

**Research Process – Staff: please guide your students through this.**

1. Select a general topic that interests you in some way – KWL Chart (see binder)
2. List key words to help you look up information about the topic – Brainstorm
3. Get an overview of the topic – look in an encyclopedia, dictionary, etc.
  - Using the general overview, begin to focus the topic.
  - An overview of the topic is important because it will help you to find words to help broaden or narrow your search.
  - In using the term “Liberian clothing”, I couldn’t find much. By using the term “Bassa clothing” (one of the indigenous tribes of Liberia), I was able to find more clothing, art, and articles about Liberia.
4. Research your topic – look in books, magazines, online
5. Take notes - keep track of your sources so others can follow your trail
6. Write what you have learned in your own words
7. Edit and rewrite several times - you can do this or ask someone to help you
8. Complete your finished product

**WEBSITES**

1. **Fact Monster** - <http://www.factmonster.com/>
  - Each Country Profile provides information on: Geography, Maps, Flag, History, Current ruler, Area Population, Capital, Largest cities, Language, Ethnicity/race, Religion, Literacy rate, Economy, Government
    - Click on “World”
    - Click on “Countries”
    - Select your country
  - You can also find information regarding the children in your country. It contains information on Climate, School, Play, Family, Food, Holidays. Do the following:
    - Click on “People”
    - Click on “People Fun Facts”
    - Select “Kids Around the World”
    - **Select your country.**
2. **CIA World Factbook**  
<https://www.cia.gov>
3. **History for Kids** – Fun facts and information for kids.  
[www.historyforkids.net](http://www.historyforkids.net)
4. **Ducksters** – History, geography, biographies, science, etc. for kids.  
[www.ducksters.com](http://www.ducksters.com)
  - Click on the Geography” tab or the “Biography” tab
  - Click on the “Geography” section, Click on your continent and then select your country.
5. **BBC – History for Kids**  
[www.bbc.co.uk/history/forkids](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/forkids)

**WEBSITES FOR FRANCE**

6. **Ethiopia Tourism Official Site** –There is information about traveling through the country, places to visit, and basic information about the country. <http://us.france.fr/>
7. **Ethiopia: History, Geography, Government, & Culture** [www.infoplease.com/country/france.html](http://www.infoplease.com/country/france.html)
8. **Ethiopia – History – Geography – Britannica.com** [www.britannica.com/place/france](http://www.britannica.com/place/france)
9. **Fun India Facts for Kids** – Interesting information about India  
[www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/countries/france.html](http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/countries/france.html)

## Super 3 Research Method for K – 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Students



Before sending students off to do research, review the following items:

### 1. Plan

What am I supposed to do? (Be sure students are clear about the assignment)  
 What do I need to get the job done?  
 What do I want it to look like when I'm done?

### 2. Do

I must locate the things I will need (books, websites, materials etc.).  
 I need to ask questions, read, and take notes.  
 I need to use the information I find to create something.

- Have students submit a rough draft – give feedback
- Help students to edit and rewrite their papers/work

### 3. Review

Before students turn in their final product, go over the questions listed below. You can help students to self-evaluate by giving them the "I think I'm done! sheet.

Did I do what I was supposed to do?  
 Am I proud of what I've done?  
 Is there something else I should do before I say I am done?

# The Big6™ Skills

The Big6 is a process model of how people of all ages solve an information problem. From practice and study, we found that successful information problem-solving encompasses six stages with two sub-stages under each:

## 1. Task Definition – Identify and Develop Your Topic

### 1.1 Define the information problem

- Brainstorm, consider purpose and goal, use graphic organizers
- State your topic idea as a question

### 1.2 Identify information needed

- Identify the main concepts or keywords in your question

## 2. Information Seeking Strategies

### 2.1 Determine all possible sources

- Use encyclopedias and dictionaries from print and online to get an overview of your topic

### 2.2 Select the best sources

- Evaluate materials especially websites

## 3. Location and Access

### 3.1 Locate sources (intellectually and physically)

- Books and textbooks
- Journals, newspapers, and magazines articles
- Video and sound recordings

### 3.2 Find information within sources

- Check bibliographies for additional useful resources

## 4. Use of Information

### 4.1 Engage (e.g., read, hear, view, touch)

### 4.2 Extract relevant information

- Give credit for materials used
- See "Citations" worksheet

## 5. Synthesis

### 5.1 Organize from multiple sources

- Write a first draft using information
- Revise and edit – see Editing Checklist
- Rewrite

