· COPING WITH STRESS

Questions for discussion

What is stress?

What are some examples of things that are stressful in life?

How can stress be both positive and negative?

What causes you the most stress?

What are some ways people deal with stress?

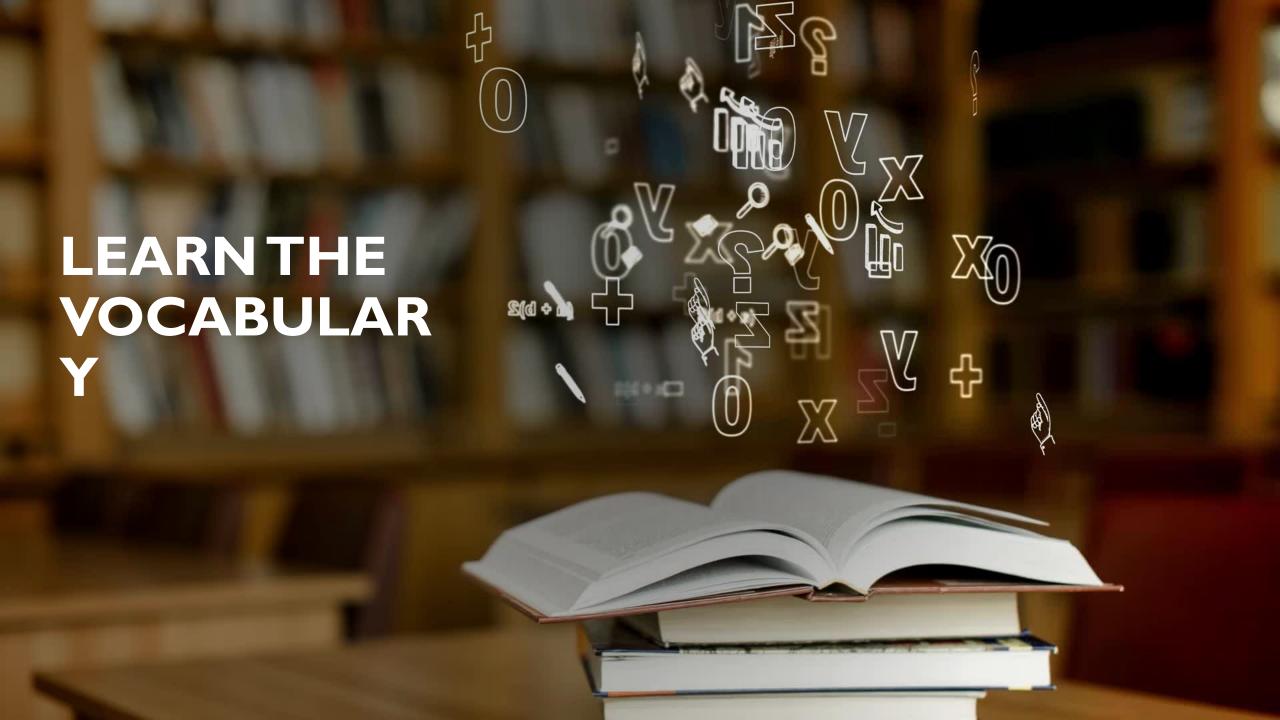
How do you usually cope with stress?

