

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Joseph Strayhorn, Jr.
and Jillian Strayhorn

Psychological Skills Press

Published by Psychological Skills Press

copyright © 2014, Joseph Strayhorn

Website of Psychological Skills Press:

www.psychologicalskills.org

Website of the Organization for Psychoeducational Tutoring:

www.psychoeducationaltutoring.com

ISBN: 978-1-931773-19-5

Contents

Introduction	4
The Words and Phrases	6
Sixteen Skills and Principles	6
Twelve Types of Thoughts.....	7
Four Ways of Listening	8
Seven Guidelines for Joint-Decision or Conflict-Resolution (Dr. L.W. Aap)	8
Steps in Decision-Making (Soil Addle).....	9
Ideas on Reinforcement	10
The Complete List of Psychological Skills	10
Questions on <i>The Boxcar Children</i> (#1 in the Boxcar series)	16
Questions on <i>Surprise Island</i> (#2 in the Boxcar Children Series).....	45
Questions on <i>The Yellow House Mystery</i> (#3 in the Boxcar Children Series).....	77
Questions on <i>The Woodshed Mystery</i> (#7 in the Boxcar Children Series)	111
Questions on <i>Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH</i>	139
Questions on <i>The Wheel on the School</i>	190
Questions on <i>Gladstone Comic Album #6: Uncle Scrooge in "Land Beneath the Ground"</i>	255
Questions on <i>Disney Presents Carl Barks' Greatest Duck Tales Stories, Volume 2</i>	263

Introduction

No one can know exactly what is the best thing to do, think, and feel in every situation, much less tell someone else. Nor would you want someone telling you what to do. But this book, along with other books in this series, can do something that may be even better, that helps greatly with decisions. It can give practice in using concepts – that is, words – that are useful to people who are making their own decisions about what to do, think, and feel.

Here are some examples of thoughts that are difficult if you don't have the key words in your vocabulary: Is this a situation where I'd be better off to stop *getting down on myself* so much and start *listing options and choosing*? Is this a place for my *fortitude skills*? Can I dig up some *joyousness skills* here? I'm not sure I understand that person – I'll use a *reflection* to check

out my understanding. My yelling at that person may be *positively reinforcing* what he is doing rather than punishing it. I think I'll use *differential reinforcement* to see if that works better. Before I choose this option, I should think more about its *advantages and disadvantages*. I'm experiencing a temptation, but I'll be better off if I can use *self-discipline*. Hooray, what I did was both a *kindness* and *courage* triumph – it makes a good *celebration*!

These words and many more are taught in various books in this series, particularly *Programmed Readings for Psychological Skills*. You will find that some psychological skills concepts we teach apply to every page of almost any good story. This book draws your attention to these ideas, and drills you on your understanding of them, using several very

entertaining novels. There's a skill question for every page.

If a tutor and student are working together, I recommend that they take turns reading the pages of the novel. At the end of the page, whoever read the page reads the question that goes with that page. The student answers the question. Thus the novels give practice in thinking about these concepts, just as the psychological skills books do.

When you have lots of experience using these concepts to understand the lives of the characters of novels, you may find yourself more likely to use these ideas to help you decide what to do, think, and feel. In my experience, being fluent with these words seems to help greatly in being a happy, kind, and productive person.

The Words and Phrases

Sixteen Skills and Principles

1. Work hard. (productivity)
2. Be cheerful. (joyousness)
3. Be kind. Make people happy. (kindness)
4. Tell the truth. (honesty)
5. When you don't get what you want, handle it. (fortitude)
6. Think carefully about what to do. Talk calmly when you don't agree with someone. (good decisions)
7. Don't hurt or kill. (nonviolence)
8. Don't use hurtful talk. (respectful talk, not being rude)
9. Build good relations with people. (friendship building)
10. Do what's best even when it isn't the most fun. (self-discipline)
11. Stick by people who have been good to you. (loyalty)
12. Don't waste the earth's resources. (conservation)
13. Take care of yourself. (self-care)
14. Obey when it is good and right to obey. (compliance)
15. In your fantasy, practice doing good things. Don't have fun pretending people are hurt. (positive fantasy rehearsal)

The Words and Phrases

16. Be brave enough to do what's best. (courage)

Twelve Types of Thoughts

1. Awfulizing: "This is a very bad and dangerous situation." "This is terrible."

2. Getting down on yourself: "I made a mistake. I did something wrong or bad. I failed."

3. Blaming someone else: "That person did something bad. That person is causing bad things to happen."

4. Not awfulizing: "This isn't the end of the world. It may be unpleasant, but I can take it. I can handle it."

5. Not getting down on yourself: "I may have made a mistake, but I don't want to spend energy punishing myself."

6. Not blaming someone else: "That person may have done something I don't like, but I want to spend my energy in ways other than thinking how bad he is."

7. Goal-setting: "Here's what I want to accomplish in this situation . . ."

8. Listing options and choosing: "I could do this, or this, or this . . . I think that this is best to do."

9. Learning from the experience: "Next time a situation of this sort

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

comes up, I'll do this.”

10. Celebrating luck: “Here’s something good about the situation I’m in: . . .”

11. Celebrating someone else’s choice: “I’m glad that this person did this: . . .”

12. Celebrating your own choice: “Hooray, I’m glad I . . .”

Four Ways of Listening

1. Reflections: “So what I hear you saying is _____.”

2. Facilitations: “Oh. Uh huh. I see. Hmm. Is that right? Yes.”

3. Follow up questions: “What happened next? Can you tell me more about that?”

4. Positive feedback: “Interesting point. Sounds like a good idea. Thanks for telling me about that.”

Seven Guidelines for Joint-Decision or Conflict-Resolution (Dr. L.W. Aap)

1. Defining. Each person defines the problem from his or her point of view, without blaming, and without telling what the solution should be.

2. Reflecting. Each person reflects to let the other person know he understands the other person’s point of view.

The Words and Phrases

3. Listing. They list at least four options.
4. Waiting. They don't criticize the options until they've finished listing.
5. Advantages. They think and talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the best options.
6. Agreeing. They pick one to try.
7. Politeness. They don't raise their voices or put each other down or interrupt.

Steps in Decision-Making (Soil Addle)

1. Understanding, becoming aware of, describing the **Situation**.
2. Deciding upon a worthy goal or **Objective** – what you want the outcome to be.
3. Getting **Information** that helps you decide.
4. **Listing** options.
5. Considering the **Advantages** and disadvantages of the options.
6. **Deciding** which option(s) will probably have the best consequences.
7. **Doing** what you have decided.
8. **Learning** from the **Experience**, to help you for the next decision.

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Ideas on Reinforcement

Positive reinforcement is something that comes after a behavior, that tends to make the behavior more likely to happen again. It's similar to a "reward."

Something tends to be more reinforcing the more we are deprived of it (it's in short supply), and less reinforcing the more we are satiated with it (we have all we want).

Something reinforces a behavior more strongly when the person believes that the behavior caused the reinforcer to come.

If a behavior is followed by the stopping or reduction of something unpleasant, that behavior also tends to happen more frequently in the future. The stopping of something unpleasant is called a negative reinforcer. For example, the behavior of taking a pain pill may be reinforced by reduction of the pain.

The Complete List of Psychological Skills

Group 1: Productivity

1. Purposefulness. Having a sense of purpose that drives activity
2. Persistence. Sustaining attention, concentrating, focusing, staying on task
3. Competence-development. Working toward competence in job, academics, recreation, life skills

The Words and Phrases

4. Organization. Organizing goals, priorities, time, money, and physical objects; planfulness

Group 2. Joyousness

5. Enjoying aloneness. Having a good time by oneself, tolerating not getting someone's attention
6. Pleasure from approval. Enjoying approval, compliments, and positive attention from others
7. Pleasure from accomplishments. Self-reinforcement for successes.
8. Pleasure from your own kindness. Feeling pleasure from doing kind, loving acts for others
9. Pleasure from discovery. Enjoying exploration and satisfaction of curiosity
10. Pleasure from others' kindness. Feeling gratitude for what others have done
11. Pleasure from blessings. Celebrating and feeling the blessings of luck or fate
12. Pleasure from affection. Enjoying physical affection without various fears interfering
13. Favorable attractions. Having feelings of attraction aroused in ways consonant with happiness.
14. Gleefulness. Playing, becoming childlike, experiencing glee, being spontaneous
15. Humor. Enjoying funny things, finding and producing comedy in life

Group 3: Kindness

16. Kindness. Nurturing someone, being kind and helpful
17. Empathy. Recognizing other people's feelings, seeing things from the other's point of view
18. Conscience. Feeling appropriate guilt, avoiding harming others

Group 4: Honesty

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- 19. Honesty. Being honest and dependable, especially when it's difficult to be so
- 20. Awareness of your own abilities. Being honest and brave in assessing your strengths and weaknesses

Group 5: Fortitude

- 21. Frustration-tolerance. Handling frustration, tolerating adverse circumstances, fortitude
- 22. Handling separation. Tolerating separation from close others, or loss of a relationship
- 23. Handling rejection. Tolerating it when people don't like or accept you, or don't want to be with you
- 24. Handling criticism. Dealing with disapproval, criticism and lack of respect from others
- 25. Handling mistakes and failures. Regretting mistakes without being overly self-punitive
- 26. Magnanimity, non-jealousy. Handling it when someone else gets what you want
- 27. Painful emotion-tolerance. Avoiding "feeling bad about feeling bad."
- 28. Fantasy-tolerance. Tolerating mental images of unwanted behavior, confident that you will not enact them

Group 6: Good decisions

6a: Individual decision-making

- 29. Positive aim. Aiming toward making things better. Seeking reward and not punishment
- 30. Thinking before acting. Thinking, rather than responding impulsively or by reflex, when it's useful to do so
- 31. Fluency. Using words to conceptualize the world: verbal skills
- 32. Awareness of your emotions. Recognizing, and being able to

The Words and Phrases

verbalize your own feelings

33. Awareness of control. Accurately assessing the degree of control you have over specific events

34. Decision-making. Defining a problem, gathering information, generating options, predicting and evaluating consequences, making a choice

6b: Joint decision-making, including conflict resolution

35. Toleration. Non-bossiness. Tolerating a wide range of other people's behavior

36. Rational approach to joint decisions. Deciding rationally on stance and strategies for joint decisions

37. Option-generating. Generating creative options for solutions to problems

38. Option-evaluating. Justice skills: Recognizing just solutions to interpersonal problems

39. Assertion. Dominance, sticking up for yourself, taking charge, enjoying winning

40. Submission: Conciliation, giving in, conceding, admitting one was wrong, being led

41. Differential reinforcement. Reinforcing positive behavior and avoiding reinforcing the negative

Group 7: Nonviolence

42. Forgiveness and anger control. Forgiving, handling an insult or injury by another

43. Nonviolence. Being committed to the principle of nonviolence and working to foster it

Group 8: Respectful talk, not being rude

44. Respectful talk, not being rude. Being sensitive to words, vocal tones, and facial expressions that are accusing, punishing, or demeaning,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

and avoiding them unless there is a very good reason

Group 9: Friendship-Building

- 45. Discernment and Trusting. Accurately appraising others. Not distorting with prejudice, overgeneralization, wish-fulfilling fantasies. Deciding what someone can be trusted for, and trusting when appropriate
- 46. Self-disclosure. Disclosing and revealing oneself to another when it's safe
- 47. Gratitude. Expressing gratitude, admiration, and other positive feelings toward others
- 48. Social initiations. Starting social interaction; getting social contact going
- 49. Socializing. Engaging well in social conversation or play.
- 50. Listening. Empathizing, encouraging another to talk about his own experience

Group 10: Self discipline

- 51. Self discipline. Delay of gratification, self-control. Denying yourself present pleasure for future gain

Group 11: Loyalty

- 52. Loyalty. Tolerating and enjoying sustained closeness, attachment, and commitment to another

Group 12: Conservation

- 53. Conservation and Thrift. Preserving resources for ourselves and future generations. Forgoing consumption on luxuries, but using resources more wisely. Financial delay of gratification skills

Group 13: Self-care

- 54. Carefulness. Feeling appropriate fear and avoiding unwise risks
- 55. Habits of self-care. Healthy habits regarding drinking, smoking,

The Words and Phrases

drug use, exercise, and diet

56. Relaxation. Calming yourself, letting the mind drift pleasantly and the body be at ease

57. Self-nurture. Delivering assuring or care-taking thoughts to yourself, feeling comforted thereby

Group 14: Compliance

58. Compliance. Obeying, submitting to legitimate and reasonable authority

Group 15: Positive fantasy rehearsal

59. Imagination and positive fantasy rehearsal. Using fantasy as a tool in rehearsing or evaluating a plan, or adjusting to an event or situation

Group 16: Courage

60. Courage. Estimating danger, overcoming fear of non-dangerous situations, handling danger rationally

61. Depending. Accepting help, being dependent without shame, asking for help appropriately

62. Independent thinking. Making decisions independently, carrying out actions independently

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the Boxcar series)

The Boxcar Children is by Gertrude Chandler Warner, illustrated by L. Kate Deal, and published by Albert Whitman & Company, Morton Grove, Illinois. It's copyrighted 1942-1977 by Albert Whitman & Company.

page 7

If no one knows them or knows where they had come from, that means there is no adult to take care of them. The author is creating a somewhat scary situation for the children. Scary situations give a chance to use the skill of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 8

Henry wants them to pick bread

instead of cake, because bread is better for them. This is an example of

- A. nonviolence,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 9

Jessie offers to reward the woman for letting them stay on their benches, with work that they will do at the bakery. In other words, she offers to reward the woman with their

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 10

The four children had a very bad event to handle, which takes the skill of _____, but it was easier because they stuck up for one

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

another, using the skill of

_____.

- A. fortitude, loyalty
- or
- B. joyousness, positive fantasy rehearsal

page 11

When Henry thanked the woman politely for agreeing to let them stay at the bakery, even though she was grumpy with them, that was an example of

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 12

Jessie asks Benny not to say any more about the woman at the bakery, and he does what she asks him to do. That's the skill of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 13

When Jessie and Henry made plans to run away so that Benny wouldn't be taken away from them, and so that they could continue to look after him, they are showing their _____ toward their brother.

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. respectful talk?

page 14

When Henry and Jessie choose to carry Benny out so that he won't make noise and wake up the baker and his wife, that's an example of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 14

After Jessie says, "Sh, Violet," and wakes Violet up, Violet wakes up at once without making any noise. Violet is giving an example of

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 15

After Jessie shut the door, they all listened. They were probably listening to see if the baker and his wife had been awakened and were coming after them. If the baker and his wife were coming, they would probably want to run. If the baker and his wife were still sleeping, they would want to walk away as quietly as possible. Figuring out strategies like this is the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 16

If they had thought, "Hey! It's lucky that we have a bright moon to light our way as we walk!" this would have been one of the twelve thoughts, called

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 17

Violet helps Benny get into the mood to help them run away. She does it by suggesting that he imagine himself as a brown bear running away to find a warm bed. When he helps himself by doing this, it's an example of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 18

When Violet points to the haystack, Henry says, "A fine place, Violet, see what a big haystack it is!" He is giving positive feedback to her for noticing the haystack, and the type of thought he's expressing is known as

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

B. blaming someone else?

page 19

When Henry and Jessie are joking around with each other and planning to walk in the night and sleep in the day, they are staying cheerful despite having only 4 dollars, no home, and no parents. This is an example of

- A. honesty and nonviolence,
- or
- B. joyousness and fortitude?

page 20

Benny had to wait until dark to get water, even though he was very thirsty. He did it so that they could achieve their goal of not being seen by anyone. Putting up with discomfort so as to achieve a longer term goal is called

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 21

When Henry asked Benny to keep very still and not say a word, Benny did it. That was an example of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 22

When Henry says, “You were a good boy, Benny, to keep still,” he is giving Benny positive reinforcement or positive feedback. This is also an example of the skill of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 23

Henry says, “Not many people come this way, I guess. But that is all the better.” That’s an example of one of the twelve thoughts, called

- A. getting down on himself,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or

B. celebrating luck?

page 24

Benny has been asking to eat, to drink, and to sleep, making some demands on his older siblings.

When he says, "Now I want to go to bed," Jessie doesn't get irritated at him, but says in a pleasant tone, "You can go to bed very soon." This is an example of

A. respectful talk,

or

B. productivity?

page 25

When Henry says to his younger sister Violet, "That's right! You think of everything, Violet!" his "positive reinforcement" or "positive feedback" is an example of

A. conservation,

or

B. kindness?

page 26

If Henry had thought, "I feel lucky that it's warm and that we have a soft bed of pine needles," he would have been using which of the 12 thoughts?

A. celebrating luck,

or

B. getting down on himself?

page 27

If Jessie had thought to herself, "Oh, no! We have no shelter, and it looks like it's going to storm! This is terrible!" That would have been

A. awfulizing,

or

B. blaming someone else?

page 28

Instead, Jessie thought, "What shall we do?" and looked at various places, and finally found a place that looked best. She was using a type of thought called

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

- A. listing options and choosing, or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 29

When Henry helps Benny up into the boxcar, that's an example of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal, or
- B. kindness?

page 30

When Violet says, "What a good place this is," and "What a beautiful place," she is celebrating luck, or possibly celebrating Jessie's choice in finding the place. These celebrating thoughts help her to do a good example of the skill of

- A. joyousness, or
- B. conservation?

page 31

Benny is worried about a train engine taking the boxcar away. Even though Henry and Jessie let him know that this won't happen, it's good that he is thinking about their safety. He's using the skill of

- A. friendship-building, or
- B. self-care?

page 32

When Jessie assures Henry that they will be all right even when he is not there to protect them, she is using her skills of

- A. honesty, or
- B. courage?

page 33

When they hear something or someone cracking the branches on the way through the woods, it is a time for them to keep cool and figure out what to do despite being in a scary situation. In other words, it's a time for

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. courage,
or
B. respectful talk?

page 34

When they hear something in the woods, and Jessie whispers, “Keep still!” Violet and Benny do not say a word and sit very quietly. This is an example of

- A. compliance,
or
B. productivity?

page 35

When Jessie looks at the dog and says, “Oh dear! You poor dog!” she is feeling a certain way, described by one of the “feeling words.” She feels

- A. proud of herself,
or
B. compassionate?

page 36

When Jessie asks Violet to get a

wet handkerchief and Violet does what she asks, that was

- A. compliance,
or
B. self-care?

page 37

When Jessie holds the dog for a while so he can rest his leg, she’s doing an act of

- A. kindness,
or
B. honesty?

page 38

When the three of them pick a lot of blueberries, that’s

- A. productivity,
or
B. respectful talk?

page 39

When Violet tells Henry that the dog didn’t cry or growl even though it hurt to have the thorn pulled out, she is admiring the

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

dog's

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. fortitude?

page 40

After Benny said, "Dogs don't like cheese," one of the children could have said, "You're wrong on that, Benny. Where did you ever get that idea?" But they didn't say this because they value the skill of

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 41

When the children bring a bunch of pine needles into the boxcar to make a soft bed to sleep on, that's

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 42

When Violet suggests that Benny imagine himself as the brown bear splashing his paws in the brook, so that he will enjoy washing himself more, she is helping him use

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 43

When they washed the towels and hung them on a clothesline to dry, and filled the bottles with water at the fountain, that was

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 44

The author says that children should sleep at night rather than in the daytime. This is a principle of

- A. self-care,
- or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. loyalty?

page 45

Jessie considers herself the housekeeper and gets up at once in the morning rather than sleeping very late. Getting out of bed in the morning sometimes requires the skill of doing something in order to achieve a goal, even though it feels unpleasant or difficult to do it. That skill is

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 46

When Jessie thinks that the little waterfall in the creek is beautiful, and laughs about her little refrigerator, and when she celebrates that the milk is cold and delicious, she's using the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 47

When Henry goes into the town to look for work to do, that's

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 49

When Jessie says, "Oh, Benny! You saw the treasures first. What should we do without you!" she is giving him positive reinforcement or positive feedback. She's using the skills of

- A. self-discipline and courage,
- or
- B. kindness and respectful talk?

page 51

Jessie makes a choice about how to carry the different dishes back to the boxcar most easily – she decides to put them all in the kettle, rather than carrying them separately. She's using the skill

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 52

When Jessie wants to get the dishes really clean before they use them, she's probably wanting them not to get an illness from germs or toxins that may have been on them. She's using the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 53

Jessie and Violet seem to be getting a great deal of pleasure out of making the shelf for the dishes. Taking pleasure in their own accomplishments is part of the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 54

When Bennie says to Jessie, "You said 'There' three times," she could have gotten defensive and said something like, "So what's wrong with that? Mind your own business." Instead, she said, "So I did," laughing. This and what she said next were

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 55

When Henry made a small fire, he made it in an open space and put big stones around it so it would not spread. He is using

- A. self-care
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 56

When Jessie says, "Now I know they're clean enough to eat

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

from,” she is doing which of the twelve thoughts?

- A. not blaming someone else,
- or
- B. celebrating her own choice?

page 57

The children had been curious to see what Henry had in his bundles, but they waited patiently without bugging him, until he was ready to show them. This took

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. self-discipline?

page 58

Henry says, about the doctor, “He's a good man.” Saying that someone is good is about the same as saying that you use a lot of what sort of thought about that person?

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's

choices?

page 59

When Henry cut the doctor's grass better than any other boy had done it, that was

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 60

Henry just pretended to be eating the cookie so that he could bring it home for one of his siblings. That was

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 61

When Violet works on the tablecloth and they work on the dishes and Henry goes back to work in town, they all are giving examples of

- A. productivity,

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

or
B. honesty?

page 62

When Jessie asked Bennie to let Watch bury the bone himself, and for him to help her find sticks to make a broom with, he did what she asked. This is

A. courage,
or
B. compliance?

page 63

Just before Henry talked with Benny about the magic spoon whose handle could be used as a knife, he may have thought something like, "I want to help Benny have fun and feel loved." This type of thought would have been

A. celebrating his own choice,
or
B. goal-setting?

page 64

Henry set the goal of having a swim in the brook. He then thought about ways to do that, and one of the ways he thought of was to build a dam out of logs. When he is thinking of ways to accomplish his goal, he is

A. listing options and choosing,
or
B. not getting down on himself?

page 66

When Henry and Jessie heard something in the woods, they might have thought, "We don't want to make lots of noise with our voices, because we don't want people knowing that we are living here." This type of thought would be

A. celebrating luck,
or
B. goal-setting?

page 67

Henry thinks that there is someone in the woods. But he

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

decides to just wait, rather than attacking the person, yelling out to ask “Who's there,” or having them all run away and abandon their little home. If he thought of all those possibilities and made a choice, he would be using which type of thought?

- A. listing options and choosing,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 68

Henry and Jessie had been frightened by the noise, but finally they decided they were safe and relaxed and went to sleep. This is an example of using the skill of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 69

Henry and Jessie decide not to tell Benny and Violet about the noise in the woods. If they consider telling, and not telling,

and choose not telling because they don't want Benny and Violet to be worried and scared, they are using the thoughts called

- A. not getting down on themselves,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 70

When Henry and Jessie decide to keep a close eye on Benny and Violet and Watch, now that they have heard someone in the woods, they are making a decision about how to use the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 71

When the doctor smiles at Henry, and when his mother says, “Good morning, Henry,” they are using greeting rituals that are part of the skill of

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

A. friendship-building,
or
B. conservation?

page 72

When Henry thinned out the
vegetables, that was

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
or
B. productivity?

page 73

When Henry says, "Thank you,"
we could think of that as the
skills of

A. kindness, respectful talk, and
friendship-building,
or
B. courage, nonviolence, and
positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 74

When Jessie says to Henry,
"Benny did a lot of the work,"
and when Henry says, "You have
done well," they are giving
Benny positive reinforcement,

and using the skill of

A. courage,
or
B. kindness?

page 75

When Henry says, "And
whatever you do, don't get on
fire!" he is urging them to use
their skills of

A. self-care,
or
B. kindness?

page 76

Henry felt like staying and
smelling the stew boiling, but he
knew he should go back to work,
so he does so. He's using the
skill of

A. self-discipline,
or
B. nonviolence?

page 77

When Henry had fun getting

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

things in the garage in order, he was using the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 78

Dr. Moore gives Henry a hammer. That's

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 79

When Dr. Moore said, "We could use any number of cherry-pickers," Henry might have gotten the urge to tell him about his brother and sisters. But he may have wanted to think about it more. Taking time to think before acting is part of the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 80

The children reuse things that were discarded in the dump to make a ladle, rather than wasting their scarce money buying a new ladle. This is an example of

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 81

When Henry builds the cart for Benny, that's both

- A. productivity and kindness,
- or
- B. respectful talk and nonviolence?

page 82

When Jessie and Henry see that Bennie has gone to sleep with his hand on his cart, they probably feel toward him

- A. love,
- or
- B. anger?

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

page 83

Sleeping and resting when you are very tired is part of the skill of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 84

After Henry said, "I don't think it's deep enough," he could have thought, "We could build a dam, or we could dig dirt out of the bottom of the pool to make it deeper. I think it would be more fun to build a dam." This would have been

- A. listing options and choosing,
- or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 85

When the children enjoyed doing the work to build the dam, that was

- A. productivity and joyousness,
- or
- B. Courage and nonviolence?

page 86

Jessie says, "The water runs around the ends every time! What shall we do?" Thinking, "What shall we do," tends to get people ready to do some

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 87

When Henry exclaims, "See how deep the pool is getting!" it sounds as if he is

- A. getting down on himself,
- or
- B. celebrating their own choices?

page 88

When Jessie says, "We girls must go and get dinner," which of the 12 thoughts is she using?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. Goal-setting,
or
B. awfulizing?

page 89

The children were excited about going on a walk and going exploring, but they washed the dishes first. Doing the less pleasant thing first takes

- A. self-discipline,
or
B. friendship-building?

page 90

When Henry tells Watch not to run after the “poor hen,” it sounds like he is feeling what emotion toward the hen?

- A. anger,
or
B. compassion?

page 91

When Benny says, “This is the best meal I ever ate. I found the eggs, and you cooked them,” he

is

- A. celebrating his own choice
and celebrating someone else’s
choice,
or
B. goal-setting and listing
options and choosing?

page 92

When Henry says, “Yes, you did, Benny. Thank you for a good meal,” he is giving Benny positive feedback or positive reinforcement. The thought that goes along with such compliments or praise is usually

- A. not getting down on yourself,
or
B. celebrating someone else's
choice?

page 93

When Henry thinks a long time about whether or not to take the other children to pick cherries with him, he is doing something that is very useful for the skill of

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 94

When Henry proposes a plan and Jessie says, "Good!" she is using the type of thought called

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 95

When Mrs. Moore said good morning to Henry, and Henry introduced his siblings, they were using the social skills useful for

- A. courage,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 96

When Mrs. Moore says, "I never had such happy cherry pickers

before," she is communicating the fact that she likes workers who have the skill of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 97

When Dr. Moore asks about whether the children's mother will be watching for them, and Jessie finally decides to say, "No. Our mother and father are dead," she has decided that Dr. Moore is trustworthy enough that she can tell him the truth. This is an example of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 98

Dr. Moore gives them more money and cherries than Henry thinks they deserve. His doing this is an example of

- A. kindness,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or
B. nonviolence?

page 99

It sounds as if James Henry Alden has thought, “It is very important for me to find those children.” This is one of the twelve types of thoughts, namely

A. goal-setting,
or
B. blaming someone else?

page 100

After Dr. Moore realized who the children were, he might have thought about several possible plans before deciding not to tell Mr. Alden right away. If so, he would have been

A. listing options and choosing,
or
B. learning from the experience?

page 101

If James Henry Alden tried to create very pleasant working

conditions for the people who worked in his mills, and if he paid them well, and if he tried to make sure that whatever he was producing was helpful and safe for people, these behaviors would be examples of

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
or
B. kindness?

page 102

Mr. Alden used some of his money to sponsor a field day, instead of spending the money on more things for himself. That is an example of

A. conservation and kindness,
or
B. positive fantasy rehearsal and respectful talk?

page 103

When someone says, “Free-for-all! Come and get ready!” and Henry says, “What is that?” “A free-for-all?” Which of the 4 ways of listening is he using?

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

- A. positive feedback,
or
- B. follow-up question?

page 104

When the man asks, "Where did you train," Henry could have made up something to make himself seem like the rest. But he simply says, "I never was trained." This is an example of

- A. honesty,
or
- B. kindness?

page 105

When Henry thinks, "Now I'll try to see how fast I can run," this is one of the 12 thoughts, called

- A. awfulizing,
or
- B. goal-setting?

page 107

When Henry thinks about winning the money to use for his

siblings, and when he thinks, "I am going to win this race! I must pass Number 16," he is

- A. celebrating someone else's
choice,
or
- B. goal-setting?

page 108

Henry doesn't want to tell his name, but he doesn't want to lie. So he tells his first and middle name. He wants to keep his secret without violating the principle of

- A. honesty,
or
- B. nonviolence?

page 109

Dr. Moore laughs to himself when he sees Henry, because he is happy that his plan to bring Henry in contact with his grandfather worked out so well. He is probably

- A. awfulizing,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or
B. celebrating his own choice?

page 110

When Henry's siblings find out that he won a race, they are very happy, and not at all jealous of his success. They are using the skill of

A. joyousness,
or
B. conservation?

page 111

When Jessie decides that it's high time Benny learned to read, she is

A. goal-setting,
or
B. learning from the experience?

page 112

If Violet thought, "I could just keep on with the paper we have. Or I could put see on one paper, and me on the other. I think I'll try that second plan," she would

have been

A. celebrating luck,
or
B. listing options and choosing?

page 113

Benny thought something like, "I'm not going to let a dog get ahead of me! I want to learn to read faster!" Was this

A. blaming someone else,
or
B. goal-setting?

page 114

When Jessie says to Benny, "Good boy!" she is giving positive reinforcement. Positive reinforcement is something that comes after a behavior, that increases the chance that the behavior will happen again. What behavior is probably more likely to happen again because of her positive reinforcement?

A. Jessie's working on supper,
or

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

B. Benny's working on his reading?

page 115

Violet says, about the potatoes, "They are very hot! Look out!" In recognizing danger when it's present, she demonstrates a very important part of the skill of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 116

When Benny reads to Henry, and Henry says, "Good old Benny," Henry is giving an example of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 117

When the children find and use treasures from the dump rather than spending money on new things, they are both saving money and causing less junk to

be produced for the world. They are using the skill of

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 118

When Jessie and Violet work together to make a stuffed bear for Benny, that's

- A. nonviolence and courage,
- or
- B. kindness and productivity?

page 119

Jessie doesn't laugh at the name that Benny has chosen for his bear, because she doesn't want to hurt his feelings. She's using the skill of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. courage?

page 120

When Watch lies still, somehow

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

understanding that Benny wants him to lie still, Watch is using the skill of

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 121

When Jessie realized that Violet was sick, she felt

- A. surprised,
- or
- B. worried?

page 122

When Henry decides that it's important that Violet get good medical care, even though they may have their secret found out, that's an example of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 123

When Dr. Moore runs to the

boxcar and carries Violet back to the car, and takes her and all the other children to his house, he's doing examples of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 124

Dr. Moore keeps watching Violet all night long, even though surely he felt like sleeping during that time. To do something that accomplishes a goal, even when you feel like doing something else, is using the skill of

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 125

When the man who has come to the house says to Benny, "You mean he wouldn't leave her even if I gave him five thousand dollars?" and Benny says, "Yes, that's what I mean," the man is

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

listening by means of

- A. a reflection,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 126

Dr. Moore lets Benny know that he should leave so that Dr. Moore and Mr. Alden can speak privately. Benny probably would have liked to stay and talk with the visitor longer, but he runs right out. He's using the skill of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 127

When Mr. Alden says, "I saw him? What did he change his name to?" Mr. Alden is using two ways of listening:

- A. a reflection, and then a follow-up question,
- or
- B. a facilitation, and then positive feedback?

page 128

When Dr. Moore says, "Mother, this is Mr. James Henry Alden," he is introducing two people, which is part of the skill of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. courage?

page 129

When Dr. Moore refused to take the five thousand dollars, he showed that his motive for telling Mr. Alden about his grandchildren was

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 130

When Dr. Moore says to Mary, "You can cook for anyone," he is trying to change her emotion from feeling frightened to feeling

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

A. compassionate,
or
B. confident?

page 131

When Mr. Alden told Benny about the cucumber that grew inside the bottle, Benny had fun hearing about it. This was

A. good decisions,
or
B. joyousness?

page 132

When Mr. Alden told Violet he was sorry that she had been sick, and took her flowers, that was

A. conservation,
or
B. kindness?

page 133

While Henry is wondering where he has seen the man before, his emotion is

A. curiosity,

or
B. relief?

page 134

When Henry thinks, "I have to know!" this thought is an example of

A. not getting down on himself,
or
B. goal-setting?

page 135

When Henry asks Dr. Moore what Mr. Alden's name is, Dr. Moore tells the full truth, and Mr. Alden answers truthfully when Henry asks if he is James Henry Alden. Both of them give examples of

A. self-discipline,
or
B. honesty?

page 136

When Benny says, "It's Grandfather," and Violet says, "What do you mean? Isn't he

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

Mr. Henry?" She is listening with a

- A. follow-up question,
- or
- B. facilitation?

page 137

When Dr. Moore says, "I walked after him as far as the hill," and Mr. Alden says, "Why did you do that?" Mr. Alden is listening with a

- A. follow-up question,
- or
- B. reflection?

page 138

When Jessie says, "But you came back?" she is listening using a

- A. follow-up question,
- or
- B. facilitation?

page 139

When Benny says, "I'll show

you my cart made out of wheels, and my pink cup," his grandfather says, "Good for you, Benny." He is listening with

- A. positive feedback,
- or
- B. facilitation?

page 140

The people who felt glad that the children had found Mr. Alden were using the skill of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 141

As the children show their grandfather and Dr. Moore the things they had built and arranged at the boxcar, it appears that they feel

- A. proud,
- or
- B. embarrassed?

page 142

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

They closed the boxcar door and left, even though they were sorry to go, because they wanted to do what was best for Violet. Doing something you're sorry to have to do, because you want to accomplish a goal that will come later, is called

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 143

If Mr. Alden thought to himself, "I want these children to like my house, and to live with me all the time," that thought would be

- A. not getting down on himself,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 144

Mr. Alden had made over some of the rooms, just for the children. This is an example of

- A. kindness,

- or
- B. conservation?

page 145

Benny may have said, "Can I run this train all day," as a way of communicating to his grandfather how much he liked the gift. Expressing gratitude is part of the skill of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. courage?

page 146

When Jessie says, "They won't take Watch away?" and Henry says, "We'll never, never give him up," that's an example of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 147

Mr. Alden tells the man he will pay him whatever he wants for the dog. But the man, instead of

Questions on *The Boxcar Children* (#1 in the series)

taking the money, says that he sold him to a lady and must take the dog to her. The man gives us an example of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 148

The children and their grandfather are obviously all thinking, "We want to be able to keep Watch." This type of thought is

- A. not blaming someone else,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 149

When the pretty young lady sees the "J" that Benny has cut into the hair on Watch's side, she appears to feel what emotion?

