

Escape game N°1

J'ai fait cet escape game la dernière semaine de l'année scolaire puisque il avait été décidé de fonctionner différemment, les élèves devaient s'inscrire dans des activités différentes. J'ai donc proposé un escape game en anglais sur le thème des frères Wright (Wilbur Wright étant le nom du collège) aux élèves avec deux niveaux de difficulté différents : 6^{ème}-5^{ème} et 4^{ème}-3^{ème}. En ce qui concerne les 6^{ème}-5^{ème} c'était des activités très ludiques et basiques, pour les 4^{ème}-3^{ème} il y avait en plus des documents et des questions préalables qui permettaient de travailler la compréhension écrite. Cela a très bien fonctionné et les élèves se sont amusé tout en apprenant des choses sur les frères Wright et l'histoire locale. Les séances duraient 80 minutes avec 20 élèves maximum.

-La première étape a été de partir d'une photo des frères Wright et de les laisser s'exprimer, puis de leur présenter un scénario qui était le suivant et qui a été distribué aux élèves en début de séance.

Someone has been spying on the Wright brothers and is trying to steal their inventions. You have 80 minutes to break the code and discover the name of the spy and where he is. Good luck!

Step 1: look for the hidden numbers in the classrooms, there are 12. Bring them to your teacher who gives you a mission corresponding to the number.

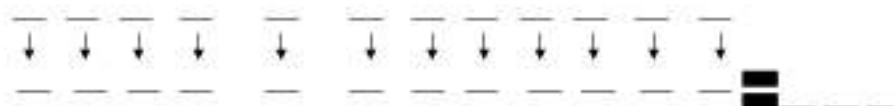


Step 2: solve the mission and find the letter for each of them

Step 3: Put in common all the letters and encrypt the message. Each letter corresponding to a number (ex A=1 b=2 c=3...)

Step 4: add all the numbers together and try the code.

Message:



-Au préalable j'avais décoré les deux salles d'anglais avec des images en rapport avec les frères Wright et sur des tables étaient disposés des documents qui permettaient de répondre à certaines des énigmes pour les 4^{ème}-3^{ème}. Egalement dans les deux salles étaient cachées des étiquettes.

-Le principe était simple une fois le scénario expliqué, ils se lançaient à la recherche des étiquettes une fois l'étiquette trouvée, ils obtenaient une énigme à résoudre, au fur et à mesure les étiquettes étaient mises au tableau pour permettre de savoir combien il restait d'étiquettes à trouver, certains continuaient de chercher pendant que d'autres commençaient à répondre aux énigmes.

La résolution de chaque énigme renvoyait vers une des images où était cachée une lettre. Pour les 4^{ème}-3^{ème} il fallait au préalable trouver la réponse à une question pour accéder à l'activité.

Une fois les lettres retrouvées et le lieu (le camp d'Auvours qui se trouve pas très loin du collège) il ne leur restait plus qu'à transformer en chiffre par rapport à l'ordre de l'alphabet (A=1 b=2...) puis à additionner ce qui donnait 154 le code pour ouvrir le cadenas et découvrir le nom de l'espion.

Je précise que c'était mon 1^{er} escape game et j'ai eu la chance de trouver des activités toutes faites en rapport avec les frères Wright ce qui a grandement simplifié la tâche. Je n'ai créé que les questions pour les 4^{ème}-3^{ème}, le plus long a finalement été de trouver et préparer les images et documents et faire en sorte que tout se tienne en terme d'organisation. Aujourd'hui je rajouterai de l'audio et de la vidéo maintenant que nous avons la balado et les tablettes et je mettrai du son d'époque en fond pour donner une atmosphère. En termes de durée cela a bien fonctionné même si il a fallu dévoiler la cachette d'une ou deux étiquettes particulièrement bien cachées pour qu'ils puissent avancer. Il a fallu davantage aider les 6^{ème} et 5^{ème} pour la compréhension alors que les 4^{ème}-3^{ème} ont été très autonomes.

Enigmes préalables 4^{ème}-3^{ème}

1. What was the occupation of Orville and Wilbur's father?
2. What did the Wright brothers manufacture before they started working on aircraft?
3. What animal did the brothers observe?
4. What promise did they make to their father?
5. Why did the brothers choose Kitty Hawk to test their glider?
6. What instrument did Orville play?
7. Where did Wilbur go to high school?
8. To whom did the Wright brothers write a letter to join the aeronautical community?
9. Around which famous American monument did Wilbur Wright fly?
10. What did Neil Armstrong took with him on the moon?
11. What was the name of the brothers' great grandmother?
12. What was the name of the 1st woman to fly with Wilbur Wright?

