

Quite an adventure!

Part 1

A narrative story can be of any topic. It may be real or fake, but when you write it, imagine you are telling someone an incredible story.



Reading comprehension

Now that you have read the narrative, answer these questions:

1. Were your predictions right about the story? Explain.
2. Have you recognized yourself in that story? Tell a similar situation.
3. Where is Iroquois Falls? Locate it on a map.
4. How far is it from your place?
5. How old is Matty? How do you know?
6. Explain why Bobo is so special to June.
7. While reading the story, did you think that Matty had taken Bobo? Which clues led you to this thought?
8. In what season did it happen? Justify your answer.
9. At the end, where do you think the watch is? Explain your answer.

10. Did you enjoy this story? What part did you like the most and why?

Have you noticed that this story is told in the 3rd person (he, she, they). See this example.

“She got out of bed and started to investigate. She began by searching her room. June looked all over the floor and even under her bed. Bobo was nowhere to be found. All she found was Marty’s watch, right by her dresser. She decided to enlist the help of her younger brother.”

Would it be different if June was the narrator?

- Write this part in the **1st person** (I, we).
- Make sure to change the pronouns and possessive adjectives related to June (“her” will become “my”).

Your story will be written in the 1st person.

Writing

To write a good story, you have to follow certain steps.

- brainstorming
- planning and prewriting
- introduction
- writing a draft
- closing
- revising
- editing
- publishing

Listen to highlighted videos which explain each step. Pause to take notes, listen again if needed. You will end up with a strong narrative story.

1. Brainstorming

- How can I choose my subject? So many adventures happened to me.

Write about something that happened to you during a trip or visit somewhere in Canada. Was it fun, exciting, scary, ...?

You still have a problem finding your subject?

- Watch this video for [brainstorming](#).
- Feel free to take notes while watching.

Did it help? Do you have a better idea now?

2. Planning and prewriting

- Now that I have found my subject, what do I do with all my ideas?

It's now time to [plan your work](#). See how to do it.

Part 2 - Since this task is planned for two weeks, you can stop here and continue next week. Discuss it with your parents.

3. Introduction

- Have you ever heard this expression: Blank page syndrome? It says it all. You don't know how to start? No problem. This video will show you how to write your [introduction](#).
- Did this video help you to start? Do you think it will help you with other writing tasks? Take time to write your introduction.

4. Writing a draft

- What is a draft?

A draft is the first version of your story. Watch the [next episode](#) to learn more about it.

Have you finished your draft? How was it?

5. Closing

- How do I end my story? Writing a conclusion is so difficult!

Writing your conclusion won't be difficult if you follow the directives. Watch this next episode on [closing your story](#).

- Have you found a way to end your story?
- Are you satisfied with your work?
- So far, what were the most difficult and the easiest parts of your writing?

Now that you have written your story, it's time for revising.

6. Revising

- Do I really need to revise? I don't like that part.

Yes, this part is crucial. Who likes to read a story that doesn't make sense? But, revising can be fun. [Follow the steps](#). You will be so proud of yourself!

How is your story so far? How did the revising help you?

7. Editing

This is the last step before publishing your work.

- Editing? I'm not done yet? What is the difference between revising and editing? Will this task ever end?

Don't worry. As I said, this is the step before the last one. You are almost done. It is very important to make sure there are no mistakes left in your story. So watch the next episode on [editing](#).

8. Publishing

Finally, the last step. But, before publishing your text ...

- What? You mean I still have something to do before publishing it?

Of course, you don't want to publish your work as it is, without adding something really important for the readers! Watch this [last episode](#) to learn more.

Now that you have the most interesting story, share it with your family and friends. They will be very impressed by your hard work.



Great work! I am very proud of you!

**Consulte maintenant la page suivante
pour ton travail en études sociales.**

Études sociales - Recherche sur les caractéristiques physiques de l'endroit que tu as visité et sur lequel tu as écrit ton histoire.

1. Consulte d'abord le tableau suivant pour connaître les caractéristiques d'un rapport de recherche.

Intention	Caractéristiques	Structure du texte
Expliquer le contenu d'un projet de recherche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - phrase-choc pour capter l'intérêt; exemple : tu peux commencer par une question. - faits exacts, clairs et suffisants - informations présentées en ordre logique selon les catégories - illustrations <p>Écrit à la 3^e personne : il, elle, ils, elles, cette région, ...</p>	<p>Titre : nom du lieu visité</p> <p>Introduction :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - annonce le sujet <p>Développement :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sous-titres pour identifier les catégories - paragraphes pour chaque catégorie <p>Conclusion :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - phrase qui résume le sujet (Pour conclure, ____ est un endroit qui ____.)

2. Cherche des informations dans les livres ou sur Internet.

- Situation géographique : où se situe l'endroit que tu as visité
 - dans la ville
 - dans la province
 - la distance entre cet endroit et chez toi
 - villes importantes autour de cette région
- Relief
 - plat, montagneux, rocheux, ...
- Climat
 - humide, sec, tempéré, ...
- Ressources naturelles
 - agriculture, mines, ...
- Attractions touristiques
- Autres informations intéressantes

3. Note toutes tes informations sous forme télégraphique dans un carnet ou dans un document à l'ordinateur.

Voir modèle de style télégraphique dans le tableau ci-dessous (numéro 4).

Petit truc :

Note toutes tes ressources utilisées : liens Internet et livres consultés

4. Organise tes notes selon les catégories.

- As-tu des photos à ajouter?

5. Rédige des phrases dans tes propres mots à partir de tes notes.

6. Révise tes phrases. Se suivent-elles dans un ordre logique et sont-elles placées dans la bonne catégorie?

7. Corrige les erreurs grammaticales et les accords (déterminant/nom/adjectif et verbes).

8. Ajoute une page titre à ton projet et des photos si tu en as prises.

9. Présente ton projet à ta famille ou à tes amis pour leur faire connaître l'endroit.

Beau travail!