- A. amused,
- or
- B. angered?

page 150

When Benny says, "Oh, thank you! You are nice!" and climbs up into her lap, his gratitude is probably a positive reinforcement for the behavior that the lady had just done. What behavior did he reinforce?

- A. Her letting them have Watch,
- or
- B. Her giving Benny a hug?

page 151

When Jessie cooked at Mr. Alden's house, it was not the same as it was when she had to make all the choices herself about what to do and how to do it. It sounds as if she enjoyed exercising the skill of

- A. good decision-making,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 152

When Mr. Alden says, "I am going to give you children a

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

surprise,” and Benny says, “Is it very nice?” he is listening with a

- A. follow-up question,
- or
- B. reflection?

page 153

What emotion does it appear the children had, when they saw the boxcar?

- A. happiness,
- or
- B. sadness that it had been moved from its original spot?

page 154

When Mrs. Moore says, “I like to see them so happy,” she is revealing that she feels pleasure from other people’s happiness. This is related to the skills of

- A. joyousness and kindness,
- or
- B. courage and positive fantasy rehearsal?

Questions on *Surprise Island* (#2 in the Boxcar Children Series)

Surprise Island is by Gertrude Chandler Warner, illustrated by Mary Gehr, and published by Albert Whitman & Company Morton Grove, Illinois.

It's copyrighted 1949-1977 by Albert Whitman & Company.

page 7

Jessie told Benny that grandfather was joking, because she didn't want any to get upset. Her thinking about Benny's feelings rather than her own is an example of

A. Courage

or

B. Kindness?

page 8

When grandfather says that his bought father bought an island, and Henry replies, "He bought one!" that's an example of

A. A reflection

or

B. A follow-up question?

page 10

When Jessie says, "Oh, Grandfather! We would like it better than anything in the world," she is

A. Celebrating someone else's choice,

or

B. Blaming someone else?

page 11

When Dr. Moore helped his mother into the big car, was that an example of

A. Kindness,

or

B. Courage?

page 13

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Even while they're still on their way to the island, Jessie begins making a list of the things they will need to live there comfortably. She is very organized! Does she give an example of

- A. Compliance,
- or
- B. Productivity?

page 14

When Henry says, "This is the best idea I have ever heard!" That's an example of

- A. Awfulizing,
- Or
- B. Celebrating someone else's choice?

page 15

The older people stood in the doorway watching the excited children. The children were showing the skill of

- A. Joyousness,
- Or

B. Honesty?

page 16

When Jessie finds out that there are no dishes on the island, she seems to think something like, "This is not bad. It's even good, because we get to shop for them." She is

- A. Not awfulizing and celebrating lock,
- or
- B. Getting down on herself and blaming someone else?

page 17

When Mr. Alden says, "What's the matter with him? Who is he?" Those are examples of

- A. Reflections,
- or
- B. Follow-up questions?

page 18

Even though Benny wanted to go with Dr. Moore to meet the handyman, Dr. Moore said no

Questions on *Surprise Island: Boxcar Children #2*

and asked Benny to look in the windows of the yellow house. Benny did so, without complaining. He gave examples of

- A. Fortitude and compliance, or
- B. Conservation and productivity?

page 19

When Dr. Moore says, "I thought I would come to see you," and the young man says, "I'm glad you came," the young man gives an example of

- A. A reflection, or
- B. Positive feedback?

page 20

When the young man says, "For a long time I didn't know who I was," and Dr. Moore says, "Now do you remember who you are?" Dr. Moore is giving an example of:

- A. A follow-up question, or
- B. A facilitation?

page 21

When Dr. Moore says, "I see," that's an example of a

- A. facilitation, or
- B. follow-up question?

page 22

Dr. Moore promised to keep Joe's secret, and he kept his promise when Mr. Alden asked about Joe. But he didn't tell Mr. Alden anything that wasn't true. Dr. Moore demonstrated

- A. Joyousness, or
- B. Honesty?

page 23

When Mrs. Moore says, "We had a wonderful time seeing your new home," just before they are about to leave, is this an example

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

of a

page 26

- A. Parting ritual,
- or
- B. Greeting ritual?

When they all went downstairs with their arms full, they were all helping out with the work of packing up for the trip. This was an example of

page 24

When Violet says, "I'm going to take my paints and make pictures of the things we find," and Henry replies, "Good!" Henry is responding with a

- A. Courage,
- or
- B. Productivity?

page 27

- A reflection,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

Before leaving for the island, Henry is concerned about his grandfather. He asks, "Are you sure you won't be lonesome?" This concern for his grandfather's welfare is an example of

page 25

Jessie finds the clothes that grandfather has bought for them, and she says, "Just think of grandfather's getting all these! Just what we need." This is an example of

- A. Joyousness,
- or
- B. Kindness?

page 28

- A. Celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. Listing options and choosing?

When Jessie says, "how lucky we are to have a store soon near this.," she is

Questions on *Surprise Island: Boxcar Children #2*

- A. Learning from the experience,
or
- B. Celebrating luck?

page 29

When Jessie says to Capt. Daniel, "And thank you. You have been so kind to us." This is an example of

- A. Respectful talk and friendship building,
or
- B. Positive fantasy rehearsal and self-discipline?

page 30

When the children unpacked all the things, made supper, wash the dishes, and then made their beds, those were examples of

- A. Honesty,
or
- B. Productivity?

page 32

Henry chose to wash the dishes in the stream rather than the barrel so that he wouldn't get the

water in the barrel dirties. That way they could drink from the water in the barrel. This is an example of the skill of

- A. Good decisions,
or
- B. Courage?

page 33

Jessie was sleepy and in bed, but she got up to get Bennie's bear and take it to him, so that he could feel safer and get to sleep better. This is an example of

- A. Nonviolence,
or
- B. Kindness?

page 34

Henry wanted to take care of Watch by taking him out, and he wanted to be considerate of Jessie by being very quiet and not waking her up. These are examples of the skill of

- A. Respectful talk,
Or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. Kindness?

page 35

When Joe looks up at Henry and smiles and says, "I'm Joe. I'm the handy man," he is using skills of

- A. Friendship building,
- Or
- B. Productivity?

page 36

When Joe tells Henry that one of the gardens on the island belongs to the children, Henry replies, "How did that happen?" Henry's reply was a

- A. reflection,
- Or
- B. follow-up question?

page 37

When Jessie smiled at Joe and said, "This is Violet, and I'm Jessie," she was showing skills of

- A. friendship-building,
- Or
- B. fortitude?

page 38

Jessie thinks of various possibilities for ways to spend their time: going swimming, cooking, making things, exploring the island. She's getting started with a thought process called

- A. learning from the experience,
- Or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 39

When Jessie heard that Captain Daniel was willing to get groceries for them, she said, "Oh, how nice." This thought was an example of

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- Or
- B. listing options and choosing?

Questions on *Surprise Island*: Boxcar Children #2

page 40

When the two girls shell the peas while Henry builds the cupboard, they are giving examples of the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- Or
- B. productivity?

page 42

Violet asks if they have to go to bed early, and Henry tells her she'll want to. If she had thought, "That won't be bad, going to bed early, if I'm really tired," that thought would be

- A. not awfulizing,
- Or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 43

Henry felt good about letting Benny take a job that he would enjoy doing. His feeling good about making Benny happy was an example of both

- A. fortitude and honesty,
- Or
- B. kindness and joyousness?

page 44

Jessie says, "This is what I like," and she's talking about how she enjoys everything more when she has worked for it. She's feeling good about her own decisions to work. This thought is an example of

- A. celebrating her own choice,
- Or
- B. not blaming someone else?

page 45

When Henry says, "Clams!" he is feeling happy that there happened to be some clams in the sand. This thought is

- A. celebrating luck,
- Or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 46

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

When Benny says, “Good old Watch!” he is thinking about how good it is that Watch digs for the clams. This thought is an example of

- A. listing options and choosing,
- Or
- B. celebrating someone else’s choice?

page 47

Suppose that Henry had thought, “What should we do with the clams? We can take them back to the barn now, or eat them right now, or leave them here for a while covered with seaweed. I think it would be best to leave them here so we can explore some more.” What type of thought would this have been?

- A. listing options and choosing,
- Or
- B. not getting down on himself?

page 48

Suppose Benny had thought, “How nice it was of Grandfather

to fix this place for us to swim in!” This thought would have been

- A. celebrating someone else’s choice,
- Or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 49

Violet volunteers to stay with Benny so that Jessie can swim out to the raft. This is an example of the skill of

- A. nonviolence,
- Or
- B. kindness?

page 50

When Benny said, “I’ve got it!” and Joe replied, “Good for you, Benny,” the listening method that Joe was using is called

- A. a reflection,
- Or
- B. positive feedback?

page 52

Questions on *Surprise Island: Boxcar Children #2*

When Benny said “You know lots of things, don’t you, Joe?” he was admiring Joe’s decisions to learn those things. Benny’s thought was

- A. not awfulizing,
- Or
- B. celebrating someone else’s choice?

page 53

When Henry says, “We must go on exploring the island,” this type of thought is

- A. goal-setting,
- Or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 54

Henry gets an idea that pleases him so much that he jumps around. This is an example of the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- Or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 55

When Benny admits that he doesn’t know what a museum is, even though it might be a little embarrassing for him to admit this, that’s an example of

- A. conservation,
- Or
- B. honesty?

page 56

When Jessie tells Henry she thinks his idea is perfectly wonderful, which of the four ways of listening to another person is that?

- A. positive feedback,
- Or
- B. a facilitation?

page 57

Violet is worried that they would have real birds in the museum. She’s worried because she doesn’t want live birds to be harmed. Her concern about the

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

birds is an example of

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,

Or

B. kindness?

page 58

If Violet had thought, "I want to be able to learn the names of the shells and birds and flowers and other things on this island," that thought would have been

A. goal setting,

Or

B. not blaming someone else?

page 59

Suppose Joe had thought to himself, "I could just tell them the names of the things myself. Or I could tell them that I know what books they need. Or I could not let them know how expert I am, so they can have the fun of finding out these things themselves. I think I'll pick the last one." This thought would have been an example of

A. celebrating luck,

Or

B. listing options and choosing?

page 60

Henry would like to look at the books. But he decides to wait, so that Jessie can look at them at the same time. His waiting rather than opening them right away is an example of the skill of

A. self-discipline,

Or

B. honesty?

page 61

When Joe said, "Please let me do that; that kettle is so heavy," and Jessie said, "Thank you so much," they were showing the skill of

A. honesty,

Or

B. respectful talk?

page 62

Joe picked out Benny's clams for

Questions on *Surprise Island: Boxcar Children #2*

him and helped with the dishes.
This is one of many times in
which two skills go together.
They are

- A. productivity and kindness,
- Or
- B. conservation and positive
fantasy rehearsal?

page 63

When Henry said, “Just look at
the beautiful pictures,” he was
feeling good about the work of
whoever it was that made and
published the pictures, and about
Joe’s bring the books to them.
Thus he was

- A. not awfulizing,
- Or
- B. celebrating someone else’s
choice?

page 64

When the author said that Joe
thought he had to be careful,
because it appeared that he knew
too much for a handy man, she
shows that Joe is keeping a

secret about himself from the
children, and the author is
keeping a secret about Joe from
the readers. Suppose she had
thought to herself, “I want to
create a little suspense, so my
readers will wonder who Joe
really is, so that they will enjoy
the book more.” She would have
been

- A. getting down on herself,
- Or
- B. goal-setting?

page 65

When Henry found just the
boards that he needed to build
the tables he wanted to build, his
thought was, “How lucky we
are!” Of course, this thought was

- A. celebrating luck,
- Or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 66

When Watch brought the board
to Jessie, and Jessie gave Watch
a piece of bread right afterwards,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Jessie was using

A. positive reinforcement (which means a reward)

Or

B. a facilitation?

page 67

When Benny cries out, “We did get something! It’s from Grandfather!” he is practicing the skill of

A. joyousness,

Or

B. courage?

page 69

When the rain started coming in, Henry thought that he wanted to keep the stove dry. Suppose he thought of several different ways to try to do this, and then decided that the best way was to use the kettle to catch the water coming in. These would have been examples of two types of thoughts that often go together, which are

A. awfulizing and celebrating luck,

Or

B. goal-setting and listing options and choosing?

page 70

When Benny started to cry and said, “I don’t like this bed...” He was doing a little bit of which of the following thoughts?

A. awfulizing,

Or

B. celebrating his own choice?

page 71

Henry stays up and empties the pails so that the others can go back to sleep. He is demonstrating

A. loyalty, kindness, and productivity,

Or

B. conservation, honesty, and positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 72

Questions on *Surprise Island: Boxcar Children #2*

They are facing a problem of a shortage of dry clothes for Henry. At first Jessie thinks that she's sorry she washed his clothes that aren't dry yet. Then Benny suggests an option of Jessie's making clothes from a blanket, and Jessie chooses it. On this page Jessie moved from

- A. getting down on herself to listing options and choosing,
- Or
- B. celebrating luck to not awfulizing?

page 73

Benny thinks of another way to make this problem better, which is for Henry to wear his swimming suit when he goes out into the rain. This is another part of the thought process we call

- A. blaming someone else,
- Or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 74

Henry could have thought to

himself, "How bad it is that the rain got me wet and chilly while I was out!" But instead, he thought, "This is a perfect day to work on our museum things." Instead of _____, he is _____.

- A. instead of awfulizing, he is celebrating luck and goal-setting.
- Or
- B. instead of blaming someone else, he is learning from the experience?

page 75

When Benny said, "Yum yum! Jessie can make good chowder!" This is an example of the positive feedback (or positive reinforcement) that is part of the skill of

- A. conservation,
- Or
- B. friendship-building?

page 76

Henry was probably thinking to himself, "My goal is to find

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

something interesting and fun as we explore the island some more.” This thought would of course be

- A. blaming someone else,
- Or
- B. goal-setting?

page 77

Suppose that when Henry corrected Benny, Benny had thought, “Hmm, I learned something from this. Next time I’ll say, ‘They’re broken’ rather than ‘They’re broke.’” Then Benny would have been

- A. learning from the experience,
- Or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 78

When Henry says, “Nice in here,” he is

- A. goal-setting,
- Or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 79

When Henry says, “You think of everything, Benny,” he is

- A. celebrating someone else’s choice,
- Or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 80

When Jessie says, “Oh, look, Henry!” she is probably thinking, “This is really bad! The water is starting to fill up the cave! We could get drowned!” This would be an example of how it is sometimes very appropriate to:

- A. awfulize,
- Or
- B. blame someone else?

page 81

When Henry says, “I am the one who ought to have watched the tide,” he is doing just a little bit of

Questions on *Surprise Island*: Boxcar Children #2

A. not awfulizing,

Or

B. getting down on himself?

page 82

When Henry says, "How lucky we are to be out," and Violet says, "Thank good old Watch for that," they are doing which two thoughts?

A. not awfulizing and goal-setting,

Or

B. celebrating luck and celebrating someone else's choice?

page 83

After being so scared when the water was coming into the cave, Benny relaxes and gets very sleepy once he is safe and sound. Being able to relax is a very important part of the skill of

A. self-care,

Or

B. conservation?

page 84

When Joe urges Benny to go back to the cave, as long as they are careful to calculate when the tide comes in, he is urging Benny to use the skill of

A. courage,

Or

B. respectful talk?

page 85

When Joe carries Benny back to his own bed, he is using the skill of

A. nonviolence,

Or

B. kindness?

page 86

Joe and the children are all getting pleasure from trying to discover things about the Indians who had been on the island. Pleasure from discovery is part of the skill of

A. joyousness,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Or
B. fortitude?

page 87

When Joe says, "What a wonderful thing to find!" he is

A. getting down on himself,
Or
B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 89

Henry tells Benny to sit down and wait, and Benny does exactly as Henry tells him. This is the skill of

A. compliance,
Or
B. friendship-building?

page 90

When Benny and Violet save the things they think might be interesting or worth something, rather than just breaking them or wasting them, that is the skill of

A. conservation,
Or
B. self-care?

page 91. When Joe tells Violet to move so that she will be in the picture, she does exactly as she is told. This is an example of the skill of

A. compliance,
Or
B. nonviolence?

page 92

Which of the four ways of listening to someone else is it when Joe says to Henry, "Good for you, Henry!"

A. A reflection,
Or
B. positive feedback?

page 93

Benny would rather fish, but he digs instead, because they are trying to accomplish a goal of finding the relics on the island. When you do something less

Questions on *Surprise Island*: Boxcar Children #2

pleasurable for the sake of
achieving a goal, you are using

page 96

- A. self-discipline,
- Or
- B. conflict-resolution?

page 94

Violet looks at Joe's eyes and
sees that he is intensely
interested in the bowl. She is
realizing how someone else is
feeling. This is called empathy,
which is a very useful skill for

Joe decides not to move the
skeleton, because he wants to
wait until they have the proper
tools. He probably figures that if
they try to move it too soon, they
might break it. He decides to
cover it back up to protect it. He
is probably using the skill of

- A. respectful talk,
- Or
- B. good decisions?

- A. friendship-building,
- Or
- B. conservation?

page 97

page 95

Joe asks the children to please let
him do the digging while they
sat back and watched. They did
exactly as he asked, without
arguing. They showed the skill
of

Henry proposes a name for that
end of the island, and they all
agree on that name and use it,
without spending a lot of time
arguing over it and fighting with
each other about what to call it.
This is an example of the skill of

- A. good joint decisions,
- Or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

- A. courage,
- Or
- B. compliance?

page 98

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

The children see Joe playing the violin for fun. Playing music for fun is a way that people exercise the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- Or
- B. joyousness?

page 99

When Violet asks Joe to let her hold his violin, he lets her. This is an example of

- A. kindness,
- Or
- B. productivity?

page 100

Joe, Jessie, and Henry all could tell by looking at Violet how intensely interested she is in the violin. They are recognizing how someone else is feeling. This is called empathy, which is a very important skill for

- A. friendship-building,
- Or
- B. courage?

page 101

Violet realizes what is making her sad, and she puts it into words. She very much wants to learn to play the violin, but she feels that she should be helping out her family members instead. She has two wishes that conflict with each other. She is using a skill called

- A. productivity,
- Or
- B. awareness of her own feelings, which is part of good decisions?

page 102

If instead of getting a violin the day after she wanted one, Violet had had to work and save up money for a couple of years before she could get the violin, she would have had to use the skills of

- A. productivity and self-discipline,
- Or

Questions on *Surprise Island*: Boxcar Children #2

B. friendship-building and respectful talk?

page 103

When Joe and Violet plan to have a violin lesson, and Benny wants to go with them, Henry quickly suggests something else for Benny to do. He does this out of consideration for Violet, because he doesn't want Benny interrupting her lesson. He's using the skill of

- A. kindness,
- Or
- B. self-care?

page 104

When the children sit for a long time fishing without anything happening, but they put up with it, that's the skill of

- A. fortitude,
- Or
- B. courage?

page 105

Benny is willing to wait a long time before he gets what he wants. He lowers his expectations, to make it easier to wait. He has found a way to increase his

- A. self-discipline,
- Or
- B. self-care?

page 106

When Jessie cooked the meal for everyone, she used the skill of

- A. friendship-building,
- Or
- B. productivity?

page 107

When Henry says to Benny, "You are a very good fisherman," he is

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- Or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 108

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

They think of several possibilities, and finally decide to have vegetables from the garden when Grandfather comes. Their thought process of listing options and choosing is doing its usual job of serving the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- Or
- B. loyalty?

page 109

Jessie observes that Grandfather is always on time. To be on time, you have to leave things you would rather do longer, in order to leave early enough. This takes the skill of

- A. nonviolence,
- Or
- B. self-discipline?

page 110

When all four children wait on the dock and wave to Grandfather as he comes, they are doing a “greeting ritual” that

makes him feel good. Greeting rituals are an important part of the skill of

- A. self-care,
- Or
- B. friendship-building?

page 112

When Mr. Alden says, “Where is this skeleton,” which of the four ways of listening is this?

- A. reflection,
- Or
- B. follow-up question?

page 113

If Mr. Alden had said, “It sounds like you’re saying that Joe knows a lot,” then it would have been clear that he was listening with a

- A. reflection,
- Or
- B. facilitation?

page 114

Questions on *Surprise Island: Boxcar Children #2*

When Benny said that it made him cross that Joe wasn't there to meet grandfather, he was doing which of the following skills?

- A. relaxing,
- Or
- B. putting his own feelings into words?

page 115

Mr. Alden talks about being able to wait to eat, even though he is very hungry. Waiting to get something that you want very much rather than taking it right away involves the skill of

- A. friendship-building,
- Or
- B. self-discipline?

page 116

When the children see that the museum has their grandfather's name on it, they demonstrate the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- Or

B. self-care?

page 117

When Henry says, "You didn't want to kill any birds either, did you?" he is listening with a

- A. reflection,
- Or
- B. facilitation?

page 118

In order to deal with the problem that the day is very cold, the children think of things to do about that, including staying inside, and lighting the stove and keeping the door closed. They are

- A. getting down on themselves,
- Or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 119

Henry says that his grandfather knew that Henry wanted the present Grandfather gave him. He is

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. listing options and choosing,
Or
B. celebrating someone else's
choice?

page 120

Suppose that when Benny said,
“Henry, I think Joe ought to have
stayed here to see Grandfather,”
Henry had replied, “Uh huh!”
This would have been which
way of listening?

- A. a facilitation,
Or
B. a reflection?

page 121

Jessie uses a big bottle as a
rolling pin to flatten out the pie
dough, instead of buying an
expensive rolling pin at a store.
Her saving money in this way is
an example of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
Or
B. conservation?

page 122

When Jessie says, about her
plan, “I think it’s going to be the
best thing about this pie,” she is

- A. celebrating her own choice,
Or
B. not blaming someone else?

page 123

Some people would advise
children not to invite strangers to
come in and sit down when they
arrive at the door. They would
make this advice thinking about
the skill of

- A. self-care,
Or
B. joyousness?

page 124

When Jessie invites Mr.
Browning to stay for dinner and
share the pie, she is using skills
of

- A. self-care,
Or

Questions on *Surprise Island: Boxcar Children #2*

B. friendship-building?

page 125

When Mr. Browning decides that he must see Joe, he is

A. awfulizing,

Or

B. goal-setting?

page 126

When Mr. Browning compliments Jessie about making the pie, before he leaves, he is using a parting statement that demonstrates the skill of

A. friendship-building,

Or

B. productivity?

page 127

Imagine that Joe had replied to Jessie by saying, "If I understand you right, you'd like me to help you build a fire, correct?" He would have been listening with a

A. reflection,

Or

B. facilitation?

page 128

When they issued invitations to their picnic, they are doing something important for the skill of

A. nonviolence,

Or

B. friendship-building?

page 129

When Mike and Benny start contradicting each other in an argumentative tone of voice, they get into an argument because they are not fully enough using the skill of

A. self-care,

Or

B. respectful talk?

page 130

When Henry helped Mike to take care of his cut, he gave an example of

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. self-discipline,
- Or
- B. kindness?

page 131

Henry wanted to keep an eye on Mike and Benny, but all of a sudden they appeared to be missing. When Henry heard Benny's voice, he probably thought, "Whew. Now I know he's here and he's safe." Henry probably felt the emotion of

- A. anger,
- Or
- B. relief?

page 132

When Morris asked Benny and Mike to get out of the cave, they obeyed at once. This is an example of the skill of

- A. courage,
- Or
- B. compliance?

page 133

Together they figured out what the directions inside the bottle meant and chose what to do to find whatever was buried. They are using the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- Or
- B. self-care?

page 134

When Mike says, "It's mine, all mine," and claims the buried treasure even though everyone else had just spent an hour digging, he was giving more of an example of

- A. kindness,
- Or
- B. selfishness?

page 136. Jessie thinks of a way that Mike can get what he wants and Grandfather can get what she thinks he would want, and they would both be happy. Thinking of options like this is central to the skill of

Questions on *Surprise Island*: Boxcar Children #2

- A. joyousness,
- Or
- B. good joint decisions?

page 137

When Joe goes out into the water to try to save the boys from drowning, he says to himself, "I'm not afraid." He is doing this to help himself use the skill of

- A. nonviolence,
- Or
- B. courage?

page 138

Henry looks at Mike and realizes how he is feeling; this leads him to ask, "Why are you so scared." Henry is using the skill of empathy, which is

- A. recognizing how someone else is feeling,
- Or
- B. feeling good about achieving something?

page 139

Henry thinks that Pat and Johnny did a bad thing by just taking someone else's rowboat and using it. What they did was a bad example of

- A. honesty,
- Or
- B. loyalty?

page 141

When Johnny says, "We won't ever take a boat again," this thought is

- A. learning from the experience,
- Or
- B. celebrating his own choice?

page 142

When Benny starts to cry because his friend is going, he demonstrates that he has a way to go in developing his skill of

- A. loyalty,
- Or
- B. fortitude?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 143

When Mike yells that Spotty can run faster than Watch, he is trying to make Benny mad and stir up an argument. If Benny were to think, "I'm going to choose not to blame him for saying that, because it wouldn't be fun to argue with him," then Benny would be

- A. not blaming someone else,
- Or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 144

When Violet says to Henry, "You don't call Joe company, do you?" she is listening and using a

- A. follow up question,
- Or
- B. facilitation?

page 145

All Benny asks for, for his birthday, is one bottle of cream to put on blackberries, instead of lots of costly toys. The fact that

his family members don't waste money on a lot of junk is an example of

- A. conservation,
- Or
- B. nonviolence?

page 146

When Jessie and Violet make a cake for Benny's birthday, that is a combination of

- A. productivity and kindness,
- Or
- B. honesty and fortitude?

page 147

Benny offers to wipe the dishes, and Jessie says to him, "Aren't you a good boy! And on your birthday, too!" She is

- A. not awfulizing,
- Or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 148

Questions on *Surprise Island*: Boxcar Children #2

Violet puts on her first violin performance of her life, but instead of showing lots of stage fright, she stays calm and cool. Suppose that she helped herself do this by practicing in her imagination putting on the performance with people listening. This would have been an example of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- Or
- B. nonviolence?

page 149

Joe starts to introduce the children to Mr. Browning. Introducing people to each other is an important part of which skill?

- A. honesty,
- Or
- B. friendship-building?

page 150

Jessie begins to figure out that Joe was the one who wrote a bunch of the books that they got

from the library. Writing books takes a lot of

- A. productivity,
- Or
- B. loyalty?

page 151

After Henry hears that Joe's father and Henry's grandfather were brothers, Henry asks, "Joe, did you ever live with Grandfather?" This is a way of listening called a

- A. facilitation,
- Or
- B. follow-up question?

page 152

When Benny says to Joe, "I'd rather have you live with us than even Watch!" this is a very strong message that he likes Joe. Messages that tell the other person that you like him or her are a very important part of

- A. friendship-building,
- Or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. productivity?

page 153

When Henry heard that Grandfather and Dr. Moore and Dr. Moore's mother had all decided to come to the island on Benny's birthday, he said, "That's great. We'll have a big party." He is

A. celebrating someone else's choice,

Or

B. blaming someone else?

page 154

Mr. Browning thinks that it might be a problem for Mr. Alden to get the news about Joe all of a sudden. Suppose they had thought of several different ways to solve this problem, and then picked the plan that Joe would stay in the hut until Jessie told him it was OK to come and see his uncle. This would have been

A. not getting down on himself,

Or

B. listing options and choosing?

page 155

When Jessie tells Grandfather that they got Benny the bottle of cream for his birthday, Grandfather responds with one of the four ways of listening. When he says, "You did right, my dear," that is

A. positive feedback,

Or

B. a reflection?

page 156

Jessie probably thinks of several different possibilities for how to tell her Grandfather about Joe, and then she decides to follow up on what Benny said. Her listing options and choosing is helping her with the skill of

A. good decisions,

Or

B. productivity?

page 157

Questions on *Surprise Island: Boxcar Children #2*

The children all try to give the news to their grandfather in the way that will be the very best for him. Their love and caring for him are connected with their

- A. kindness,
- Or
- B. conservation?

page 158

Doctor Moore promised not to tell who Joe was, and he kept his promise. Keeping promises is a part of the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- Or
- B. honesty?

page 159

Jessie does what she often does: she figures out the different tasks that need to be done, and who will do them. This is really a useful part of the skill of

- A. productivity,
- Or

B. joyousness?

page 160

When Benny laughs and says, "Ho, that looks just like Watch in the middle of my cake!" he is

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- Or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 162

When Mr. Alden looks at the smiling faces and feels good that everybody is happy, that is

- A. self-discipline,
- Or
- B. joyousness?

page 163

Violet prefers to go home, so she can be with Grandfather, despite the fact that she had lots of fun on the island. This is an example of

- A. loyalty,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Or
B. self-care?

page 164

Joe says, "Somebody ought to dig there who understands it."
Henry replies by saying, "Meaning yourself?" Henry is using a

A. follow-up question,
Or
B. positive feedback?

page 165

When Benny finds out he can't come to see the explosion of the top of the cave, he has a tantrum. This is a bad example of

A. fortitude,
Or
B. nonviolence?

page 166

When Henry says, "He hasn't howled all summer until today. He's getting over it," he is choosing to focus on the good

part of Benny's behavior rather than the bad part they just heard. He is _____ instead of _____.

A. celebrating someone else's choice ... blaming someone else,
Or
B. awfulizing ... learning from the experience?

page 167

When Jessie tells Watch to stay with Joe, Watch obeys. This is the skill of

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
Or
B. compliance?

page 169

Benny asks why there's a red board, and Captain Daniel tells Benny he has good sharp eyes to notice that. The way of listening that Captain Daniel uses is

A. a reflection,
Or
B. positive feedback?

Questions on *Surprise Island*: Boxcar Children #2

page 170

Henry warned Benny not to pick up the lobsters, because he didn't want Benny to get hurt by their claws. He was giving Benny some advice about

- A. loyalty,
- Or
- B. self-care?

page 171

When the pot is empty, Jessie says, "Too bad," but doesn't get very upset. This is

- A. fortitude,
- Or
- B. good joint decisions?

page 172

When Jessie invites Captain Daniel to dinner, and he says, "Yes, thank you," he gives an example of

- A. productivity,
- Or
- B. respectful talk?

page 173

When Joe said to Benny, "I'm sorry, but only the ones who do the work can come," he is standing his ground and not giving in – he is being assertive, in a nice way. This is an important part of the skill of

- A. conflict-resolution, or joint decision-making,
- Or
- B. joyousness?

page 174

When Joe says he hopes they don't feel too bad about not doing the digging, and Henry says, "We understand. It will be better this way," Henry is showing the skill of

- A. fortitude,
- Or
- B. productivity?

page 175

When Benny says, "Good bye,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

barn. I'm not going to cry," he is working at the skill of

- A. fortitude,
- Or
- B. nonviolence?

page 176

making plans for his grandchildren. If he is rehearsing in his mind some of the things that he will do, that is

- A. nonviolence,
- Or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

When Benny tells his grandfather that they will blow the top off the cave, and Grandfather says, "Really?" the word "Really?" is a

- A. reflection,
- Or
- B. facilitation?

page 177

When Jessie goes in to listen to Benny, she is once again using the skill of

- A. kindness,
- Or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 178

As the story ends, Mr. Alden is

Questions on *The Yellow House Mystery* (#3 in the Boxcar Children Series)

Yellow House Mystery was written by Gertrude Chandler Warner, illustrated by Mary Gehr, and published by Albert Whitman & Company, Morton Grove, Illinois. It's copyrighted 1953, 1981 by Albert Whitman & Company.

page 9

A “positive reinforcer” is very much like a reward – it's something pleasant. What, according to the information on this page, is usually positively reinforcing to the four Alden children?