Enigmes pour tous

NUMBER JUMBLE

When Wilbur and Orville were very young their father gave them a present. It was a . This was the start of their interest in flying.

Identify what their father gave them by doing the following exercise:

STEP ONE Cross off the letter above every number that is a multiple of five (5, 10, 15, etcetera).

1.	A	S	T	R	O	L	Y	I	H	O	E	D	L	A	I
	7	30	12	5	19	23	4	80	32	15	3	20	11	35	6

2.	A	L	G	O	R	S	P	E	T	E	E	A	O	T	R
	20	5	21	33	68	40	13	75	8	80	42	95	10	25	17

STEP TWO Copy the letters that are not crossed off, in order, on the blanks below.

Image correspondante à trouver avec lettre (indiqué ici en jaune)



The toy helicopter flies into the air.

FIND THE WORD

Wilbur and Orville invented things from an early age. Orville could make one item that was much better than those sold in stores. His friends bought them from him.

Work the puzzle and learn what it was. Write the name of the object on the blank. Match the numbers in the puzzle with the numbers in the mystery word. Write the letter on the blank to find what Orville made and sold.



1 2 3



4 5 6 7



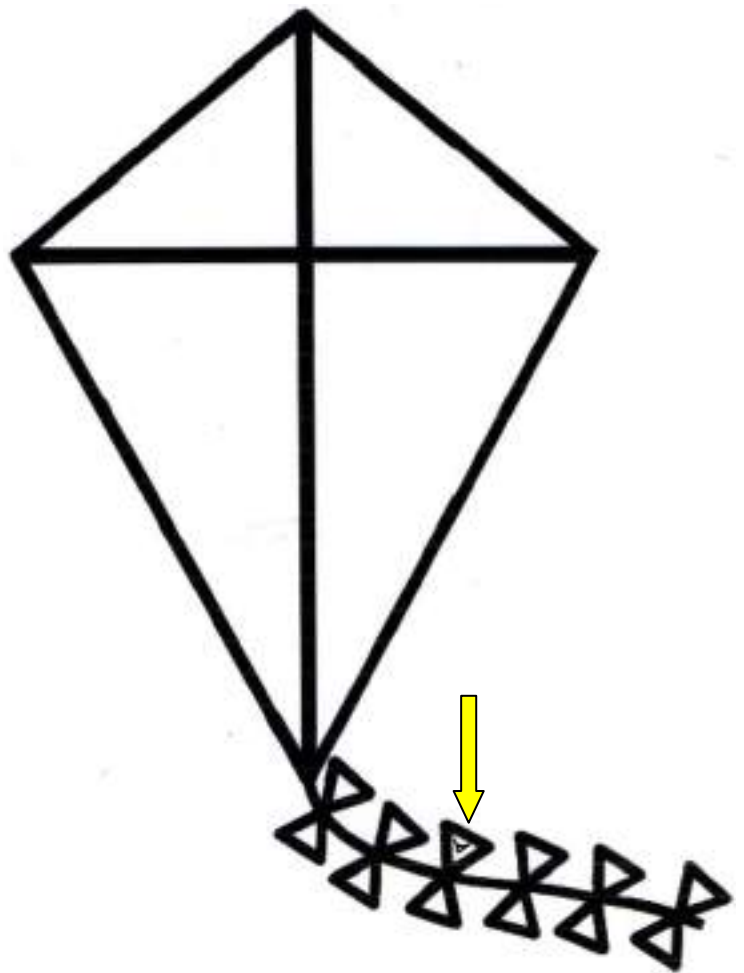
8 9 10



11 12 13

MYSTERY WORD

4 5 1 13 8



STICKY PROBLEMS

Wilbur and Orville began experimenting at an early age. When Orville was around ten years old, he mixed tar with sugar and flavoring. He cooked it in a black iron kettle over a fire in the backyard. He planned to make something, and sell it in little wrapped cakes to his friends. What was it? Work the puzzle and learn about it.

Find the correct letters by solving the problems. Match the sums with the letter in the Code Box and write it on the blank under the sum.

