



Into the Unknown



Final Task :

Réponds aux questions à partir d'un texte biographique.

compétence : compréhension écrite

Dans cette séquence, je vais apprendre à utiliser...



Seed

- le **Past Simple** (révision)
- l'expression d'un besoin avec "**need + nom commun**"
- des mots de liaison permettant d'organiser la chronologie des événements : "**before**", "**after**"
- du vocabulaire en rapport avec le voyage et l'exploration



Stem

- Seed +**
- l'expression d'un besoin avec "**need + to + verbe**"
 - des mots de liaison supplémentaires permettant d'organiser la chronologie des événements : "**first**", "**later**", "**then**", "**finally**"
 - du vocabulaire supplémentaire en rapport avec le voyage et l'exploration



Leaf

- Seed + Stem +**
- Le **superlatif**
 - des expressions idiomatiques
 - du vocabulaire supplémentaire en rapport avec le voyage et l'exploration



Document 1 : WATCH & SPEAK



THE AERONAUTS (2019)
by Tom Harper

LEWIS AND CLARK : GREAT JOURNEY WEST (2002)
by National Geographic

- Watch the trailer for "The Aeronauts"

What means of transportation are the characters using ?

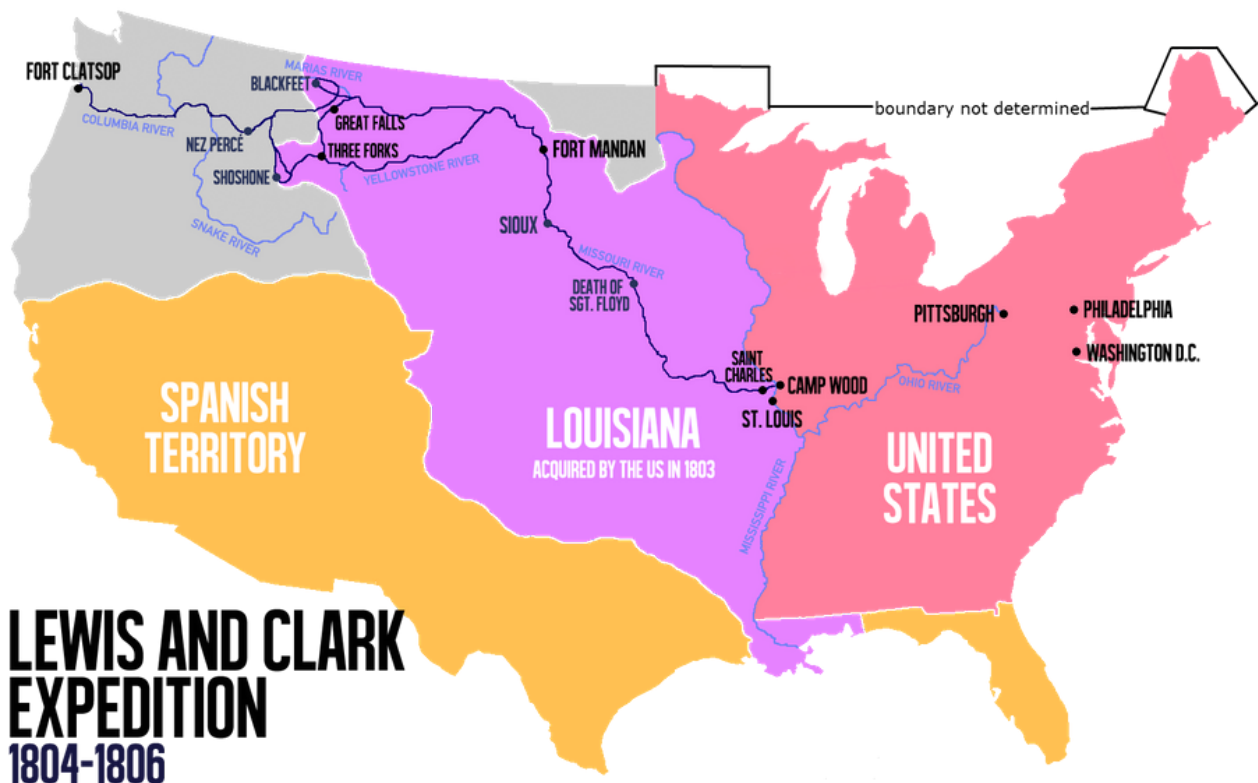
What are they exploring ?

