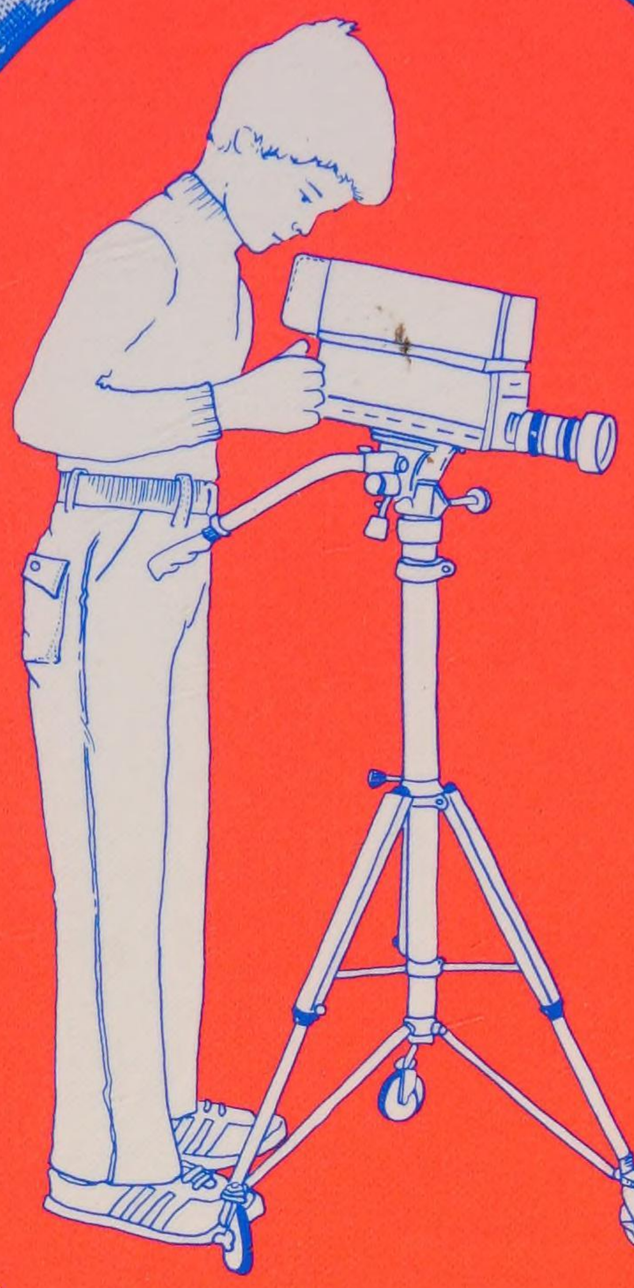
THE COOKBOOK FOR KIDS

DOES NOT CIRCULATE



Mary Ellen Cravotta
Savan Wilson

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-DEARBORN
3 9076 00292 8500

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CURRICULUM ABORATORY
UM-DEARBORN

MEDIA COOKBOOK FOR KIDS

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MEDIA COOKBOOK FOR KIDS

Mary Ellen Cravotta
and
Savan Wilson

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CURRICULUM LABORATORY
UM-DEARBORN

Illustrations by
Circe Woessner

1989
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LB1043.4.C73 1989 372.13'35 89-8225
ISBN 0-87287-724-8

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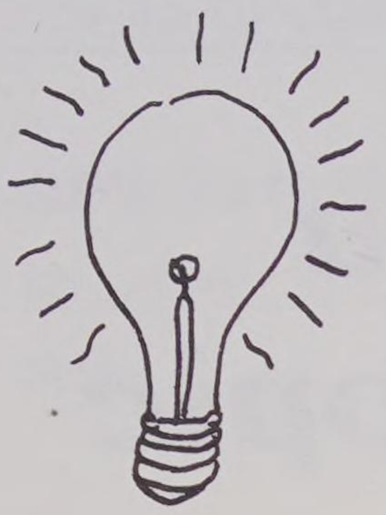
Cassette Book 105

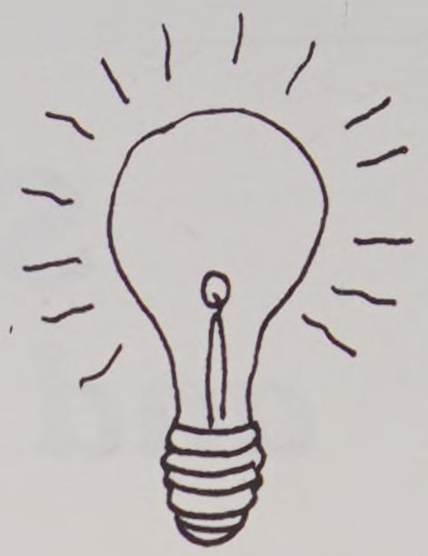
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Chapter 1
Start with an Idea and Choose Your Topic







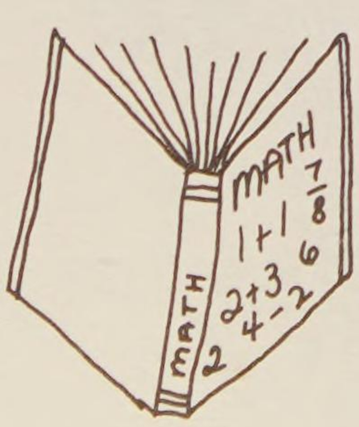
? ? ? WHAT COULD YOUR MEDIA PROJECT BE ? ? ?

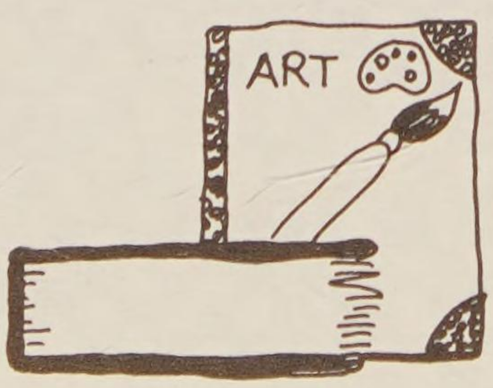
- A report for a class assignment
- A report about something you are interested in
- A story you have written *OR* you could write a new story
- A poem or poems you have written *OR* you could write new ones

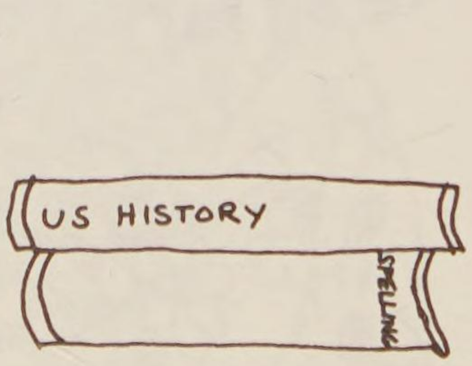
START WITH AN IDEA

Think about the subjects you are studying in class:

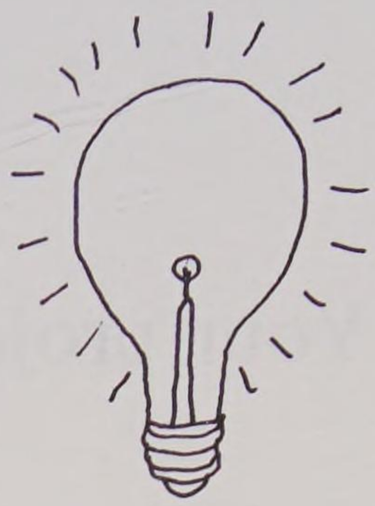
Science, Social Studies,
History, Geography, English,
Health, Math, Reading,
Art, Music, and P.E.









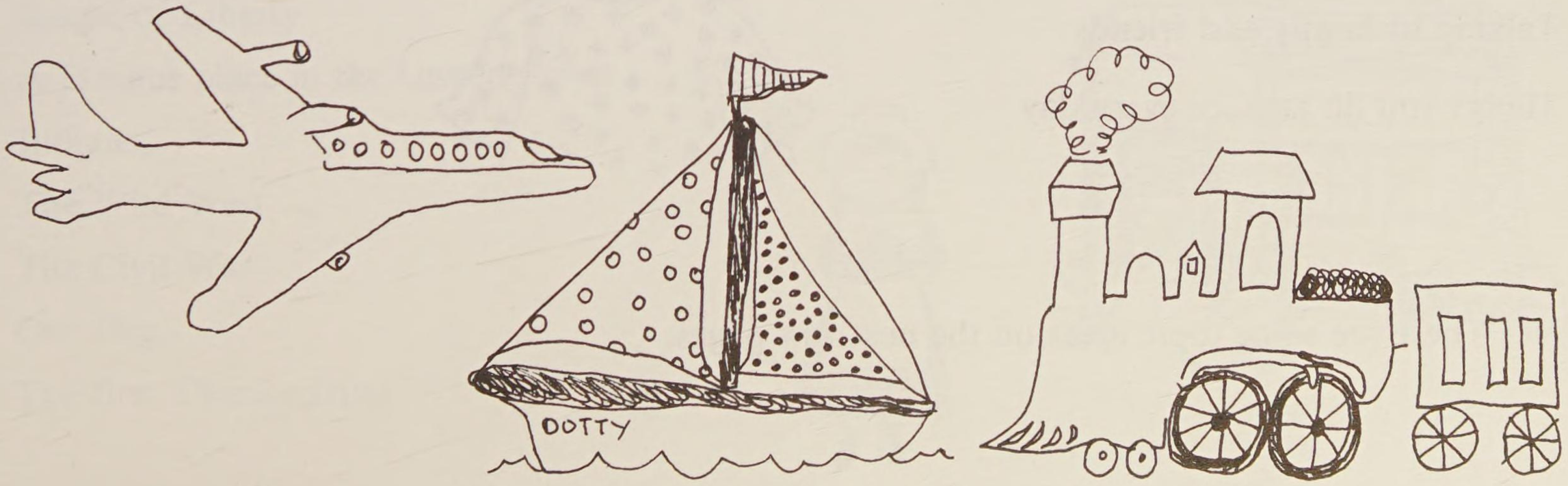


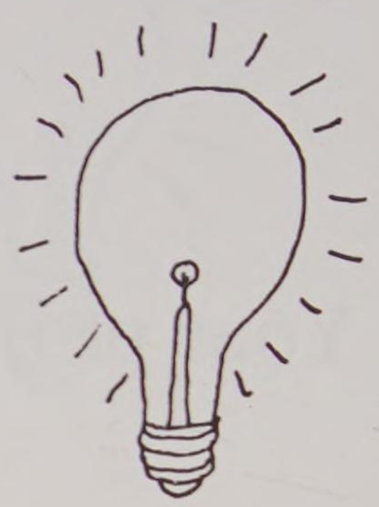
Your project could be about ...

something you are studying in school

Suppose you are studying transportation and the teacher has asked you to do a report. You could do a report about:

- A certain type of transportation
  (cars, boats, trains, airplanes, buses, subways, etc.)
- Transportation in another country or place
  (China, Egypt, Alaska, or Africa)
- Types of transportation that use animals
- People famous for inventing or experimenting with transportation
  (Henry Ford, the Wright Brothers)
- Transportation of long ago
  (clipper ships, canoes, covered wagons, steamboats, chariots, stage coaches, Spanish galleons)
- Transportation of the future
- A new kind of transportation you would like to invent





Your project could be about ...

something you have already studied in school

something you want to learn about

something you already know a lot about

Other ideas can come from ...

Books

Magazines

The news

Watching TV

Visiting special places

Hobbies

Special things you have done

Talking to family and friends

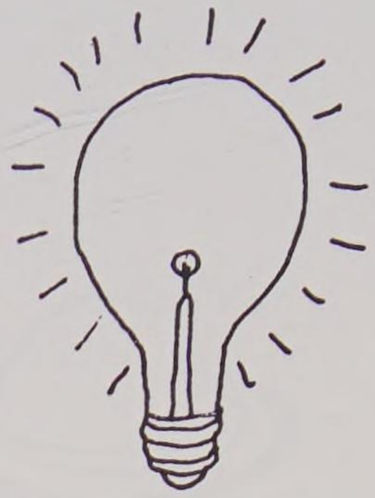
Things you do and see every day



There are some topic ideas on the next few pages.



TOPIC IDEAS



History and Geography

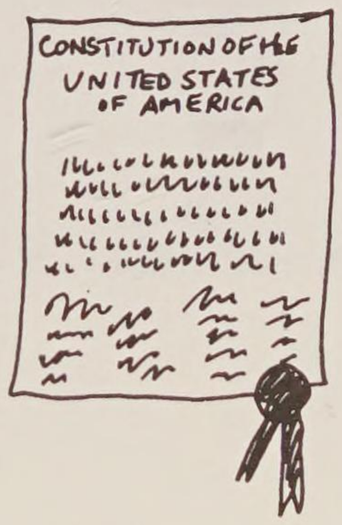


Kings and queens of England
Knights
Famous explorers
Ancient Greece or Rome
French Revolution
World War I, World War II
The Great Wall of China
Geography of a certain country
Important rivers in South America or another place
The Rocky Mountains or another mountain range



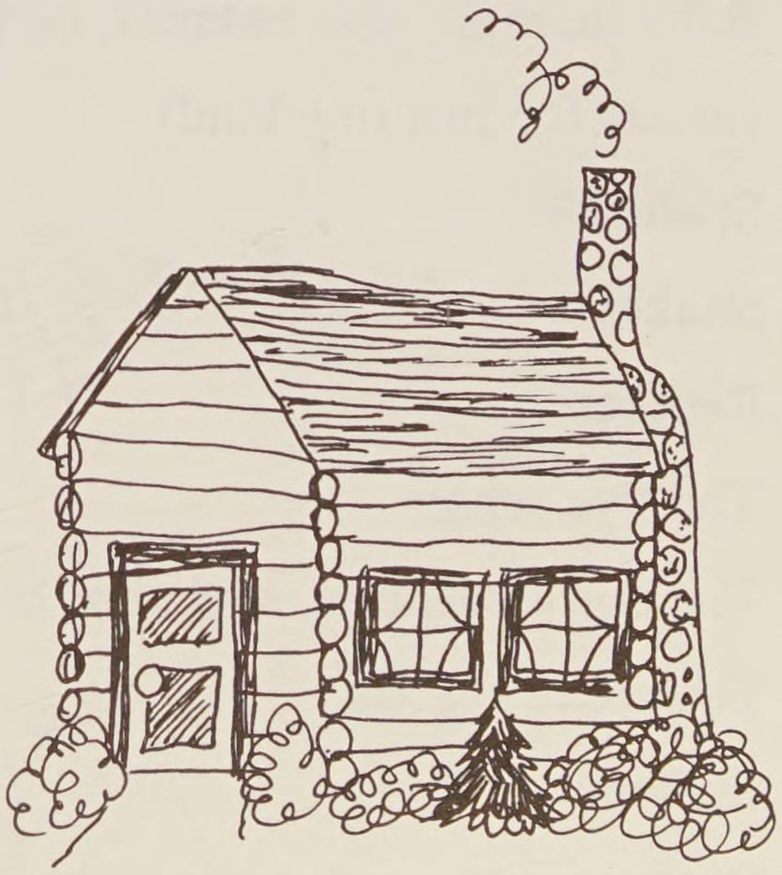


The Good Old U.S.A.

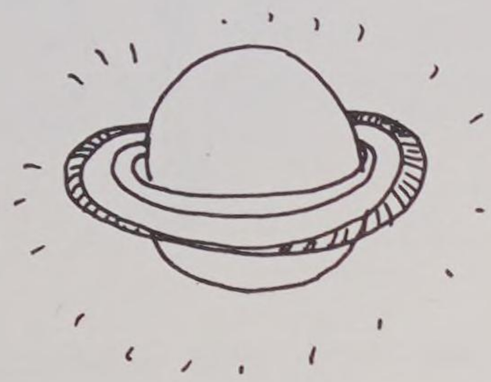


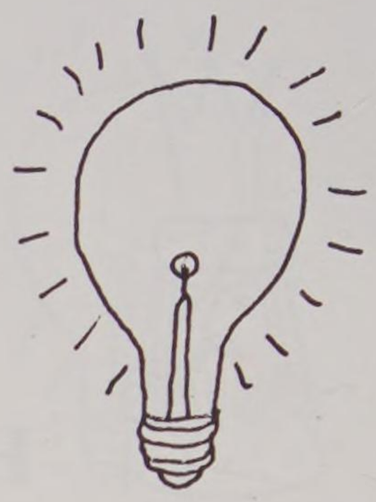


My state
Presidents
A famous American
Statue of Liberty
A famous place in the United States
Indians
The Wild West
The Civil War
Our flag
The first Thanksgiving

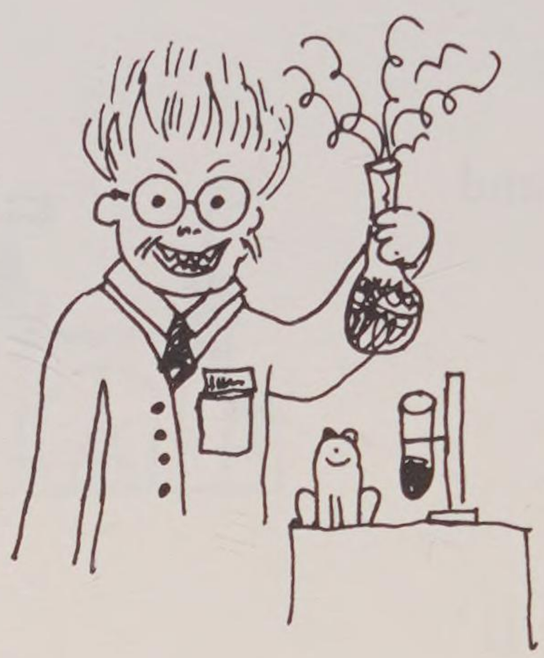








Science



The planets (or just one)

The sun

Stars or constellations

Rocks

Fossils

Weather (snow, rain, rainbows, thunderstorms, clouds)

Seeds and plants

Flowers

Leaves and trees

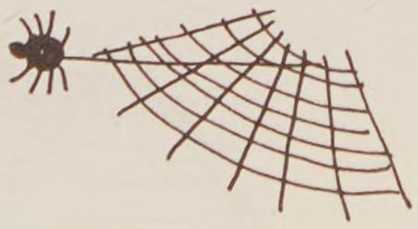


Dinosaurs

Baby animals, zoo animals, or farm animals

Insects (or just one kind)

Spiders



Snakes

Reptiles

The five senses

The body (muscles, skeleton, blood, heart)

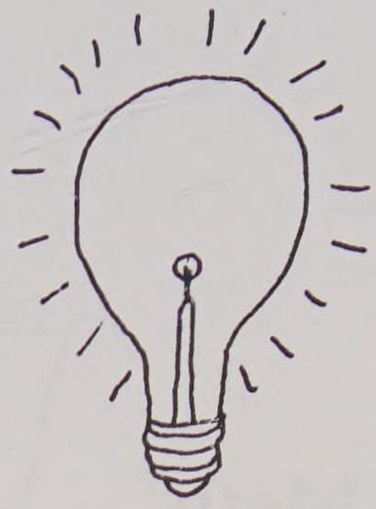
The space shuttle

Rockets

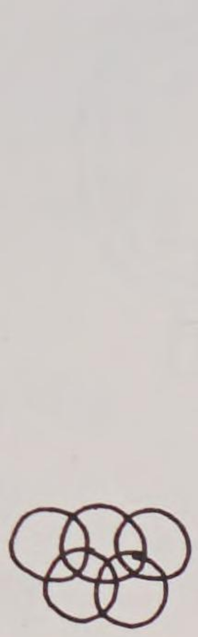


Volcanoes or earthquakes





Sports



The Olympics

My favorite sport

I play _____ (a sport you play)

My favorite team

Famous sports stars

Football

Baseball

Soccer

Basketball

Gymnastics

Judo or karate

Jogging

Ice skating

Hiking

Bowling

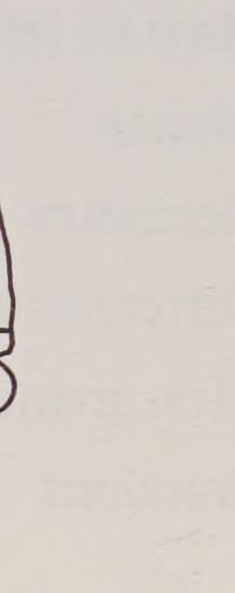
Swimming

Sailing

Skiing

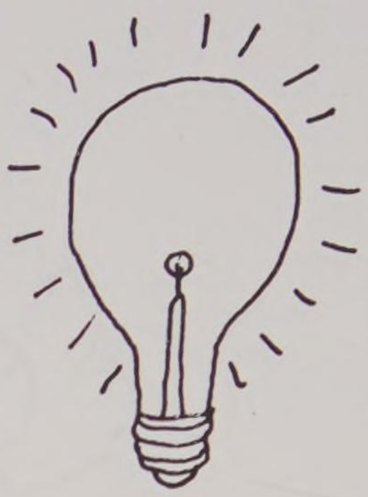


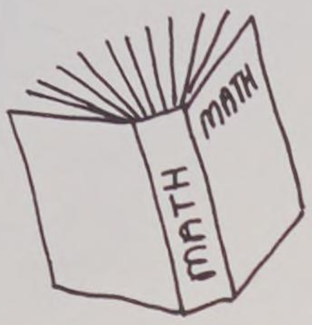


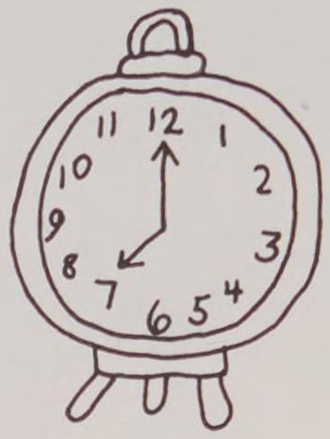








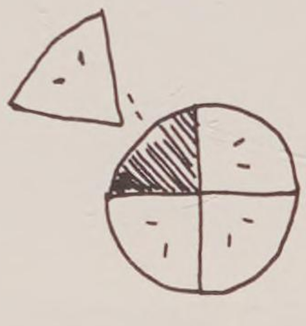




Math

How to tell time
Money
Geometry
Different kinds of triangles
Measurement
Fractions





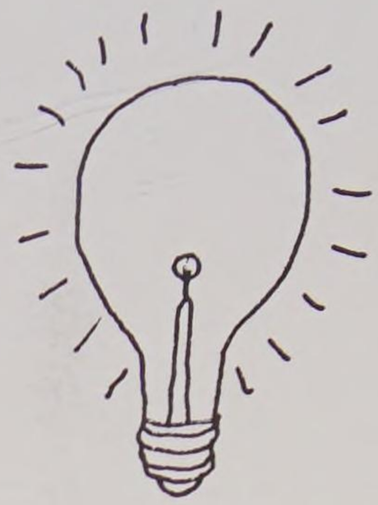
Art and Music

My favorite artist
How to make a mask
All about color
Musical instruments
Holiday songs
Songs about America
The piano keyboard
Famous musicians
How to make puppets









My School and Community

All about my school

Meet the teachers at my school

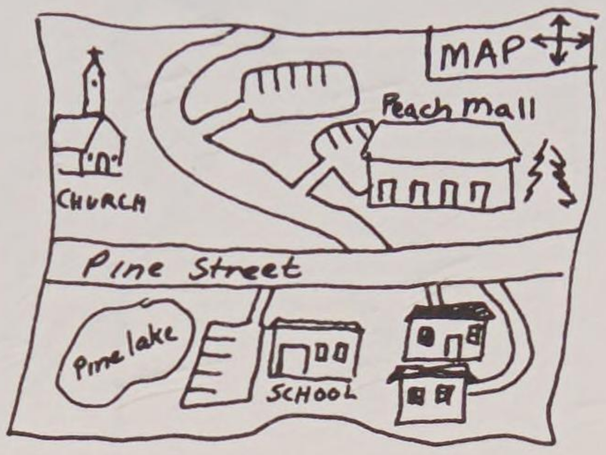
My city

People who work in my city

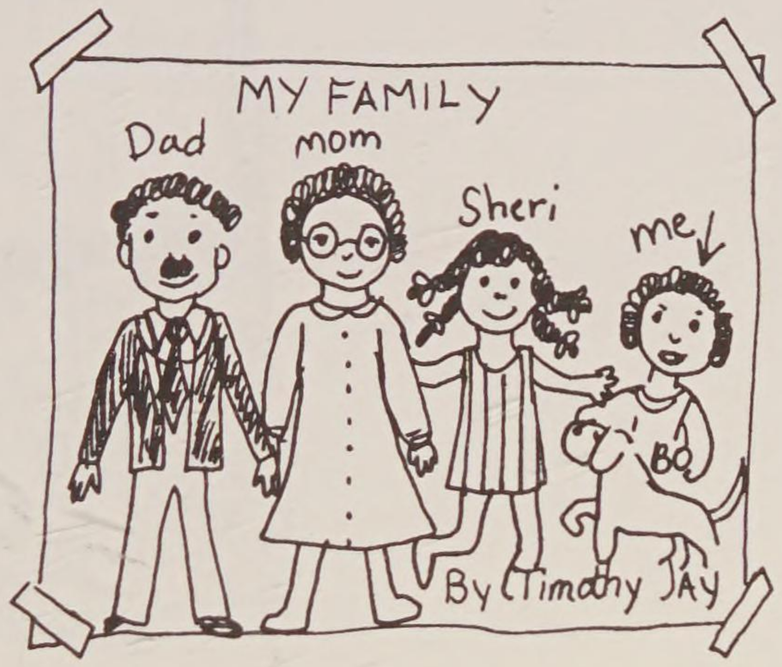
Special places in my city

A tour of my community

My city government



Me and My Family



All about me

All about my family

All about my friends

My church

Scouts

My hobby

I collect _____ (stamps, coins, dolls, nutcrackers, etc.)