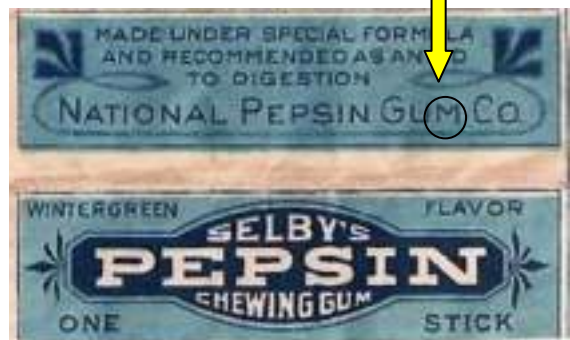
CODE BOX														
A	C	D	E	G	H	I	K	M	N	O	R	S	T	U
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

1	2	2	11	3	8	2	3	7	4
+0	+3	+1	+5	+3	+1	+2	+1	+7	+4
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Was it a success?

5	5	5	12	6	0	1	2
+4	+5	+1	+1	+2	+0	+1	+1
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4	3	5	6	3	1	4
+1	+3	+3	+6	+3	+0	+3
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

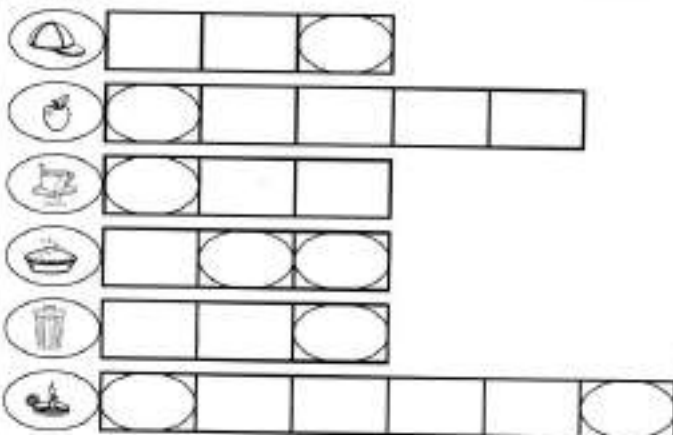




PICTURE PUZZLE

The two brothers wanted to be sure their machine would fly before they put it on display. When others urged them to show their invention, they always said, "It isn't ready." There was something they needed to do this. What was it?

Write the names of the objects in the squares as indicated. Then beginning at the top, copy the circled letters in order on the blanks below.



What did the Wright brothers need to be able to wait so long until their invention was ready?



Fun with Math and Words

Wilbur and Orville wanted to test their glider in a windy place. Have some fun with math and words to find where they made their first flight. First, solve the addition problems.

7 +3 □ C	2 +1 □ A	8 +9 □ K	3 +3 □ R	5 +4 □ W	3 +1 □ I
5 +6 □ L	4 +8 □ Y	8 +8 □ O	3 +2 □ N	4 +3 □ T	6 +7 □ H

The sums of the addition are code numbers for the letters below them. In the spaces below, write the correct letter above each code number.

17 4 7 7 12 13 3 9 17

5 16 6 7 13 10 3 6 16 11 4 5 3



CODE FUN!

When did the Wright brothers make their first flight?
Use the Code Box to break the code. Match the shapes above the blanks with the shapes in the Code Box. Write the letters on the blanks.

Code Box					
M	N	E	1	2	3
A	D	Y	4	0	6
B	C	R	7	8	9

MONTH:

DAY:

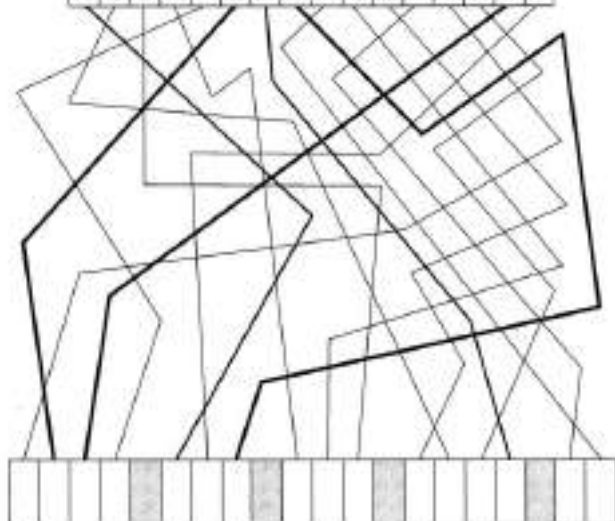
YEAR:



FOLLOW THE LINES

The Wright brothers tried many times to make a machine that would fly. They finally succeeded. What was the secret of their success? Follow the lines from the letters and write the letter in the attached box. Read the message.

