



BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English - Reader 5

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BCCAMPUS
VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA



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About the Book

[BCcampus Open Education](#) began in 2012 as the B.C. Open Textbook Project with the goal of making post-secondary education in British Columbia more accessible by reducing student costs through the use of openly licensed textbooks and other OER. [BCcampus](#) supports the post-secondary institutions of British Columbia as they adapt and evolve their teaching and learning practices to enable powerful learning opportunities for the students of B.C. BCcampus Open Education is funded by the [British Columbia Ministry of Advanced Education, Skills & Training](#), and the [Hewlett Foundation](#).

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1. “Open Educational Resources,” *Hewlett Foundation*, <https://hewlett.org/strategy/open-educational-resources/> (accessed September 27, 2018).

Acknowledgments

These books were developed on the unceded territories of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations. Huy tseep q'u! Chen kw'enmántumiyap! Kw'as hoy!

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A special thank you to my partner, Marria, for always lending my words an eager ear, and for keeping the world around me turning even though my head was perpetually stuck in these books.

Notes to the Instructor

Having an uneasy relationship with one's brain is probably a common human experience. Who hasn't struggled to learn something new, forgotten an important detail, or wished away a personality quirk? I've dealt with this struggle, and I've seen it in my basic education students.

This reader contains nine original stories written specifically for adults, and is designed to accompany the [BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English – Course Pack 5](#). This level-5 reader, one of a series of six readers, is roughly equivalent to grades 6 to 7.5 in the K-12 system.

New vocabulary is highlighted throughout each story, and then summarized in a Glossary at the end of this book. Font size and line spacing can be adjusted in the online view, and have been enhanced for the print and PDF versions for easier reading. In addition, an [audio book](#) is available to allow students to listen as they read. This reader has been reviewed by subject experts from colleges and universities.

I hope these pages help learners to appreciate their unique brains and discover strategies for a lifetime of learning.

—Shantel Ivits

The Most Amazing Structure on Earth

Click play on the following audio player to listen along as you read this section.



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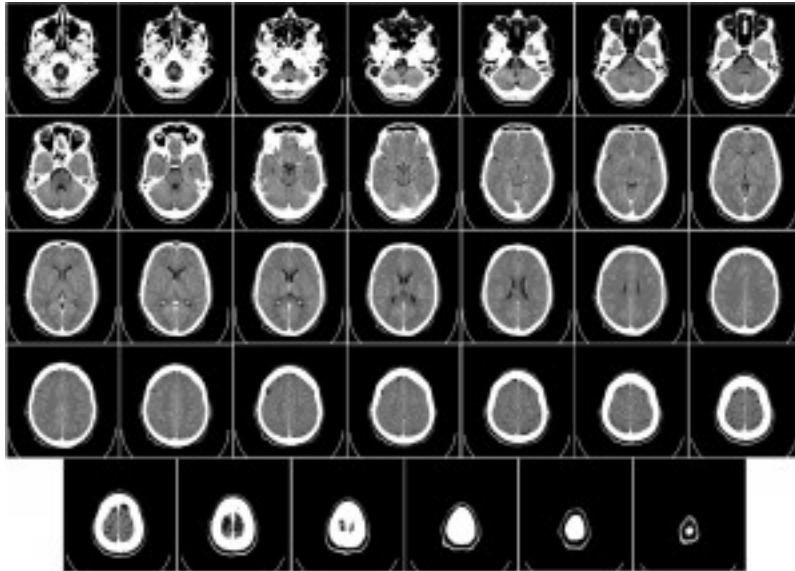
Human brain

Some people say the human brain is the most amazing **structure** on Earth. Our brain is so **complex** that it took about 700 **million** years to develop! The human being started out as a **wormlike creature** that used one end of its body to move forward. Over millions of years, a bunch of **nerves** began developing at that one end — the head. This helped the creature sense food, light, and danger as soon as possible. That bunch of nerves became a brain. Next, the creature grew a spinal cord that carried messages between the brain and the rest of the body. Eventually, the creature became a fish with a very simple nose, eyes, and ears. Now the brain could receive messages containing sights, sounds, and smells. Over time, the fish grew arms and legs so it could move around on land. For this, it developed a bigger and more complex brain. Millions of years passed, and the creature became a monkey. The parts of the brain for seeing and being social became very strong. Finally, it became human, with a brain highly **capable** of reason, emotion, creativity, memory, and the ability to judge right from wrong.

