ACTIVITY 1.6

PLAN

Suggested Pacing: 1 50-minute class period

TEACH

- 1 Start the activity by reading aloud the Learning Targets and the
- 2 Read aloud the Opening Writing Prompt and Jim Heynen's short story "What Happened During the Ice Storm." Give students time to write a response.
- **3** Before embarking on the text again, have students read the About the Author section. Encourage them to consider how knowing that the characters and experiences in Heynen's stories were inspired by his own childhood affects the way they connect with the story.
- 4 Read the As You Read instructions. Encourage students to note the sensory words and phrases that help them visualize the setting, as well as telling details that help them understand the characters better.

ACTIVITY

Intention and Craft

Learning Strategies

Paraphrasina Think-Pair-Share

My Notes

Learning Targets

- Analyze how the setting of a short story influences its theme.
- Analyze how suspense is built over the course of a story.
- Consider details that show how characters change.

Preview

In this activity, you will read and analyze a short story through discussion and by writing a detailed sentence.

Opening Writing Prompt

Read "What Happened During the Ice Storm" and respond to the following

If you were to turn the title "What Happened During the Ice Storm" into a question, what would your answer be?

As You Read

- Underline descriptions that help you visualize the setting and better understand the characters. E1.4(G)
- · Circle unfamiliar words or phrases. Use context clues or a dictionary to determine their meaning. E1.4(I)

About the Author



Jim Heynen (b. 1940) is an author of short fiction, as well as poetry, novels, and nonfiction. Some of Heynen's best-loved stories are about a group of farm boys, whose adventures were inspired by the author's own childhood spent in rural Iowa. Says Heynen, "Good stories from the imagination are waiting to be born from the good characters of our experience." Although his farm-boy stories are not autobiographical, they do contain details from his own life and the lives of people he knew. In addition to being a prolific writer, Heynen is also a teacher. He has

served on the faculty of St. Olaf College in Minnesota and Pacific Lutheran University, and he continues to give lectures and workshops on writing.

TEXAS ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

Focus Standards:

E1.4(F) Make inferences and use evidence to support understanding.

E1.4(G) Evaluate details read to determine key

E1.6(A) Analyze how themes are developed through characterization and plot in a variety of literary texts.

E1.8(D) Analyze how the author's use of language achieves specific purposes.

Additional Standards Addressed:

E1.4(I), E1.5(F), E1.5(H), E1.9(C), E1.9(D)(i), E1.9(D)(ii)

1.6

Short Story

What Happened During the Ice Storm

by Jim Hevnen

- 1 One winter there was a freezing rain. How beautiful! people said when things outside started to shine with ice. But the freezing rain kept coming. Tree branches glistened like glass. Then broke like glass. Ice thickened on the windows until everything outside blurred. Farmers moved their livestock into the barns, and most animals were safe. But not the pheasants. Their eyes froze shut.
- 2 Some farmers went ice-skating down the gravel roads with clubs to harvest the pheasants that sat helplessly in the roadside ditches. The boys went out into the freezing rain to find pheasants too. They saw dark spots along a fence. Pheasants, all right. Five or six of them. The boys slid their feet along slowly, trying not to break the ice that covered the snow. They slid up close to the pheasants. The pheasants pulled their heads down between their wings. They couldn't tell how easy it was to see them huddled there.
- 3 The boys stood still in the icy rain. Their breath came out in slow puffs of steam. The pheasants' breath came out in quick little white puffs. Some of them lifted their heads and turned them from side to side, but they were blindfolded with ice and didn't flush. The boys had not brought clubs, or sacks, or anything but themselves. They stood over the pheasants, turning their own heads, looking at each other, each expecting the other to do something. To pounce on a pheasant, or to yell Bang! Things around them were shining and dripping



flush: suddenly fly off

My Notes

Scaffolding the Text-Dependent Questions

- 1. What are the effects of the freezing rain throughout the first paragraph? What are some ways in which the freezing rain makes things outdoors look beautiful? What are some ways in which the freezing rain is destructive?
- 2. Reread paragraph 2. Why do the farmers leave their houses? What sentence from the text supports your response? Why do the boys leave their houses? What do the farmers
- intend to do when they get outside? What do the boys intend to do?
- 3. Write two sentences from the text that support the inference that the boys' intentions toward the pheasants may differ from those of the farmers. What did the boys neglect to bring with them when they left their houses? What did they do when they found the pheasants?