DITNYHEDPOGUTVEI



DON'T
GIVE
UP



COLOR the LETTERS

Wilbur was very kind to his mother. He took care of her while she was sick. He made something special for her to enjoy. To learn what it was, color the boxes with the letters in the grid as directed. Then copy the letters in the uncolored boxes in order on the line at the bottom of the page.

Color: B = red J = green S = blue

B	B	H	B	B	B	J	J	E	J	J	J
J	J	J	J	J	J	B	B	B	B	B	B
S	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	A	S	S	S
B	B	D	J	J	J	E	B	B	B	J	J
J	J	J	S	H	S	S	E	S	R	B	B
B	B	B	A	J	R	J	J	O	S	S	C
S	K	S	I	S	S	B	B	B	N	J	J
J	J	J	J	G	S	S	S	C	B	B	B
B	B	H	B	B	B	A	I	B	R	B	B

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What was the name of Wilbur and Orville's mother? 9



SUSAN KOBERGER



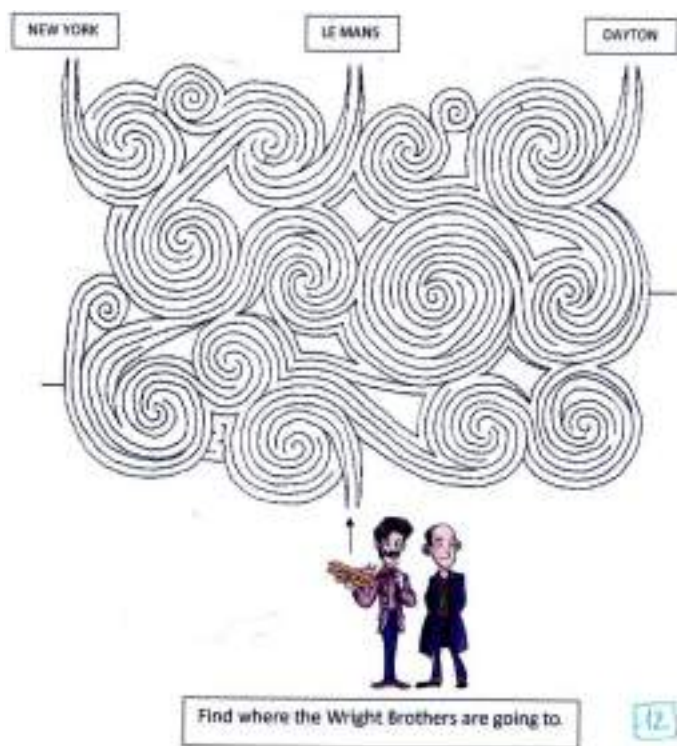
In the letter Orville wrote, who is dead? 10