Babysitting my brother or sister

Things I like to do

Christmas or Hanukkah at my house

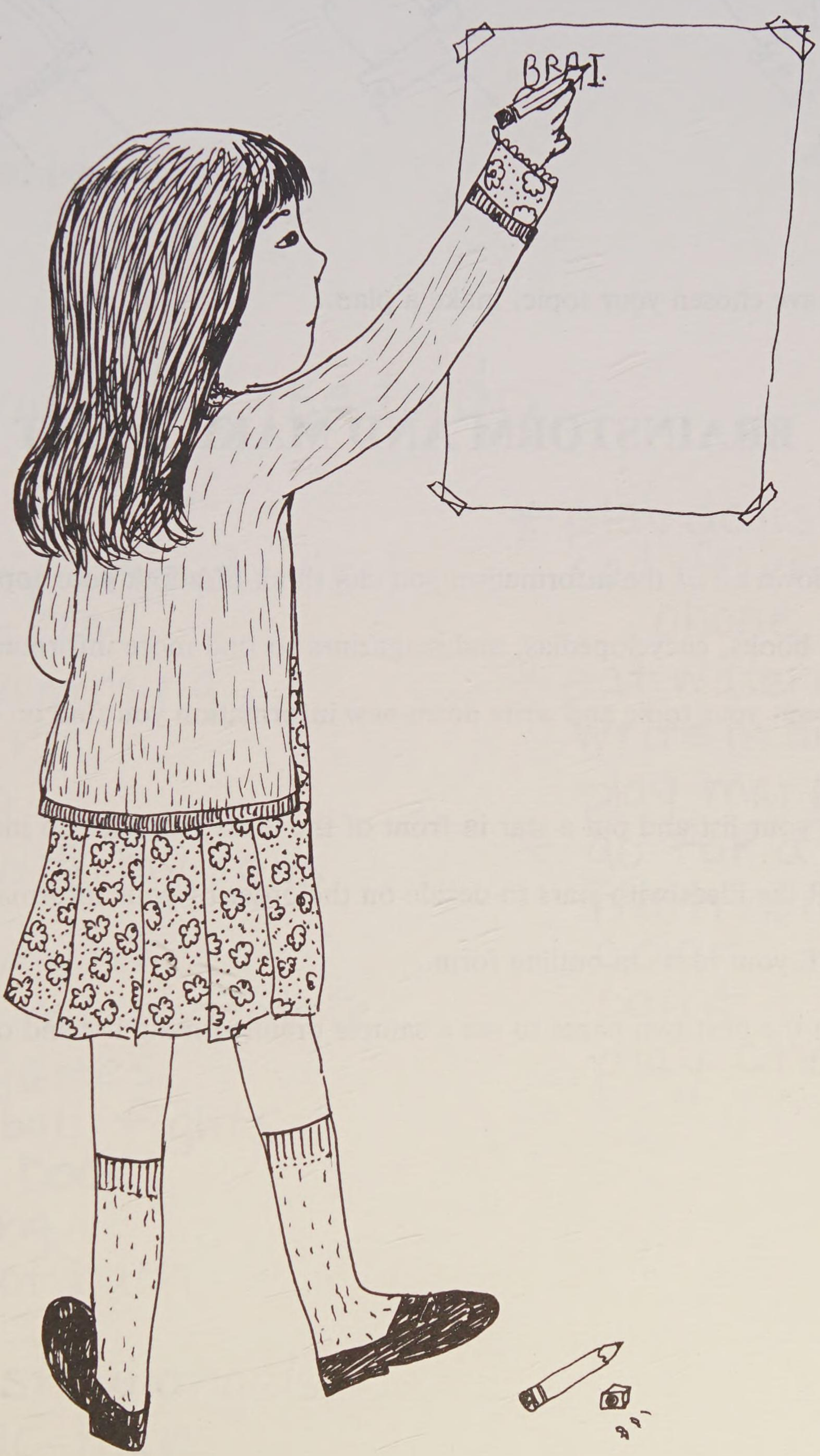
Pets

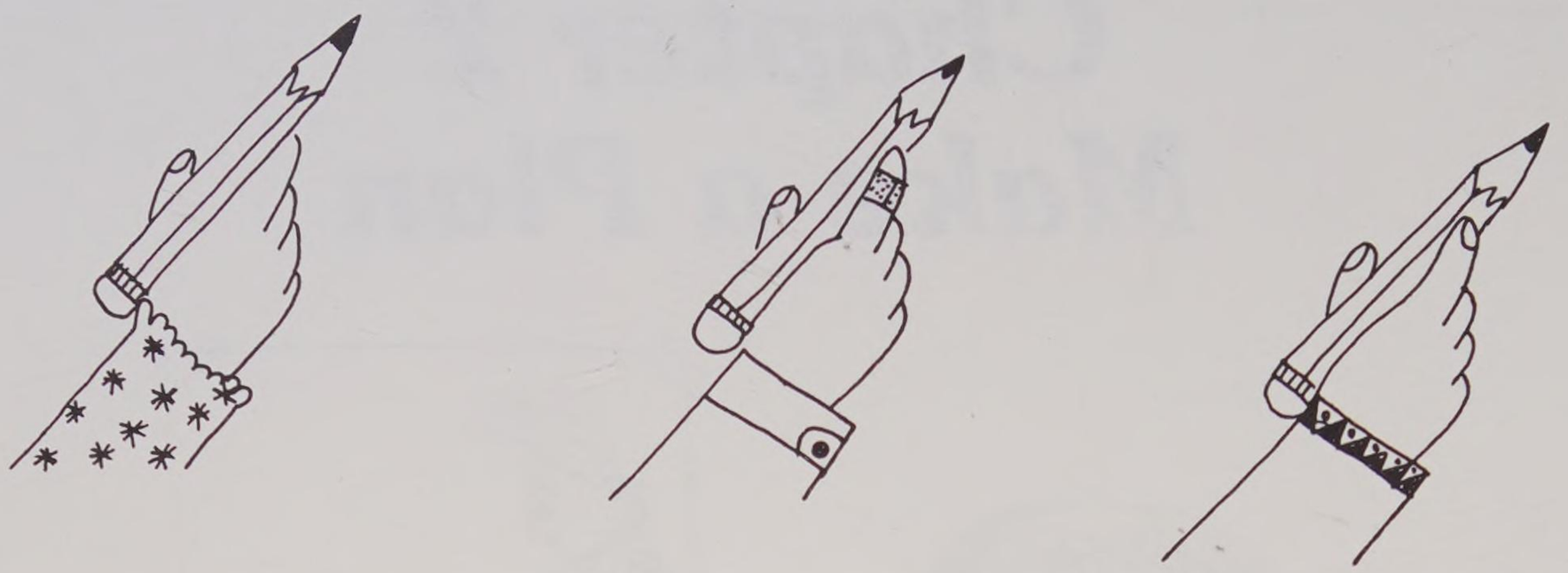
Birthdays





Chapter 2
Make a Plan

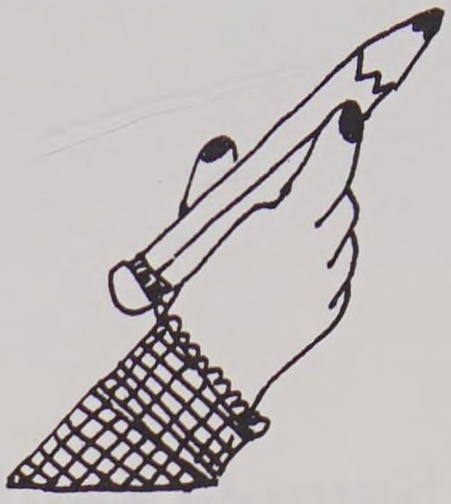




After you have chosen your topic, make a plan.

BRAINSTORM AND MAKE A LIST

- **WRITE** down all of the information you can think of about your topic.
- **LOOK** at books, encyclopedias, and magazines to find more information.
- **READ** about your topic and write down new information you find on your brainstorming list.
- **LOOK** at your list and put a star in front of the ideas you want to include.
- **NUMBER** the ideas with stars to decide on the order of your information.
- **REWRITE** your ideas in outline form.
- **LOOK** on the next two pages to see a sample brainstorming list and outline.



Sample Brainstorming List

TOPIC: Things I like to do

* read
  have my friends visit
* watch TV
* go swimming
* soccer
* skiing
  play with my toys
  cook
* ride my bike
* drink hot chocolate
* play games
* snowball fights
  Comic books
  dancing
  nice hot bath
  sing
  make snow angels
  play pac-man
  skip rope
* play dolls
  call friends on the phone
* eat watermelon
  write in diary
  play marbles
* go for a walk
  math homework
  color
  paint
  play checkers



Sample Outline

Things I like to do

I When it is sunny
- A. play soccer
- B. go swimming
- C. ride my bike
- D. eat watermelon

II When it is raining
- A. play with my dolls
- B. watch TV
- C. play games
- D. read

III When it is snowing
- A. go skiing
- B. have a snowball fight
- C. drink hot chocolate
- D. go for a walk



WHAT IS COPYRIGHT?

Copyright is a law. When authors write books, they have their books copyrighted. When a book is copyrighted, this means that no one can use part of the book without permission from the author. The author is the "owner" of the book.

The copyright law also protects plays, songs and music, videotapes, movies, etc. When something is copyrighted, you will see the copyright symbol, a circle with the letter c inside ©.

Sometimes we would like to use a picture from a book, music or a song from a record or cassette tape, or something else that has the copyright symbol on it. The Fair Use Doctrine helps us understand when we can use parts of a book, parts of a videotape, songs, or music from a record or tape.

When you see the copyright symbol ©, you may use something from the item (according to the Fair Use Doctrine) only if the following is true.

1. I am using something from copyrighted materials for educational purposes (for a school project).

2. I am not going to sell my project.

3. My project will only be shown to the students, teachers and parents of my school.

4. My project will only be shown a few times, not over and over again.



5. Only a small part of my project is from the copyrighted material.

6. I will give credit in my project for the copyrighted material that I use.

If any of the above are not true about your project, you must write the copyright owner for permission. Ask your school library media specialist to help you do this.

ASSEMBLING A BIBLIOGRAPHY

When you begin your project, look in books for ideas and information. You may also use magazines and nonprint material (records, cassette tapes, videotapes, filmstrip cassette kits, etc.) to help you.

For any project, you need to give credit for any of these materials that you use. A list of these materials is called a bibliography. On the next page is a sample bibliography form. You could use copies of this form or keep this information on index cards.

Write down the information you need as you use a book, magazine, or nonprint material. This will save time when you need to make the bibliography and give credit for copyrighted material.

Bibliography Form

BIBLIOGRAPHIC FORM

PRINT : Book

Author _____

Title _____

Publisher _____

Where Published _____

Date _____

PRINT: Magazine

Author _____

Title _____

Magazine title _____

Date: Month _____ Year _____

Page(s) _____

NONPRINT

Producer _____

Title _____

Distributor _____

Where Produced _____

Date produced _____

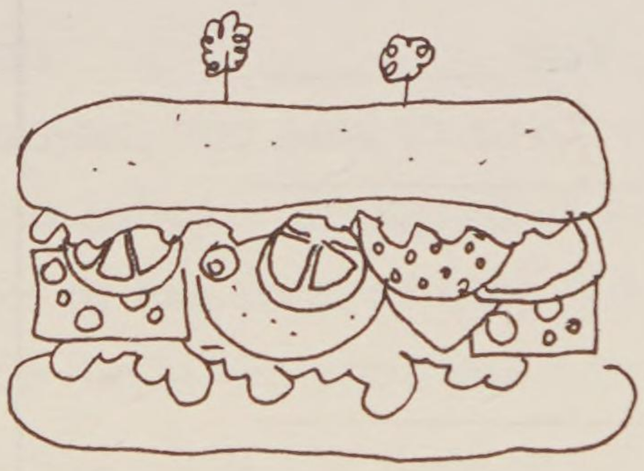
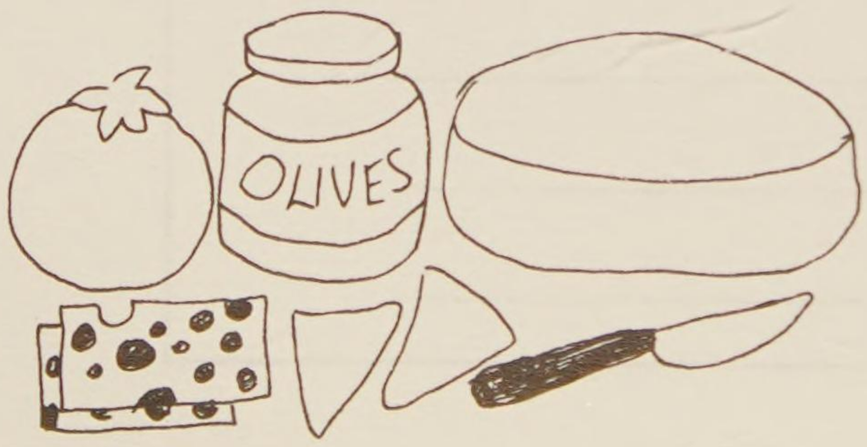
Portion of work used _____



STORYBOARDING

When planning your project, you may want to use a storyboard to plan your pictures and what to say with each. The storyboard form is divided into two parts. On the left make a quick pencil sketch of your picture and on the right, write in what you want to say with the picture (script).

Sample Storyboard

PICTURE	SCRIPT
1. 	1 How to make Sam's "Super-Duper Triple Decker Hot Ham, Cheese, Salami and Olive Sandwich Supreme".
2. 	2 Start with the crispiest tomatoes, freshest lettuce and any other vegetables you want. You also need at least three different kinds of cheese and meat.

Storyboard Form

PICTURE	SCRIPT

Chapter 3
Choose Your Media





LIST OF MEDIA

Here is a list of the different kinds of media you can choose from. After you have chosen one type, *turn* to that chapter in this book to find out exactly what to do.

1. *Photo Storyboard*
   Take 15 to 20 pictures with a camera. Glue or tape them on poster board or cardboard. Write a sentence or a few sentences on a card under each picture. Make your photo storyboard so that it will stand up alone.

2. *Special Project*
   Make a diorama, charts, posters, a game, or a model. On a cassette tape, tell a story about your project or tell facts and information about it.

3. *Cassette Book*
   Make a book. Each book needs to have a title page and pictures. Read your book on a cassette tape.



4. *Sound Slide Show*

   Make a set of slides. Take pictures using slide film or use write-on-slides. (Ask your school library media specialist where to get the write-on-slides.) Make a cassette tape to go with the slides.

5. *Sound Filmstrip Show*

   Make a filmstrip. (Ask your school library media specialist where to get filmstrip film.) Record a cassette tape to go with the filmstrip.

6. *Sound Transparency Show*

   Make 10 to 15 transparencies. (Ask your school library media specialist where to get transparency materials.) Make a cassette tape to go with the transparencies.



7. *Videotape*

   Plan a skit, a puppet show, a demonstration, or a visit to a famous place. Produce your videotape at home if you have a video camera, or talk to your school library media specialist to see if there is a school video camera available.

8. *Opaque Projector Show*

   Create or locate pictures to go with a story or report. Glue the pictures onto poster board and tape the pieces of poster board together. Make a cassette tape to go with the pictures.

9. *Scratch and Doodle Film*

   On clear movie film, scribble colorful shapes and designs or draw pictures to tell a story. (Ask your school library media specialist where to buy the movie film.) Play music to go with your film.



SOME THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

Think about your topic and which kind of media would be best.

If you want real pictures these kinds of media would be best:

photo storyboard

cassette book

sound slide show

videotape

If you are planning small drawings without a lot of detail you could make a:

write-on-slide show

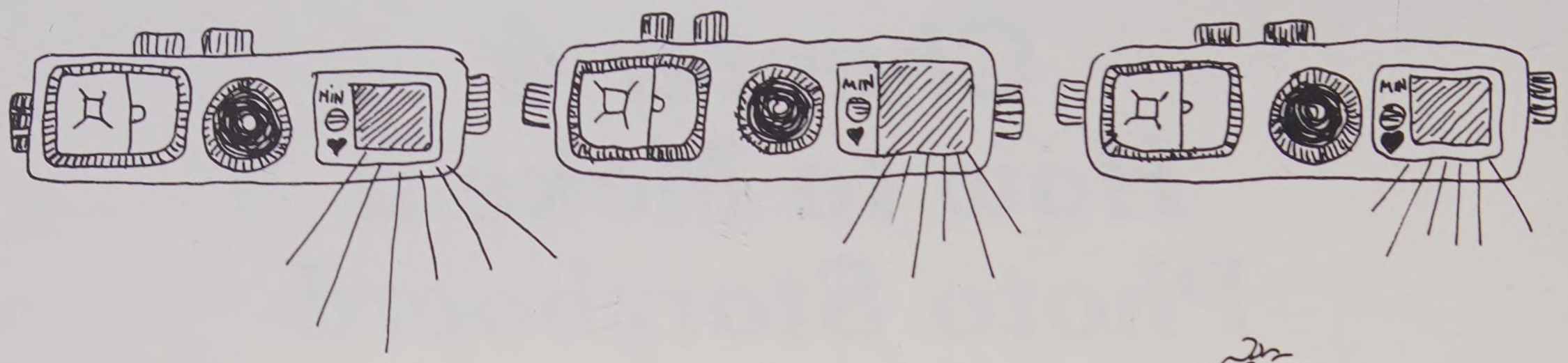
sound filmstrip show

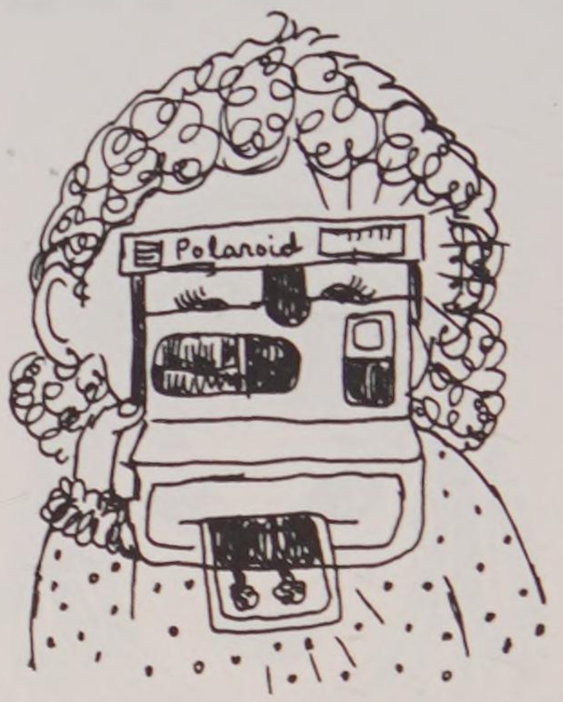
If you are planning large detailed pictures, a transparency show or an opaque projector show would be best.

If you like to make dioramas, models, games, or posters, plan a special project and make a cassette tape to go with it.

Chapter 4
How to Make a Photo Storyboard







You should use a camera and take all of the pictures.

MATERIALS

Camera and film

Posterboard or cardboard

Construction paper

Developed pictures

Scissors

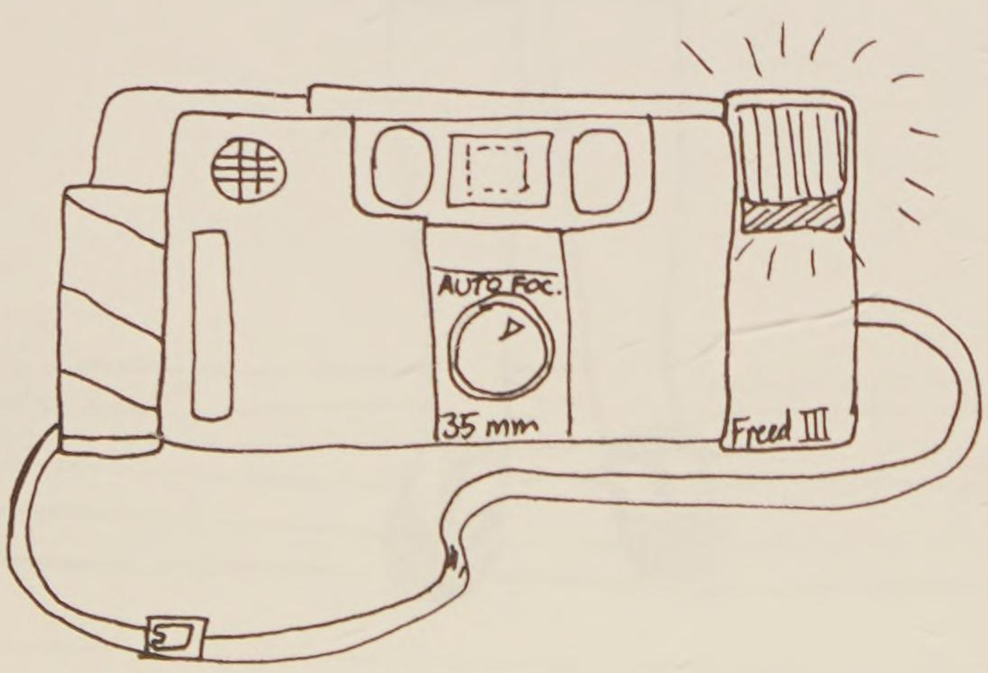
Glue or tape

Markers, crayons, or pens

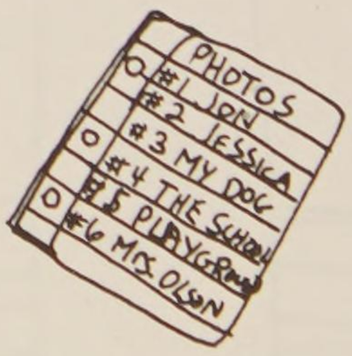
Index cards

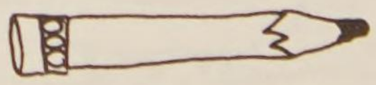
STEPS

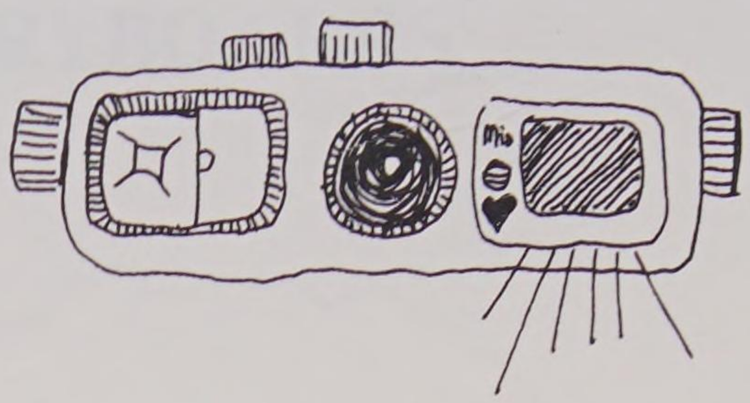
1. Plan what pictures you would like to take. Take more pictures than you need. You should have at least 10 pictures on your photo storyboard. Write down information about each picture you take. Have your film developed. *Remember*, it can take up to two weeks to have pictures developed.









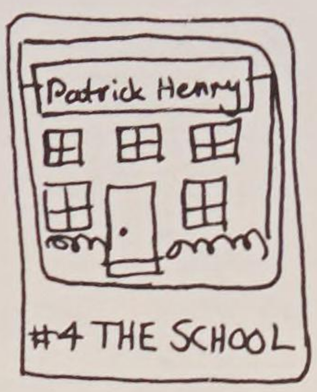


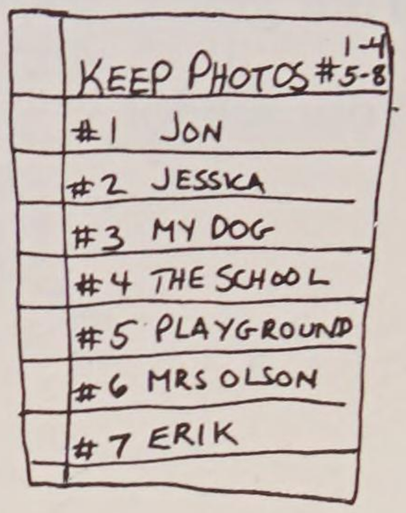
2. Look at all of the pictures and choose the ones you want to use. Try arranging the pictures in different ways. Create the picture sequence that will best tell a story.



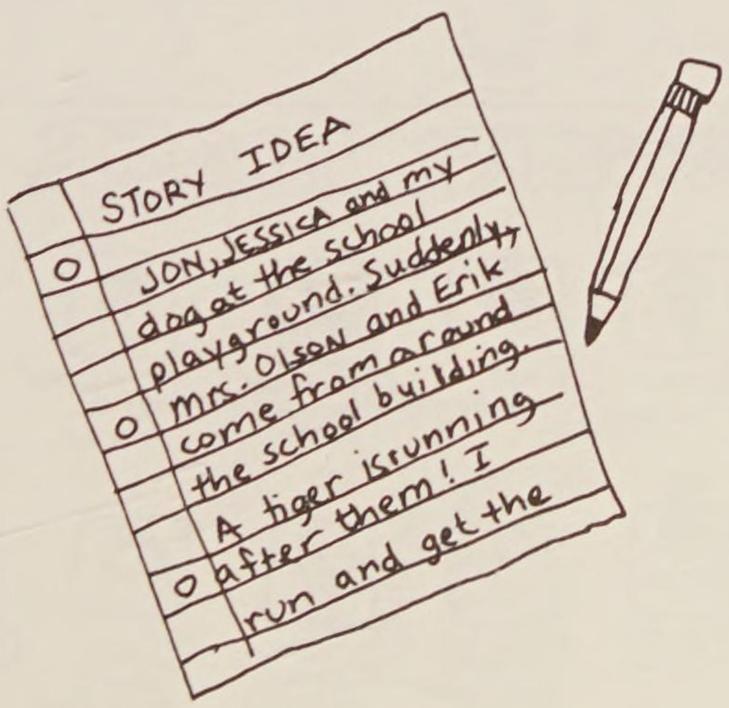


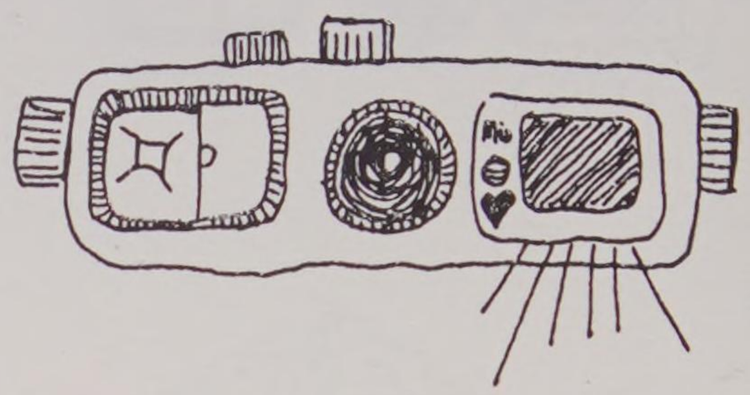






3. Write a story to go with your pictures. Decide which part of the story will go with each picture. Write each part on an index card and number the index cards. Have a parent or a friend look at the pictures and story cards. Ask for ideas to make your story better.



