' lives. Conversations might naturally flow in certain directions in response to the dynamics of the group and the presentations each week. You can name this when it happens with "It seems [x] is a really important topic to bring up. Thank you, [name], for mentioning it. Does anyone else have experience with [x]?" If you directly march through all the questions listed, the transitions will feel extra forced.

## 3. Physically reset.

As you plan out your small group sessions, plan for clean shifts. Take a small stretch break, and then resettle the group with a new question/different topic. You can even go so far as to put mini-ice breakers in the middle of your small group to keep people feeling fresh and attentive, while also allowing yourself the opportunity to shift gears when things settle back down.

## 4. Anticipate segues.

If you know the questions you want to ask (including re-phrased questions) ahead of time, you can relax in the conversations and listen for openings to introduce your next topic. "What you just said makes me wonder . . . What do you think of . . .?"

## 5. Embrace the awkwardness.

Sometimes it is just going to feel unnatural – but your role as a leader is to keep focused and moving towards the deeper themes of each session. You will get an "Overview of Content" before we start up in the summer. This overview will give you a broad idea of how the week unfolds. After week 1 you will know from experience how the week will unfold, but don't anticipate that all small groups are the same. What was successful one week may flop or be incredibly awkward the next.

## 6. Use silence to shift topics.

To respect the different thinking/speaking patterns you can put a question out there, invite everyone to sit with it for a minute or so of silence, then open up the floor for responses. Possibly say, "Thank you, [name] for sharing that thought. Why don't we take a minute or two of silence and let that sink in... What came to any of you during that time?"

## 7. One word check-in.

Ask for a one-word description of how they each feel about the topic. If there seems to be consensus or closure, ask the group if it's okay to move on. The one word description/feeling word is also good to do at the beginning and/or end of a session.

### *Other ideas for keeping the discussion flowing:*

#### **Creative Connections:**

Have them compare their faith, their experience listening to a keynote, or watching a musical, etc. to something unrelated (like an animal) to invite interesting responses.

Example, "If your faith were an animal, what animal would it be and why?" "If you were to give that talk, or panel of talks the name of an ice cream flavor, what name would you give it and why?"

#### **Follow the Flow:**

"Has anyone else felt like that? How so?... How could [x] be reflective of our relationship with God? ... What could God be saying to you in that experience?... How would you respond to someone in that situation? ... How would you explain that to a friend back home?"

#### **Reel It In:**

When a conversation has wandered into seemingly unrelated territory) ask "How does that relate to what [keynote speaker] shared? Or to the theme of [theme/topic for that day/ morning/afternoon]?" To bring a topic back on track, you can also add, "I'd like to affirm what [x] said a few minutes ago... Does anyone else feel the same way? Why/not?"

#### **Switch Styles:**

If the conversation is really dying out, switch to another kind of sharing style, such as journaling, paired sharing, or even splitting the group in two for 5-10 minutes to mix up the dynamics. Then, come together as a whole to share what was discussed. Some people may feel more comfortable opening up to one or two people instead of 8 at first.

# Discussion Starters

## **One-word Check-ins**

Invite the group members to think about what they've done already that day, then to think about how they are feeling right now. Ask the group members to summarize how they are feeling right now in one (or maybe two) words, and then say that word out loud (sometimes it's best to have everyone close their eyes). You can also prompt "temperature reads" where each person describes their "state of being", how they are feeling. Best at the beginning or maybe the end of a small group

## **Paired Share**

Have participants pair up and discuss the talk or topic before coming together with the rest of the small group. This is a good technique for getting quiet or shy groups to open up; it can also get group members to focus on the topics at hand.

## **Note-taking/Personal Reflection**

Give participants a few minutes to look over questions in their participant packet and jot down answers individually. Past mentors have incorporated music, as appropriate. You may also give them some questions of your own to think and write out some thoughts.

## **Drawing**

Use sidewalk chalk, crayons, markers, and colored pencils. Have students draw thoughts, feelings, or questions on the topic at hand. Ex: Draw what your faith journey has been like, something that represents your relationship with God, something that shows how you experience God's presence. Some groups have used sidewalk chalk to create a visual group prayer. Please note: if you decide to write with chalk on the sidewalk, only do so on paths that are uncovered so that the rain and/or sprinklers can wash the chalk away!