For whom is the letter Orville wrote? 11



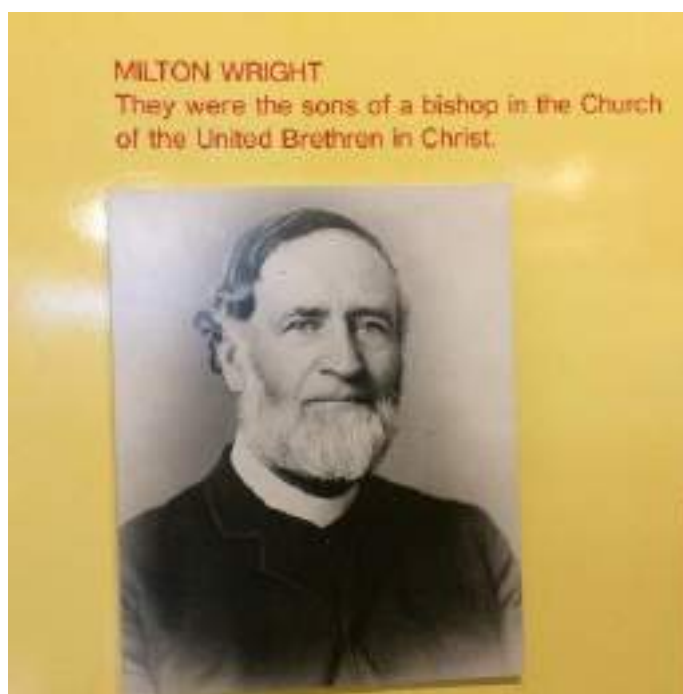
MILTON WRIGHT



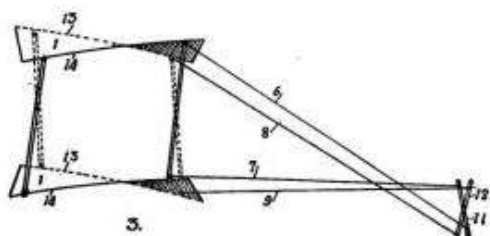


1896 -- The Wright home at 7 Hawthorne Street in Dayton, Ohio

Documents pour les 4^{ème}-3^{ème}

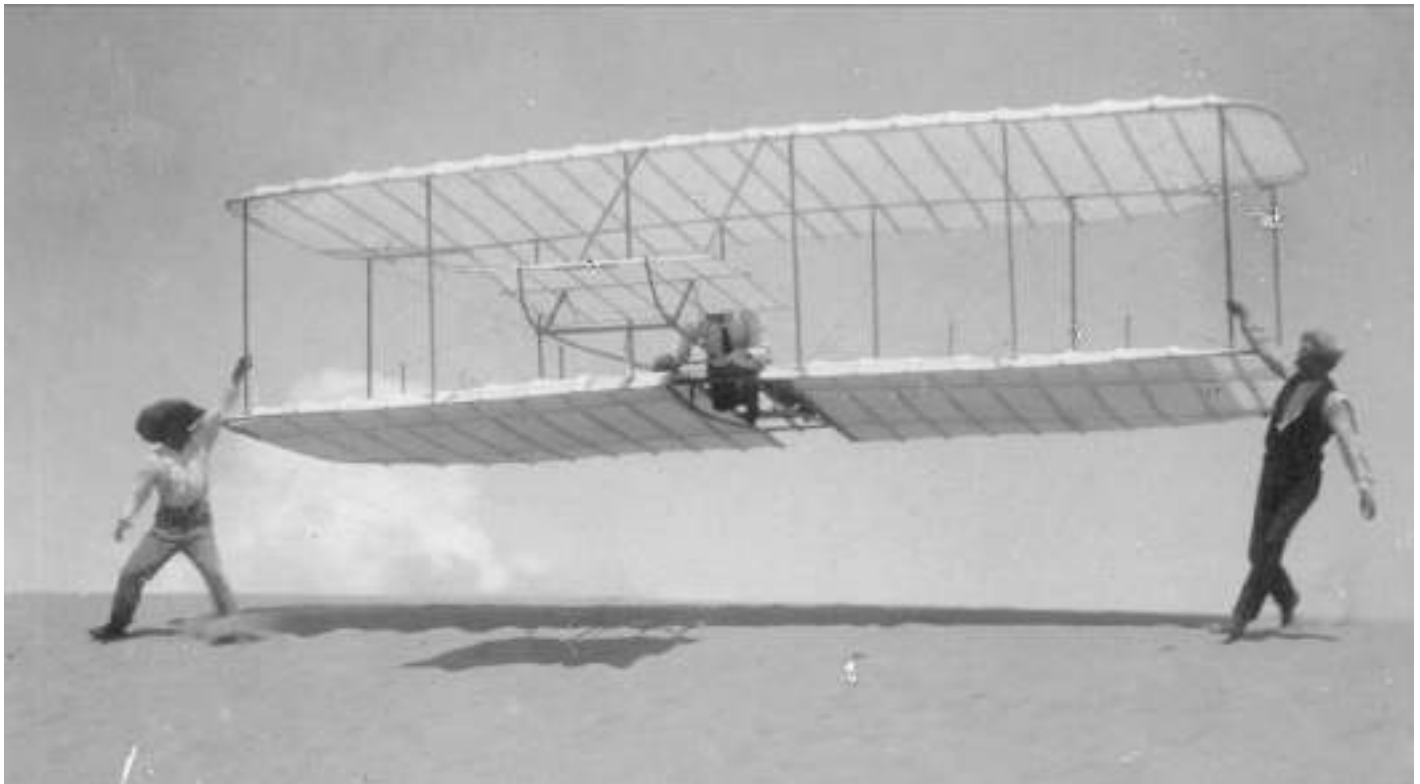


Wing Warping or Twisting in Birds



Wing Warping in Wright Brothers' Flyer





Orville and Dan Tate launch Wilbur aboard the 1901 Wright Glider.

The Wright Brothers - First Flight, 1903

[Printer Friendly Version >>>](#)

On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright piloted the first powered airplane 20 feet above a wind-swept beach in North Carolina. The flight lasted 12 seconds and covered 120 feet. Three more flights were made that day with Orville's brother Wilbur piloting the record flight lasting 59 seconds over a distance of 852 feet.