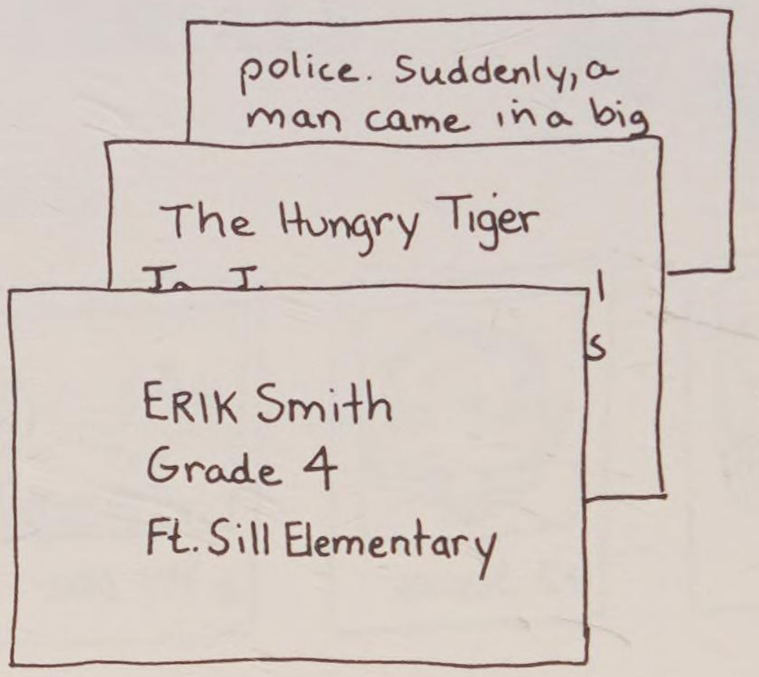


4. Make sure your story cards have been written neatly so they can be read easily. Check your spelling. On one card write:

Your first and last name

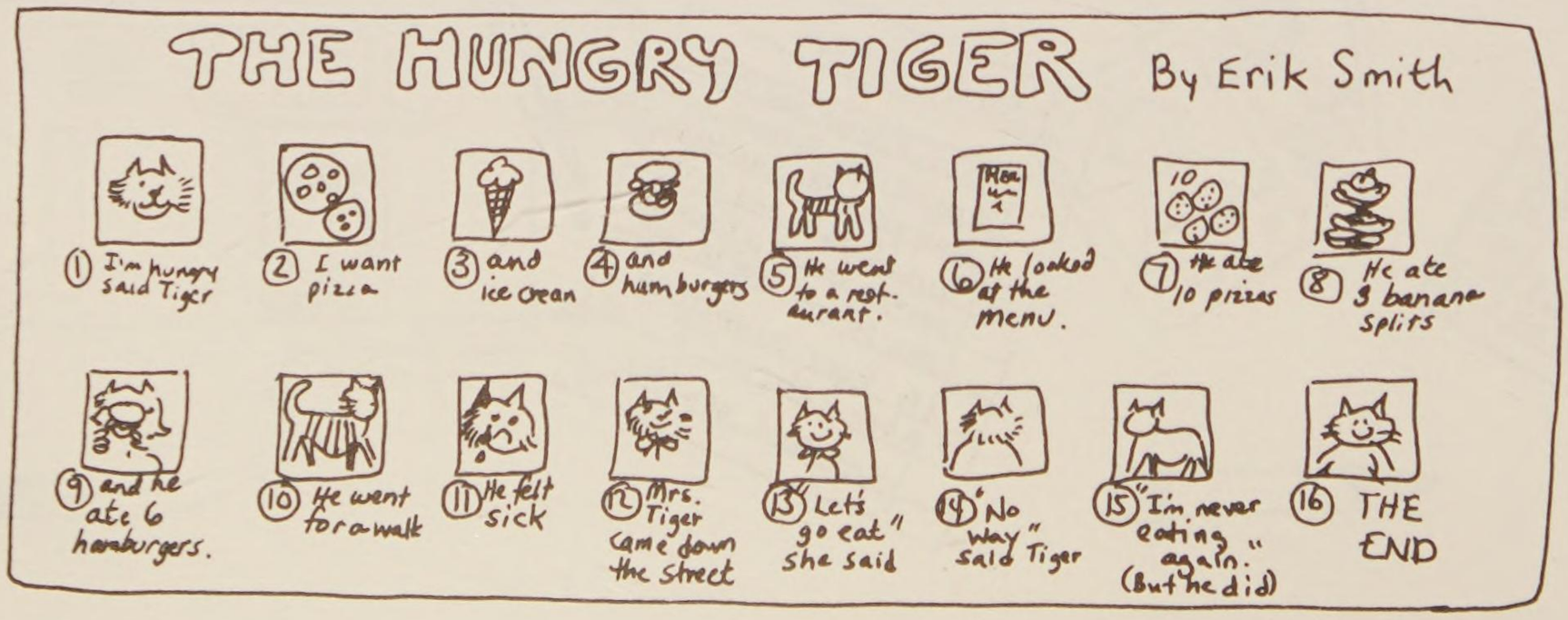
Your grade

Your school

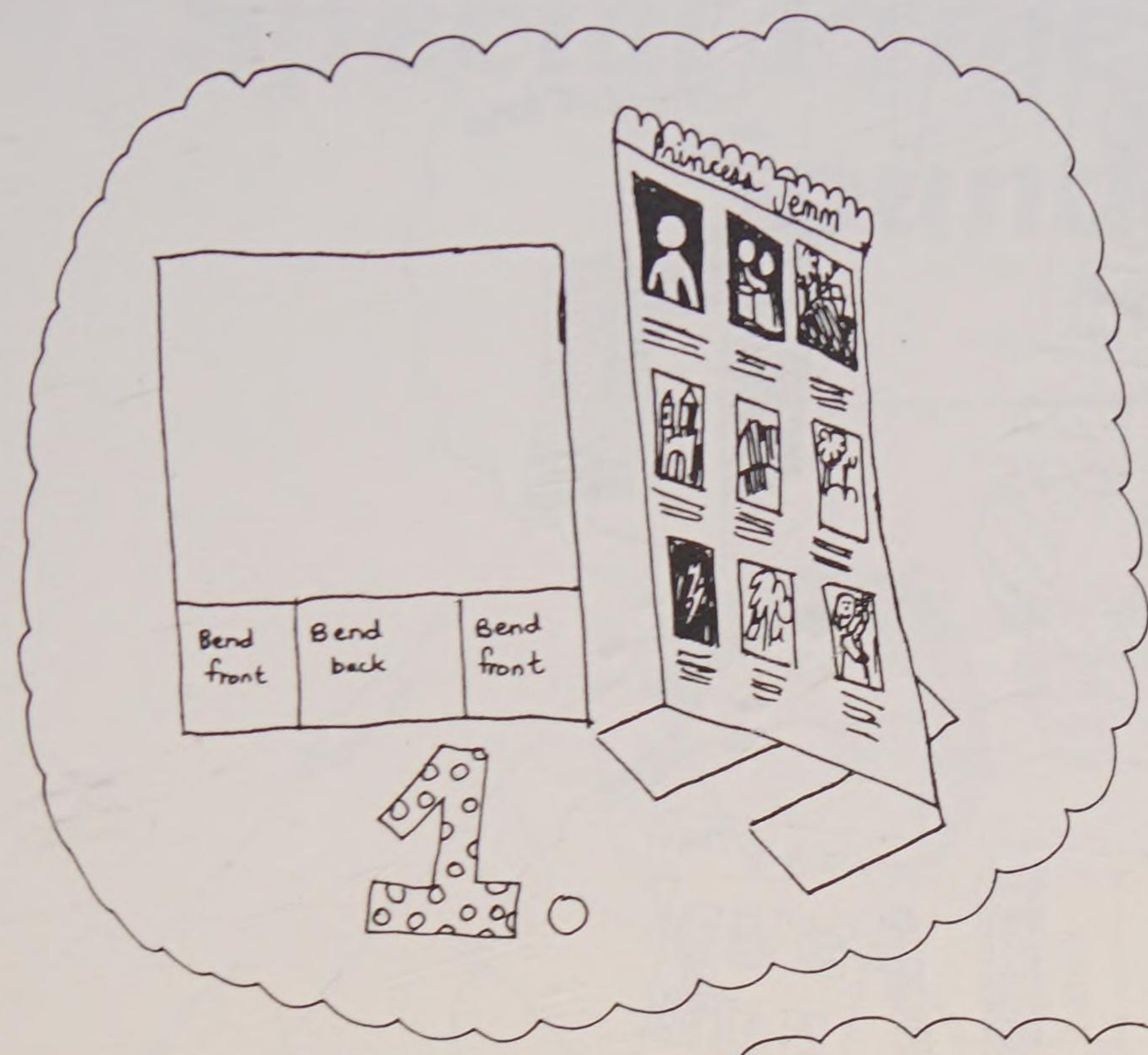


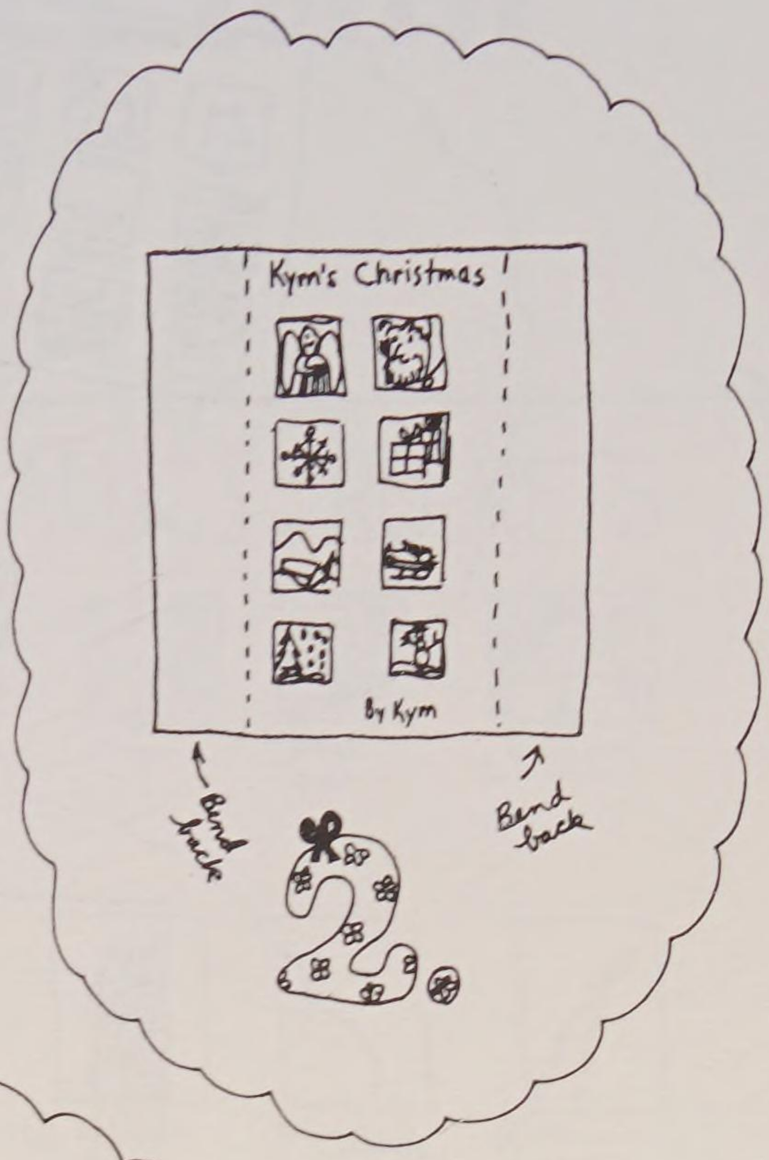
5. Your storyboard should be able to stand up by itself. Look for ideas on the next two pages.

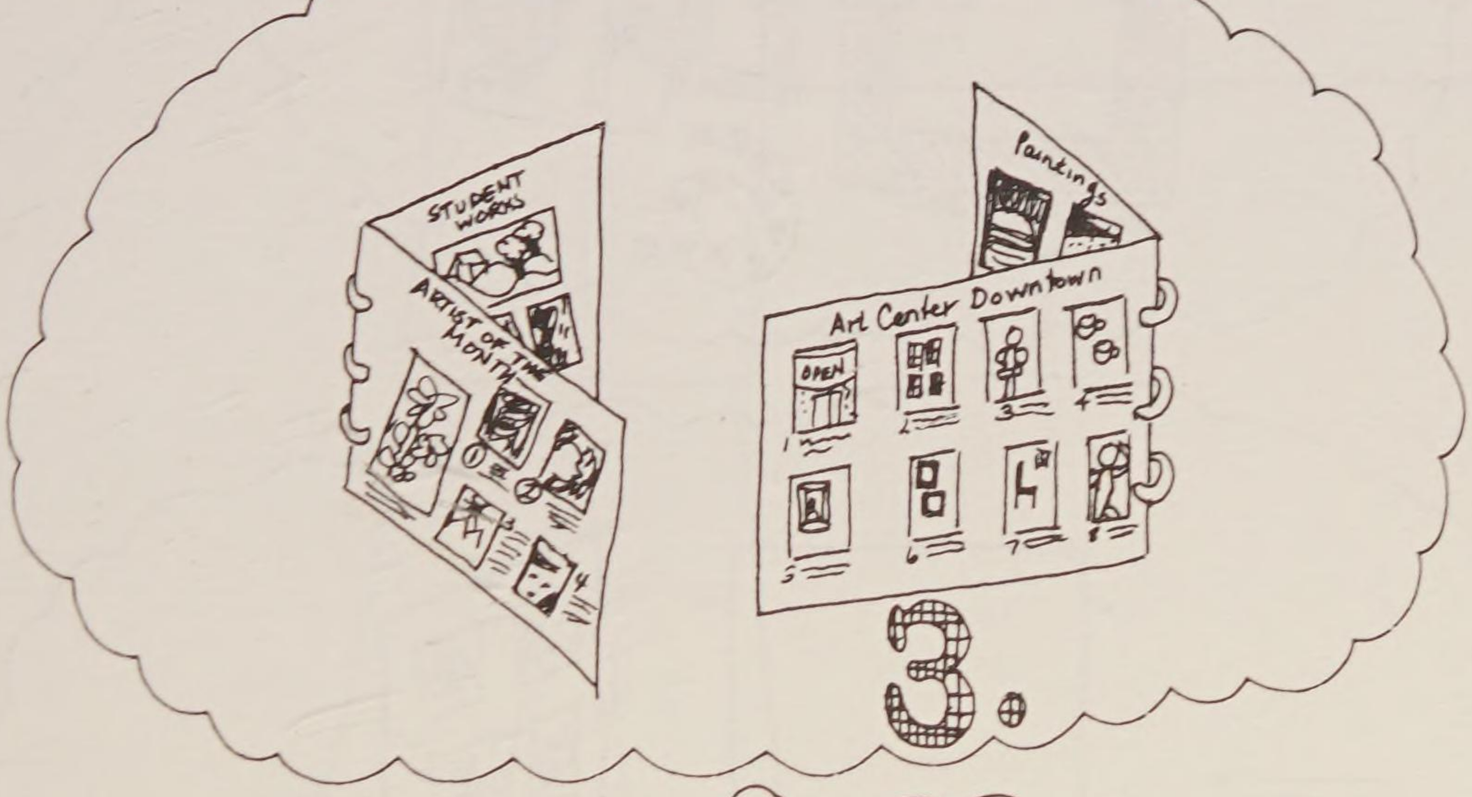
6. Neatly write the title of your story on the storyboard. Arrange your pictures and story cards on your storyboard. Make sure they are in the order you want before you glue or tape them down.

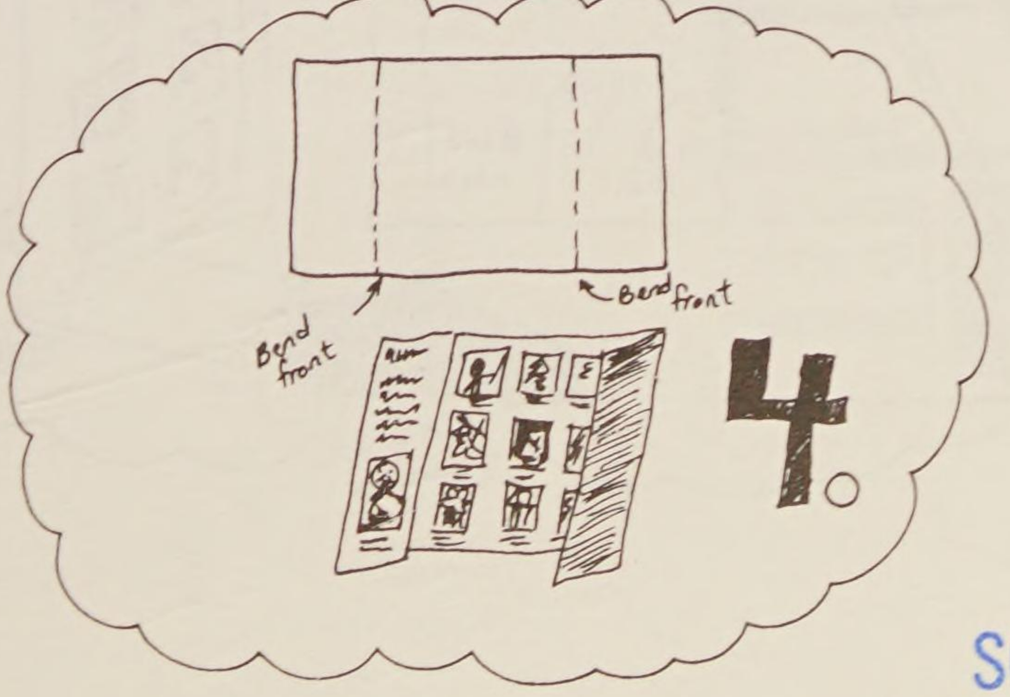


WAYS TO MAKE PHOTO STORYBOARDS STAND ALONE

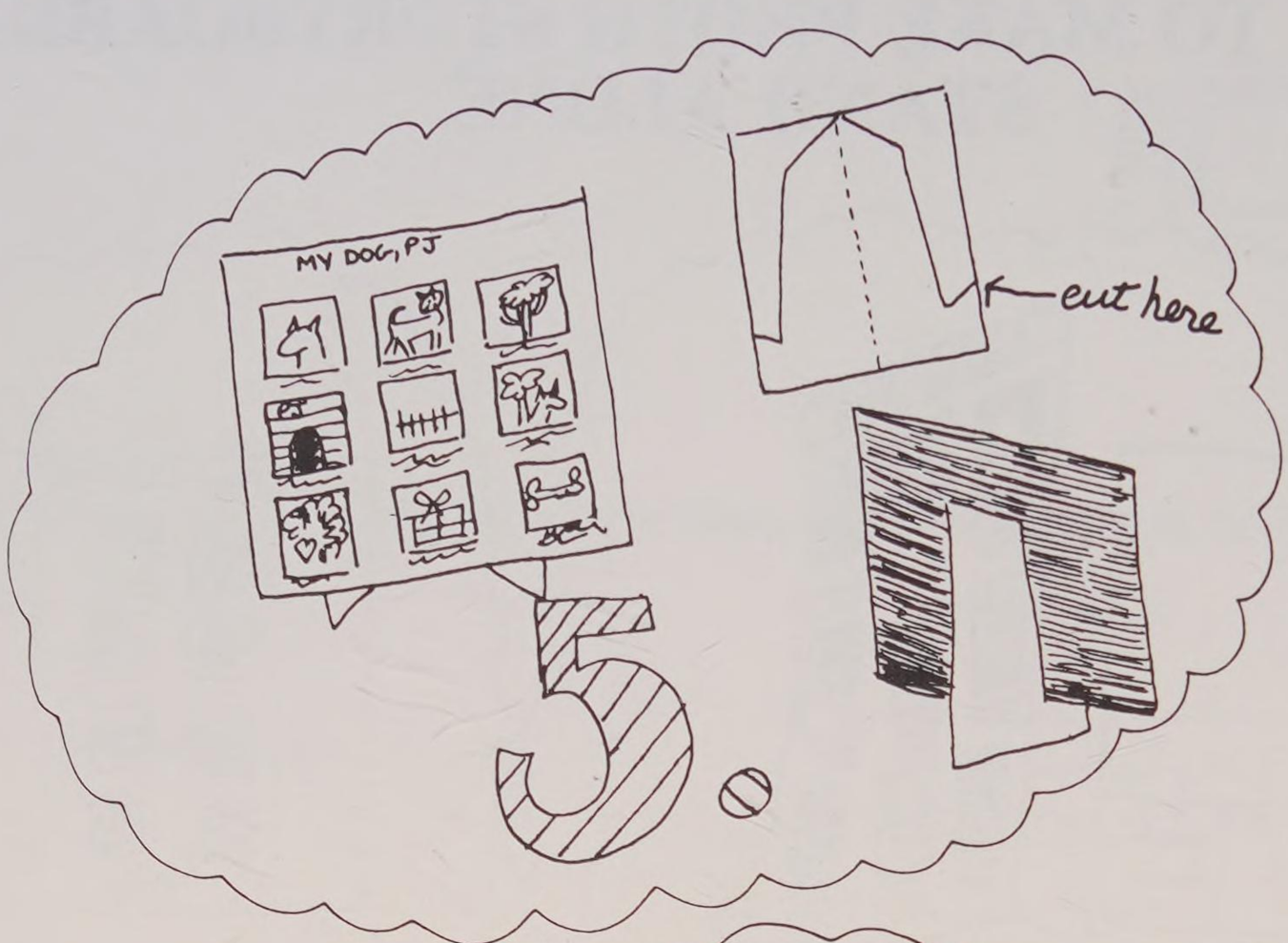


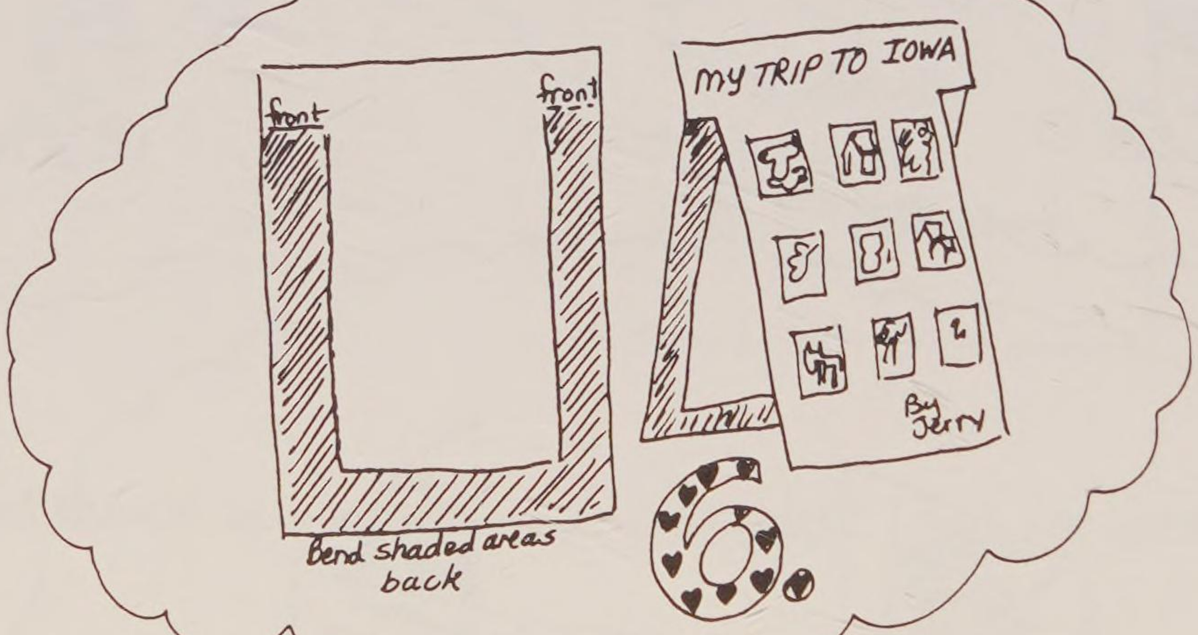


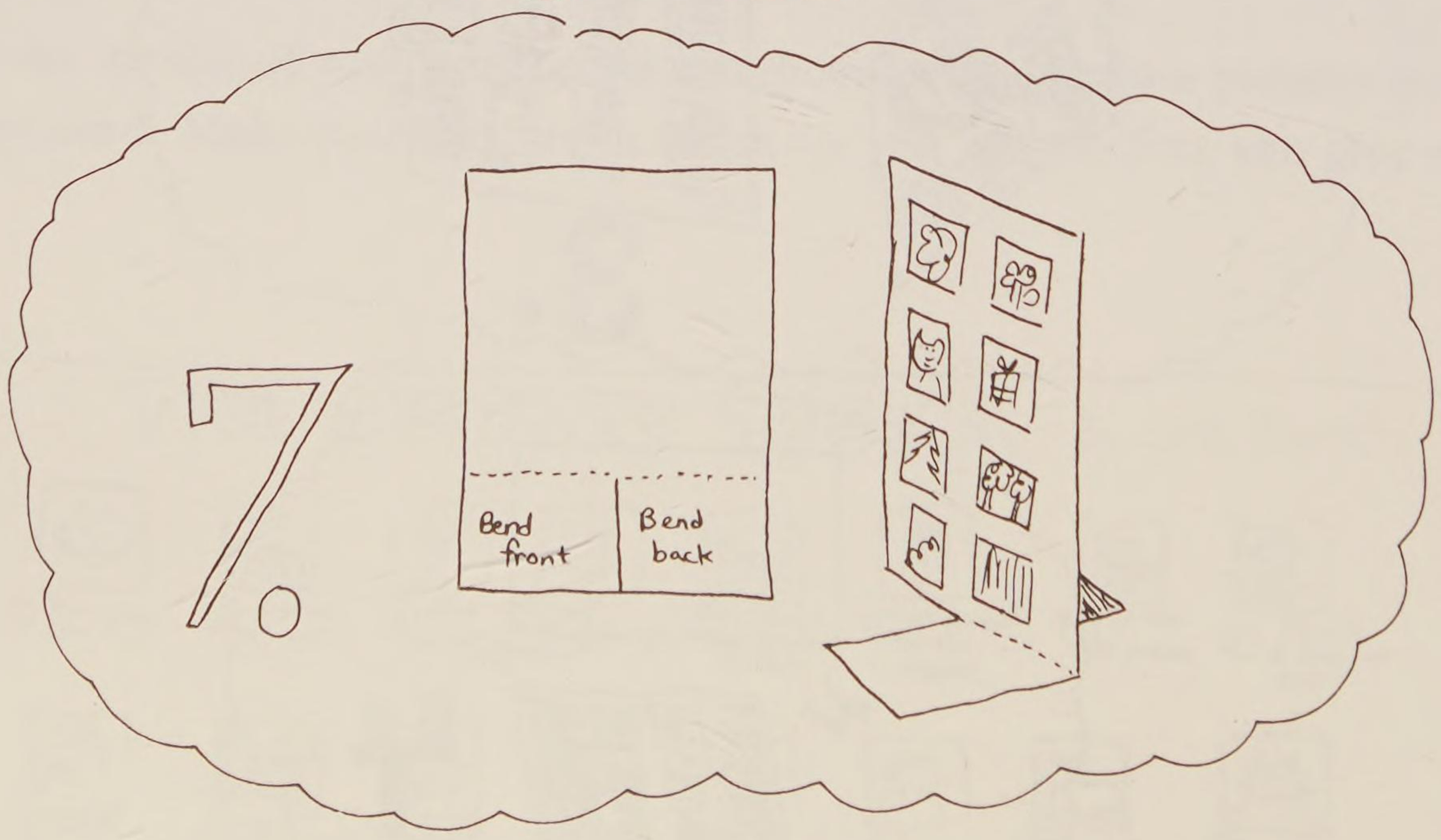




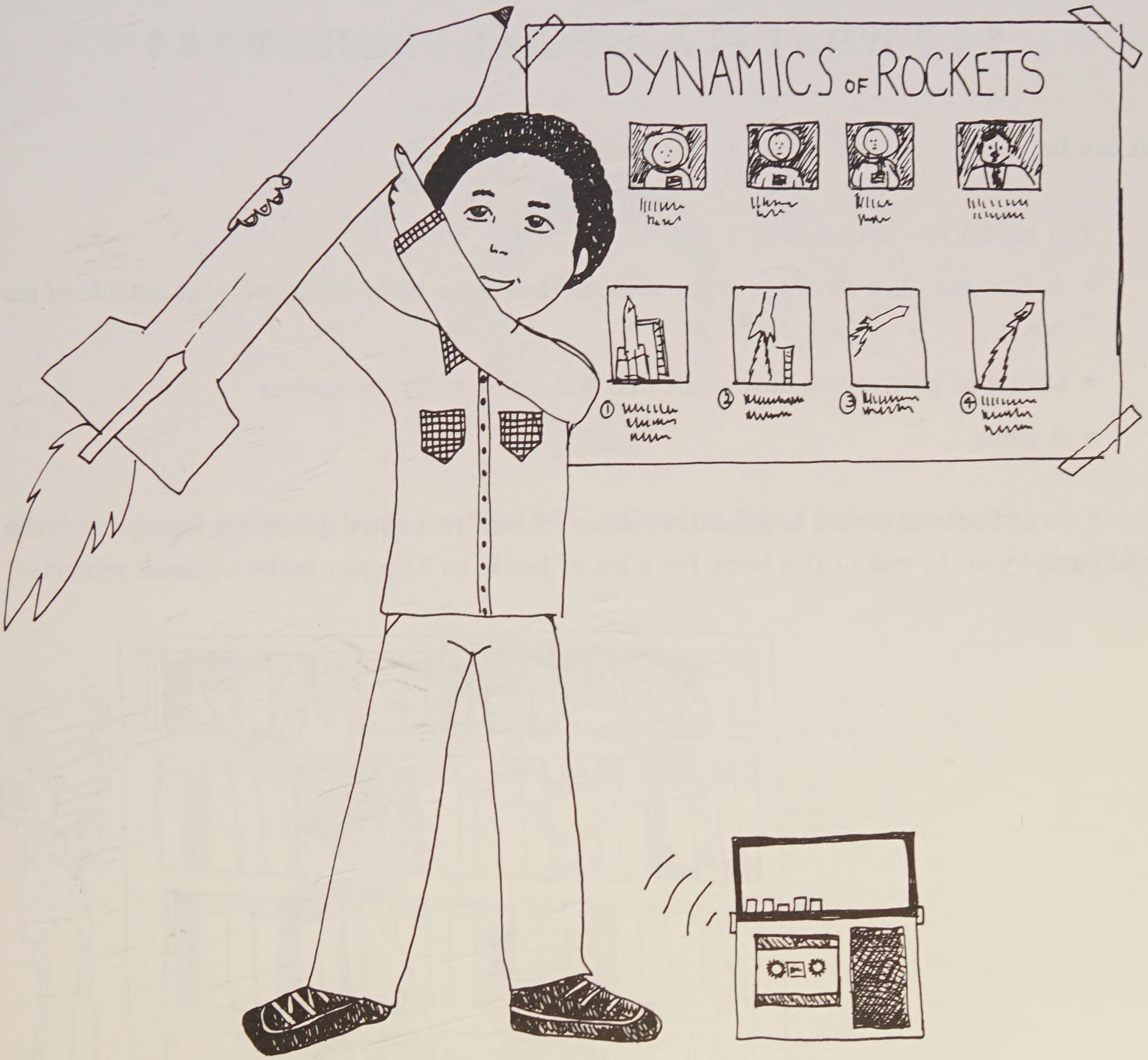
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CURRICULUM LABORATORY
UM-DEARBORN

