



A changing comparison

Number the cards in story order.

Rochel sees that splitting one benefit could change the totals.

Two permitted afternoons overlap.

Rochel attends writing while still missing Bubby.

She gives each benefit one point and calls the total neutral.

She names her reason and chooses writing.



What kind of statement?

Sort the cards by their function. A fact and its importance are different.

ARRANGEMENT FACT

PERSONAL PRIORITY

SCORING CHOICE

FALSE CONCLUSION

Card	Your label
The afternoons occupy the same hours.	
Rochel values the new writing exercise today.	
Each listed benefit receives one point.	
A correct sum makes the choice independent of her values.	
Both afternoons have adult permission.	



Where the number comes from

Compare these fictional scores. Option A has two listed benefits; B has one. Then A's first benefit is divided into three descriptions. Each description receives one point. Fill the rows.

Version	A total	B total	What actually changed?
Original: A has shorter journey and new exercise. B has time with Bubby.			
Revised: A has less travel, less time on the road, more time afterward, new exercise. B still has time with Bubby.			



A sheet that helps rather than hides

Draw a path through the useful actions.

☐ Check permissions and fixed arrangements.

☐ Name what matters and why.

☐ Count a favored benefit several times until it wins.

☐ Use a scoring method openly, if it really helps.

☐ Say the total forced the decision.

☐ Own the choice and acknowledge what is missed.



Compare without a universal winner

Choose two fictional, already-permitted activities. Fill the fields. No personal conflict or family detail is required.

Two fictional options

Fixed facts and permissions

What attracts the character to each

What the character values most today

What remains uncertain

A candid choice sentence

What the choice leaves out



Comparison reminders

Choose a reminder and add one example where it fits. Final stickers are 2 1/4-inch squares.

**Check the
assumptions**

**Facts need
their own place**

**A wish can use
words**

**Name the real
reason**

**A total is not a
verdict**

Own the choice



The sheet before and after

Draw two object-only comparison sheets: first, equal point marks under two headings; second, fixed facts above two preference columns. Add captions showing what changed.

Neutral	
_____	_____
Total _____	

Fixed facts	

Preference	Preference

What the first sheet hides

What the second sheet makes visible



Find the comparison words

Find FACT, VALUE, CHOICE, REASON, TOTAL, COST, METHOD, OWN.
All read left to right. Link two to story moments.

F	A	C	T	X	Y	Z	A	B	C
X	V	A	L	U	E	A	B	C	D
C	H	O	I	C	E	E	F	G	H
X	R	E	A	S	O	N	I	J	K
T	O	T	A	L	M	N	O	P	Q
X	C	O	S	T	R	S	T	U	V
M	E	T	H	O	D	W	X	Y	Z
X	O	W	N	A	B	C	D	E	F
P	A	P	E	R	J	K	L	M	N
C	O	L	U	M	N	Q	R	S	T

FACT**VALUE****CHOICE****REASON****TOTAL****COST****METHOD****OWN**



Parent notes and answers

Discussion questions:

Who selected the benefits and point values?

What can change the total without changing the afternoons?

Which facts remain fixed?

What does she choose, and what does she miss?

Parent tool: Keep useful measurement. Inspect the chosen criteria, repeated benefits and assumed equal weights before calling a score objective. This is not a lesson to distrust every number or reject structured comparison. Help a teen name priorities without turning every decision into a formal defense. Adults retain travel and permission responsibilities.

1. Listed order 3, 1, 5, 2, 4.

2. Categories are shown on cards. Equal-point scoring is a chosen method, not proof of neutrality.

3. Original A=2 B=1. Revised A=4 B=1. Descriptions changed; the actual options did not. This alone does not establish a better option.

4. Useful actions preserve facts, name values, own choice and costs. Not useful: duplicate favored benefit or claim numbers remove responsibility.

5. Open. Check constraints first. Values may differ. A scoring method can help if its assumptions are visible, but no obligation to quantify every wish or justify a private preference to peers.

6. Open. Accurate arithmetic can coexist with unsuitable assumptions. Numbers remain useful for real quantities.

7. Open. The second page clarifies rather than manufactures a guaranteed winner.

8. FACT: row 1, column 1, right; VALUE: row 2, column 2, right; CHOICE: row 3, column 1, right; REASON: row 4, column 2, right; TOTAL: row 5, column 1, right; COST: row 6, column 2, right; METHOD: row 7, column 1, right; OWN: row 8, column 2, right