The brothers began their experimentation in flight in 1896 at their bicycle shop in Dayton, Ohio. They selected the beach at Kitty Hawk as their proving ground because of the constant wind that added lift to their craft. In 1902 they came to the beach with their glider and made more than 700 successful flights.

Having perfected glided flight, the next step was to move to powered flight. No automobile manufacturer could supply an engine both light enough and powerful enough for their needs. So they designed and built their own. All of their hard work, experimentation and innovation came together that December day as they took to the sky and forever changed the course of history. The brothers notified several newspapers prior to their historic flight, but only one - the local journal - made mention of the event.

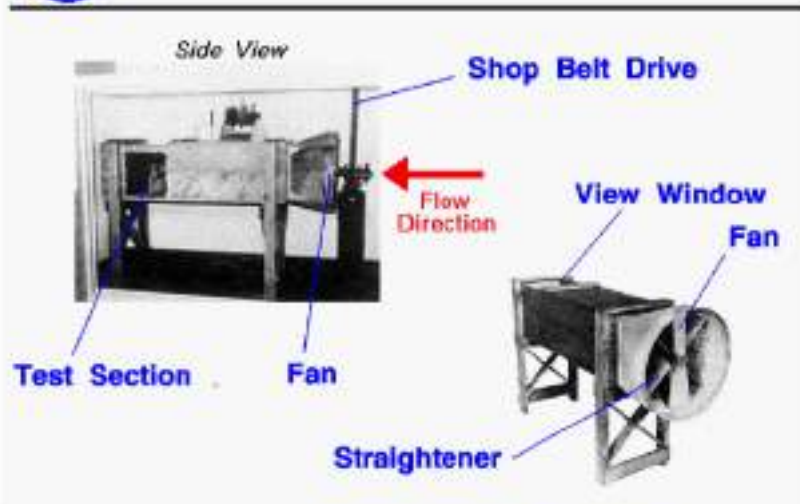


Wilbur flies a glider in earlier tests
Kitty Hawk, Oct. 10, 1902.



1901 Wind Tunnel

Glenn
Research
Center



At the end of 1901, the Wright brothers were frustrated by the flight tests of their 1900 and 1901 gliders. The aircraft were flown frequently up to 300 feet in a single glide. But neither aircraft performed as well as predicted using the design methods available to the brothers. Based on their measurements, the 1901 aircraft only developed 1/3 of the l which was predicted by using the Lilienthal data. During the fall of 1901, the brothers began to question the aerodynamic data on which they were basing their designs. They decided to measure their own values of l and d with a series of [wind tunnel tests](#).



Octave Chanute was a French-American civil engineer and aviation pioneer, born in France. He provided many budding enthusiasts, including the Wright brothers, with help and advice, and helped to publicize their flying experiments.