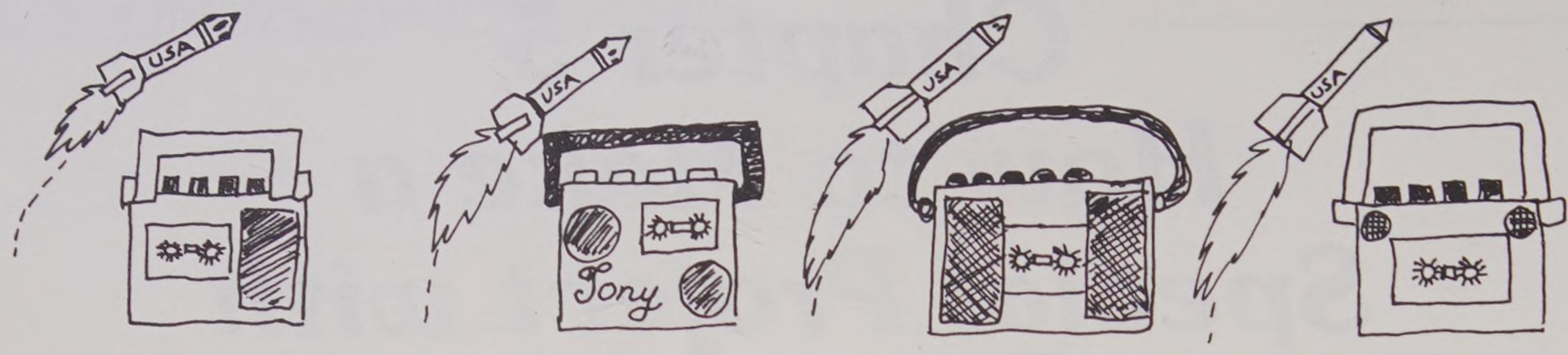

MY DOG, PJ
cut here
5.


front
front
Bend shaded areas back
MY TRIP TO IOWA
By Jerry
6.


Bend front
Bend back
7.

Chapter 5
How to Make a Special Project with Sound





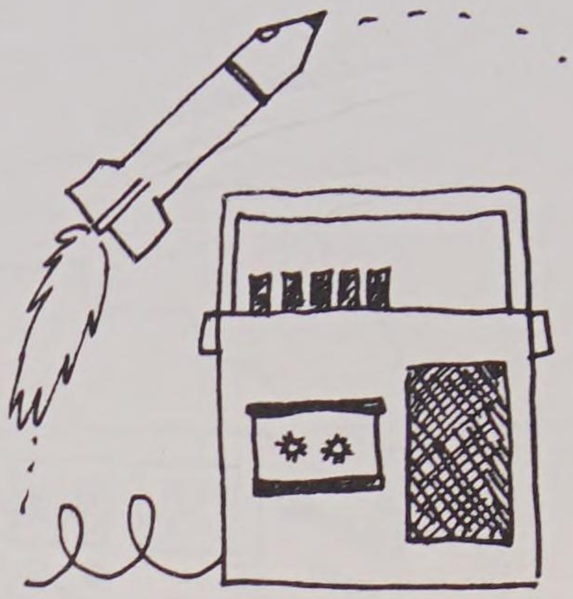
? ? ? WHAT IS A SPECIAL PROJECT ? ? ?

It can be:

- A model you have made
- A diorama—in a shoe box or any size box (be sure to paint or decorate the outside of the box)
- Charts or posters you have made that will stand up by themselves
- A game

Lots of books in school and public libraries tell how to make a special project. Look at the bibliography at the end of this book for a list of books to help you make a special project.





On a cassette tape:

- Tell a story about your project

or

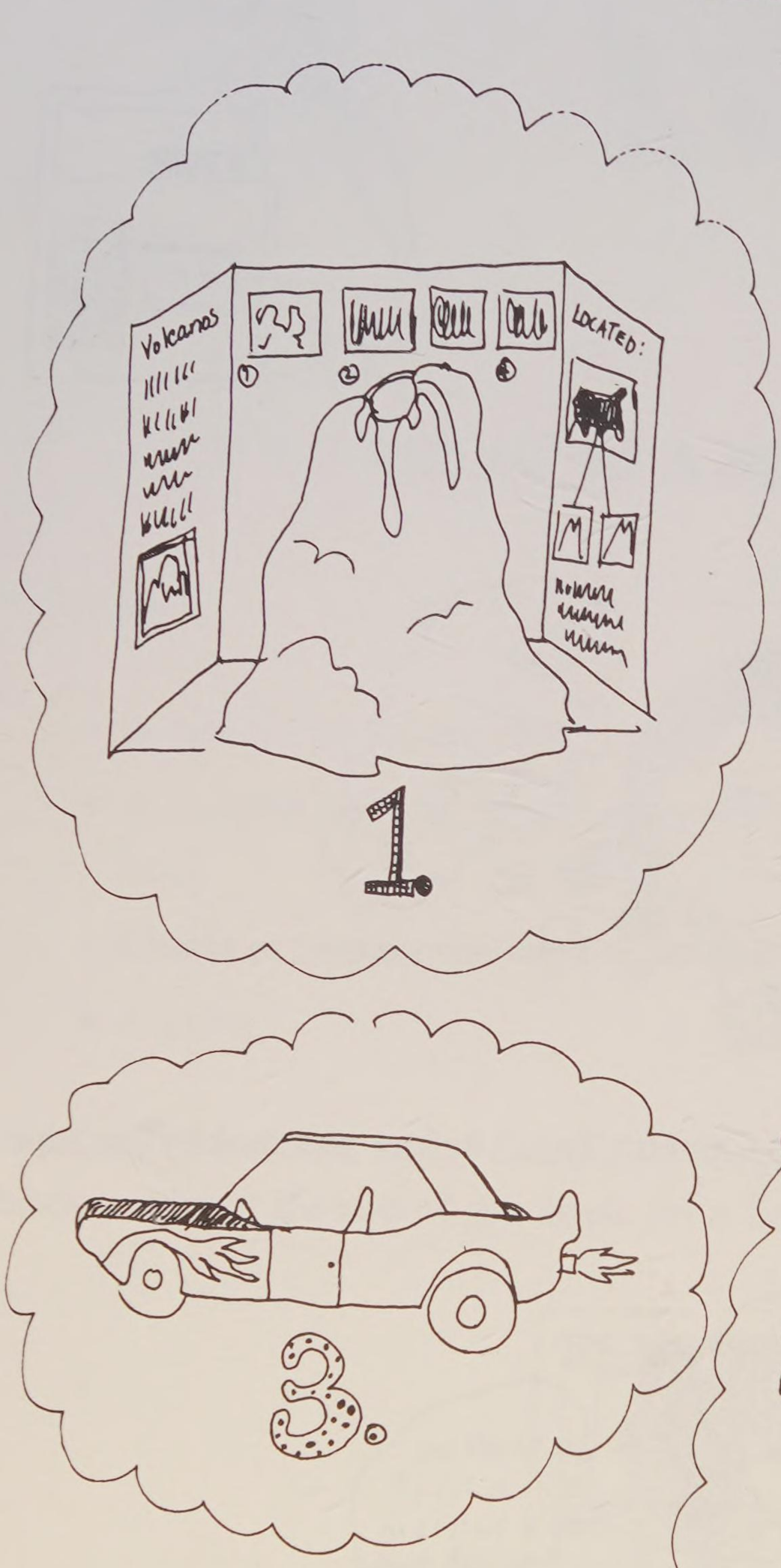
- Tell facts and information about your project.



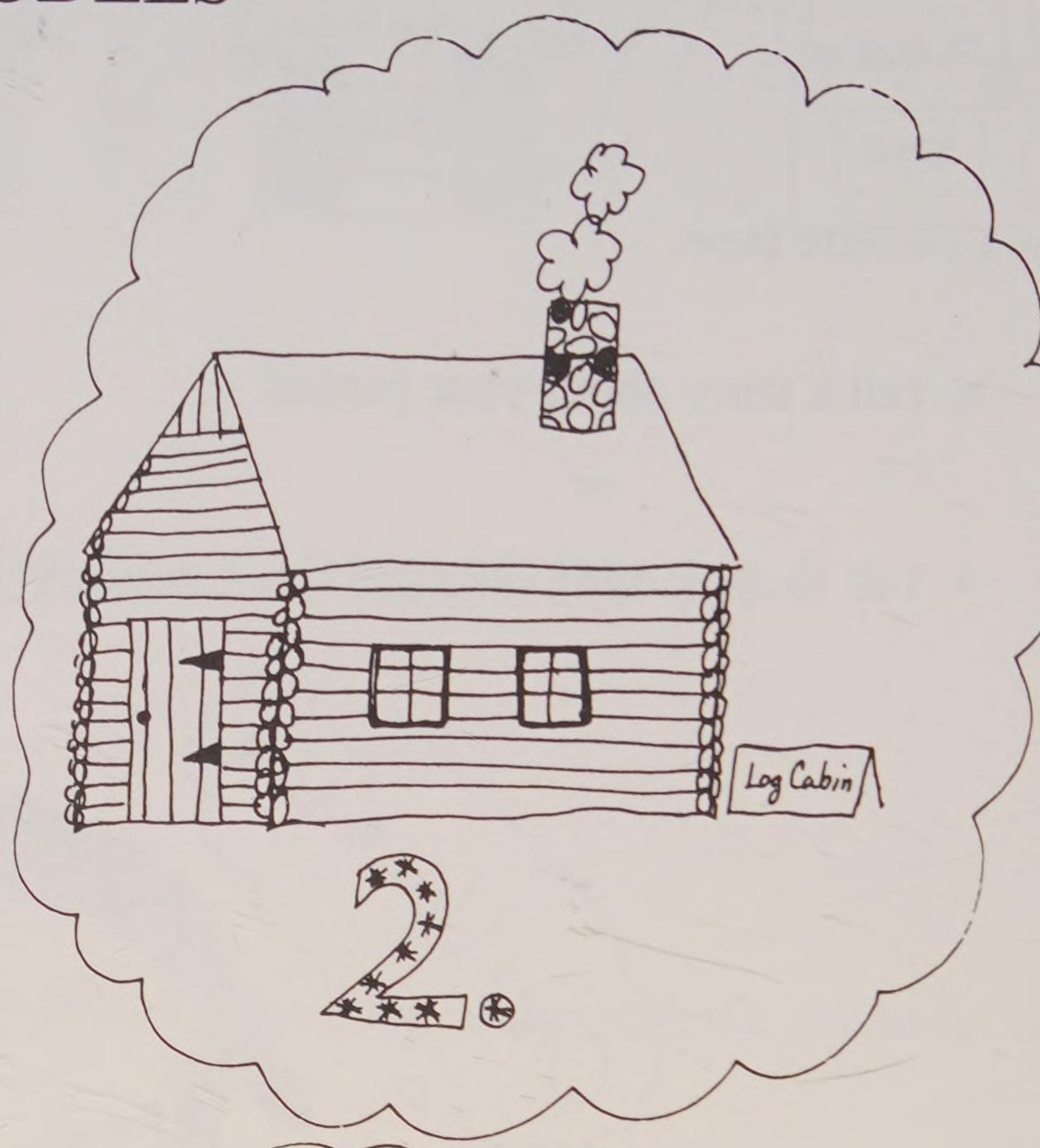
Read chapter 11, "Helpful Hints for Producing a Cassette Tape" before you make your tape.

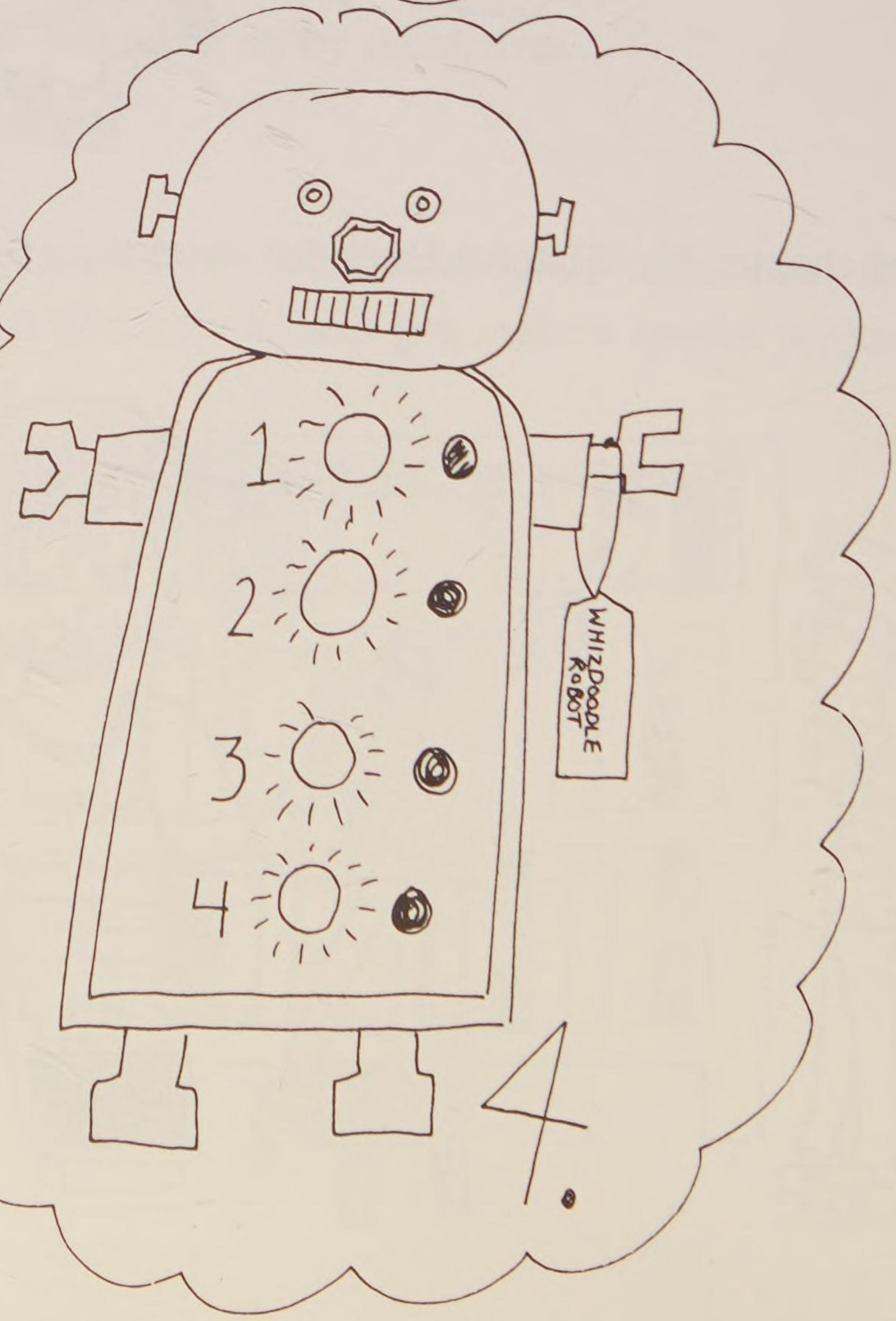


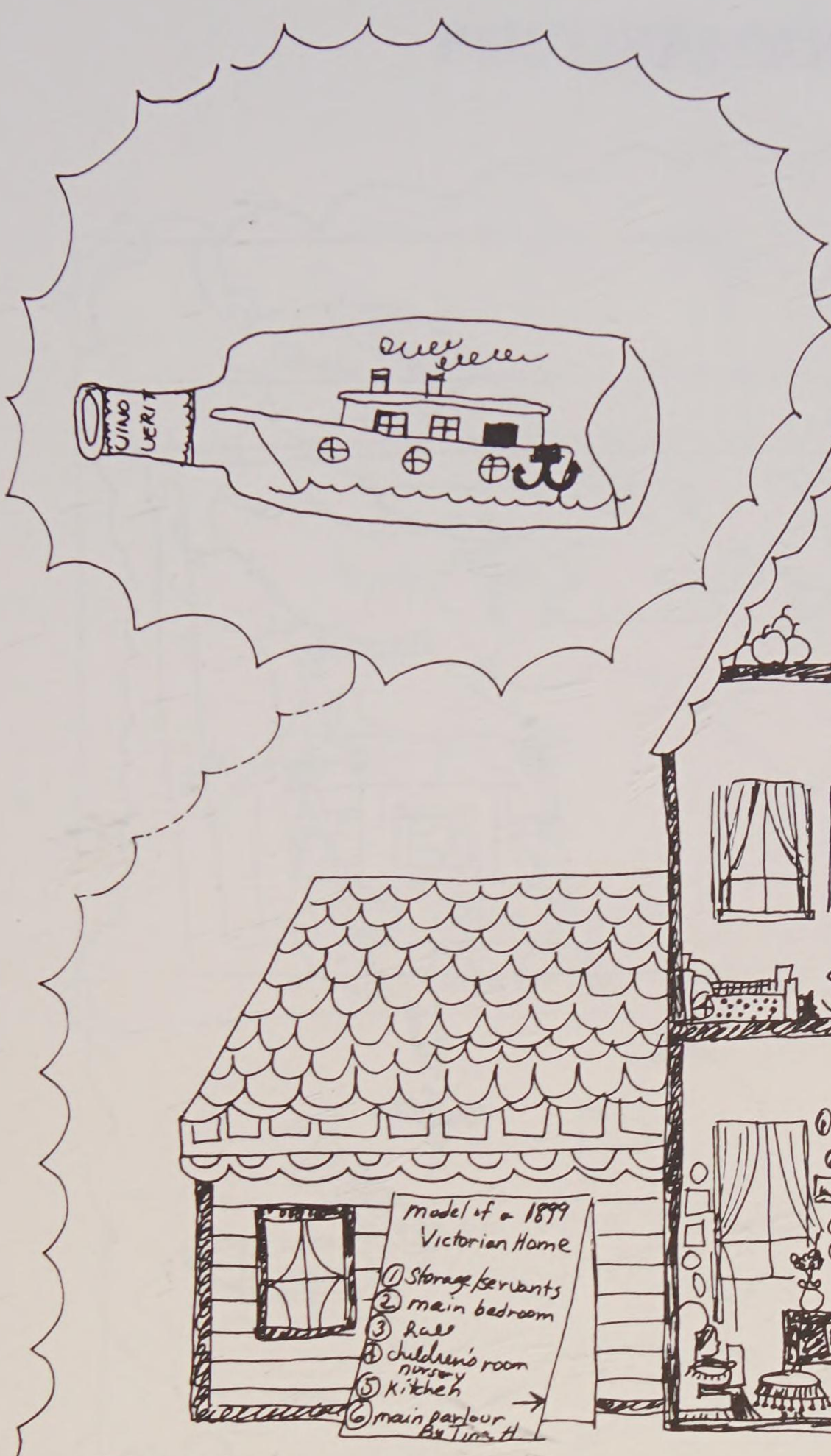
MODELS

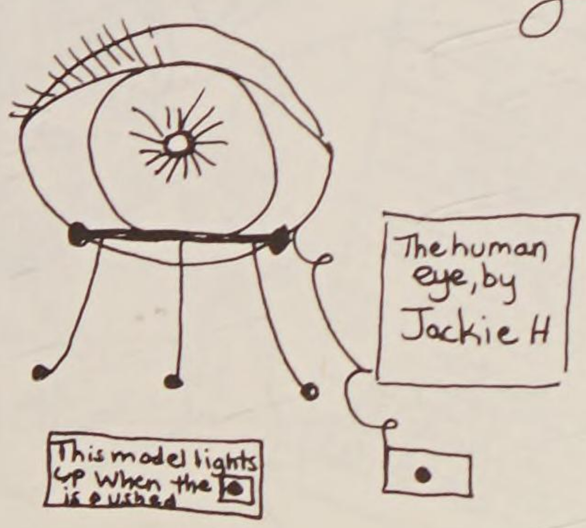


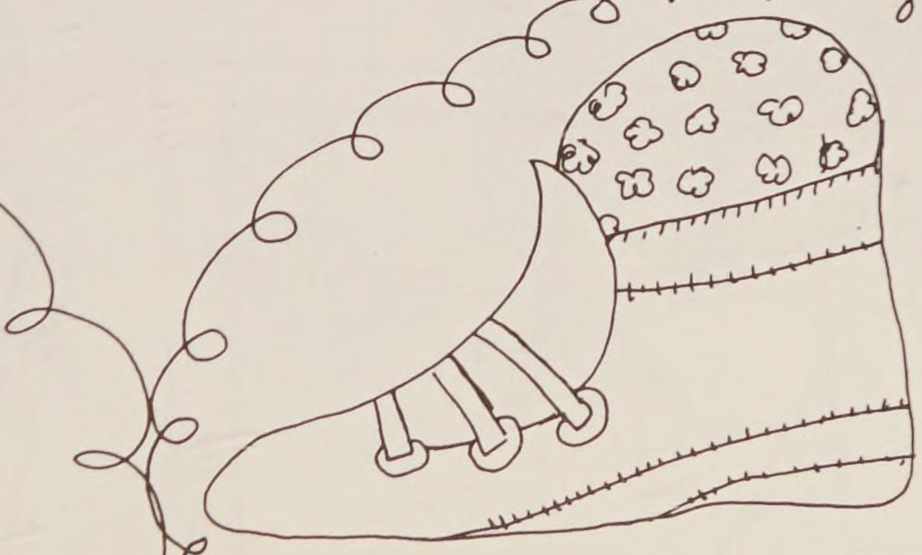
1.



