

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. Discuss how language plays an important role in everyday life. How is it relevant and where would our society (ies) be without a developed language.
2. Discuss the importance of writing in relation to everyday life and how the world would be without formal writing or books.
3. Discuss the aspects of the alphabet, including the different sounds for different letters and why there are different sounds.
4. Describe other forms of communication within a language: (Sign language for the hearing impaired).
5. Discuss if music is a form of language.
6. Draw or refer to a map of the world the sources of music and the influences from the different cultures. Do the same with the other fine arts, such as Architecture.
7. Look at the different buildings around to see different architecture: What is the design? Does it have columns? Brick? Stucco? Canopies? Etc. All these have originated in ancient buildings and have been refined by more modern architecture.
8. Observe a painting from DaVinci or another master. Look at its light source and how the shadow falls. What was the light source? (The sun, even indoors.)
9. Discuss how art influences our life.
10. Discuss how we use the fine arts in everyday life? Such as acting, dancing, drawing, building, design.

• • • • CONCEPTS AND TERMS • • • • TO LISTEN AND WATCH FOR:

LANGUAGE	CUNEIFORM	BEAT
HIEROGLYPHICS	CUNEUS	MELODY
PICTOGRAPHS	POETRY	HARMONY
PHONOGRAMS	PROSE	NUEMES
IDEA WRITING	CARTOON	STAFF
VULGAR LATIN	SCULPTURE	ORCHESTRA
BABYLONIANS	THEATER	STRINGS
ASSYRIANS	MEDIEVAL	WOODWIND
PAPYRUS	FRESCO	BRASS
MESOPOTAMIANS	MUSIC	PERCUSSION
	RHYTHM	

QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION, AND FURTHER STUDY

1. Is language our most important tool? Why?
2. What are some of the languages that developed from Latin?
3. Is Latin in use today?
4. Why study Latin in school?
5. What is the difference between Poetry and Prose?
6. What other types of painting styles are there?
7. Why does the famous statue, "Venus de Milo" not have any arms?
8. Are tattoos considered an art?
9. Is photography considered a fine art?
10. Are films considered a fine art?
11. Name some of the different types of music that is played today.
12. Why do people dance?
13. Can you name some different types of dancing?
14. What is ballet dancing?
15. What types of instruments are in the string category?
16. What types of instruments are in the woodwind category?
17. What types of instruments are in the brass category?
18. What types of instruments are in the percussion category?
19. Is a piano a string instrument? Why?
20. Is a guitar part of the string category? Why?

• • • CAREER OPPORTUNITIES • • •

ACTOR	MUSICIAN
ARCHEOLOGIST	ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR
ARCHITECT	PHARMACIST
ARTIST	PHOTOGRAPHER
DESIGNER	PIANO TUNER
HISTORIAN	TEACHER
INSTRUMENT MAKER	WRITER
LINGUIST	

GLOSSARY

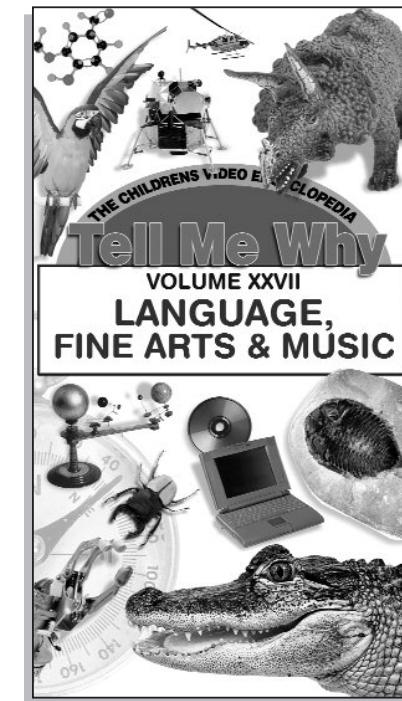
1. ALPHABET - A set of letters or other characters with which one or more languages are written especially if arranged in a customary order.
2. ARCHEOLOGIST - A person who studies material remains of past human life and activities.
3. ARCHITECT - A person who designs buildings and advises in their construction.
4. BEAT - Rhythm.
5. BRASS - Instruments commonly referred to as horns usually made of brass.
6. CANVAS - A piece of cloth backed or framed as a surface for a painting.
7. CARTOON - A preparatory design, drawing, or painting.
8. CATHEDRAL - a church.
9. CHORD - Three or more musical tones sounded simultaneously.
10. COMPOSER - One that composes; especially a person who writes music.
11. CUNEIFORM - Form of writing made on clay tablets.
12. CUNEIFUS - Stick used to write cuneiform.
13. DANCE - A series of rhythmic and patterned bodily movements usually performed to music.
14. DIALECT - Different sound pronunciation for same word.
15. DICTIONARY - A reference book containing words usually alphabetically and their meanings.
16. ENCYCLOPEDIA - A work that contains information on branches of knowledge.
17. HARMONY - The combination of simultaneous musical notes in a chord.
18. HARP - A plucked stringed instrument consisting of a resonator, an arched or angled neck that may be supported by a post and strings of graded length that are perpendicular to the soundboard.
19. HIEROGLYPHICS - Egyptian form of writing with pictures.
20. JAZZ - American music developed especially from ragtime and blues and characterized by syncopated rhythms and improvisation.
21. IMPROVISATION - In music, a tune made up as its being played.
22. LANGUAGE - The words, their pronunciation, and the methods of combining them used and understood by a community.
23. LINGUIST - A person accomplished in languages.