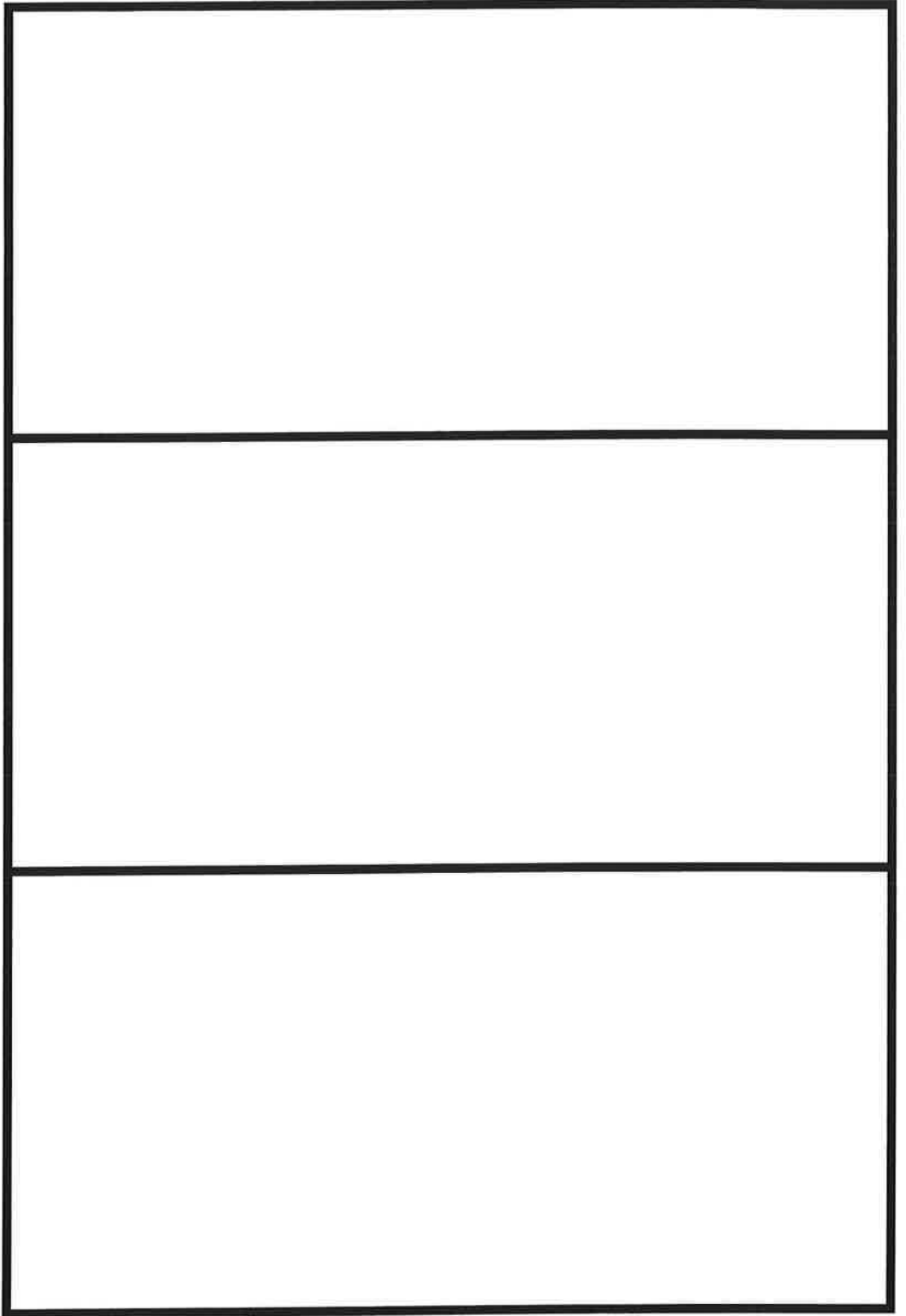
### 5.2 Present the information

- Publish works in a variety of ways, such as a class book, bulletin board, letters to the editor, school newsletter, newspapers, brochures, flyers, booklets, or website.

## 6. Evaluation

### 6.1 Judge the product (effectiveness)

### 6.2 Judge the process (efficiency)



France

# Flag Handprint Wreath



## You will need:

- White paper or cardstock
- coloring pens/crayons
- Glue
- A picture or drawing of the flag

## Instructions:

Give each child a piece of white card and have them draw and cut out their hand. You can have students make the flag of the country you are studying only, or let each child decorate their card hand with the design of a different flag.