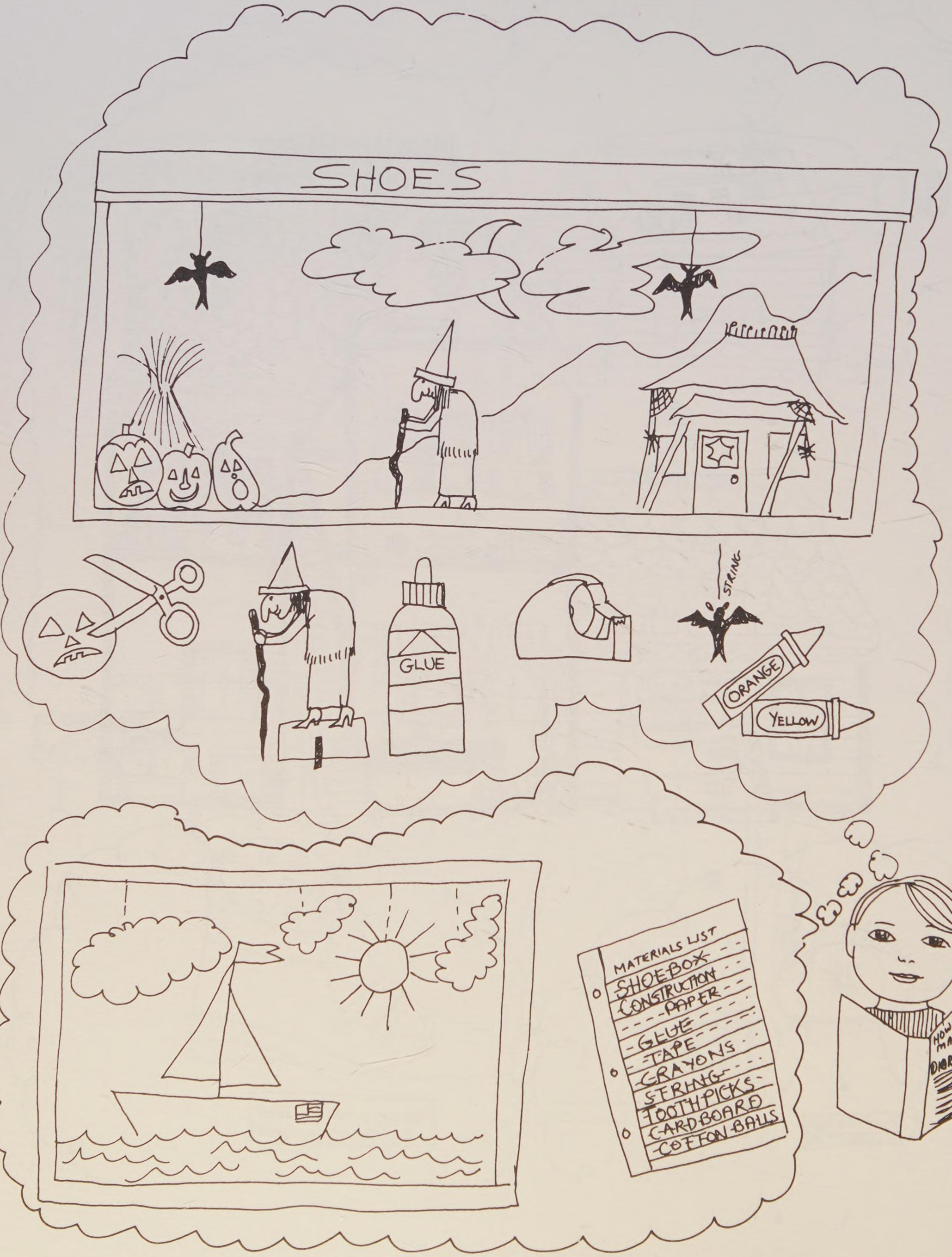



model of a 1899 Victorian Home
① Storage/servants
② main bedroom
③ Hall
④ children's room nursery
⑤ kitchen
⑥ main parlour
By Timothy H

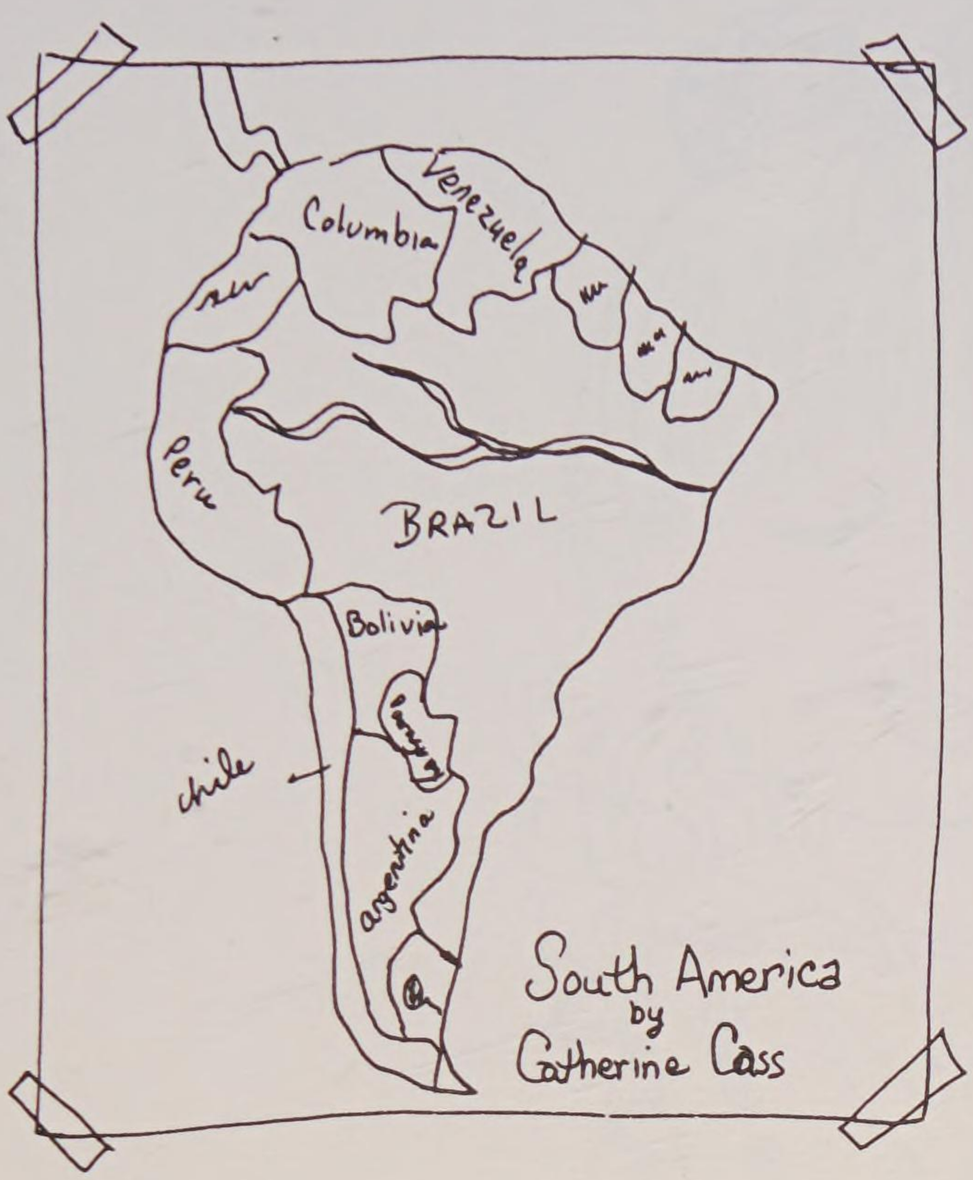

The human eye, by Jackie H
This model lights up when the is pushed

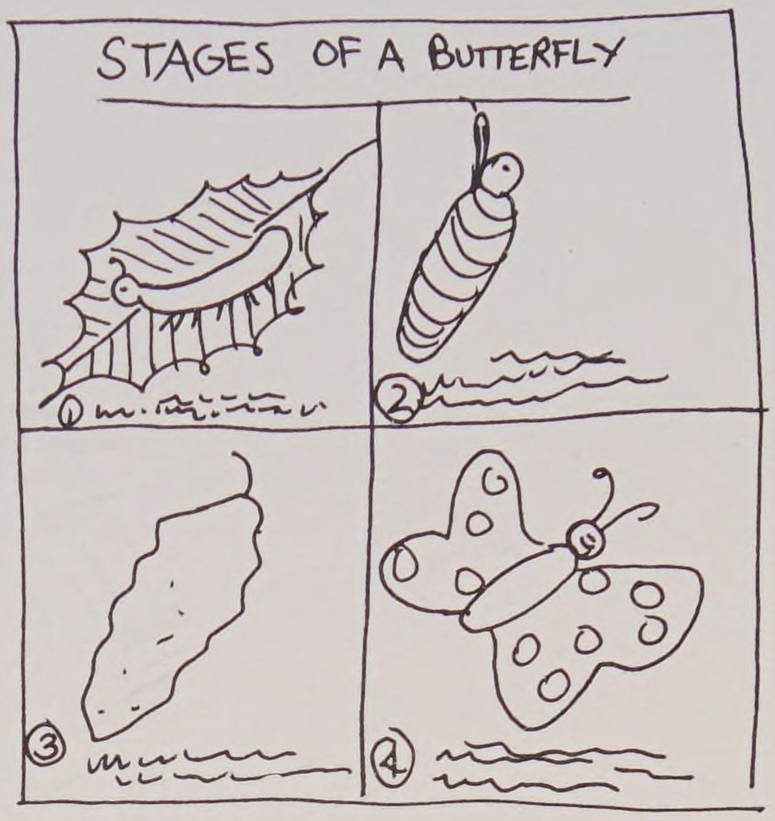

Making a leather boot by Christian Jones

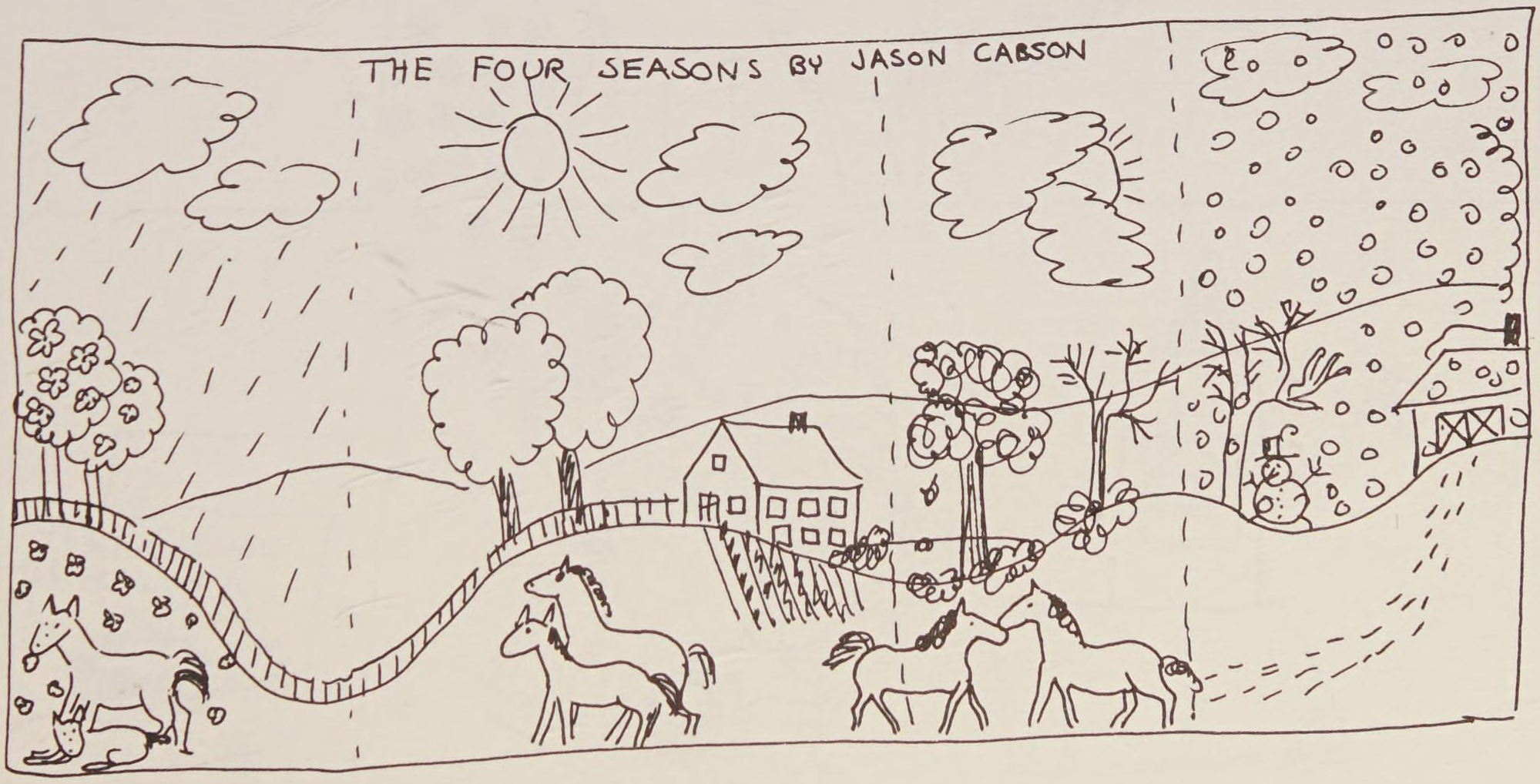
DIORAMAS


SHOES
GLUE
STRING
ORANGE
YELLOW
MATERIALS LIST
SHOEBOX
CONSTRUCTION PAPER
GLUE
TAPE
CRAYONS
STRING
TOOTHPICKS
CARDBOARD
COTTON BALLS
HOW TO MAKE DIORAMAS

POSTERS AND CHARTS

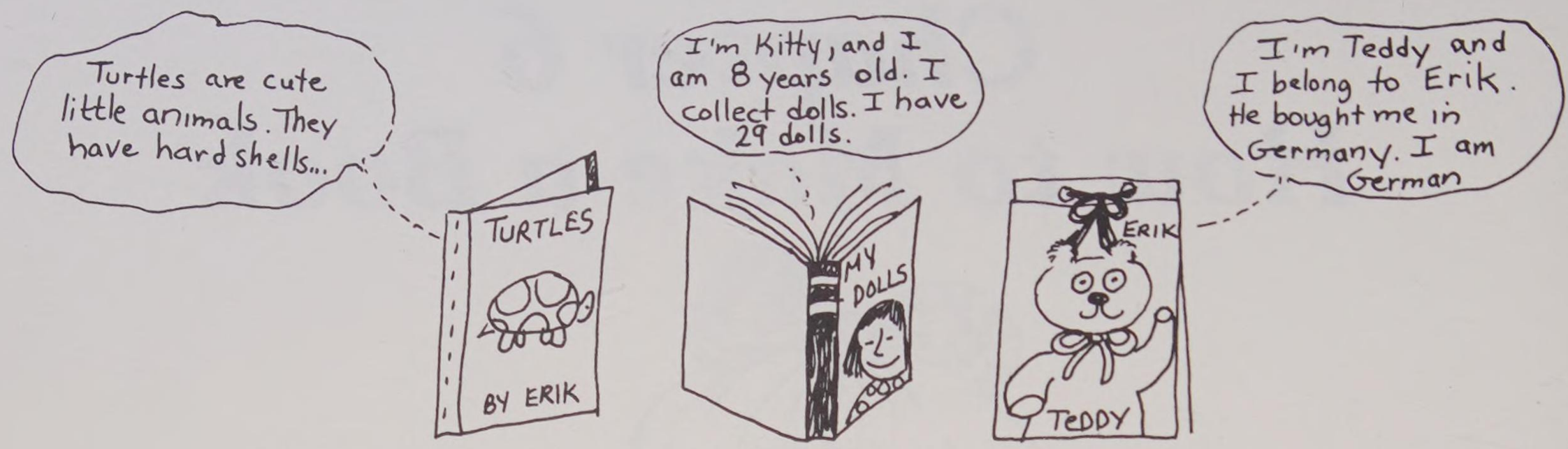






Chapter 6
How to Make a Book



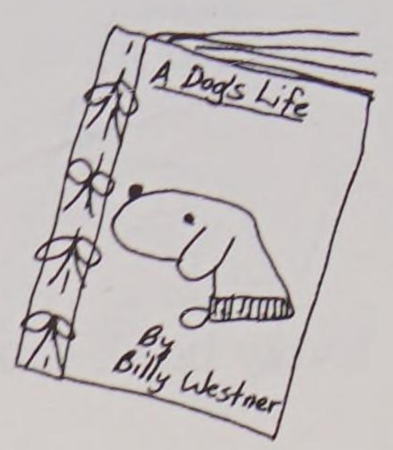


DIFFERENT KINDS OF BOOKS

Your book can be a storybook, a book with one or more poems, or a factual book. You could use a story or report you have already written or begin with a new idea that you have. There are many ways to put books together, to make book covers, to design pages for a book, and to make the illustrations. In this chapter are some different ideas for each. Your library media center will have books on bookmaking that will also give you some ideas.

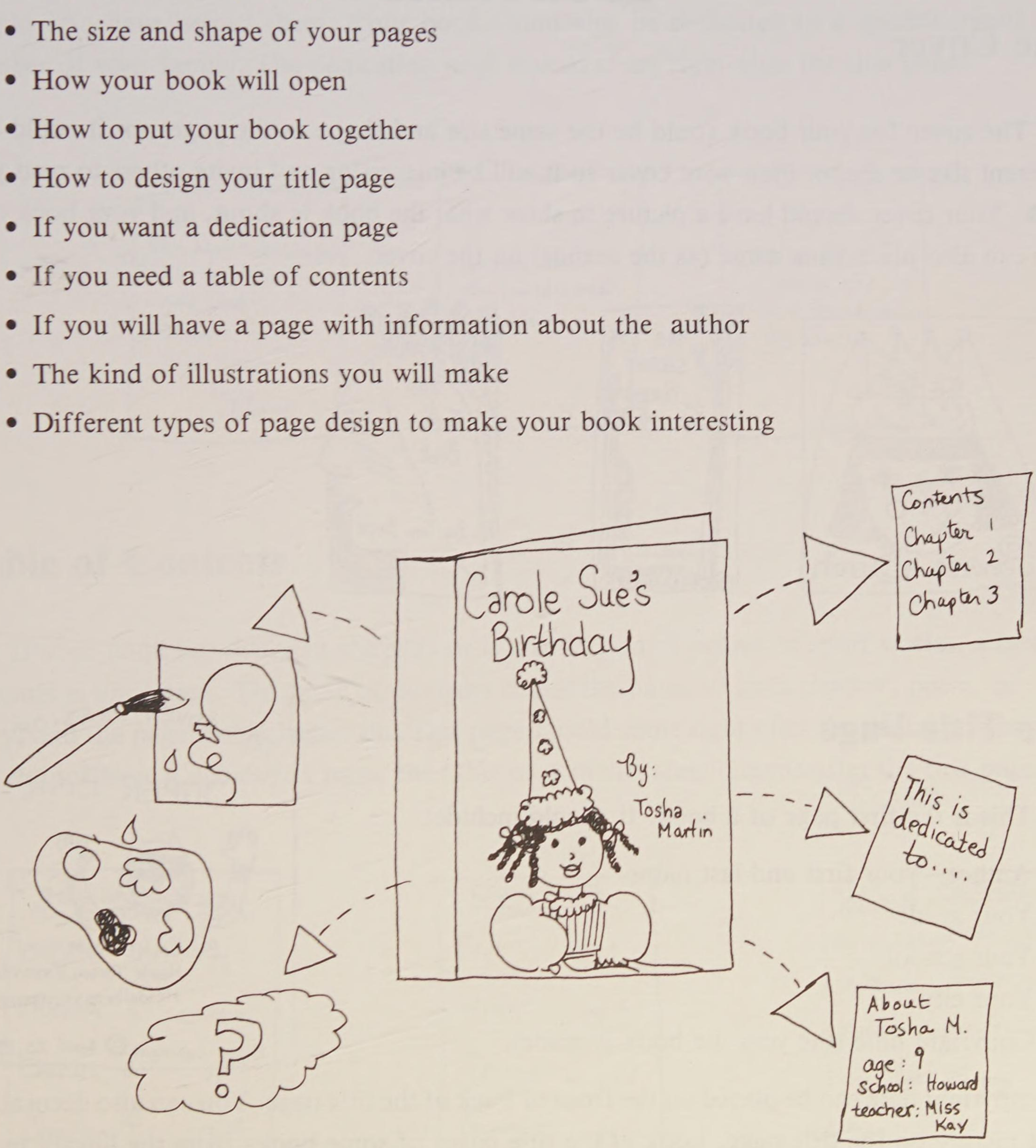
Books can be many different shapes and sizes and can open in different ways.





To make a book, you will need to decide on the following:

- The size and shape of your cover
- The size and shape of your pages
- How your book will open
- How to put your book together
- How to design your title page
- If you want a dedication page
- If you need a table of contents
- If you will have a page with information about the author
- The kind of illustrations you will make
- Different types of page design to make your book interesting



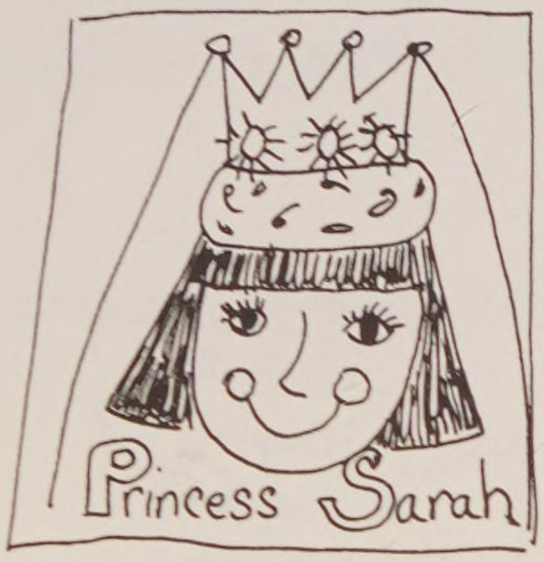


Every book should have a cover and a title page.

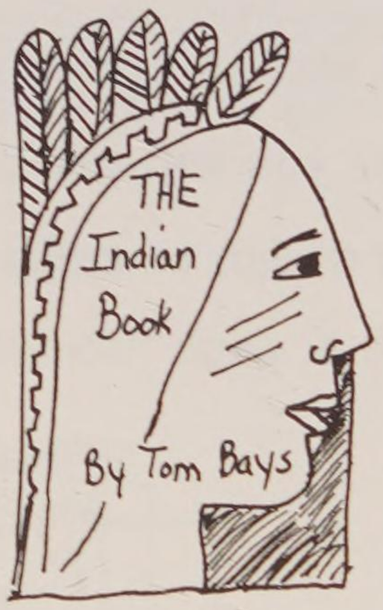
BOOK PARTS

The Cover

The cover for your book could be the same size and shape as the pages, or it could be a different size or shape. Plan your cover so it will be interesting and invite others to read your book. Your cover should have a picture to show what the book is about, and your book title. You can also place your name (as the author) on the cover.



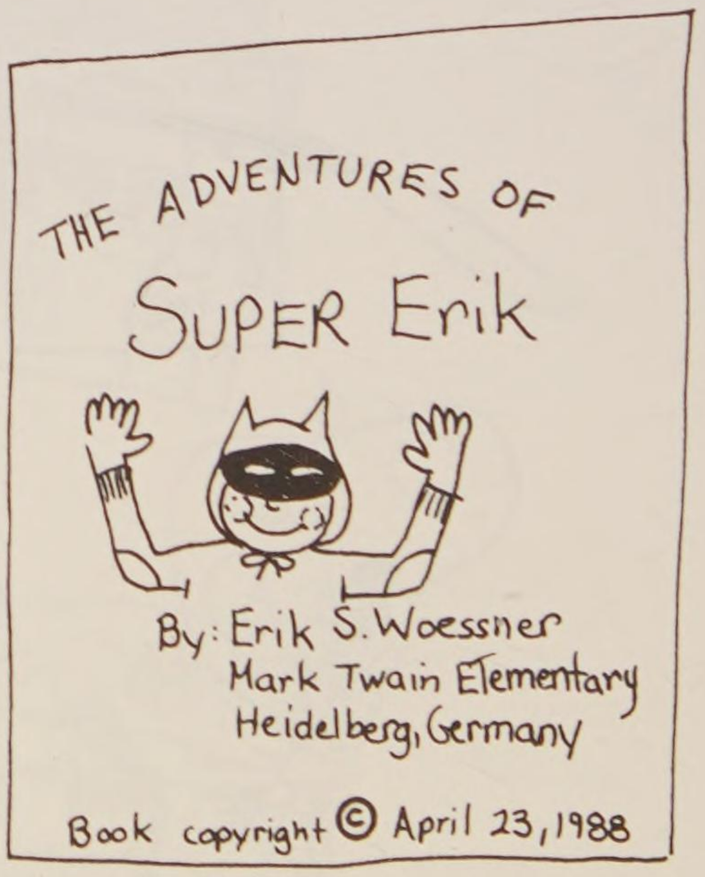




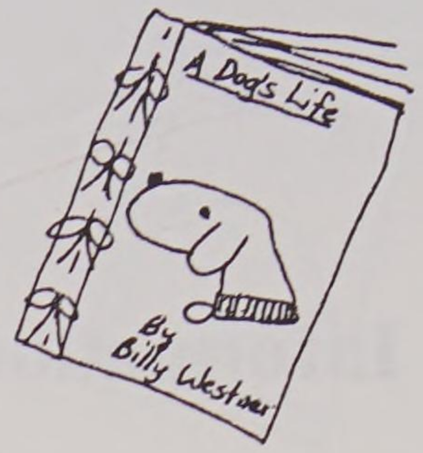
The Title Page

This is the first page of a book. It should include:

Author—your first and last name
Your grade
Your school
Your city
Copyright date (the year the book is made)

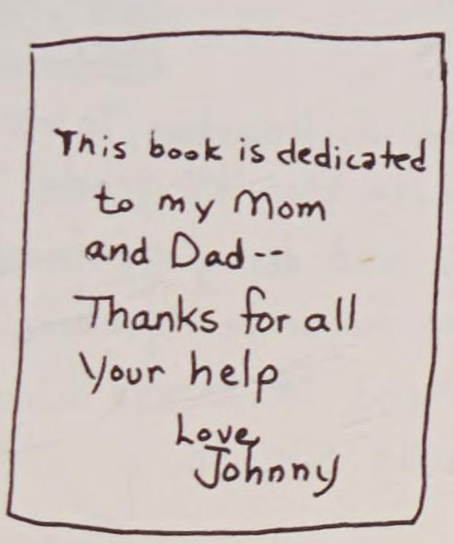


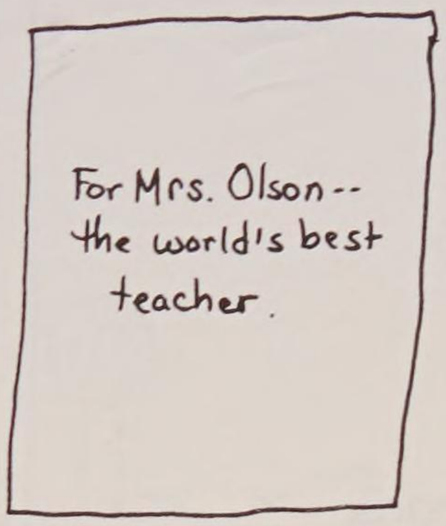
The copyright date can be placed on the front or back of the title page. You can also decorate or put a picture on the title page. Look at the title pages of some books from the library media center to see different ways title pages are made.



Dedication

People that write books often have a dedication page to give a special thank you to the people who have helped them. Your book could also be dedicated to a special friend or a member of your family. The dedication page should come right after the title page.





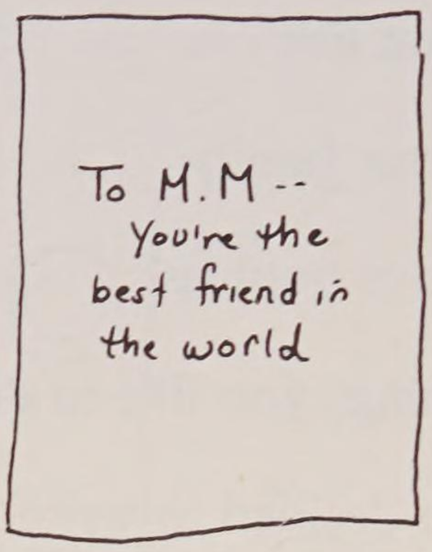
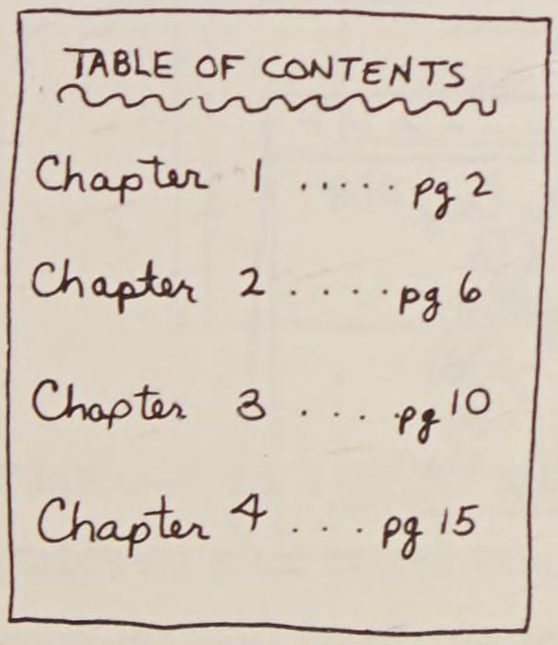
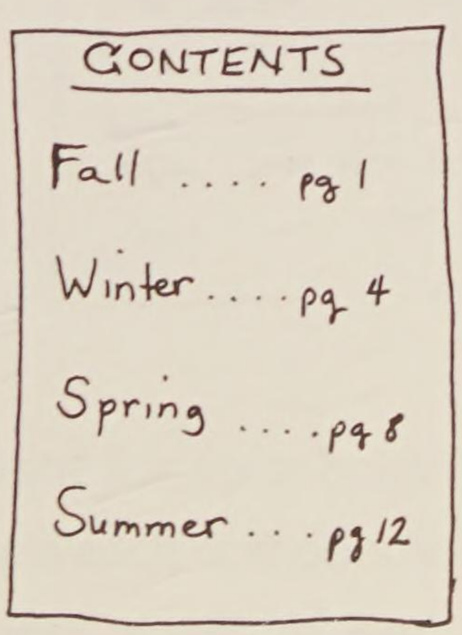
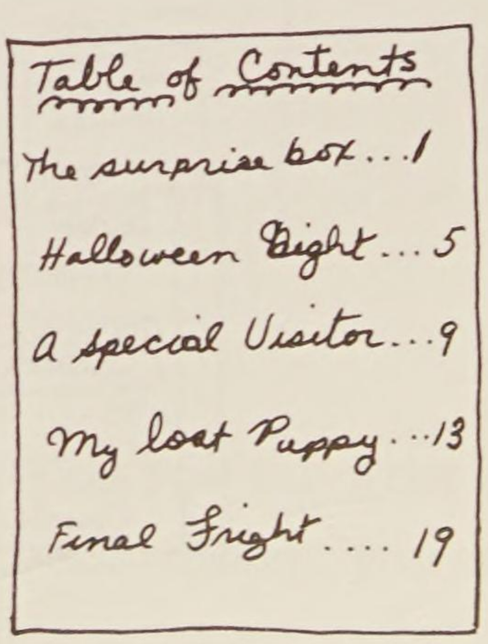


Table of Contents

If your book has different chapters or is a collection of poems or short stories, a table of contents is important. The table of contents shows the name of each chapter, poem, or short story, and the page that it begins on. This page should come right after the dedication page. If you do not have a dedication page, the table of contents should come after the title page.