24. LYRE - A stringed instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks especially to accompany song and recitation.
25. MEDIEVAL - The period of European history from about A.D. 500 to about 1500.
26. MIDDLE AGES - The period of European history from about A.D. 500 to about 1500.
27. FRESCO - Method of painting on wet plaster.
28. MELODY - A tune.
29. MONK - A man who is a member of a religious order and lives in a monastery.
30. MONASTERY - A house for persons under religious vows.
31. MURAL - Applied to and made integral with a wall or ceiling surface.
32. MUSIC - Art of ordering tones or sounds in succession.
33. NUEMES - Notation of music above and below the note F.
34. NURSERY RHYME - A short rhyme for children that often tells a story.
35. PAPYRUS - Paper made from the papyrus tree in Egypt.
36. PERCUSSION - Instruments that make sound by a hammer force.
37. PHONOGRAMS - Spelling words according to sounds.
38. PICTOGRAPHS - Writing using pictures.
39. POETRY - Metrical writing.
40. PROSE - Writing that uses greater irregularity and variety of rhythm than poetry.
41. REED - Any of various tall grasses with slender often prominently jointed stems that grow especially in wet areas.
42. RENAISSANCE - The transitional movement in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in the 14th century in Italy, lasting into the 17th century.
43. CLAY - An earthy material that is plastic when moist but hard when fired.
44. RHYME - One of two or more words corresponding in sound.
45. RHYTHM - A Beat.
46. SCALE - A method of writing notes.
47. SCULPTURE - Method of making shapes and models.
48. SLANG - Language peculiar to a particular group.
49. SONATA - An instrumental musical composition typically of three or four movements in contrasting forms and keys.
50. SPINET - An early harpsichord having a single keyboard and only one string for each note.
51. STAFF - Method to show how long a note should last.
52. STAINED GLASS - Glass colored or stained (as by fusing metallic oxides into it) for decorative applications (as in windows).
53. STATUE - A three-dimensional representation usually of a person, animal, or mythical being that is produced by sculpturing, modeling, or casting.
54. STRINGS - Instruments either played with a bow or plucked.
55. SYMPHONY - A usually long and complex sonata for symphony orchestra.
56. TAPESTRY - A heavy hand-woven reversible textile used for hangings, curtains, and upholstery and characterized by complicated pictorial designs.
57. THESAURUS - Book containing words (synonyms) that means the same thing or opposite (Antonyms).
58. WOODWIND - Instruments made from cylindrical or conical tube of wood or metal.

THE CHILDRENS VIDEO ENCYCLOPEDIA

Tell Me Why

TEACHER'S GUIDE



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VOLUME XXVII
LANGUAGE,
FINE ARTS & MUSIC

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. Discuss why it is important to have good communication skills.
2. Play a game of charades to show the different ways you can communicate without talking.
3. Discuss how a painter communicates a message.
4. Ask the class to imagine life without telephones and have them figure out how they would communicate with each other. Then add Computers television, then radio. With each item that is taken away, how much harder is it to communicate.
5. Examine a news report and determine how it affects the way you think about something. Then do the same with an article in the newspaper.
6. Discuss why it is so important to be able to read.
7. Have the class determine which communication invention is the most important to them.
8. Discuss the principle of Braille.
9. Look at photos and have each person communicate a story about the photograph.
10. Discuss how man communicated before he had a formal language.

• • • • CONCEPTS AND TERMS • • • •

TO LISTEN AND WATCH FOR:

ANGLO-SAXON

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BODY LANGUAGE

BRAILLE

COMMUNICATION

COMPUTER

CONVERSATION

EMAIL

HIEROGLYPHICS

IDENTIFICATION

INTERNET

SATELLITE

SIGN LANGUAGE

SONAR

SUFFIX

TELECOMMUNICATION

TELEGRAPH

VOCAL CORDS

QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION, AND FURTHER STUDY

1. What is the purpose of communication?
2. Why should we care about communicating?
3. What would happen if communication didn't exist?
4. Can you name some of the items that are used in everyday life that we use to communicate?
5. Why do we send up satellites?
6. How does our environment affect the way we communicate?
7. Why is it important to learn?
8. What would happen if we lost the ability to communicate?
9. Why do people use the internet to communicate?
10. Who was called the "Great Communicator"?

