### LESSON 22 TEACHER'S GUIDE Old Bark's Cure

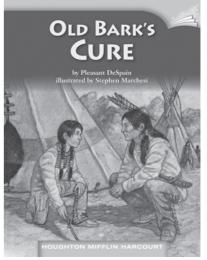
by Pleasant DeSpain

#### Fountas-Pinnell Level X

Historical Fiction

#### **Selection Summary**

Grandfather Wolf has a story to tell his grandson, Lean Bear: long ago, Grandfather Wolf had wanted to become a medicine man. A twist of fate prevented this path, but Grandfather Wolf tells how he used the example of his mentor, Old Bark, to save his tribe from an epidemic of typhus.



Number of Words: 3,382

### **Characteristics of the Text**

Genre	Historical fiction
Text Structure	• First-person narrative
	Complex plot
Content	Pioneer settlement
	Native American culture: family life, medicine man, hunting
	How diseases like typhus spread from settlers to Native Americans
Themes and Ideas	• Listening to elders' stories can connect people with their past.
	<ul> <li>Remaining calm and headstrong in a stressful situation is important.</li> </ul>
	Little things provide clues to important things.
Language and	Dialogue reveals multidimensional characters
Literary Features	• Figurative language
	Setting of Cheyenne camp in 1800s distant from students' experience
Sentence Complexity	Complex sentence structure includes dialogue and embedded phrases
	<ul> <li>Sentences with parenthetical material denoted by dashes</li> </ul>
Vocabulary	• New vocabulary requiring context: <i>nomadic, withstood, consciousness, illuminating</i>
	• Words used figuratively and with unusual connotation: licked
Words	• Many words with three or more syllables: <i>encampment, sweltering, apprenticeship</i>
Illustrations	Minimal illustration; symbolic decoration along border
Book and Print Features	Seventeen pages of text including an epilogue
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### Old Bark's Cure by Pleasant DeSpain

### **Build Background**

Help students use their knowledge of settlers and Native Americans to visualize the story. Build interest by asking questions such as the following: *How much contact do you think the Cheyenne had with settlers in Wyoming Territory? Why would the author call Wyoming a territory?* Read the title and author and talk about the cover illustration. Explain to students that this is historical fiction; although the events really happened, they are being described in a first-person account by a fictional character.

#### **Introduce the Text**

Guide students through the text, noting important ideas, and helping with unfamiliar language and vocabulary so they can read the text successfully. Here are some suggestions:

**Pages 2–3:** Explain that Grandfather Wolf is telling a story about his youth to his grandson, Lean Bear. **Suggested language:** *Grandfather Wolf tells Lean Bear about the white man's arrival. He tells him that he didn't become a medicine man because it wasn't his "path." What do you think he means?* 

**Pages 4–5:** Tell students that the white man arrived in the Cheyenne camp, and he learned from the Cheyenne. Read the phrase *after the moon shone full and round 13 times.* **Ask:** *What does this indicate about the amount of time the Cheyenne spent with this man?* 

**Page 10:** Explain that more white settlers arrived and spread a disease that caused **mottled** or blotchy rashes. **Ask:** *How can a rash make a person feel? What might cause a rash?* 

Now turn back to the beginning of the story and read to find out how Wolf puts into practice what he learns from Old Bark.

**lice** – plural of *louse*, p. 12 **louse** – a wingless, biting or sucking insect that is parasitic on humans, p. 12 **mattled** – marked with spots or

**mottled** – marked with spots or blotches, p. 12

#### **Expand Your Vocabulary**

**rash** – an itchy eruption on the skin, p. 10

**tuberculosis** – an infectious disease affecting the lungs and other tissues of the body, p. 18 **typhus** – an infectious disease caused by lice, fleas, or mites, p. 17

### Read

Have students read silently while you listen to individual students read aloud. Support their understanding of the text as needed.

Remind students to use the Infer/Predict Strategy **TARGET STRATEGY** and to use text clues to figure out what the author means and what might happen.

## **Discuss and Revisit the Text**

### **Personal Response**

Invite students to share their personal responses to the story. **Suggested language:** Did the grandparent-grandchild relationship in the story seem realistic to you? Why or why not?

### Ways of Thinking

As you discuss the text, help students understand these points:

Thinking Within the Text	Thinking Beyond the Text	Thinking About the Text
<ul> <li>Grandfather Wolf tells his grandson, Lean Bear, a story about why he became a hunter instead of a medicine man.</li> <li>Young Wolf prevents typhus from spreading in his tribe.</li> <li>Wolf's father, Four Bears, is proud of his son for his heroic deed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Listening to stories of the past can connect family members and explain people's life paths.</li> <li>Remaining calm in a stressful situation can help people make better decisions and help those around them to remain calm.</li> <li>Small details are sometimes clues to important problems.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The beginning of the story is in the present tense and sets the stage for Grandfather Wolf's storytelling.</li> <li>The dialogue between the characters is realistic and draws readers into the story.</li> <li>The epilogue provides historic context for the story.</li> </ul>
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### **Choices for Further Support**

- **Fluency** Invite students to choose a passage from the text to act out or use for readers' theater. Remind them to pay attention to punctuation. Point out the italicized text on page 10 and remind students that this should be read as dialogue, although it is occurring in Wolf's mind.
- **Comprehension** Based on your observations of the students' reading and discussion, revisit parts of the text to clarify or extend comprehension. Remind students to go back to the text to support their ideas.
- **Phonics/Word Work** Provide practice as needed with words and word parts, using examples from the text. Remind students that many English words derive from Greek or Latin origins. For example, the word *typhus* on page 17 is derived from the Greek word *typhos*, meaning "fever."