Information about the Author

This page tells the reader about you. It can be glued inside the front or back cover. On this page you can tell:

Your age

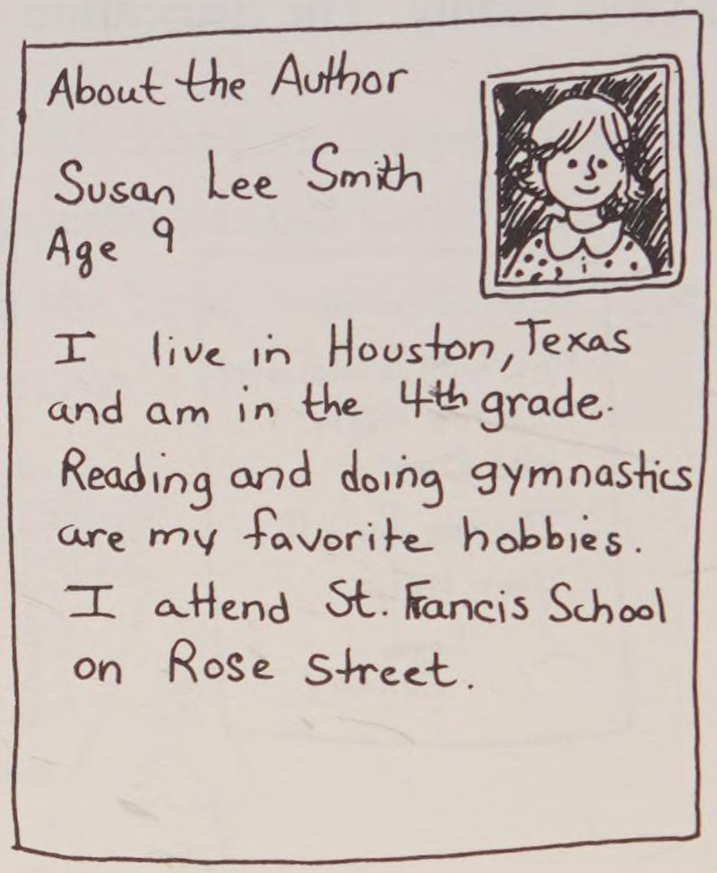
Where you live

About your family

About your hobbies

About things you like to do

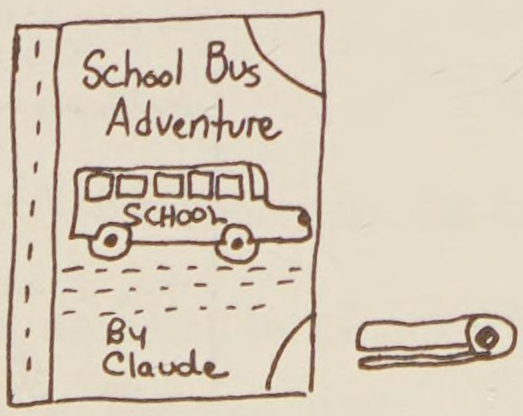
Why you decided to write this book



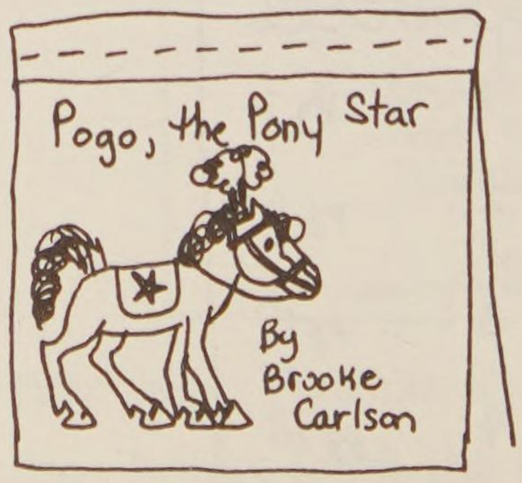
You can also glue a picture of yourself on this page for your readers to see.

WAYS OF BINDING BOOKS

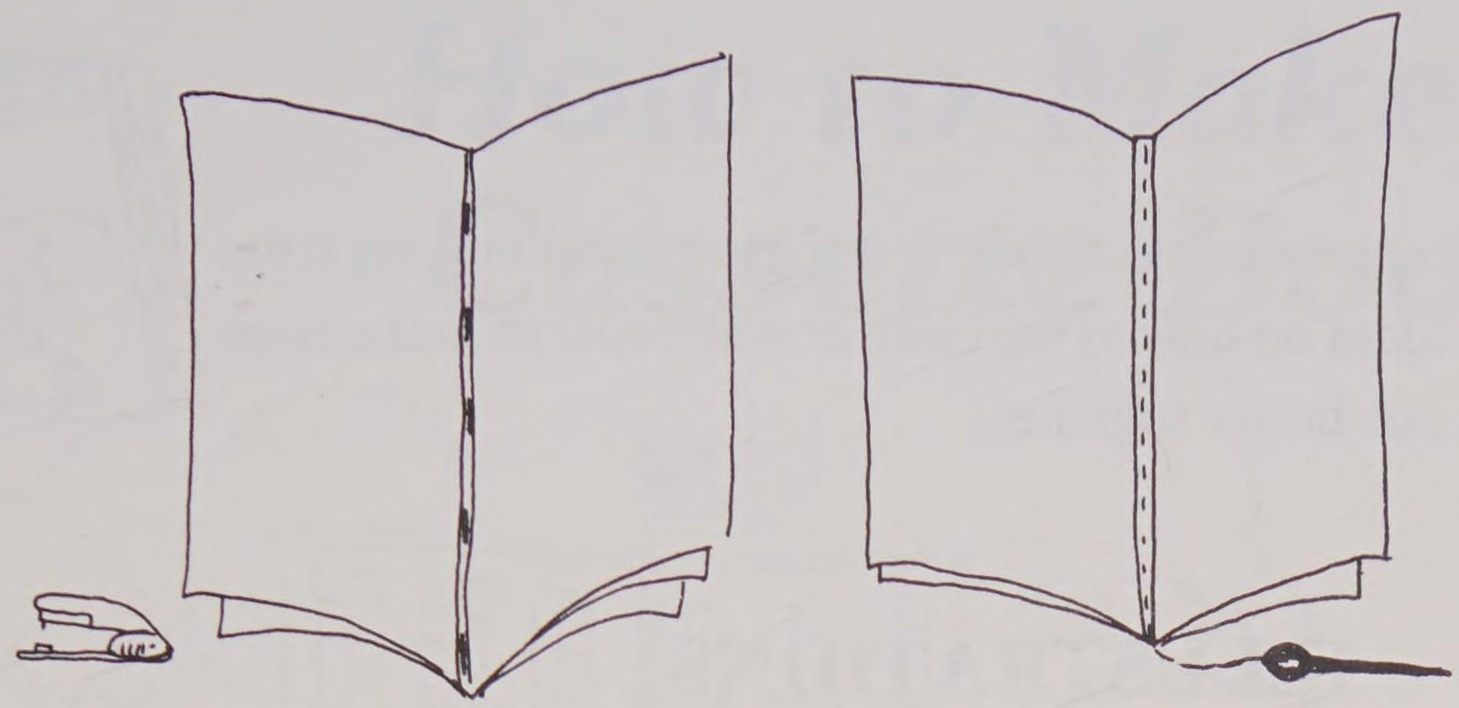
Books can be bound in many different ways:



Stapled on the side



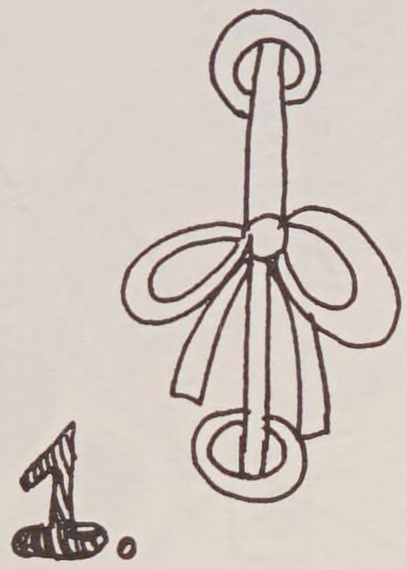
Stapled at the top



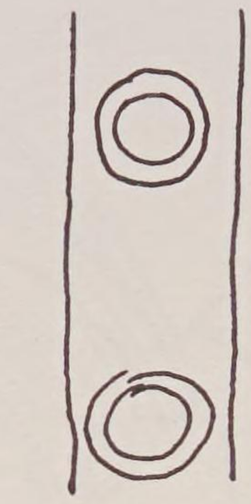


Stapled or sewn down the middle
(The sewing can be done by hand or with a sewing machine.)

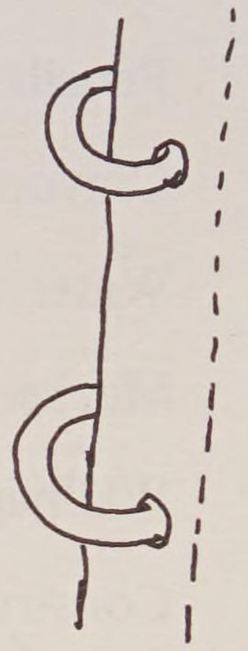




1.

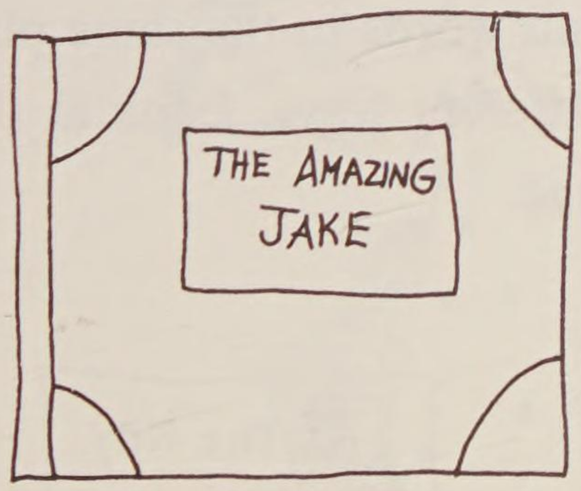


2.



3.

Holes can be punched and string, yarn, brads, or metal rings can be used to bind the book.





A scrapbook or a photo album can be used for your book. With a scrapbook you can write on the pages or glue pages you have made on each scrapbook page. With a photo album, you can place pages you have made under the clear plastic of each album page.



There are lots of other ways to make books. Look at books on bookmaking from your library media center for ideas on how to use cloth or wallpaper to make book covers, or for other ways to put books together.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Pictures will make your book more interesting for your readers. You could take photographs for your book or use any of the art materials listed below to make your pictures.

Pencils

Crayons

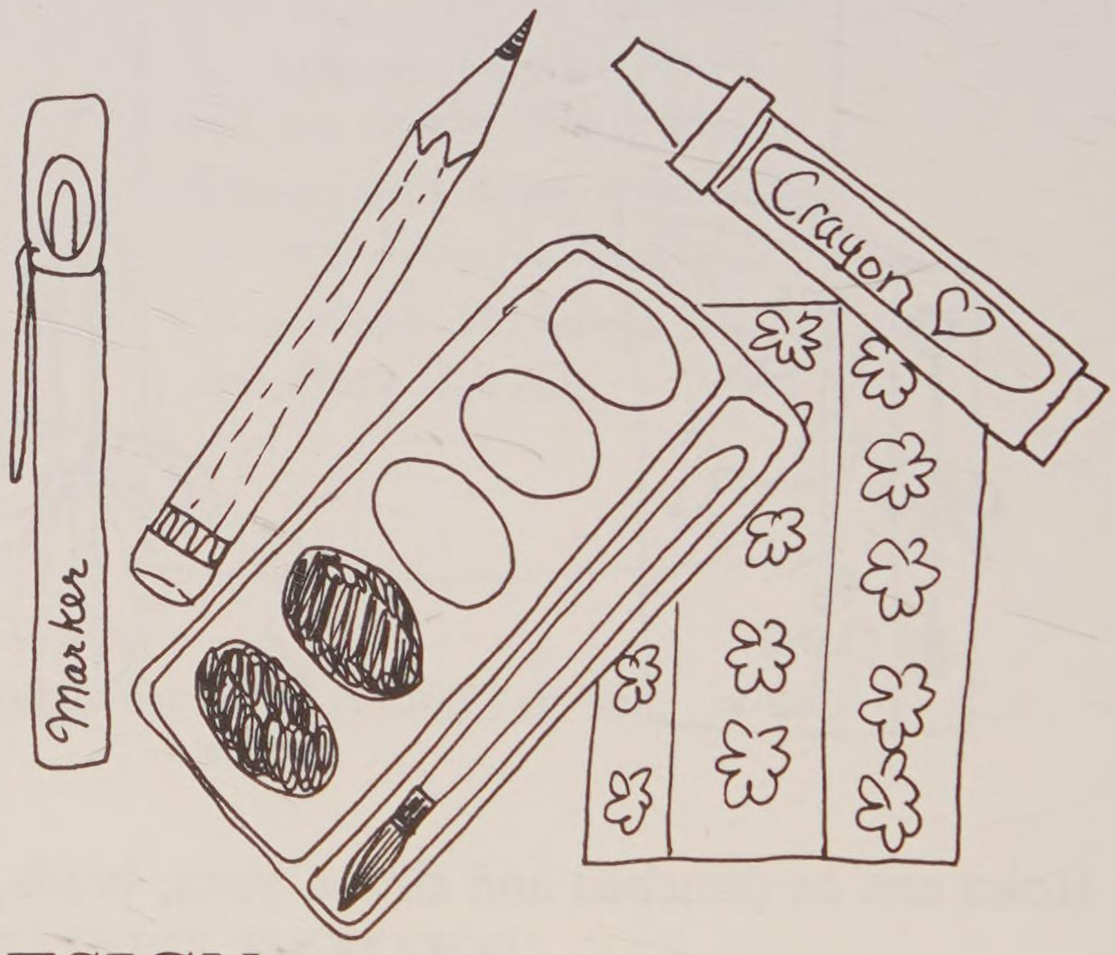
Watercolor paints

Markers

Wallpaper

Construction paper

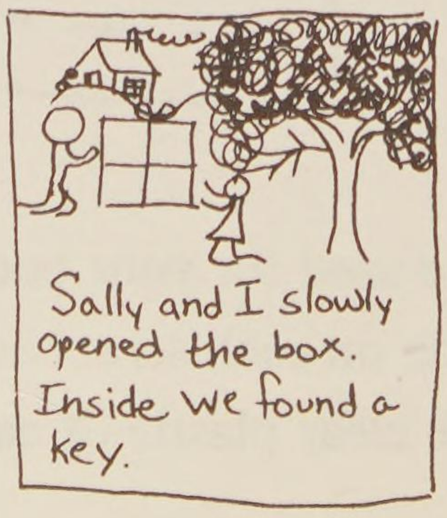
Cloth

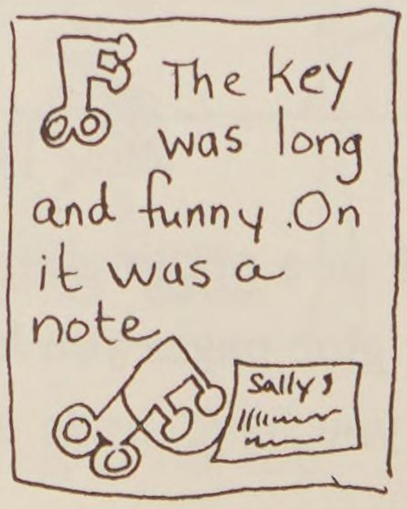


PAGE DESIGN

Each page in your book should not have the pictures and words in the same place. Your book will be more interesting if the pages are designed in different ways. Look at the sample pages below for some ideas of different ways to design a page.

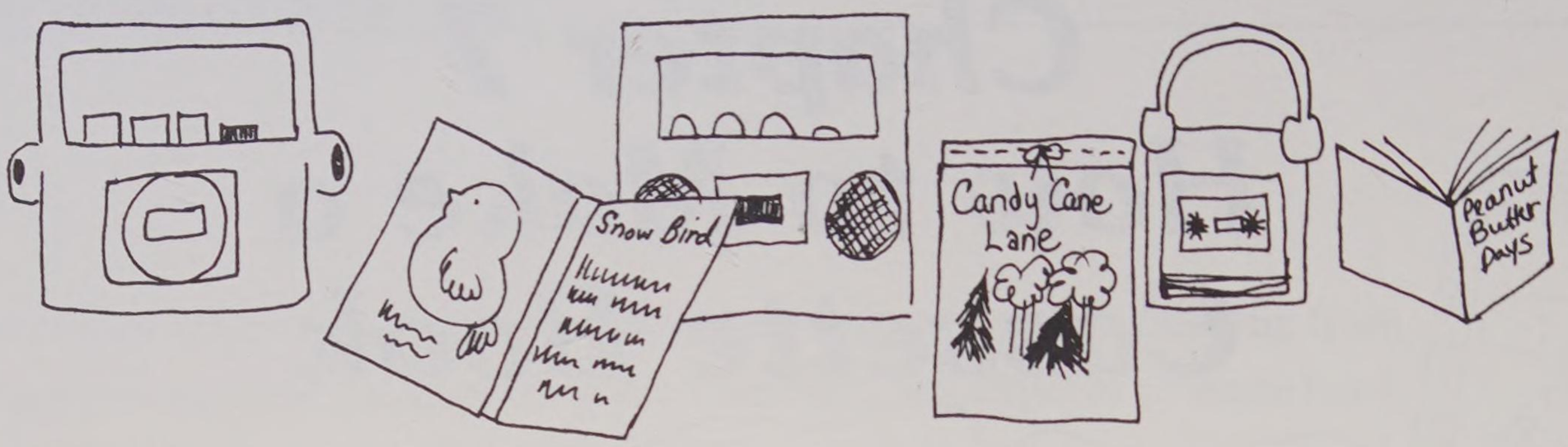






Chapter 7
How to Make a Cassette Book





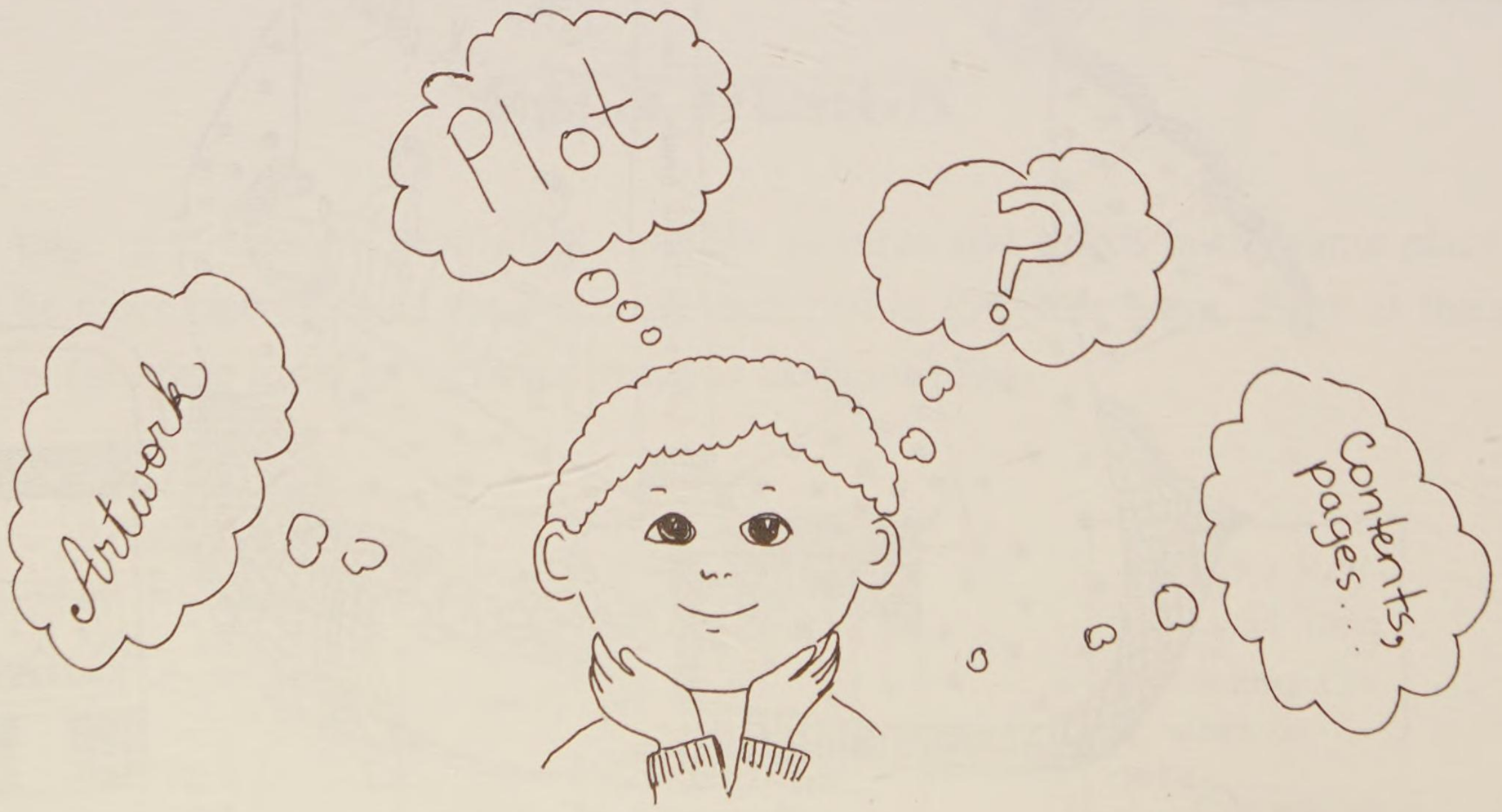
Your book can be a storybook, a book with one or more poems, or a factual book.