Why ? What do they want to discover ?

Why do people explore ? We can think of four main reasons. Can you find them ?

- 1) T _ _ _ _ _ E (help : they want to become rich)
- 2) S _ _ _ _ _ E (help : they want to know how things work)
- 3) C _ _ _ _ _ Y (help : they want to learn about the world)
- 4) A _ _ _ _ _ E (help : they want to do exciting things)

- Watch the trailer for "Lewis and Clark : The Great Journey West"



1. In 1802, President _____ commissioned an expedition to cross North America and explore new territory that he had just bought from the French leader Napoleon (the name of this territory was _____). They left in 1804. To begin with, they were to follow the _____ River with a _____ to its source and then reach the _____ Ocean. This expedition is compared to a journey to the _____ because it was so dangerous and exceptional at the time.



2. Match the following words to the two expedition leaders, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

soldier
32 years old
woodsman
riverman
leader
28 years old
map maker
army commander

LEWIS

CLARK



Quizlet Map Challenge : PRACTICE AND LEARN

Learn the 50 states on the U.S. map ! Who in the class can learn them all ?



Document 2 : READ and UNDERSTAND

Read the text and answer the questions.

You can also listen to the mp3 recording at english.jubjub.fr
source slightly adapted from : <https://www.ducksters.com>

Sacagawea

(also spelled *Sacajawea*)

Occupation: Explorer, interpreter, and guide

Born: 1788 in the Lemhi River Valley, Idaho

Died: December 20, 1812 in Fort Lisa North Dakota (maybe)

Best known for: Acting as a guide and an interpreter for Lewis and Clark during their expedition



Sacagawea was a Shoshone* (= name of an Indian tribe) woman who assisted explorers Lewis and Clark as an interpreter and guide on their exploration of the west.



1) Where did Sacagawea grow up* (= child ----> adult) ?

Sacagawea grew up near the Rocky Mountains in land that is today in the state of Idaho.

She was part of the Shoshone tribe where her dad was the chief. Her tribe lived in teepees and moved around* (= live a nomadic life) during the year to gather food and hunt bison.

One day, when she was around eleven years old, Sacagawea's tribe was attacked by another tribe called the Hidatsa. She was captured and taken as a slave* (= "esclave" in French). They took her all the way back to where they lived in the middle of what is today North Dakota.

2) Life as a Slave

Life with the Hidatsa was different than with the Shoshone. The Hidatsa didn't move around as much and grew crops such as squash, corn, and beans. Sacagawea worked in the fields for the Hidatsa.

While she was still just a young teenager, the Hidatsa sold Sacagawea to a French-Canadian trapper named Toussaint Charbonneau. She soon became pregnant with her first child* (= she is expecting a baby).

3) Meeting Lewis and Clark

In 1804, an expedition led by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark arrived near to where Sacagawea lived. They had been sent by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Purchase and the lands to the west. They built a fort there called Fort Mandan and stayed for the winter.

Lewis and Clark were looking for guides to help them through the land to the west. They hired Charbonneau and asked him to bring Sacagawea along so she could help interpret when they reached the Shoshone.

4) Starting Out

In April of 1805 the expedition headed out. Sacagawea had given birth to a son that winter named Jean Baptiste. She brought him along, carrying him in a cradleboard tied to her back. He was only two months old.

Early on Sacagawea was able to help out with the expedition. She showed the men how to collect edible roots* (= roots that you can eat) and other plants along the way. She also helped to save some important supplies and documents when her boat was capsized* (= turned) in the river. The men were impressed with her quick action and named the river after her.



5) Back at the Shoshone

Late that summer, the expedition reached the land of the Shoshone. Lewis and Clark met with the local chief to trade for horses. They brought in Sacagawea to interpret for them. Much to her surprise, the chief was Sacagawea's brother. She was so happy to be home and see her brother again. Sacagawea's brother agreed to trade for horses. He even provided them with* (= gave them) a guide who helped them through the Rocky Mountains.