- A. The big house,
- or
- B. The way their cousin Joe acts toward them?

page 10

When Joe says, “You children

can come to the island, if you stay right with me,” he's probably hoping that the children listen to his instructions, or that they use the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 11

When you say what positive reinforcer someone is trying to get, or what unpleasant thing someone is trying to avoid, you are telling the person's motive in doing something. What was grandfather's motive in blasting off the top of the cave?

- A. To destroy the cave so that no one would get trapped inside it,
- or
- B. To make it easier to dig out the things that are in the cave?

page 12

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

What motive do Henry and Benny have for running around and telling everyone to hurry?

- A. They want to see the action when the cave is blasted.
- or
- B. They want to stop the people from blasting.

page 13

If Joe and the workmen keep their promise and wait for the children before they blast the cave, because they know it will be fun for the children to see it, that will be an example of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 14

Even though the children might have wanted to dig more inside the cave, they handled it when Joe wouldn't let them. This is an example of

- A. productivity,

- or
- B. fortitude?

page 15

At this point, it seems more likely that the children like Alice Wells because of her

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. courage?

page 16

When Benny did as he was told, he used

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 18

When Alice says, "Joe and I are going to try to find out what they all are," she is thinking one of the twelve thoughts:

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

page 19

Benny says, "I was just thinking," and Violet responds to Benny's comment by saying "What about?" Violet used which of the ways of listening?

- A. a follow-up question,
- or
- B. a reflection?

page 20

What do you think is a likely motive for Benny's predicting that Joe and Alice will get married?

- A. To make it more fun, and to have his family think he was smart, if it happens as he predicts.
- or
- B. To let his brother and sisters start planning for the wedding?

page 21

What do you think is the motive for digging up and saving the things that were in the sand at the bottom of the cave?

A. To give the things back to the people who lost them.

or

B. To study them because they will tell some things about the people who used to live there long ago?

page 22

When Henry helps Joe carry boxes even after rowing for his school, that's an example of

- A. courage and respectful talk,
- or
- B. productivity and kindness?

page 23

What does Joe say his motive was for not asking grandfather about the yellow house?

- A. To avoid making Grandfather feel bad, because he seemed to feel sad about the house.
- or
- B. To avoid distracting Grandfather from his work?

page 24

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Benny says, "Didn't I tell you?" to remind people that he predicted that Joe and Alice would get engaged. This shows that his being able to make a smart guess and have people realize it is

- A. a "reinforcing" or rewarding event,
- or
- B. embarrassing for him?

page 25

When Alice tells Benny that they will live in the same house with him, he shouts, "Oh boy!" Which of the twelve thoughts is this?

- A. getting down on himself,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 26

If Watch really wanted to bark during the wedding but didn't, because he knew he wasn't supposed to, then even he might have used some

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 28

When Jessie makes the point that Joe and Alice might not want the children around, Benny responds by saying that they can invite Joe and Alice to do things with them. Benny is

- A. awfulizing
- or
- B. listing an option?

page 29

If Violet correctly figures out that there is some sadness in Mrs. McGregor's life, she is using a skill useful in friendship-building. Which one?

- A. empathy: being aware of other people's feelings.
- or
- B. assertion: sticking up for you own way when it's appropriate.

page 30

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

The children are lonesome for Joe and Alice. To say that someone is lonesome for someone else means that what event would be a powerful positive reinforcer?

- A. to achieve something better than someone else can,
- or
- B. to have the other person's company?

page 31

When Henry asks his Grandfather the question even though he's nervous, and when he does it so politely, that is an example of

- A. courage and kindness,
- or
- B. fortitude and productivity?

page 32

Bill's building the yellow house for him and his wife to live in was an example of

- A. honesty,

- or
- B. productivity?

page 33

It sounds like Bill did not use compliance skills in a useful way - he was obeying even when it was NOT good and right to obey. It also sounds like he did not give good examples of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. courage?

page 34

When Bill told his wife that the noise was just waves when it wasn't, this was a bad example of

- A. nonviolence,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 35

When Mr. Alden got the telephone call, he got out of bed and went to see if he could find

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

the missing person. This is an example of the skills of

- A. kindness and productivity, or
- B. conservation and relaxation?

page 36

Margaret probably felt bad about this, and could have first thought that Bill's disappearance was the end of the world. If she did think this, but was eventually able to handle it, she might have used which thought followed by which skill?

- A. first awfulizing, then fortitude, or
- B. first celebrating luck, then productivity?

page 38

When Great-grandfather gave Margaret a home, that was an example of

- A. productivity, or

B. kindness?

page 39

Henry obviously wants to look around and try to solve the mystery of what happened to Bill. He is thinking thoughts that fall into the category of

- A. goal-setting, or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 40

If the children do as Grandfather asks and don't talk about it with Mrs. McGregor, that would be an example of

- A. compliance, or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 41

Benny follows Joe and Alice's instructions exactly; he waits the two days he was asked to wait. This is another good example of _____, and his keeping his promise is also an example of

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

_____.

- A. joyousness, productivity
- or
- B. compliance, honesty?

page 42

The children might have wanted Joe and Alice to come home right away, but they were able to handle it and wait for them. This is a good example of

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 43

If Joe and Alice bought a station wagon so that the children could come with them, they taking special care to include them. This is an example of

- A. loyalty and kindness,
- or
- B. self-discipline and courage?

page 44

When Joe says, "Well, it looks as if we would go right back to Surprise Island," he is restating what he heard Alice communicating. This way of listening is called a

- A. reflection,
- or
- B. facilitation?

page 45 (listening with four responses)

Jessie is very appreciative that Joe has supported their ideas. He listens to them, and tells them that "it sounds very interesting." This is an example of some

- A. positive feedback,
- or
- B. follow-up questions?

page 46

We get the feeling that people don't think the chimney could actually make the scratching noise. They could have easily criticized his option. But instead, they all smile and say nice things

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

to Benny. This is a good example of

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. courage?

page 47

Here, the group is using good organizing skills. They set their goal, and they're deciding on their priorities. This skill is part of

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 48

As they explore the yellow house, what emotion do they seem to be feeling the most?

- A. sadness,
- or
- B. curiosity?

page 49

Everyone works very hard looking at the floor boards. But even though they really wanted to, they don't find anything. They probably had to use some

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 51

Joe let Benny tap, and he showed him how. This is another example of

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 52

Benny gave Joe the hammer right away, and without protest - even if he had wanted to hold onto it. This is an example of

- A. compliance
- or
- B. courage?

page 53

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

A positive reinforcer is very much like a reward. A positive reinforcer makes the behavior that it follows more likely to occur again. Which behavior of Benny's was reinforced, and what was the reinforcer?

A. persistently searching for something is the behavior; finding the letter is the reinforcer.

or

B. making the whitewash fall is the behavior; the brick's falling on the floor is the reinforcer.

page 54

Jessie thinks they don't know any more than they had before, but she doesn't awfulize. It sounds like she is able to use fortitude and feel

A. interested,

or

B. discouraged?

page 55

If Bill sold Great-grandfather's horses but spent or lent or lost the money, and if he had a conscience, he probably felt

A. curious,

or

B. guilty?

page 56

When Jessie asks, "Did Mrs. McGregor know about the race horses and the money," she is using one of the four ways of listening:

A. a facilitation,

or

B. a follow-up question?

page 57

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters in these stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

decided, and Learning from the Experience. When they consult a map to learn more about the location of Bear Trail, which of these decision steps are they doing?

- A. Getting information,
- or
- B. Listing options?

page 58

Which psychological skill did Grandfather use as he said, "Yes, yes! I know what you want!"

- A. relaxation, or calming yourself down.
- or
- B. empathy, or figuring out what other people are feeling or experiencing.

page 60

Positive reinforcement makes a behavior more likely to occur again. Benny did a behavior and Alice reinforced him for that behavior. What were the behavior and the reinforcer?

A. Behavior was that Benny said, "We can all go!" and reinforcer was that Alice said, "Your little house in Maine."

or

B. Behavior was that Benny complimented Alice, and Alice said thank you to him.

page 61

When Benny says "Ho-hum" because he's getting tired of waiting, Mr. Alden and Joe could have gotten mad at this. A situation that it's possible to get mad about is called a "provocation." There are several ways of responding to provocations. Which way did they use?

A. friendliness

or

B. nonviolent use of physical force?

page 62

There are four ways of speaking to another person that often are provocations for the other

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

person: criticising, commanding, contradicting (which means telling someone he's wrong or saying the opposite of what he said), and threatening. When Mr. Alden says, "No, sir! You take blankets from here, Joe," which two of these is he doing?

- A. criticising and threatening, or
- B. contradicting and commanding?

page 63

When Benny says, "I see. The strap goes around your back," which two ways of listening is he using?

- A. facilitation and reflection, or
- B. follow-up question and positive feedback?

page 64

Joe is telling his uncle that he shouldn't worry because they will be careful in their eating. He is reminding them that they will

use

- A. kindness, or
- B. self-care?

page 65

The children probably wanted to take Watch, but they handled it when they realized they couldn't. This is an example of

- A. fortitude, or
- B. productivity?

page 66

Commands, criticisms, contradictions, and threats can be very mild so that they don't make people mad at all, or very severe so that they make people very mad. When Joe stops the car and says, "All out!" that is a

- A. very mild command, or
- B. very severe threat?

page 67

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

When Benny said, “How do you do?” politely after being introduced to Mr. Long, and when he addressed Mr. Long by name, he gave good examples of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. loyalty?

page 68

If any of them had thought, “We are so fortunate to have the money to buy all these things,” they would have been

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 69

It sounds like Mr. Long could sense that Violet felt

- A. relieved,
- or
- B. disappointed?

page 70

Everyone puts thought into who

should ride with whom, and which supplies should go where. They are using the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. good decisions?

page 71

It sounds as if the main emotion the moose felt, upon hearing and seeing the Aldens, was

- A. fear,
- or
- B. anger?

page 74

Benny handles it easily when he can't go fishing. This is another example of

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 75

When Joe says, “Right,” he is using one of the four ways of

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery: Boxcar Children #3*

listening, called

- A. a facilitation,
- or
- B. a follow-up question?

page 76

When Joe sees that Henry is getting tired and slows down to wait for him, he is using the skill of

- A. independent thinking, or resisting pressure from other people
- or
- B. empathy, or being aware of what someone else is feeling?

page 77

Henry is able to hang in there and keep paddling, even though it might have felt better to stop. This is

- A. self-discipline,
- of
- B. honesty?

page 78

Joe is using his organizing skills here, deciding on the first and second things to do. Deciding on tasks and what order they should be done in is part of the skill of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 79

The man that came to them may have figured out that he should make some noise so that he wouldn't startle them by just appearing all of a sudden, and may have decided to whistle for this reason. If so, he was using the skill of

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. good decisions?

page 80

Mr. Hill let them find the branches on their own, so they would enjoy doing it themselves. This was an example of

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 81

Commands, criticisms, contradictions, and sometimes even threats can be very mild so that they don't make people mad at all, or very severe so that they make people very mad. When Joe says, "Cut it just below the fork, Henry," and when Mr. Hill says to Benny, "You come and hold these two trees for me," those are

- A. very mild commands,
- or
- B. very severe criticisms?

page 82

Mr. Hill's making the shelter half is another example of his

- A. productivity
- or
- B. compliance?

page 84

After Mr. Hill explains the way the dish works, Henry says, "Isn't that clever?" This is an example of

- A. follow-up question,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 85

We can tell that Jessie (and the rest) are excited about the butter, and the rest of the food Mr. Hill provides. They are feeling

- A. grateful,
- or
- B. impatient?

page 86

Benny volunteers to do the dishes even though he is very tired. This is a good example of

- A. kindness and self-discipline,
- or
- B. conservation and honesty?

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery: Boxcar Children #3*

page 87

It sounds as if Violet feels

- A. proud,
- or
- B. worried?

page 88

Everyone is calm, even as the bear steals their food! They are using

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. courage?

page 90

The bear sticks by Mr. Hill because he has been good to the bear. But if they were good friends, you would think that Mr. Hill would not first let the bear start eating and then scare him so much that he left the food behind and ran away. These things have to do with the skill of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 91

Benny's eagerness to get going has made him particularly

- A. productive,
- or
- B. honest?

page 92

When Jessie says, "That's a good name for it," this remark is closest to

- A. positive feedback,
- or
- B. a follow-up question?

page 93

Even if Alice wants to pull in the fish super fast, she realizes she must be careful and slow if she is to succeed. Having to wait to get what you want takes

- A. nonviolence,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or
B. self-discipline?

page 94

When Benny accidentally catches the hook in Alice's hair, this is something that some people could get very mad about. We call that sort of situation a

A. provocation,
or
B. friendship-building?

page 95

When Benny hit Alice with the hook, she could have awfulized or blamed Benny, but instead she was very understanding and used a lot of

A. fortitude and kindness,
or
B. self-care and productivity?

page 96

Everyone is very kind; they all get along well, even though they've just met. This is a good

example of

A. compliance,
or
B. friendship-building?

page 97

When Cookie told Benny that he couldn't tell the fish apart, Benny could have continued to argue that he could. But instead, he seems to let it go. This is an example of

A. respectful talk,
or
B. loyalty?

page 98

Some people might think that porcupines are scary creatures, but the children aren't scared of them. They're using

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
or
B. courage?

page 99

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

When Jessie says, “We see the most interesting sights,” it sounds as if she is

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. getting down on herself?

page 100

When the boss says, “How old a man?” he is using one of the four ways of listening, called

- A. a facilitation,
- or
- B. a follow-up question?

page 101

If one of the men wanted some of the children's pancakes, but handled it when he could just have quick bread, then this was a good example of

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 102

When the children made sure to thank Cookie and the lumber boss, this was a good example of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 103

Even as they're working so hard, Benny is able to laugh at the image of Joe carrying the canoe. This is a good example of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 104

As they paddle to shore, they aren't taking the time to act scared, but are working as hard as they can to protect themselves. This is an example of

- A. kindness and nonviolence,
- or
- B. courage and self-care?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 106

Joe chooses safety over the food and dishes. This is a good example of

- A. respectful talk and joyousness,
- or
- B. good decisions and self-care?

page 107

They lose all of their food and dishes, but they handle it anyway. This is an example of

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 108

Even in the stress of everything, Henry takes a moment to notice Jessie's abilities with the ax. This is a good example of

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 109

Joe is worried, but Jessie is still able to use real fortitude. She is glad for the things they do have. She

- A. lists options and chooses,
- or
- B. celebrates luck?

page 110

Benny is careful to ask Alice's permission before going in the lake. This is an example of

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 112

When Alice sees that Benny has retrieved some food, and says, "How glad Joe will be!" she is

- A. getting down on herself,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

page 113

Suppose they had thought, “How can we try to retrieve our dishes and the rest of the food? The best swimmer among us could dive for them. We could get some long poles and see if we can feel them on the bottom. We could send a long fishing line down with a hook, and see if we can snag them.” This way of thinking would have been the start of

- A. listing options and choosing, or
- B. not getting down on themselves?

page 114

Jessie says something almost the same as saying, “Joe, if I understand you right, you're saying we should have dinner, supper, and breakfast here – is that right?” This is an example of one of the four ways of listening, called

- A. positive feedback, or

B. a reflection?

page 115

They are careful to save their resources and not use things up too quickly. This is a good example of

- A. friendship-building, or
- B. conservation?

page 116

Everyone continues to look on the bright side. When Violet says, “We are pretty lucky to have anything to eat. If you hadn't found the bag, Benny, we wouldn't be eating now,” she first

- A. celebrates luck and then celebrates someone else's choice, or
- B. celebrates her own choice and then blames someone else?

page 117

The children quieted down right

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

when Joe asked them to and listened carefully. This is an example of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 118

When Henry says, "I can hardly wait to find clues," this thought is an example of

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 120

It sounds like Benny is enthusiastic when he suggests to call the place Potato Camp, despite the frustrations they've had to deal with there. This is an example of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 121

When Benny says, about missing breakfast, that he can take it, he is using the thought of _____, which is very useful for the skill of _____.

- A. not awfulizing, fortitude
- or
- B. blaming someone else, kindness

page 122

Joe decides that the children's hopes are up too high, and he decides to be frank and candid with them in predicting that their mission will end in failure. He's using the skill of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 123

Joe was worried the kids would be disappointed, but they are very kind and remind him that they will have had fun no matter what. Because of this, Joe seems

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery: Boxcar Children #3*

to feel

- A. relieved,
- or
- B. lonely?

page 125

Benny makes a decision to accept help from Joe. Often, a good decision to accept help requires one to be brave enough to admit that one can't do something alone, and to overcome the fear of losing face. Thus the ability to accept help can be seen as a subskill under the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. courage?

page 126

A positive reinforcer follows a behavior, and makes that behavior more likely to occur again. What are the behaviors and the reinforcer?

- A. Behaviors are choosing to

fish and accepting help; reinforcer is catching the big lake trout.

or

B. Behaviors are paddling and sitting; reinforcer is the motion of the canoe.

page 128

If the children had expected that of course, someone would be waiting for them the instant they arrived, who would help with the canoes, offer to cook them anything they want, and take them right to the very clean place where they could get all the food they wanted, this would have been

- A. reasonable expectations,
- or
- B. too much entitlement?

page 129

The author doesn't tell us that the Aldens thanked Jim profusely for the food he brought them, and paid him for their meal, but we presume that they did so

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

while feeling great

- A. compassion,
- or
- B. gratitude?

page 130

When Alice smiles at Jessie and says, "Right!" that's an example of

- A. positive feedback, (also known as positive reinforcement)
- or
- B. a command?

page 131

Jessie is careful to ask whether the Indians mind visitors. This is an example of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 132

The girl doesn't have to reach out to Violet and teach her how to

weave, but she does anyway. This is a good example of

- A. honesty and self-care,
- or
- B. friendship-building and kindness?

page 133

Positive reinforcement is something that comes after a behavior that increases the likelihood that a behavior will take place in the future. What is the behavior and what are the reinforcers for Violet on this page?

- A. behavior is skillful weaving; reinforcers are compliments from Alice and Henry.
- or
- B. Behavior is the girl's saying "You try it now"; reinforcer is Henry's looking around.

page 134

Jessie cries because she probably thinks, "Maybe something horrible has happened to Benny!"

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

Maybe he's in great danger!"
These thoughts would probably represent an appropriate use of

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. not getting down on herself?

page 135

Suppose they thought, "How can we find Benny? We could all go looking, together. We could ask Jim for advice. We could ask Rita for advice. We could all split up and go in different directions looking for him." This would be the beginning of the thought pattern called

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 136

Everyone realizes that Rita knows best here. They trust her, and do as she asks. This is an example of

- A. good decisions and compliance,
- or
- B. productivity and joyousness?

page 137

It was not very considerate of Benny to leave without telling anyone. This was NOT such a good example of

- A. kindness and good decisions,
- or
- B. courage and fortitude?

page 139

The hermit was probably willing to talk with Benny because he is young and not dangerous. But it was probably also due to the fact that Benny is good at

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. self-discipline?

page 140

Jim offers to let them stay in the house as long as they want, and

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

to give or lend them anything they need if he has it. There are several types of kindness, and the type Jim is modeling is

- A. generosity, giving freely to someone else,
- or
- B. paying someone a compliment?

page 141

When Henry says to Benny, "Right, so you won't get out of my sight," he reminds Benny that Benny did something irresponsible by going off on his own without telling anyone; Benny apologizes somewhat. Henry is doing a very mild and appropriate form of

- A. celebrating his own choice,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 142

Benny really appreciates dry wood after all that rain. He was able to handle it when everything

was wet, but now, dry wood makes him very happy. He used first one skill, then another, namely

- A. first self-care, then good decisions,
- or
- B. first fortitude, then joyousness?

page 143

Since everyone is so tired, it might have been tempting to leave the dirty dishes for another time. But they wash them right away, and even prepare their beds for the night also. They are using the skill of

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 144

The three speakers on this page find out that they are all feeling the same way, and this probably makes them feel closer to each other. You can only experience

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery: Boxcar Children #3*

this closeness resulting from shared feelings if someone uses one of the subskills of friendship-building. It is

A. forgiveness: letting go of anger

or

B. self-disclosure: telling someone else what you are thinking or feeling

page 145

Violet feels a little guilty about not being polite enough to Rita yesterday. She is using one of the subskills of kindness, which is

A. assertion: sticking up for your own way, being dominant when it's appropriate

or

B. conscience: feeling appropriate guilt, that discourages you from being unkind to others

page 146

Rita pays close attention to how the hermit feels; she realizes that

he was upset. She is using the skill of

A. empathy, or being aware of how others are feeling; this is a subskill of kindness.

or

B. handling rejection from someone else, which is a subskill of fortitude.

page 148

Henry listens to what Rita says and then says, "Did he live there himself?" This is a

A. reflection,

or

B. follow-up question?

page 149

When Jessie says to Benny, "What would we do without you?" she is using one of the types of kindness, which is

A. complimenting someone, showing appreciation

or

B. consoling or comforting

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

someone when the person feels bad

page 150

Some steps in decision-making are remembered by the mnemonic SOIL ADDLE. They are: understanding and describing the SITUATION, setting OBJECTIVES or goals, getting INFORMATION, LISTING options, thinking of ADVANTAGES and disadvantages, DECIDING on a plan, DOING the plan, and LEARNING from the EXPERIENCE.

When they are trying to figure out the story of what happened with Bill McGregor, they are

A. DOING what they've already decided to do,

or

B. Trying to understand and describe the SITUATION they are dealing with?

page 152

Some steps in decision-making are remembered by the mnemonic SOIL ADDLE. They are: recognizing and describing the SITUATION, setting OBJECTIVES or goals, getting INFORMATION, LISTING options, thinking of ADVANTAGES and disadvantages, DECIDING on a plan, DOING the plan, and LEARNING from the EXPERIENCE.

When they consider looking in the chimney, talking to the hermit, and looking for clues in the chest of drawers, which part of the decision process are they using?

A. Fiuring out their OBJECTIVES or goals,
or

B. LISTING options for what to do?

page 153

Here Benny uses empathy; he pays careful attention to Jessie's

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

tones of voice and her emotions. And when he asks her whether she is cross, she gives a careful, pleasant response, laughing a little. She needs to use a little more of the skill of _____, but Benny's use of _____ probably helps.

- A. self-care; conservation
- or
- B. fortitude; kindness and empathy?

page 154

Joe reminds Benny not to hurt the toad, but Benny is very careful. They are both interested in

- A. nonviolence,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 156

A positive reinforcer follows a behavior, and makes the behavior more likely to occur again. What is Benny's behavior that was powerfully reinforced,

and what was the reinforcer?

- A. Behavior was getting dirty underneath the house; reinforcer was getting washed up.
- or
- B. Behavior was being curious and exploring; reinforcer was finding the tin box.

page 157

Benny asks Henry to open the box, because it is too hard for him to get open. Benny is asking for and accepting help. When someone accepts help, they often have to overcome the fear of losing face by not being able to do something all by themselves. For this reason, we classify accepting help as a subskill of

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. courage?

page 158

There are many ways to practice kindness. Which type does Jessie use when she says to Benny,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

“You count, Benny. You found them.”

A. Giving credit to someone for something the person did, helping the person feel justifiably proud.

or

B. Spending time with someone who is lonely?

page 159

A positive reinforcer is something that comes after a behavior, that makes the behavior more likely to occur in the future. Jessie gives Benny three more reinforcers for his behaviors of exploring and following his curiosity. What are those reinforcers?

A. apologizing, putting her arm around him, and complimenting him,

or

B. giving him money, giving him food, and letting him play with a toy?

page 160

Some steps in decision-making are remembered by the mnemonic SOIL ADDLE. The Aldens stop to ask Rita's advice before they go. They are using which of the steps of decision-making?

A. Trying to figure out their goal or OBJECTIVE,

or

B. Asking for some INFORMATION from a consultant?

page 161

Benny knows just what to do because he is able to understand how Bill is probably feeling. This sort of kindness is called

A. loyalty,

or

B. empathy?

page 162

Some steps in decision-making are remembered by the mnemonic SOIL ADDLE. Bill

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

McGregor has been a hermit for four decades because he has thought that his wife Margaret was dead, but he trusted people who were lying to him about this. He could have made a much better decision if he had taken the time and effort to

- A. DO what he had already decided,
- or
- B. Get more INFORMATION about his wife's condition?

page 163

It may seem strange that the Aldens treat Bill almost as if he is sick and needs to get well from having heard so much good news so quickly. Perhaps they are correct that life change can be stressful. They think that the skill most important for Bill to use at present is

- A. relaxation, for the purpose of self-care,
- or
- B. joyousness and gleefulness?

page 164

Everyone has been very nice and caring in talking to Bill and getting him to bed. Even in the excitement, however, Alice takes a moment to be kind to Benny. The type of kind act that she does is

- A. teaching him something he wants to know,
- or
- B. paying him a compliment?

page 165

Alice does another act of kindness toward Jessie when she says, "Let me go with you." This type of kind act is

- A. keeping someone company, being with someone else
- or
- B. helping someone with a problem the person has?

page 166

The soup has been good for Bill, but Benny's cheerfulness has

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

probably been even better. Bill has been helped by Benny's

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. self-discipline?

page 168

Bill could have been insulted by what Benny said about his beard, but he responded so cheerfully that it doesn't even seem like there was a provocation for him to handle! This means he was using a particularly good sort of

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 169

When Henry says, "We all want to go home," he is using one of the 12 thoughts, called

- A. getting down on himself,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 170

When Benny jumps up and down and waves his hands, he is giving a

- A. good example of joyousness,
- or
- B. bad example of fortitude?

page 171

Everyone likes the idea of surprising Mr. Alden and Mrs. McGregor, but Jessie realizes that it would be a good idea not to surprise them too much. They decide to send a telegram so it's not such a shock. This is an example of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. good decisions?

page 172

A positive reinforcer follows a behavior and makes that behavior more likely to occur in the future. What behavior does Bill do, and what is the reinforcer?

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery*: Boxcar Children #3

A. Behavior is being shaved, and reinforcer is being told he looks fine.

or

B. Behavior is getting into the station wagon, and reinforcer is letting Jessie carry the money?

page 174

Jim Carr used to give Bill things to eat, even when Bill didn't say thank you. And now Bill tries to make up for it. Both of them use what type of kind act?

A. teaching someone something,

or

B. giving, being generous?

page 175

A reinforcer follows a behavior and makes it more likely to happen again. What's a behavior and reinforcer that happens with Bill?

A. Behavior is asking for more information; reinforcer is finding out good news about the money.

or

B. Behavior is waving good-bye; reinforcer is talking about his brother?

page 176

If there is something scary that someone should do, we call it "avoidance" if the person doesn't do the scary thing, and "mastery" if the person masters the fear by doing the courageous act anyway. Bill should have gone to great-grandfather Alden and told him everything that happened. His not doing this, but becoming a hermit, was an example of

A. avoidance,

or

B. mastery?

page 177

When Henry says, "You mean your yellow house on Surprise Island?" he is checking out what he thinks Bill is saying, to make sure he understand right. This way of listening is called a

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. reflection,
or
- B. positive feedback?

page 178

When Jessie says, "Oh, dear, we talked to him too much," she is using a mild form of

- A. celebrating luck,
or
- B. getting down on themselves?

page 179

They think of different ways to use the words that they have for a telegram. They are using the thought process called

- A. not awfulizing,
or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 180

What is a behavior, followed by a reinforcer, that Benny does?

- A. Behavior is composing a

good telegram message;
reinforcer is Joe's saying,
"Wonderful, Benny!"

or

B. Behavior is riding in the car;
reinforcer is Bill's sleeping.

page 182

The girl who runs the telegraph service takes pleasure in meeting some people whom she has read about in the paper. She is using her skill of

- A. nonviolence,
or
- B. joyousness?

page 183

When Jessie says, "It shows us that we have to be very careful of Bill," she is

- A. awfulizing,
or
- B. learning from the experience?

Something is usually more reinforcing when you have been deprived of it. What is a

Questions on *Yellow House Mystery: Boxcar Children #3*

reinforcer for Bill and Margaret, and how have they been deprived of it?

A. Reinforcer is being together; deprivation is being apart for 40 years!

or

B. Reinforcer is hamburger for Bill; deprivation is having had only fish and not hamburger for a long time.

page 185

Sam's plan to use Great-grandfather Alden's money to bet on horse races was a bad example of

A. honesty and conservation,
or

B. joyousness and friendship-building?

page 186

When the men who came to the cabin had a fight with Bill and lied to him about Margaret, they used bad examples of

A. courage and positive fantasy rehearsal,

or

B. nonviolence and honesty?

page 187

When Violet and Benny feel happy about Mr. and Mrs. McGregor being happy in their rooms of the house, and Joe and Alice in theirs, they are using a certain type of joyousness skill:

A. taking pleasure in seeing other people's happiness,

or

B. taking pleasure in discovery of something new?

page 188

What's a behavior that Violet does, described on this page, and a reinforcer that makes it more likely to occur again?

A. Behavior is washing clothes, and reinforcer is the fresh feeling that clean clothes give her.

or

B. Behavior is making a

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

suggestion to Grandfather, and reinforcer is Grandfather's saying, "A fine idea!"

page 190

Even after their adventure, everyone is excited to work hard and fix up the little yellow house. They are using good examples of

- A. productivity and joyousness, or
- B. friendship-building and honesty?

page 191

Mrs. McGregor could have been thinking, "You were not smart to stay away like that, Bill!" but instead, she thought, "Thank you, children." She chose to think this thought: _____ instead of this one: _____.

- A. getting down on herself; learning from the experience or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice; blaming someone else

Questions on *The Woodshed Mystery* (#7 in the Boxcar Children Series)

The Woodshed Mystery was written by Gertrude Chandler Warner, illustrated by David Cunningham, and published by Albert Whitman Company, Morton Grove, Illinois. It's copyrighted 1962, 1990 by Albert Whitman Company.

page 13

What might grandfather have said, to use his social skills a little more (and these are part of friendship-building skills), after Benny called him to the phone?

- A. "Thanks for answering it, Benny."
- or
- B. "So if I understand you right, it's long distance?"

page 14

Grandfather asks Benny to find Henry. If Benny does that right away, that's an example of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 15

When Jessie says, "Why does she want to move?" that's an example of one of the four ways of listening, called

- A. a facilitation,
- or
- B. a follow-up question?

page 16

Jessie offers to do a lot of work to get the farm ready for Aunt Jane. If she does it, this will be an example of at least 2 of the sixteen skills:

- A. productivity and kindness,
- or
- B. nonviolence and respectful talk?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 17

Watch doesn't like it when Benny holds him and jumps up and down. But he puts up with it without a fuss. Watch is doing an example of one of the 16 skills:

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. fortitude?

page 18

When the store manager says, "And you want to buy that farm back?" he's checking out his understanding of what grandfather said, using one of the 4 ways of listening:

- A. a reflection,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 20

When grandfather and Mr. Elisha Morse agree on the sale of the farm, without even mentioning the price for it, that is a very unusual and probably

not often a workable way to exercise the skill of

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. joint decisions?

page 21

When Benny says, "Grandfather, you are simply wonderful," he is giving an example of one of the 12 thoughts:

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. not getting down on himself?

page 22

When Jessie and Mr. Alden talk about possible plans for going to the farm, and how long to stay, they are doing, at least partially, one of the 12 thoughts:

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

page 23

When they say that Maggie will take care of Aunt Jane, it sounds as though they think that Maggie is good at the skill of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 24

When Benny enthusiastically agrees to go any time Mr. Alden wants, he is showing his skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 25

When Jessie talks about “our nice Mr. Carter,” she probably is remembering lots of nice things he has done in the past. She’s doing one of the 12 thoughts:

- A. not getting down on herself,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else’s

choice?

page 26

When they were deciding what to pack for the trip to the farm, they were using the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 27

It was a lot harder for Benny to get out of bed than to volunteer to do so. But he did it, using the skill of

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 28

If Mr. Morse had told grandfather about the leaky roof before getting the check for the farm, rather than after, we would have a little more admiration for his skill of

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 29

Grandfather has so much money that he can buy a farm without even looking at it first, or hearing about the things that are wrong with it. He has enough money that he is not particularly interested in the skill of

- A. conservation
- or
- B. kindness?

page 30

If Henry had said to himself, "I suppose I should have gone back. That wasn't very smart of me to keep going," that would have been an example of one of the 12 thoughts:

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 31

Mr. Alden talks about how Jane always stood up for the Bean boy, whom she liked. She was using the skill of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 32

When Benny says, "Did he shoot anybody with it," and when Jessie says, "What was his first name," they are using one of the 4 ways of listening, called

- A. facilitations,
- or
- B. follow-up questions?

page 33

When Mr. Alden gets excited about finding the old farmhouse, he is using his skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. self-discipline?