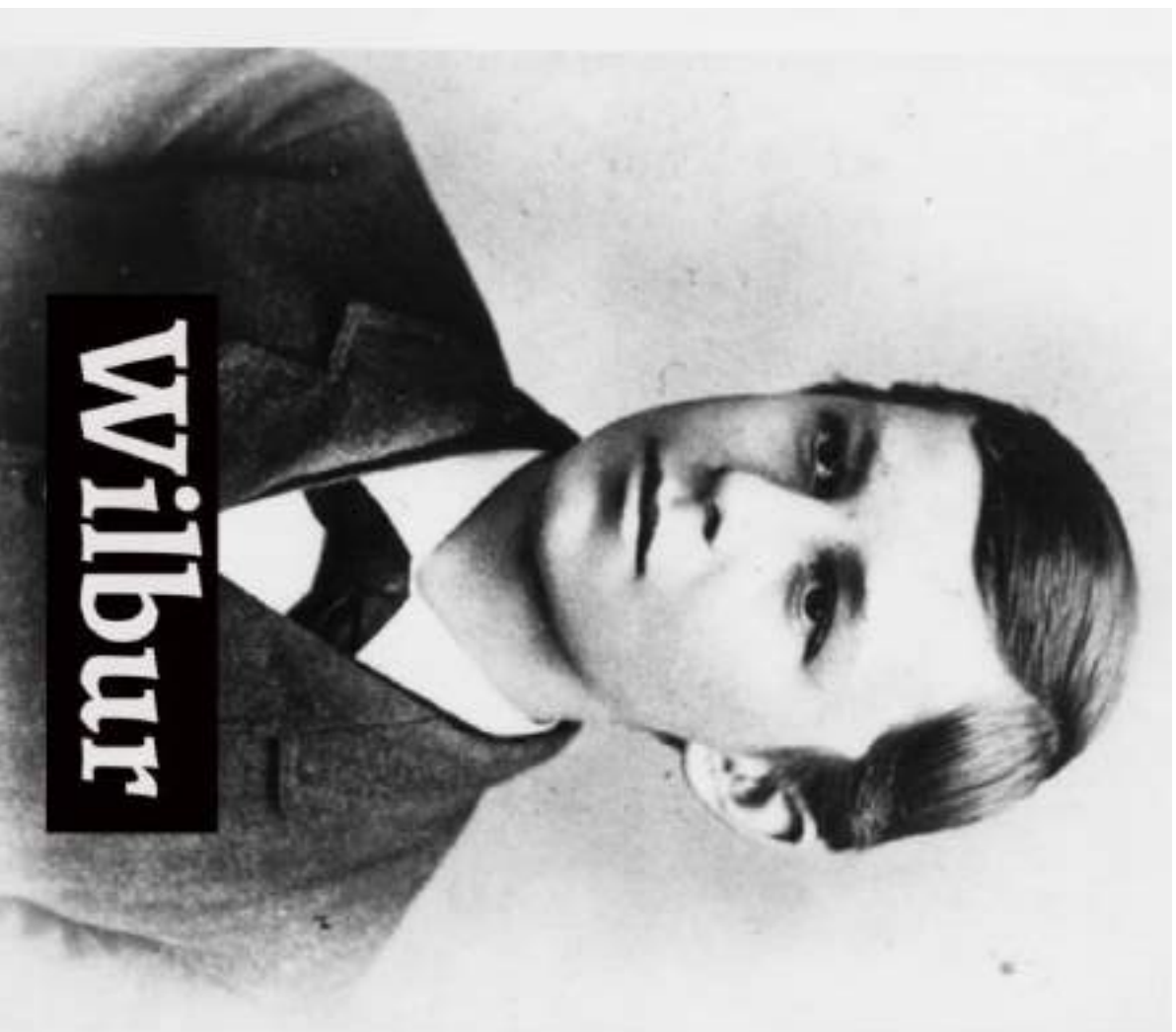
William Tate was the postmaster at Kitty Hawk who, along with weather station chief John Doshier, responded to Wilbur Wright's 1900 inquiry about the suitability of Kitty Hawk for gliding experiments. Tate's friendly reply decided the Wright brothers to travel to the North Carolina Outerbanks and began a friendship that lasted a lifetime. In the years after the Wright brothers experiments at Kitty Hawk, Tate was a tireless supporter of the Wrights and in 1928 helped erect the first monument to the Wright brothers in America. This small stone obelisk stands near the spot that was once the Tate's front yard where Wilbur began building his first man-carrying glider in 1900.

A black and white portrait of Wilbur Wright. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark, textured cap and a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt and a patterned tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera with a serious expression. The background is out of focus, showing some foliage.

Wilbur Wright



Orville Wright



Wilbur



Orville



RICHMOND HIGH SCHOOL.

Report of Milton Wright for
the year ending June 2nd 1882

		SUBJECTS.													
		<i>Algebra</i>	<i>Geometry</i>	<i>Trigonometry</i>	<i>Botany</i>	<i>Chemistry</i>	<i>Composition</i>	NO. TIMES TARDY.	NO. OF DAYS ABSENT.	DAILY RECORD AVERAGE.	EXAMINATION AVERAGE.	SCHOLARSHIP AVERAGE.	DEPARTMENT AVERAGE.	NO. OF PUPILS IN THE CLASS.	RANK IN CLASS.
FIRST TERM.	DAILY RECORD.	89	90	90			90			90		90	98		
	EXAMINATION ..	85	92	94							90				
SECOND TERM.	DAILY RECORD.	94	96	95			94			95		91	98		
	EXAMINATION ..	72	98	95							85				
THIRD TERM.	DAILY RECORD.	90			93	94	94	3	93			90	98		
	EXAMINATION ..	76			89	92					86				
FOURTH TERM.	DAILY RECORD.														
	EXAMINATION ..														
GENERAL AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR...												90	98		

Scholarship and Department are graded from 100 to 0. The average daily recitations and written examinations in each study for the term, constitute the Scholarship Average. The average of department for the term, constitutes the Department Average, and ought always to be 100. The pupil's rank is determined by the average of his Department and Scholarship.

The Scholarship Average ought never to fall below 80 in any branch of study. If a pupil's average is lower than this, the parent may infer that his position and progress in his classes are unsatisfactory, and that promotion will be impossible unless an early improvement is manifested.