Sacagawea continued on the journey. It wasn't easy. They were often cold and hungry and she had to carry and feed a baby. Having Sacagawea on the trip also helped to keep the peace with the Native Americans. When they saw a woman and child with the group, they knew it wasn't a war party* (= group).

6) The Pacific Ocean

The expedition finally reached the Pacific Ocean in November of 1805. They were amazed at the sight of the ocean. Sacagawea was especially amazed at the size of the remains of a beached whale* (= enormous animal that lives in the sea) they saw on the ocean shore. They stayed near the ocean for the winter before beginning the journey home.

7) Return Home

It took Sacagawea and the expedition most of the next spring and summer to return home. Not much is known of her life after this. Some historians think that she died just a few years later of a fever on December 20, 1812. Others say that she returned home to the Shoshone and lived for another seventy years and died on April 9, 1884.

• Questions

(les questions et les réponses sont délibérément en français pour se consacrer uniquement sur la compréhension)



a) Quels sont les trois événements marquants de la vie de Sacagawea avant sa participation à l'expédition ? (Cite aussi les mots du texte pour justifier ta réponse)

• Aide : regarde les parties 1, 2 et 4

b) Cite ce que Sacagawea a apporté à l'expédition. (Cite aussi les mots du texte pour justifier ta réponse)

- En rapport avec le voyage en lui-même (1 chose) :

- En rapport avec la vie quotidienne (1 chose) :

- En rapport avec les Indiens (2 choses) :

- Un événement qui a suscité l'admiration de Lewis et Clark (1 chose) :

Bonus : Qu'ont fait Lewis et Clark à la suite de cet événement ?

• Aide : regarde les parties 3, 4 et 5

c) Comment pourrais-tu décrire les conditions de vie durant l'expédition ? (Cite **deux** mots du texte pour justifier ta réponse)

• Aide : regarde la partie 5

d) Qui retrouve-t-elle au cours de l'expédition ? (Cite les mots du texte pour justifier ta réponse)

• Aide : regarde la partie 5

e) Beaucoup de choses sont incertaines en ce qui concerne Sacagawea. Qu'ignore-t-on notamment ?

• Aide : regarde la partie 7



ORGANISE and WRITE

Organise the information you found about Sacagawea and create your poster below.



USE words to give a sense of **chronology**
before (avant), **after** (après)



first (d'abord, en premier), **later** (plus tard), **then** (ensuite), **finally** (finalement)



Sacagawea



WRITE



Lets Go Camping



Imagine you are part of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

What do you need ? (make 1 sentence for each object you need)

ex : To go on the expedition, I need a horse.



What sort of personality do you need to have to go on such an expedition ? Make sentences using the following adjectives :

brave athletic curious resourceful

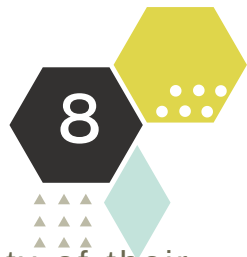
ex : To go on the expedition, I need to be patient.



DOCUMENT 3 : READ and UNDERSTAND

U.S. NATIONAL PARKS

Read the paragraphs and place each National Park on the map on the next page.



The United States of America is famous for the spectacular variety of their natural landscapes and its prestigious National Parks. Here are some of the best-known.

Yellowstone:

One of the most visited natural attractions in the United States is the Yellowstone National Park. Founded way back in 1872, Yellowstone is the oldest national park in the world and covers territory in three US states, namely Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. The park is not only famous for its geysers and other volcanic attractions but also for the richness of its wildlife including bears and herds of buffalos.

Glacier Bay :

Located in the state of Alaska, the Park is famous for its 16 flowing glaciers.

A UNESCO world heritage site, the park and the adjacent Bay are also home to marine wildlife like whales, walruses and seals.

Yosemite :

Located in the state of California, the Yosemite National Park is famous for its spectacular and wild mountain scenery and its many canyons, waterfalls and diverse wildlife.

Grand Canyon :

Containing the Grand Canyon, which is one of the most visited natural attractions in the world, the Grand Canyon National Park is located in Arizona and offers some spectacular views of the Canyon and the Colorado River flowing through it.