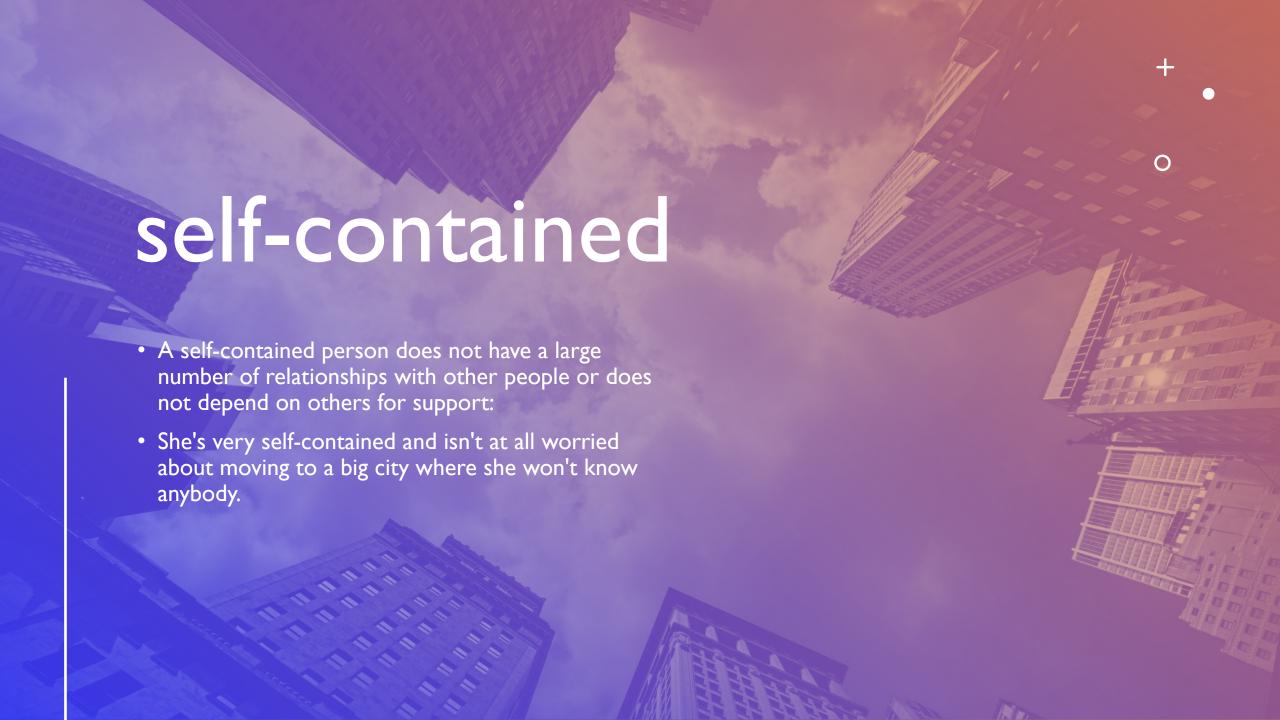
What are some unhealthy ways that people try to relieve stress?

What are some complications of stress?

What are the healthiest ways to handle stress?

What is your favorite way to de-stress?





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strap on hoses

 protects the high-pressure cleaner operator from danger if a hose breaks off at the connection points.



CRAMA LEG

sudden, painful, and involuntary contractions of a leg muscle



sunken



seeming to have fallen further into the face, especially because of tiredness, illness, or old age:



She looked old and thin with sunken cheeks and hollow eyes.

back out

to decide not to do something that you had said you would do:

You agreed to come. You can't back out now!