### Writing about Reading

### **Critical Thinking**

Have students complete the Critical Thinking questions on BLM 22.9.

### Responding

Have students complete the activities at the back of the book, using their Reader's Notebook. Use the instruction below as needed to reinforce or extend understanding of the comprehension skill.

### Target Comprehension Skill

**Theme TARGET SKILL** Remind students that the theme of a story is the main topic or idea. The characters' thoughts and actions help to communicate the theme. Model how to add details to the Graphic Organizer, using a "Think Aloud" like the one below:

#### Think Aloud

Throughout the story, there are examples of Wolf's paying attention and noticing the importance of little things. For instance, Wolf notices the signs of disease on his uncle's body. Add this detail to the Graphic Organizer as a detail that supports the theme.

### **Practice the Skill**

Have students share an example of another story in which the characters help to communicate a theme.

### Writing Prompt: Thinking Beyond the Text

Have students write a response to the prompt on page 6. Remind them that when they think beyond the text, they use their personal knowledge to reach new understandings.

### **Assessment Prompts**

- What can the reader conclude about Wolf based on his actions?
- What is an important message in this story?
- After Antelope dies, Wolf is worried about his family because

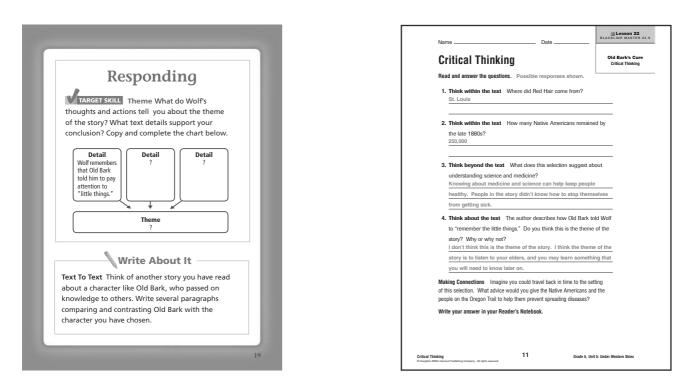
## **English Language Development**

**Reading Support** Make sure the text matches the student's reading level. Language and content should be accessible with regular teaching support.

**Idioms** The story includes many idioms that might be unfamiliar. Explain the meaning of expressions such as *silent tears* (p. 7), *lost my nerve* (p. 11), *light of day crept* (p. 11), and *bared his soul* (p. 15).

### **Oral Language Development**

Check student comprehension, using English proficiency. <b>Speaker 1</b> is the	a dialogue that best matches your stude teacher, <b>Speaker 2</b> is the student.	nts'
Beginning/Early Intermediate	Intermediate	Early Advanced/ Advanced
Speaker 1: Who is telling the story?	Speaker 1: What do the settlers	Speaker 1: Why does Wolf burn
Speaker 2: Grandfather Wolf	following Red Hair bring?	his family's belongings?
Speaker 1: Where does young Wolf live?	<b>Speaker 2:</b> They bring iron pots, pans, rifles, bullets, and diseases.	<b>Speaker 2:</b> Wolf remembers what his grandfather, Old Bark, had
Speaker 2: Wyoming Territory	Speaker 1: Why does Antelope die?	told him about the spread of lice. Wolf knew that the insects must
Speaker 1: What does Wolf become?	<b>Speaker 2:</b> He caught typhus at Fort Laramie.	be banished, so he discarded anything where the lice were
Speaker 2: a hunter		known to live.



# Old Bark's Cure

### Thinking Beyond the Text

Think about the questions below. Then write your answer in two or three paragraphs.

Remember that when you think beyond the text, you use your personal knowledge to reach new understandings.

On page 8, Wolf says, "I felt deserted, watching the hunting party ride beyond the margins of the large camp." How can feeling abandoned or deserted strengthen a person's character? How did Wolf's circumstances help him become a stronger person?

Old Bark's Cure Critical Thinking

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_

## **Critical Thinking**

Read and answer the questions.

- **1. Think within the text** Where did Red Hair come from?
- **2. Think within the text** How many Native Americans remained by the late 1880s?
- **3. Think beyond the text** What does this selection suggest about understanding science and medicine?

**4. Think about the text** The author describes how Old Bark told Wolf to "remember the little things." Do you think this is the theme of the story? Why or why not?

**Making Connections** Imagine you could travel back in time to the setting of this selection. What advice would you give the Native Americans and the people on the Oregon Trail to help them prevent spreading diseases?

Write your answer in your Reader's Notebook.

## Old Bark's Cure • LEVEL X

Old Bark's Cure Running Record Form

page	Selection Text	Errors	Self-Corrections
3	Old Bark said that our people made camp near a swift-moving river during the time of leaves changing color and falling to the ground. One of the braves, a man called Arrow, woke up early one morning to find a stranger lying outside his tepee. Arrow was astonished to see his pale skin and thought the stranger might be a ghost. He had long red hair and was dressed in animal skins that showed much wear. He was so thin and weak that he couldn't get up from the ground. Arrow asked him if he was a man or a spirit.		
	Comments:	Accuracy Rate (# words read correctly/101 × 100) %	Total Self- Corrections

Behavior	Code	Error
Read word correctly	<b>√</b> cat	0
Repeated word, sentence, or phrase	@ cat	0
Omission	cat	1

Behavior	Code	Error	
Substitution	cut cat	1	30684-
Self-corrects	cutéd cat	0	0-547-
Insertion	the ,∧cat	1	: 978-
Word told	① cat	1	SBN-13