The Everglades :

Located in the state of Florida, the Everglades National Park consists of a unique tropical ecosystem of a vast marshland full of saw grass and cypress trees. The national park is also home to alligators, panthers and over 300 species of birds.



Look at the following sentences. Translate them in French.

One of **the most visited** natural attractions in the United States is the Yellowstone National Park.

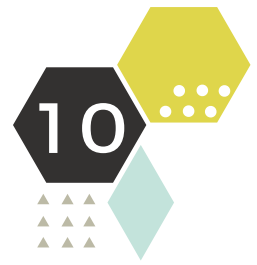
Yellowstone is **the oldest** national park in the world.

The Grand Canyon is one of **the most visited** natural attractions in the world.

À quoi correspond la forme "the most + adjectif" ou "the adjectif -est" ?



Did you know... ?



• SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON

(15 February 1874 – 5 January 1922) was an **Irish explorer** who led **three** British expeditions to **the Antarctic**.

His first experience of the Antarctic was under **Robert Falcon Scott** who then became his **rival**. Scott became famous for his exploration but **Shackleton's efforts were forgotten for many years** until he was "rediscovered".



At the time, there was a **race to the South Pole**.

Expeditions :

- **The Nimrod Expedition (1907–1909)**
- **The British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914 -1917) :** famous because his ship, the "Endurance", became **trapped in ice for months**. The ice finally **crushed the ship** and Shackleton and his crew **almost died**. They had to **survive on the ice blocks** in the **extreme cold** for more than **three months**. When **the ice disintegrated**, they used the lifeboats to reach Elephant Island. There, Shackleton and five men crossed the remaining **1,4000 kilometers of sea** to get help for the rest of his crew on South Georgia Island. Everybody survived ! This **failed expedition** is nevertheless considered **the greatest adventure in the history of Antarctic exploration**. It is also the reason why Shackleton is remembered as **a hero**.

Watch the documentary on english.jubjub.fr or <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vEWU82ILdQc>

- **The Shackleton-Rowett Expedition (1921 - 5 January 1922) :** with the financial help of his old friend John Quiller Rowett, he embarked on **one last expedition**. He **died during the expedition** (presumably natural causes), on the island of South Georgia. His wife asked that he be buried there.

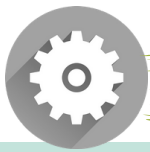


Expressions for conversation : TRAVEL and TRANSPORTS



- **any port in a storm** (littéralement : n'importe quel port dans la tempête)
lorsque les circonstances font que l'on est amené à faire un choix que l'on ne ferait pas en temps normal. Mais là, il se trouve que c'est mieux que rien.
ex : I don't want to take Marie's help, but I need the laptop desperately. So, its **any port in a storm** situation for me. (Je ne veux pas de l'aide de Marie mais j'ai désespérément besoin de son ordinateur. Je prends ce que je peux)
- **to hit the road**
pour indiquer que l'on commence un voyage, que l'on quitte un endroit.
ex : Let's **hit the road** before it gets dark ! (Allons-y/ Prenons la route avant qu'il fasse nuit)
- **to sail through something** (littéralement : naviguer à travers quelque chose)
Pour indiquer que l'on progresse ou que l'on avance vite et facilement (comme le bateau glissant sur l'eau).
ex : He really **sailed through** this test. (Il n'a vraiment eu aucune difficulté à faire le contrôle)
- **to be a backseat driver** (littéralement : être un conducteur de siège arrière)
pour décrire un passager d'une voiture qui insiste pour donner des conseils et indications à celui qui conduit. Par extension, on peut s'en servir dans n'importe quelle situation pour parler d'une personne qui donne des conseils alors qu'on ne lui a rien demandé. Il n'y a pas vraiment de traduction. "Copilote" n'a pas les mêmes implications négatives et "mouche du coche" est un peu vieillot et plus vraiment utilisé.
ex : My mum is always telling me how I should live my life. **She's such a backseat driver**. (Ma mère est toujours en train de me dire comment vivre ma vie!)
- **"It's my way or the highway"** (littéralement : c'est ma manière ou la route)
pour dire que les choses doivent être faites à votre façon ou pas du tout, que si une personne n'est pas d'accord avec la façon dont vous faites les choses, elle n'a qu'à s'en aller.
- **to find a way around something** (littéralement : trouver un chemin autour de quelque chose)
veut dire éviter les obstacles pour réussir à réaliser une tâche (se débrouiller).
ex : - But we can't go to the concert, we don't have a car.
- We'll find a way around it ! Don't worry !