ACTIVITY 1.6 continued

- 5 FIRST READ: Reread the first paragraph of "What Happened During the Ice Storm," and then pause to pose the question What are the effects of the freezing rain throughout the first paragraph, which is the first Returning to the Text question. Through the discussion, help students recognize the dual nature of the ice stormhow it resulted in beauty ("shine with ice," "branches glistened") and destruction (branches "broke like glass"). Also highlight the contrast between the safe animals and the graphic depiction of the pheasants: "Their eyes froze shut."
- 6 Read the rest of the story aloud, making sure students are engaged and annotating the text.



TEXT COMPLEXITY

Overall: Accessible Lexile: 590L

Qualitative: Low Difficulty Task: Moderate (Analyze)

ACTIVITY 1.6 continued

7 Guide the class in a discussion of the Making Observations questions. Be sure that students can accurately relay some of the details from the text, and encourage them to stick to the details rather than jumping straight into analysis.

with icy rain. The barbed wire fence. The fence posts. The broken stems of grass. Even the grass seeds. The grass seeds looked like little yolks inside gel whites. And the pheasants looked like unborn birds glazed in egg white. Ice was hardening on the boys' caps and coats. Soon they would be covered wit ce too.
4 Then one of the boys said, Shh. He was taking off his coat, the thin lay of ice splintering in flakes as he pulled his arms from the sleeves. But the insoft he coat was dry and warm. He covered two of the crouching pheasants whis coat, rounding the back of it over them like a shell. The other boys did thame. They covered all the helpless pheasants. The small gray hens and the arger brown cocks. Now the boys felt the rain soaking through their shirts reezing. They ran across the slippery fields, unsure of their footing, the ice linging to their skin as they made their way toward the warm blurry lights he house.
Making Observations • What are some details of the setting of this story? • What happens in the story?

Scaffolding the Text-Dependent Questions

4. How are the beautiful and destructive results of the ice storm reflected in the actions of the farmers and the boys? What do the farmers do during the ice storm? Are their actions beautiful or destructive? What do the boys do during the ice storm? Are their actions beautiful or destructive?

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Returning to the Text

- $\bullet\,$ Return to the text as you respond to the following questions. Use evidence from the text to support your responses.
- Write any additional questions you have about the short story in your Reader/Writer Notebook.
- 1. What are the effects of the freezing rain throughout the first paragraph? In the first paragraph, the freezing rain makes "... things outside start to shine with ice," and the "Tree branches glistened like glass." It is beautiful but it is also destructive. The tree branches "broke like glass," and the eyes of the pheasants "froze shut." E1.4(G)
- 2. Reread paragraph 2. Why do the farmers leave their houses? What sentence from the text supports your response? Why do the boys leave their houses?

The farmers intend to find and kill the pheasants that are freezing in the rain. "Some farmers went ice-skating down the gravel roads with clubs to harvest the pheasants that sat helplessly in the roadside ditches." The intention of the boys is not clear: "The boys went out into the freezing rain to find pheasants too." E1.4(G)

3. Write two sentences from the text that support the inference that the boys' intentions toward the pheasants may differ from those of the farmers.

"The boys had not brought clubs, or sacks, or anything but themselves."

"They stood over the pheasants, turning their own heads, looking at each other, each expecting the other to do something. To pounce on a pheasant, or to yell Bang!" E1.4(F)

4. How are the beautiful and destructive results of the ice storm reflected in the actions of the farmers and the boys?

The farmers are part of the ice storm's destructive results—they use the storm as an opportunity to harvest pheasants easily. The boys are part of the ice storm's beautiful results—through their experience with the pheasants in the storm, they learn to behave mercifully. E1.6(A)

ACTIVITY 1.6 continued

8 RETURNING TO THE TEXT: Have students return to the text as they respond to the rest of the textdependent questions. If students have difficulty answering the questions, provide scaffolding.

