

TEAMWORK IN PHI SIGMA KAPPA

FACILITATOR GUIDE

Notes to the Inductor:

- This topic is optional and can occur at any point in the associate member experience.
- This topic could be covered using a variety of team-building activities or challenges. If the associate member retreat/activity is focused on teambuilding, such as going to a local ropes course or an escape room, that would also cover this topic.
- For different team-building activity ideas, visit the Activity Bank in the Resources section of the *Inductor's Guide*.
- If following the meeting as written, the “**Teamwork** in Phi Sigma Kappa” associate member worksheet is helpful, but not necessary.

Total Time: 60 - 90 minutes

Meeting Outcomes:

- Identify individual strengths in a team.
- Practice working as a team to solve a problem.
- Participate in Brotherhood Circle.

Materials & Preparation:

- Associate members should bring a pen or writing utensil

Introduction: 2 minutes

- *Welcome everyone and ask if anyone has any questions regarding last week's meeting or their associate member experience so far.*
- *Introduce the topic of the meeting, explaining that it will be focused on their individual strengths and skills they bring to a team and creating effective team dynamics.*
- *Briefly review the agenda for the meeting and see if anyone has any questions. Transition into the first activity.*

Identifying Strengths & Skills: 10 - 15 minutes

- **Facilitator tip:** *If associate members took the 16 Personalities assessment during the **Leadership** in Phi Sigma Kappa meeting, feel free to utilize that assessment to complete the next few activities. If associate members didn't complete that assessment, feel free to use another leadership/personality assessment that they may have taken through your school/university, or ask them to think about their strengths in general.*
- *Share instructions:*
 - Using either your results from a leadership assessment or what you know about yourself in general, write a skill or a strength in each block in the first column you believe can benefit you in a team.
 - In the second column, write how that skill or strength allows you to contribute to a team.

- In the last column, write about a time when you utilized that skill or strength recently in a group setting.
- **Facilitator tip:** Fill this out for yourself beforehand to provide an example.
- Give brothers about seven minutes to fill it out and then bring everyone back to the large group to discuss.
- Discussion questions:
 - Was this easy or difficult? Why?
 - Were there certain skills or strengths that you had an easier time coming up with examples for? Why do you think that is?
 - What is different about your skills or strengths in how they show up in a team, as opposed to how they help you work independently?
 - *If applicable:* After thinking more about these skills/strengths, do you feel differently about your results than when you first took the assessment?

Group Dynamics: 35 - 45 minutes

- Share instructions:
 1. Now that you've identified your skills and strengths, as well as when you've used them, we're going to see them in action.
- Read scenario on worksheet:
 1. You and your associate members have just survived the crash of a small plane. Both the pilot and copilot were killed in the crash. It's mid-January and you are in Massachusetts. The daily temperature is 10 degrees Fahrenheit and the nighttime temperature is 10 below zero. There is snow on the ground and the countryside is wooded with several creeks in the area. The nearest town is 20 miles away. You are all dressed in business clothes appropriate for a ritual meeting. Your group managed to salvage some items from the wreckage.
 2. First, on your own, rank the following items in order of importance (1 being most important, 12 being least important) to your survival on your worksheet.
- Give associate members about five minutes to rank the items on their own.
- Then ask them to get into small groups and work together to rank the items. After about 15 minutes, bring them back together to debrief the activity.
- Share answers and have each group mark incorrect rankings. Recognize the group who had the most items in the correct order.
- Correct ranking and rationale:
 1. **Cigarette lighter (without fluid):** The biggest concern of the group should be exposure to cold. The cigarette lighter can provide a source of warmth and be used as a signaling device. The group should first light a fire, which can be done with a cigarette lighter, even if it doesn't have fluid.
 2. **Ball of steel wool:** The group can use this to spark flames with the cigarette lighter and make a fire. Even if the steel wool is a little wet, it's the group's best chance at making a fire for warmth.
 3. **Extra shirt and pants for each survivor:** Clothing has many uses including extra warmth, bandages, bedding, signaling, shelter, and fuel for the fire.