## **Play-Doh**

Similar to drawing: Have participants mold the play-doh into shapes that represent their faith or express their gifts. Crayola Model Magic is a unofficial sponsor of Notre Dame Vision

## **Brainstorming**

This activity works best with two or three groups. Set out pieces of paper with prompts relevant to the discussion topic printed on each. Have group members go around and write down their answers/thoughts then reunite your small group and use the share wisdom as the basis for discussion



### **Popcorn Style Sharing**

One student begins by sharing then when finished, s/he randomly chooses another student by saying "popcorn, (person's name)". Use carefully - some students don't like to be put on the spot. This may be a better idea to use later in the week

### **Hot Potato**

Same as "Popcorn" except a soft object (not sharp) is tossed (gently) around the circle. The person with the ball shares and then passes it on to someone else. Use with discretion - some people may not be comfortable being put on the spot this way, best used later in the week when the group is comfortable

### **Faith Analogies**

Have the participants describe their faith using analogies: If your faith was an animal, which animal would it be? If your faith was a campus building which would it be? Why? How would you characterize your relationship with God?

### **Self-Affirmation Ball**

A topic-specific variation on hot-potato sharing: When each person has the ball, they say one of their gifts, talents, interests, hobbies, a compliment they've received, or an achievement they've accomplished.

### **Candy Questions**

Use Starburst, Skittles, M&M's, etc. Pass around the candy, have everyone grab 2 or 3 pieces (without telling them what is happening). Assign a getting-to-know-you or faith-related question to each color/flavor. Have each person answer the questions for the color of candy they selected. Having candy or something for them to fidget with/eat can be useful to keeping the atmosphere relaxed. Just don't let it become a huge distraction.

Starburst Example:

Red = Who is a mentor-in-faith/spiritual role model in your life?

Pink = What is one challenge that you currently face or that you have overcome?

Yellow = What is one gift you recognize in yourself?

Orange = Name one fear (this can be existential or common in nature) Etc...

### **Notecards**

At the beginning or end of a small group sharing session, give each member a note card. Let them write down (anonymously if they wish) any comments, jokes, questions, feedback, etc. Use these cards as clues and conversation starters for future discussions.

# Small Group Activities

## **Prayer partners**

At the beginning of the week, have each group member randomly select the name of another person in the group. This is their prayer partner for the week that they will be praying for. Incorporate this into pair share, petitions, etc...Typically, this works best if the prayer partners are NOT secret.

## **Prayer Chain**

Throughout the course of the week, construct a prayer chain of the participants' prayer intentions. At the beginning of each small group sharing session, have the students write down their intentions on strips of paper. Connect the strips into an interlocking paper prayer chain. You can use different colors of paper for different types of prayers (thanksgiving, petitions, etc...) Connect prayer chains with other groups to create an even bigger prayer chain! For the Good Samaritan Chain: instead of prayers, attach loops to the chain for good deeds, contributions to the group, etc.

## **Write Down Expectations**

Have participants write their expectations for the week. Check in at the middle and end of the week to see how their expectations compare to what is really happening. Did they expect too little? Too much? The wrong stuff? This can give meaningful direction to the week, as well as a point of reference.

## **Sticky-notes**

Use sticky notes or other safe adhesives to attach quotes, notes, reactions, highlights, memories, etc. to a poster board or the back of the Witness-of-Faith poster.

## **Bravo Boards**

A form of affirmation that can be used throughout the week. Give each person a piece of posterboard, a piece of paper, or a page from their binders. Throughout the week have other group members write down compliments, affirmations, and notes of encouragement.

## **Letter Writing**

Each small group leader will be provided with cards and envelopes to share with their group members to write a letter to someone. The letter can be any format (thank you, apology, affirmation, description of the relationship, etc.). Let the participant decide whether or not to send it (or keep or destroy it) - we'll even mail their letters for free!

# Facilitation Tips

- Don't worry about being perfect – some discussions will go better than others. Try to stick with it and not get discouraged. And don't be afraid to ask for help or support.
- Don't be discouraged if one session doesn't go well – stay upbeat, and the kids will feed off your energy and enthusiasm.
- Create a secure environment. Make sure everyone knows that they can trust you and the group.
- Emphasize confidentiality and an atmosphere of respectful listening and genuine openness.
- Insist on respect of all individuals and their opinions.
- Be intentional, but also know when to be flexible. Sometimes any talking is good talking, regardless of the topic, especially early in the week when group members are getting to know each other.
- Make use of the natural leaders within your group ... don't be afraid to draw students into informal leadership roles to help the discussions.
- Don't force conversation, but don't be afraid to take advantage of opportunities to bring everyone into the conversation, even the quieter folks.
- Don't simply act as a lawyer pulling info from a witness - let the participants do the sharing. Simply guide the conversation, pushing when necessary, and allowing it to flow when possible.
- Remember that the goal of your discussions is for the participants to be talking to one another, not just to you.
- Have all group members physically on the same level (all on ground, all sitting in chairs, etc.), so that eye contact is possible and there aren't any feelings of being "above" or "below" someone.