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

page 34

When Jessie says, "I don't see anything bad about the house," she's using one of the 12 types of thoughts:

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 35

As they look around in the house, they are enthusiastic and curious and surprised. They could have been bored, and thought, "It's just an old house, so what." But instead, they used their skills of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 36

When they speak about where to stay and whether to clean the place up themselves or to get someone else to, they are using one of the 12 types of thoughts:

- A. listing options and choosing,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 37

When grandfather thinks, and says, "I want to know just what is going on," he is using one of the 12 thoughts:

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 38

When grandfather says, "I want to know what it is, silly or not," he is being assertive. And assertiveness is one of the sub-skills of

- A. joint decision-making or conflict-resolution,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 39

When they say that Andrew was

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

wild, made a lot of trouble, and possibly started a fire, they seem to tell us that Andrew was not good at the skill of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. good decision-making?

page 40

When Mr. Alden says that there is some story about the gun, and that they need to find out what it is, he is using one of the 12 thoughts:

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. celebrating his own choice?

page 41

If the neighbors are thinking, "We're glad that Miss Alden decided to come back here," they are using one of the 12 thoughts:

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 42

To build two bathrooms in an old house very quickly, when the house has never had bathrooms in it, would require a tremendous amount of which skill by the construction workers?

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. respectful talk?

page 43

When Benny says the word "Spooky" upon seeing the barn, he probably feels at least a little bit of which emotion?

- A. fear,
- or
- B. compassion?

page44

When Mr. Alden, who always listens to Violet, thinks about Violet's suggestion and makes plans to have a picnic, he is

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

doing one of the seven steps of joint decision making (Dr. L.W. Aap). Which one?

- A. Defining the problem,
- or
- B. Agreeing on something?

page 45

When Sim resolves, “[That house] will be fixed quick,” that’s an example of one of the 12 thoughts:

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 46

Sim Morse is sure that his wife will want to use the skill of kindness in a certain way toward the Aldens. Is it

- A. helping,
- or
- B. complimenting?

page 47

When Violet thinks about getting coffee for grandfather rather than something for herself, she is showing the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 48

When Mrs. Morse says, “You have courage to move into that old house,” she is using one of the 12 thoughts:

- A. listing options and choosing,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else’s choice?

page 49

When Henry thinks about asking the oldest person in town, to find out what happened to make the old house so spooky, he is using which of the 12 thoughts:

- A. celebrating luck,
- or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. listing options and choosing?

page 50

When Benny sees the pickles, what emotion does he seem to be feeling?

A. surprise,

or

B. anger?

page 51

Mrs. Morse wouldn't take money for giving the Aldens the picnic. When she says, "It was a pleasure," she probably means that the reward for her will come from which of the 12 thoughts?

A. celebrating her own choice,

or

B. not blaming someone else?

page 52

When a dog like Watch wags his tail, it's usually a signal that he is in the mood for which skill?

A. friendship-building,

or

B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 53

In the skill of friendship-building, introductions are important. When Mr. Alden meets Delbert King, what part of an introduction was left out?

A. Mr. Alden's telling his own name.

or

B. A parting ritual?

page 54

Most of the time, to expect that you would be able to get six good workers to start working for you on the very same day that you ask them would be

A. reasonable expectations,

or

B. too much entitlement?

page 55

If Mr. Alden had thought, "What's the matter with you

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

people? Why can't you actually tell a story?" then that thought would have been

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 56

When Benny says, "We'll find out what the matter is," that type of thought is

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 57

When grandfather tells about the potato pit, he is

- A. telling about his own experience,
- or
- B. using a reflection?

page 58

When they looked for clues but didn't find any, they had to use

their skills of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. fortitude?

page 59

When Jessie says, "How lovely this looks," and when Mr. Alden says, "A fine job, men," they are being kind by

- A. consoling someone who has had a misfortune,
- or
- B. complimenting someone?

page 60

When Watch didn't like being tied up, but handled it, he was using the skill of

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. fortitude?

page 61

In order for Mr. Morse to be happy living alone for many

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

years, he would need the skill of “enjoying aloneness.” This is a subskill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 62

The Bean family didn’t want to see the gun any more. It probably stirred up emotions in them that were closer to

- A. sadness and shame,
- or
- B. compassion and love?

page 63

When people stopped calling on Grandpa Cole because he was “too old,” they missed out on an opportunity for which skills?

- A. kindness and friendship-building,
- or
- B. nonviolence and courage?

page 64

When Grandpa Cole says, “I don’t get many visitors, and I like visitors,” he gives a clue that he probably has felt which emotion lately?

- A. fear,
- or
- B. loneliness?

page 65

When Benny says, “Hiding? Why?” the first part of what he says is a _____, and the second part is a _____.

- A. Reflection, follow up question
- or
- B. New topic question, telling about his own experience?

page 66

When they found out that John Cole knew what they wanted to find out, but that they would have to wait before asking him, they needed to use patience, which is a type of

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. fortitude?

page 67

When Grandpa Cole says, “Come and see me,” if they had said “We will,” and then if they had made sure to keep their commitment to him, that would have been

- A. honesty and loyalty,
- or
- B. self-discipline and courage?

page 68

When Aunt Jane’s eyes danced as she looked around the house, she is using her skill of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 69

If Sam built a place for the chickens that gave them plenty

of room to move around and be happy, unlike some of the “factory farms” where chickens are kept, that would be using the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 70

Benny never seems to mind when people smile or laugh at the things he says. If he got offended at this and had his feelings hurt by it, it would make it harder for him to do

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 71

If Benny thought, “Here I am trying to tell you something important, and you just joke around about it!” that thought would be an example of

- A. blaming someone else,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or
B. not awfulizing?

page 72

What emotion do you think the children feel the most, when they plan to go exploring in the woods?

A. pride,
or
B. curiosity?

page 73

What emotion do you think Jessie feels as she says, "Somebody lives here!"

A. surprise,
or
B. anger?

page 74

If Benny was thinking, "I'm really glad I suggested that we explore here!" he would be using which type of thought?

A. not getting down on himself,

or
B. celebrating his own choice?

page 75

When they think that it would scare Aunt Jane if they told her that someone lived in the woodshed, and thus they shouldn't tell her, they are doing which part of the decision-making process?

A. Getting more information,
or
B. thinking of a disadvantage of an option?

page 76

When Henry says, "Let's go," he is probably feeling

A. worried,
or
B. embarrassed?

page 77

If they had thought, "Sam, you're not taking this seriously enough, and you're not being

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

smart,” that thought would have been

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 78

If someone had said, “Violet, you gave away the fact that we were here by forgetting your flowers! Now you’ve done it!” that thought would have been

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 79

When Violet says, “We’ll certainly have to tell Aunt Jane now,” and Henry says, “Yes, that’s what we’ll do,” those are which parts of the joint-decision making process (Dr. L.W. Aap)?

- A. listing an option and agreeing on something,
- or
- B. reflecting and thinking about

advantages and disadvantages?

page 80

If Aunt Jane had thought, “We could search around in the woods, or call the police, or just forget about it, or find out when Mr. Cole is coming. I like the last one best.” that would have been which type of thought process?

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 81

What would have an example of the thought of “listing options” that they could have done in this situation?

- A. We could call him on the phone, send a letter, drive to where he lives and ask him, or just wait till he comes here.
- or
- B. I am proud of us for being patient.

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 82

When Henry says, “You’ve got something, Violet!” he is

- A. not awfullying,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else’s choice?

page 83

Benny was not thinking, “I wish I were the one getting Henry’s approval instead of Violet. Why does she have to get what I wanted?” But if he had thought that, he probably would have felt the emotion of

- A. determination,
- or
- B. jealousy?

page 84

When Henry says, “Violet! What a girl you are!” he is doing the types of kindness that are

- A. giving something to someone, and teaching something,

or

- B. listening well to someone, and complimenting someone?

page 85

If the U.S. and Britain could have worked out something that would have made it unnecessary to fight the revolutionary war, that would have been a huge triumph of what skill?

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 86

When Benny says, “You have!” he is doing a subskill of friendship-building, which is

- A. Using a greeting ritual,
- or
- B. expressing gratitude?

page 87

When Sam goes where Aunt Jane asks him to, even though he thinks the children are safe

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

without him, he's using the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 88

When the children found that the person's belongings were back in the woodshed, what emotion do you think they felt?

- A. anger,
- or
- B. surprise?

page 89

When Benny uses logic and decides to look for an opening leading to a cellar, that's probably an example of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 90

To decide to explore the place

where an unknown person was staying took the skill of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. courage?

page 91

When Sam tells Benny not to go down the stairs, he gives Benny an opportunity to practice

- A. kindness and friendship-building,
- or
- B. compliance and fortitude?

page 92

Sam tested the stairs to make sure they wouldn't break, and he went slowly. He is using as much as possible the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 93

When Henry says, "Well, what

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

is it?” that way of listening is called a

- A. a follow-up question,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 94

Benny asks to be able to come down because he is

- A. excited and curious and wanting to explore,
- or
- B. scared, and wanting to be where Sam is?

page 95

When Benny mentions that if someone put the cover on, they'd be in a fix, he is

- A. considering an advantage or disadvantage of an option,
- or
- B. learning from the experience after trying an option?

page 96

They carefully put everything in the woodshed back the way it was. Perhaps they had gained from the previous incident in which Violet had left flowers there. If so, they had done some

- A. getting down on themselves,
- or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 97

When they can't find Aunt Jane by looking for her, they try calling for her dog. This is an example of

- A. thinking of more than one option to solve a problem,
- or
- B. using a parting ritual?

page 98

When Benny gets a hammer and chisel so that Henry can break the top of the box off, this is an example of

- A. competition,
- or

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

B. cooperation?

page 99

What emotion do you think Aunt Jane's shining eyes represent?

A. She's excited and pleased that they are finding out more about the mysteries of the place.

or

B. Her eyes are shining because she's starting to cry about spooky things going on.

page 100

When Benny mentions that the stranger is stealing eggs from the Beans, and everyone laughs, he doesn't get upset or angry. He goes on to his next idea. The skill of not getting overly upset or angry over little things is called

A. conservation,

or

B. fortitude?

page 101

If Aunt Jane thought, "I made a bad decision by not marrying Andy Bean," that is a mild form of which of the 12 thoughts?

A. getting down on herself,

or

B. blaming someone else?

page 102

When Violet says, "Benny Alden! Do you know what you just said?" she is saying something that would tend to make him feel good about the idea that he just had. This is called

A. positive feedback,

or

B. a facilitation?

page 103

When Henry thinks, "Maybe it would take all summer, but the mystery would be solved," he is using one of the 12 thoughts, called

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 104

The old man is doing some good work by selling the Beans' eggs. This is an example of which of the 16 skills?

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 105

If Maggie had said, "Thank you for coming and bringing these eggs, Willie. You've helped us out," and if she had not told him that his name was not a good one for a grown man, she would have shown better skills in which areas than she did?

- A. kindness and friendship-building,
- or
- B. courage and nonviolence?

page 106

When Henry says to Violet, "Right!" that's an example of

- A. positive feedback,
- or
- B. a follow up question?

page 107

Sam proposes that he say outside and watch while the children are down in the hole. The idea of doing this is called

- A. an option,
- or
- B. a skill?

page 108

Instead of saying, "Pick them all up," Henry could have said, "Could you please pick them all up, Benny?" This might have been better skills of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 109

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

When Jessie says, “How do you think of everything, Violet?” she is using positive reinforcement, or a compliment, to help Violet feel good about what she did. Another phrase for the same thing is

- A. a reflection,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 110

When Aunt Jane says, “I think we are soon going to find a very exciting story,” she is looking forward to feeling good about the mysteries that will be revealed, rather than feeling scared of what they would find out. She feels good because of her skills of

- A. joyousness and courage,
- or
- B. respectful talk and loyalty?

page 111

When they laugh about the fact

that Willie doesn’t use language very well, they show that they are not perfect in the skills of

- A. kindness and respectful talk,
- or
- B. self-discipline and conservation?

page 112

The phrase, “positive reinforcement” means about the same thing as a reward, or something that feels good. Mr. Cole tells them that Andy Bean finds a certain type of situation positively reinforcing. Is it

- A. exciting situations,
- or
- B. peaceful and calm situations?

page 114

If instead of running away and hiding for years because of the fear of being put in jail, Andy Bean had consulted a lawyer about the chances of being put in jail, that would have been a better example of

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. good decisions?

page 115

When Mr. Cole says, “Now I’m sorry I didn’t ask him,” that is a very mild form of a certain type of thought. It’s probably much better for him than a more generalized form, which would have been “I am stupid not to have asked him.” The type of thought that we are talking about using mildly rather than in a more generalized way is

- A. listing options and choosing,
- or
- B. getting down on yourself?

page 116

When Henry says, “Thanks a million; you helped us a lot, Mr. Cole,” he is expressing gratitude, which is an important subskill of

- A. friendship-building,
- or

- B. courage?

page 117

Jumping down into a hole without a clear plan about how to get back out could probably be improved on with respect to the skill of

- A. thinking before acting, which is part of the skill of good decisions,
- or
- B. loyalty?

page 118

A positive reinforcer is something that feels good or is a reward. Negative reinforcement means taking away something that feels bad. Punishment is getting a situation that feels bad. Finding the door in the potato pit was for Henry and Benny very much a

- A. positive reinforcer,
- or
- B. negative reinforcer?

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

page 119

Finding the candlestick and the boxes was a positive reinforcer for Benny. Positive reinforcers make more likely the behaviors they come after. What behavior do you think Benny is more likely to do because of the positive reinforcement he has just gotten?

- A. exploring,
- or
- B. resting?

page 120

There was a positive reinforcer for Jessie's behavior of helping her brothers by giving them the box that let them get out of the hole. The positive reinforcer was

- A. seeing them get out of the hole successfully,
- or
- B. getting some food and money from them for putting the box down?

page 121

Sam tells them that he was standing watch over them partly because he was curious to find out more about what was going on. He is telling them that getting his curiosity satisfied is a

- A. positive reinforcer,
- or
- B. punishment?

page 122

When Henry says, "Good for you, Violet, I'm sure you are right," what behavior of hers is he positively reinforcing?

- A. The behavior of keeping silent,
- or
- B. the behaviors of thinking and telling her ideas?

page 123

Violet thinks that Aunt Jane sounds about to cry because of too much excitement. It could also be that Aunt Jane had some unpleasant memories or regrets

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

brought up by what is being found out. The skill of empathy means being aware of what others are feeling and why. Empathy is a particularly useful skill for

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 124

On this page Violet continues her efforts at empathy for Aunt Jane. Now she's moved past her original idea of too much excitement. She thinks about the fact that Aunt Jane really loved Andy Bean. If Aunt Jane thought, "I should have done things differently with Andy Bean," that would be a mild form of

- A. getting down on herself,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 125

On this page it's revealed that

Aunt Jane feels really angry at Andy Bean for running away. It probably is useful for her to be doing some of a certain type of thought, which helps her realize her own anger. That thought is

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 126

When Aunt Jane starts to talk about Andy Bean, Maggie encourages Aunt Jane to go to sleep. If Aunt Jane has any unpleasant memories or feelings that she needs to get less scared of, the strategy of "mastery" means exposing herself to them and trying to handle them. The strategy of "avoidance" means trying to avoid dealing with them. The strategy that Maggie encourages is

- A. avoidance,
- or
- B. mastery?

page 127

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

When Benny says, "Poor Sam. He doesn't want to go," Benny is thinking about how someone else is feeling. Doing this is an important part of the skill we've called

- A. empathy,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 128

When Benny gave Jessie his hand, he did a form of kindness called

- A. helping,
- or
- B. being a good listener?

page 130

When Sam says, "Is Andy around here now?" That's a type of listening called a

- A. facilitation,
- or
- B. follow up question?

page 131

When Henry says, "We must catch Andy," that's one of the 12 thoughts, called

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 132

Sam probably doesn't want to drive too fast, because he doesn't want to do a bad example of the skill of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. courage?

page 133

When the bus driver says, "What's the matter with you," he probably is feeling at least a little

- A. irritated,
- or
- B. relieved?

page 134

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

When Violet says to Andy Bean, “Don’t run away again until we tell you all about it,” she is trying to get him to deal with a problem situation by the strategy of

- A. avoidance,
- or
- B. mastery?

page 135

When Henry says, “Oh, you don’t understand....Aunt Jane didn’t mean it,” he is trying to help Andy make a better decision. The step in decision-making that he is trying to help with is

- A. getting information that has to do with the situation,
- or
- B. listing options?

page 136

Why do you think Benny does not ask Andy Bean what he has in the bag?

- A. Because it is more fun to guess instead,
- or
- B. Because he thinks that it may be too private and personal information to try to get from someone he just met?

page 137

When Violet says, “What will you tell her,” that’s a follow up question. If Violet had just said, “Oh?” that would have been a

- A. facilitation,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 138

Andy uses the fact that half the farm belongs to him to justify taking eggs when someone else takes care of the chickens, without telling that person. This is not a particularly good example of

- A. honesty,
- or

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery*: Boxcar Children #7

B. self-care?

page 139

When Aunt Jane says, “Andy! Andy! You did come back!” she is using one of the 12 thoughts, called

A. not getting down on herself,
or
B. celebrating someone else’s
choice?

page 140

When Andy got jewels for Aunt Jane, he was preparing to do the type of kind act known as

A. being a good listener,
or
B. giving?

page 141

When Andy says to Jessie, “You have a lot of good sense,” these words are probably

A. a positive reinforcer for her
behavior of using empathy,

or

B. a negative reinforcer for her
use of conservation?

page 142

We now know why Andy said earlier that he wanted to keep his bag with him wherever he went. What was the advantage of doing that, that we now know?

A. That he would not lose a
pretty bag,
or
B. That he would not lose the
valuable jewels in the bag?

page 143

Things are positively reinforcing when we feel “deprived” of them, meaning we haven’t had as much of them as we want. Hunger means that we feel deprived of food. What foods will be especially positively reinforcing for Andy Bean?

A. eggs,
or
B. anything but eggs?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 144

We now know that raw eggs can carry a disease called salmonella. People who avoid raw eggs for that reason are using the skill of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. courage?

page 145

When Andy Bean finished lunch, if he had said to Maggie and Jane, “Thanks for the lunch! It’s the best meal I’ve had in a while!” that would have been an example of the skills of

- A. self-discipline and positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. friendship-building and respectful talk?

page 146

When Mary and her husband spent a lot of time digging, they used the skill of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 147

James and her husband are willing to give away a horse and food in their plan to save the stranger who was a prisoner. They are using the skill of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 148

James and Mary Cooper found themselves in a dilemma. They wanted to help people by hiding them, and they wanted to accomplish the goals of the revolution, but they thought that being friendly with their neighbors would somehow let the secret out. Their dilemma was

- A. friendship building versus kindness and productivity,

Questions on *Woodshed Mystery: Boxcar Children #7*

or
B. positive fantasy rehearsal
versus joyousness?

page 150

When Jane says, “How did you
find that hole in the woodshed?”
this is a

A. positive feedback,
or
B. follow-up question?

page 151

When Andrew nods and says, in
response to Henry’s explanation,
“I think you understand the
people around here,” his words
are an example of

A. positive feedback,
or
B. a follow-up question?

page 152

When Jessie says, “Do you?”
This is sort of like saying
“Really?” or “Oh?” or “Is that
right?” All these ways of

listening are called

A. positive feedback,
or
B. facilitations?

page 153

Benny thinks that the excitement
of trips will be, for Andy Bean, a

A. positive reinforcer,
or
B. punisher?

page 154

The thoughts that go through the
children’s minds when they find
out that Andy and Jane have
decided to get married are

A. blaming someone else,
or
B. celebrating someone else’s
choice?

page 155

If Andy had thought, “I could
run the farm and travel during
the winter, or I could let Willie

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

run the farm, or we could sell the farm, or we could look for other people to run it,” that would have been an example of

- A. listing options,
- or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 156

When Benny remarks that this is the first time they have solved a mystery without grandfather’s help, he is

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. celebrating their own choices?

page 158

When Andy says, “I’ll see to it that you always have something interesting going on,” that is

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 159

If Jane had said, “We can invite your grandfather to come up soon. We can ask John Carter to drive him up. Or he can drive up himself. Or he can take the bus, and we can pick him up at the station,” she would have been

- A. listing options,
- or
- B. not getting down on herself?

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH was written by Robert C. O'Brien, illustrated by Zena Bernstein, and published by Alladin Paperbacks, an imprint of Simon & Schuster, New York, NY. It's copyrighted 1971 by Robert C. O'Brien.

page 3. Mrs. Frisby located her home where there would be enough warmth and food for her family. She's trying to use the skills of

- A. good decisions and self-care, or
- B. joyousness and friendship-building?

page 4

Eating potatoes that are slimy and taste bad in order to stay alive through the winter uses the skill of

- A. respectful talk, or
- B. fortitude?

page 5

Mrs. Frisby tries not to wake her sleeping children, and she goes out looking for some tasty and nutritious food not only for herself but for them. She's using the skill of

- A. kindness, or
- B. nonviolence?

page 6

When Mrs. Frisby sees the stored food, her first thought is to wonder who left it there and why it was abandoned. This is a type of thought that isn't listed as one of the twelve thoughts, but is another type of thinking that is often useful. Should we call it

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. thinking about causes,
or
- B. celebrating her own choice?

page 7

Mrs. Frisby makes a bag out of the corn shuck, so that she can carry more of the corn kernels at once. She has figured out how to solve a problem, and has used the skill of

- A. good individual decisions,
or
- B. good joint-decisions, or
conflict-resolution?

page 8

When Mrs. Frisby orders Martin to tell Timothy to come, Martin goes and does it immediately. This is the skill of

- A. joyousness,
or
- B. compliance?

page 9

When Mrs. Frisby says, “Oh

dear,” she is meaning, “This sounds bad.” She is recognizing that something is bad when it really is bad. This is an appropriate and useful example of the thought called

- A. awfulizing,
or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 10

Mrs. Frisby takes Timothy’s pulse as part of her decision-making process in figuring out what to do about him. Getting the pulse rate is the part of decision-making known as

- A. Information-gathering,
or
- B. Listing options?

page 11

When they make a sickbed for Timothy and go and get the food from the place where it was stored, they are using the skill of

- A. productivity,

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

or
B. respectful talk?

page 12

Mrs. Frisby is starting out on a long, hard journey in order to save her son. Risking your own welfare for the sake of a family member whom you love is an example of the skill of

A. honesty,
or
B. loyalty?

page 13

She is careful to stay close to hiding places as she makes her trip, so she can protect herself from predators. She's using the skill of

A. friendship-building,
or
B. self-care?

page 14

When Mr. and Mrs. Frisby had carried Timothy to Mr. Ages's

home, this was an example of the skills of

A. productivity, kindness, and loyalty,
or
B. friendship-building, respectful talk, and honesty?

page 15

Mrs. Frisby had hoped very strongly to find Mr. Ages, but he was not at his home when she got there. This situation gave Mrs. Frisby an opportunity to use the skill of

A. friendship-building,
or
B. fortitude?

page 16

Mrs. Frisby feels really glad when Mr. Ages finally comes. She now gets a chance to use the skill of

A. joyousness,
or
B. good joint decision-making,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or conflict-resolution?

page 18

Mr. Ages works to diagnose and treat Timothy's sickness, without getting any money or food as a reward. He is using the skills of

- A. productivity and kindness,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal and nonviolence?

page 19

A positive reinforcer is something that feels good or rewards someone for a behavior. What do you think were the positive reinforcers for Mr. Ages's behavior of acting as a doctor?

- A. food and money,
- or
- B. Mrs. Frisby's gratitude, and the knowledge that he is helping?

page 20

Mrs. Frisby has thought of two options for how to get home, and she is thinking about the pros and cons of these options. She's also facing danger on behalf of her son. She's using the skills of

- A. good decisions and courage,
- or
- B. respectful talk and honesty?

page 21

Helping Cynthia find things, not getting impatient with her, and being with her when she was sick and telling her stories to entertain her are all examples of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 22

When Mrs. Frisby says, "But if you make so much noise again the cat is sure to hear," she is doing a certain part of the decision-making process. It is:

- A. learning from the experience

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

after the decision is carried out,
or
B. thinking of a disadvantage of
an option?

page 23

When Mrs. Frisby says, "You
knew better," she is really saying
something like, "You did
something that wasn't smart."
This type of thought is called

A. celebrating luck,
or
B. blaming someone else?

page 24

When Mrs. Frisby orders Jeremy
to come down here, and he does
so, he is choosing to obey.
Making good choices about
obeying or not obeying is the
skill of

A. friendship-building,
or
B. compliance?

page 25

When Mrs. Frisby looks around
to see if there is a place to hide
from the cat, she is using the
skill of

A. respectful talk,
or
B. self-care?

page 26

Mrs. Frisby has the urge to talk
about the crow's foolishness, but
decides not to. She is using the
skill of

A. respectful talk,
or
B. productivity?

page 27

When Jeremy offers to help Mrs.
Frisby out in the future if she
needs it, he is showing his skills
of

A. kindness and loyalty,
or
B. fortitude and joyousness?

page 28

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

It sounds as if Teresa has been watching over Timothy while Mrs. Frisby has been gone. If Mrs. Frisby had said, "Thanks for watching over him, and thanks for the information," her way of listening would have been called

- A. a facilitation,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 28

Mrs. Frisby resolves to follow Mr. Ages's instructions. This is an example of the skill of

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 29

Mrs. Frisby thinks about the option of staying in their winter home until Timothy is very much well, and thinks about the "con" of this option, that if they stay too long, the field may be

plowed with them in it. This is the part of the decision process known as

- A. Thinking of advantages or disadvantages of an option,
- or
- B. deciding on your objectives or goals?

page 30

At one point, Mrs. Frisby tells herself that maybe things aren't as dangerous as she thought, because one warm day doesn't mean a spring. This type of thought is

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating her own choice?

page 31

The shrew and Mrs. Frisby are trying to figure out how much danger they are in. Is the type of danger they are worried about

- A. social danger,
- or

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

B. physical danger?

page 32

When Mr. Frisby had said, "All doors are hard to unlock unless you have the key," he meant that

A. All problems are hard to solve unless you've thought of a good option to solve that problem,

or

B. Doors with rusty keyholes are sometimes hard to unlock even with keys?

page 33

When Mrs. Frisby reminded herself that the sound of the tractor didn't necessarily mean that Mr. Fitzgibbon was getting ready to plow, and that she and her family probably weren't in immediate danger, she was using which of the twelve thoughts?

A. blaming someone else,

or

B. not awfulizing?

page 34

Mrs. Frisby watches and listens to try to figure out how soon Mr. Fitzgibbon will plow. Which part of the decision making process is she using?

A. Listing options,

or

B. Information-gathering?

page 35

When Mrs. Frisby breathed a sigh of relief, she probably thought something like, "Hooray! They're not going to plow right now!" Which of the 12 thoughts is this?

A. blaming someone else,

or

B. celebrating luck?

page 36

When Mrs. Frisby scolded herself for being so careless, which of the 12 thoughts was she using?

A. getting down on herself,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or

B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 37

There's a type of thought that is not one of the 12 thoughts, that is useful in decision making. It has to do with figuring out why things happen the way they do. When Mrs. Frisby tried to figure out why the cat seemed so sleepy, she was

A. thinking about the causes of events,

or

B. getting down on herself?

page 38

The rats looked as if they knew what they were doing, and they were as well drilled as a group of soldiers. They acted as if they were intent on

A. joyousness,

or

B. productivity?

page 39

Suppose Mrs. Frisby had thought to herself, "I had forgotten what I started out to do. But I won't punish myself for that. In fact, I'll celebrate that I remembered it!" These thoughts would have been

A. not getting down on herself, and celebrating her own choice, or

B. awfulizing and blaming someone else?

page 40

In getting the piece of foil for his friend who likes shiny things, Jeremy is doing the type of kind act known as

A. giving,

or

B. consoling when things go wrong?

page 41

When Jeremy pays close attention to Mrs. Frisby's story

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

and clucks sympathetically at times, he is doing the type of kind act known as

- A. giving,
- or
- B. being a good listener?

page 41

Mrs. Frisby could have said, "I think that you and your father are wrong. I think it depends more on whether the owl knows the answer to the question than on how he feels." The fact that she kept quiet and didn't contradict Jeremy is using the skill of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. respectful talk?

page 41

Mrs. Frisby is afraid of taking the trip on Jeremy's back, but she realizes she has to try whatever she can for Timothy's sake. She is using the skill of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 44

If Mrs. Frisby had repeatedly imagined herself riding safely on Jeremy's back to visit the owl, in order to make herself less scared to try it, she would have been using the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 45

Jeremy shows up just when he had promised to. Keeping promises is part of the skill of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 46

Mrs. Frisby introduces Jeremy to her children. Introducing people to one another is an important

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

subskill of

A. courage,

or

B. friendship-building?

A. listing options and choosing,

or

B. getting down on herself?

page 49

page 47

Jeremy, although he's supposed to be not very smart, senses Mrs. Frisby's increased tension, figures out that it's because his wings have stopped flapping, and then explains to her what is happening in order to make her feel better. He is using some very good thinking in order to exercise the skill of

A positive reinforcer is a payoff or reward or some event that feels good. What positive reinforcer is Mrs. Frisby doing what she's doing, in order to get?

A. food,

or

B. a safe move for Timothy and the rest of the family before the field is plowed?

page 50

A. kindness,

or

B. self-discipline?

If all the animals that could be the prey of the cat helped each other to escape the cat, that would be an example of the skills of

page 48

It sounds as if Mrs. Frisby said something to herself like, "Oh, how ignorant of me; I should have known that snake-like thing was the river." This type of thought is

A. loyalty and kindness,

or

B. productivity and respectful talk?

page 51

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

When the owl commands Mrs. Frisby to come inside where he lives, she has to decide whether to obey or not. Making good decisions about whether to obey someone is the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. compliance?

page The fact that Mrs. Frisby can't see that Jeremy is waiting for her, and the possibility that he might have flown off and left her in the tree, plus the fact that owls eat mice, are facts that make Mrs. Frisby have to use her skills of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. courage?

page 53

When the owl asks, "Moving from where? To where?" and "What garden?" he is using the way of listening that is called

- A. facilitations,
- or
- B. follow-up questions?

page 54

The owl advises Mrs. Frisby that the best option is to go ahead and move, with Timothy as wrapped up as possible, because the option of not moving would result in death for the whole family. He is trying to use the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 55

The owl acts as if he, or someone else, owes a debt of gratitude to Jonathan Frisby. If whoever it is helps out his wife, that would be an example of the skill of

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. loyalty?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 56

Mrs. Frisby rejects the option of moving her whole house, because the cinder block is too heavy to move. She is using the part of the decision process called

- A. Figuring out the objective or goal,
- or
- B. thinking about advantages or disadvantages of options?

page 57

Mrs. Frisby practices what she must say to the rats by running it through her mind in her imagination. She is using the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. conflict-resolution, or joint decision-making?

page When Mrs. Frisby says, “You?” she’s checking out what someone else said, to make sure she heard it right. If she had said,

“Are you really saying that you have the same sort of problem I have?” then it would be more obvious that she was using a

- A. positive feedback,
- or
- B. reflection?

page 59

When Jeremy explains to Mrs. Frisby what the lee side of an object is, he’s helping her with a subskill of decision-making, called

- A. using language well,
- or
- B. doing mathematical calculations?

page 60

A positive reinforcer is a reward that comes after a behavior, that makes the behavior more likely to occur in the future. When Mrs. Frisby thanks Jeremy very sincerely, that’s probably a positive reinforcer that will make what behavior more likely in the

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

future?

- A. Jeremy's helping Mrs. Frisby,
- or
- B. Jeremy's flying home fairly late?

page 61

Teresa is telling the other children that even though it's late, that doesn't mean something terrible has happened to Mrs. Frisby. This is called

- A. Not blaming someone else,
- or
- B. Not awfulizing?

page 62

The word prioritizing, or the phrase deciding on priorities, means figuring out what is most important to do first, and what is second most important, and so forth. When is Mrs. Frisby prioritizing?

