Form	: CBT#23-001	Typical Response to Problem	Situation	<u>s</u>
1. I woı	shortchanged a do	t of a supermarket, you realize that y llar.		
2. I wou		teak and it arrives medium-well.	·	
	is not convenient f	you to give him a lift to where his car is be for you to do this favor.		
4. I wou	friend just as you and on and you re now.	a movie with someone who gets a phone care going out the door. The phone conversalize that you are going to be late if you determined to be a second to be late if you do to be l	rsation go lon't leave	es on right
	in ahead of you.	ng in line for a movie for 30 minutes and	_	
	"I have to talk to y	your favorite TV program when your girl ou right now, it's really important".	-	-
7.	The teacher criticize	es you in a way that seems unfair in front of	your peer	rs.
8. I wou	very much prefer	suggests that the two of you go to restaur to go to restaurant B.		
		avis, Eshelman & McKay, 1988.		

Form: CBT#23-002 Six Problematic Social Scenes

(adapted from Davis, Eshelman & McKay, 1988).

S	cene	1.

- A. Looks like somebody's been driving by the Braille system. Isn't that a new dent I see in the car?
- B. Its not my fault and I don't want to talk about it now!
- A. No way are we going to let this go. You always try to weasel out of your responsibilities.
- B. Get off my case!
- A. I want to take care of this right now.
- B. No way!

	A's behavior is	Assertive	Aggressive	Passive
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Form: **CBT#23-002a**

Scene 2

- A. Why didn't you call me last night? You know that I was feeling lonely because your Dad is away on a business trip.
- B. I was busy.
- A. Too busy to call your own mother?
- B. Sorry, Mom, I just forgot.
- A. Well, I think that you are very thoughtless.
- B. Thanks a bunch, Mom.

A's behavior is _____ Assertive ____ Aggressive ____ Passive

Form: **CBT#23-002b**

C	
Scene	.1

- A. I know that this will be a big inconvenience to you, but would you mind changing the time of our appointment on Thursday?
- B: No can do.
- A: Well, I hate to bother you, but could you at least look at your calendar to see if there might be some other time you can squeeze me in.
- B: Look, I'm busy ... get back to me later.
- A. All right. Sorry for the interruption.

A's behavior is Assertive Aggres	ssive Passive
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Form: CBT#23-002c

Scene 4

- A. Susan called and asked if we could babysit Friday night so that she can have a little time alone with her husband. I think that it would be fun.
- B. Fun? After working all week? You know I'm always dogtired by Friday night!
- A. I'd really like to help Susan out. Friday night is your night to play couch potato, Saturday we have plans, so how about Sunday?
- B. Much better I'd enjoy that.

A's behavior is	Assertive	Aggressive	Passive
	1 15501 01 0	115510001.0	I GOOT!

Form: CBT#23-002d

Scene 5	
Α.	Can I borrow your car tonight? I have to go to the library.
В.	When?
A.	Just from six until nine, when it closes.
В.	That means you won't be back until nine-thirty.
A.	So nine-thirty then. Can I have it?
В.	Will you put gas in it?
A.	I can put a buck into it, if you like.
	B.I don't think I can spare it tonight. I might need
	it to go out - the kids have bad colds. What if I had to
	take them to the hospital in an emergency?
A.	Have Joe drive you - he's going to be here all evening.
В.	Well, I guess you're right. Okay.
A's t	behavior is Assertive Aggressive Passive
	Form: CBT#23-002e
Scene 6	
critic	er lunch, A tells her girlfriends that she is a pro-lifer, and they cize her for not being willing to leave the choice about whether to e an abortion up to the individual woman.)

A: You certainly have a right to your opinions, but I happen to believe that the unborn child has a right to live, and it depresses me to think that a child's life is snuffed out because it's inconvenient to the mother. I'd like to see stronger legislation to protect the unborn child's rights and support motherhood.

A's behavior is _____ Assertive ____ Aggressive ____ Passive

Form: CBT#23-002f

Form: **CBT#23-003**

Assertiveness Problems and Goals

<u>Instructions</u>: rate situations on a 1 [least] to 5 [most] scale in terms of their importance and of the difficulty in achieving assertive behavior.