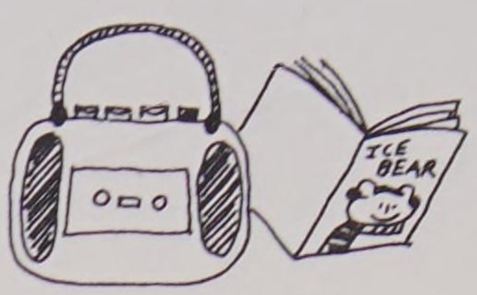
MATERIALS

Paper
Construction paper
Crayons and markers
Cassette tape
Tape or glue
Stapler and staples
Photographs

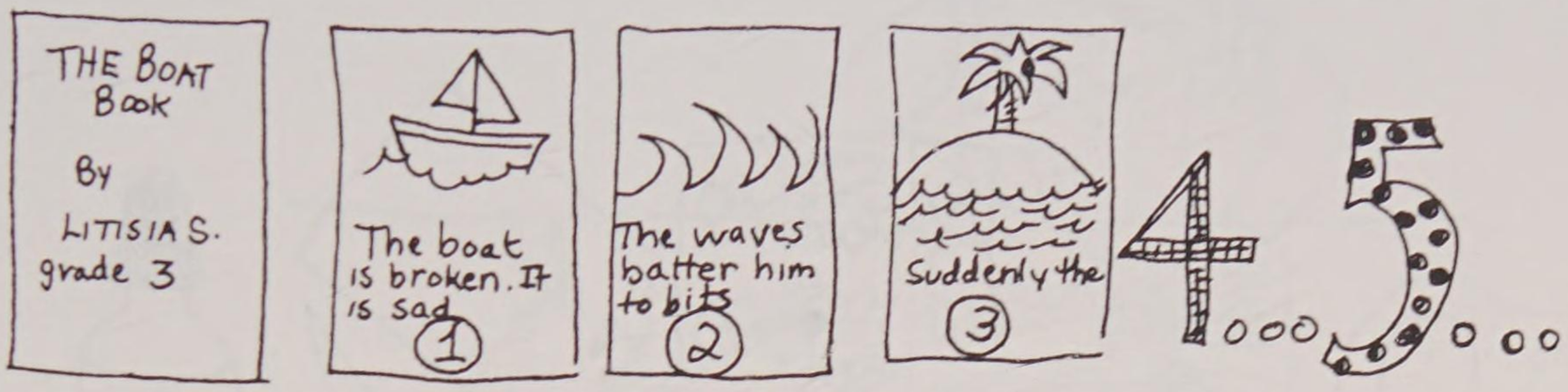
STEPS

1. Think about what you want to say in your book and the pictures you want to have.

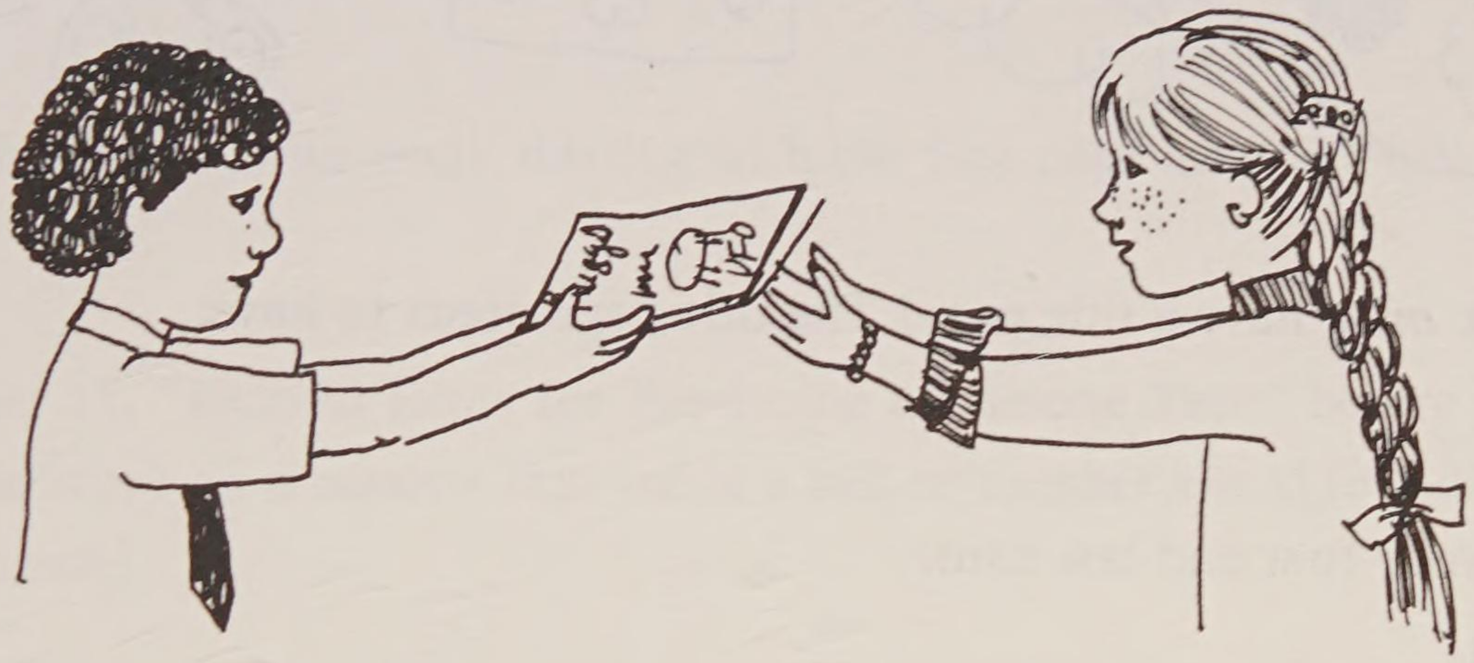




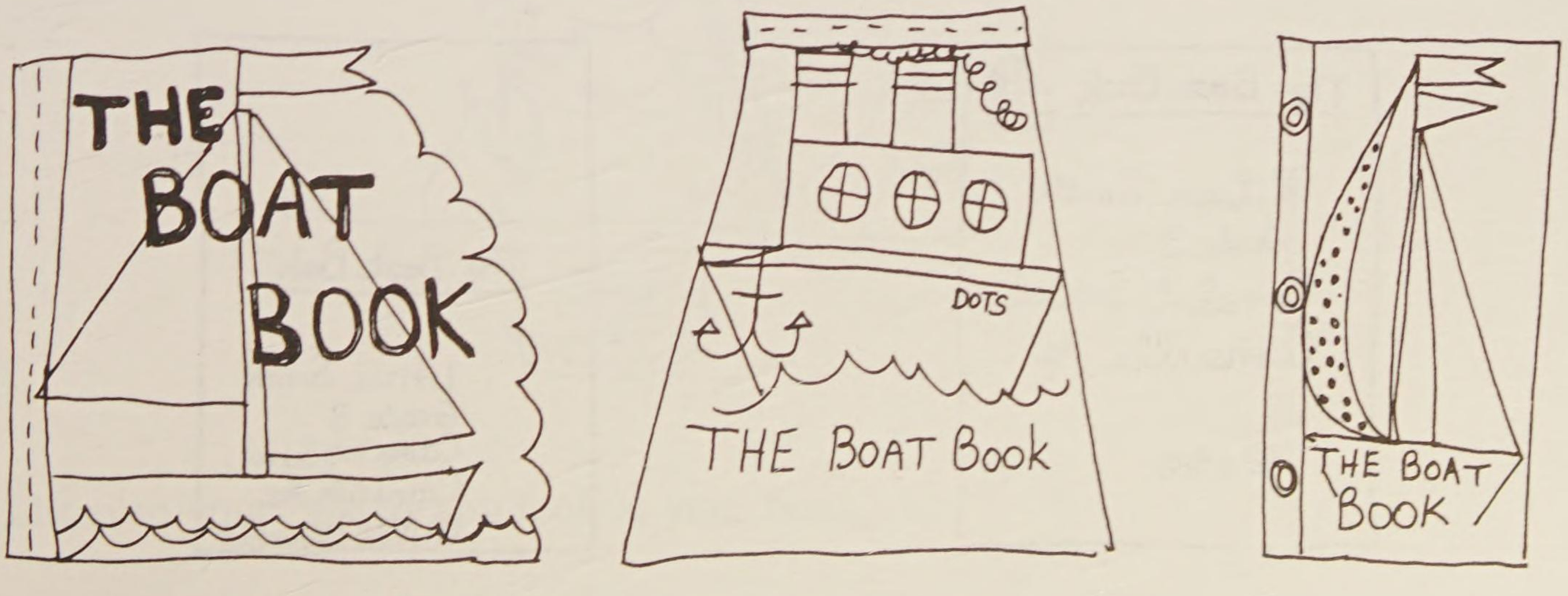
2. Make a practice book. Write the book and make quick pencil drawings for each picture.

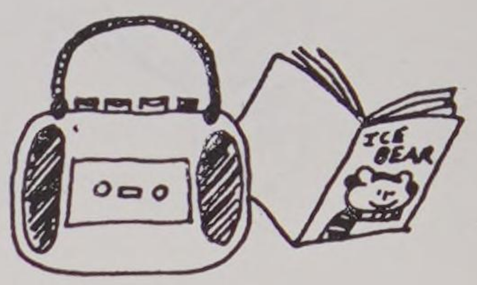


3. Have someone read your practice book. Check your spelling carefully!

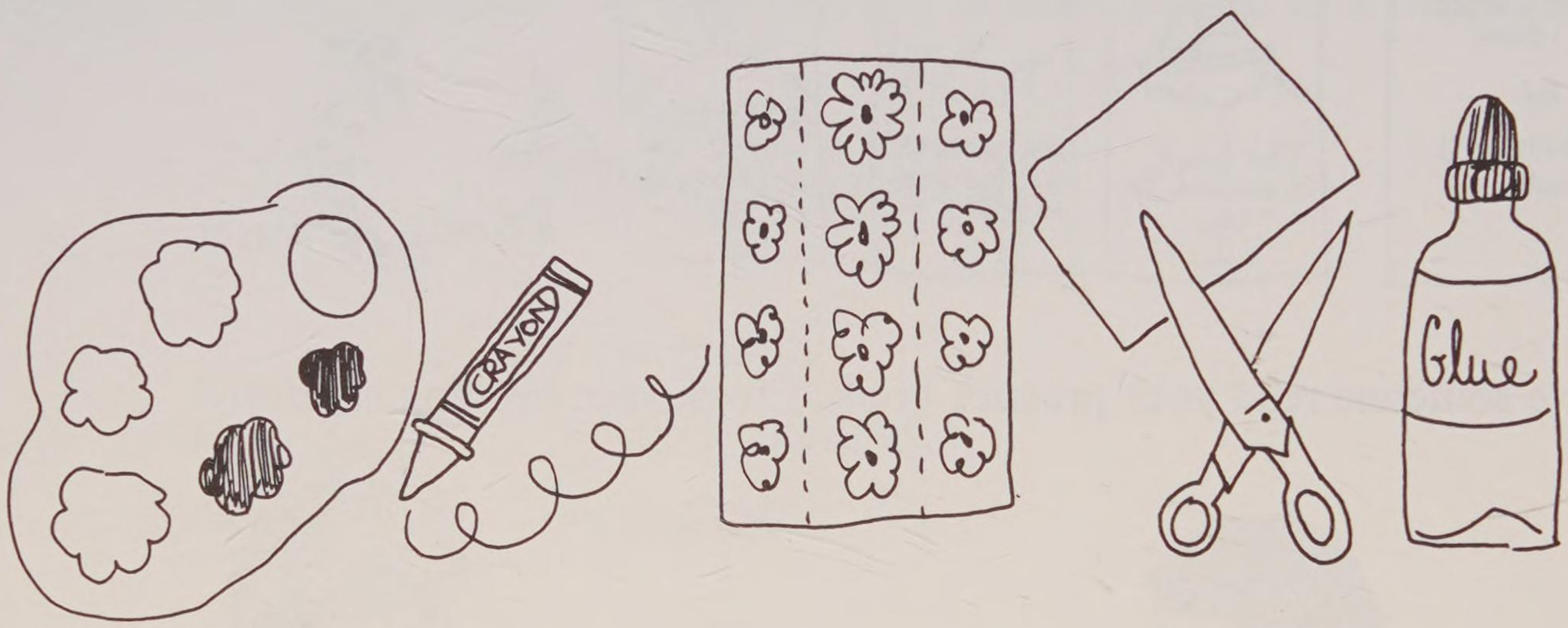


4. Plan how you will put your book together. There are lots of different ways to make a book. Read chapter 6 on "How to Make a Book."





5. There are several kinds of illustrations that you can create for a book. You could choose one type or use different types in your book. Chapter 6, "How to Make a Book," will give you some ideas.



6. Each book *must* have a title page! The title page needs to have:

Title

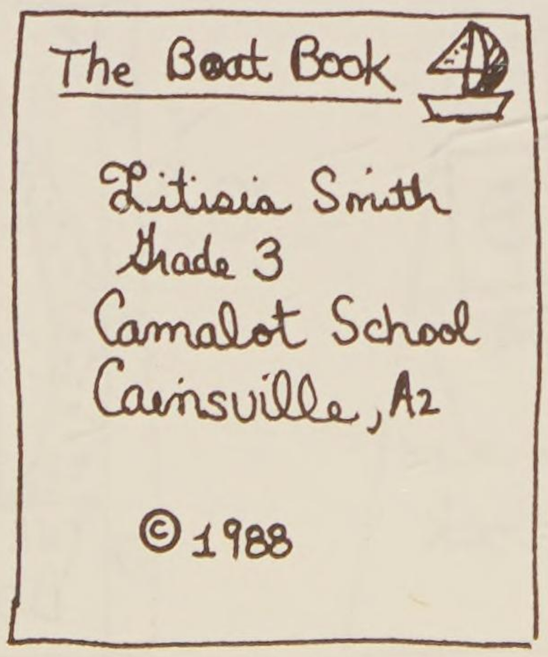
Author—your first and last name

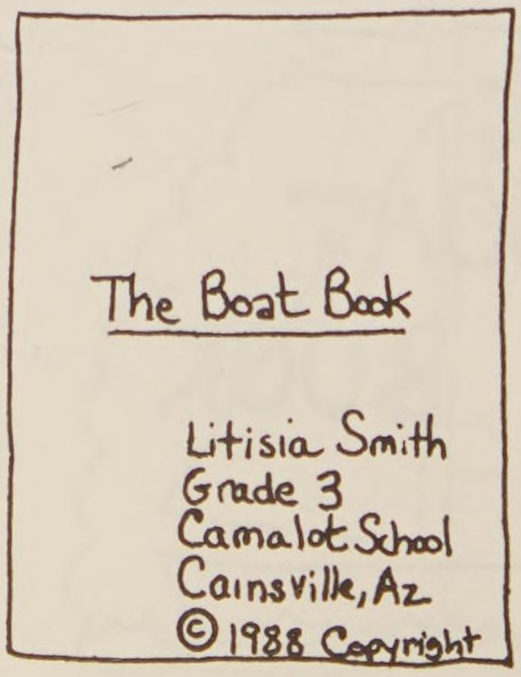
Your grade

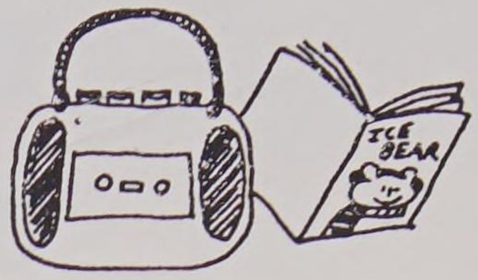
Your school

Your city

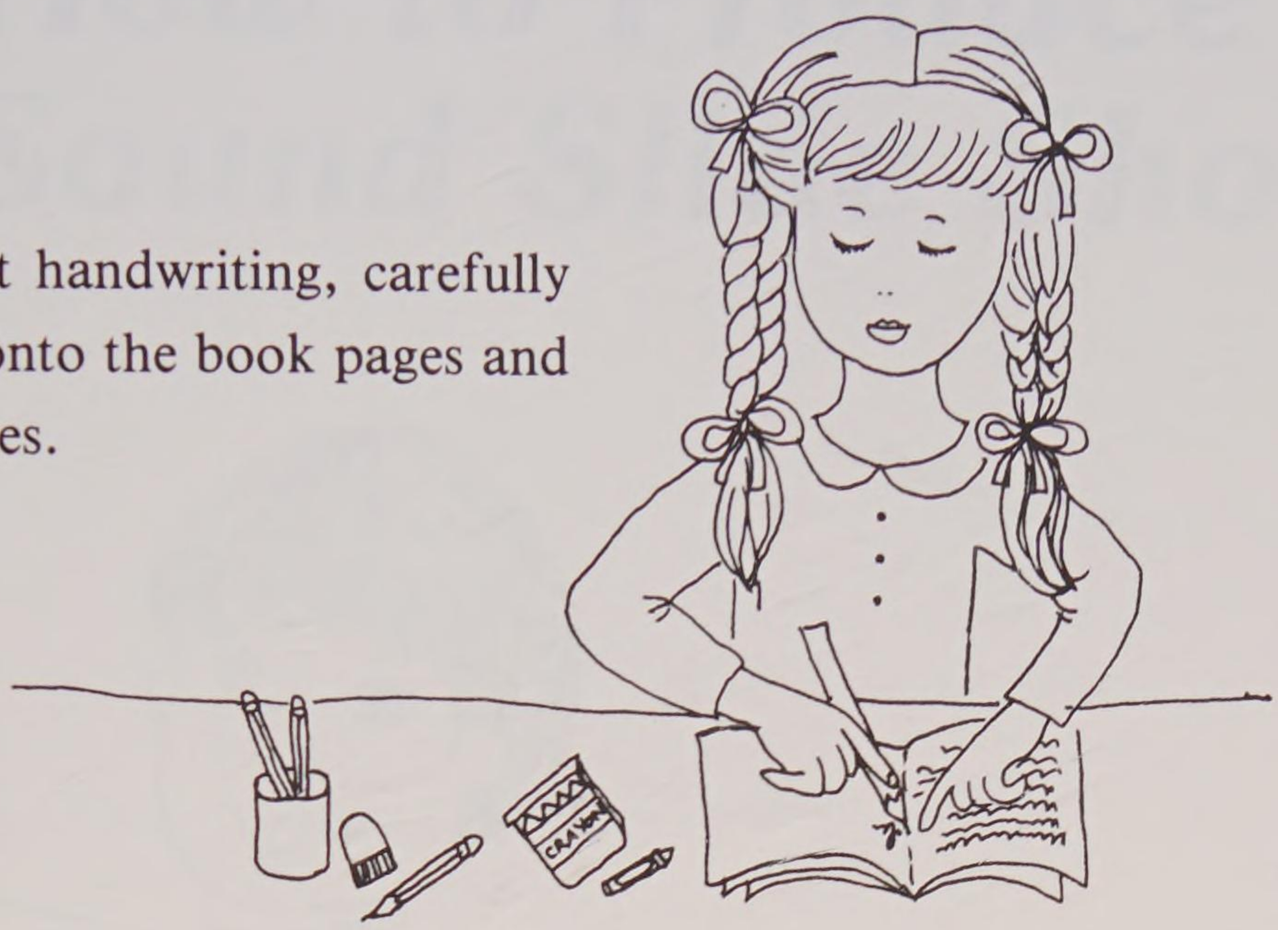
Copyright date (year the book is made)







7. In your best handwriting, carefully copy your story onto the book pages and make your pictures.



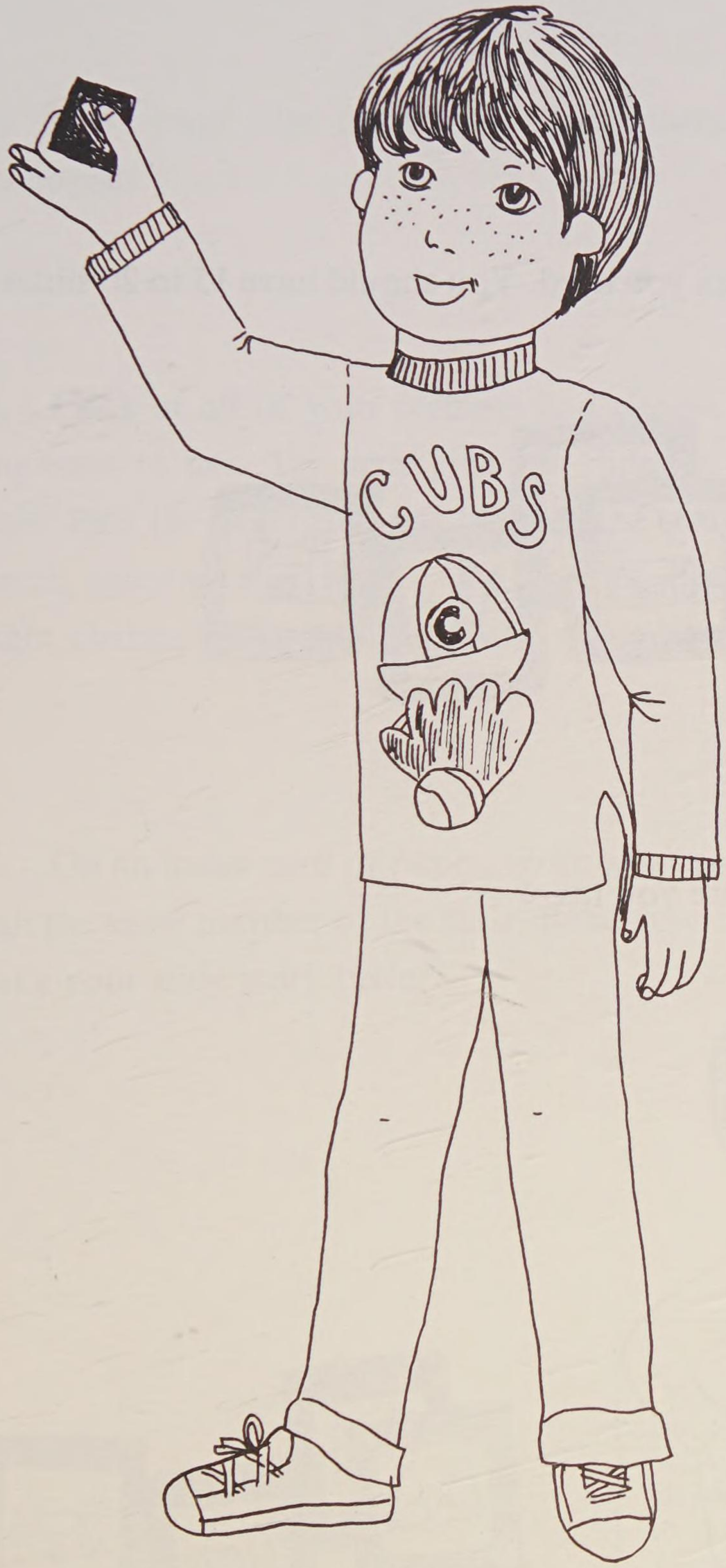
8. Number the pages in your book starting with the first page after the title page.

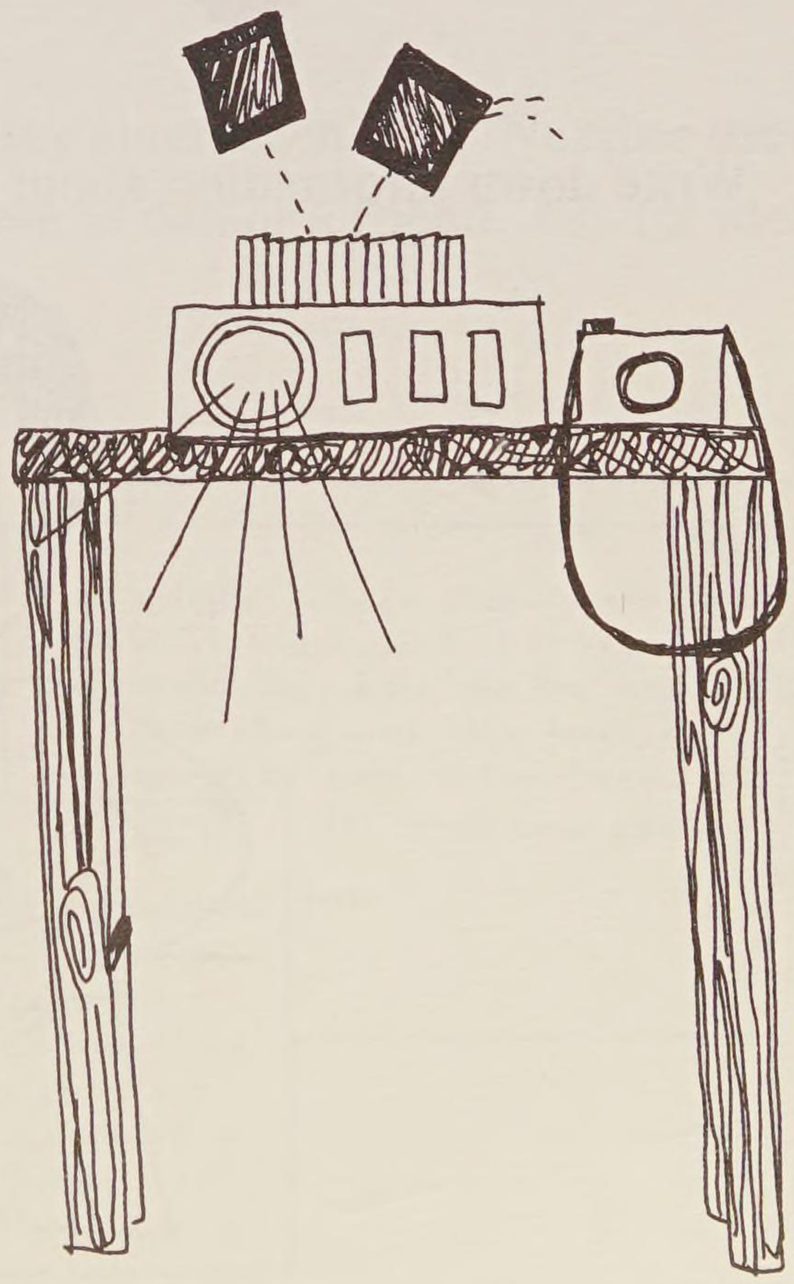
9. *Read* chapter 11, "Helpful Hints for Producing a Cassette Tape" before you make your tape. Record your story on a cassette tape using a bell or another signal to indicate when each page should be turned.



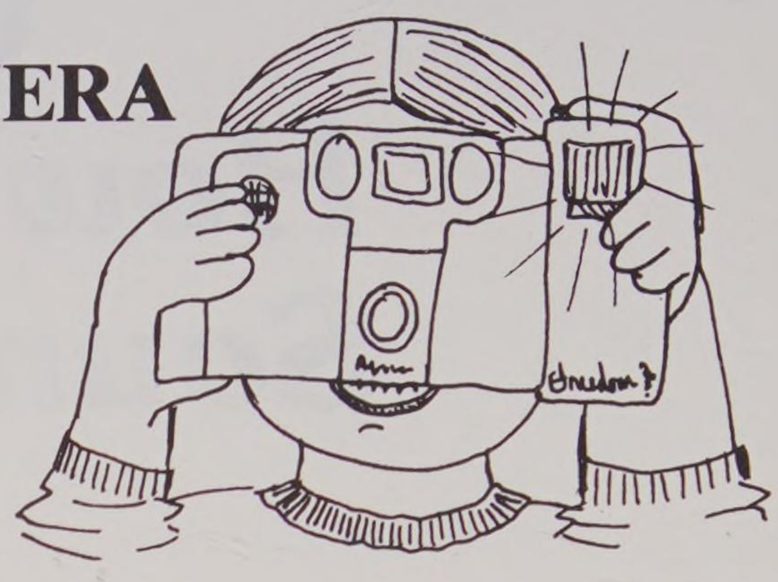
10. Listen to your tape as you look at your book.

Chapter 8
How to Produce a Sound Slide Show





SLIDES WITH A CAMERA



Materials

Camera with slide film
Index cards, notebook or paper
Cassette tape

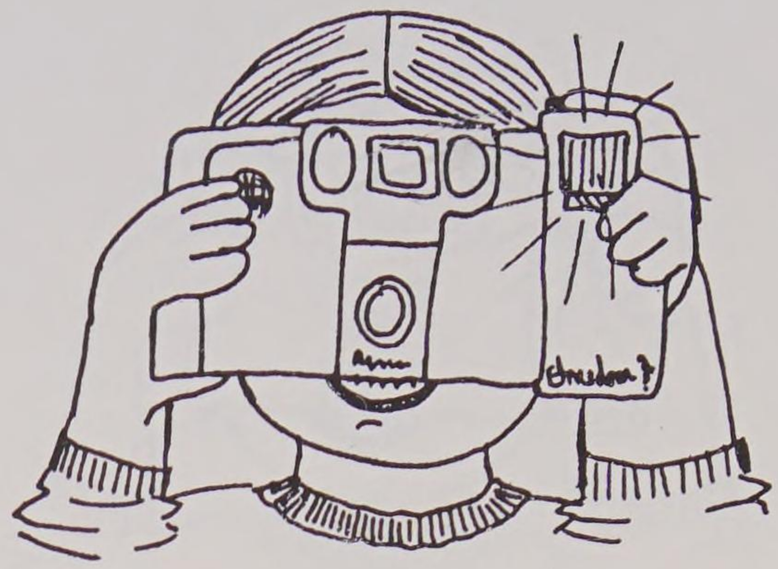
Steps

1. Plan your pictures. Take more pictures than you need. You should have 15 to 20 slides for your slide show.



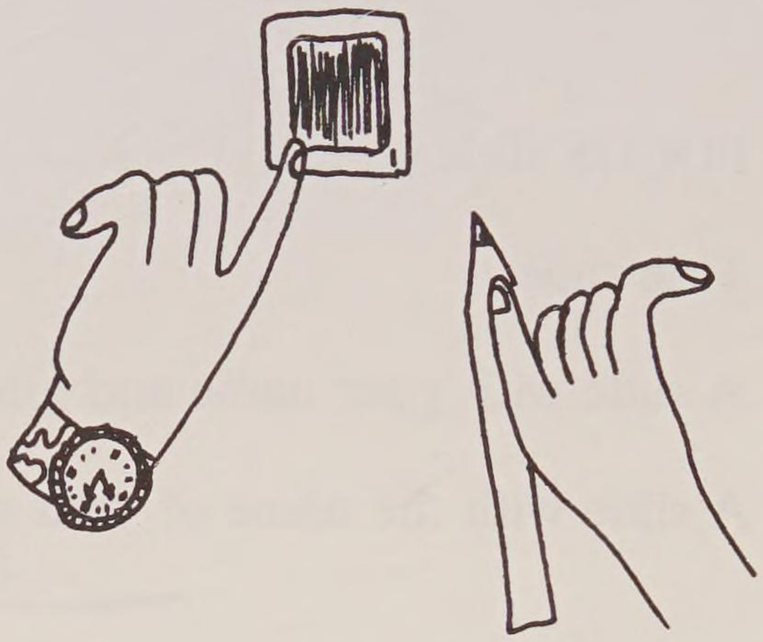
2. Write down information about each picture you take!



