# 10 Strategies for Supporting Emotional Regulation with AbleNet's Step-by-Step

Employing the Step-by-Step as a dynamic tool can enhance the learning journey for students with sensory processing challenges and those mastering emotional literacy, fostering a more engaging and expressive environment.



#### **Social Stories:**

Use the device to tell social stories that illustrate appropriate emotional responses to everyday interactions, helping students with social learning challenges.

## **Guided Sensory Exploration:**

Record a series of prompts guiding students to explore different sensory stations, e.g., "Now, feel the soft fur," followed by "Next, try squeezing the squishy ball."

## **Sensory Storytelling:**

Create a sensory-based story where each device press prompts students to interact with a sensory item in the room.

## **Positive Affirmations:**

Record a series of positive affirmations related to self-esteem and emotional well-being that the student can play back to themselves, promoting a positive self-image and emotional resilience.

## **Emotion Cause and Effect:**

Record a series of "If I feel... then I can..." statements. For example, "If I feel angry, I can squeeze a stress ball." This teaches coping strategies for different emotions.

## **Coping Strategies:**

For each emotion, record a coping strategy. For example, after "When I feel angry," the following message could be "I take deep breaths."

# **Relaxation Prompts:**

Use the device to guide relaxation exercises with sequential instructions, such as deep breathing or progressive muscle relaxation.

## **Emotion Identification:**

Record a series of emotions and have students press the device. After hearing each emotion, they can identify it by choosing the corresponding facial expression from cards or pictures.

## **Emotion Charades:**

Record an emotion on the device. Students press the device to hear the emotion and then act it out without using words, while others guess.

## **Emotion Scale:**

Record a scale of intensity for emotions (e.g., "not angry," "a little angry," "very angry") and discuss with the student situations that might correspond to each level of intensity.





These activities can help students better understand, identify, and express their emotions, contributing to their emotional development and regulation skills.