# Flag Bunting



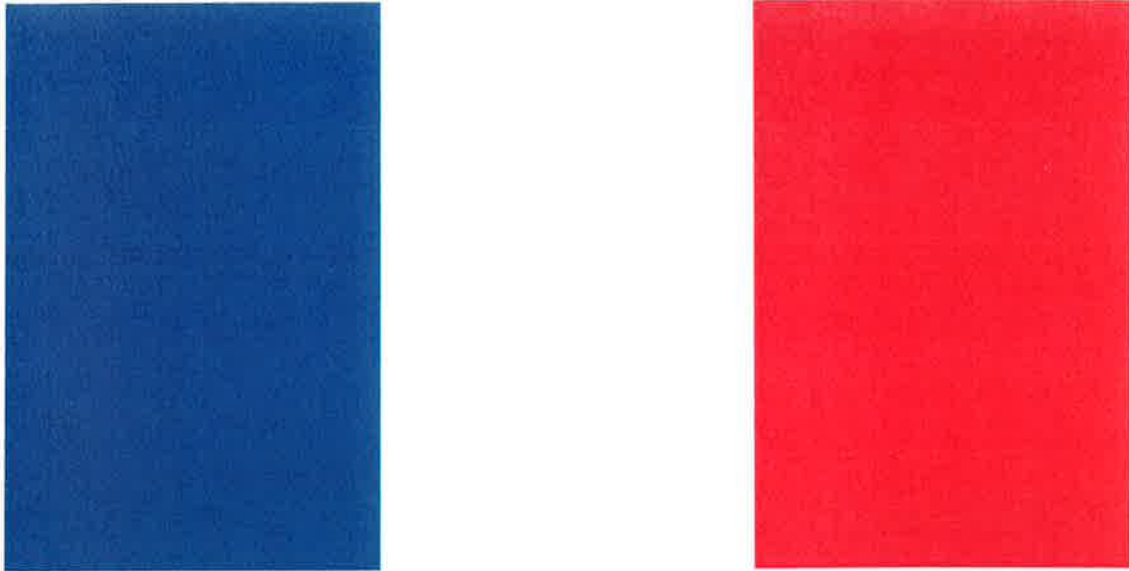
## You will need:

- White paper or cardstock
- coloring pens/crayons
- Glue/tape
- A picture or drawing of the flag
- Ribbon

## Instructions:

Cut out the flags. Tape the ribbon along the top end of the flags. Hang your bunting.

# France Facts



**Flag Description:** Red, white and blue have come to represent liberty, equality and fraternity - the ideals of the French Revolution. Blue and red are also the time-honored colors of Paris, while white is the color of the Royal House of Bourbon

**Geography:** France is the largest western European country bordering 8 countries: Andorra 55 km, Belgium 556 km, Germany 418 km, Italy 476 km, Luxembourg 69 km, Monaco 6 km, Spain 646 km, Switzerland 525 km and most major French rivers southeast of the UK; bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and Spain .

**Its total area :** 551,500 sq km (metropolitan France) **land:** 640,427 sq km; 549,970 sq km (metropolitan France) **water:** 3,374 sq km; 1,530 sq km (metropolitan France) **Its Area in size is comparable:** slightly more than four times the size of Georgia; slightly less than the size of Texas.

The climate in France has generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and hot summers along the Mediterranean; occasional strong, cold, dry, north-to-northwesterly wind known as mistral. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, uranium, antimony, arsenic, potash, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, timber, arable land, fish, gold deposits, petroleum, kaolin, niobium, tantalum, clay

**Land use: agricultural land:** 52.7%; arable land 33.4%; permanent crops 1.8%; permanent pasture 17.5%. **Natural Hazards:** flooding; avalanches; midwinter windstorms; drought; forest fires in south near the Mediterranean. **Overseas departments:** hurricanes (cyclones); flooding; volcanic activity

**Languages:** French (official) 100%, rapidly declining regional dialects and languages (Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish)

**Religion:** Christian (overwhelmingly Roman Catholic) 63-66%, Muslim 7-9%, Buddhist 0.5-0.75%, Jewish 0.5-0.75%, other 0.5-1.0%, none 23-28%

**Population:** 66,836,154 (July 2016 est.); birth rate:12.3 births/1,000 population (2016 est.) life expectancy: 81.8 years 62.2 years; infant mortality rate: 3.3 deaths/1,000 live births

# France Facts

**Government:** French Republic

**Chief of state:** President Francois HOLLANDE (since 15 May 2012). Prime Minister Manuel VALLS (since 1 April 2014)

**Land Area:** 640,427 sq km; 549,970 sq km

**Capital and largest city:** Paris is the Capital and the largest city

**Monetary Unit:** Euro

**Economic Summary:** The French economy is diversified across all sectors. The government has partially or fully privatized many large companies, including Air France, France Telecom, Renault, and Thales. However, the government maintains a strong presence in some sectors, particularly power, public transport, and defense industries. With more than 84 million foreign tourists per year, France is the most visited country in the world and maintains the third largest income in the world from tourism. France's leaders remain committed to a capitalism in which they maintain social equity by means of laws, tax policies, and social spending that mitigate economic inequality.