• • • CAREER OPPORTUNITIES • • •

You must have good communication skills to be successful in all occupations.

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE

ARTIST

BUSINESS PERSON

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

ENGINEER

INVENTOR

JOURNALIST

LINGUIST

NEWS PERSON

PHOTOGRAPHER

PUBLIC RELATIONS

SALES PERSON

SCIENTIST

SPEAKER

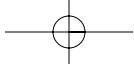
TEACHER

TELEVISION REPORTER

WRITER

GLOSSARY

1. ANGLO-SAXON - A European person from a region near Germany.
2. AUTOBIOGRAPHY - A manuscript of a person's life and achievements written by the person.
3. BODY LANGUAGE - The way one looks or moves or positions their body to communicate.
4. BRAILLE - A series of dots allowing blind people to read.
5. CABLE TELEVISION - Receiving television signals through a cable.
6. CODE - A way of sending messages using signs or symbols to stand for words and letters.
7. COMMUNICATION - Sending messages.
8. COMPUTER - An electronic device that performs routine tasks electronically and quickly.
9. CONVERSATION - Two or more people talking and communicating.
10. DIALECT - The different way different people talk the same language.
11. EMAIL - Electronic mail being sent over the computer.
12. ESPERANTO - A language that some had hoped to be universal that everyone on earth would speak.
13. FIBER OPTIC CABLE - A cable made up of fibers that carry electronic signals as flashes of light.
14. HDTV - High Definition Television. A new form of television that gives a much better picture.
15. HIEROGLYPHICS - Egyptian form of writing with pictures.
16. HOLOGRAM - A three-dimensional photograph created by lasers.
17. INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY - The Internet.
18. INTERNET - A network through which email and other data is transmitted.
19. LANGUAGE - Communication of thoughts and feelings through a system of arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols.
20. MODEM - A device that allows computer data to be sent across telephone lines.
21. MORSE CODE - A code of dots and dashes that in combinations stand for different letters and numbers.
22. PHOTOGRAPHY - The art or process of producing images of objects on photosensitive surfaces.
23. PONY EXPRESS - A postal service set up in the United States in the 1840's to carry letters by the use of horses and riders.



24. RADIO - The wireless transmission through space of electromagnetic waves.
25. SATELLITE - A manmade object in space that orbits the earth.
26. SATELLITE TELEVISION - Receiving television signals from a satellite.
27. SILBO - A language of whistling used in the Canary Islands.
28. SIGN LANGUAGE - The language used by deaf individuals.
29. SONAR - A system using transmitted and reflected underwater sound waves to detect and locate submerged objects or measure the distance to the floor of a body of water.
30. SYMBOL - Something that represents something else by association, resemblance, or convention, especially a material object used to represent something invisible.
31. TELECOMMUNICATIONS - Ways of sending messages using electricity.
32. TELEPHONE - An instrument that converts voice and other sound signals into a form that can be transmitted to remote locations and that receives and reconverts waves into sound signals.
33. TELEVISION - An electronic apparatus that receives waves and displays images on a screen.
34. TELEGRAPH - A machine that sends letters and words along a wire or wires via electric code.
35. TRANSISTOR - An electronic device that turns an electric current on and off.
36. VIDEOTAPE - A magnetic tape used to record visual images and associated sound for subsequent playback or broadcasting.
37. VIRTUAL REALITY - A world created by a computer that gives the impression of being real.
38. VOCAL CORDS - Part of your body responsible for speech.



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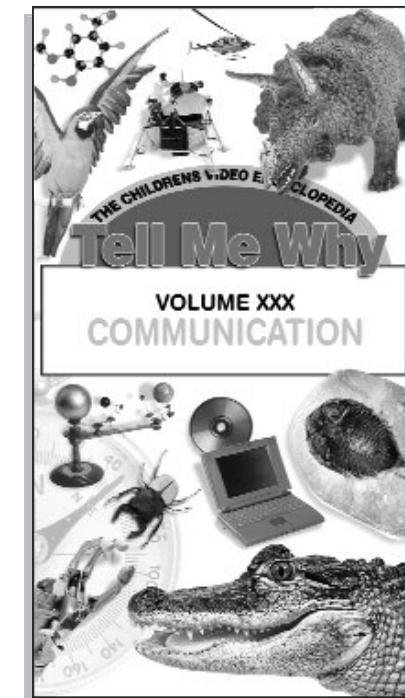
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VOLUME XXX
Communication

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