

# Lessons They Don't Teach You in School:

*Emotional Intelligence & Self-Mastery Edition*



## Here is Your EQ Toolkit —→

Practical Strategies to Calm, Focus, and Thrive

[@embodiedwithmichelle](#)

1.

# Your Emotions Aren't the Enemy, They're the GPS



Emotions are signals, not problems. Anxiety, frustration, or sadness show you what your nervous system needs. Learning to read them is the first step toward self-mastery.

## Practice: Journaling Your Emotional Triggers

- **Exercise:** At the end of your day, jot down moments when you felt triggered, frustrated, or reactive. For each moment, write: *What happened? What emotion did I feel? How did my body react? How could I respond differently next time?*
- **Why it works:** This practice helps create distance from reactive emotions, activating the prefrontal cortex (responsible for reasoning and self-regulation) while reducing amygdala overdrive. It strengthens awareness and insight into patterns.
- **Tip:** Keep entries short, just 3–5 sentences. Consistency matters more than length.



2.

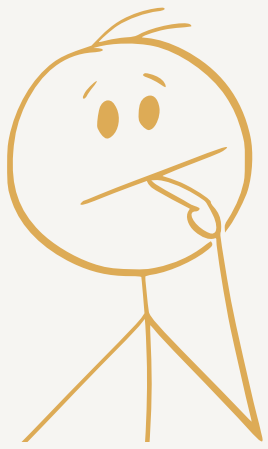
# Pause Before You React

Your brain has two systems: reactive (amygdala) and reflective (prefrontal cortex). Pausing allows your reflective brain to make choices instead of your reactive brain.

## Practice: Pause & Micro-Choice

- **Exercise:** When you feel a strong emotional reaction (anger, anxiety, impatience):
  - Notice the impulse to react.
  - Take one slow breath.
  - Ask yourself: “*What’s the smallest, kindest action I can take right now?*”
  - Act on that micro-choice instead of defaulting to your habitual reaction.
- **Why it works:** Even tiny pauses give your nervous system a chance to shift from sympathetic (fight-or-flight) to parasympathetic (calm, rest-and-digest), reducing emotional hijacks.
- **Tip:** Start with low-stakes situations to build the habit. Over time, it becomes second nature.





3.

# Name It to Tame It

Labeling emotions reduces amygdala activation. Simply identifying “I feel anxious” or “I feel hurt” helps regulate the nervous system.

## Practice: Body Scan + Emotion Labeling



- **Exercise:** Notice tension in your body (tight jaw, clenched fists, shallow breathing). Pause and ask: “*What’s this feeling in my body?*” Name it aloud or silently, “*I feel stressed / tired,*” “*I feel frustrated / annoyed,*” “*I feel restless / bored.*”
- **Why it works:** Putting words to physical sensations lowers amygdala activation, builds emotional vocabulary, and strengthens the mind-body connection. This helps regulate your nervous system.
- **Tip:** Pair this with 3 slow, deep breaths to amplify calm and clarity.





4.

# Self-Compassion is a Superpower



Treat yourself like you would your best friend.  
It's scientifically proven to reduce cortisol and  
improve resilience.

## Practice: Reframing Self-Talk

- **Exercise:** When you notice self-criticism, try reframing:
  - Catch the thought: *“I’m messing up again.”*
  - Pause and reframe: *“I’m learning. I’m noticing. I’m growing.”*
  - Repeat it aloud or silently, pairing it with a grounding breath.
- **Why it works:** Labeling and reframing negative thoughts reduces amygdala activation and strengthens the prefrontal cortex. It rewires your brain for resilience and constructive emotional responses.
- **Tip:** Keep a small set of “go-to” reframes you can use repeatedly. Over time, they become automatic.



5.

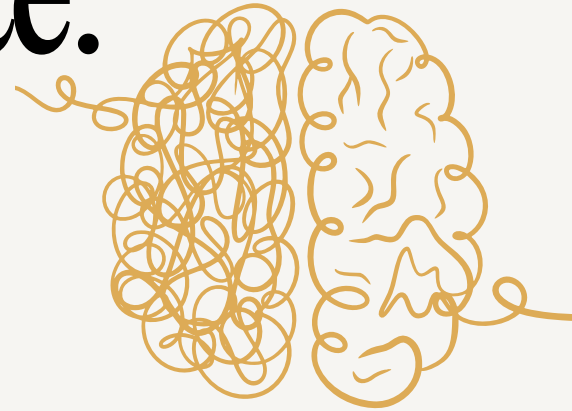
# Micro-Practices, Big Impact

Small daily habits: pause, breath, reflection.  
Build your emotional intelligence over time.

