

# What's the difference?

Choosing which flavour ice cream you want now

Choosing where you will go on holiday now for 6 months time

Choosing which house to buy

# Making choices

What influences and pressures do we have when we make a choice?

How do we know we have made the right one?

# Lesson outcomes

- We will reflect on what influences we have on us when make choices
- We will reflect on how we make decisions
- We will apply these ideas to us making our options choices

# Amy wants some trainers



- Amy's Mum gave her £40 to get some trainers. She has £40 left from some money she got at Xmas, but she also wants to buy a new outfit for her friend Jemma's party and is saving up to go on holiday, so if she can avoid having to spend all that money, that would be great.

# Influences on our decisions

By influence we mean something that might affect Amy's decision

Think, pair, Share a list of a brainstorm of all the influences on Amy when she is trying to make her decision- what does she want from this pair of trainers?

# Possible influences...

- Cost – she wants some money left over and only has £80.
- What her mum thinks
- She wants to be fashionable
- She wants her friends to like them
- She needs them to last
- She needs them to fit and be comfortable

# Work it out...

- In your groups
  - list all the advantages of each pair, given what Amy wants
  - list all the disadvantages of each pair, given what Amy wants
  - Do any of the advantages outweigh the disadvantages or vice versa?

If you were Amy, which pair would you choose?

## Pair A

Pair A costs £55. They are the right size and feel really comfortable. The trouble is, Amy's mum likes them and thinks she should get them as they are not too expensive. Also, Amy does not think they are the most fashionable pair and is worried that her friends will take the mickey.



## Pair B

Pair B cost £80. They are really trendy and Amy has seen them advertised in magazines. She will look so cool with these. Trouble is, they hurt her feet a bit. This may not be a problem if she gets used to them, but what if they don't stop hurting her?



## Pair C



Pair C cost £75. They are the same as the ones most of her friends have got, so she will fit in. Trouble is, they only come in blue and that is not the colour Amy wanted. They fit her, but somehow they are not quite right. She could just get them to be the same as her friends

## Pair D



Pair D cost just £45. They are in the sale. They are half price. The sales assistant thinks Amy should get these and keeps trying to get Amy to buy them, saying they are going to be all the rage and will be next year's fashion. Amy should be ahead of the crowd and go for this amazing pair of trainers. But they also look a bit badly made, so they might not last and be worth the money

## Pair E

Pair E cost £60. They are not the most trendy pair in the shop, but when Amy tried them on, they fitted her really well. They suited her too – not too big and chunky, but were just right for her. They would be slightly different from what all her friends had, but they would mark her out as an individual



# Pair F

Pair F cost £60. These are really practical trainers. They offer good support for the foot if Amy was running or playing sport in them, but they are also quite up to date. They don't have a fashion label on them but they do offer a sensible choice given what Amy wants her trainers for.



# Let's summarise

- Pair A – OK ish, but what Mum wanted
- Pair B –really trendy. The latest thing
- Pair C – same as her friends
- Pair D – next year's fashion – be ahead of the game
- Pair E – fitted well and suited her.
- Pair F – practical and sensible option.

# Let's apply this to options

- Subject A is OK ish, but what Mum/Dad wants
- Subject B –really trendy. The latest thing – a new course or new idea
- Subject C – same as your friends
- Subject D – next year's fashion – be ahead of the game – what the government are predicting what will be important to them at least
- Subject E – fitted well and suits you. Just right for you
- Subject F – practical and sensible option, given what you think you might want to do for a career

# GCSEs

- GCSEs get you onto a college course or A levels or a modern apprenticeship
- GCSEs show that you can remember facts, use and apply information for a particular task, work under pressure, be reliable and organised
- Very few post 16 courses or degree courses or jobs require you to have definite GCSE subjects. They want you to have a range of good grades (if you think a course you want to do does, do a bit of research to find out).
- If you have a definite career plan, you may want to check if certain subjects are required

# So, what's important to you?

- Sort the information from the next slide into order of priority for you. Not what your friends think, or your mum and dad, or school, but for you.
- Once you have established what you really want, you can add in other people's advice to check you have made the right decision

# I am making these preferences because...

I **enjoy** the subject. It is **interesting**

My friends will be doing the subject

I get good marks in the subject and I **understand** it

There is a good chance I will get my predicted grade easily

It **links** with what I think I might want to do in the future

It is a **well respected** subject by colleges and employers

The government think it is an **important** subject

I can use my **talents** and skills in the subjects

My mum and dad think they are good choices

The subjects give me a **broad range** of subjects in case I change my mind about my career. My choices are **balanced**

It is **relevant**

It will just generally be **useful** for life