France's real GDP increased by 1.1% in 2015. The unemployment rate (including overseas territories) increased from 7.8% in 2008 to 9.9% in the fourth quarter of 2014. Youth unemployment in metropolitan France decreased from a high of 25.4% in the fourth quarter of 2012 to 24.3% in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Lower-than-expected growth and high spending have strained France's public finances. The budget deficit rose sharply from 3.3% of GDP in 2008 to 7.5% of GDP in 2009 before improving to 4% of GDP in 2014 and 2015, while France's public debt rose from 68% of GDP to more than 98% in 2015, and may hit 100% in 2016.

Elected on a conventionally leftist platform, President Francois HOLLANDE surprised and angered many supporters with a January 2014 speech announcing a sharp change in his economic policy, recasting himself as a liberalizing reformer. The government's budget for 2014 shifted the balance of fiscal consolidation from taxes to a total of \$24 billion in spending cuts. In December 2014, HOLLANDE announced additional reforms, including a plan to extend commercial business hours, liberalize professional services, and sell off \$6.2-12.4 billion in state owned assets. France's tax burden remains well above the EU average and income tax cuts over the past decade are being partly reversed, particularly for higher earners. The top rate of income tax is 41%. The government is allowing a 75% payroll tax on salaries over \$1.24 million to lapse

**GDP/PPP** \$41,200 (2015 est.) **Real growth:** 1.1% (2015 est.) **Industries:** machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics; textiles, food processing; tourism. **Unemployment:** 10.1% (2015 est.) **Inflation rate:** 0.1% (2015 est.) **Exports:** \$510.5 billion (2015 est.) **Imports:** \$537.5 billion (2015 est.) **Natural resources:** wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; beef, dairy products; fish

**Communication:** **Telephone main line:** 38.929 million. **Mobile Cellular:** 66.681 million **Broadcast media:** a mix of both publicly operated and privately owned TV stations; state-owned France television stations operate 4 networks, one of which is a network of regional stations, and has part-interest in several thematic cable/satellite channels and international channels; a large number of privately owned regional and local TV stations; multi-channel satellite and cable services provide a large number of channels; public broadcaster Radio France operates 7 national networks, a series of regional networks, and operates services for overseas territories and foreign audiences; Radio France

# France Facts

Internationale, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is a leading international broadcaster; a large number of commercial FM stations, with many of them consolidating into commercial networks (2008)

**Transportation: Airports:** 294; **Railways:** 29,640 km) **Roadways:** 1,028,446 km (metropolitan France) **Ports and Terminals:** Brest, Calais, Dunkerque, Le Havre, Marseille, Nantes,

## History:

France today is one of the most modern countries in the world and is a leader among European nations. It plays an influential global role as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, NATO, the G-8, the G-20, the EU, and other multilateral organizations. France rejoined NATO's integrated military command structure in 2009, reversing DE GAULLE's 1966 decision to withdraw French forces from NATO. Since 1958, it has constructed a hybrid presidential-parliamentary governing system resistant to the instabilities experienced in earlier, more purely parliamentary administrations. In recent decades, its reconciliation and cooperation with Germany have proved central to the economic integration of Europe, including the introduction of a common currency, the euro, in January 1999. In the early 21st century, five French overseas entities - French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, and Reunion - became French regions and were made part of France proper.

France is an independent nation in Western Europe and the center of a large overseas administration. It is the third-largest European nation (after Russia and Ukraine).

In ancient times France was part of the Celtic territory known as Gaul or Gallia. Its present name is derived from the Latin Francia, meaning "country of the Franks," a Germanic people who conquered the area during the 5th century, at the time of the fall of the Western Roman Empire. It became a separate country in the 9th century.

Since the 17th century, France has played a major role in European and world events. In the 20th century, it has experienced numerous crises, including the devastation of two world wars, political and social upheavals, and the loss of a large empire in Indochina, Algeria, and West and Equatorial Africa. It has, however, survived and emerged from the ruins of World War II to become an important world supplier of agricultural and industrial products and a major partner in the EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC, or Common Market).

Today, the term metropolitan France refers to the mainland departments and CORSICA, a large island located in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Italy that has been a part of France since 1768. France has six overseas departments: FRENCH GUIANA in South America; GUADELOUPE and MARTINIQUE in the West Indies; MAYOTTE, an island formerly part of the Comoros, located in the Indian Ocean; REUNION, an island in the Indian Ocean; and SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON, islands off the east coast of Canada. In addition, France has numerous small possessions called overseas territories. These include a group of widely scattered islands in the South Pacific, which are administered from Tahiti and are known collectively as FRENCH POLYNESIA; FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES; NEW CALEDONIA and WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS; and many small islands in the southern oceans, including the Kerguelen and Crozet archipelagos and the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam (Indian Ocean). The overseas departments and territories are represented in the French National Assembly