Attention : **to find your way around something**, veut dire se repérer, trouver son chemin, trouver ses marques.



Remember Le Past Simple

Pour parler des choses qui sont déjà passées, terminées...

+

Dans les **phrases affirmatives**, il se compose **seulement du verbe**.

Si le verbe est **régulier**, il suffit de lui ajouter **la terminaison -ed**.

ex : *She **lived** in London.*

Cette terminaison se **prononce** :

[d] comme dans

played, enjoyed, lived...

ou [t] comme dans

worked, liked, looked, watched

ou encore [id] comme dans

started, hated, faded...

Si le verbe est **irrégulier**, il s'agit de **la deuxième forme** apprise par cœur :

*to go, **went**, gone*

*to be, **was/were**, been*

ex : *They **went** to the swimming pool last Friday.*

- et ?

Dans les **phrases interrogatives** et **négatives**, le verbe fait venir **un auxiliaire**. Au **Past Simple**, cet auxiliaire c'est **DID**.

Ainsi, c'est lui qui porte la négation **"not"** dans les **phrases négatives**.

ex : *I **didn't** know you had pets.*

C'est également lui qui vient **se placer devant le sujet** dans les **questions**.

ex : *Where **did** you go ?*

On remarque que, **quand DID est là**, le verbe en profite pour **se débarrasser de la marque du passé** et redevenir **une simple base verbale** (infinitif sans "to")

ex : ***Did** she live in London ? (et pas **lived**)*

*They **didn't** go to the swimming pool last Friday. (et pas **went**)*

Attention, le verbe **BE** est une **exception**. Il fait tout le travail tout seul sans besoin de "DID".

ex : ***Were** you asleep ?*

*She **wasn't** very nice.*



1 - Traduis en anglais dans ton cahier de brouillon.

- Lewis et Clark ont traversé l'Amérique du Nord.
- L'expédition est partie en 1804.
- Ils ont atteint l'Océan Pacifique après un long voyage.
- Ils ne connaissaient pas le chemin.
- Sacagawea était un guide et un interprète.
- Lewis et Clark étaient des soldats.
- Ils n'étaient pas des scientifiques.
- Le président Jefferson a acheté la Louisiane à Napoléon.
- L'expédition a cartographié le territoire et découvert des animaux sauvages.
- Ils ont eu besoin de beaucoup d'équipement.



2 - Complète les phrases suivantes avec "before" ou "after".

- a) _____ I leave for school, I have breakfast.
_____, I have a shower and I take the bus.
- b) _____ Sacagawea joined the expedition, she was a slave of the Hidatsa tribe.
- c) _____ the expedition, Jefferson bought Louisiana.
- d) _____ they reached the Pacific Ocean, they came back to Saint Louis.

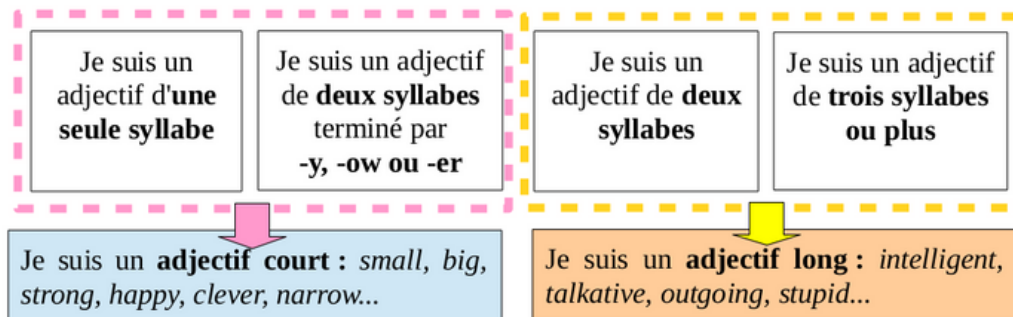


3 - Complète les phrases suivantes avec "first", "later", "then" ou "finally".

