

Qualities of respectful relationships

Materials

- Teaching Resource: [Positive relationships PowerPoint slide](#)
- Teaching Resource: [Walk in my shoes template](#) [two large copies]
- Teaching Resource: [Walk in my shoes](#) [one per group of four or place on interactive whiteboard]
- Student Activity Sheet: [Relationship action plan](#) [one per student]

Before you get started

- Ensure [ground rules](#) are established before beginning this lesson. For classes that have already established ground rules, quickly reviewing them can promote a successful lesson.
- It is important for the teacher to consider the range of parenting styles, family contexts and cultural backgrounds students may be influenced by. Not all family structures encourage or model values such as respect.
- It is possible that a student has been involved in a traumatic experience relating to sexual abuse. Teachers should know and understand the [protective interrupting](#) technique and what, why, when and how it is needed and used before facilitating this activity. It is important that teachers are familiar with the [Dealing with disclosures](#) guide and have a risk management strategy in place.

Learning activities

Qualities of respectful relationships

15 minutes

1. Individually, students consider the qualities they believe enhance relationships and make them respectful, positive and healthy.
2. Students form pairs and discuss their ideas looking for similarities and to reach consensus.
3. The pairs then make groups of four to once again discuss their ideas and reach consensus.
4. Those groups then share their ideas with the whole class to be recorded and discussed to reach a whole class consensus.
5. Discuss similarities and differences with the list provided in the Teaching Resource: [Positive relationships PowerPoint slide](#).
6. Ask:
 - *What qualities do you perceive to be the most important? Why?*
 - *Do you think you have choices about how to behave in different relationships?*

Relationship action plan

30 minutes

7. Explain that during conflict within relationships with family members or friends, it's often good to stand back and try to see the situation from another point of view (also known as *showing empathy*). Stress that in friendship conflicts it's sometimes less about a two-way dialogue and more about learning how to treat each other in a way that we ourselves would like to be treated.
8. Place the two pairs of large shoe prints from the Teaching Resource: [Walk in my shoes template](#) on the floor facing each other about a metre apart. (It may be helpful to label the shoe prints 'adult' and 'young person' or 'friend 1' and 'friend 2'.) Ask for two student volunteers and have one stand on the adult pair of shoe prints and one on the young person shoe prints.
9. Read out the first scenario from Teaching Resource: [Walk in my shoes](#). Allow about a minute for both to think of all the reasons for getting what they want. The student standing in the adult's shoe prints tries to imagine all the things a parent might worry about in this situation. The student standing in the young person's shoes tries to think of ways of reassuring the adult that it will be okay. Stress that when young people share how they feel with their parents or carers, they get to understand the young person better and trust them more.
10. After hearing from both sides, ask the rest of the class to contribute other arguments they have thought of for either the adult or the young person. Ask:

- *Is there a way to achieve a solution that is okay for both? What might it be?*
 - *What aspects of a positive relationship would you need to remember in this situation to resolve the conflict? (see previous activity)*
 - *How would you feel in this challenging situation?*
11. Have students form groups of four and choose two situations from each column of Teaching Resource: *Walk in my shoes* (displayed on the whiteboard). Students work in pairs to come up with arguments for both sides as in the role-play above and then one person from each pair acts out the role-play. Have the two students in each group who were bystanders in this role-play now act out the next role-play and so on.

3-2-1 Reflection

Students consider their existing relationships (e.g. with a parent, a sibling, a friend) and choose one relationship that they would like to improve and develop an action plan for this.

12. Using the Student Activity Sheet: *Relationship action plan*, students contemplate the aspects of the relationship that could be improved upon and the actions or choices that could be taken to improve it. They then complete the activity sheet individually.
13. Have students share their action plans with a partner. Ask them to find any similarities or differences in their examples and strategies.
14. Ask:
- *Why is it important for us to reflect on our own relationships?*
 - *Why is it important for us to make changes to our relationships if they are not healthy?*
 - *Why is it important to put ourselves in the other person's shoes (or show empathy) when we experience conflict in our relationships?*
 - *Why is it important to talk to your parents or carers about how you are feeling, rather than keep what you are thinking and doing to yourself?*
 - *Do you think your parents/carers would trust you more if you tell them what you are feeling and doing?*
 - *Do you think this would improve relationships with your parents/carers?*
 - *Where do you think you could go for help if you couldn't improve an unhealthy relationship yourself? (e.g. school nurse, teacher, parent/carer, Kids Helpline)*
15. Have students could record their thoughts and progress or setbacks in a reflective journal.

External related resources

[The practical guide to love, sex and relationships](#) a teaching resource from the Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University.

Topic 2: Friendship

- What makes a good friend?
- Working things out.