Believe it or not, people used to think of the brain as useless stuffing. Now we know that the brain is our control centre. The surface of the brain, known as the cerebral cortex, is the part of the brain that makes us so smart. The cerebral cortex has four parts, called lobes. The front lobe is where much of our thinking and feeling happens. The top lobe **processes** information coming from our skin, muscles, and joints. The side lobe plays an important role in hearing, speech, and long-term memories. The back lobe processes images from our eyes.

Which do you think is more powerful: your brain or a **supercomputer**? You might be surprised to learn that the world's best supercomputer is only about as powerful as half a mouse brain! Your brain is packed with 100 **billion** brain cells

called neurons. Neurons send information to your body telling it what to do, and they receive information from your body about what you are seeing, smelling, tasting, hearing, and feeling. Your spinal cord, which is found down the centre of your back, is the highway the information uses to travel to and from your other body parts. As the information travels from neuron to neuron, pathways are created. When you think about or practice something over and over, those pathways get stronger. That's how the brain learns and remembers. You were born with most of the neurons you have now, but when you were a baby, you didn't have many pathways to connect them. As an adult, you now have more than 125 **trillion** connections between your neurons. No computer on Earth can compete with the speed of your brain and how much information it can hold.



Scans of a Brain

Yet the human brain is still very mysterious. Why do our brains need sleep? Why do we dream? What does it mean to be smart? Do we really have a self, or is the self an illusion? There is a lot about the brain that we do not know. Even so, the facts scientists have discovered so far can be very helpful in our daily lives. This book is like a user guide for your brain based on what we do know. It will help you take charge of your ability to learn and grow in the ways that matter most to you.

See [The Most Amazing Structure on Earth](#) in [BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English – Course Pack 5](#).

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Human brain

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Scans of a brain

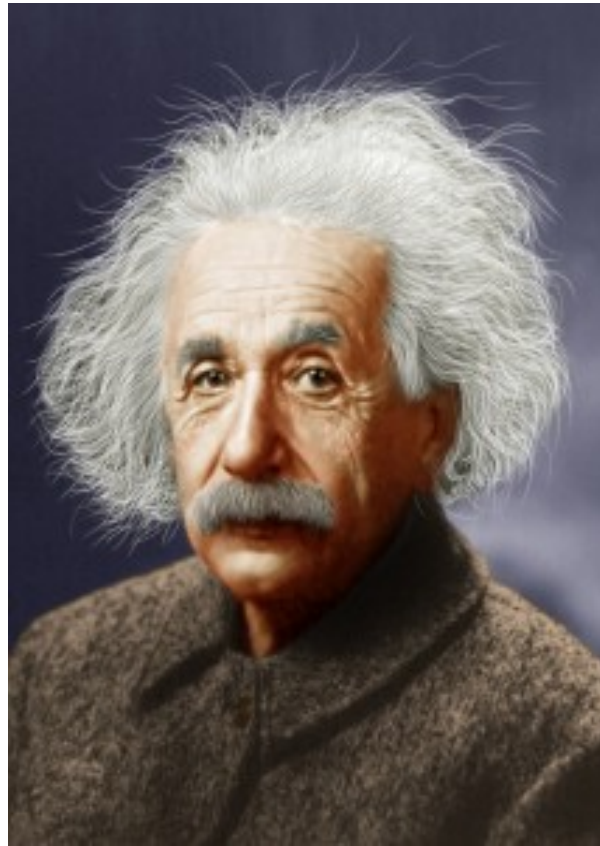
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The Many Faces of Genius

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Albert Einstein

Is intelligence something that is **measured** by success in school? Not always. In 1895, Albert Einstein wrote an exam to get into university. He failed all the non-science parts of the test. Yet Einstein went on to become one of the world's best-known **geniuses**. Winston Churchill struggled in school and failed sixth grade. He went on to win a **Nobel Prize** and be elected prime minister of the United Kingdom twice. Whoopi Goldberg struggled to read and write and eventually dropped out of high school. She went on to win every major award for excellence in **show business**: the Oscar, Emmy, Tony, and Grammy.



Whoopi Goldberg

These stories show us that intelligence is more complex than something that can be measured by schoolwork and tests. In fact, intelligence is so complex that scientists cannot even agree on how to define it. Some people think of intelligence as the ability to solve problems, learn new things, or **adapt** to new situations. Others think of intelligence as the ability to **cope** in the world.