# **France**

## **Fun Facts**

- France is officially known as the French Republic.
- The name France comes from the Latin word Francia, which means 'country of the Franks'.
- French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, and Reunion are also recognized as a part of France.
- In 2012, the population of mainland France was just under 63 million (62,814,233). Another 2.8 million (2,816,459) are split between French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Reunion.
- Mainland France belongs to the continent of Europe. Bordering countries are Andorra, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Spain, and Switzerland.
- The Alps mountain range on the border of France and Italy is home to France's highest mountain, Mont Blanc, which stands at 4,807m high (15,771 ft).
- The official language is French.
- French is the second most studied language in the world after English.
- The capital city is Paris. Other major cities include Marseille, Lyon, Lille, and Nice-Cannes.
- France is the most visited country in the world, with over 80 million visitors every year.
- The Louvre is the most visited art museum in the world. The famous Mona Lisa painting is on display in this museum.
- During World War II, Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy in northern France. The first day of these landings is called D-Day.
- The famous Eiffel Tower in Paris was built as the entrance point for the 1889 World Fair. It is one of the most visited monuments in the world.
- The Millau Bridge in southern France is the world's tallest bridge and France's tallest structure. At its highest point, it stands 343m (1125 ft) above the ground.
- France was the second country to host the modern Olympic Games in 1900 in Paris. Paris also hosted the games again in 1924. Three winter Olympics have been hosted in France.
- The most famous road bicycle race in the world, the Tour de France zig zags through the French landscape.
- One of the four grand slam tennis events, the French Open, is held in Paris every year.
- Louis Pasteur was a French scientist who made many discoveries in the fields of chemistry and microbiology

## FRENCH ATTRACTIONS AND MAJOR CITIES



### Paris

Paris, also known as the city of light, is the capital of France and home to the 1069 foot-tall Eiffel Tower. Paris also offers some of the finest museums in the world, including the giant Louvre (pronounced loov). The Louvre houses the Mona Lisa, widely recognized as the most famous painting in the history of art, and many other well-known artworks. (DEREK CROUCHER—GETTY IMAGES)

### Versailles

Louis XVI and his wife Marie-Antoinette ruled France from the Palace of Versailles (pronounced vayr-SYE) for over 70 years. It is located in Ile-de-France, a region outside Paris. It closed during the French Revolution and was transformed into a now-famous museum in the nineteenth century. (MARTIAL COLOMB—GETTY IMAGES)



### Seine River

The Seine (pronounced sen) is a famous 480-mile river in northern France that runs through the center of Paris. Tourists taking a boat tour along the Seine will see beautiful old bridges, historic homes and famous landmarks. The river's beauty has inspired many artists to paint scenes along the Seine, many of which are on display in art museums all over the world. (SYLVAIN SONNET—GETTY IMAGES)

## FRENCH ATTRACTIONS AND MAJOR CITIES



### Pyrenees Mountains

The Pyrenees Mountains stretch from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea and divide France and Spain. Skiers swoosh down its slopes and hikers trek down trails. A shrine called Lourdes is located at the foot of the Pyrenees; the site where many miracles are believed to have been performed. (DAVID HUGHES—GETTY IMAGES)

### Arles

Arles (pronounced ärl) is located in Provence, the South of France, and is the largest city in France. Many say that the famous artist Vincent Van Gogh produced his best works while living here. The countryside, full of sunflowers and other natural beauty, was an inspiration to Van Gogh as well as other artists including Paul Gauguin. The city is also home to ancient Roman sites, such as the Arena and the 2000-year-old amphitheater. (JIM RICHARDSON—GETTY IMAGES)



### French Riviera

The French Riviera or Côte d'Azur (blue coast) is in the Provence region of France on the southeast coast and on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Every year, rain only falls on about 60 days and the area rarely sees snow. The population in the French Riviera is very dense, or crowded closely together, and has become even more crowded because of the many tourists that visit the area. (GUY VANDEREIST—GETTY IMAGES)

## FRENCH ATTRACTIONS AND MAJOR CITIES

### Cannes

Cannes (pronounced kan) is a resort city of the French Riviera in southeastern France. It is named for the reeds (cannae) which surrounded the early settlement. Its harbor is a port of call for yachts and transatlantic liners, and the beaches are lined with swimmers. Tourists often flock to its casinos or to the Palais des Festivals, the site of the famous Cannes Film Festival. Cannes is also known for its fragrant flowers, especially mimosas, which have flourished there since 1835.  
(RICHARD PASSMORE—GETTY IMAGES)



### Nice

Nice is France's fifth largest city. It is located in the French Riviera, the area of France along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Nice became popular with tourists by the mid-18th century. Today, travelers come from around the world to enjoy its beaches, museums, and parks. Chateau Park contains the ruins of the ancient cathedral "Our Lady of the Chateau."  
(BRUNO DE HOGUES—GETTY IMAGES)