BE (CAUGHT) BETWEENA ROCKANDA HARD PLACE

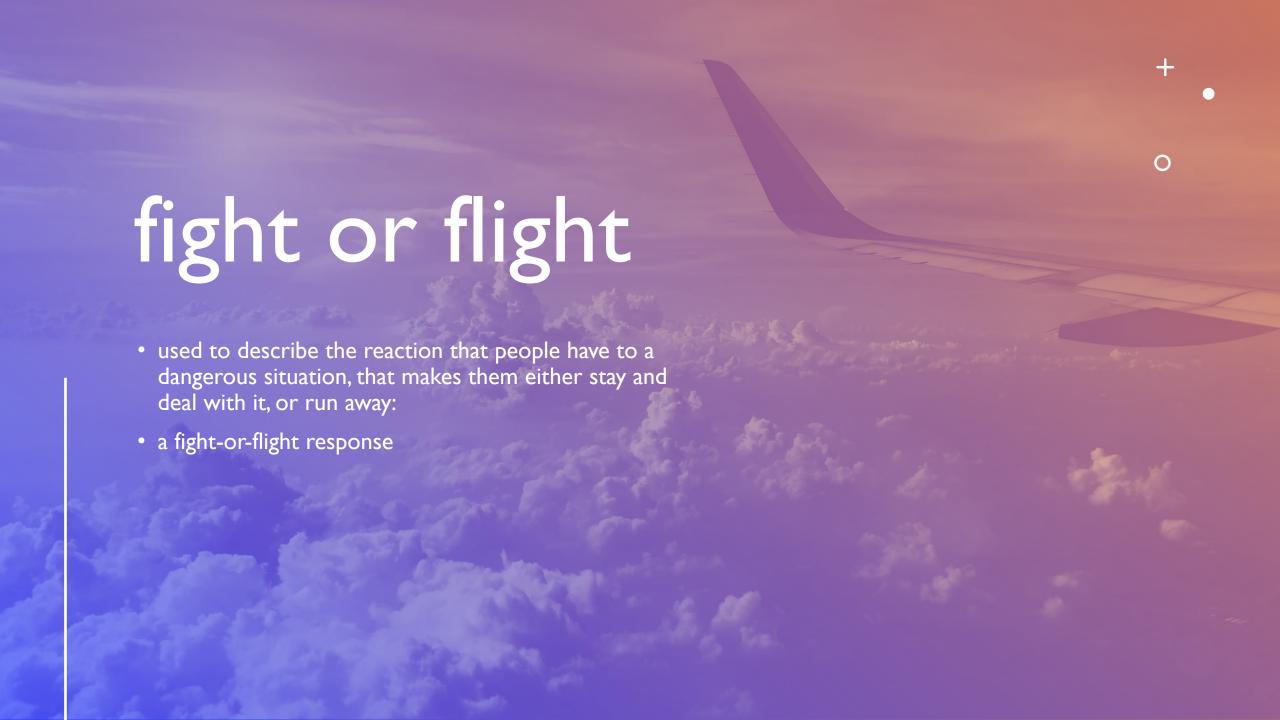
to be in a very difficult situation and to have to make a hard decision



ACUTE STRESS RESPONSE

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occurs when symptoms develop due to a particularly stressful event.



drown smth

to cover or be covered, especially with a liquid:

A whole valley was drowned when the river was dammed.

disapproving He drowned his food in/with tomato sauce.

assess

to judge or decide the amount, value, quality, or importance of something:

The insurers will need to assess the flood damage.

strategize

to think of a detailed plan for achieving success in situations such as war, politics, business, industry, or sport:

People gathered together in his office to strategize.

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invade

to spoil a situation or quality for another person without thinking about their feelings:

Famous people often find their privacy is invaded by the press.

near in time or position:

at hand

We want to ensure that help is at hand (= easily available) for all children suffering abuse.

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amygdala hijack

 An amygdala hijack is an emotional response that is immediate, overwhelming, and out of measure with the actual stimulus

C

a result or effect of an action, situation, etc.:

It's too early to predict the outcome of the meeting.

buddying up

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to become friends with someone:

He quickly buddied up with Jan's husband.

game plan





a plan for achieving success:

You need to come up with a game plan, and stick to it.

crack down

to start dealing with bad or illegal behaviour in a more severe way:

The library is cracking down on people who lose their books.