- Stay focused on the discussion at hand, both mentally and physically.
- When someone is talking, maintain comfortable eye contact, but also let your gaze roam around the circle...the speaker will naturally do the same, unconsciously bringing others into the sharing and achieving the above goal of group-wide conversation.
- Never have two Mentors sit next to each other. Try to position yourselves across from each other so that you're able to make eye contact with each other and direct your attention to all participants.
- Be patient.
- Don't be afraid of silence... Sometimes it is necessary and normal, especially if kids are thinking... don't feel that you need to fill every second.
- Reflective listening is typically a successful technique to practice.
- Don't be afraid of the phrase "I don't know." It's okay to admit that you aren't completely sure of an answer and to ask for assistance.
- A good technique can be to talk to individuals outside of the group sharing time to develop relationships, get feedback, gain trust, and discover interests.
- Keep cell phones and the like off and out of sight.
- Encourage a group identity, but not to the point that it becomes a major distraction for the group members or other participants
- Make sure you've reviewed the discussion topics and questions prior to the small group sharing session so that your attention is focused on the conversation, not on the questions.
- Always value your group members and treat them like honored guests (because they are!).

# Awkwardness Antidotes

(for those times there isn't much else to say)

1. Do you have a hero? Describe him or her.
2. Imagine a "best day ever." What would you do?
3. What is your favorite liturgical season?
4. What's your favorite letter?
5. Do you prefer noon or midnight? Explain.
6. What is the nicest thing anyone has ever done for you? (besides giving birth to you)
7. If you could choose a vacation anywhere in the world, where would it be, and why?
8. What's your favorite TV show? What do you like best about it?
9. What's your favorite movie? What do you like best about it?
10. Who's your favorite author? Describe the last book you read by that author.
11. Who's your favorite music artist or group? What makes you gravitate to him/her/them?
12. What's your favorite time of year—winter, spring, summer, or fall? Why?
13. What's your favorite food? Where's your favorite place to eat it?
14. What's your dream job?
15. What's your best subject in school? Why are you so good at it?
16. If you had to choose something to be allergic to, what would it be?
17. What's your favorite sport to watch? to play?
18. What's your favorite hobby? How does that hobby reflect your personality and passions?
19. If you sat down next to Jesus on a bus, what would you talk about?
20. Tell me about the best teacher you ever had.
21. What's your favorite time of day? Why?
22. What's your favorite dessert?
23. What makes you happy? Why? What makes you sad? Why?
24. If money and time were no object, what would you be doing right now?
25. What do you like best: rivers, lakes, ponds, or streams? Why?
26. Have you ever been camping? If so, tell us about it. If not, would you like to? Why or why not?

27. Do you like to cook? If so, what do you like to make? If not, what do you wish you could make?
28. What's the strangest thing you've ever eaten?
29. What chores or responsibilities do you have at home?
30. What would you do with \$1,000? Why? What about \$1 million? Why?
31. If you had one day to live over again, what day would you pick? Why?
32. What adult, other than your parent(s), would you turn to if you needed help? Why?
33. What's your favorite website? Why?
34. If your house was on fire and you could save only one thing (besides family) what would it be? Why?
35. What is your facebook picture right now?
36. Which do you like better—sunrise or sunset? Why?
37. Do you have any scars? How did you get them?
38. What's your favorite ride at an amusement park? Why?
39. What's your favorite part of a newspaper? Why?
40. Have you ever received an award for anything? If so, what was it, and how did it feel to get it?
41. Do you belong to any clubs? Why or why not?
42. If you were going to live on a space station for a year, which three things would you bring with you?
43. What's your school mascot? If you could change your mascot, what would you change it to?
44. Do you have a job? If so, what do you like and dislike about it?
45. What's your favorite day of the week? Why?
46. Describe your favorite toy as a child.
47. What's your favorite fast food restaurant? Why? What's your favorite memory from that place?
48. What's the best gift you've ever received? Explain.
49. What's the best gift you've ever given? Explain.
50. What's your favorite holiday? Why?
51. What makes you laugh? Why?
52. What's the worst injury you ever sustained?
53. If we could go skydiving RIGHT NOW, would you?