



Facilitator note: Fictional commitment risk and early warning. Do not ask students to confess real broken promises in the group. Distinguish a plan from a hope, and an early small disclosure from a late large one. "Maybe" is a real answer when the uncertainty is real - the repair man's maybe is honest, and Frimet's "I can't promise anymore" is honest; the failure would have been silence, not the maybe. The element is repaired so the bonus exists; the point would stand even if the oven never revived.

Activity 1: Sequence

Order:

- A. The oven dies before the potatoes are peeled.
- B. Frimet signs for two kugels.
- C. She calls the organizer and offers to split the slot.
- D. She writes four ifs in her notebook.
- E. The part arrives and she bakes the bonus kugel.
- F. The party counts out without a crisis.

Why is the same news small on Tuesday and huge on Thursday?

Activity 2: Plan, hope, or fact?

Label P, H, or F. A plan stands on what the person controls or has confirmed; a hope hangs on one unchecked point with no fallback.

- 1. The oven is dead.
- 2. If the part comes Thursday, everything works.
- 3. The classmate will bring both kugels.
- 4. The party will somehow be fine.
- 5. The drinks need no oven.





6. The part came Thursday afternoon.

Which lines could Frimet build on, and which only comforted her?

Activity 3: Tuesday's sentence

Rewrite this Thursday-night sentence as a Tuesday-night one: "My oven died Tuesday, the part never came, I can't bring the kugels, I'm so sorry." Your Tuesday version must name the problem, the promise, the uncertainty, and an offer to replan. One apology maximum.

Activity 4: Party arithmetic

Count whole pans for this exercise. One big-pan kugel serves 18 girls. Thirty-six girls are coming. How many kugels does the table need? If the classmate takes both kugels and Frimet's oven revives for her bonus one, how many servings does the table have? One bottle fills 8 cups. How many bottles do thirty-six girls need, if every girl takes one cup?

Activity 5: Same news, two sizes - a contrast from the story

(a) Quote what the organizer has on Tuesday: the days, the list, the options.
(b) Quote what she would have on Thursday night: the evening, the thirty-six plates. The news is identical in both. So what causes the difference in size? Name it in one sentence, and say which options waiting narrows or compresses.

Activity 6: Draw the Tuesday-night replan

Draw the Tuesday-night replan taking shape on paper: Frimet's notebook open to her two lists, the organizer's new sheet being drawn with its new names, and the quoted exchange written where it belongs in the scene. No devices on the page. Faces are optional. Caption the drawing with one line from the story that the moment turns on.





Activity 7: The organizer's five minutes - follow-through map

From the story, map the replan after Frimet's call: every ask the organizer makes (who is asked, for what, on which day) and every confirmation that closes it (the bakery kitchen's yes; the two girls agreeing to salad; the confirmed sheet). Then answer: if the call had come Thursday night instead, which of these steps would get squeezed, which options would narrow, and what would the party be depending on?

Activity 8: Word grid

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

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

TUESDAY, OVEN, SLICE, PROMISE, EARLY, PLAN, BAKE, WARNING. Which one word names the thing that protects a promise?





Teacher answer key

1. B, A, D, C, E, F. The news is the same; the time is what changes. On Tuesday the organizer has days, a class list, and options; on Thursday she has one evening and thirty-six plates.

2. 1 F, 2 H, 3 P, 4 H, 5 F, 6 F. Facts and lines inside her control can be built on. Item 2 hangs on one unchecked point with no fallback, and item 4 is only a wish; both comfort without carrying weight. (A conditional plan is fine when its unchecked point is named and has a fallback - Frimet keeps her rescue prep running exactly that way, after the party no longer hangs on it.)

3. Open. Sample: "My oven died today. I want to bring the kugels I promised, but I can't promise them anymore. Can we split the slot while there's time?"

4. $36 / 18 = 2$ kugels needed. With the bonus third, counting whole pans: $3 \times 18 = 54$ servings. $36 / 8 = 4.5$, so 5 bottles.

5. (a) Tuesday: "The organizer has three days, a class list, and options Frimet cannot even see from here." (b) Thursday: "she has one evening and thirty-six plates." The cause is not the news but who holds the time; waiting narrows or compresses the options that need days - another baker, the slot split, the calm replan - and leaves a thin, luck-dependent patch at best.

6. Open. The drawing should catch the disclosure turning into a plan on paper - the lists, the new sheet, the quoted exchange - with no device drawn. Strong captions quote the story ("Can we split my slot?" or "Tuesday counts."). Any honest rendering counts.

7. The asks: bakery-kitchen girl asked Tuesday night (yes that night); the drinks and paper-goods girls asked Wednesday about taking salad (both agree); the new sheet confirmed Wednesday with every name agreed; Frimet told about the dead part Thursday in one short sentence. On a Thursday-night call, every ask compresses into hours: the bakery-kitchen ask might still land that evening but carries no room for a no; the salad swaps would have to wait for Friday morning or not happen; some girls might be unreachable. The party could still be replanned - but thinly, and depending on luck and quick answers instead of days.

8. TUESDAY row 1 columns 1-7; OVEN row 2 columns 4-7; SLICE row 3 columns 2-6; PROMISE row 4 columns 3-9; EARLY row 5 columns 1-5; PLAN row 6 columns 5-8; BAKE row 7 columns 4-7; WARNING row 8 columns 2-8. WARNING protects a promise: it hands over the risk while there is still time to plan.

