Group Five:

I. Vocabulary to look up:
   Evaluative, reassurance, threatening

II. Read about the three barriers of praising evaluative, reassuring and threatening.

III. If you have had personal experiences with these barriers, share with your group.

IV. Be ready to share the definitions and examples. Include examples that were shared in your group.

10. Praising Evaluative
   a. For example; "Do your homework right now!! "Why? Because I said so! ...
      Praise is often used as a gimmick to try to get people to change their
      behavior.
   
      b. We make a positive judgment of the other person, his or her actions, or
      attitudes, which may often have negative results.
   
      c. For example; "You are always such a good guy or girl. I know you will
      help me with the lawn tonight." For example; Teacher to teenage student: 
      "You are a great poet." "Well, I think you're pretty/smart/a good worker."

11. Reassuring
   a. Reassurance is a way of seeming to comfort another person while
      actually doing the opposite.
   
   b. This barrier does not allow the comforter to really be with the other.
      It can be a form of withdrawal.
   
   c. Reassurance is often used by us when we like the idea of being
      helpful, but do not want to experience the emotional demand that goes with
      it.
For example: "Don't worry, it is always darkest before the dawn." For example: "It will all work out okay in the end." "Don't worry, things will work out fine."

12. Threatening
a. We try to control the other's actions by warning of negative consequences that we will instigate.

b. A threat is a solution that is sent with an emphasis on the punishment that will be forthcoming if the solution is not implemented.

c. Threats produce the same kind of negative results that are produced by orders.

d. For example: "You'll do it or else ... ";