

University of Nebraska at Omaha DigitalCommons@UNO

Educational Leadership Faculty Publications

Department of Educational Leadership

January 1998

Impulse Control Rap: "We Got a Skill to Help You Chill"

John W. Hill University of Nebraska at Omaha, jhill@unomaha.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/edadfacpub

Part of the Disability and Equity in Education Commons, Educational Administration and Supervision Commons, Educational Assessment, Evaluation, and Research Commons, and the Special Education and Teaching Commons

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Hill, John W., "Impulse Control Rap: "We Got a Skill to Help You Chill" (1998). *Educational Leadership Faculty Publications*. 25.

https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/edadfacpub/25

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Department of Educational Leadership at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Educational Leadership Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



Reclaiming Children and Youth

— journal of emotional and behavioral problems

RECUEAR EATURES Children on the Edge Voices of Pioneers 204 covering the wisdom of great professionals Voices of Youth 227 in troubled times Respectful Discipline Life Space Crisis 239 Intervention oblems as opportu Spothshion 250 Excellence What's New 253 What Work

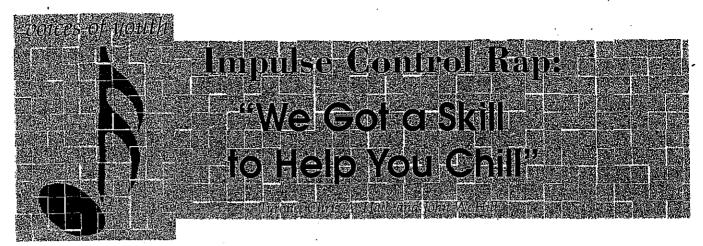


The art on the cover is a photograph of the sculpture
"The Struggle" done by Delilah, who is featured in the article "A Child Leads Us" in this issue.
Photo by Bill Simpson of Mile High Photo Co., Inc. Used with permission.

TALENTED BUT TROUBLED

Perspectives on the Problem	
194	The Burdens of Capability Jean Sunde Peterson
200	Falling Through Fingers Steve Van Bockern
204	Understanding the Consistently Misunderstood: The "Underachieving Gifted" Child
208	Gifted Students Grade Their Schools John J. Clementson and Laurie Wenger
213	Sunflower Seeds and Cigarettes
The	Search for Solutions
215	Nurturing Talented But Troubled Children and Youth Ken W. McCluskey and Donald J. Treffinger
221	Case Study: A Gifted Child at Risk Caryln L. Saunders
227	Impulse Control Rap: "We Got a Skill to Help You Chill"
229	Smart-Mouth Kids: Taking the Sting Out of Verbal Aggression
233	Six Exceptional Young Women — At Risk Jean Sunde Peterson
	A Red Flag Reclaiming Intervention with a Talented But Troubled High School Student Mary Tax Choldin and Nicholas J. Long
243	A Child Leads Us
247	\$2 Souls Richard Talbot
	Assessing the Emotional and Behavioral Strengths of Children
253	Programs Serving Gifted Students with Emotional Disturbance Center for Effective Collaboration and Practice
256	Future Journal Issues
inside back cover Annual Index	

This journal's mission is to network those involved with reclaiming children and youth in conflict with family, school, and community; ito reclaim is to recognize the worth of what has been devalued, to restore and empower in a environments of belonging, mastery, independence, and generosity.



A creative, streetwise youth employs rap lyrics as a means to develop self-control for himself and fellow students enrolled in the Alpha School, an alternative day-treatment program in Omaha.

"Stop and think." Words difficult to act on for many youth. Impulse control and the importance of being able to "stop and think" form the basis for the Alpha School replacement skills program. For Tyrone (age 16), the importance of stopping and thinking was made meaningful for himself, students, and staff through musical, linguistic, and personal expression.

Tyrone, in the language of youth and the streets, has "juice." He is respected not only by his African American peers but also by the other students at Alpha School, a mental health day-treatment program in Omaha, Nebraska. At 6 feet, 3 inches tall, this handsome young man has grown physically, academically, and socially over the past 18 months. He has worked hard on his studies and looks forward to returning to public school as an 11th grader.

Tyrone has mastered the steps of Alpha School's personal growth replacement skills program (Weidner & Esser, 1996) by saying the words (at first reluctantly), then role-playing the steps with other students and staff, and, finally, using the skills without prompts throughout the school day. Where he was once aggressive, Tyrone is now reflective and self-contained. Although he did not get along before, Tyrone now enjoys positive social interactions with students and staff alike.

Stop and Think

Encouraged to use elements of interest, preference, and choice based on functional assessment, Tyrone approached his teacher, Mr. Chris Hall, with an idea. "I've been writing a rap using the impulse control steps (1) Stop and think, (2) What do you want to do?, (3) What will happen if you do it?, and (4) Is there a better way? and would like to use it for a class project." Personal growth is designed to help students learn to control their behavior and see how the choices they make shape their experiences. Personal growth

skills are learned (Introduction), practiced (Integration), and used (Generalization) at Alpha School every day. Replacement skills help students, who were referred by their local school districts and the courts, choose to solve problems with words rather than their fists and choose to walk away from trouble, thereby reducing the potential for escalating aggression and violence.