Being intelligent is often seen as the same as being good at reading, writing, and math. These are the subjects that schools tend to focus on. But people can be intelligent in a variety of different ways. For example, people can be:

- *Picture smart*: able to **visualize**, read maps, and draw
- *Word smart*: able to read, write, tell stories, and explain things
- *Logic smart*: able to solve puzzles, work with shapes, see patterns, or figure out machines like computers
- *Body smart*: able to dance, act, play sports, or work with their hands
- *Music smart*: able to pick up a tune or rhythm, sing, play an instrument, or **compose** music
- *People smart*: able to get along with people, understand how others are feeling, or give good advice
- *Self smart*: able to sort out their feelings, know their strengths and weaknesses, or make personal decisions
- *Nature smart*: able to understand the natural world and their role in it

To learn more about what you are good at, try out the quiz at <http://www.literacynet.org/mi/assessment/findyourstrengths.html>. This website will also give you ideas for using your strengths to improve your reading and writing skills.

See [The Many Faces of Genius](#) in [BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English – Course Pack 5](#).

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Albert Einstein

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Whoopi Goldberg

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The Many Pathways to Knowledge

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Learning

We often think people are either born smart or they aren't. But geniuses in writing, chess, music, sports, and so on, tend to share three things in common. First, they began learning their skill early in life. Second, they practiced more than 20 hours a week over at least a **decade**. Third, they took on challenges that were just above their level. This tells us that intelligence is not something we either have or we don't have; it is something that we can build with practice.

Lots of **factors** other than our brains **affect** how well we learn. For example, we will have a harder time learning if: we are having difficulties at home; we aren't getting along with our **peers**; the information we are learning does not match our interests; our school does not respect our identities; we aren't getting enough healthy food; or the way something is taught does not fit with how we learn. Often, people who have not done well in school think they are not smart, but really these other factors were part of the problem.

In the 1950s, Barbara Arrowsmith-Young was an elementary school student in Toronto. No matter how hard she tried, she could not learn to tell time. She did not understand complex ideas or how they connected to each other. She wrote letters backwards and struggled to learn the rules of math and grammar. Her teachers said she had a **learning disability**. She **dreaded** the thought of going to high school so much that she tried to take her own life. When she did not succeed,

she felt angry with herself for not even being able to get that right. But the world is a better place because Barbara survived that difficult time.

When Barbara was 25 years old, she learned about a scientist who found that the structure of the brain could be changed by experience and **exercise**. She decided to create exercises to change her brain to do the things she was supposedly unable to do. She practiced turning the hands of a watch to the correct time. Then she practiced drawing clock faces that showed the correct time. Slowly, she made these exercises harder and tried to do them faster. She practiced everyday, sometimes up to 12 hours a day. Eventually, she could tell time, and she also began to understand the rules of math and grammar. The exercises she made up actually changed the structure of her brain. Scientists say there are two possible explanations. One explanation is that the parts of her brain that work well were able to change their structure to make up for the parts that didn't. The other explanation is that the parts of her brain that didn't work changed until they did.

After this amazing success, Barbara went on to create more exercises to solve other problems she was experiencing. For example, she learned to read maps and overcome her physical **clumsiness**.

Barbara's story suggests that a brain that gets labelled as having a learning disability may just learn differently. Everybody learns in their own way and at their own **pace**. If we try different **approaches**, we may be able to find an approach that works best for us. Today, Barbara runs schools that help students who learn in different ways. Many more people who thought they couldn't learn have found out that they can. The human brain is full of surprises!

See [The Many Pathways to Knowledge](#) in [BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English – Course Pack 5](#).

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Learning

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Boost Your Brainpower

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Many different factors affect how well we learn. While we can't control all of these factors, there are many that we can. Below are 10 things we can do to help our brains work better.



Vegetables

1. Eat healthy foods

The **fuel** for the brain comes from the **calories** in the food we eat. In fact, 20% of the calories we eat are used by our brain. Not all calories are equally good for your brain. Canada's Food Guide explains how to make healthy choices. Research suggests that some foods might be especially good for memory and concentration, such as egg yolk, whole grains, nuts, fish, dark green leafy vegetables, beans, strawberries, and blueberries.