Five Social Situations In Which I Have Difficulty Being Assertive	Importance x Difficul	ty = Total
Examples: 1. Problem:		
Goal	X	=
2. <u>Problem</u> :		
Goal	X	=
3. <u>Problem</u> :		
Goal 4. Problem:	X	=
1. <u>110010111</u> .		
Goal 5. <u>Problem</u> :	X	_=
Goal	xx	=

Form CBT#23-004 [page one]

Identifying Mistaken Traditional Assumptions and Countering Them With Assertive Rights (adapted from Davis, Eshelman & McKay, 1988)

Mistaken Traditional Assumptions

- 1. It's selfish to put your needs before others.
- 2. It's shameful to make mistakes.
- 3. If you can't convince someone that your feelings are reasonable, then they must be wrong.
- 4. You should respect the views of others, especially if they are in a position of authority. Keep your differences of opinion to yourself. Listen and learn.
- 5. You should always try to be logical and consistent.
- 6. You should be flexible and adjust. Others have good reasons for their actions and it is impolite to question them.
- 7. You should never interrupt people. Asking questions reveals your stupidity.
- 8. Things could get even worse; don't rock the boat.
- 9. You shouldn't take up others' valuable time with your problems.
- 10. People don't want to hear that you feel bad, so keep it to yourself.
- 11. When someone takes the time to give you advice, you should take it.
- 12. Knowing that you have something special or have done something well is its own reward. People don't like showoffs.
- 13. You should always try to accommodate others. If you don't they won't be there for you.
- 14. Don't be antisocial. People will think that you don't like them if you say that you would rather be alone than be with them.

Your Assertive Rights

You have the right to put yourself first sometimes.

You have a right to make mistakes. You have a right to be the final

judge of your feelings and accept them as legitimate.

You have the right to express your own opinions and beliefs.

You have the right to change your mind.

You have a right to question what you don't like and to protest unfair treatment or criticism.

You have a right to ask for clarification.

You have a right to negotiate for change.

You have a right to ask for help or emotional support.

You have a right to feel and express pain.

You have the right to ignore the advice of others.

You have a right to receive formal recognition for your special qualities and talents and for your work and achievements.

You have a right to say 'no'.

You have a right to be alone, even if others request your company.

Form CBT#23-004 [page two]

Identifying Mistaken Traditional Assumptions and Countering Them With Assertive Rights (adapted from Davis, Eshelman & McKay, 1988)

- 15. You should always have a good reason for what you feel or do.
- 16. When someone is in trouble, you should give help.
- 17. You should be sensitive to the needs and wishes of others, even when they are unable to tell you what they want.
- 18. It's always a good policy to stay on people's good side.
- 19. It's not nice to put people off. If questioned, give an answer.
- 20. You should be able to answer all questions about a field of knowledge with which you are familiar.

You have a right not to justify yourself to others.

You have the right not to take responsibility for everyone else's problems

You have a right not to have to anticipate the needs and wishes of others.

You have a right not to worry about the goodwill of others.

You have the right to choose not to respond to a question or situation.

You have the right to say 'I don't know' or 'I don't understand.'

.Form CBT#23-005 Confronting My Fears About Being Assertive

1.	If I am assertive in this situation with so-and-so, what is the worst thing that could happen?
2.	What beliefs do I have that would lend probability to this happening?
3.	Is there any evidence to support this belief?
4.	What evidence is there to refute this belief?
5.	What would be a more realistic negative outcome of my being assertive in this situation?
6.	How might I respond to or cope with this more realistic negative outcome?
7.	What in the best thing that could happen?
8.	What is going to happen if I continue to do what I have been doing?
9.	Is it worth it to me to be assertive in this situation? [Weigh your response to questions 5-8 before answering.]

Daily Criticism Journal

Status	Style	Content	Strategy	Outcome

KEY:

Status refers to critic status which can be General Authority [**GA**] meaning for example an adult to a child. Direct Authority [**DA**] meaning a parent, teacher or boss; a Peer [**P**] or a Special Peer [**SP**] or a Subordinate [**S**] meaning for example a young sibling.

Content refers to what the criticism was and whether it was true, [T], false [F], or contingent [C]. Note in a short phrase what was said and rate it.

Style refers to aggressive [Ag], assertive [As], Passive [P] and/or directive [D].

Strategy refers to the skills 1) acknowledgment, 2) clouding, 3) probing, 4) the content-to-process shift, 5) time out, 6) slowing down, and 7) the broken record technique.

Outcome refers to effective [E] or not effective [NE].

Form: CBT#23-006

Form: **CBT#23-007**

Assertive Position Statements

Instructions: Use this form to write assertive position statements for situations in your life in which you would like to convey your position clearly.

Situation: (Describe)		
I think (your naranativa)		
I think (your perspective)		
I feel		
I		
I want		
If you		

Form: CBT#23-008 Brainstorming a Compromise

1.	Make a list of all the alternative solutions you can think of. Let you imaginations run wild while generating as many solutions to the problem as possible. Don't judge any of the suggestions at this stage of brainstorming.
2.	Cross off the solutions that are not mutually acceptable.

- 3. Decide on a workable compromise that you can both live with.
- 4. Agree to review your compromise after a specific length of time. At that time you can examine the results of your changed behavior. If you are both not sufficiently satisfied, then you can renegotiate. If your compromise seems to have adequately resolved the conflict, congratulate yourselves.