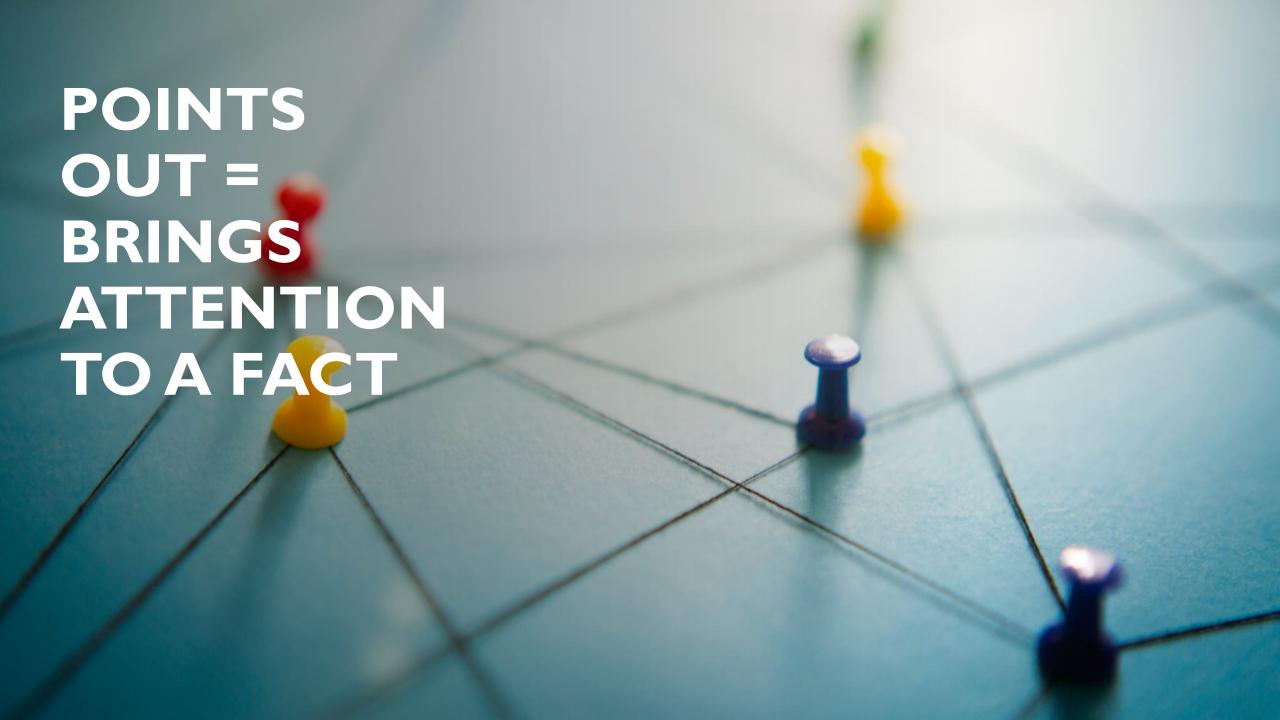


BENEFICIAL = HASA GOOD EFFECT



RAT RACE = (SLANG) THE COMPETITIVE, HIGH-PRESSURE, EXHAUSTING WORKING LIFE

'. TRIGGERS = CAUSES '



SENSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT = FEELING OF HAVING DONE SOMETHING IMPORTANT



THRIVE = TO BE SUCCESSFU LAND HAPPY



WHEREAS = BUT



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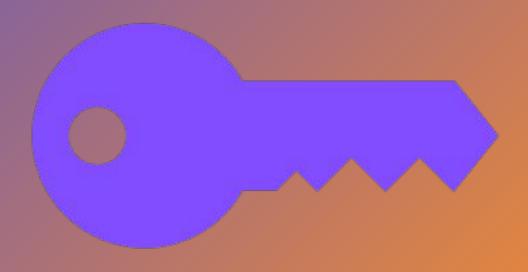
DEMANDING = WITH LOTS OF REQUIREMENTS



RISK = DANGER



THE KEY TO = THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT FOR



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In our increasingly fast-paced and globalized world, many people feel tired, stressed, and burned out. There are many ways to cope with stress – from yoga to massages to relaxing vacations. But one American author argues that stress is in fact beneficial to our mental, emotional, and physical health.

"We've evolved to handle stress," author Todd Buchholz says in his book Rush: Why You Need and Love the Rat Race. Brain chemistry studies show that trying something new triggers the release of dopamine, a chemical that makes us feel good. Buchholz also points out that many people enjoy their jobs. Work gives us a sense of accomplishment and increases our self-esteem, in addition to providing social interaction with colleagues.

Jeanne Rae, who works for a yoga network, takes the opposite point of view, observing that not all personality types thrive on busyness. "For some people, meditation and contemplation can help," she says. Others suggest that stress levels are related to control. For example, high-level employees with secure and satisfying jobs may enjoy working long hours, whereas low-level workers with demanding supervisors are more likely to be unhappy.

Moderate amounts of stress have a positive effect on health, but prolonged and excessive stress has the opposite result. Research shows that people who consistently work more than II hours a day are at greater risk for heart disease. As in many other areas, it appears that the key to a healthy work-life balance is moderation.