2. Drink enough water

The brain is more than 70% water. If we don't drink enough water, it affects our **concentration**. We need around six to

eight glasses of non-sugary, non-alcoholic **fluid** each day. Research suggests that the brain does not do well with sudden rushes of sugar, so sweet fizzy drinks do not really help your brain.

3. Get oxygen to your brain

Oxygen is carried to your brain by your blood. When you move your body, your blood flow increases and your brain gets more oxygen. Going for a walk, a run, or a bike ride really helps get oxygen to your brain. Taking deep breaths and stretching also helps.



Resting

4. Rest

Getting enough rest boosts our mood and helps us concentrate. What's more, when we are asleep, the brain practices what we were doing during the day. We actually learn in our sleep. If you have a hard time falling asleep at night, try listening to gentle music, thinking positive thoughts, or reading something funny to relax you. Avoid video games and exciting TV shows in the hour before bedtime.

5. Manage your stress levels

It can be hard not to feel stressed out by schoolwork that we find challenging. Stress stops the brain from working at its best. Some people find it helpful to imagine a beautiful box. When it's time to focus on schoolwork, imagine putting all the things that stress you into that box. Imagine a place where you put the box away until you have time to deal with what's inside.

6. Organize yourself

Being organized helps you decide how to use your time well. Use a day planner or calendar to keep track of important times and dates. This will help you plan ahead, set **priorities**, be on time, and meet deadlines. Make to-do lists every week and set goals for when you will finish each thing on your list.

7. Challenge yourself

Your brain likes to try new things. Trying new things makes dopamine in your brain. Dopamine helps you feel excited and satisfied. Try listening to music that's different from what you normally listen to. Cook something you've never cooked before. Learn the words to a song. Taste something you've never tasted before. Start a new hobby or sport. Go to an art gallery.

8. Motivate yourself

Whenever you cross something off your to-do list, feel proud of yourself. You might reward yourself, too. Do something you enjoy like watching a TV show, talking to a friend on the phone, eating a treat, or taking a rest. Also, practice positive self-talk. When you make a mistake, try thinking “how fascinating!” instead of “well, that was stupid!” This will help you stay **motivated**.



Office supplies

9. Create an environment where you work well

Try changing the environment you work in to see what feels best. Many people work better in light from a window. Temperature can also make a difference. A room that is too warm might make you feel sleepy. Lots of people find it easier to concentrate in rooms that are tidy. Some people find it helpful to listen to music while they study. Others

prefer silence. Finally, get rid of any **distractions**. Turn off your cellphone. Let people in your home know that you need to be left alone.

10. Involve your senses

The brain takes in information through the senses. Your brain will have an easier time focusing and remembering when **vision**, hearing, smell, touch, and taste are involved. Use your vision to help you learn by imagining what you read – like a movie in your mind. This is called visualizing. Highlight and underline important information. When you take notes, use different colours. Make charts, mind maps, flashcards, and diagrams, or draw pictures. Use your hearing to help you learn by reading out loud. Explain the new information to a friend and talk about it. Use your sense of taste by chewing gum while you learn. Use your sense of touch by holding a stress ball or smooth stone while you study.

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Resting

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Memory Magic

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Playing cards

Dave Farrow is a Canadian recorded in the Guinness Book of World Records for Greatest Memory. As a student, Dave had a learning disability called **dyslexia**. He found ways to improve his memory in order to do well in school despite his struggles with reading and writing. In 2008, he set a world record by **memorizing** the order of 59 decks of playing cards in two days.

How did his brain store all this information? Dave says anyone's brain can do it, but it helps to understand how memory works. Your brain is **constantly** taking in information through your senses. The information enters your sensory memory, which can hold lots of information, but only for a few seconds. If you ignore the information, your brain throws it away. If you pay attention to the information, it goes into your short-term memory. This is why learning to pay attention is an important first step. To help the brain focus, Dave recommends breaking big tasks down into smaller tasks. He sets a timer and works as hard as he can for short periods of time until the timer goes off. Then he takes a small break. This keeps his focus strong.

Your short-term memory can only hold information for 15 seconds to a few minutes. In addition, short-term memory can only hold about seven things at a time. Memory champions like Dave have to hold long lists of information in their short-term memory at one time. To do this, they use different tricks.