- A. When she is asleep,
- or
- B. When she decides that

checking on Timothy is more important than telling about her conversation with the owl?

page 63

When Mrs. Frisby says, "It's much too cold, too early to think about [moving day]" she is really lying to Timothy. She does that probably because she doesn't want him to worry so much that he would harm his own health. She has made a choice in an ethical dilemma, where two principles would suggest opposite choices. The two principles are

- A. honesty versus kindness,
- or
- B. self-discipline versus fortitude?

page 64

Timothy has figured out how much danger he is in, but he is reassuring his mom that he isn't afraid of moving, probably so that she won't avoid moving and endanger the other family

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

members. He is thus doing an example of

- A. courage, and loyalty to his family members,
- or
- B. self-discipline and productivity?

page 65

The rats had located in the thorn bush, and had made a secret tunnel through the thorn bush, probably to protect themselves from predators like Dragon the cat. Taking very elaborate steps to protect themselves is the skill of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 67

If Mrs. Frisby thought, "I'm scared of this big, intimidating-looking rat, but I'm not going to run away," she would be using the skill of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 68

The big rat wants Mrs. Frisby to go away, but she wants to stay long enough to ask the rats for help with Timothy. The two of them want different things. This is an opportunity for the skill of

- A. joint decision-making, or conflict-resolution,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 69

If Mrs. Frisby thought, "This is so bad! I spent all this effort and it was for nothing!" then that would be one of the 12 thoughts, called

- A. not blaming someone else,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 70

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

If Mrs. Frisby thought, “How fortunate that Mr. Ages came along. Maybe he can help me.” then that would be one of the 12 thoughts, called

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. getting down on herself?

page 71

When Mr. Ages says admiringly to Mrs. Frisby that it took courage to go into the owl’s home, he is using one of the 12 thoughts, called

- A. celebrating someone else’s choice,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 72

Mr. Ages at first thinks that he should have thought about the problem of how to move Timothy before plowing. But then he realizes that when he gave Mrs. Frisby the medicine, it was still cold, and then he got

injured. If he were to think, “I guess I don’t want to blame myself for not thinking about how to move Timothy,” he would be using which of the 12 thoughts?

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. not getting down on himself?

page 73

Justin interrupts Brutus so that he won’t embarrass himself or make Mrs. Frisby feel bad by finishing his sentence about what Dragon did to Mr. Frisby. Thus his interrupting was a

- A. bad example of friendship-building,
- or
- B. good example of kindness?

page 74

Mr. Ages and Justin are able to make exceptions to the rules that someone has made, because they seem to owe a great deal to Mrs. Frisby’s husband, and to want to

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

help his wife and children for that reason. They are using the skill of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 75

When Justin advises Mrs. Frisby to walk forward and lets her know there's nothing to bump into or trip over, he is trying to make her feel more comfortable and less scared. His thinking about how she might have felt and trying to make her feel better is part of the skill of

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 76

Justin enjoys seeing Mrs. Frisby look amazed at the display of beautiful lights. His taking pleasure in showing her this is an example of the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 77

When Mrs. Frisby says, about the light bulbs, "You mean you just took them?" she is checking to make sure she understand correctly. This is one of the four ways of listening, known as a

- A. facilitation,
- or
- B. reflection?

page 78

Justin has them break the rule about the elevators being for freight only, because Mr. Ages has been hurt. And when Mrs. Frisby gasps and almost falls, he reaches out to steady her. The author is showing us that he is good at the skill of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. conservation?

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

page 79

The rat with the scar on his face had been cut or scratched so badly that his left eye didn't work any more. Handling and injury like this gives lots of opportunity to practice the skill of

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 80

Nicodemus directs Justin to take Mrs. Frisby to the library, and Justin immediately starts to do it. He is using the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 81

When the author tells us that Justin pronounced the word Plan with a capital P, I believe the author is joking with us, since of course the pronunciations of

words don't really say whether the first letter is capitalized. Joking and humor are part of what make life fun, and they are thus part of the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 82

Some people can't tolerate being alone. But it sounds as if Mrs. Frisby is enjoying her time alone, because she's taking time to think. She wonders about the past, and what happened with her husband and the rats. She probably wonders about what "Plan" the rats are considering. She's using the skill of

- A. enjoying aloneness,
- or
- B. being aware of other people's feelings?

page 83

Mrs. Frisby becomes very curious. Curiosity is what sets us

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

up for another of the subskills of joyousness, which is called

- A. pleasure from discovery,
- or
- B. pleasure from your own acts of kindness?

page 84

Mrs. Frisby wants to go exploring, but she remembers that she was told to wait in the library, so she does so. She is using the skill of

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 85

What emotions does the young rat appear to feel when she notices Mrs. Frisby in the library?

- A. surprise and some fear,
- or
- B. calmness and pride?

page 86

When Mrs. Frisby says, “Did Nicodemus come from NIMH too?” she is using one of the four ways of listening, known as

- A. positive feedback,
- or
- B. a follow-up question?

page 87

When Mrs. Frisby says to Isabella, “It’s a pretty name,” she’s using one of the four ways of listening called

- A. A facilitation,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 88

Mrs. Frisby seems to be thinking something like, “I want to understand what is going on, and to figure out why everyone is doing what they’re doing.” This is one of the 12 thoughts, known as

- A. goal-setting,

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

or
B. not awfulizing?

page 89

Justin helps Isabella pick up her papers. The author is giving us another signal that Justin distinguishes himself in his skill of

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
or
B. kindness?

page 90

When Justin says, "Hello, Izzy," that is a part of social conversation that we may call

A. a greeting ritual,
or
B. telling about your own experience?

page 91

When Mrs. Frisby "could see what a beautifully simple idea it was," and she was delighted, she is thinking one of the 12

thoughts that we call

A. not getting down on herself,
or
B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 92

When Arthur says, "There's just no cover at all – it's wide open," he's appropriately recognizing the danger of the situation. He's recognizing that there is something bad, when it is bad. We could say that this is a mild and appropriate use of a certain one of the 12 thoughts. If he had thought, "It's so dangerous – someone is going to be eaten up, I just know it!" that would have been the more extreme and less useful form of this thought. We have called this thought

A. awfulizing,
or
B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 93

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

They are all trying to figure out, together, how to get Dragon put to sleep long enough to move Mrs. Frisby's house. They are starting to use one of the 16 skills, called

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. joint decision-making?

page 94

In trying to figure out how to move the cinder block without being eaten up by Dragon, they think of various possible plans. They are using one of the 12 thoughts, and also one of the 7 parts of Dr. L.W. Aap. They are

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. listing options?

page 95

Mrs. Frisby volunteers to risk her life to save the life of her son. She's using the skills of

- A. courage and loyalty,

- or
- B. joyousness and respectful talk?

page 96

When Justin touches Mrs. Frisby's shoulder gently and says, "It's hard for you to learn it this way, so suddenly," he is putting into words how he perceives her to be feeling. This is a version of one of the 4 ways of listening, called

- A. a reflection,
- or
- B. a follow-up question?

page 97

The rats are making choices about whether they have time to tell Mrs. Frisby the story, where it should be told, and whether Justin should get the powder by himself or with Mr. Ages. They are trying to do well in the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- or

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

B. joyousness?

page 98

If Mrs. Frisby were thinking, "I'm glad he decided to give up some of his valuable time to tell me the story," she would be using which of the 12 thoughts?

- A. getting down on herself,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 99

The farmers who grew food and brought it to the marketplace and sold it had reason to celebrate their

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 100

Nicodemus points out that because there was so little food, there was no need to fight over it, and the rats played and had

fun. He seems to be saying that when resources are abundant and not scarce, it is easier to do the skills of

- A. joint decision-making (or conflict-resolution) and joyousness,
- or
- B. productivity and courage?

page 101

Nicodemus thinks that the mound of food in an unusual place should have been a warning to them, but it wasn't. He thinks he should have thought something like, "Wait – this might be a trap – we might be in danger – this could be really bad." This is a mild and appropriate form of a thought that is often appropriate, even though it has a "bad name." It is called

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 102

When Jenner realizes that the men are after them, he shouts out a warning to Nicodemus, rather than using all his energy to get away. This is an example of

- A. kindness and loyalty,
- or
- B. joyousness and positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 103

If Nicodemus had thought, “I haven’t done anything morally wrong – I just took the waste food that would have gone to the incinerator, so there’s no need to punish myself,” that thought would have been an example of

- A. celebrating someone else’s choice,
- or
- B. not getting down on himself?

page 104

When one person says, “Word gets around,” and “the third

voice” says, “You mean they communicate?” that person with the third voice is checking out whether he understands what the other is saying. He is doing one of the 4 ways of listening, called a

- A. reflection
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 105

Nicodemus and Jenner start to try to figure out the situation and to understand what is going on. The fact that they are doing this, rather than wailing about what happened to them or blaming others for it, is an example of the skills of

- A. productivity and conservation,
- or
- B. fortitude and courage?

page 106

The man who removed the rats from the truck has on boots,

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

gloves, and a face mask to protect himself in case the rats bite. He is using the skill of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 107

Positive reinforcement is a reward that comes after a behavior, that tends to make that behavior happen more frequently. Which of the following is an example of positive reinforcement that Dr. Shultz gives to his helper to reinforce his carrying out Dr. Shultz's directions?

- A. "I hope not. I've got enough tame ones."
- or
- B. "Sixty-three. Good work."

page 108

It sounds as if the people at the laboratory are doing a controlled experiment, where they are giving shots with different things

in them to the three groups of rats, in order to find out what the effects of the different shots are. Figuring out what causes what is often a very important part of the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 110

When Julie says, "Poor little thing, he's frightened," she seems to be feeling the emotion called

- A. fright,
- or
- B. compassion?

page 111

Nicodemus got used to getting shots at least twice a week. Getting used to something painful and not letting it bother you too much is central to the skill of

- A. conservation,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or
B. fortitude?

page 112

Nicodemus gradually figures out that the scientists are trying to see whether injections of a certain substance makes them able to learn more and faster. A positive reinforcement is a reward that increases the future likelihood of a behavior, whereas a punishment is something unpleasant that decreases the future likelihood of a behavior. If the scientists really do find that what they are injecting causes the rats to get smarter, will that event, for the scientists, be

A. a positive reinforcement,
or
B. a punishment?

page 113

Nicodemus describes the feeling of electric shock as unbearable, yet he tries to stand it in order to reach the open lawn and get away. His willingness to stand

the pain in order to try for something he wants illustrates his skills of

A. fortitude and self-discipline,
or
B. friendship-building and respectful talk?

page 114

The scientists are trying to measure the rats' intelligence by running them through mazes and having them avoid electric shock. But otherwise they are kept in cages where they have little chance to show their intelligence. If the scientists had given the rats more freedom, they might have observed more about the effects of their drugs. If so, they would have been using the skills of both

A. kindness and good decisions,
or
B. honesty and fortitude?

page 115

While most of the rats seemed to

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

feel that escape was hopeless, Justin was determined to find a way to escape, against all odds. The ability to keep persisting without giving up hope, in order to achieve a goal, is central to the skill of

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 116

The rats found a way of talking to one another, by getting to the front corner of their cages and speaking through the wire front. Figuring out how to communicate successfully involved the skill of

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. good decisions?

page 117

Justin has predicted that after spending so much time and effort on the rats, the scientists will not harm him, because he is

too valuable to them. He is using an important part of the skill of decision-making, called

- A. listing options,
- or
- B. predicting consequences?

page 118

When Dr. Schultz says, “We have a real breakthrough,” he is using one of the 12 thoughts called

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. celebrating their own choice?

page 119

When Dr. Schultz says, “Probably he’s wondering if they’re ready for their steroid injections, too,” he is saying something he knows not to be true. By doing this, he is engaging in

- A. the skill of joyousness, by using humor,
- or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. dishonesty, by trying to trick George and Julie?

page 120

During the time that Justin is looking around, the thought in the back of his mind probably is, "I want to learn all I can that will help me figure out how we can escape." This is one of the 12 thoughts, called

A. not blaming someone else,
or
B. goal-setting?

page 121

Dr. Schultz was excited about being able to lengthen the life spans of the rats and mice. He is probably thinking something like, "Hooray, my plan worked!" This type of thought is

A. celebrating his own choice,
or
B. not awfulizing?

page 122

The rats don't feel particularly grateful to Dr. Shultz and the other experimenters, because they are just being used by them and because they are being held captive. But if they thought, "Hooray! I'm so glad they gave us these injections! We owe our being alive now to the idea that these people came up with!" then they would be

A. blaming someone else,
or
B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 123

Julie would have done a much better job of teaching reading if she had used the sounds of the letters rather than the names of the letters – if she had said rrrrr aah tuh rather than are aiee tea, and kuh for the letter c rather than see. If she had realized this mistake, and had thought to herself, "Hey, I've been making a mistake. I should have done more research on how to teach reading," then she would have

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

done an example of the appropriate use of

- A. getting down on herself, or
- B. celebrating her own choice?

page 124

If Nicodemus were to think something like, "I'm very eager to learn more about reading," he would be using which of the twelve thoughts?

- A. goal-setting, or
- B. awfulizing?

page 125

Nicodemus feels proud that he can read the whole sign. If he says to himself something like, "Yay! I can read it! My work paid off!" then he's using which of the 12 thoughts?

- A. listing options and choosing, or
- B. celebrating his own choice?

page 126

When Justin says, "I'm going to get out of my cage tonight," he's using which of the 12 thoughts?

- A. not getting down on himself, or
- B. goal-setting?

page 127

When Nicodemus says, "If you jump down, you won't be able to get back in. Then they'll know," he is doing an important part of decision-making, which is

- A. listing options, or
- B. predicting consequences of options?

page 128

Justin thinks that a disadvantage of the option of Nicodemus's coming with him is that if something goes wrong and both rats are discovered out, they will put locks on the cages. This is an example of how thinking of an

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

advantage or disadvantage of an option is often the same as

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. predicting a consequence of the option?

page 129

Even when Justin was excited, he stayed calm and thought clearly. This is to say that he is good at the skill of

- A. decision-making,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 130

When Justin thought something like, "Hooray! I think I've found a way to get out!" he used which of the 12 thoughts?

- A. celebrating his own choice,
- or
- B. not blaming someone else?

page 131

The rats got to meet each other for the first time, but they quickly developed a strong feeling of comradeship. They are using the skill of

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 132

Justin realizes that if they just take off through the mazes, they are likely to get lost. Suppose they think of several ways to avoid getting lost, and pick the plan of using the thread to find their way back. They would be using the thought pattern called

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 133

They had to spend lots of time exploring the shafts to try to find the opening to the outside, and they did this night after night.

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

They are using the skill of persistence, which is very important for

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 134

They come to a choice point, about whether to try to leave immediately, or wait until the following night. They predict consequences so as to think of advantages and disadvantages. They are using the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. decision-making?

page 135

The rats can see no self-interest in helping the mice escape. But they do not reject this option. This shows their skill of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 136

When Jonathan says “Thank you,” he is expressing gratitude, which is a very important subskill of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. decision-making?

page 137

When Nicodemus says, “The first step must be to get out of here,” he is

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 138

When Jonathan says, “You are Nicodemus? I’m Jonathan,” he is introducing himself, which is an important part of the skill of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 139

When Nicodemus says, “Something terrible happened,” he is not exaggerating the badness of what happened. He is giving an example of a useful and accurate version of

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 140

The two mice who are left want to go back and find the others. They show that they have the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. loyalty?

page 141

When Jonathan and the white mouse got out of the little hole, they could have forgotten about the rats and made their way to freedom. But instead, they

worked to open the bolt so that the rats could get out. They are using skills of

- A. loyalty, kindness, and productivity,
- or
- B. conservation, self-care, and positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 142

The rats feel grateful to the mice for helping them escape and offer to let them stay with them. This is an example of how an act of loyalty and kindness tends to promote more

- A. loyalty and kindness,
- or
- B. conservation and positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 143

As they escape, they stay in the dark shadows and under bushes when possible. They are using the skill of

- A. self-care,

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

or
B. honesty?

page 144

Nicodemus began to worry about the fact that whatever they ate and needed must be stolen. This shows that he is developing the skill of

A. friendship-building,
or
B. honesty?

page 145

When choosing whether to go into the big house, they consider the fact that it is likely to have a big cupboard and a big freezer. They are doing the part of decision-making that is known as

A. Thinking about advantages or disadvantages of an option,
or
B. Learning from the experience once the option has already been enacted?

page 146

When they ate the first can of clam chowder, if Arthur had thought, "I'm glad we decided to come in here, and I'm glad I figured out how to use the can opener!" he would have been using which thought?

A. listing options and choosing,
or
B. celebrating his own choice?

page 147

Nicodemus says that they read the books with more appetite than on the food. They were using one of the subskills of joyousness, which is

A. pleasure from discovery and learning,
or
B. pleasure from their own acts of kindness?

page 148

When the rats carefully cleaned up after themselves so they

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

wouldn't be discovered, and when they spent many hours reading and practicing writing, they were in two different ways practicing the skill of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 149

Mrs. Frisby says, "Past noon!" as if she is thinking, "Oh! I've left my children all alone all this time! That's not good!" This is the appropriate and low-level use of a thought whose name sounds as if we shouldn't do it, but in fact is very useful for recognizing danger or bad situations when they exist. The thought is

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating your own choice?

page 150

They worked out a plan for how Mrs. Frisby would take care of

her children, the rats would get ready to move her house, and she would get instructions later on about how to put Dragon to sleep. Planning and imagining what you are going to do before doing it, especially when you have a good plan, involves the skill called

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 151

Timothy wants to get up and out of bed, but he stays there because the people who are older and wiser have decided that's what's best for his health, and they have directed him to do so. He's using the skill of

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 152

Mrs. Frisby decides not to kiss her children good-bye, because

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

she doesn't want them to worry about what is going on. Probably one of the reasons she doesn't want them to worry is so that they won't come after her and put themselves in danger. She is deceiving them somewhat, just as she didn't tell them the full truth earlier when they wondered why the rats were helping them. But she deceiving them for their safety. She's in the situation called a dilemma, where two principles are opposed to one another. The two principles are

- A. self-care versus honesty,
- or
- B. productivity versus joyousness?

page 153

The rats have worked out an alarm signal in case of danger, and an escape tunnel that leads out into the woods. They have a plan that they have worked out in case their home is found by the wrong people. To form and prepare this plan they have used the skills of

- A. self-care, productivity, and positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. friendship-building, respectful talk, and conservation?

page 154

As Justin shows Mrs. Frisby the great hall, he appears proud of their efforts. He probably is thinking something like, "I'm really glad that we have made the decisions we have made and discovered and developed this magnificent great hall!" He's probably using the thought called

- A. getting down on himself,
- or
- B. celebrating their own choices?

page 155

The rats don't stop to socialize, because they are on a schedule and don't feel that they can stop working. They have made a choice in the dilemma where two principles are opposed to one

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

another. The two principles are

A. productivity versus
friendship-building,

or

B. respectful talk versus
kindness?

page 156

When Mrs. Frisby says to Justin,
“But what is it?” and “But why?
What do you need it for?” she is
using one of the four ways of
listening, called

A. facilitations,

or

B. follow-up questions?

page 157

The “Plan” that the rats have
been working toward is the
ability to live without stealing,
by growing their own crops.
Their willingness to put so much
effort into this shows that they
have all come to value the skill
of

A. joyousness,

or

B. honesty?

page 158

When Mr. Ages corrects Justin
by saying “Not quite yet,” he is
doing in a gentle way one of the
things that people often do too
much of in their conversations,
that make for a bad emotional
climate. What is he doing, and
what is the entire set of things?

A. He's doing a reflection, and
the things are reflection,
facilitation, positive feedback,
and follow up questions.

Or

B. He's doing a contradiction,
and the things are commands,
criticisms, contradictions, and
threats.

page 159

When Nicodemus says that they
realized that they were among
the most hated animals on earth,
and that that the hatred against
them wasn't mostly their fault,
but unjust reasoning by the

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

human beings, he is using a mild and appropriate form of the thought known as

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 160

When he says that they realized that the reason they were hated was that they always lived by stealing, he was using a mild and appropriate form of the thought known as

- A. getting down on themselves,
- or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 161

They visualize what a civilization populated by intelligent rats would look like. They imagine that it would be mainly underground rather than above ground and that it would have lots of subways rather than airplanes. They are making plans for what their own civilization

will be like. They are using the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 162

To choose where to go, the rats studied maps and books, and thought hard. They wanted to go to a region where they would be protected from civilization and where there were caves. It turned out that their choices were good ones. When they studied the books and maps, they were using the part of decision-making known as

- A. listing options,
- or
- B. information-gathering?

page 163

If the rats had thought, "Oh no! A dead person! That's horrible!" and had run away, they would have been doing what sort of thought, and what sort of

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

behavior?

- A. awfulizing thoughts, and behavior of escape from a scary situation,
- or
- B. learning from the experience thoughts, and behavior of contradicting someone?

page 164

The rats consider whether they can use the truck for themselves, and whom it rightfully belongs to. They probably figure that the machines can help them take care of themselves, but they hesitate to take something that isn't theirs. Their moral dilemma has to do with the skills of

- A. self-care versus honesty,
- or
- B. friendship-building versus conservation?

page 165

When Nicodemus says, "It took us a while to understand what a treasure we had found," he is

saying that it took a while before they had their full supply of the type of thoughts called

- A. getting down on themselves,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 166

It was entertaining to them to try out the toys for a while. They did so, having fun, using their skills of

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 167

When Sullivan says, "Maybe we could plug into a house current, too," he is doing the part of decision-making called

- A. thinking of consequences of options which are advantages or disadvantages,
- or
- B. listing options?

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

page 168

The rats found that when they tapped into Mr. Fitzgibbons' water and electricity and grain, the colony thrived and grew. The thriving and growing were

- A. advantages of the choice they had made,
- or
- B. information-seeking in order to make the decision?

page 169

The story that Nicodemus had read was designed to point out the disadvantages of doing things by energy-consuming machines rather than in a simpler way, by the energy of the body. The story was meant to help with a specific example of the skill of

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. decision-making?

page 170

Nicodemus decides that all the

machines they found in the toy tinker's truck were not so lucky as he had originally thought they were. He decides that they had led the rats into a life style that was not good. He is recognizing a problem or danger rather than hiding it, which is the adaptive and good form of a thought called

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 171

When Nicodemus observes that "A thief's life is always based on somebody else's work," he is observing that if you are good enough at the skill of _____, it helps you to be also good at the skill of _____.

- A. productivity, honesty.
- Or
- B. respectful talk, courage.

page 172

Some steps in decision-making

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

are remembered by the mnemonic SOIL ADDLE. They are: recognizing and describing the SITUATION, setting OBJECTIVES or goals, getting INFORMATION, LISTING options, thinking of ADVANTAGES and disadvantages, DECIDING on a plan, DOING the plan, and LEARNING from the EXPERIENCE. When Nicodemus goes through the forest asking about what lies beyond, and hearing about this from the owl, he is doing which step in the decision process?

- A. doing the plan,
- or
- B. getting information?

page 173

When Nicodemus sees Thorn Valley for the first time, what do emotions does it sound like he feels?

- A. boredom and anger,
- or
- B. excitement and awe?

page 174

Nicodemus says, "Because everything we have is stolen," and Jenner says, "That's silly. Is it stealing when farmers take milk from cows, or eggs from chickens?" Jenner is using two types of conversation that often contribute to a negative emotional climate. They are

- A. criticism and contradicting,
- or
- B. commands and threats?

page 175

Nicodemus and Jenner disagree for two reasons, one based more on ethics and philosophy, and the other based on different predictions about whether they would be caught. Thus there are two different positions about

- A. the principle of honesty and the prediction of bad consequences,
- or
- B. the principle of loyalty and

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

information about how far it is to Thorn Valley?

page 176

Some steps in decision-making are remembered by the mnemonic SOIL ADDLE. They are: recognizing and describing the SITUATION, setting OBJECTIVES or goals, getting INFORMATION, LISTING options, thinking of ADVANTAGES and disadvantages, DECIDING on a plan, DOING the plan, and LEARNING from the EXPERIENCE. When the rats study how Mr. Fitzgibbon farms, and when they read books about farming, they are doing which step?

- A. describing their situation,
- or
- B. getting information?

page 177

When the rats make a detailed plan, before they actually carry it out, and go over it in their minds,

they are using the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. respectful talk?

page 178

When Mrs. Frisby says, "I'm ready," meaning she is ready to risk her life trying to put Dragon to sleep, she is using her skills of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. courage?

page 179

Jonathan wished to spare his wife the pain of knowing that she would grow older while he did not. Thus his not telling her about the injections was motivated by

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 180

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Jenner disagreed with all the rest of the rats about what to do, so he left the group. Whether his decision-making was correct or incorrect, and right or wrong, he showed that he was good at a subskill of courage called

- A. independent thinking,
- or
- B. taking pleasure in your own acts of kindness?

page 181

When Jenner called the rest of the rats idiots, he is doing a bad example of the skill of

- A. independent thinking,
- or
- B. respectful talk?

page 182

When Mrs. Frisby says, "Is that how you got hurt?" she is using one of the four ways of listening:

- A. a follow-up question,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 183

When Mrs. Frisby jumps in the darkness, believing that Justin is telling her the right thing, she is using a skill that we group with friendship-building. It is called

- A. gleefulness: being silly, having fun
- or
- B. trusting: deciding whom to trust and whom not to trust?

page 184

They have given Mrs. Frisby a lot of instructions to remember at the last moment. It probably would have been better if they had told her what to do much earlier, so that she could rehearse the plan in her mind. This would have allowed her to better use the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 185

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

Mrs. Frisby notices that the cat bowl is farther away and that there is a stool. But she thinks, "No matter. The extra distance is just a couple of feet." She's telling herself that what she's noticed is not dangerous. This type of thought is called

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 186

If Mrs. Frisby, in the desperate situation of having been captured, thought to herself, "At least I was successful in getting the sleeping powder in Dragon's food!" she would have been _____, rather than the more natural thought to think, which would be _____.

- A. celebrating her own choice, awfulizing
- or
- B. goal-setting, celebrating luck

page 187

If the rats heard what happened, they are probably already trying to think about different possible ways of getting Mrs. Frisby loose from captivity. If so, they are using which of the 12 thoughts?

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 188

Paul, Billy's brother, argues for letting the mouse go, observing that it is probably very scared. Paul is using the skills of

- A. empathy and kindness,
- or
- B. courage and conservation?

page 189

Mrs. Frisby is more worried about her children than herself. She is showing the skill of

- A. friendship-building,
- or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. loyalty?

page 190

When Paul says, "That's a new one, rats stealing motors," he is restating what the other person said, not exactly to make sure he understood it right, but to comment on it. If he had said, "So if I understand you right, it looked as if the rats were trying to steal the motor?" then there would be no doubt that he was using a

- A. positive feedback,
- or
- B. reflection?

page 191

One of the most important courage skills is realizing when there is danger and when there isn't. When Mrs. Frisby hears this story, she probably realizes that the people from the federal government are there because of the rats who escaped from NIMH. She has gotten information that means that the

rats

A. are in danger,

or

B. are not in danger?

page 192

Paul is thinking of a theory to explain what has happened. His theory is to try to figure out what caused the rats to act strange, and what caused the government people to be involved. He is doing something that is involved in decision-making, called

A. thinking about causes,

or

B. deciding whether advantages outweigh disadvantages for an option?

page 193

Mrs. Frisby finds out that there is a plan to put cyanide gas in the rats' home. Suppose she had thought, "It's actually fortunate that I got caught, because I found this out; now I can warn the rats, if only I can get loose from

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

here.” She would have been using the thought called

- A. getting down on herself,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 194

When Mrs. Frisby thinks that he has another urgent reason to get out of the cage, because she needs to warn Nicodemus, she is using the thought called

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 195

Billy and his mom notice that the cat will hardly move, but they think it is just because the cat is getting lazy. If they had considered that the cat had been drugged, they might have made different decisions. This illustrates that decision-making often depends on the results of

- A. thinking about causes,

- or
- B. conservation?

page 196

Mrs. Frisby continues to think first about the welfare of her children. Her maternal instinct leads her to always follow this principle of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. self-discipline?

page 197

Mrs. Frisby thinks about what will happen to the rats unless they are warned. She is doing an important part of the decision-making process, which is

- A. predicting consequences,
- or
- B. listing options?

page 198

Justin is deciding how to get Mrs. Frisby out. He decides against simply opening the door,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

because when the family saw the door open, they would know something unusual would happen. He predicts that they won't be suspicious if he uses a different way that makes it look like the cage is defective. When he thinks about what will happen when the family examines the cage, he is doing an important part of decision-making, called

- A. predicting consequences that are advantages or disadvantages, or
- B. learning from the experience after carrying out what he's decided?

page 199

Justin has heard and understood the urgency in Mrs. Frisby's voice. He once again demonstrates his skill at noticing how other people are feeling, which is the skill of

- A. empathy,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 200

When Justin hears that there is a plan for all the rats to be poisoned soon, his first thought is to be glad that Mrs. Frisby happened to find this out so that she could warn them. He is

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 201

The shrew is trying to protect Mrs. Frisby's house against the rats, whom Mrs. Shrew does not trust. She is demonstrating the skill of _____ to Mrs. Frisby, even though she is mistaken about the rats' intentions.

- A. respectful talk
- or
- B. loyalty?

page 202

When Mrs. Shrew asks, "What do you mean?" she is using a

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

- A. positive feedback,
or
- B. follow-up question?

page 203

When Mrs. Frisby thinks about the fact that it's a warm night, and dry, so that Timothy won't be exposed to conditions that will worsen his sickness, she is

- A. celebrating luck,
or
- B. getting down on herself?

page 204

The rats have put one rat, Arthur, in charge of the moving operation and the others have agreed to follow his orders and directions. Many times it is much more efficient to put one person in charge than to try to have everyone decide everything together. When someone is given authority and put in charge, the others need to use the skill of

- A. compliance,
or

- B. self-care?

page 205

When Mrs. Frisby says, "It's done!" and feels like applauding, she is

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
or
- B. getting down on herself?

page 206

Mrs. Frisby imagines that on a warm day, when Timothy is well, they will move to the summer house down by the brook. She is using the skill of

- A. respectful talk,
or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 207

Mrs. Frisby is glad to try to help out the rats by telling them what she heard. She wants to use the type of kindness that is

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. giving useful information to someone,
- or
- B. consoling someone when the person feels bad?

page 208

When Nicodemus says, "You have more than repaid us for the help we gave you," he is

- A. not blaming someone else,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 209

Nicodemus says, "We need to know who those men are." He is

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 210

The rat who says, "It will be poor us, if we do not get on with this," is wanting to use the skill of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 211

The rats try to figure out what caused the newspaper writer to use the phrase "mechanized rats." They figure that there must have been some evidence that the rats were using machines or doing something other than just being near the motor. They are illustrating that decision-making often depends on the results of

- A. thinking about causes,
- or
- B. not getting down on themselves?

page 212

When Nicodemus says that they have to convince the exterminators that they aren't more of the rats they were looking for, he is

- A. blaming someone else,

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

or
B. goal-setting?

page 213

The rats are imagining what they need to do in order to take care of themselves. They are using the skills of

A. self-care and positive fantasy rehearsal,
or
B. joyousness and honesty?

page 214

Remaining in the rear guard and showing themselves to the exterminators, to make the exterminators believe that they are dealing with ordinary rats, is very dangerous, yet many rats volunteered. They show their skills of

A. respectful talk,
or
B. courage?

page 215

Mrs. Frisby realizes that she is sad because the rats are going away. She is using a skill that has to do with decision-making, called

A. awareness of her own feelings,
or
B. getting more information?

page 216

Mr. Fitzgibbon and his son see bulldozing the rosebush as just an ordinary chore, an act of

A. courage,
or
B. productivity?

page 217

Mrs. Frisby considers a watch-hole in the corner post, and then decides to watch from a tree limb. She is

A. learning from the experience,
or
B. listing options and choosing?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 218

When Mrs. Frisby watches all this, she probably feels what emotion?

- A. worry,
- or
- B. fun?

page 219

The men think that the hole the men had put there as the escape hole is the real one; this is what Arthur had wanted them to think. This shows that Arthur had done some

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. good decision-making?

page 220

Mrs. Fitzgibbon covers her eyes with her hands because she can't stand to see her lovely rosebush bulldozed. She is most likely

- A. awfulizing
- or

B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 221

Suppose that the rats' first impulse would be just to run away, but they are making themselves try to trick the men so that their whole group will be safe. They are doing what is scary or unpleasant in the present so as to get a benefit for the future. They are using the skills of

- A. self-discipline and courage,
- or
- B. joyousness and self-care?

page 222

For the men to run around with nets and without a mask, where there has been cyanide gas released, does not sound like very good skills, on their parts, of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. self-care?