- a) When I cook, _____ I prepare all the ingredients. _____ I follow the recipe and _____ I put everything in the oven. _____, when it's ready, I can eat it.
- b) It's time to go to bed but, _____, I need to shower.
- c) I'm too tired to do my homework now. I can do it _____.
- d) After one hour in the bathroom, mum is _____ ready !

Remember Le Superlatif

Les adjectifs sont séparés en **deux catégories en fonction de leur nombre de syllabes**. Tu as besoin de savoir les classer pour utiliser **le comparatif** et **le superlatif** (Tools 1).



Je fais ressortir **un élément dans un groupe d'éléments similaires...**



Par rapport à **un critère** indiqué par **un adjectif**
ex :
big (grand, spacieux)
comfortable (confortable)
old (vieux, ancien)
etc.

Et je conclus que...
A est le plus...
parmi tous les autres !
A est le moins...
parmi tous les autres !

Cas n°1 :
A est le moins...

J'utilise

↳ **the least** devant l'adjectif

Exemples :

*This house is **the least old**.*
Cette maison est la moins vieille.

Si l'adjectif est **court** :

↳ **the** devant l'adjectif
↳ **-(e)st** en terminaison de l'adjectif

*This house is **the biggest**.*
Cette maison est la plus grande.

Cas n°2 :
A est le plus...

J'utilise

Si l'adjectif est **long** :

↳ **the most** devant l'adjectif

*This house is **the most comfortable**.*
Cette maison est la plus confortable.

Exceptions :
↳ « **good** » (bon, bien) devient :
better (comparatif « plus que »)
the best (superlatif « le plus »)
↳ « **bad** » (mauvais, mal) devient :
worse (comparatif « plus que »)
the worst (superlatif « le plus »)
↳ « **far** » (loin, éloigné) devient :
farther ou **further** (comparatif « plus que »)
the farthest ou **the furthest** (superlatif « le plus »)

Pour le reste ils fonctionnent comme les autres adjectifs !



5 - Entoure la forme correcte du superlatif.

14

1. Russia is ... country in the world.
a) big
b) the biggest
c) the bigest
2. David ... person in our English class.
a) is the tallest
b) the most tall
c) the tallest
3. I think that shopping mall ... mall in our city.
a) best
b) the best
c) is the best
4. That restaurant ... restaurant in our town.
a) is the worst
b) is bad
c) worst
5. Noel and David ... people that I know.
a) is the most interesting
b) is interested
c) are the most interesting
6. In my opinion, that ... comedy show on television.
a) is the funniest
b) the funny
c) the funnier
7. Yesterday was ... day this summer.
a) the hottest
b) the hottest
c) the hot day
8. That ... road in the entire country!
a) most danger
b) is the most dangerous
c) most dangerous
9. Elephants ... land animals in the world.
a) are heaviest
b) are the heaviest
c) are the heaviest
10. We never watch that TV program. It's ... program on TV!
a) more boring
b) the most boring
c) the boringest
11. Yuck! That was ... cake I ever ate in my life!
a) the worst
b) worse
c) bad
12. I saw ... paintings in the world at that museum.
a) the most beautiful
b) the beautiful
c) more beautiful than
13. My home is located ... our school.
a) the furthest from
b) far
c) further
14. His grandfather is ... in his family.
a) older than
b) the most old
c) the oldest
15. I had ... time of my life when we went to Disneyland last year!
a) the goodest
b) best
c) the best



6 - Dans ton cahier de brouillon, réécris chaque phrase avec l'adjectif approprié à sa forme superlative.

short bad beautiful wide intelligent old hot thick

- 1) Melinda is the _____ student in our class.
- 2) Of all the three sisters, Kerry is the _____.
- 3) As it was the _____ route, I walked through the woods to reach the park.
- 4) The Port Mann Bridge is one of the _____ bridges in North America.
- 5) Because they have the _____ fur of all, sea otters can survive in the freezing ocean waters.
- 6) Greek is one of the _____ languages in the world.
- 7) Today was the _____ day, as the temperature soared above 100° F.
- 8) This was the _____ tomado in history.