The Music Studio

Tyrone's idea was accepted. Mr. Hall utilizes individualized treatment (Clarke et al., 1995) and positive behavioral support strategies (Horner et al., 1990; Meyer & Evans, 1989), which avoid intervention that is aversive and intrusive, using instead functional assessment (Foster-Johnson & Dunlap, 1993; O'Neill, Horner, Albin, Storey, & Sprague, 1990) to identify student characteristics for prevention and instructional intervention. Tyrone's rap became a "Music Studio" theme used to connect the elements of literacy, mathematics, and content in his daily class work, including readings about famous musicians, the importance of music throughout time, music in different cultures, musical notation, and musical finances (profit and loss).

Reform-minded thematic instruction (Allen & Piersma, 1995), which includes elements of preference and choice (Carroll, 1994), is based on task individualization, functional assessment, and manipulation of positive antecedent teacher and student interaction stimuli. Working cooperatively, Tyrone's classmates became "studio" members, helping to set up the drum machine, amplifiers, microphones, keyboards, tables, and cables. Students worked expressively, saying and writing their own raps. Thematic classroom activities, consistent with meaning-emphasis paradigms whereby knowledge is constructed and answers and meaning are negotiated by teachers and students, utilize social background and experience. In this example the importance of rap and music as a form of individual expression was emphasized.

"We Got a Skill to Help You Chill"

Tyrone's lyrics were written initially in rough-draft form, each carefully edited and revised several times. Studio copies used for rehearsal were corrected and word processed. Tyrone also had to perfect a beat and "risk" rehearsal in front of his studio team members and staff. Finally, rehearsals incorporating keyboards and guitar were added. In Tyrone's final version of "Impulse Control Rap," he tells us:

I'm about to blow so here we go
I'm about to let you know about impulse control
Everybody's gettin' mad thinkin' that they're so bad
But I gotta say

There's a better way.

We got a skill to help you chill
Keep you off the bubble
and outta trouble
But you gotta learn so
you won't burn
And the first thing to do
Is stop and think
What do you wanna do
How will it play
Is there a better way?

No one else can get

me goin'

Drawing by Noel Thomas, age 18, a student at Won-Ska Cultural School, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Used with permission.

When I lose control I just keep goin' You know I'm strong Strong enough to decide I'm stayin' calm right here inside. You know it scares to choose Do it smart or lose Yeah, you got a voice So make the right choice. It's easy to see from this little rhyme It's up to you to be in control this time. So stop and think What do you wanna do How will it play is there a better way? Everybody's gettin' mad thinkin' that they're so bad But I gotta say There's a better way. We got a skill to help you chill Keep you off the bubble and outta trouble But you gotta learn so you won't burn and

Is stop and think
What do you wanna do
How will it play
Is there a better way?

Power

Tyrone's portfolio now contains a permanent product demonstrating mastery of social skills, self-evaluation, and self-control (Cosden, Gannon, & Haring, 1995; Kern et al., 1995). Tyrone's accomplishments contribute to the respect students and staff have for him. With legitimate power, he no longer needs to get his power through illegitimate means—fighting, skipping school, and running away. The words "Stop and think" were made meaningful for Tyrone, other students, and staff through Tyrone's musical, linguistic, and personal expression. Our goal for every student is improved literacy, inclusion, and a return to less restrictive public school classrooms. Tyrone has made this important transition.

Tyrone (age 16) has returned to public school. Chris A. Hall is a teacher at the Alpha School in Omaha, Nebraska. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to: John W. Hill, Professor, Department of Special Education and Communication Disorders, Kayser Hall 115-B, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182.

AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors would like to thank the teachers, staff, and students of the Alpha School for their participation in this project.

REFERENCES

Allen, D. D., & Piersma, M. L. (1995). Developing thematic units: Process and product. Albany, NY: Delmar.

Carroll, J. M. (1994, October). The Copernican plan evaluated: The evolution of a revolution. Phi Delta Kappan, pp. 105–113.

Clarke, S., Dunlap, G., Foster-Johnson, L., Childs, K. E., Wilson, D., White, R., & Vera, A. (1995). Improving the conduct of students with behavioral disorders by incorporating student interests into curricular activities. *Behavioral Disorders*, 20, 221–237.

Cosden, M. R., Gannon, C., & Haring, T. G. (1995). Teacher-control versus student-control over choice of task and reinforcement for students with severe behavior problems. *Behavioral Education*, 5, 11–27.

Foster-Johnson, L., & Dunlap, G. (1993). Using functional assessment to develop effective, individualized interventions for challenging behaviors. *Teaching Exceptional Children*, 25, 44–50.

Horner, R. H., Dunlap, G., Koegel, R. L., Carr, E. G., Sailor, W., Anderson, J., Albin, R. W., & O'Neill, R. E. (1990). Toward a technology of "nonaversive" behavioral support. Journal of the Association for Persons with Severe Handicaps, 15, 125–132.

Kern, L., Wacker, D. P., Mace, F. C., Falk, G. D., Dunlap, G., & Kromrey, J. D. (1995). Improving the peer interactions of students with emotional and behavioral disorders through self-evaluation procedures: A component

analysis and group application. Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 28, 47–59.

Meyer, L. H., & Evans, I. M. (1989). Nonaversive intervention for behavior problems.

Baltimore: Brookes.

O'Neill, R. E., Horner, R. H., Albin, R. W., Storey, K., & Sprague, J. R. (1990). Functional analysis of problem behavior: A practical assessment guide. Sycamore, IL: Sycamore Press.

Weidner, D. G., & Esser, T. H. (1996). Alpha School student handbook. Omaha, NE: Alpha School.

the first thing to do