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

page 223

The man in the horn-rimmed glasses is probably Dr. Shultz. Instead of using cyanide gas, he might have planned to use an anesthetic gas that would put the rats to sleep instead of kill them. That way he might have been able to complete his study. Using an anesthetic instead of cyanide would have probably been a better example of

- A. good decisions and nonviolence,
- or
- B. self-discipline and conservation?

page 224

When Mrs. Frisby thinks, "Perfectly healthy, except for being dead," she is realizing that something bad has happened and that the men are responsible for it. Although her words don't make it very obvious, she is using a very appropriate example of

- A. celebrating luck and celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. awfulizing and blaming someone else?

page 225

Mr. Ages got an antidote ready for the poison, just in case. This was

- A. good decision-making,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 226

One of the rats sacrificed his life in trying to save the other. This was a good example of some skills, and a bad example of a third.

- A. good example of loyalty and courage and kindness; bad example of self-care.
- Or
- B. good example of joyousness and honesty; bad example of

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

self-discipline?

page 227

When Mrs. Frisby sees that the owl and the rats had calculated wisely, and that the plow would miss their house by at least two feet, she probably thinks something like, "I'm glad they calculated so wisely!" She would be

- A. listing options and choosing,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 228

Mrs. Frisby is thankful that Brutus and Arthur had hidden the doorway to her house behind a tuft of grass. When she thinks about this, she is

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 229

The mice move to their summer house because the garden is too busy with human beings for mice to be there safely. They are using the skill of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 230

Mrs. Frisby tidies up the house while her children go to have fun with the other children. She is using the skill of _____, while they are using the skills of _____ and _____.

- A. productivity; joyousness and friendship-building
- or
- B. honesty; productivity and self-discipline?

page 231

When Cynthia says, "Oh, good! What kind of story?" she is using two ways of listening:

Questions on *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

- A. positive feedback and follow-up question,
- or
- B. reflection and facilitation?

skill of

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. relaxation?

page 232

Martin thinks about the plan of going to visit the rats; then he thinks of how to get there, by getting a ride with Jeremy; then he thinks of how to find Jeremy, by leaving something shiny out. He is excited about using which thought?

- A. listing options,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 233

As the book ends, there are calm images of the sunset, the soft moss, the quiet brook, the warm wind, and the newly opened leaves, as they all go to sleep. After all the excitement, they are using a skill that I've grouped under joyousness but also could have grouped under self-care or perhaps even courage. It's the

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

The Wheel on the School was written by Meindert DeJong, illustrated by Maurice Sendak, and published by Harper Trophy, a division of Harper Collins Publishers.

It's copyrighted 1954 by Meindert DeJong and Maurice Sendak

page 1

The author says, "They were, well, just old people, so they weren't too important." If an old person were to overhear this and think, "I may not like the idea that this person thinks we old people aren't important, but that's ok, I can handle it," then that old person would be using the skill of

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. fortitude?

page 2

From the fact that Pier and Dirk like to stick together and do what the other does, it sounds like they're probably good at

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 3

The teacher is proud of Lina for her

- A. independent thinking and productivity,
- or
- B. thinking before acting and self-care?

page 4

By the "positive reinforcement" the teacher gives Lina after she reads what she has written, he

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

gives her a chance to exercise one of the subskills of joyousness. It is

- A. conscience: feeling appropriate guilt
- or
- B. pleasure from approval: enjoying compliments

page 5

When the children admit that they don't know much about storks, they are using a special sort of honesty, known as

- A. frustration-tolerance,
- or
- B. awareness of your own abilities?

page 6

The teacher is encouraging the children to use a skill in the joyousness group, called

- A. pleasure from discovery,
- or
- B. pleasure from others' kindness?

page 7

A positive reinforcer is something that comes after a behavior, that increases the chance that the behavior will occur again. What positive reinforcer did the children experience, following what behavior?

- A. Behavior was looking at the tower clock, and reinforcer was feeling wonderment.
- or
- B. Behavior was raising an interesting question, and reinforcer was getting out of school early to think about it more.

page 8

When the children sit and wonder why, as the teacher had instructed, they are using

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. compliance?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 9

When Jella decides that sitting on the dike doesn't feel right, he thinks some and comes up with a new idea of something to do. That's an example of

- A. fantasy tolerance,
- or
- B. option-generating?

page 10

When Jella tells Lina that she can't come with them, that is a bad example of

- A. kindness and friendship-building,
- or
- B. courage and positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 11

Lina practices in her imagination that tomorrow when the teacher asks a question, she will raise her hand and have something to say. She is using

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal
- or
- B. magnanimity, non-jealousy: handling it when someone else gets what you want.

page 12

When Lina doesn't get too upset after the boys exclude her and just continues doing her own thing, that's an example of

- A. toleration and handling rejection,
- or
- B. conservation and thrift?

page 13

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters in these stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience.

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

It sounds as if the children understand the situation that the storks don't come to their town, and they have something of an objective to have them come back. What do you think they need the most in order to decide what to do?

- A. the self-discipline to do what they have already decided
- or
- B. some more information?

page 14

Lina has been mad at Eelka, but she feels worried after Eelka falls into the ditch. By this, she is showing the beginning signs of

- A. purposefulness and productivity,
- or
- B. forgiveness and anger control?

page 15

When Grandma Sibble III says to Lina, "I know I'm just a nosy old creature, but there you stand

again, staring," she is using one of the skills of friendship-building, called

- A. social initiations: starting talking with someone, getting some interaction started
- or
- B. habits of self-care: healthy habits about smoking, drinking, drug use, exercise, diet, and so forth

page 16

When Lina can tell that Grandmother Sibble III isn't acting superior and adult, but rather is truly curious, Lina is using a friendship-building skill called

- A. Awareness of control. Accurately assessing the degree of control you have over specific events
- or
- B. discernment and trusting: deciding what someone can be trusted for, and trusting when appropriate

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 17

When Lina joins Grandmother Sibble and begins telling her what she was thinking, she realizes that she can trust Grandmother Sibble, and decides to share her ideas with her. This is a good example of

- A. self-disclosure,
- or
- B. self discipline?

page 18

Lina and Grandmother Sibble both have the idea of putting wagon wheels on houses so storks will have a level place to build a nest. Then Grandmother Sibble hints at another idea, of growing more trees for the storks to be able to be in. They together are using the decision-making skill called

- A. option-generating,
- or
- B. differential reinforcement: reinforcing positive behavior and ignoring the negative

page 19

When Grandmother Sibble suggests that they try to think the way a stork would think, she is suggesting that they see things from the stork's point of view. She thinks they should use a special sort of

- A. empathy,
- or
- B. fortitude?

page 20

Grandmother Sibble has given Lina some important information about what storks like. But another part of the reason that Lina enjoys hearing the story is that the images Grandmother Sibble creates with her words appeal to a special type of joyousness, which is

- A. the appreciation of beauty
- or
- B. carefulness: feeling appropriate fear and avoiding

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

unnecessary risks

page 21

A positive reinforcer is something that comes after a behavior, that makes that behavior more likely to happen again. What behavior has Lina done, and what is the positive reinforcer?

A. Behavior was getting into a conversation with an old person; reinforcer was finding out something very interesting and important to her?

or

B. Behavior was looking at her shoe; reinforcer was the storks leaving Shora?

page 22

When Lina picks up on the fact that Grandmother Sibble said "we," and that she has been thinking about storks too, we can tell that she was paying close attention. This is a good example of

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,

or

B. listening?

page 23

There are many ways to do kind acts. In which ways did Grandmother Sibble do something kind to Lina that were described on this page?

A. Giving her something, not distracting her from her own thoughts, and speaking gently to her?

or

B. Consoling her when she was upset, helping her carry something, and making her laugh?

page 24

On the first page, the author, from the point of view of the children, says that the "old people" were "not too important." And now Lina feels very happy that suddenly Grandmother Sibble "had

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

become important." The skills that they both used, that made Lina happy, were

- A. assertion, or dominance: sticking up for your own way or
- B. friendship-building, especially social conversation

page 25

Lina imagines that when the boys are doing games that she is left out of, she will go to talk with Grandmother Sibble. She is using the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal, or
- B. self-discipline?

page 26

The teacher is trying to promote a special type of joyousness, which is

- A. pleasure from discovery, or
- B. self-nurture: thinking thoughts that give yourself

assurance or caretaking

page 27

When Jella tells the teacher that he didn't think, but just asked his mother, this is a good example of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal, or
- B. honesty?

page 28

When Lina so excitedly tells her story, we can tell that all of the students -- even Jella -- are giving good examples of

- A. focusing attention, concentrating or
- B. handling separation from someone?

page 29

Even though Lina feels mad at the boys, she gradually comes to see that they thought about storks in their own ways. If she can come to see things from their

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

point of view, she's practicing the skill of

- A. empathy,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 30

When Jella admits that his mom was wrong, he has to use some fortitude. This is a good example of

- A. handling separation,
- or
- B. handling mistakes and failures?

page 31

The teacher likes it that the students are excited about a question, and ideas about it. He sees his job as generating passionate interest in ideas, rather than just getting the students to memorize facts. In order to get to be a good teacher, he probably used the skill of

- A. competence-development:

working toward being really good at what you do

or

- B. fantasy-tolerance: putting up with mental images of unwanted behavior, confident that you won't actually carry them out

page 32

When the teacher tells the children that you have to first dream and then do, he is telling them that you

- A. first use positive fantasy rehearsal, and then productivity,
- or
- B. first conscience, and then gleefulness?

page 33

They think of planting little trees, digging a moat, protecting the trees, using poplar trees to protect the willows, and making hot chocolate for the moat-diggers. They are using the skill of

- A. toleration, non-bossiness.

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Tolerating a wide range of other people's behavior.

or

B. option-generating

page 34

With the help of the teacher, the children are identifying their top goals and priorities. This is a good example of

A. organization skills,

or

B. loyalty skills?

page 35

The teacher puts the picture of storks living in Shora so that the children can see it, so that they will imagine ways of bringing about this goal. He is stimulating their use of the skill of

A. respectful talk,

or

B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 36

The teacher imagines the storks

living among them and says, about this image, "Isn't it wonderful?" whereas someone else might say, "So what's the big deal? Why does it make you feel so good to have a bunch of birds around?" Being able to feel really good about things that other people say, "So what?" about is the skill of

A. joyousness,

or

B. nonviolence?

page 37

Everyone might like to keep thinking about storks for the rest of the morning, but there's arithmetic to learn too. Keeping this in mind and starting back into the arithmetic is a good example of

A. self-care,

or

B. self-discipline?

page 38

They are having trouble with

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

their schoolwork because of imperfection in one of the subskills of productivity, which is called

- A. organization
- or
- B. concentration, focus

page 39

The students and the teacher are making a joint decision. The parts of joint decision making are remembered by Dr. L.W. Aap: defining, reflecting, listing, waiting, advantages, agreeing, and politeness. What is the teacher doing when he asks whether the students would be willing to come to school for a Saturday afternoon to make up for the lost time?

- A. Defining the problem
- or
- B. Listing an option?

page 40

When the teacher ignores what

Jella says about legless Janus (which is a fantasy rehearsal of violence) and instead talks more about their plans to find a wheel, he focuses on the positive and avoids reinforcing negative behavior by not paying any attention to it. This is an example of

- A. differential reinforcement,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 41

When Auka does as the teacher said and looks where a wheel could be and where it couldn't be, this is an example of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 42

Grandmother Sibble knows there isn't a wagon wheel in her basement, but she doesn't argue with Auka when he wants to look there. She even

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

compliments the teacher's directions to them. She uses the skills of

- A. kindness and friendship-building,
- or
- B. courage and self-care?

page 43

When Dirk says, "You and I just played," knowing that they were supposed to have been searching instead, he is admitting what happened, using the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 44

When they take the farmer's hay so that the farmer won't realize that they played in his hay, they are doing a not-so-good example of

- A. honesty
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 45

When the clock strikes twelve, all the students return to the school, as the teacher had directed them to do. They have used the skill of

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 46

When Lina says, "Then we've got nothing," she really means, "We've got nothing, and it's really bad that we have nothing!" Her thought, the thoughts of the others, are closer to

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 47

When Lina mentions wanting to cry versus feeling angry, she is thinking about some ways people deal with frustration. All

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

of the children have to try to not feel bad about feeling bad. Putting up with bad feelings is one of the 62 skills, called

- A. painful emotion-tolerance, or
- B. discernment and trusting?

page 48

The teacher encourages the children to not get too disappointed. He hopes they can use

- A. frustration-tolerance or fortitude, or
- B. honesty?

page 49

The teacher is willing to stay at the school into the evening. His dedication to the goal, and to helping his students achieve their goal, is an example of a subskill of productivity called

- A. purposefulness, or

B. nonviolence?

page 50

The teacher took pleasure in the fact that he was able to inspire Jella to put his heart into the goal that they had set. He's feeling good about accomplishing what he wants to do as a teacher, to inspire passion in his students. He's using subskills of joyousness, which are

- A. pleasure from your own acts of kindness and pleasure from your own accomplishments, or
- B. pleasure from humor and pleasure from silliness?

page 51

The farmer has Jella by the ear, and says to the teacher, "What goes on in this school of yours here anyway?" The farmer's thoughts are examples of

- A. celebrating someone else's choice, or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. blaming someone else?

page 52

Even though Jella didn't give the best example of honesty skills here, it seems more likely that the main problem is that he didn't put enough effort into checking whether the farmer would need his wheel. He could have used better

A. courage,
or
B. carefulness?

page 53

And though the farmer feels that he has been wronged, he hasn't used the best examples of

A. kindness and nonviolence,
or
B. productivity and compliance?

page 54

In explaining the situation, the teacher is helping the farmer to see things from Jella's

perspective, or to use

A. empathy,
or
B. gratitude?

page 55

With the help of the teacher, everyone has been able to use a rational approach to joint decisions and good conflict resolution skills. The farmer was more able to deal with Jella's behavior, and Jella admitted that he had been wrong. They used

A. gleefulness and fluency,
or
B. tolerance and submission?

page 56

Jella and the farmer come to a friendly agreement, even though the farmer recently saw Jella as a thief, and Jella's ear still hurts from the physical violence the farmer did. They both show an unusual degree of the skill of

A. forgiveness and anger control,
or

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

B. enjoying aloneness?

page 57

Jella has an idea pop into his head about how to get the storks to come down, and he immediately starts to put it into effect. If he had thought more, he may have realized that shooting the storks with arrows could kill them, or that the arrows could come back down and hurt someone else, or that the arrows could come back down and damage property. What very important step of the decision making process is Jella leaving out?

A. Forming an objective or goal or

B. Thinking of advantages and (particularly) disadvantages of options

page 58

When the farmer says, "All my wheels are under my wagon, and that's where I need them," the farmer is turning down the

request for a wagon wheel. This statement isn't angry and aggressive, and at the same time, the farmer doesn't give in. Trying to protect your own interests, without getting angry or aggressive, is the skill of

A. Assertiveness, or assertion: sticking up for yourself

or

B. Positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 59

In imagining what it would be like to not have legs, Pier is imagining things from legless Janus's perspective. He is trying to use

A. conservation,

or

B. empathy?

page 60

When Pier is away from Dirk, he tends to think of "scary, silly, hopeless things." The skill of putting up with your own thoughts and imaginings, even

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

when they are scary, is one we can call

A. fantasy-tolerance: handling mental images of unwanted things, knowing that you won't act on them

or

B. awareness of your own abilities?

page 61

When Dirk says, "I suppose that's hunting for a wagon wheel?" and "Boy, I like that," what he really means is the opposite; Dirk is being sarcastic. If he were more straightforward about saying what he wanted, he might have said, "Pier, please come with me and help me search." This probably would have been a better example of which skill?

A. Compliance: obeying when it is good and right to obey

or

B. Assertion: communicating your own wishes in a straightforward and clear way

page 62

When Pier says, "Man, Dirk, I'm glad you came along," he is saying something friendly just after Dirk has insulted him. He communicates that he doesn't at all like being by himself, without Dirk nearby. He's showing that he is good at the skill of _____, and not so good at the skill of _____.

A. forgiveness; enjoying aloneness

or

B. conservation; pleasure from discovery

page 63

When Dirk says, "Everybody is out in the country hunting, but you had to go and get hungry," this thought is an example of

A. listing options and choosing,

or

B. blaming someone else?

page 64

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

page 66

If Janus and the neighborhood boys had spoken to each other, they may have considered ideas like this: the boys don't steal the cherries, and they help Janus cultivate his tree and even grow more trees; in exchange he shares some of his cherries. Which part of Dr. L.W. Aap would they have been doing, when they thought of an idea like this?

- A. R for reflecting to make sure you understand the other's point of view,
- or
- B. L for listing options that can possibly solve the problem?

page 65

It sounds like the children have not been very kind to Janus. In trying to steal his cherries, they gave bad examples of

- A. fortitude and humor,
- or
- B. honesty and conscience?

At anger control choice points, or provocations, people can have different motives. Avoiding harm, problem-solving, and kindness or friendship are some of the motives that tend to lead to nonviolent solutions. Sadism and stimulus-seeking are motives that get in the way of good solutions. Punishment and dominance are motives that often cause problems. What do you think was Janus's motive in giving Jella a hard spanking?

- A. problem-solving: finding the best way to work things out
- or
- B. punishment: giving an unpleasant consequence to discourage a behavior

page 67

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience. Pier and Dirk create a plan in their imaginations, to sneak into Janus's yard and look around and steal cherries. If they had considered that their plan could have given Janus more reason to feel mean, they could have gotten punished, they could have gotten hit by a rock, and they would have done something dishonest, they would have been doing which step of decision-making?

- A. Listing options,
- or
- B. Considering advantages or disadvantages?

page 68

When Pier thinks, "The scheme had worked!" he is using which thought?

- A. celebrating his own choice,

- or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 69

When Pier yells, "Dirk, drop!" He is endangering himself in order to keep his brother's hand from being hurt. He is using the skill of

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. loyalty?

page 70

When Pier says, "We hadn't even thought about your cherries," he is NOT attempting to do a good example of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 71

When Dirk comes into the yard to face Janus, when he could have run away, he does it because of

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

A. loyalty,
or

B. conservation and thrift?

page 72

When Dirk explains that they are looking for wagon wheels to try to get the storks to return to Shora, he is doing the first step of Dr. L.W. Aap. He is

A. Defining the problem --
telling about his own interests
and wishes
or

B. Reflecting to make sure he
understands the other person's
point of view?

page 73

The first sign that Janus will forgive Pier and Dirk comes when Dirk admits that they would have stolen some cherries. Janus appreciates Dirk's

A. honesty,
or

B. self-discipline?

page 74

When Janus says, "I think too much of hands and legs to want to smash anybody's," he is revealing that he values the skill of

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
or

B. nonviolence?

page 75

Janus possibly could have saved his legs if he had gone to a good doctor and asked for help sooner, but he was scared of doctors. His story shows why the skill of asking for and accepting help appropriately can be classified as a subskill of

A. courage skills,
or

B. loyalty skills?

page 76

Janus says, "So you want it to be a shark? Since it was a man-sized shark, I've no call to be

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

mean. Is that it?" He is saying back what he understands the boys to be saying, to make sure he understands it right. This way of listening is called a

- A. reflection,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 77

What Lina knew, and what Pier and Dirk were learning, was that just starting to talk calmly and kindly with someone can change someone from a "fearsome ogre" to a friend. They are all seeing one of the most important parts of friendship building:

- A. awareness of control: figuring out how much control you have of events,
- or
- B. social initiations: starting to talk with someone?

page 78

When the farmer says, "And just what are you snooping around

for?" his thought process seems to be closer to

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 79

In realizing that the best option is to smile at the farmer and explain his situation, Eelka shows a good example of

- A. competence-development and fortitude,
- or
- B. thinking before acting and socializing?

page 80

Eelka says that he isn't glad the farmer hurt himself on the wheel, but he is glad the farmer found the wheel if Eelka can have it. The farmer grins because he appreciates the fact that Eelka's straightforward answer shows

- A. kindness and honesty,

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

or
B. habits of self-care?

page 81

Eelka imagines himself rolling the wheel to the school, and takes pleasure in imagining himself achieving his goal. In doing this, he is using the skill of

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
or
B. listening?

page 82

When Eelka thinks, "I have a wheel! It is mine!" he is

A. not blaming someone else,
or
B. celebrating luck and celebrating his own choice?

page 83

Here, when Eelka is so cautious, he is using

A. carefulness and thinking before acting,

or
B. honesty and awareness of emotions?

page 84

Eelka thinks something like, "I am determined to outdo Jella!" This is an example of which type of thought?

A. not awfulizing,
or
B. goal-setting?

page 85

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters in these stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience.

If Eelka had thought, "I could try using the rope to lower the wagon wheel out the window. I

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

could try dragging the wagon wheel down the stairs. I could just leave the wheel right here, and go back and get the rest of my classmates to help out." If he had done that, he would have been

- A. considering advantages and disadvantages,
- or
- B. listing options?

page 86

As Eelka was hanging by his fingers, he might have been thinking, "I want to focus all my energy into just hanging on." This thought is

- A. Getting down on himself,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 87

It is clear now that Eelka had deceived himself. Because of his wish for glory, he had made himself think he was big and

strong enough for a task that he really needed help with. He could have used more ability in a subskill of honesty, called

- A. awareness of your own abilities,
- or
- B. handling separation?

page 88

When Eelka doesn't get stuck wishing the wheel hadn't broken, but instead begins to figure out whether it can be fixed, this is a good example of

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 89

Eelka is working really hard to move the wheel, in all its pieces, back to Shora. He's using the skill of

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. joyousness?

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

page 90

If, as he moved down the road, Eelka had said to himself, "Hmm, I've made a discovery. The wheel moves better if I move it in one of the ruts, that makes a sort of track for the wheel." This thought would have been

- A. not getting down on himself, or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 91

When Eelka is angry at Jella but stays focused on what to do, he uses the skill of

- A. conservation, or
- B. fortitude?

page 92

They think about using the rope, getting help, and driving stakes in the canal bank to use as a sort of ladder. Jella adopts the last

plan, but he does so without

- A. listing options, or
- B. considering advantages and disadvantages?

page 93

Jella is very insulting when Eelka drops the wheel hub. But Eelka doesn't respond to him at all. He's using one of the ways of responding to a provocation, namely

- A. assertion, or
- B. ignoring?

page 94

Jella is going down into water that is over his head, when he can't swim, after he has been told that the last stake wasn't driven in well. This is a particularly bad example of the skill of

- A. self-care, or
- B. nonviolence?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 95

Eelka pulls himself up the bank by his arms only, with Jella hanging onto his legs. The ability to pull as hard as you can, even if it's unpleasant, and even if you feel like giving up, takes

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 96

At this moment Jella would be lots less scared if he had learned to swim well. Learning things like how to swim is helped by a subskill of productivity, called

- A. competence-development: working toward competence in life skills
- or
- B. handling rejection: handling it when someone doesn't want to be your friend

page 97

When Eelka realizes that Jella is scared, this is an example of

- A. empathy: recognizing other people's feelings
- or
- B. competence-development?

page 98

Here Eelka's actions are good examples of

- A. decision-making and courage,
- or
- B. fantasy-tolerance and joyousness?

page 99

When Jella calmly trusts Eelka, he uses a good example of

- A. social initiations,
- or
- B. depending?

page 100

When Eelka tells about how in his family he was always considered the baby, and that's

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

why he didn't realize how strong he was, he is telling about his own experience and thoughts. This is called the skill of

- A. self-disclosure,
- or
- B. pleasure from other people's kindness?

page 101

When Jella says, "Some baby," he is expressing his admiration for Eelka, and another very important feeling about Eelka's having pulled him from the canal. This feeling is also the name of a subskill of friendship-building, called _____. It causes Eelka to use a subskill of joyousness, called _____.

- A. gratitude, pleasure from approval
- or
- B. relaxation, positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 102

When Auka says, "I'm going all

the way to Nes, maybe even all through Nes," this type of thought is

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- b. not blaming someone else?

page 103

Lina discloses her unrealistic fear of dogs. Talking about your unrealistic fears or aversions is often a very important first step in gaining the _____ skills to get over them.

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. courage?

page 104

When Auka says, "Hope you find a dozen wheels and no dogs," he is wishing Lina well just before he hurries on and leaves her. Saying something nice just as you say good-bye is part of a friendship-building technique known as a

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. parting ritual,
or
B. provocation?

page 105

Auka does an act of kindness toward the man. There are many types of kind acts. What type is exemplified when Auka says, "Hey, your rim is coming off!"?

- A. complimenting someone
or
B. warning someone to keep something bad from happening to them

page 106

Auka realizes that his request for the wheel seemed rude from the man's perspective, and explains more as a result. When Auka sees things from the man's point of view, he uses the skill of

- A. gratitude,
or
B. empathy?

page 107

When the tin man thinks about how bad a week it was for selling his tin, and how little money he has, he is recognizing that things are bad for him financially. This is an appropriate and mild use of the thought we call

- A. awfulizing,
or
B. blaming someone else?

page 108

Auka comes up with an idea that will help both him and the tin man. This is a good example of

- A. option-generating,
or
B. self-discipline?

page 109

When considering the possibility that he won't have enough money for a new wheel, the tin man doesn't get too upset. This is an example of

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

- A. joyousness,
or
B. fortitude?

page 110

Auka is able to find reason to care about his work, and he finds ways to make the work fun. This is an example of

- A. purposefulness and pleasure from accomplishment,
or
B. toleration and pleasure from blessings?

page 111

Auka uses the hammer to do a kind act, of what kind?

- A. teaching someone something,
or
B. helping someone achieve a goal?

page 112

Again, Auka is able to come up with an idea that the tin man and

his wife hadn't thought of. This is a good example of

- A. differential reinforcement,
or
B. option-generating?

page 113

The tin man thanks Auka, and Auka is able to handle the fact that he won't be able to take the wheel. These are examples of

- A. gleefulness and self-discipline,
or
B. gratitude and fortitude?

page 114

The woman criticizes Auka for being in her yard without permission, and he says, "I did walk right in here, didn't I?" This is one of the ways of responding to criticism, that is called

- A. agreeing with part of criticism,
or
B. criticising the critic?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 115

The woman smiles and becomes a little nicer when Auka is so interested in the storks and apologetic. She appreciates his

A. pleasure from discovery and respectful talk,

or

B. pleasure from accomplishments and habits of self care?

page 116

Auka was going to help the man even before the man offered him money. This is a good example of

A. nonviolence,

or

B. kindness?

page 117

When Auka says, "Bye, Lina's aunt!" he is using a

A. parting ritual,

or

B. asking for more specific criticism?

page 118

When Auka doesn't give up, but keeps making his argument, this is an example of

A. persistence,

or

B. gleefulness?

page 119

Again, Auka comes up with a good idea that will help everyone. He argues for it even though he won't get anything out of it directly. This is a good example of

A. self-discipline and self-nurture,

or

B. option-generating and kindness?

page 120

Auka convinced the man

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

because he stood up for himself and his idea. This was an example of

- A. assertion,
- or
- B. carefulness?

page 121

The tin man "couldn't believe" what happened. This is another way of saying that one of the tin man's emotions was

- A. sadness,
- or
- B. surprise?

page 122

The tin man is so excited because he is thankful for Auka's help. He offers to give Auka a ride back, and helps him put the wheel on Evert's roof. This is a good example of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. gratitude?

page 123

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters in these stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience.

Suppose the tin man thought, "If I use the option of moving my cart away, then a good consequence is that the storks won't get scared by the shiny tin." He would be using which part of the decision-making process?

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. considering advantages and disadvantages?

page 124

When the tin man says that he'd hate himself if he scared the

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

storks away, he means that he'd feel bad if he made Evert less happy. Feeling bad about making someone else unhappy is a subskill that leads to kindness, that is called

- A. conscience,
- or
- B. assertion?

page 125

Lina's walking down the streets where there are watchdogs, despite her fear of them, is a use of her skills of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. courage?

page 126

When the author says that Lina's "spine turned cold," he means that she felt the emotion of

- A. fear,
- or
- B. anger?

page 127

Lina was able to think of a solution to her problem even though she was so scared. This is a good example of

- A. option-generating and courage,
- or
- B. friendship-building and conscience?

page 128

Sitting on the dike, Lina is able to calm herself down after her scary experience. This is a good example of

- A. toleration,
- or
- B. relaxation?

page 129

Lina forms the idea of getting on top of the boat. She is

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

page 130

Lina gets an idea about what to do with her shoes, and strings them around her neck using her hair ribbon. She is using her skill of

- A. option-generating,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 131

Lina is proud of what she has accomplished, even if none of the boys are there to see it. This is an example of

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. pleasure from accomplishments?

page 132

When Lina celebrates her find with a happy dance, this is an example of

- A. gleefulness,

- or
- B. socializing?

page 133

When Lina shouts, "I found a wheel! I found a wheel!" it sounds as if she is

- A. getting down on herself,
- or
- B. celebrating her own choice?

page 134

Old Douwa offers to fix the split in Lina's shoe. This act of kindness is

- A. paying a compliment,
- or
- B. offering help?

page 135

When Douwa says there's a storm coming, Lina looks at the sky and the old man in disbelief about the storm. Without her even having to say anything, he realizes her doubt, and says, "Oh yes, that storm's coming." His

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

ability to figure out what she is thinking and feeling is called

- A. courage,
- or
- B. empathy?

page 136

Douwa realizes that there's no time to waste, and suggests that they talk as they walk, so they can achieve their goal. This is an example of

- A. purposefulness,
- or
- B. submission?

page 137

Douwa began dreaming things, imagining things -- imagining that his father was still alive and that he would save him. Without even knowing it, he is using the skill of

- A. pleasure from approval,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 138

When Lina says, "Because it was so impossibly impossible, it was so!" she responds in a way that Douwa really appreciates - she expresses things better than he could have. This is a sign that Lina is doing some good

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. listening?

page 139

Lina responds so kindly because she understands Douwa's story from his point of view. This is an example of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. empathy?

page 140

When Douwa exclaims, "What a day! What a great day!" He is, nearly a century after that day,

- A. celebrating luck and

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

celebrating his own choice,
or
B. goal-setting?

page 141

Douwa wants the wheel on the school to be a monument to his father who was saved by the wheel. In wanting to create a monument to his father, Douwa is demonstrating his skill of

A. loyalty,
or
B. honesty?

page 142

Lina doesn't stop moving, even when she fails to find the people she was looking for; she handles it even though the teacher had said that he'd be there. This is an example of

A. frustration-tolerance and persistence,
or
B. enjoying aloneness and social initiations?

page 143

We seem to have had several incidents so far where a wagon wheel has been too much for people unless they assist each other -- it is too heavy for one person to deal with. This brings out the value of the skill of

A. habits of self-care,
or
B. accepting help, appropriately depending on others?

page 144

All the while, Douwa has a very cheerful attitude, despite the hard work he and Lina are trying to do, and despite the fact that his age makes things harder. This is a good example of

A. conservation,
or
B. joyousness?

page 145

When Lina says to Douwa, "You are wonderful," she gives an

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

example of the skill of _____
and the thought called _____.

A. gratitude, celebrating
someone else's choice

or

B. organization, getting down on
herself?

page 146

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters in these stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience.

Jana saw Douwa with a shovel and a saw, and she concluded that Douwa's mind had failed and that he was trying to get his father out again. Which of the steps of decision-making could have helped her come to a more accurate conclusion?