## World Cultures Scavenger Hunt

**Fill in the form and draw pictures to show what you have learned about this country.**

Name of the country: \_\_\_\_\_

On which continent is the country located? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the capital? \_\_\_\_\_

What grows in this country? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What is the weather like? \_\_\_\_\_

What are some games children play in this country? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do the people eat? \_\_\_\_\_

What interesting animals live in this country? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What are the religions in this country? \_\_\_\_\_

What is a special holiday or event? \_\_\_\_\_



# Country Fact Sheet



Map:

Capital City:

Population:

Terrain:

Climate:

Natural Resources:

Type of Government:

Bordering Countries:

Flag:

Holidays and Traditions:

Famous people:

Famous landmarks:

Foods:

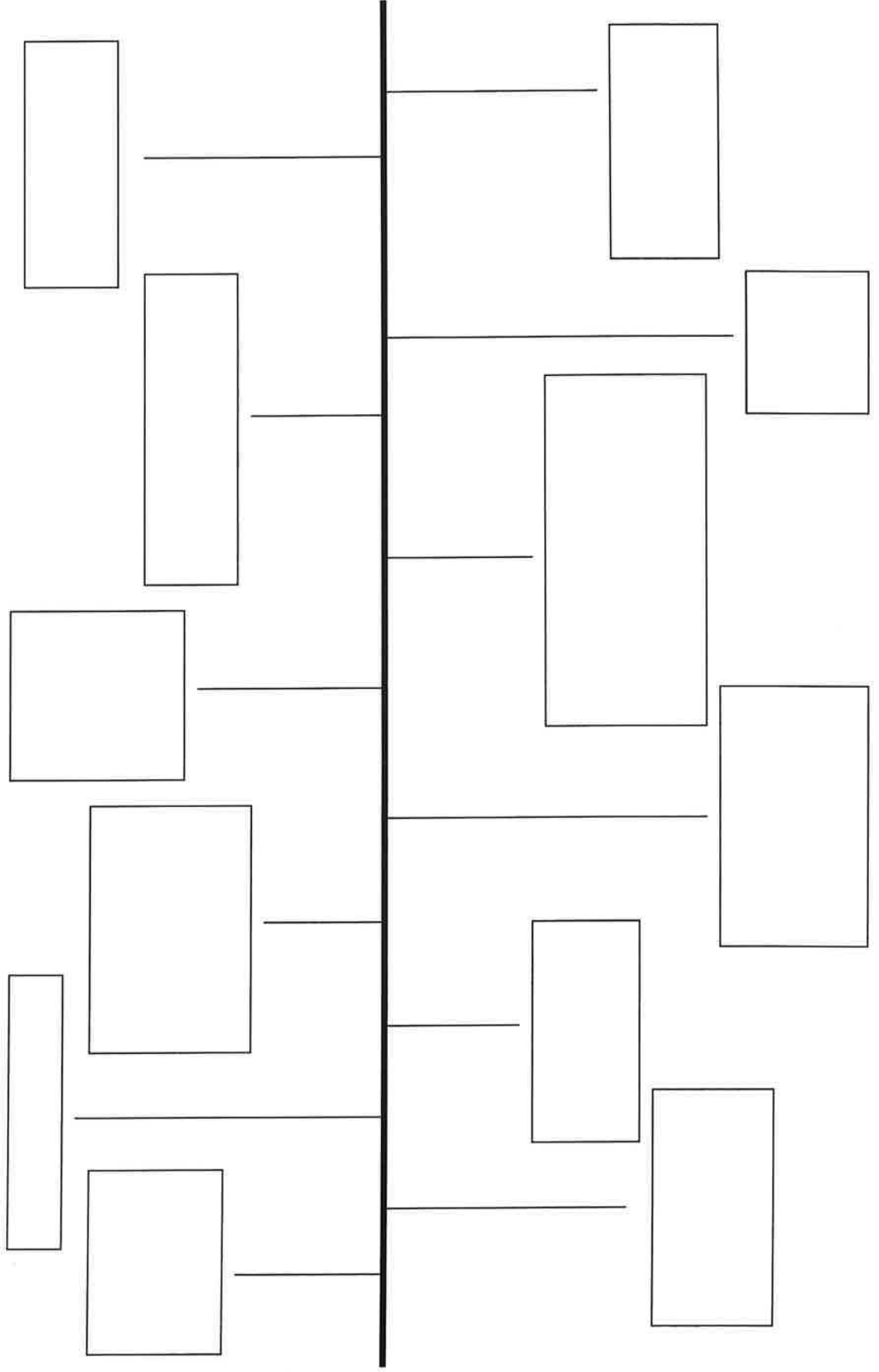
# Cultural Investigators Worksheet

Write the name of a popular visitors' attraction (such as a museum or landmark).	
What is the biggest city in the area? What's the city's population?	
What is the name of a sports team in the area?	
What language is spoken there?	
Who are the people (ethnic groups) who live there?	
What is a popular food eaten there?	
What is one interesting fact about the area?	
What's one thing you would want to do if you visited the city?	
What is the climate?	
What is the major export product?	
What is a major import product?	
What is a tradition of this particular culture or place?	
What is a special holiday for this country?	
Who is the current leader of the country?	
What is the country known for?	
What colors are in the country's flag?	