The parent or guardian is respectfully requested to examine and sign this Report, and return it by the bearer.

J. G. HOLCOMBE, Principal.

JOHN COOPER, Supt. of Schools.

PARENT'S SIGNATURE.

For First Term

Milton Wright,

For Second Term

Milton Wright,

For Third Term

For Fourth Term



Orville's Mandolin



Only five bicycles manufactured by the Wright brothers are known to exist. This one, a model they called the St. Clair, was built in 1898. Less expensive than the Van Cleve, the St. Clair sold for \$42.50.



Wilbur Wright piloting the Wright 1907 Model Flyer at Camp d'Auvours, an artillery field near Le Mans in France. Wilbur flew at Camp d'Auvours between August 16 and December 31, 1908.

Wright, W.

Established in 1892

Filed: Langley-Wright Controversy



Wright Cycle Company

1127 West Third Street.

DAYTON, OHIO.

May 30, 1899

The Smithsonian Institution.

Washington:

Dear Sirs;


I have been interested in the problem of mechanical and human flight ever since as a boy I constructed a number of bats of various sizes after the style of Cayley's and Penaud's machines. My observations since have only convinced me more firmly that human flight is possible and practicable. It is only a question of knowledge and skill just as in all acrobatic feats. Birds are the most perfectly trained gymnasts in the world and are specially well fitted for their work, and it may be that man will never equal them, but no one who has watched a bird chasing an insect or another bird can doubt that feats are performed which require three or four times the effort required in ordinary flight. I believe that simple flight at least is possible to man and that the ~~some~~ experiments and investigations of a large number of independent workers will result in the accumulation of information and knowledge and skill which will finally lead to accomplished flight.

The works on the subject to which I have had access

The Wrights formally expressed their desire to join the aeronautical community in this letter Wilbur wrote to the Smithsonian Institution on May 30, 1899.

FIRST MANNED LUNAR LANDING

I certify that the wooden and fabric materials carried to the surface of the moon on July 20, 1969 by Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong aboard the lunar module "Eagle" were part of the Wright "Kitty Hawk" airplane that made history's first powered, controlled flight on December 17, 1903. The wood was part of the left propeller and the fabric was from the upper left wing; these were removed from the "Kitty Hawk" following its fourth flight of December 17, 1903 when it was blown over by a gust of wind and damaged.


Harold S. Miller
Harold S. Miller
Co-Executor
Orville Wright Estate

Nov. 14, 1969
Date

R 52-61

Hammer Collection

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. 33

New York, October 9, 1909

No. 2755

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A NEW KIND OF GULL IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Wilbur Wright, who was under contract to give demonstrations with his airplane during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, made a most spectacular flight on September 29th, when he circled the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, and returned to the site designated as Governors Island without mishap, reaching a speed of 100 miles an hour.

WILLIAM J. H. ...
Scientific Collection

Harper's Weekly cover on October 9, 1909 covering Wilbur Wright's flight around the Statue of Liberty for New York's Hudson-Fulton Celebration on September 29.



The 1908 Wright Flyer at the Hunaudières racecourse at Le Mans, southwest of Paris.

ÉCOLE D'ARTILLERIE DU MANS

CHAMP DE TIR D'AUVOURS

M

est autorisé à pénétrer sur le Champ de Tir d'Auvours pour assister aux expériences de M. Wright.

LE MANS, LE 1908.

Le Lieutenant-Colonel Directeur,



WRIGHT CYCLE CO.

Repair Department.

We guarantee all work; but complaint must be made promptly.

Storage will be charged on all wheels not called for in ten days.

KEEP THIS CARD.

No. 1039



WILBUR WRIGHT AU CAMP D'AUVOURS, 1908 Le 7 octobre avec Madame Hart O'Berg



WILBUR WRIGHT AU CAMP D'AUVOURS, 1908 La foule entourant le " Flyer "



Leon Bollée, at the left, and Hart O Berg, center, await a test flight by Wilbur Wright at Camp d'Auvours.

Dan Wright (1757 to 1832) — Sarah Freeman (1762 to 1848)

Asahel Porter Dan Sally Elizabeth Samuel

Dan Wright (1790 to 1861) — Catherine Reeder (1800 to 1866)

Samuel Smith Harvey Milton William Sarah

Milton Wright (1828 to 1917) — Susan Koerner (1831 to 1889)

Rauchlin Lorin Wilbur Orville Katharine