



Facilitator note: Fictional purchase and decision-making. Do not ask students to share real purchases or money amounts from home. In this story the pause is not calmness - Devoiry checks the clock four times - and it is not a guarantee: the seller was free to sell, and the machine could have been gone. The skill shown is a bounded pause: a stated deadline, one concrete check inside it, an honest acceptance that the prize may be lost, and a decision made from evidence. Adults nearby (her mother, the seller, the repairman) each keep their own role: the mother asks the question that sets the walk-away line and approves the plan, the seller is free to refuse, the repairman bounds his own assessment. Mommy helps Devoiry check the budget and the plan; families decide what support a purchase needs. Savings of her own do not remove adult guidance or safety checks.

Activity 1: Sequence

Order:

- A. Devoiry reads the moving-sale notice at shul.
- B. Mrs. Kraindy says two people are coming tonight.
- C. The machine sews a clean line on one layer.
- D. The seam skips on four layers and the motor is warm.
- E. Devoiry asks for until nine in the morning.
- F. The repairman names the timing belt.

Where exactly does the decision get made - and what makes it different from stalling?

Activity 2: The want and the evidence

Make two columns from Chapter 4: what the want says, and what the worry observes. Which column is loud and which is specific? Quote one line for each. Then answer: which column does the final price come from?





Activity 3: Anatomy of a bounded pause

From Chapter 5, find the four parts of Devoiry's pause: (a) the deadline she says out loud, (b) the check she will run inside it, (c) the risk she accepts, (d) the promise she makes about her answer. Write them in her own words or close to them. Which part keeps the pause from being stalling?

Activity 4: Porch arithmetic

Devoiry has \$240 saved. The asking price is \$220, and the repair is \$90. What total does the machine really cost at asking price, and how far over her envelope is it? She offers \$150 so that price plus repair equals her savings exactly - check her arithmetic. Thread and needles she already owns; lining waits for earnings. If she earns \$12 per alteration job, how many jobs replace the whole \$240?

Activity 5: A sentence from the expert - a contrast from the story

Quote the repairman's list of what the skip could mean, and his line about the ten minutes. Then quote the seller's explanation ("it needs oil"). Both are possible. What does the story's outcome say about checking before paying - in this case, not as a rule for all cases?

Activity 6: Draw the test run

Draw the porch scene: the cabinet machine, the folded scrap, the skipped stitches visible on the fabric, the seller watching the street, the buyer watching the seam. Only what can be seen - no labels for feelings. Faces and poses are your choice. Caption with one line from the story.





Activity 7: Build a bounded pause - decision planning

Write a bounded pause for a fictional case: a teen is offered a used bicycle today at a good price, but the brakes feel soft on a careful first test. Start with the safety fact: soft brakes mean the bike is parked - no more riding until a qualified person looks at it. Then give the pause all four parts from Activity 3 - deadline, check (the shop's look, with the repair priced before any work), accepted risk, answer promise - and end with the real decision: does the price plus the repair make this bike worth it for her, or not? Each part in one sentence with a name or a time. No "I'll think about it" without a clock on it.

Activity 8: Word grid

Find eight words left to right. Row/column numbering begins at 1.

P	A	U	S	E	V	W	B	F	Y
G	H	P	R	O	O	F	O	R	S
T	S	T	I	T	C	H	Z	X	J
K	V	W	M	O	T	O	R	U	P
P	R	I	C	E	S	T	C	D	E
A	I	T	E	S	T	K	V	W	B
F	S	A	V	E	D	L	M	N	O
R	S	T	M	O	D	E	L	Q	Z
X	J	K	V	W	B	F	Y	G	H
U	P	L	M	N	O	R	S	T	C

PAUSE, PROOF, STITCH, MOTOR, PRICE, TEST, SAVED, MODEL. Which word names what the envelope held, and which word names what the pause bought her?





Teacher answer key

1. A, B, C, D, E, F. The decision is made where evidence becomes available: after the skip, she obtains information instead of buying blind. Stalling avoids the decision; her pause schedules it - the deadline works because a concrete check and a promised answer sit inside it, not because nine o'clock is magic.
2. The want: "two hundred twenty is less than you have," "a little oil," "you spend the next year hemming by hand." The evidence: skipped stitches on waistband thickness, a warm motor, and "she knows she does not know." The want is loud; the evidence is specific. The final price comes from the evidence column: the found belt, priced against the envelope she actually has.
3. (a) "Give me until nine tomorrow morning." (b) "Tonight I'll ask the repair shop on the avenue what a skip like that means," and at nine they wheel it over for the look. (c) "If you sell it before nine, I'll be sorry and I'll understand." (d) "I'll either buy it or tell you why, to your face, no disappearing." It is not stalling because the deadline holds a real check and a promised answer - nine o'clock is when the looking starts, and the answer comes right after.
4. $\$220 + \$90 = \$310$; $\$310 - \$240 = \$70$ over the envelope. Her offer: $\$150 + \$90 = \$240$ exactly - the arithmetic holds. Jobs: $\$240 / \$12 = 20$ jobs.
5. The repairman: "Could be the needle... Could be the timing belt... Could be the motor," and "From a sentence, nobody knows. From ten minutes with the machine, I can tell you what I see." The seller: "It needs oil." In this case the look found a timing belt, near certain, priced at ninety dollars before any work - a bounded assessment, not a guarantee: he says what he sees and stands behind the price of the fix, and if the motor proves him wrong, the conversation comes first.
6. Open. The drawing should show observable things: the machine, the four-layer fold, the loose loops of the skipped seam, the porch. Strong captions quote "The machine skips" or "a yes with a condition inside it." Any honest rendering counts.
7. Open. The safety line is not optional: "I won't ride it again until the shop looks at it - soft brakes are a park-it, not a ride-carefully." Sample pause: "I'll give you my answer by six today" (deadline); "At four, Mr. A at the bike shop checks the brakes and tells me the price of the fix before he does anything" (check, with a qualified adult); "If you sell it before six, I'll manage" (accepted risk); "At six I'll tell you yes or no, and why" (answer promise). The decision is the full one: price plus repair versus what the bike is worth to her - not pads-versus-cables alone.
8. PAUSE row 1 columns 1-5; PROOF row 2 columns 3-7; STITCH row 3 columns 2-7; MOTOR row 4 columns 4-8; PRICE row 5 columns 1-5; TEST row 6 columns 3-6; SAVED row 7 columns 2-6; MODEL row 8 columns 4-8. SAVED is what the envelope held; PROOF is what the pause bought her (evidence about the real machine).