One trick is to look at the first letter of each word in the list you want to memorize. Then, make a word or phrase using all those letters. This is called an acronym. For example, if you want to remember all the colours in the rainbow, try remembering the name Roy G. Biv. Each letter in Roy G. Biv matches the first letter of a colour: red, orange, yellow,

green, blue, **indigo**, **violet**. When you want to remember the colours of the rainbow, just think of Roy G. Biv and you will have an easier time.



Dave Farrow

Another trick is to organize information into chunks. For example, when you try to remember a telephone number, your brain usually remembers it in chunks. You remember the area code as one chunk, the next three numbers as a chunk, and the final four numbers as a chunk. This way, your brain only has to remember three things instead of 10. This works for words as well as numbers. Say you want to improve your vocabulary. When you learn a new word, study words that share the same meaning. This way, you learn several new words at one time and you only need to memorize one definition. This is called a synonym. For example, these words mean big: huge, enormous, gigantic, large, and massive.

A third memory trick is to use visualization. Say you want to memorize how people developed from wormlike creatures into human beings. First, create a picture in your mind for each stage (I can see a worm, a fish, a monkey, and a human). Then, think of a path you regularly walk along. For example, I often walk from the sidewalk, into my house, and into the kitchen. Finally, imagine each picture in a place along your path. For instance, in the garden I can see a worm. Beside the garden is a garbage can. I imagine the garbage can is full of rainwater and inside I can see a fish. I go in the house, and the first door goes into a bedroom. I can see a monkey jumping on the bed. Next to the bedroom is the kitchen. My **partner**, a human, is cooking dinner. If I visualize that path a few times, I'll have the information memorized. Visualization works because the brain remembers images well, and the wackier the image is, the easier it is to remember.

If you don't keep using the information, your brain throws it away. If you keep reviewing the information, it will go into your long-term memory. The more you practice **recalling** the information, the better you will be at remembering it. Try these tips the next time you need to remember a phone number, a new word, or something for school.

See [Memory Magic](#) in [BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English – Course Pack 5](#).

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Dave Farrow

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Put to the Test

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Some students bring good luck charms to school on test days. They might keep a four-leaf clover in their pocket or wear a pair of lucky underwear. While these things can't hurt, there are better ways of doing well on a test.

Writing a test is like running a **marathon**. Both activities require you to do your best for a long time. There are a couple of strategies you can use to stay relaxed, focused, and motivated for the whole test.

Runners train before a big race. They practice their skills in the same conditions they will face in the marathon. You can train for a test in a similar way. Start by thinking about the types of questions that will likely be on the test. For a reading test, there may be **comprehension** questions on vocabulary, main idea, details, cause and effect, sequence, and inferences. You may also be asked to summarize the text. For a writing test, you will likely be asked to write a paragraph about a given topic. The topics will often involve describing something, explaining how to do something, telling a story about something, or giving your opinion about something. Study what your instructor has taught you about how to answer each question type. The goal of a test is usually to **independently** apply the skills you have learned and practiced in class.

Just like before a big race, it is a good idea to take care of your basic needs before the test begins. For example, get **plenty** of sleep the night before. During the day of the test, get **enough** to eat. Go to the bathroom ahead of time. These things will help you focus.

When you get the test, don't forget to put your name on it. Then, take a quick look at each page. A long test may have different sections. Notice how many marks each section is worth. Like a runner, you will want to be careful about your pace. If you have a limited amount of time to complete the test, you will want to leave yourself enough time for the sections that are worth the most marks.

Now you are ready to begin answering the questions. Read the instructions and questions very carefully. Make sure you understand what you are being asked to do. If you do not understand a question, ask your instructor. If you feel nervous, you may want to build your confidence by starting with the questions that are easiest for you.



Runner

Some runners use positive self-talk when they are struggling. They tell themselves things like, “I feel good about myself and my abilities. I am not going to worry. I will do the best that I can.” Give this strategy a try. You can also take short brain breaks between sections to take some deep breaths, roll your neck and shoulders, and massage your **temples**.

During a reading test, it can help to do a quick pre-reading exercise you have been taught, even if it is not part of the instructions. For example, try scanning the text to figure out the topic before you read the whole thing more carefully. Then think about what you already know about the topic. Predict the details that might be in the reading. For a writing test, pre-writing is a very important first step. Brainstorm your ideas and organize them before you start writing. Some students skip these two things, but they probably shouldn't. These activities warm up your brain so that it will work more efficiently.