## Practice: Embodied Emotion Release

- **Exercise:** When you feel tension or a lingering negative emotion, try a 2-minute embodied release:
  - Stand up and gently shake your hands, arms, and shoulders.
  - Take 3 deep breaths, exhaling with a soft sigh.
  - Visualize the tension leaving your body with each exhale.
- **Why it works:** Physical movement paired with mindful breathing helps discharge stress hormones and signals to the nervous system that the threat is over. This strengthens self-regulation and emotional resilience.
- **Tip:** You can do this at your desk, in the car, or anywhere. Micro-movements are enough to reset.

# Emotional intelligence isn't about being perfect. It's about awareness and choice.



- Notice yourself. Every thought, feeling, and reaction is an opportunity to grow.
- The more you understand your emotions, the more freedom you have to respond instead of react.
- Self-mastery is a practice, not a destination. Every moment you choose awareness, you strengthen your resilience and transform how you show up in life.

With you,

*M.*

If you want support building the skills  
to meet moments like this differently...

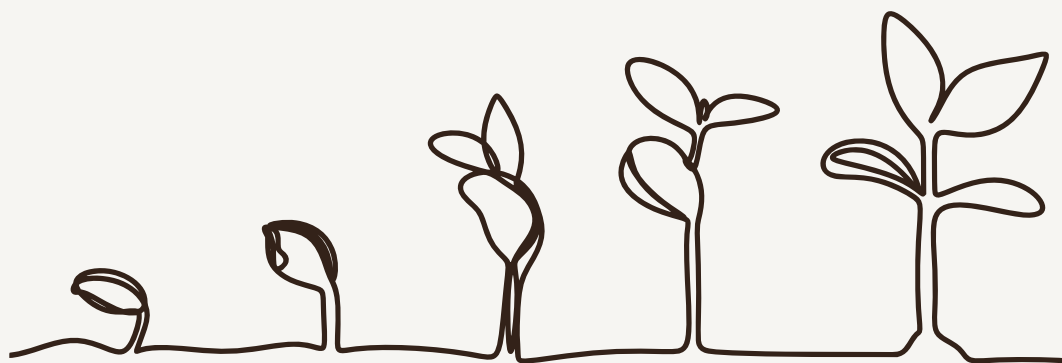
## Embodied Communication + Embodied Renewal

is where awareness becomes **nervous-system  
practice.**

No rush.

No fixing.

*Just learning how to stay with yourself.*



### Important Context:

This guide is an educational experience focused on skill-building and awareness. It is not therapy, mental health treatment, or medical care, and is not intended to replace professional or clinical support.

*Disclaimer: The information shared here is for educational purposes only and is not intended as medical advice. Please consult with a healthcare professional before making any changes to your health routine, especially if you have any existing medical conditions or concerns.*

## References:

1. Critchley, H. D., & Harrison, N. A. (2013). *Visceral influences on brain and behavior*. *Neuron*, 77(4), 624–638.
2. LeDoux, J. (2015). *Anxious: Using the brain to understand and treat fear and anxiety*. Viking.
3. McEwen, B. S., & Gianaros, P. J. (2011). Stress- and allostasis-induced brain plasticity. *Annual Review of Medicine*, 62, 431–445.
4. Goleman, D. (1995). *Emotional intelligence: Why it can matter more than IQ*. Bantam Books.
5. Mayer, J. D., Salovey, P., & Caruso, D. R. (2016). *The ability model of emotional intelligence: Principles and updates*. *Emotion Review*, 8(4), 290–300.
6. Schutte, N. S., Malouff, J. M., Simunek, M., McKenley, J., & Hollander, S. (2002). *Characterization and measurement of emotional intelligence*. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 32(3), 539–561.
7. Porges, S. W. (2011). *The polyvagal theory: Neurophysiological foundations of emotions, attachment, communication, and self-regulation*. W. W. Norton & Company.
8. Ogden, P., Minton, K., & Pain, C. (2006). *Trauma and the body: A sensorimotor approach to psychotherapy*. W. W. Norton & Company.
9. Price, C. J., & Hooven, C. (2018). Interoceptive awareness skills for emotion regulation: Theory and approach of mindful awareness in body-oriented therapy (MABT). *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9, 798.
10. Doidge, N. (2007). *The brain that changes itself: Stories of personal triumph from the frontiers of brain science*. Viking.
11. Davidson, R. J., & McEwen, B. S. (2012). Social influences on neuroplasticity: Stress and interventions to promote well-being. *Nature Neuroscience*, 15(5), 689–695.
12. Gross, J. J. (2015). Emotion regulation: Current status and future prospects. *Psychological Inquiry*, 26(1), 1–26.
13. Kabat-Zinn, J. (2013). *Full catastrophe living: Using the wisdom of your body and mind to face stress, pain, and illness*. Bantam.
14. Siegel, D. J. (2012). *The developing mind: How relationships and the brain interact to shape who we are*. Guilford Press.