A. Thinking more about
advantages and disadvantages,

or

B. Getting more information?

page 147

The motive for an action is the reason someone does it. The women all come out, partly to be helpful. But the author tells us that Jana put "mystery" into her gesture, and some of the women "craned their necks" to see what was going on. So the author is telling us that another motive of the women, in addition to kindness, is

A. curiosity -- they want to find
out what's going on.

or

B. financial -- they want to get
paid for whatever they do.

page 148

Pale with fright, Janka says,
"The saw is gone!" Although she
doesn't say the words, "This is
very bad," you can tell that she is

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

A. celebrating luck,
or
B. awfulizing?

page 149

Jana couldn't believe what the other woman told her about the boys pushing Janus in the wheelchair, and in a way, called the other woman a liar. The other woman, after communicating that she's a little offended, goes on to give more information and ignores the provocation. The other woman uses her skills of

A. productivity,
or
B. forgiveness and anger control?

page 150

When the woman says, "Oh no, isn't that the tide coming in?" she is recognizing a danger, and appropriately using the thought called

A. awfulizing
or

B. celebrating her own choice?

page 151

When the woman says, "We've got to get Douwa down from that boat before he gets cut off from the dike!" she is using the thought called

A. learning from the experience,
or
B. goal-setting?

page 152

Lina is in a difficult situation, but she keeps cool as she decides what to do. She doesn't start screaming or crying or panicking. Keeping cool helped her greatly to use the skill of

A. good decisions,
or
B. conservation and thrift?

page 153

All the people involved - both Lina and Douwa and the women - are very dedicated to their

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

efforts; in different ways, they all show concern, and they all are trying to help. They all are using

- A. kindness and purposefulness,
- or
- B. gleefulness and self-discipline?

page 154

Lina does as Douwa says, and tells her mom to get back; Lina's mom does as Lina says. These are examples of

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 155

Lina says, "I didn't know people were funny when they were old." She, like most of the other children, is overcoming a prejudice about old people. She is getting better at one of the skills of the friendship-building group, which is

- A. Accurately figuring out what

another person is like, and not distorting your judgments with prejudice or overgeneralization.

or

- B. handling criticism?

page 156

As Lena watches the tide rising around them, she thinks, "Isn't this exciting?" She is more likely to be

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating luck, celebrating her own choice, and celebrating someone else's choice?

page 157

When Jella sees Dirk and Pier talking with Janus in his back yard, Jella's emotion is

- A. amazement,
- or
- B. disappointment?

page 158

Jella remembers the spanking

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

that he got from Janus. Instead of feeling trusting, the main emotion he feels about Janus so far is

- A. fear,
- or
- B. compassion?

page 159

When Janus says to Jella, "Right you are, kid. You've got something besides beef above your neck," he is doing, in his own way, one of the many types of kind acts, namely

- A. giving someone a gift
- or
- B. giving someone a compliment?

page 160

Janus and Jella are becoming friends, despite their bad encounter in the past. They are both using

- A. fantasy-tolerance,

- or
- B. forgiveness and anger control?

page 161

When Janus yells, "Out of the way all you mortals, Janus is coming," and when they are all yelling and laughing as they wheel him along, Janus is using one of the subskills of joyousness, called

- A. Gleefulness. Playing, becoming childlike, experiencing glee, being spontaneous
- or
- B. Relaxation

page 162

When Janus says, about the teacher, "I think I like that man.... He goes and does things," Janus is using the thought known as

- A. listing options and choosing,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 163

Putting the rope on Janus to make sure he doesn't fall - like a seat belt - is using the skill of

- A. carefulness,
- or
- B. gratitude?

page 164

Janus approves of the teacher because of his joke. He like his

- A. tolerance,
- or
- B. humor?

page 165

When Jella yells, "Look out you mortals in Shora," he is adopting the same gleeful shout that Janus had made, and this probably makes Janus feel closer to him. Thus, they accomplish some

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. conservation and thrift?

page 166

When they all grab Janus's wheelchair to make sure he doesn't fall into the canal, they're using the skill of

- A. carefulness,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 167

Janus tells a "tall tale" about his battle with the shark. The tale isn't true, but it's fun. Janus is not worried about the skill of _____ because he is rediscovering a skill that has been too absent from his life: that of _____.

- A. honesty, joyousness
- or
- B. productivity, relaxation

page 168

Pier knows the true story of how Janus lost his legs, because Janus told him earlier, but he goes along with the more exciting

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

story because he realizes that his new friend is having fun with it and is enjoying being part of a legend. Even though Pier hasn't known Janus long, he considers his new friend worthy of

- A. self-discipline,
- or
- B. loyalty?

page 169

Even when Shora's only rake breaks, Janus doesn't get too upset, and he resolves to rig up something to get everything out of the canal. He is using

- A. self-care
- or
- B. frustration-tolerance, or fortitude

page 170

The tin man is giving Auika a long ride in the wagon, out of a feeling of

- A. gratitude,
- or

- B. surprise?

page 171

Both Janus and Auka have realized that the townspeople have gathered because they are worried about something. They want to go to help out, if possible. Helping out when something bad has happened is a type of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. conflict-resolution?

page 172

The tin man offers to give everyone a ride so they can all go to help -- another example of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 173

The teacher and Jella are trying to make sure nothing bad happens to Janus's wheel chair.

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

They are using the skill of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. carefulness?

page 174

Even the horse seems to be joining in with the sense of a goal that unites people - even he seems to have a sense of

- A. purposefulness
- or
- B. gratitude?

page 175

Janus realizes that the horse has worked really hard, and doesn't push him to work harder. This is an example of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 176

Janus is careful to consider several different parts of the

problem - he even takes into account the goal of protecting the tin man's tin. This is a good example of

- A. decision-making and thinking before acting,
- or
- B. pleasure from blessings and friendship-building?

page 177

The women and boys quickly took care of the task of emptying the wagon of the tin. They did some

- A. conscience: feeling appropriate guilt
- or
- B. productivity?

page 178

Suppose someone had said, "If we waste time trying to get the wheel out now, the tide could sweep them into the ocean. If we wait until the tide goes out again to get the wheel, it will still be there and it will be safer." This

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

person would have been doing
which step of the decision
process?

- A. getting more information,
or
- B. thinking about advantages and
disadvantages?

page 179

The teacher was ordered to wade
into the water to help with the
wheels, and he did as he was
told. He's doing some

- A. compliance,
or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 180

When Janus so appreciates
Lena's mother's kind words, he is
using

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
or
- B. pleasure from approval?

page 181

Jana is worried that things will
not turn out OK, but she stays
calm and doesn't scream or cry.
She is using the skill of

- A. courage
or
- B. humor?

page 182

The horse stays cool and calm in
the face of danger. He is using

- A. courage,
or
- B. nonviolence?

page 183

Janus forms a plan for how to get
the wheel out, imagining what is
going to happen before it
happens. He is illustrating that
the decision making process
usually involves some

- A. imagination and positive
fantasy rehearsal,
or
- B. non-jealousy: tolerating
someone else's getting what you

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

want

page 184

The horse's instinct is to keep going against the tide, but with the help of the tin man's gentle soothing, the horse is able to do some

- A. relaxation,
- or
- B. fluency?

page 185

Jella followed Janus's directions quickly, using the skill of

- A. assertion,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 186

Everyone keeps on trying even when it's hard, and they all follow each other's directions. They use

- A. nonviolence and honesty,
- or

B. persistence and compliance?
page 187

When Janus says to himself, "Hey, a man can do something now and then without a lot of legs," his thought is a form of

- A. getting down on himself,
- or
- B. celebrating his own choices?

page 188

With a storm going on that is bad enough to damage the roof of Lina's house, we get the feeling she's going to need

- A. courage and fortitude,
- or
- B. respectful talk and conservation?

page 189

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters in these stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience.

When Lina realizes that the noises she heard were not living things running around, but rain coming in through the damaged roof, she is doing which step of decision-making?

- A. Doing what she's decided
- or
- B. Understanding the situation

page 190

When Lina thinks, "The fishing fleet is in!" she is probably also thinking, "Hooray, they got back safely!" She is probably

- A. awfulizing
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 191

A positive reinforcer is something that occurs after a

behavior, that makes it more likely to happen again. What's a behavior, followed by a positive reinforcer, that Lina experiences on this page?

- A. Behavior is running to greet her father; reinforcer is getting a hug.
- or
- B. Behavior is getting into bed; reinforcer is feeling warm.

page 192

One of the first thoughts Lina has, upon awakening, is that maybe tomorrow they can put the wheel on the school. This thought is an example of

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. not getting down on herself?

page 193

Lina's mother lets Lina's father sleep because she can understand how tired he must be. This is an example of

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. empathy,
- or
- B. gleefulness?

page 194

Lina's mother notices that Lina is in a hurry, and that she seems to be thinking hard about something; this is why she says, "What's your hurry, and where's your mind?" Once again she demonstrates her ability to sense what's going on with other people, which is the skill of

- A. empathy,
- or
- B. gleefulness?

page 195

Lina does as her mother says, and wears the storm jacket and stocking cap without arguing. She's using

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 196

Auka didn't have to celebrate Pier's comment; he could have just started talking about his experience with heavy wheels. But the fact that he first took the time to compliment Pier's idea is a good example of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. fortitude?

page 197

People bought things from the tin man because they were thankful for his help. This is a good example of

- A. frustration-tolerance and awareness of your emotions,
- or
- B. gratitude and loyalty?

page 198

Lina and Jella are trying to one-up each other with how much they learned from Douwa. If we

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

were to recommend a skill that they should practice more here, we might recommend

- A. handling separation,
- or
- B. non-jealousy: handling it when someone else gets something that you value.

page 199

The children are worried about whether the storks survived the big storm. They can't do anything about the storm's affecting the storks as they flew over the ocean. But they can get the wheel put up, so that the storks will have a place to nest. If you think accurately about what you can control and what you can't, you are using a skill called

- A. awareness of control
- or
- B. differential reinforcement

page 200

As demonstrated by the fact that

the woman's shawl caught on fire, carrying around pots of burning coals and taking them inside may be a bad example of

- A. friendship-building,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 201

Jella's holding the door for the women coming in from the storm was

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 202

A positive reinforcer is something that comes after a behavior that makes it more likely to occur again. What's a positive reinforcer for the townspeople that follows the behavior of going to church?

- A. being able to socialize with the other townspeople,
- or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. being able to eat food?

page 203

Janus makes the children feel better because he is able to reassure them that there will be more storks coming. But he also makes them feel better by joking with them. This is a good example of

- A. humor,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 204

When Jana tells Janus to hush, he does it, using the skill of

- A. fluency with words,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 205

The children had to accept the fact that the storm kept on going strong on Monday, and there was nothing they could do about that. They could still make other

choices, though. Being aware of what you can change and what you can't is called the skill of

- A. awareness of control,
- or
- B. organization?

page 206

Lina and her father are both trying to persuade each other. They are making a case for what they want, and they are not being either passive or aggressive. This is called the skill of

- A. awareness of control,
- or
- B. assertion?

page 207

Lina figures out correctly that she had better not argue with her father any more. And he is her father and has authority. So she gives in, appropriately. The skill of giving in, backing down, letting other people have their way is called

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

A. assertion and dominance,
or
B. submission and conciliation.

page 208

When Dirk's and Pier's dad sarcastically teased them, "rubbing in" the fact that they had to submit to his will, Pier answered with a comment that was even more insulting. This illustrates that people tend to imitate one another with respect to

A. respectful or disrespectful talk,
or
B. differential reinforcement?

page 209

When Pier suggests that the fishermen, including his father, are stubborn and lazy, his father turns his attention back to his newspaper. This is one way of handling a provocation, called

A. ignoring,
or

B. nonviolent physical force?

page 210

All the children thought that they could persuade their fathers, but Eelka knew that he couldn't. It turns out that Eelka was better than the other in the skill of

A. courage,
or
B. awareness of control: predicting what you can and can't change

page 211

The other boys probably put a lot of pressure on Eelka to nag and pester his father. But he didn't give in to "social pressure." Resisting social pressure is a skill in the courage group, that we call

A. self-disclosure: telling about your own experience
or
B. independent thinking: making decisions despite others' attempts to persuade you

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 212

The children have all walked to school alone and isolated from each other, too embarrassed to socialize with each other. Someone breaks the silence by making a remark about the weather. The weather is often a safe topic that allows people to practice the skill of

- A. social initiations: getting social interaction started
- or
- B. gratitude?

page 213

Eelka enjoys joking with the rest of the children, and passes up the opportunity to say "I told you so." This is a good example of

- A. socializing and kindness,
- or
- B. option-generating and productivity?

page 214

The teacher understands the fathers' reasoning, and encourages the children to have a healthy fear of the storm. This is a good example of

- A. gleefulness,
- or
- B. carefulness?

page 215

The teacher is trying to make the point that they can't do anything about the storm, but they can learn about multiplication, and therefore they should put their energy into what they really can do something about. He's trying to foster the skill of

- A. awareness of control,
- or
- B. enjoying aloneness?

page 216

The men decided that rather than continuing to argue with their wives, they would use the skill of

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

A. assertion, dominance,
winning a competition when
appropriate

or

B. submission, conciliation,
giving in when appropriate

page 217

The children are able to tell that their fathers are in a good mood because of their jokes. The men are in a good mood, rather than angry and bitter, because of their use of the skill of

A. humor,

or

B. fluency?

page 218

The children don't think the joke about rolling out the storks is funny because they are thinking something like, "Maybe the storm has killed all the storks, and if so, that would be terrible!" They are

A. learning from the experience,

or

B. awfulizing?

page 219

Often humor relies on pretending something. Sometimes the farther it is from what the person actually thinks or means, the funnier it is. In which case is someone pretending something for the sake of humor?

A. When Dirk asks if there will be any storks left after the storm,
or

B. When Lina's dad suggests putting up a couple of sharks in a washtub rather than a wagon wheel?

page 220

People say four types of things that tend to get other people mad: commands, criticisms, contradictions, and threats. The men are "a bit peeved" at Janus. When he has seen them, he says things like, "Let it down. Now carry it flat." These are

A. threats

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or
B. commands?

page 221

When Janus says, "You guys are about as helpless as the fish are," he is doing which of the four types of statements that make people mad?

A. criticism,
or
B. contradiction?

page 222

The fathers aren't too happy that Janus is taking such a lead role and directing them, but they are able to handle it. They follow his directions, and find that he knows what he's doing. The fathers use

A. fluency with words and thrift,
or
B. fortitude and compliance?

page 223

When Auka's father says that

they had planned to use the beams to hold the wheel in place, Janus disagrees with that plan, saying, "You're going to have storks up there, not elephants." He's implying, "Your plan is wrong." Of commands, criticisms, contradictions, and threats, which is he doing?

A. a contradiction,
or
B. a threat?

page 223

Janus describes in words a plan for what will go on, before they do it. Making a plan and going over it in imagination before actually executing the plan involves the skill of

A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
or
B. empathy?

page 224

The teacher asks Janus for directions -- Janus has clearly taken charge. Even though

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

giving commands to people sometimes makes them mad, it's also part of leadership, and the skill of

- A. assertion, dominance, sticking up for one's own way
- or
- B. submission, conciliation, giving in

page 225

A positive reinforcer is something that follows a behavior that tends to make it happen more often in the future. Words of praise or approval are called social reinforcers. Food is called edible reinforcers.

When Janus says to the teacher, "Good thing you remembered [the steel rods]," his words are a

- A. social reinforcer,
- or
- B. edible reinforcer?

page 226

There are many types of

kindness. What type do the women choose to use?

- A. giving something, including food or drink,
- or
- B. teaching someone something?

page 227

Pier's and Dirk's father says something that could be taken as very insulting to Janus, and Janus responds with a very big lie. Yet the net effect is that the two men have fun and become closer friends, because they both feel that they are in on a joke together. This is part of the magic of the skill of

- A. humor,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 228

Janus appreciates the little lie about his injury. He shows Pier his

- A. gratitude,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or
B. conservation?

page 229

Everyone has come to see things from Janus's point of view - they understand how he would like to be treated, as a tough old guy and not as an invalid. They have used

A. empathy,
or
B. courage?

page 230

When Lina is invited to test the sturdiness of the wagon wheel, she uses a great deal more _____ than _____.

A. conservation, joyousness
or
B. courage, self-care

page 231

The children realize how lucky they are to have their fathers there, to have such yummy

treats, and to be able to spend time with their fathers all day. This is a good example of the skill of

A. handling criticism,
or
B. pleasure from blessings?

page 232

Janus is even able to handle the fact that his beloved cherries have been lost or ruined. This is another example of

A. fortitude,
or
B. self-care?

page 233

With such a bad storm going on, it may seem crazy that the villagers have risked so much, just for the sake of trying to attract storks to the village. But their working together has not just been for that -- it has created a sense of fellowship and community and closeness between people. The goal of

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

helping the storks has really been about

- A. awareness of control,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 234

The fishermen are feeling irritated about being cooped up in their houses. If they had thought something like, "We could all get together at the church building and have fun together, or we could figure out ways of protecting ourselves while outside, or we could visit each other's houses more..." they would have used the part of the decision process called

- A. considering advantages and disadvantages,
- or
- B. listing options?

page 235

Suppose that Lina's dad had decided to practice for the time that he was feeling cooped up

and irritable. Suppose he would have thought, "I'm getting the urge to push the dominos off the table. Hooray, I caught it at the urge stage! What alternative is better -- I think, going outside, even in the storm. Good for me, I did the alternative!" This would have been an example of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal of fortitude and anger control,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 236

When the wind changes, the fishermen probably think something like, "Hooray! The storm is starting to finish up!" That thought is

- A. not getting down on themselves,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 237

They got only one copy of the newspaper, for everyone in the

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

village to share. Compared to everyone getting their own copy and reading it once, this represents

- A. conservation and thrift, or
- B. independent thinking?

page 238

Fears and worries are called realistic if there is real danger, and unrealistic if there is not. The children had already been worried about how the storm would affect the storks. The newspaper seemed to give evidence that their fears and worries were

- A. unrealistic or
- B. realistic?

page 239

Auka does not face the bad news about the storks in the newspaper alone, but shares it with the other children. This is probably a good decision, because people can

support each other when bad things happen. They can in such a case do the type of kind act known as

- A. helping someone with a physical job or
- B. consoling someone when something bad happens?

page 240

Steps in decision-making are understanding the situation, deciding on your objective, getting more information, listing options, considering advantages and disadvantages, deciding, doing what was decided on, and learning from the experience. Janus seems to know a lot about storks. They are going him partly for which step in the decision process?

- A. Getting information, or
- B. thinking about advantages and disadvantages?

page 241

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

Janus makes a very organized and convincing speech. The skill of using words well to accomplish your goals is called

- A. verbal fluency, or fluency with language
- or
- B. courage?

page 242

Janus is encouraging the children to be careful whom they trust with what information. He is trying to use (along with some courage)

- A. social initiations,
- or
- B. discernment and trusting?

page 243

The children ponder that Janus was a fisherman for many years and that he studied the storms and their effects, and that he has studied birds for a long time. They are thinking that he probably has done a lot of

- A. getting down on himself,
- or
- B. learning from his experience?

page 244

A positive reinforcer is something that happens after a behavior, to make it more likely to happen again. Which are positive reinforcers that make Eelka more likely to talk to Janus?

- A. The hot chocolate milk, and Janus's words to him, "Now that's thinking."

or

- B. There are no positive reinforcers for Eelka.

page 245

When they see what Janus has done, they get another positive reinforcer for having come to visit him. They are reinforced by getting to see, on his living room table, the results of his

- A. productivity,
- or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. fluency with words?

page 246

Earlier in their decision process, they could have thought: "We could look for wagon wheels. Or, we could build things that are just as good as wagon wheels for storks to build nests in. The good thing about the second idea is that scrap wood and metal are lots easier to find than wagon wheels." Which two parts of the decision process would this have been?

A. doing what they decided, and learning from the experience,
or
B. listing options, and thinking about advantages and disadvantages?

page 247

In planning where the wheels will go, Lina remembers Grandma Sibble and Douwa's help. And in instructing the children to go home, Jana understands that their moms are

probably worried. They are both using

A. loyalty and empathy,
or
B. conscience and honesty?

page 248

The fisherman leave early, so that the tide won't go out and leave their boats with no water underneath them. They have planned ahead, and are showing one of the subskills of good decisions, called

A. pleasure from approval,
or
B. thinking before acting?

page 249

The children are very used to the fact that their fathers have to leave often, and they handle their fathers' leaving with little emotion. They've had lots of practice at

A. option-generating,
or

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

B. handling separation?

page 250

The farm workers are finishing a 4-hour-shift of working, at 8 am. To get up out of bed and start working by 4 am usually takes a lot of

A. self-discipline,
or
B. honesty?

page 251

The children's laughter as they race each other to school suggests that rather than intensely competing for dominance, they are just enjoying running and chasing, and using their skills of

A. respectful talk,
or
B. joyousness?

page 252

We get the sense from this page that a very young child is going

to have access to a high tower. When young children are in high places, there is reason for

A. unrealistic worry,
or
B. realistic worry?

page 253

When Jan saw the open tower door, his main emotion was

A. sadness,
or
B. curiosity?

page 254

Linda was scared that the teacher would hear them. She got Jan to be quiet. It turns out that her fear of the teacher's knowing that they were there was

A. a realistic fear,
or
B. an unrealistic fear -- in fact she should have feared the opposite.

page 255

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Particularly because Jan is so scared, Linda is trying to be calm and strong. She is trying to use

- A. courage,
- or
- B. productivity?

page 256

They hold hands with each other, in an instinctive way of showing their ____ to each other.

- A. productivity,
- or
- B. loyalty

page 257

Linda kicks off her shoes in an attempt to make Jan feel better. This is a good example of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 258

Jan is much happier when they

reach the clock loft. He is amazed and thrilled to see all the machinery of the clock. He shows the skill of

- A. pleasure from discovery,
- or
- B. option-evaluating?

page 259

Jan was starting to obey Linda as if she were his mother. But when she tells him to come out from under the bell, he says, "I don't want to." He's probably not sure whether with another child he should use the skill of

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 260

Linda feels guilty about having lied to Jan. She has the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. conscience

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

page 261

Linda and Jan are happy to see the storks, even though they are locked in the building. They are using their skills of

- A. productivity and conservation,
- or
- B. courage and joyousness?

page 262

page 262

The teacher mentions that the school children can go out in all directions to look for the lost tots. This type of thought is

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 263

Lina feels angry at Jella for losing sight of the purpose of their search party and talking about the storks. But she says nothing. Later (on the next page) when he talks about the lost

children, she responds. She handles the provocation by ignoring the behavior she doesn't like, and reinforcing the behavior she likes. This is called

- A. moving away from the provoking person,
- or
- B. differential reinforcement?

page 264

Jella realizes that when he brings up the possibility that the children have drowned, he makes Lina feel bad, and tries to undo his mistake. He shows his

- A. conscience,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 265

When Lina sees that the white things she saw in the water were storks and not one of the two children, her main emotion is one of

- A. fun,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or
B. relief?

page 266

Jella is almost crying because he now thinks that the story in the newspaper was right, and that Janus was mistaken. He probably thinks that this is really bad. He most likely is

A. awfulizing,
or
B. celebrating luck?

page 267

When Linda says to Jan, "Don't be afraid; Linda will hold you up," she is using a couple of many ways to be kind. She is

A. speaking comforting words, and taking care of someone,
or
B. paying someone a compliment?

page 268

Lina comes up with a good way

of letting everybody know where Linda and Jan are. This is a good example of

A. option-generating,
or
B. frustration-tolerance?

page 269

Linda probably mistakenly predicts the emotion that their mothers will feel as _____, when it probably will be huge _____.

A. compassion, sadness
or
B. anger, relief

page 270

Jella and the teacher try to reassure Linda and Jan by giving them piggy-back rides in helping them down. This is

A. self-discipline,
or
B. kindness?

page 271

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

Linda thinks something like, "I want to tell Lina about the live storks, the first chance I get." This thought is

- A. not blaming someone else,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 272

Jella wants to show the teacher the dead storks, because the evidence provides some _____ about their mission.

- A. information
- or
- B. courage

page 273

When Auka starts to listen to Jan, he repeats something he heard Jan say earlier, to make sure he heard it right: he says, "Storks in the sea!" He could have said, "You're saying there are live storks in the sea?" This way of listening is called a

- A. facilitation,

- or
- B. reflection?

page 274

With the news that the tots saw live storks at sea, the emotion that Auka and Jella feel is

- A. anger,
- or
- B. excitement?

page 275

Almost as soon as Auka and Jella think about going up to the tower to search for the storks, they carry it out. They don't take much time to use the decision-making skill of

- A. thinking before acting,
- or
- B. pleasure from their own acts of kindness?

page 276

Auka comes to the conclusion that one of the storks may be stuck in the sand, and decides

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

that they should go out in a dinghy (which is a little boat) to rescue the stork. He is thinking of a type of kind act toward the stork, which is

- A. looking out for someone's health or safety,
- or
- B. teaching someone something useful?

page 277

Even in all the excitement, Auka takes a moment to recognize his appreciation for Janus. This is a good example of

- A. gratitude,
- or
- B. humor?

page 278

Auka is able to realize that it's more important that they get the dinghy out than that they remember him. Even though he would have liked to be on the boat, he doesn't feel bad that the others get to. He's using the skill

of

- A. magnanimity, or non-jealousy: handling it when someone else gets something you'd like to have,
- or
- B. habits of self-care?

page 279

The teacher and Dirk and Eelka didn't forget Auka after all. This is another example of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 280

Pier is getting seasick, but he doesn't complain, and he doesn't ask people to deviate from their mission. He's using the skill of

- A. fortitude,
- or
- B. self-disclosure?

page 281

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

The tired teacher expresses his appreciation of Jella's hard work when he says you can tell he's a fisherman's son. This is another example of

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. gratitude?

page 282

A positive reinforcer is some wanted event that occurs after a behavior to make the behavior more likely to occur in the future. What is a behavior and positive reinforcer that happens on this page?

- A. behavior is following Janus's instructions; reinforcer is reaching the sand bar
- or
- B. behavior is rowing in wavy water; reinforcer is Pier getting seasick

page 283

If Pier is not an excellent swimmer, taking this risk to save

the storks is not such a great example of

- A. nonviolence
- or
- B. self-care?

page 284

Pier was able to save the storks and to save himself, despite the fact that there was great danger. He used his skills of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 285

Pier is angry that Janus got him into such a dangerous situation, walking on a sandbar that was sticky and not solid. Janus acknowledges that he made a mistake, by saying, "I guess I didn't figure with the storm." He has to use a subskill of honesty, called

- A. thrift,
- or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. awareness of your own abilities: being honest in assessing your strengths and weaknesses

page 286

When Pier says, "We've got two storks" this is a first sign that the children are calming down enough to celebrate their success. This is an example of

- A. pleasure from accomplishment,
- or
- B. pleasure from approval?

page 287

Douwa realizes how important it is to get ladders, and he guesses that Janus won't mind if they use his, even if it means breaking the door; he knows how much Janus cares about this. It looks like Douwa has used

- A. a rational approach to decision-making,
- or
- B. fantasy-tolerance?

page 288

Dirk and Auka get the ladders set up, under Douwa's direction. They are using

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal and conservation,
- or
- B. productivity and compliance?

page 289

Douwa isn't worried about the fact that it may be against the rules to bury the storks in the churchyard. But as we find out on the next page, he has a reason to want to bury the dead storks quickly. He is more concerned with _____ than with _____.

- A. purposefulness, compliance
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal, loyalty

page 290

When Douwa explains his

Questions on *The Wheel on the School*

reason for wanting the dead storks buried, Auka and Dirk probably think something like, "We want to do our digging job so that the storks will stay in Shora!" This type of thought is

- A. getting down on themselves, or
- B. goal-setting?

page 291

Janus demands that someone divert their attention from the storks long enough to anchor the boat on the dike, get him out of the boat, and get him into his wheelchair. Do you think that these requests represent

- A. too much entitlement, or
- B. reasonable expectations?

page 292

Janus answers the question of whether to warm the storks up first by trying to imagine what he would want if he were a stork. He is using the skill of

- A. empathy -- seeing things from someone else's point of view or
- B. self-care -- having healthy habits

page 293

Douwa tells Janus about breaking the door to his shed. Douwa is using the skill of

- A. self-care, or
- B. honesty?

page 294

When Pier and Jella jump to follow Janus's orders, they are again using the skill of

- A. respectful talk, or
- B. compliance?

page 295

Even though Jella is getting pecked by both birds, he keeps their interests at heart and tries to take care of them. He is using

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

skills of

- A. pleasure from discovery,
- or
- B. forgiveness and anger control?

page 296

When one stork lovingly runs his beak along the neck of his mate, and we assume they both enjoy touching one another, they are using the skill of

- A. pleasure from affection,
- or
- B. pleasure from accomplishment?

page 297

Getting one twig seems to be the stork's way of saying, "We want to build our nest here." Even though the stork doesn't have words to think this with, we can still view it as the thought called

- A. not blaming someone else,
- or
- B. goal-setting

page 298

Even though the goal of having storks in Shora is what they have been striving for, and have now accomplished, the more important goal is that the people in the community have grown much closer to one another. Particularly, the old people and the young people have developed deep relationships. Uniting in a common purpose allowed them to accomplish the goals of

- A. habits of self-care,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

Questions on *Gladstone Comic Album #6: Uncle Scrooge in "Land Beneath the Ground"*

The stories in this album were written and illustrated by Carl Barks, and published by Gladstone Publishing, Ltd., P.O. Box 2079, Prescott, AZ 86302. It's copyrighted 1956-1988 by The Walt Disney Company.

page 1. When Scrooge says, "I'm going to see what can be done to protect my money from earthquakes," is that thought

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 2. When Scrooge says, "Say! That's a swell idea!" is that way of listening

- A. a facilitation,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 3. When the men decided not to go back underground because they had heard voices coming from the big hole, was that closer to the skill of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 4. When Scrooge asks one of the boys to start the hoisting motor, and he replies, "Yes, Unca Scrooge," is that the skill of

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 5. When the boys decided to get into another car to go and rescue Donald and Scrooge, was that an example of the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. courage?

page 6. When the boys decided to bring along poles to jam the wheels and slow down the car in case anything went wrong, that was an example of the skills of

- A. good decisions and self-care,
- or
- B. friendship-building and loyalty?

page 7. When one of the boys says, “Who are they, and how do they get around,” he could have said, “I want to figure out who these people are and how they get around.” This type of thought is

- A. goal-setting
- or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 8. The boys landed unhurt, and found an amazing land beneath the ground. If one of them had said, “Hooray! We didn’t get hurt, and we see an amazing land!” would that thought have been

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 9. When one of the boys says, “Thank goodness! You’re not in serious trouble!” is that type of thought

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 10. When Donald says, “You kids and your bright ideas!” is he

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 11. When Scrooge calls the Fermi a “balled-up humbug,” that was an example of how NOT to do

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. conservation?

page 12. When Scrooge asks,

Questions on *The Land Beneath the Ground*

“How do you know so much about our caverns?” that was a way of listening known as a

- A. reflection,
- or
- B. follow-up question?

page 13. When Scrooge asks, “What do you do in this game,” that was a way of listening known as a

- A. facilitation,
- or
- B. follow-up question?

page 14. When one of the boys says, “Let’s go see what caused it,” he could have said, “I want to find out what caused the earthquake.” That thought was

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 15. When the little terries cry and say, “We tried so hard, and all we got was a snicker from the radio,” they seem to be thinking, “That is really bad!”

This type of thought is

- A. listing options and choosing,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 16. When the Fermies tell about winning the trophy, they sound proud of themselves. They are

- A. celebrating their own choices,
- or
- B. getting down on themselves?

page 17. When Scrooge says, “I’ve just figured out two ways to prevent this earthquake from happening,” he feels that he has been using the skill of

- A. honesty
- or
- B. good decisions?

page 18. There’s a skill that makes for much happiness in real life, despite the fact that most stories would be more boring if all the characters were experts in it. Suppose that the ducks and the terries and fermie

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

could have made a deal that there wouldn't be an earthquake in Duckburg, the ducks would keep the secret of the Land beneath the ground, the Terries and Fermies would help the ducks out of the mine shaft, and Scrooge would close up the mine shaft so no one else could get down there. This would have solved the conflicts, despite the fact that the story would have been less interesting. Coming to a deal like this would have been a good example of the skill of

- A. good joint decision-making, or conflict resolution,
- or
- B. fortitude?

page 19. When one of the boys says, "Why didn't you do that in the first place instead of making poor Unca Donald swim half way back from China," that was an example of the thought called

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 20. When one of the boys says, "We must get the trophy and be far up the slide before he knows it's gone," that is an example of the thought called

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 21. When Donald says, "Uh oh! Here comes trouble!" that is a mild form of

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 22. When the boys look up information on how to solve their desperate dilemma, they are getting information. Getting information that helps you figure out what to do is very central to the skill of

- A. good decisions,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 23. When the Terries and

Questions on *The Land Beneath the Ground*

Fermies shout, “One more shove! Rah, Rah Rah!” it sounds as though they are having a good time. This is an example of the skill of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 24. If the man in the bathtub had said to himself, “I don’t like this, but at least the roof isn’t falling in on me,” that thought would have been

- A. celebrating his own choice,
- or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 25. When Donald says, “Oh boy! We made it!” he is probably

- A. celebrating luck and celebrating their own choices,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 26. When Scrooge says, “I’m ruined! I’m only a poor old man!” he is

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 27. When the Terry or Fermi says, “There’s a way we can do it that’ll make it fun!” he is trying to use the skill of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 28. When Scrooge says, “It’s money! I can hear the jingle!” he is

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 29. Suppose that Scrooge had said, “Let me make sure I understand, professor. Your calculations show that we’re not going to have more earthquakes for a long time?” That way of listening would have been

- A. a reflection,
- or
- B. a follow-up question?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Pipeline to Danger

page 1. When the boys proudly say, “Our Unca Scrooge commands whole fleets of ships and huge crews of men,” they are

- A. celebrating someone else’s choices,
- or
- B. getting down on themselves?

page 2. When Scrooge says, “Have the fleet loaded by eight bells!” and the workers obediently say, “Aye, aye, sir!” they are using the skill of

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 3. When Scrooge says, “That crater seems to have been built especially for me!” he is

- A. listing options and choosing,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 4. When one of the boys speaks about feeling useless, he is probably

- A. getting down on himself,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else’s choice?

page 5. When the little duck creatures help themselves to souvenirs from the stuff that belongs to Scrooge, that is really stealing, and thus not a good example of the skill of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 6. When Scrooge finds out that someone has been in the camp, he thinks of two things to do: look for their tracks, and phone for spare parts. He could have also looked around some more. He could also phone not just for spare parts, but for other people to help out. His thought process about what to do is called

Questions on *The Land Beneath the Ground*

- A. listing options and choosing,
or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 7. There's a skill that would make most stories less interesting, despite the fact that it makes people much happier when used in real life. Suppose that the ducks who lived in the crater had simply sat down with Scrooge and told him that they lived there, and that for that reason he couldn't fill up the crater, and they had worked out something satisfying to all. That would have been using the skill of

- A. self-discipline,
or
- B. joint decision-making, or conflict resolution?

page 8. When the boys decide not to panic, and speak of getting fire extinguishers, getting shovels, and saving supplies, they are

- A. listing options and choosing,

- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 9. If Scrooge had said, "Hooray! We saved the welding tools and most of the big stuff!" he would have been

- A. not awfulizing,
or
- B. celebrating their own choices?

page 10. When the little duck says, "Wise, wise were we scouts that we stayed out for one more look!" he is

- A. celebrating their own choices,
or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 11. When Donald speaks of sand being in the pipe, and says, "We'll have to blow it out again," he is

- A. goal-setting,
or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 12. When Scrooge offers to stop the pumping of the oil if he

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

is let go, he is proposing an option and trying to make a deal. These are things that people do when they use the skill of

- A. joint decision-making, or conflict-resolution,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 13. When Scrooge says, “Now to get back to the pipe before those pigmies recover from their awe!” he is

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 14. When Scrooge thinks of climbing over the wall, and then thinks of sending up a smoke message, he is trying to figure out what to do. He is trying to use the skill of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal,
- or
- B. good decisions?

page 15. When the little duck, facing death from the oil, says,

“We can face it, big operator!” he is saying something that means almost the same as “We can take it!” This is something people often say when they are

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. not awfulizing?

page 16. If Donald had said to the boys, “So you’re saying you think Uncle Scrooge went through the pipe, and is on the inside of the crater?” that way of listening would have been a

- A. facilitation,
- or
- B. reflection?

page 17. Scrooge helped the residents of Casbah Crater by bringing them good soil and plentiful water. He said he did it just to prove to them that he was a big operator. Still, his actions were an example of the skill of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. kindness?