Before you hand in your test, review your answers. Unlike a marathon, it doesn't matter who finishes first during a test. Check your grammar and spelling. Make sure your instructor will be able to read your handwriting. Finally, be sure that you answered every question.

Follow these tips and, if your lucky underwear doesn't work, you will have a solid **backup plan** in place.

See [Put to the Test](#) in [BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English – Course Pack 5](#).

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Runner

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The Sixth Sense: Intuition

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Firefighter

A fire broke out in the kitchen of a house in Chicago, Illinois. A team of firefighters kicked down the door of the house. They stood in the living room as they sprayed water at the fire in the kitchen. Strangely, the fire would not go out. One of the firefighters had a feeling that something was very wrong. “Get out, now!” he **ordered**. The team ran out of the house. Moments later, the floor they had been standing on in the living room **collapsed**.

Looking back, the firefighter believed his brain must have had the ability to know the future. A researcher who studies decision-making wasn’t so sure. He talked to the firefighter about what was going through his mind before he told everyone to get out of the house. The researcher found out that the firefighter had noticed three strange things: water was not putting out the fire, the living room was **unusually** hot, and the fire was unusually quiet. The researcher believed that the firefighter’s intuition recognized this pattern and knew that the situation was not safe. A part of his brain beyond his own awareness knew that the fire was also in the basement underneath the living room, making the living room unusually hot and the fire unusually quiet.

The story shows that intuition can be a very important factor in decision-making. Intuition is the ability to know something without any proof. It is sometimes known as a “gut feeling,” “instinct,” or “sixth sense.”

For hundreds of years, intuition has had a bad **reputation** among scientists. It has often been seen as **inferior** to **reason**. But these days, many researchers see intuition as our brain’s way of taking a **shortcut** based on our memories and knowledge. Like our ability to reason, sometimes our intuition is **accurate** and sometimes it’s not.



Dreamcatcher

Intuition has long been a **valued** part of many First Nations cultures. It is recognized as one of many ways of knowing. Knowledge can be passed down from our elders, gained from experience, and revealed to us through dreams, visions, and intuitions.

There are many situations when intuition is more useful than reason. For example, intuition lends itself to making art. Jazz musicians who compose music in front of an audience are using their intuition, backed by years of practice. Some couples claim they “just knew” they were meant to be together from the moment they met, so intuition may play an important role in choosing a mate. Intuition is also the part of the brain many people use to explore their **spiritual** side.

At the same time, our quick-thinking brains tend to have some **biases**. For example, our brains tend to think that something that is attractive must be good, when this isn’t necessarily true. We also tend to pay attention to information that confirms our beliefs and ignore information that challenges our beliefs, causing us to believe things that are wrong. Sometimes we make a quick decision without thinking of all the possible options and end up regretting it. As a result, it is likely wise to use a balance of reason and intuition in our decision-making.

See [The Sixth Sense: Intuition](#) in [BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English – Course Pack 5](#).

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Firefighter

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Dreamcatcher

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The Big Five: Personality

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Who am I?

“Who am I?” It’s a question most people spend a lifetime answering. The answer often depends on things like our cultural background, gender, skills, jobs, hobbies, appearance, and of course, our personality. Our personality is the way that we think, feel, and act. Most researchers agree that personality can be described by five factors. The five factors are based on how open, conscientious, extroverted, and sensitive we are. The following five questions can help you reflect on who you are.

1. How open are you?

An open person is someone who is interested in new ideas and experiences. They are imaginative and **curious**. They often have lots of hobbies that they dip in and out of. They may also be seen as **unpredictable** or unfocused. A person who is closed to new ideas and experiences probably likes routine and tradition. This person may have one hobby that they are deeply interested in. They are likely **practical**. They may also be seen as **closed-minded**.

2. How conscientious are you?

A conscientious person is someone who works hard. They do what they say they will do. They are well organized and on

time. They may also be seen as **stubborn** or **fussy**. A person who is less conscientious is likely easy-going. They can deal with sudden changes in plans. They may struggle to get things done, so they can be seen as lazy.

3. How extroverted are you?

An extroverted person is someone who gets energy from being around other people. They enjoy talking and don't mind being the centre of attention. They are confident and more likely to take risks. They may also be seen as **bossy**. An introverted person is someone who gets energy from being alone. They prefer to spend time with one or two friends rather than groups of people. They tend to be good at listening and reflecting. They may also be seen as shy or cold.