final task &



name :

compréhension écrite : Réponds aux questions à partir d'un texte biographique puis réalise un poster de présentation de la personne en réutilisant les informations demandées et en les organisant de manière cohérente.

checklist :

- j'explique en français ce que j'ai compris ☐
- je cite correctement le texte ☐
- je comprends les grandes lignes du texte ☐
- je comprends le texte en détail ☐



[...] **A1 :** J'isole des informations simples dans un court texte narratif ou dans un énoncé informatif simple.

[...] **A2 :** Je sais repérer des informations ciblées.

insuffisant

fragile

suffisant

très bon

[]

[]

[]

[]



side task A



name :

expression écrite : Je rédige un journal de bord d'un voyage ou de vacances que j'ai passées (tu peux tout inventer si tu veux)

checklist :

- rédaction des événements sur trois jours ☐
- au moins trois activités/événements par jour ☐
- utilisation du Past Simple (ou Prétérit) ☐
- utilisation d'au moins deux superlatifs ! ☐
- correction grammaticale ☐

[...] **A2 vers B1 :** Je rends compte d'expériences, de faits et d'événements.

insuffisant

fragile

suffisant

très bon

[]

[]

[]

[]





vocabulary



unknown (part. passé, adj) :
inconnu(e)

a discovery (n) : une découverte

to discover (v) : découvrir

a journey (n) : un voyage

to travel (v) : voyager

around the world : partout dans le monde (littéralement : autour du monde)

an explorer (n) : un explorateur

to explore (v) : explorer

a map (n) : une carte

a territory (n) : un territoire

to cross (v) : traverser

to need (+ complément) (v) : avoir besoin de (+complément)

to travel (v) : voyager

to reach (v) : atteindre

a backpack (n) : un sac à dos

a tent (n) : une tente

a sleeping bag (n) : un sac de couchage

a flashlight (n) : une lampe de poche

to hike (n) : faire de la randonnée

to study (v) : étudier

to leave, left, left (v. irr.) : laisser / quitter / partir

to buy, bought, bought (v. irr.) : acheter

to take, took, taken (v. irr.) : prendre

a campfire (n) : un feu de camp

fauna (n) : la faune

flora (n) : la flore

wildlife (n) : la faune et la flore

a bear (n) : un ours

the rainforest (n) : la forêt tropicale

a journal (n) : un journal de bord

a canoe [kəhu:] (n) : un canoë

to camp (v) : camper

a camp (n) : un camp, campement

a compass (n) : une boussole

an expedition (n) : une expédition

an Indian / a Native American (n) : un(e) Indien(ne)



friendly (adj) : amical, aimable

wild (adj) : sauvage

a deer (n) : un cerf

a snake (n) : un serpent

a horse (n) : un cheval

a bird (n) : un oiseau

a scale (n) : une écaille

a paw (n) : une patte (équivalent des mains et pieds pour les animaux. Souvent griffue. ex : ours, lion...)

a wing (n) : une aile

a leg (n) : une patte / une jambe

a horn (n) : une corne

a fang (n) : un croc

fur (n) : la fourrure

a feather (n) : une plume

a claw (n) : une griffe, une serre

a tail (n) : une queue

a valley (n) : une vallée

a glacier (n) : un glacier

a jungle (n) : une jungle

a desert (n) : un désert

a rock (n) : un rocher, un caillou

a tree (n) : un arbre

an ocean (n) : un océan

a river (n) : une rivière, un fleuve



to trade (with) (v) : échanger, commercer (avec)

a route (n) : un trajet

a trail (n) : une piste

tiring (adj) : fatigant(e)

tired (adj) : fatigué(e)

frightening (adj) : effrayant(e)

frightened (adj) : effrayé(e)

to map (prétérit : **mapped**) (v) : cartographier

a soldier (n) : un soldat

a rifle (n) : un fusil

to encounter (v) : rencontrer quelqu'un par hasard, croiser / rencontrer un problème

supplies (n. pluriel) : des fournitures / des provisions / de l'équipement