On a bright spring morning, Sly heard wings overhead. Three grown-up birds landed in front of him. “Papa!” said the first duck. “Papa!” said the second duck. “Papa!” said the third duck. “Quack, quack, quack!”

The weasel sniffed and wiped his eyes. “Spring allergies,” he explained. “Now let’s have some pancakes. After all, pancakes are what weasels do best.”

Close Reading

- Tell children: We can understand a story better by thinking about what happens at the beginning, middle, and end. Let’s read the ending of “Papa Weasel” again and think about how the ducklings and Sly have changed since the beginning of the story.

- Guide children to analyze the ending of the story. Ask: How long have the ducklings been away? (all winter) How have they changed? (They are grown up.)

- How did Sly feel when the ducklings first hatched and yelled “Papa!” (He was upset and wanted to return them.) If needed, reread that part of the text on page 109. Does he feel the same way when the grown-up ducks yell “Papa!”? (No, now he’s happy to see them.)

- When Sly sniffs and wipes his eyes, he says he has allergies. What do you think is really happening? (He’s crying because he’s so happy the ducks came home.)

Zoom In on Rhythm and Meaning

- Tell children: Sometimes authors repeat words and phrases to help readers understand what is happening. Let’s look at some examples.

- Ask: What do the grown-up ducks say after each of them yells “Papa!”? (Quack, quack, quack!) Did the little ducklings make the same noise at other points in the story? (yes) That’s right. The ducklings said “Quack, quack, quack!” when they hatched, when they asked for pancakes, and when they said goodbye. To help children notice how this repetition creates rhythm, read one of these examples aloud and invite children to chime in when you say “Quack, quack, quack!”

- Next, write “Pancakes are what weasels do best” on the board and have children repeat it as you read it aloud. Say: This sentence sounds familiar. Does anyone remember what Sly said weasels do best at the beginning of the story? (mischief) Why do you think the author began and ended the story with these similar sentences? (to show how Sly has changed)

SUPPORT

- English Learners
  - Strategy: Use Gestures
  - Act out sniffling and wiping away tears to emphasize Sly’s emotions.
Make It Your Own

- Have children open their Word Heroes Journals to page 62. Read the Wow Words and definitions aloud as children follow along.
- Point out the writing sample for exclaim. Tell children: This picture was done by a student named Cale. Let’s read what Cale wrote: “I’m going skiing!” I exclaimed.
- Ask: What do you see happening in Cale’s picture? (A boy is skiing down a big hill.) How does Cale’s picture show exclaiming? (The boy exclaims “Weee!” because he’s having so much fun skiing.)
- Say: Think about what you could draw and write about for our other Wow Words. Talk about your ideas with a partner. When you are ready to start writing, you can begin.
- Explain that children will have time to write about two of the Wow Words today and two more tomorrow. Circulate to support children and monitor their progress.
- If children have trouble thinking of ideas, use the questions below to provide additional support.
  - When was a time you were very anxious?
  - Has a distraction ever made you laugh?
  - When did you have fun getting into mischief with a friend?
  - Where would you put a treasure that you didn’t want to break?

Words to Go!

Send home the Wowband for distraction and ask children how they will use the word at home today.

 TURN & TALK

Encourage children to discuss their ideas with a partner before they begin writing and to talk about their pictures as they work.

exclaim

When you exclaim, you say something loudly because you are excited, surprised, or upset.

“I’m going skiing!” I exclaimed.

“I’m going skiing!” I exclaimed.