# Historical Timeline

for \_\_\_\_\_



## Objectives

Children read and/or listen to stories and respond to the narrative text by retelling the sequence of events with appropriate references to setting and characters.

Students demonstrate their understanding of a favorite story by translating the events into a sequence of drawings on a scroll using speech bubbles to narrate it.

## Multiple Intelligences

Interpersonal

Logical-mathematical

Linguistic

Spatial

## National Standards

### Visual Arts Standard #6

Making connections between visual arts and other disciplines

### English Language Arts Standard #12

Students use spoken, written, and visual language to accomplish their own purposes (e.g., for learning, enjoyment, persuasion, and the exchange of information).

## Background Information

Comic books are at least as old as movies. In search of new ways of graphic and visual communication and expression, Richard Fenton Outcalt's creation, *The Yellow Kid*, was credited with the start of comics in 1896. Outcalt introduced a new element: the dialogue balloon, a space where he wrote what the characters said, and that pointed to their mouths with a kind of tail.

In the first decades of this art form's life, comic books were funny. Some early creations are among the best stories in comic book history: *Little Nemo in Slumberland* by Winsor McCay, *Mutt & Jeff* by Bud Fisher, *Popeye* by E. Segar, and *Krazy Kat* by George Herriman.

## Resources

*20th Century Children's Book Treasury* selected by Janet Schulman

More than 40 favorite children's stories for most elementary grades.

*So, You Wanna be a Comic Book Artist? How to Create Your Own Superheroes, Sell Your Strip, and Become Famous!* by Philip Amara and Pop Mhan  
Practical introduction to creative and production aspects of work in the field of comic arts. Illustrated with line drawings and fun trivia. Includes interviews with several experts.

*Walt Disney's Comics in Color* illustrated by Carl Barks

A series that includes several classic Disney comic books reprinted in full. A classic collection from a classic era.

## Vocabulary List

Use this list to explore new vocabulary, create idea webs, or brainstorm related subjects.

Action  
Animate  
Animation  
Author  
Beginning  
Character  
Comic book  
Comics  
Design  
Details  
Dialogue  
Drawing  
Ending  
Expression  
Frame  
Graphic  
Illustration  
Illustrator  
Middle  
Narration  
Patterns  
Perspective  
Plot  
Point of view  
Scenes  
Scroll  
Sequence  
Setting  
Speech bubble  
Storyboard  
Storyline  
Visual



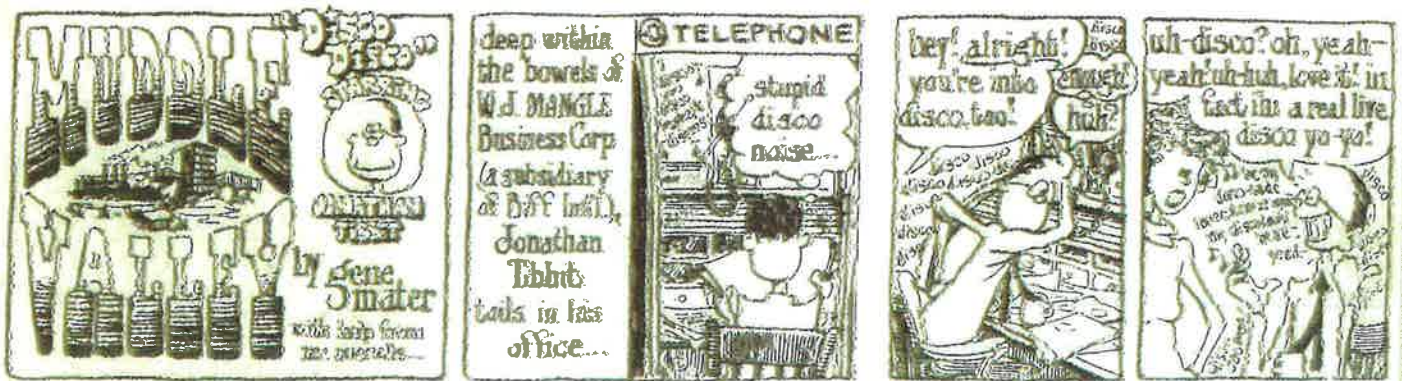
Artwork created by students from  
Olde Sawmill Elementary School  
Dublin, Ohio  
Abrakadoodle Director: Jeff Houck  
Program leader/teacher: Jan Hall