4. How agreeable are you?

An agreeable person is someone who is friendly and easy to get along with. They tend to generally trust other people. They care a lot about how people feel and like to help others. They may also be seen as easy to control or trick. A person may be seen as less agreeable if they care deeply about ideas, even if speaking out means hurting someone's feelings. As a result, this person is more likely to get into arguments. This person may challenge others to do what's right.



Facial expression

5. How sensitive are you?

A highly sensitive person is very affected by their environment. They are more likely to feel stressed out and nervous. They tend to worry a lot about what others think of them. They may also feel emotions, including love and pleasure, more strongly. It is possible that they have better instincts, perhaps from being more alert. A person who is less sensitive to their environment is more likely to feel calm, relaxed, and confident. They may also be seen as uncaring.

The kind of personality we have is influenced by our **genes**, our **upbringing**, and our experiences. Personality tends to change over time. Research shows that we can change our personality. However, psychologists suggest we will probably be happier if we change to meet our needs, rather than try to meet our idea of the perfect personality.

See [The Big Five: Personality](#) in [BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English – Course Pack 5](#).

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Who am I?

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Facial expression

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Secrets of a Happy Brain

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Happy

The human brain remembers **negative** experiences more easily than **positive** ones. Our brains may have developed this way because threats, like dangerous animals, had a more **immediate** effect on our **ancestors'** survival compared to positive things like food or **shelter**. As a result, you likely know what makes you unhappy, but do you know what makes you happy?

Research suggests that our level of happiness depends partly on factors we cannot control — our genes and our life **circumstances**. But our level of happiness is also shaped by the choices we make. If you've been chasing wealth, fame, good looks, material things, and power, you may be looking for happiness in all the wrong places. **Psychologists** suggest that the following seven habits make people happier.

1. Forming close relationships

People who form close relationships tend to be happier than those who do not. The number of friends we have is not important. What matters is the quality of our relationships. Relationships that bring happiness usually involve the sharing of feelings, mutual respect, acceptance, trust, fun, and **empathy**.

2. Being kind

People who make a habit of caring for the well-being of others tend to be happier. This might involve volunteering for an organization or reaching out to support friends and family on a regular basis.

3. Getting exercise

People who exercise regularly improve both their physical and mental well-being. Some research has shown that exercise can be as **effective** as medication in treating depression.

4. Finding your flow

When we are so interested in an activity we enjoy that we lose track of time, we are in a state of flow. The activity could be making art, playing piano, surfing, or playing a game. People who experience flow in their work or hobbies tend to be happier.



Buddhist monk

5. Getting in touch with your spirituality

People who include spirituality in their daily life tend to be happier. Practicing spirituality is a way of recognizing and trying to understand the wonder and beauty of existence. Some people do this by going to a place of worship or praying. Some people practice yoga or **meditation**. Some people go for long walks in nature.

6. Discovering and using your strengths

People are more likely to be happy if they know what their strengths are and use them regularly. People who set goals and use their strengths to achieve them tend to be happier. People are especially happy when they can use their strengths to serve the greater good.

7. Thinking positively

People who think positively by being grateful, mindful, and optimistic are more likely to be happy. Being grateful means being thankful. Being mindful means being open to, focusing on, and enjoying the experiences of the present moment. Being optimistic means being hopeful about the future.

Take good care of your brain. The “most amazing structure on Earth” deserves your appreciation.

See [Secrets of a Happy Brain](#) in [BC Reads: Adult Literacy Fundamental English – Course Pack 5](#).

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Happy

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Buddhist monk

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Sweetgrass Video

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Source	(38.09 Mb)	 

