



Shake It Up: Working With New People



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Time Frame 90-120 minutes

Essential Question(s)

- What are the benefits of working with new people?
- What skills do we need to work well with others?

Summary

Students explore the benefits of working in a group with different viewpoints and reflect on their own work preferences and how they shape the ways they contribute to group work.

Learning Goals

- Analyze how our individual values guide our working styles and preferences.
- Evaluate how different perspectives benefit a task.

Attachments

- [Activity Slides—Shake It Up.pptx](#)
- [Artifact Clues—Shake It Up - Spanish.docx](#)
- [Artifact Clues—Shake It Up - Spanish.pdf](#)
- [Artifact Clues—Shake It Up.docx](#)
- [Artifact Clues—Shake It Up.pdf](#)
- [Artifact Detective—Shake It Up - Spanish.docx](#)
- [Artifact Detective—Shake It Up - Spanish.pdf](#)
- [Artifact Detective—Shake It Up.docx](#)
- [Artifact Detective—Shake It Up.pdf](#)
- [Crash Landing Consensus—Shake It Up - Spanish.docx](#)
- [Crash Landing Consensus—Shake It Up - Spanish.pdf](#)
- [Crash Landing Consensus—Shake It Up.docx](#)
- [Crash Landing Consensus—Shake It Up.pdf](#)
- [I Think, We Think Note Organizer—Shake It Up - Spanish.docx](#)
- [I Think, We Think Note Organizer—Shake It Up - Spanish.pdf](#)
- [I Think, We Think Note Organizer—Shake It Up.docx](#)
- [I Think, We Think Note Organizer—Shake It Up.pdf](#)
- [Mystery Artifact—Shake It Up - Spanish - Spanish.docx](#)
- [Mystery Artifact—Shake It Up - Spanish - Spanish.pdf](#)
- [Mystery Artifact—Shake It Up.docx](#)
- [Mystery Artifact—Shake It Up.pdf](#)
- [Values Chart—Shake It Up - Spanish.docx](#)
- [Values Chart—Shake It Up - Spanish.pdf](#)
- [Values Chart—Shake It Up.docx](#)
- [Values Chart—Shake It Up.pdf](#)

Materials

- Activity Slides (attached)
- Mystery Artifact picture (attached; one per group)
- Artifact Clues handout (attached; one half-sheet per group)
- Artifact Detective handout (attached; one per group)
- I Think/We Think Note Organizer handout (attached; one per student)
- Crash Landing Consensus activity packet (attached)
- Values Chart handout (attached; one per student)
- Sticky notes
- Envelopes to hold clues (5 per group)

Engage

Teacher's Note: Activity Preparation

Prior to the Artifact Detective activity, print the attached **Artifact Clues** handout and cut out the clue strips. Place each clue strip in its own envelope and label the outside of the envelope with the clue's number.

Using the attached **Activity Slides**, display **slides 3-4** to share the essential questions and learning objectives.

Move to **slide 5** and place students in groups of five. Give each group one of the attached **Mystery Artifact** pictures, a set of clue envelopes, and a copy of the attached **Artifact Detective** handout. Instruct groups to have one person hold each envelope and to not open them until instructed.

Ask groups to first look at the artifact picture and make a guess as to what they think it was used for. Instruct them to record their guess and reasonings in the "Photo" box on Artifact Detective handout.

Next, ask those with Clue Envelope 1 to open their envelopes and read the clue to the group. Using this new information, groups should determine if they have a new guess and record their guess on the "Clue #1" box Artifact Detective handout. If they still believe their guess is correct they should record how the clue supports that guess. Students should repeat the process until all clues have been read.

After students have recorded their final conclusions and reasonings, move to **slide 6** and reveal what the artifact was used for. Have students discuss and share their thoughts about the process with the questions below.

- Were any of your guesses correct?
- Which clues were the most helpful?
- Were there clues or aspects of the artifact that kept you from reaching the right answer?

Sample Student Responses

"Sally's clue told us where we would find it. That helped us realize what it must be if it was in a home and found in a kitchen."

Explain that the contribution of every group member is important, whether in helping find the right answer or keeping everyone on the right track. In the real world, like in this game, each new perspective, piece of information, or idea can help us develop a better picture and understanding of our world. Explain to students that they are going to have the chance to participate in tasks that consider how they and others contribute to group work. Like in this task, many different perspectives from others can help us reach our goals.

Explore

Teacher's Note: Activity Preparation

Before facilitating this activity with students, read through and become familiar with the attached **Crash Landing Consensus** packet. This contains the procedures and guiding questions to facilitate the activity as well as student materials.

Display **slide 7** and introduce the next activity. Pass out a copy of the attached **I Think/We Think Note Organizer** handout to each student. Using the attached **Crash Landing Consensus** packet and following the Facilitator Instructions, begin the activity with students.

When reading the announcement during the introduction, move to **slide 8** so that students have a visual reminder of their task.

During the Mix and Mingle and Q&A sections, use the [timer](#) embedded in **slide 9**. If more time is needed, refer to the [K20 Timer playlist](#) on YouTube for more options.

Embedded video

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=gWwvdLxwV9c>

When students are ready to make a final decision, move to **slide 10** and present them with their voting options.