# A Comic Scroll Through Time

3-21

	K-2	3-4	5-6
Suggested Preparation and Discussion	Invite children to share their favorite comic book drawings depicting a sequence of events. Ask questions such as: Why is a comic strip different from other drawings? How is a comic strip similar to a written story? How is it different?		
	Identify children's favorite books. Choose one to use as an example. Work together, on in small groups, to determine what parts of the story to place in separate boxes in a comic book. Complete a sample project to inspire children.		
Crayola® Supplies	Practice listening skills through storytelling. Encourage children to "picture" the stories in their minds. Share details.	Encourage children to read award-winning books on their grade level such as <i>A Finnish Immigrant</i> by William Durbin, <i>Esperanza Rising</i> by Pam Munoz Ryan, <i>The Negro Leagues, Birmingham, Alabama, 1948</i> by Walter Dean Myers, or others.	
	• Glue • Markers • Scissors	• Colored Pencils	
Other Materials	• Brown paper grocery bags • Paper • Paper clips • Ribbon or yarn • Rulers • White drawing paper		
Process: Session 1 20-30 min.	<b>Make the scroll</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Cut open a brown paper grocery bag. Lay it flat. Cut out two 6- x 24-inch rectangles. Roll each rectangle to create two tight 6-inch-long cylinders. Glue the edges. Use paper clips to keep the paper rolled. Air-dry the glue.</li><li>2. Cut two sheets of drawing paper in half lengthwise. Glue the four pieces together to create a long strip. On one side, add designs to decorate the back of the scroll. Use interesting colors, lines, shapes, and patterns. Turn the paper over.</li><li>3. Glue one cylinder to each of the short ends of the paper strip. Hold with paper clips until the scroll air-dries.</li></ol>		



Middle Valley Comic  
Artist: Gene Smater  
Ink on paper  
2" x 12"  
Collection of the Artist

	K-2	3-4	5-6
<b>Process:</b> <b>Session 2</b> 20-30 min.	<b>Illustrate the story</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose 5 or 6 major events from a story, including something from the beginning and the end.</li> <li>Cut paper into 4- x 7-inch pieces. Draw pictures of major events. Show action and setting details!</li> <li>Arrange pictures in sequence. Glue them to the scroll. Add speech bubbles to help tell the story.</li> <li>Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie with ribbon or yarn.</li> </ol>	<b>Illustrate the story</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose 7 or 8 major events from the story, including something from the beginning, middle, and end. Roll out the entire scroll. Measure and mark the number of spaces needed to show these scenes.</li> <li>Illustrate events and characters sequentially. Include setting details. Outline story boxes and figures to make them stand out.</li> <li>Add captions and/or speech bubbles to help tell the story.</li> <li>Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie closed with ribbon or yarn.</li> </ol>	
<b>Process:</b> <b>Session 3</b> 15-20 min.	<b>Share the stories</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exchange scrolls. In small groups, children read the stories aloud and summarize the illustrations. Check that the scrolls match the plots of the stories.</li> </ol>		
<b>Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Story illustrations cover all major events and are arranged in proper sequence on the scrolls. The scrolls include characters and settings. Older and more skilled children's comics are increasingly elaborate and detailed.</li> <li>Cartoon-style drawings are simple, bold, and colorful. Children stretch their illustrating skills to draw in increasingly sophisticated ways. Students use both visual and written language to retell their stories. The captions and dialogue suit the illustrations.</li> <li>Scrolls are well constructed and roll easily to reveal the cartoon sequences.</li> <li>Students engage in their group discussions and offer constructive comments about the scrolls they review.</li> <li>Ask students to reflect on this lesson and write a DREAM statement to summarize the most important things they learned.</li> </ul>		
<b>Extensions</b>	<p>Follow up this project with similar ones based on historic timelines, events in the students' own lives, life cycles of animals, and other suitable material.</p> <p>When working with groups of young children or students with special needs, create a group scroll based on a story shared by the whole class. Discuss the story events. Each child illustrates one of them. Children work together to arrange the illustrations in order and glue them to the scroll.</p> <p>Encourage children with a gift for cartooning to create original story scrolls or comic books. Provide opportunities for them to share their work with classmates.</p> <p>Visit a television studio to see how storyboards are used. Write a play, design storyboards, sets, and costumes, and produce it for an audience.</p> <p>Recycled cardboard rolls can be used for the ends of the scrolls. Ask families to save paper towel and gift-wrap rolls. Encourage children who are interested in cartooning careers to research the topic and report back to the group. Invite a local cartoonist to talk with the group.</p>		


**Dream-Makers**
*Reading for and creating the future with imagination*