Glossary

accurate	Free from mistakes or errors
adapt	To change your behaviour so it is easier to live in a particular situation
affect	To act on or cause a change in someone or something
ancestor	A person who was in someone's family in past times
approach/ approaches	A way of dealing with something
backup plan	Something that can be done if the first plan doesn't work
bias/biases	A tendency to unfairly think that some things are better than others
billion	The number 1,000,000,000
bossy	A tendency to tell others what to do
calories	Used to measure the energy in food that gets released into the body
capable	Able to do something
circumstances	The conditions in which someone lives
closed-minded	Not willing to listen to different ideas or opinions
clumsiness	Moving in a way where you might drop or break things
collapse/collapsed	Break apart or fall down suddenly
complex	Describes something that has many parts that go together in complicated ways
compose	To create a piece of music or writing
comprehension	The ability to understand
concentrate/ concentration	Pay attention to one thing; the ability to pay attention to one thing
constantly	Happening all the time or very often over a period of time
cope	To deal with problems and try to come up with solutions
creature	An animal of any type
curious	Wanting to know about things
decade	Ten years
distraction	Something that makes it difficult to think or pay attention
dread/dreaded	To fear that something will happen
dyslexia	A condition that makes it hard for a person to read, write, and spell
effective	Produces the result that is wanted
empathy	The ability to understand someone's feelings
enough	Equal to what is needed
exercise	Activity that is done to be healthier
factor	One of the things that cause something to happen
fluid	A liquid or something that can flow like water
fuel	Used to give power to something
fussy	Hard to please
genes	The part of a cell that controls how a living thing looks and grows
genius/geniuses	A very smart person

immediate	Happening or done without delay
independent/ independently	Do something without help
indigo	A deep blue colour
inferior	Less in quality or importance
learning disability	A condition that makes learning difficult
marathon	A running race that lasts a long time
measure/measured	Find the size, amount, or value of something
meditation	The act of spending time in quiet thought
memorize/ memorizing	To learn something so well that you can remember it perfectly
million	The number 1,000,000
motivate/motivated	Make someone eager to work
negative	Harmful or bad
nerves	Carry messages between your brain and your body
Nobel Prize	A prize awarded to people who do important work in literature, medicine, and science, or for world peace
order/ordered	Tell someone to do something
oxygen	Something found in the air that is needed for life
pace	The speed at which something happens
partner	A person someone is romantically involved with. Can also refer to a person someone runs a business with or does an activity with.
peer	A person in the same age group or social group
plenty	Lots of something; a number of something that is enough
positive	Good or useful
practical	Able to deal with daily life in a way that makes sense
priorities	The things that are most important and should be done first
process/processes	To take in something like information and use it
psychologist	A scientist who studies and treats the mind
reason	The power of the mind to think and understand in a logical way
recall/recalling	To remember something
reputation	The way people think about something or someone
shelter	A building that covers and protects people or things
shortcut	A quicker and easier way to get someplace or do something
show business	The business that makes movies, TV shows, and plays
spiritual	Describes things related to the human soul
structure	Something that is built by putting parts together
stubborn	Refuses to change their ideas or stop doing something
supercomputer	A large and very fast computer
temples	The small flat areas on the sides of your forehead

trillion	The number 1,000,000,000,000
unpredictable	Not behaving as expected
unusually	In a way that is not normal
upbringing	Refers to the way a child is raised
valued	Thought of as important
violet	A deep purple colour
vision	The ability to see
visualize	To form a mental picture of something
wormlike	A long, thin animal with a soft body and no arms or legs

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About the Author



Shantel Ivits is an instructor in the Basic Education Department at Vancouver Community College, on the unceded territories of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations.

Shantel has designed curricula for the National Film Board of Canada, the British Columbia Teachers' Federation, and many community-based projects.

Over the past decade, they have taught in literacy programs, university bridging programs, an ESL academy, and K-12 public schools.

They hold a Bachelor of Arts in English Literature from Trent University, as well as a Bachelor of Education and a Master of Arts in Educational Studies from the University of British Columbia.

Shantel identifies as a queer and trans person with white settler privilege. Their goal as an educator is to help people build their capacity to reach their goals and create more socially just communities.

Shantel also enjoys raising awareness that “they” can be used as a singular pronoun!

Versioning History

This page provides a record of edits and changes made to this book since its initial publication. Whenever edits or updates are made in the text, we provide a record and description of those changes here. If the change is minor, the version number increases by 0.01. If the edits involve substantial updates, the version number increases to the next full number.

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Version	Date	Change	Details
1.00	November 9, 2015	Book published.	
1.01	June 12, 2019	Updated the book's theme.	The styles of this book have been updated, which may affect the page numbers of the PDF and print copy.
1.02	Aug 8, 2022	Added audio book.	An audio version was embedded at the beginning of each story. A back matter section titled "Audio Book" was added explaining how to access and download all of the audio book files.