4. **Can of Crisco shortening:** A can of shortening has many uses. A mirror-like signaling device can be made from the lid. After shining the lid with steel wool, it will reflect sunlight and generate 5 to 7 million candlepower. To ensure the signaling device is seen, a member could climb a tree and use the mirrored lid to signal search planes. Members could also rub the shortening on exposed skin for protection against cold. It can be melted to use for fuel. When soaked into a piece of cloth, melted shortening will act like a candle. The empty can is useful in melting snow for drinking water. It is much safer to drink warmed water than to eat snow since warm water will help retain body heat.
5. **20 x 20 foot piece of canvas:** The canvas would provide a shelter and protect against wind and snow. Spread on a frame of trees, it could be used as a tent or wind screen. It can be used as a ground cover to keep everyone dry. It can also be used as a signaling device.
6. **Small ax:** The ax could be used to chop wood for the fire as well as clearing a campsite, cutting tree branches for ground insulation, and constructing a frame for the canvas tent.
7. **Family sized chocolate bars (one per person):** Chocolate will provide some food energy. Since it's mostly carbohydrates it supplies energy without making digestive demands on the body.
8. **Newspapers (one per person):** These can be useful in making fire. They can also be used as insulation when rolled up under clothing. A newspaper can also be used as a megaphone if rolled up into a cone.
9. **Loaded .45-caliber pistol:** The pistol can provide a sound-signaling device; the international distress sign is three shots fired in a row. The butt of the pistol could be used as a hammer and the powder from the shells will assist in making fire. By placing a small bit of cloth in a cartridge emptied of its bullet, one can start a fire by firing the gun at dry wood on the ground. Although a pistol can be used in hunting, it would take a sharp eye to shoot and kill an animal. It's not higher on the list because of its potential danger in a stressful situation.
10. **Quart of 100 proof whiskey:** The only uses of whiskey are an aid to fire building and fuel for a torch (made by soaking a piece of clothing in the whiskey and attaching it to a tree branch). The empty bottle could be used for storing water. One might think that drinking it could make a person warm, but in fact it has the opposite effect as alcohol takes on the temperature it is exposed to and drinking a freezing beverage would cause the esophagus and stomach to freeze. Alcohol also dilates the blood vessels to the skin, resulting in cold blood being carried back to the heart, resulting in a rapid loss of body heat. Therefore, someone who drinks it is more likely to have hypothermia.
11. **Compass:** The compass' only use is that it could be used as a reflector of sunlight. In these conditions, a group member should not go on their own to attempt to walk to the next town, which the compass encourages.
12. **Map made of plastic:** This is also among the least desirable of items because it encourages a group member to go out on their own.

However, the plastic could be used as a ground cover to keep members dry.

- *Discussion questions:*
 - What was your group's process like?
 - How did your group work together? How did you display teamwork?
 - Was there anything you think your group could have done differently?
 - How did your strengths/skills influence your work in the group?
 - How did you see others' strengths and skills displayed?
 - Were there skills/strengths you think were missing from your group?
- *After about ten minutes of discussion, transition to the Brotherhood Circle.*

Brotherhood Circle: 10 - 25 minutes

- *Discuss:*
 - When was a time you were successful in a team?
 - When was a time you were not successful as a team?
 - When was a time you had to work with a team to overcome an obstacle or accomplish a goal?
 - Did you overcome the obstacle or accomplish a goal? Why or why not?
 - How do you, as an individual, show up in a team? Are you willing to contribute, do you take the lead, or do you sit back and only contribute when asked?
 - Are you proud of how you show up in a team? Why or why not?
 - Are you proud of how you show up in Phi Sigma Kappa? Why or why not?

Closing: 3 minutes

- *Ask if anyone has questions regarding today's meeting and thank them for their participation.*
- *Share information about the next associate member meeting, when and where it will take place, as well as the focus of the meeting.*
- *Share any additional Phi Sigma Kappa or university announcements.*
- *Ask if anyone has additional questions and dismiss.*