Questions on *Disney Presents Carl Barks' Greatest Duck Tales Stories, Volume 2*

These stories were written and illustrated by Carl Barks, and published by Gemstone Publishing, Timonium, Maryland. This book is copyrighted 2006 and previously by Disney Enterprises, Inc.

page 1

When Uncle Scrooge gives Donald a slapstick kick down the stairs (which according to the rules of slapstick, doesn't injure him in the slightest), this is a bad example of which skill?

- A. respectful talk,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 2

The people in the park look as if they are feeling which emotion?

- A. fear,
- or
- B. sadness?

page 3

When the people have eggs fall on them, we get a preview of one of the themes of this work of literature. A "theme" is a message that the story sends. One of the messages has to do with the skill of carefulness, and it is that

- A. When there is great power, there is usually also great danger.
- Or
- B. You should not count your chickens before they are hatched.

page 4

When the scientist tried to give the girl's doll back to her, he was trying to use the skill of

- A. courage,

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

or
B. kindness?

page 5

In cartoons and many other stories, getting “knocked out” is only temporary. In real life, getting a concussion can have effects that last the rest of one's life. To protect oneself very carefully against anything that could result in a concussion is part of the skill of

A. self-care,
or
B. friendship-building?

page 6

When Scrooge says, “Oh, Oh! My worst fears are realized already!” this thought is an example of

A. goal-setting,
or
B. awfulizing?

page 7

When the head guard says, “Protect the man-robots,” he could just as well have said, “Our number one priority is to keep them from getting the remaining man-robots!” This type of thought is

A. celebrating luck,
or
B. goal-setting?

page 8

Suppose Scrooge had thought, “Let's see: I could try to bargain with them, or I could just run away, or I could try to hire some people to enforce the law, or I could shoot a cannon at them. I'll choose the cannon.” Which of the 12 thoughts would this have been an example of?

A. listing options and choosing,
or
B. not getting down on himself?

page 9

On this page again the author shows us that the mayor is more

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

interested in the money that the man-robots cost than he is in enforcing the law. The police are more interested in making sure that the law is followed, which relates to the skill of

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. friendship-building?

page 10

The Beagle Boys try putting their hands through the windows, using sledge hammers, and then lifting up the vault and slamming it on the ground. They have been using the thought called

- A. not getting down on themselves,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 11

Suppose that one of the ducks had thought to himself, "It is amazing that I was not killed by the avalanche of money or being dumped out of the bucket!

Hooray that I'm still alive!" This thought would have been

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 12

When the Beagle Boys dance the Watusi at the country club in celebration, they demonstrate that even though they are very bad at the skills of honesty and kindness and compliance, they do have some skills of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 13

When Scrooge says, "I want to go in head-on and fighting," that thought is an example of

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 14

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

For Scrooge to take off in a plane he's never been on before is an action that if carried out in real life rather than a cartoon, would be more of

- A. a good example of courage,
- or
- B. a bad example of self-care?

page 15

When Scrooge thinks, "Oh, Oh!" as he sees that his plane is about to get swatted out of the air, that's short for thinking something like, "Oh, something really terrible is about to happen!" This type of thought is

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. not blaming someone else?

page 16

If the duck boy had thought to himself, "Hooray! I'm glad I searched through my memory for the weakness that one of the Beagle Boys has," that thought

would have been

- A. celebrating his own choice,
- or
- B. learning from the experience?

page 17

A positive reinforcer is a reward that comes after a behavior, that makes the behavior more likely to occur the next time. What is the behavior that the duck boy figures has been reinforced in the past in the Beagle Boy by getting to eat prunes?

- A. going toward the smell of prunes,
- or
- B. cleaning up the plate where the prunes were?

page 18

It would spoil the excitement of a big fight if Scrooge and the Beagle Boys could have just talked and figured out a way that all the problems could be solved. It's for this reason that in entertainment you don't see

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

many really excellent examples of

- A. courage,
- or
- B. nonviolence and joint decision-making?

page 19

The mayor directs the army to capture the Beagle Boys and not worry about the expense of the robots only when he feels that the Beagle Boys have personally insulted him. Up until then, his worries about money, which have to do with the skill of _____, got in the way of his making good choices, the skill of _____.

- A. conservation; good decisions
- or
- B. joyousness, friendship-building?

page 20

A desired event is usually a reinforcer, and an undesired event is often a punishment. (A

positive reinforcer is getting something you like; a negative reinforcer is getting rid of something you don't like!) In the happy ending to the story, the man-robots are all destroyed. Because they caused so many problems, the destruction of the man-robots is, for the people of Duckburg, more of a

- A. reinforcer, (and a negative reinforcer because it gets rid of something they don't like)
- or
- B. punishment?

page 21

When Scrooge says, "My coat will be fancier than any in the world," that is the thought called

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 22

When Scrooge says, "That's right! I hadn't thought of that!" he is using one of the four ways

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

of listening, called

- A. a reflection,
- or
- B. positive feedback?

page 23

Donald shows Uncle Scrooge his way of hiding, in an attempt to help Scrooge get away from whatever he is fleeing. In being helpful, Donald is using the skill of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 24

When Scrooge says, about the gold yarn, "Where does it come from," he's using one of the four ways of listening, called

- A. A reflection,
- or
- B. a follow-up question?

page 25

When the mysterious stranger says, "How very fortunate that we should meet," she is using a type of thought called

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. not getting down on herself?

page 26

The fact that the group of people on the boat start to call themselves sisters and daughters but then change to brothers and sons suggests that they are not full subscribers to the skill of

- A. honesty,
- or
- B. loyalty?

page 27

When Scrooge says, "I didn't come here to be sniffed at! I came to talk business!" he is sticking up for what he wants and making his wishes known very clearly. This is part of the skill of conflict-resolution, and it is called the skill of

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

- A. assertion or assertiveness,
or
- B. giving in to what the other
wants?

page 28

When Donald says, "I'll stay near him and do my best to keep him from going on that wild voyage," he is using the thought of _____ and the skill of _____ to his uncle.

- A. goal-setting; loyalty
or
- B. getting down on himself;
productivity

page 29

The skill of decision-making involves several parts, remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE: being aware of the Situation, deciding on your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, thinking of Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what was decided, and Learning from the

Experience. When one of the duck boys consults the Junior Woodchucks guidebook to learn more about Colchis and the golden fleece, he is

- A. thinking of advantages and disadvantages,
or
- B. getting more information?

page 30

When Uncle Scrooge turns cartwheels thinking about the golden fleece, he is using the skill of _____ when he should be spending more energy in the skill of _____.

- A. conservation; courage
or
- B. joyousness; good decisions

page 31

When someone is hit in the head hard enough that the person "sees stars," the person has often had an injury to the brain, that could be quite problematic for a long time. If Donald had thought

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

to himself, "I'm lucky to be a character in a comic, where head injuries are totally temporary," that thought would have been

- A. goal-setting,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 32

A positive reinforcer is a reward that makes a behavior more likely to occur again. When Scrooge sees the larkies throw the gold out the window, he may realize that

- A. gold is not a reinforcer that he can use to influence them,
- or
- B. gold is a very strong reinforcer that he can use to influence them?

page 33

From the fact that Donald's and Scrooges hats fly off their heads and their mouths drop open in the first picture on the page, we know that the emotion they are

feeling is

- A. relief,
- or
- B. surprise?

page 34

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters in these stand for reviewing and describing and understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience.

When the boys say things like, "Colchis is clear on the other side of the world," "It costs thousands of dollars to travel that far," and "We're broke," they are doing which stage of the decision process?

- A. reviewing and describing and understanding the situation,
- or

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

B. doing what they've decided?

page 35

A positive reinforcer is something that comes after a behavior, that makes the behavior more likely to happen again. The reinforcer strengthens the behavior more, the more the person believes that the behavior caused the reinforcer to be gotten. The bars of gold are a powerful reinforcer. Which behavior do you think it reinforces more?

- A. investigating shiny objects,
- or
- B. diving off random docks?

page 36

Four ways of speaking that often create a negative or unpleasant emotional climate are commands, criticism, contradictions, and threats. When Scrooge says, "There is no golden fleece," and the larkie says, "Oh, yes there is! Hee! Hee! Hee!" they are each saying

that what the other said was false. Thus they are _____ each other.

- A. contradicting
- or
- B. commanding

page 37

When Scrooge says, "Let me out of here before I forget that you are ladies," he is using which two of the ways of speaking that often create an unpleasant emotional climate?

- A. contradiction and criticism,
- or
- B. command, with a vague threat

page 38

When Scrooge says, "What an awful predicament I've gotten us into," he is not only awfulizing, but also briefly

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. getting down on himself?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 39

The motive of an action is the reward someone is wanting to get, the punishment one is wanting to avoid, by doing the action. On this page we find out the motive of the larkies in kidnapping Scrooge. What is it?

- A. To get his money,
- or
- B. To let him be the judge as to who is the best cook of the larkies?

page 40

Since Scrooge is being held prisoner, he is much more concerned with escaping than with making sure the cooking contest is fair and free of deceit for all the Larkies. He puts a higher priority on the skill of _____ than the skill of _____.

- A. self-discipline, productivity
- or
- B. self-care, honesty

page 41

When Scrooge finds out that the dish he has made a deal to eat completely is the food he hates the most in all the world, he falls backward off his chair. This is a slapstick way of communicating that he is

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 42

When Scrooge not only eats all the parsnip pudding, but acts as if he loves it, he uses the skills of

- A. positive fantasy rehearsal and productivity,
- or
- B. self-discipline and fortitude?

page 43

When Donald says, "I hope this cushy deal isn't a trap," he starting to do just a little of a part of the decision-making process

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

that Scrooge seems to be avoiding. That part is

- A. doing what was decided,
- or
- B. considering advantages and particularly disadvantages of options?

page 44

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters in these stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience.

When Donald says, "We've been tricked into an ambush," and Scrooge says, "Get back to the tunnel, quick!" they are using which two parts of the decision process?

- A. understanding the situation

- and listing an option,
- or
- B. considering advantages and considering disadvantages?

page 45

When one of the boys says, "Don't aim to hit 'em -- just scare 'em!" he is revealing his commitment to

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. nonviolence?

page 46

The boys want not to hurt the Larkies or to put them in any real danger, but just to scare them. In the silly solution to the problem they are facing, they luck onto something that is not dangerous to the Larkies, but that the Larkies are very afraid of. When there is lots of fear but no danger, we call that

- A. a realistic fear,
- or
- B. an unrealistic fear?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 47

The boys have rescued Scrooge from the Larkies and guided him to the golden fleece. But, as when they save the day at other times, Scrooge does not seem to use the skill of

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. gratitude?

page 48

Scrooge goes running out, not listening to the boys' advice not to go so fast so that they won't miss a turn. Scrooge could use more of the skill of _____, although the plot would be less entertaining if he did so.

- A. thinking before acting,
- or
- B. courage?

page 49

There are several steps in making decisions, that can be

remembered by the words SOIL ADDLE. The letters in these stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience.

When the boys consult the Junior Woodchucks' Guidebook to figure out what to do, they are giving us a classic example of

- A. getting information,
- or
- B. figuring out their objective?

page 50

When they say things like, "He's got us trapped in a one-door cubby hole," and "What's more, he's the sleepless dragon," they are doing which part of the decision process?

- A. understanding the situation,
- or
- B. figuring out their objective?

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

page 51

When Dewey says, "Lucky me!
This goof's backbone is built like
a scaling ladder," he is

- A. celebrating someone else's
choice,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 52

After the boys have saved
Scrooge one more time, the story
ends, not with his rewarding
them or thanking them, but with
his complaining about how cold
his golden coat is. He is doing a
mild form of

- A. celebrating someone else's
choice,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 53

The advertisement, like most
advertising, tries to set up an
association between a behavior

and a certain pleasant feeling.
The behavior is subscribing to
the coming, and the pleasant
feeling is the emotion that
Mickey shows in the picture.
What emotion does this appear
to be?

- A. pleasure and fun,
- or
- B. determination?

page 54

The picture of the ice cream
cone also tries to associate
something pleasant with the idea
of getting a product. If someone
were trying to lose weight and
were very hot and hungry,
resisting the ice cream cone on
this page would take the skill of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. self-discipline?

page 55

There are several steps in
making decisions, that can be
remembered by the words SOIL

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

ADDLE. The letters in these stand for understanding the Situation, figuring out your Objective, getting Information, Listing options, considering Advantages and disadvantages, Deciding, Doing what you've decided, and Learning from the Experience.

When Scrooge asks, "Just who are you, sir?" he is trying to do which step in the decision process?

- A. getting information,
- or
- B. considering advantages and disadvantages?

page 56

If Seafoam McDuck had not been so trusting, and had gotten his spectacles and read the small print, he would have done a better job of which skill?

- A. Discernment and Trusting. Accurately appraising others. Deciding what someone can be trusted for and trusting only when appropriate.

or

- B. Loyalty. Tolerating and enjoying sustained closeness, attachment, and commitment to another.

page 57

When Scrooge says, "And so because my ancestor wouldn't give your ancestor a set of gold teeth, I have to give you everything I own," he is restating what he understands the other person to be communicating. He is using the method of listening which is called a

- A. facilitation,
- or
- B. reflection?

page 58

When Scrooge says, "I have to deliver the original case of horse-radish to Jamaica," he is using the thought called

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

page 59

Scrooge is the world's richest duck, and yet it pains him to have to agree to pay his nephews thirty cents an hour to help him save his fortune. He overdoes what most people don't use enough, the skill of

- A. conservation and thrift,
- or
- B. courage?

page 60

When Scrooge informs Donald that a fathom is 6 feet rather than an inch, the fact that he is chasing Donald while brandishing his cane gives us a slapstick clue that he is thinking what kind of thought?

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 61

As Donald observes the various

wrecks, and as he comes to a place with no fish at all, what emotion does he seem to feel the most?

- A. disgust,
- or
- B. curiosity?

page 62

Donald finds a chest of treasure, but Scrooge's reaction is

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 63

Donald notices that the fish don't go near horse-radish. This enables him to do a crucial step in the decision making process, but only because he is open to noticing it, being aware of it, and realizing what it means. That step is

- A. getting information,
- or

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

B. doing what was decided?

page 64

When Donald finds the horse-radish and says, "Well! It looks as though he's going to be proved wrong!" he also has reason to think, "Hooray, I figured out something really smart!" This thought would be

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. celebrating his own choice?

page 65

When Scrooge says, "I still have to deliver that case to the customs house in Jamaica," this thought is

- A. not blaming someone else,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 66

When Scrooge asks Dewey to radio for a tug boat, Dewey says, "Aye aye, sir," and does so right

away. Dewey is using the skill of

- A. assertion,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 67

Donald is aware that the wind can tear the sails, but Scrooge is focused only on saving his fortune. Donald is concerned with the skill of _____, whereas Scrooge is focused on _____.

- A. self-care, conservation and thrift
- or
- B. joyousness, positive fantasy rehearsal

page 68

In continuing to try to sail through the hurricane, Scrooge shows that while he has ample skills of _____, he is not doing very well at _____.

- A. courage, good decisions and self-care
- or

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

B. friendship-building, loyalty and nonviolence?

page 69

Chisel McSue says, "He can't cheat me out of his fortune!" Is Chisel McSue's feeling of having a right to Scrooge's fortune

A. reasonable expectations,
or
B. too much entitlement?

page 70

When they say things like, "I think the rudder's broken off," and "We're drifting straight sideways," and "Chisel McSue in a gunboat pumping shells into us," they are using which part of the decision process?

A. describing and understanding the situation they're in,
or
B. considering advantages and disadvantages of options?

page 71

When Joe says, "Slick work, Chisel," he is using which of the four ways of listening?

A. Follow-up question,
or
B. Positive feedback?

page 72

When Joe says, "I'm your pal!" and reminds Chisel of how he helped him, he is appealing, unsuccessfully, to Chisel's nonexistent sense of

A. loyalty,
or
B. self-reinforcement?

page 73

Scrooge is faced with a moral dilemma. Should he save a drowning man, or should he look out for his own safety and welfare? His dilemma is

A. kindness versus self-care,
or
B. joyousness versus positive fantasy rehearsal?

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

page 74

Immediately after having had his life saved by the ducks, Chisel McSue calls them stupid and calls Scrooge an old fool. He's being especially bad at the skill of

- A. conservation,
- or
- B. respectful talk?

page 75

When one of the boys says, "Oh boy! Good weather! The Hurricane is over!" he is using the thought called

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 76

The boys did something really smart by tying the line to the chest of horse-radish, but Scrooge doesn't even thank them and is reluctant to even pay them

their wages. They have done a good example of _____, and he has NOT done a good example of _____.

- A. conservation, positive fantasy rehearsal
- or
- B. good decisions, gratitude

page 77

A motive is someone's reason for doing something. Scrooge reveals his initial motive for coming to the hotel ballroom. What was his motive?

- A. To get to know the snobby people there,
- or
- B. To check the lights in his hotel?

page 78

The author is using satire. Satire is the use of humor and exaggeration to expose and criticize people's unwise behavior. The unwise behavior of the people at the party has to

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

do with the skill of purposefulness -- having a sense of goal that directs behavior.

What's wrong with the purposefulness of the people at the party?

A. They have no goals.

or

B. They have goals, but the goals are unworthy ones -- impressing people with their things rather than doing anything good.

page 79

Scrooge is concerned that he doesn't get invited to parties. It sounds as if he would like to do more _____ than he has done.

A. conservation and thrift,

or

B. friendship-building?

page 80

When Scrooge exclaims, "I'm a social lion!" it sounds as though he is

A. celebrating luck,

or

B. getting down on himself?

page 81

Scrooge wants to buy back the ruby, but the status seekers also want it for themselves. When two or more people want opposite things to happen, the situation is called a

A. conflict,

or

B. good decision?

page 82

They have thought about several ways of getting to Bazookistan: airplane, steamer boat; finally they settle on a submarine. They have used what sort of thought?

A. listing options and choosing,

or

B. not awfulizing?

page 83

When Scrooge says, "Oh! Oh!" what he means is, "Looks like

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

we're being followed; this may be really bad!" That type of thought is recognizing danger, an appropriate form of

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating luck?

page 84

When Scrooge says, "Time for another look at the upper world," he's preparing to do which part of the decision process?

- A. figuring out his objective,
- or
- B. getting information?

page 85

Scrooge directs Donald to pull into the cove and lay low, and Donald carries out this direction. Donald is using

- A. joyousness,
- or
- B. compliance?

page 86

The boys want to take a swim, but they can't because of the sharks. But they happen to notice that the sharks bunch together when there is some peppermint candy thrown in the water. They are using a certain step of the decision process when they notice this fact and become aware of its importance. That step is

- A. getting information,
- or
- B. doing what is decided?

page 87

When Scrooge says, "Hooray! We've given them the slip, lads!" He is

- A. celebrating someone else's choice,
- or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 88

When Scrooge says, "Don't be such a shivering jellyfish," he is

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

implying, "You are being too cowardly!" His thought is an example of

- A. blaming someone else,
- or
- B. not getting down on himself?

page 89

When one of the boys says, "Bright thought!" that way of listening is called

- A. positive feedback,
- or
- B. a follow-up question?

page 90

The jellyfish thinks, "Whee!" He is

- A. getting down on himself,
- or
- B. celebrating luck (or celebrating someone else's choice)?

page 91

The king says that they don't

need many things, and he isn't interested in the sorts of status symbols that he is offered. If, rather than being interested in status symbols, he were interested in things like peace and harmony between his people and fairness and justice in his society, he would be showing the skill of

- A. purposefulness,
- or
- B. handling rejection?

page 92

It turns out, however, that the king is most interested in a different sort of status symbol, that of a fat tummy, and the candy is a very powerful positive reinforcer for him. His status symbol leads him to make bad decisions with respect to the skill of

- A. nonviolence,
- or
- B. self-care?

page 93

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

Some of the things that people say that contribute to an unpleasant emotional climate are commands, contradictions, criticisms, and threats. But sometimes each of these is warranted and useful, if it's not overdone. When Scrooge says that the Beagle Boys aren't even on this ocean, and one of the young ducks says, "That's what you think!" that is a

- A. threat,
- or
- B. contradiction?

page 94

When defending oneself, it's good to use as little harm to the other person as possible, and only harm others when absolutely necessary. When there is a big gun aimed at them and the weapon is a paper airplane, we can say that Huey is not straying too far from the skill of

- A. nonviolence,
- or

B. handling criticism?

page 95

Scrooge offers a bargain: the ruby in exchange for information on how to get the sea monster off them. Offering an option that will make both sides better off is central to the skill of

- A. habits of self-care,
- or
- B. joint decision-making, or conflict-resolution?

page 96

It sounds as if Scrooge told DeLardo how to appease the jellyfish because he owed an act of kindness to

- A. DeLardo,
- or
- B. the jellyfish?

page 97

The dogs are running to try to get positive reinforcers, which look like cans of sardines. But

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

after a while of running, without ever being able to get any closer to the reinforcer, they will probably

- A. keep running faster and faster as long as they can,
- or
- B. stop running, because they sense the lack of an "effort-payoff connection?"

page 98

When this advertisement says, "Go on, admit it!" and "Dive into the 160 page Disney Comics: 75 years of Innovation" these statements take the form of one of the four types of utterances that often create unpleasant emotional climates (commands, criticisms, contradictions, or threats). But the readers are probably not offended, because they are being commanded to indulge in something they probably regard as a (positive reinforcer, punishment)?

- A. commands, positive reinforcer?

- or
- B. threats, punishment?

page 99

The emotions that Donald appears to feel during the action on this page are

- A. determination and compassion,
- or
- B. surprise and curiosity?

page 100

When Scrooge says, "Well, toodle-de-doo, Donald," that's his way of saying "good-bye." Saying something like this rather than just walking away is an important part of friendship-building, and it's called using a

- A. reflection,
- or
- B. parting ritual?

page 101

In the world of slapstick humor, it's possible for the Beagle Boys

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

to get blown by an explosion through the thick wall of a vault and fall from a high place without being hurt in the slightest. Still, if they had foreseen this event and taken precautions, they would have given us a better model of skills of

- A. self-care,
- or
- B. honesty?

page 102

When the light bulb goes off in Scrooge's mind, he is thinking something like, "Hey! One great possibility is that I could use the indestructible glass for my vault!" Which part of the decision process is he using?

- A. getting more information,
- or
- B. listing an option?

page 103

When Scrooge says, "The Beagle Boys will never get

through that door, nor will anyone else!" he is

- A. celebrating his own choice,
- or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 104

The Beagle Boys still can withstand explosions while only getting black marks on themselves and torn clothes. But they are failing to get a reinforcer that their effort is aimed at. What is that positive reinforcer?

- A. Swinging from the lamp,
- or
- B. Uncle Scrooge's money?

page 105

The Beagle Boys are asked to leave because the little old lady complained about the noise, and they follow their union rules against disturbing little old ladies. Despite their ignoring the rules against theft, they are showing some ways in which

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

they practice

- A. compliance,
- or
- B. handling rejection?

page 106

When Magica DeSpell tells herself the thing she wants the most in the world, which is Scrooge's first dime, she is using which type of thought?

- A. not blaming someone else,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 107

When Magica DeSpell says, "A plague on such evil luck," she is using what type of thought?

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 108

If Magica DeSpell said to

herself, "I can try a flute, a clarinet, a violin, or a trombone, to see if they can get the glass to crack. I think I'll try all of them." she would have been

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 109

When the chief tells Scrooge, "You'd be very sorry, Mr. McDuck! Their cry is very disagreeable," he is furnishing some help in two parts of the decision process. He is providing some

- A. listing options, and learning from the experience,
- or
- B. information, and a disadvantage of an option?

page 110

When Scrooge finds out that the Yeekers' cry shatters the glass, he says, "Oh, me"; he really means, "This is terrible." He is

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. awfulizing,
- or
- B. getting down on himself?

page 111

If Scrooge had thought more, he might have thought something like this: "Hmm, one of the 'cons' for gathering up the Yeekers, rather than leaving them alone, is that I'll give a clue to any thief that the Yeekers can break my safe. Plus they'll be available to any thief. Plus, they won't like being imprisoned." This part of the decision process is called

- A. learning from the experience,
- or
- B. thinking of disadvantages of options?

page 112

Magica DeSpell's stun ray brings out from Uncle Scrooge some involuntary _____.

- A. compliance,
- or

- B. courage?

page 113

When Magica DeSpell lies on the ground and bangs her fists and makes angry noises, she is probably

- A. celebrating her own choice,
- or
- B. awfulizing?

page 114

When the light bulb goes off over Magica DeSpell's head, she realizes that her observation has just given her an important piece of _____ that is important for her decision process.

- A. figuring out her objective,
- or
- B. information?

page 115

The Yeeker is hanging his head down, with droopy eyes, is motionless, and his face looks like he's feeling a certain

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

emotion. What emotion, would you say?

- A. depression,
- or
- B. anger?

page 116

Scrooge isn't worried about creating a positive or negative emotional climate with Magica DeSpell. So he doesn't worry that when he calls her "grabby" and orders her to give him back his dime, he is using two of the types of statements that tend to create an unpleasant emotional climate. He is using

- A. criticism and command,
- or
- B. contradiction and threat?

page 117

That little old lady across the street knows that loud noises are not good for our hearing. Enough of them can make us go deaf. Her avoidance of loud noises is an example of

- A. loyalty,
- or
- B. habits of self-care?

page 118

The advertisement on this page says, "On Sale!" beginning a certain date. When an advertisement says, "On sale!" it is offering a _____ for the behavior of buying, namely a lower price than usual. This _____ is meant to make the behavior of buying more likely in the future.

- A. positive reinforcer,
- or
- B. courage?

page 119

There are many types of stresses. Which type is Scrooge experiencing on this page?

- A. Fear of physical harm by a predator.
- or
- B. Too many decisions to make

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

in too little time?

page 120

When lots of people make unreasonable requests, it's important to be able to stick up for yourself and tell them "No." This is called the skill of

- A. assertion or assertiveness,
- or
- B. joyousness?

page 121

When Scrooge says, "I want to go someplace where there is no money!" he is using what type of thought?

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. goal-setting?

page 122

A positive reinforcer increases the likelihood of a behavior by being something pleasant that comes after the behavior. A negative reinforcer also increases

the likelihood of a behavior, by the ceasing of an unpleasant event after the behavior. A negative reinforcer is thus the stopping of something unpleasant. Scrooge is hoping that when he goes to Tralla La, the unpleasant events of people asking him for money will cease. He hopes that his going to Tralla La will be

- A. positively reinforced,
- or
- B. negatively reinforced?

page 123

There was another work of fiction called Lost Horizon, about a place in the Himalayas named "Shangri La." So the author of this comic makes kind of an "in joke" by calling the place they are looking for "Tralla La." The author is using his skills of

- A. humor,
- or
- B. habits of self-care?

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

page 124

When Scrooge says, "Airplanes are too expensive," he is doing what step in the decision process?

- A. getting information,
- or
- B. thinking of a disadvantage of an option?

page 125

When the boys consult the Junior Woodchucks Guidebook, they are using what step in the decision process?

- A. getting information,
- or
- B. figuring out their objective?

page 126

When Scrooge says, "Those confounded clouds hide the view!" he sounds like he's

- A. Celebrating luck,
- or
- B. Awfulizing?

page 127

They make a plan, in case there is a field big enough to land, and in case there isn't. Planning ahead and visualizing what you will do in various cases involves the skill of

- A. kindness,
- or
- B. positive fantasy rehearsal?

page 128

To jump out of a plane is almost always an act that requires

- A. courage,
- or
- B. kindness?

page 129

Scrooge says, "Here I shall be able to rest! Here among people who have no desire for my wealth!"

Negative reinforcement means the ending of something unpleasant. It increases the

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

likelihood of the behavior it follows. Scrooge thinks that his getting away from home and going to Tralla La will be negatively reinforced by

- A. the ending of people's bugging him about money,
- or
- B. the ending loud noises?

page 130

When Donald says, "You can talk their language!" he means something like, "Good for you, for learning it!" His thought is an example of

- A. not awfulizing,
- or
- B. celebrating someone else's choice?

page 131

Donald smiles as he says, "The people rounded up all of our supplies and returned them to us!" He is

- A. celebrating someone else's

- choice,
- or
- B. listing options and choosing?

page 132

The fact that people are willing to offer so much to have the bottle cap tells us that it is a powerful

- A. positive reinforcer,
- or
- B. reflection?

page 133

When the person counts the bottle caps and remarks that Scrooge is the richest duck in Tralla La, Scrooge looks as though he is feeling

- A. perplexed, confused, or curious,
- or
- B. angry?

page 134

When the person says, "If the rich old miser doesn't give his

Questions on *Carl Barks' Duck Tales Volume 2*

bottle caps to people like me, he's an old meanie!" the person shows

- A. reasonable expectations,
- or
- B. too much entitlement?

page 135

Scrooge takes only a second or two to decide between a million and a billion bottle caps for his order. For important decisions like this, the skill of _____ demands that one invests a little more time into the whole process.

- A. thinking before acting,
- or
- B. handling rejection?

page 136

It would be better if the people did useful things like taking care of their crops and their animals rather than focusing on getting wealth, in the form of rare objects. Picking really worthwhile things to put your

energy into is part of the skill of

- A. purposefulness,
- or
- B. differential reinforcement?

page 137

A positive reinforcer is about the same as a reward. As a rule, "deprivation" of something, that is, not getting as much as you want, makes it more reinforcing, whereas "satiation" of it, which means getting all you want or even more, makes it less reinforcing. The people are finding bottle caps less reinforcing now, because they are experiencing _____ of them.

- A. deprivation,
- or
- B. satiation?

page 138

When the people of Tralla La say, "Oh brother! Is old Scrooge ever going to regret this!" they are thinking the thought called

Psychological Skills Questions on Novels

- A. celebrating luck,
- or
- B. blaming someone else?

page 139

When Scrooge says, "My nerves are going to pieces," he seems to think that the nerve medicine will turn off the bad feeling that he has. Drinking the nerve medicine is a behavior which is made more likely because it seems to be followed by some relief from the bad feelings. A positive reinforcer turns on good feelings, and a negative reinforcer turns off bad feelings. The relief that the medicine brings is a

- A. positive reinforcer,
- or
- B. negative reinforcer?

page 140

Even though commands, contradictions, criticisms, and threats often create an unpleasant emotional climate, there are

times when they are useful. When one of the Tralla La residents says, "It's a ruse to save their necks! Throw them in the whirlpool," and the leader says, "No! The words of the small ducks are wise!" the leader is appropriately using a

- A. threat,
- or
- B. contradiction?