After everyone has agreed on the solution and the activity is complete, ask the group to share reflections on the quality of and satisfaction with the final resolution.

- Do you feel the final solution is higher quality than the suggested solutions in our initial list?
- Are you surprised by this decision?
- Did you have ideas anything like this final solution at the beginning of the activity when we were first posed the problem?

25 minutes

Explain

Display **slide 11** and explain to students that, in this activity, they will be self-reflecting on how they, as individuals, prefer to work.

Have students navigate to the [CareerPerfect work preference inventory](#). They can use the QR code on the slide or follow the link. This survey will give students two types of work on each line. They will choose which of those two they prefer. If they are struggling to choose, ask them to think about the last time they did a group or team project and what kinds of tasks they liked best.

When students are finished, instruct them to select the results button or simply scroll down the page to see their scores.

The four working styles are:

- Focuser (Self-Starter)
- Relater (Enthusiastic)
- Integrator (Finisher)
- Operator (Detailer)

Move to **slide 12** and have students share their mix of styles with the class by using the [Snap, Clap, Pop](#) strategy:

- "If you scored higher than a 6 in **Focuser**, act like you're looking through binoculars."
- "If you scored higher than a 6 in **Relater**, give an air high-five."
- "If you scored higher than a 6 in **Integrator**, twiddle your fingers like an evil genius."
- "If you scored higher than a 6 in **Operator**, act like you're operating a space ship."

Using the following questions, facilitate a group discussion about the work styles suggested by the survey and what they mean for us both as a group and as individuals:

- What do you notice about these four styles in terms of projects and/or processes?
- What do you notice about the balance of these work styles in our club/group?
- Is there a work style that we are missing?
- Which style do you see yourself able to stretch into if it's a need when working on a project? How would you personally work on making that stretch?

Explain that these preferences in how we work affect how we behave when given tasks, especially complicated ones. It's important to be aware of how our actions are motivated by our preferences and how they shape our working style. All of the styles are valid and can be beneficial to one another if we make for them to all exist on a project.

Extend

Teacher's Note: Activity Preparation

Before this section of the activity, you may need to define “value” in this context. If so, explain that a value is something that is important enough to you that you use it to guide your decision making. Group work values could be things like productivity or equal workload among members.

Have students fill out the attached **Values Chart** handout for completing a collaborative project. Note that the goal section will be filled out later. Explain that the questions on the reflection sheet are meant to prompt thinking about what their values are. How they answer the question will give them insight into what their values are.

Optionally, this organizer could be used as a way for group members to set norms with one another before taking on a specific project.

After students have completed their charts, display **slide 13**. Line students up in numerical order based on their score for their dominant work style, then use the [Fold The Line](#) strategy so they are paired with someone of a different work style. Ask students to share their answers from the chart with at least three different partners by having them move down the line by random numbers to another partner.

Using the following questions, follow up with a discussion about “aha!” moments in listening to others’ values and approaches.

- How do our values contribute to our working style?
- How does different working styles benefit collaborative projects?

Evaluate

Move to **slide 14** and ask students to write a personal goal for how they can better work with different working styles and values in a group at the bottom of the **Values Chart** handout.

Using the [Commit and Toss](#) strategy, have students share out their goals. Have students tear off the goal section of their handout, crumple it up, and then toss it across the room. Then, each student will pick up a crumpled paper (not their own), open it, and read it to themselves. Ask for students to share out the goal they picked up.

Rationale

Regardless of the focus of the extracurricular activity, club participation can lead to higher grades (Durlak et al., 2010; Fredricks & Eccles, 2006; Kronholz, 2012), and additional benefits are possible when these clubs explore specific curricular frameworks. Club participation allows students to acquire and practice skills beyond a purely academic focus, as it also affords them opportunities to develop skills such as self-regulation, collaboration, problem-solving, and critical thinking (Allen et al., 2019). When structured with a strong curricular focus, high school clubs can enable participants to build the critical social skills and "21st-century skills" that better position them for success in college and the workforce (Allen et al., 2019; Durlak et al., 2010; Hurd & Deutsch, 2017). Supportive relationships between teachers and students can be instrumental in developing a student's sense of belonging (Pendergast et al., 2018; Wallace et al., 2012) and these support systems help enable high-need, high-opportunity youth to establish social capital through emotional support, connection to valuable information resources, and mentorship in this club context (Solberg et al., 2021). Through a carefully designed curriculum that can be implemented within the traditional club structure, students stand to benefit significantly as they develop critical soft skills.

Resources

- K20 Center. (n.d.). Snap, Clap, Pop. Strategies. <https://learn.k20center.ou.edu/strategy/190>
- K20 Center. (n.d.). Fold the Line. Strategies. <https://learn.k20center.ou.edu/strategy/171>
- K20 Center. (n.d.). Commit and Toss. Strategies. <https://learn.k20center.ou.edu/strategy/119>
- K20 Center. (2021, Sept. 21). *K20 Center 7 minute timer*. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gWwvdLxwV9c&list=PL-aUhEQeaZXLmf3ftNDxiuSkEr0pq0c2&index=9>
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- Wallace, T. L., Ye, F., McHugh, R., & Chhuon, V. (2012). The Development of an Adolescent Perception of Being Known Measure. *The High School Journal*, 95(4), 19–36. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23275415>
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