9 For task 3, have students observe the telling details that help them distinguish between the intentions of the farmers and the boys. Ask students for specific quotes to demonstrate textual evidence of the farmers' and the boys' intentions. Have students annotate the text as you discuss and/or display the following examples.

Farmers' intentions: "with clubs to harvest the pheasants"

Boys' intentions: "The boys went out into the freezing rain to find pheasants too."; "The boys had not brought clubs, or sacks, or anything but themselves."; "They stood over the pheasants ... looking at each other, each expecting the other to do something. To pounce on a pheasant, or to yell Bang!"; "He covered two of the crouching pheasants with his coat ..."; "The other boys did the same."

Point out that there is one line that directly states the farmers' intentions, but readers must follow multiple clues to speculate about the boys' intentions. Discuss how this uncertainty about the boys builds as the story unfolds, making readers scared for the pheasants.

10 Invite volunteers to share their responses with the class.

ACTIVITY 1.6 continued

11 Have partners work together to answer the Working from the Text question.

12 Have partners discuss the Focus on the Sentence question about why readers become more and more nervous for the pheasants as the story unfolds. Suggest that students take a paragraph-by-paragraph approach to find three reasons readers' sense of danger to the pheasants builds.

13 Introduce sentence combining as a way to compose one longer sentence out of the multiple sentences students wrote using the same sentence frame. Offer partners these tips for combining the sentences:

- Use parallel structure when wording the different noun phrases following "because of." If the first noun phrase begins with the and a noun, then all of the items in the series that follows should begin in the same way.
- Consider the best order for sentence combining. To follow the story's chronology, order information from the three sentences as follows: The sense of danger to the pheasants gradually builds because of the intensity of the ice storm, the vulnerability of the pheasants, and the uncertainty of the boys' actions.
- 14 Use students' combined sentences addressing the buildup of tension in the story as a seque to discussing the Appreciating the Author's Craft questions.

1.6

Working from the Text

5. Reread the first three paragraphs of the story and work with a partner to answer the following question: How does a sense of danger to the pheasants gradually build as the story unfolds? Discuss what details make you scared for the pheasants.

Focus on the Sentence

Write multiple sentences that tell why readers become more and more nervous about what will happen to the pheasants. You can use the following sentence frame to help you compose each of your sentences:

The sense of danger to the pheasants gradually builds because of _

The sense of danger to the pheasants gradually builds because of the uncertainty of the boys' actions. The sense of danger to the pheasants gradually builds because of the vulnerability of the pheasants. The sense of danger to the pheasants gradually builds because of the intensity of the ice storm.

After you have finished writing your sentences, combine them into one longer complex sentence. Use parallel structure in your longer sentence.

The sense of danger to the pheasants gradually builds because of the uncertainty of the boys' actions, the vulnerability of the pheasants, and the intensity of the ice storm.

Appreciating the Author's Craft

As directed by your teacher, discuss the following questions with your classmates.

• In paragraph 3, how does the author link the boys and the pheasants? In what ways do the boys begin to feel like the pheasants?

Both the boys and the pheasants have breath coming out in "puffs of steam," and they both are "turning their ... heads" in the icy rain as ice continues to harden on them. "Ice was hardening on the boys' caps and coats. Soon they would be covered with ice too."

Check Your Understanding

State your analysis of the author's craft by completing the following sentence frame:

Heynen shows how the boys developed empathy for the pheasants by _

ACTIVITY 1.6 continued

15 Note how Heynen shows that the boys are building empathy toward the pheasants as they mirror the pheasants' movements and sensations (e.g., breath of both the pheasants and the boys coming out in "puffs," the pheasants and the boys turning their heads, and the boys feeling the sensation of gradually becoming covered in ice, just like the pheasants).

16 Underscore the boys' earlier indecision about what to do with the pheasants and how the story could have ended differently, perhaps with the boys following another impulse. (Note: You will revisit this theme in Unit 2 with the poem "The Fight.")

17 Have students complete the Check Your Understanding sentence frame independently.

ASSESS

Review students' responses to the Check Your Understanding task and ensure that they have an appropriate, evidence-based analysis statement.

ADAPT

Sentence combining is one way to practice writing topic sentences. If students struggle with writing topic sentences, give them more opportunities to practice sentence combining.