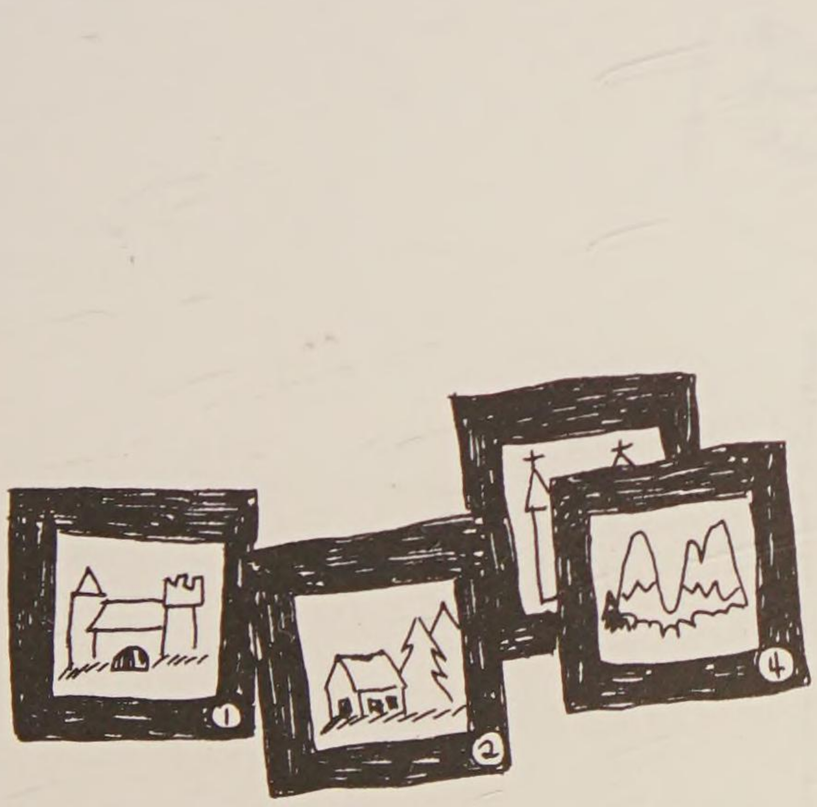


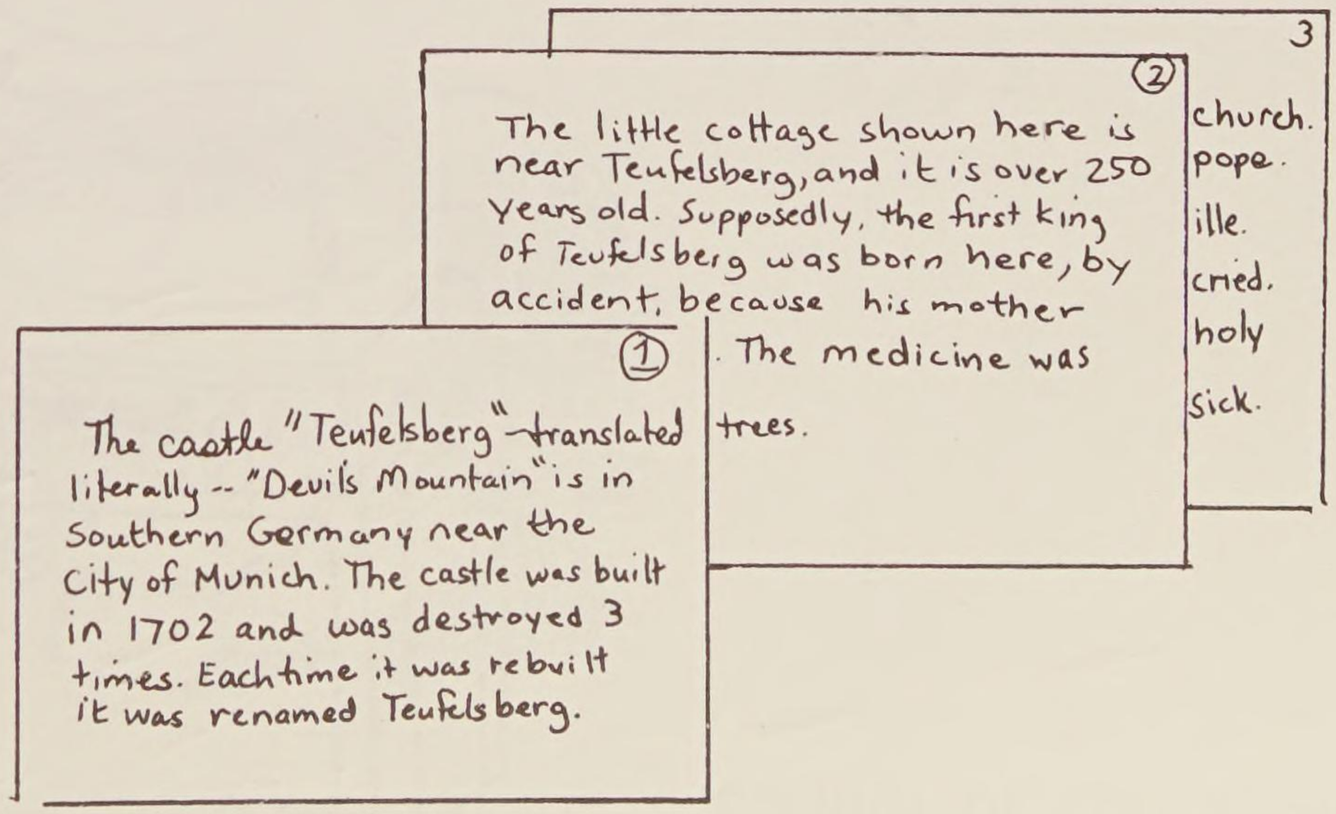
3. Have your film developed. *Remember*, it takes about two weeks to have your slides developed.

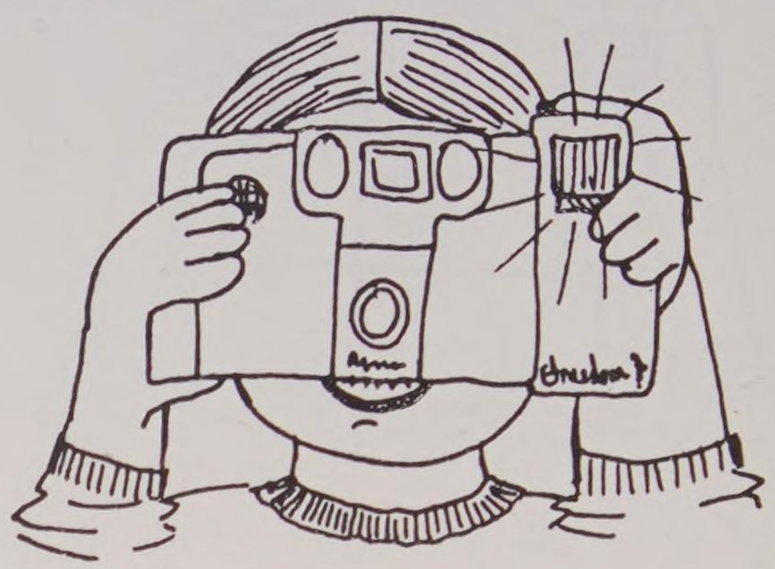
4. Look at all of your pictures and choose the ones you want to use. Try arranging the slides in different ways. Pick the order that will best tell the story. With a pencil, number each slide. *Use* a pencil because you might change your mind about the order later.



5. On an index card or paper, write what you want to say about each slide. Number the card with the same number of the slide. Read your cards to mom or dad or a friend. Ask for ideas to make your slide story better.







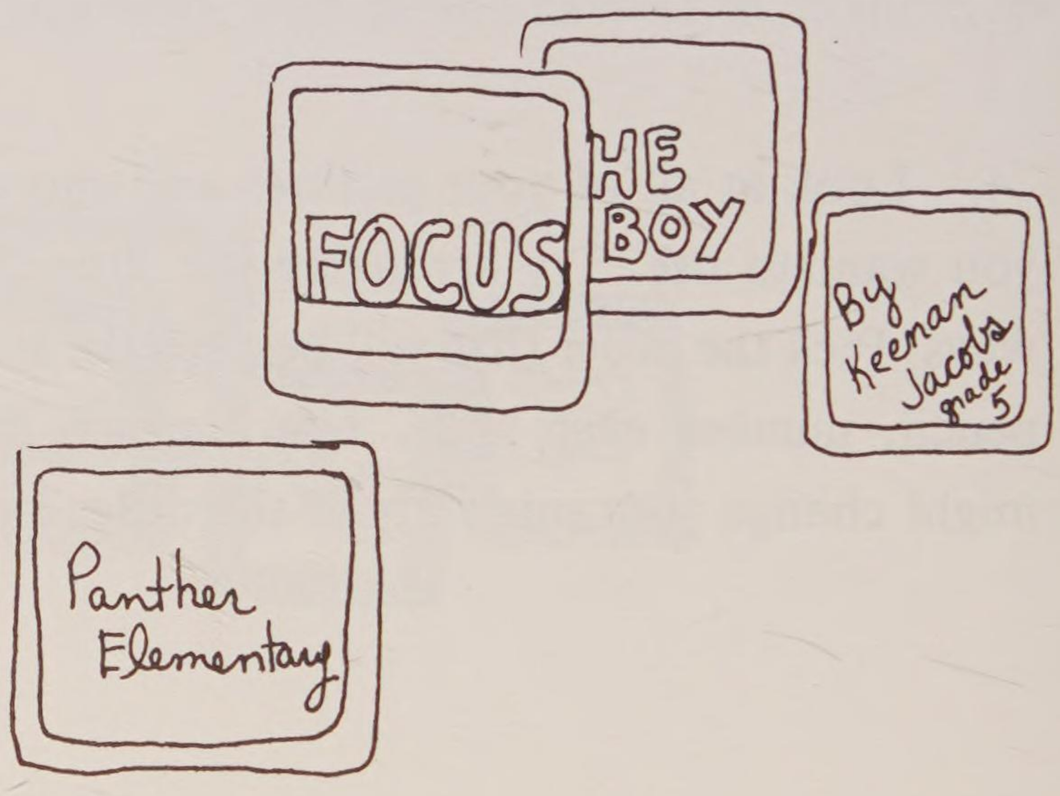
6. You will also need to make information slides. You can make a large sign for each that can be photographed or use write-on-slides. Ask your school library media specialist to help you find out where to get write-on-slides. You will need to make the following slides:

FOCUS slide

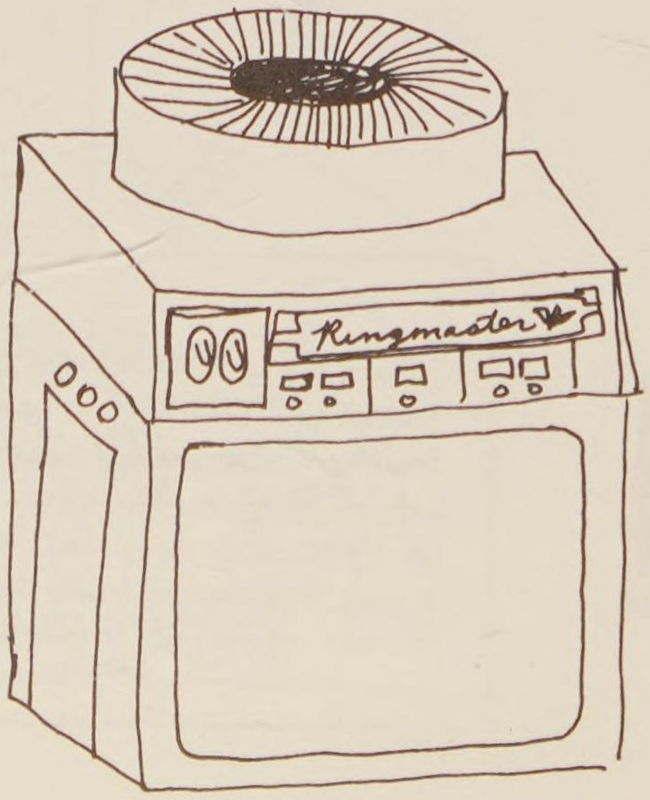
Title slide

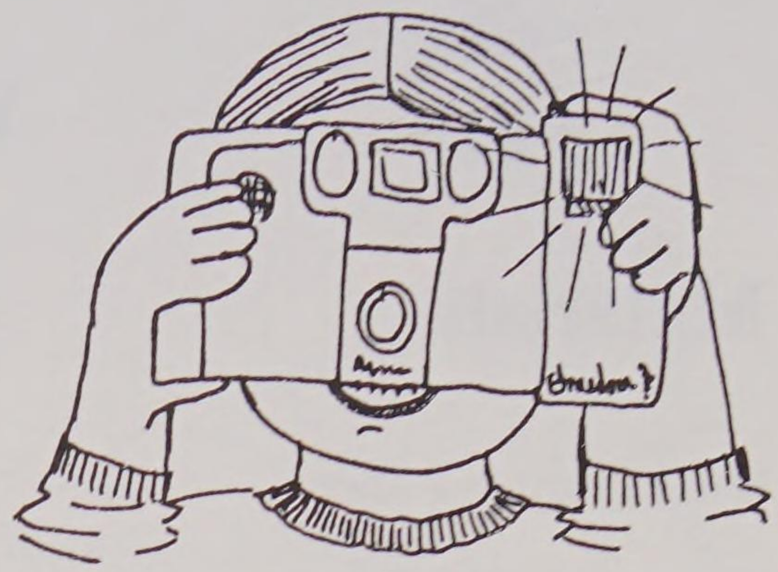
A slide with your name and grade

A slide with the name of your school



7. Before you make your tape, ask your library media specialist if your school has a Ringmaster™ or other brand sound slide viewer/projector that can put special silent signals on your cassette tape after you have recorded on the cassette tape. These silent signals can make specially designed projectors change the slides at the proper time.





8. If your school does not have a sound slide viewer/projector, use a bell or another type of signal when making your tape to show when the slide should be advanced.



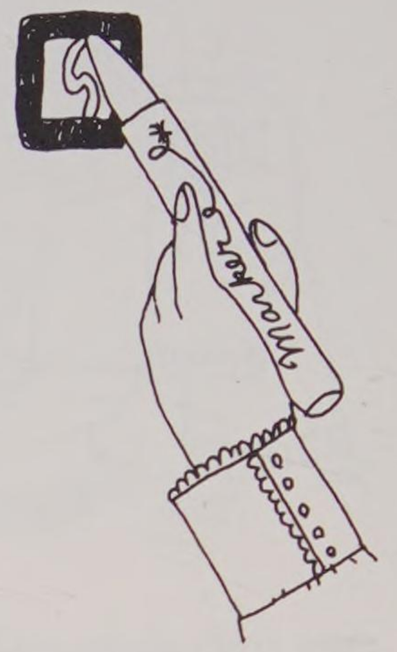
9. *Read* chapter 11, "Helpful Hints for Producing a Cassette Tape" before you make your tape.



10. Record your story or report on your cassette tape.

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WRITE-ON-SLIDES



Materials

Slide planning sheets
Index cards or paper
Write-on-slides *or*
Fine-tip permanent markers
Cassette tape
Acetate sheets (to cut apart) and slide mounts

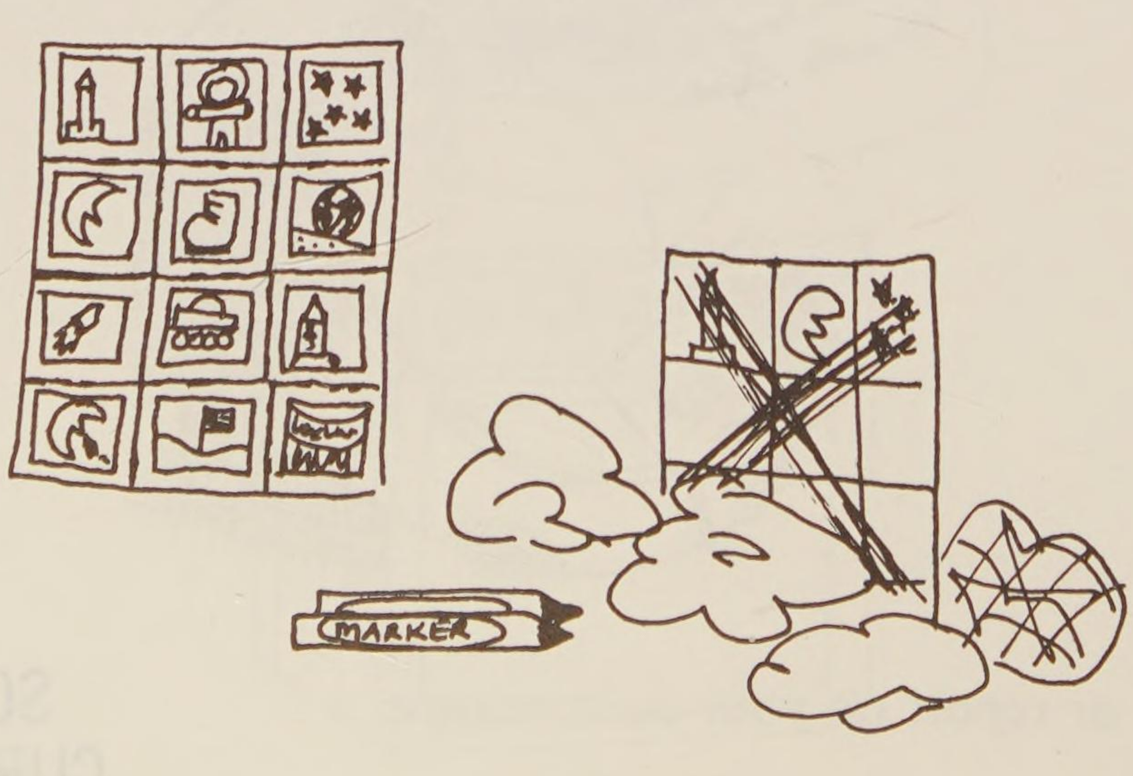
Ask your library media specialist to help you find out where to get these.

Steps

1. Write your story or report.



2. On the slide planning sheet, draw with a pencil the pictures you would like to use. Try drawing different types of pictures. Color your pictures with fine-tip permanent markers. Your pictures will be small, so you need to practice before you draw them on the slides.





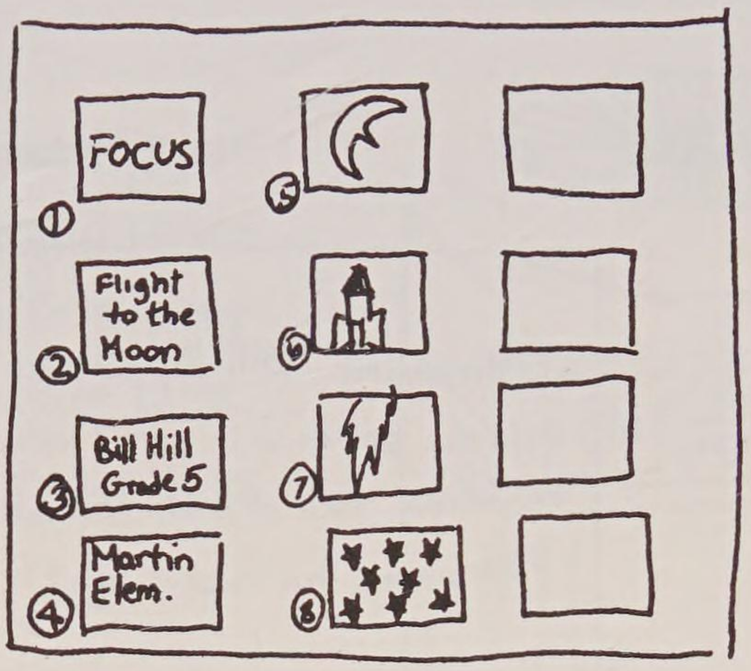
3. On the planning sheet, make each of the following slides and number them in this order:

FOCUS

Title

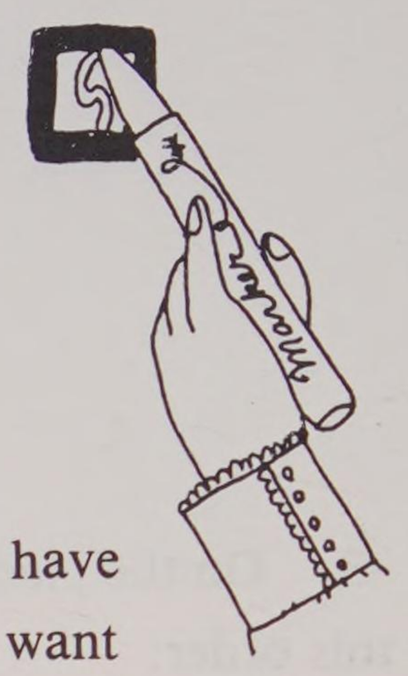
A slide with your name and grade

A slide with the name of your school

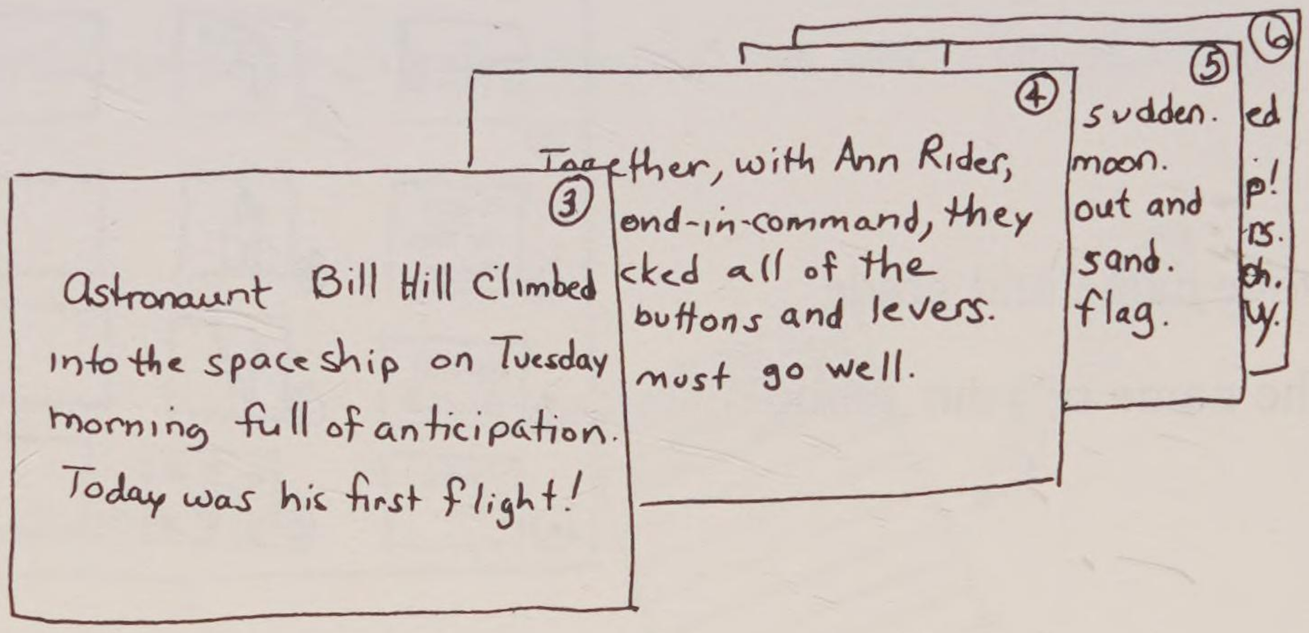


4. Cut the pictures on the planning paper apart. Choose the pictures you think are the best. Try arranging your pictures in different ways.





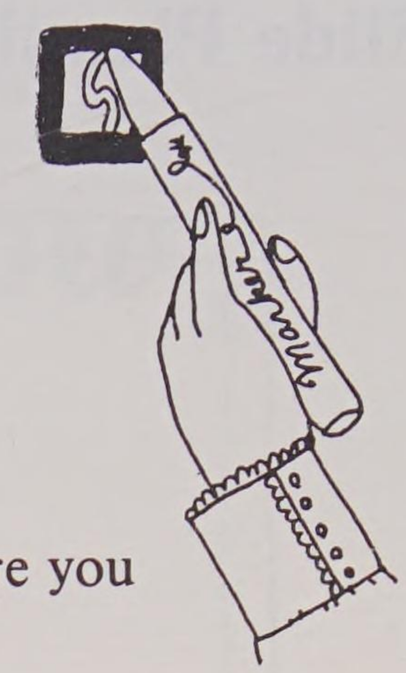
5. Number each picture from the slide planning sheet in the order you have decided. On an index card, with the same number as the slide, write what you want to say about each slide.



6. Read your cards to mom or dad or a friend. Ask for ideas to make your slide show better.

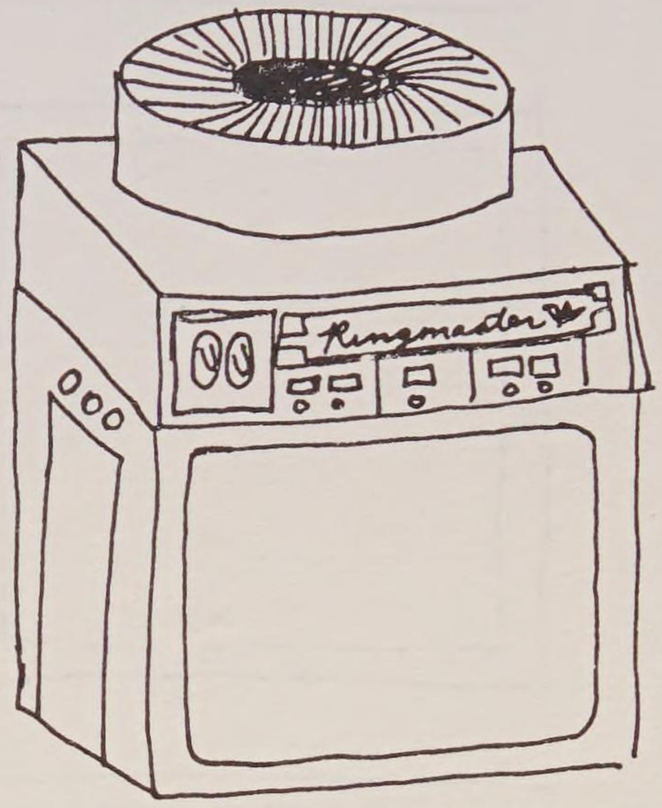
7. Using your pictures from the slide planning sheet as a guide, draw each picture on the write-on-slide.





8. *Read* chapter 11, "Helpful Hints for Producing a Cassette Tape" before you make your tape.

9. Before you make your tape, ask your librarian if your school has a Ringmaster™ or other brand sound slide viewer/projector that can put special silent signals on your cassette tape after you have recorded on the cassette tape. These silent signals can make specially designed projectors change the slides at the proper time.



10. If your school does not have a sound slide viewer/projector, use a bell or another type of signal when making your tape to show when the slide should be advanced.



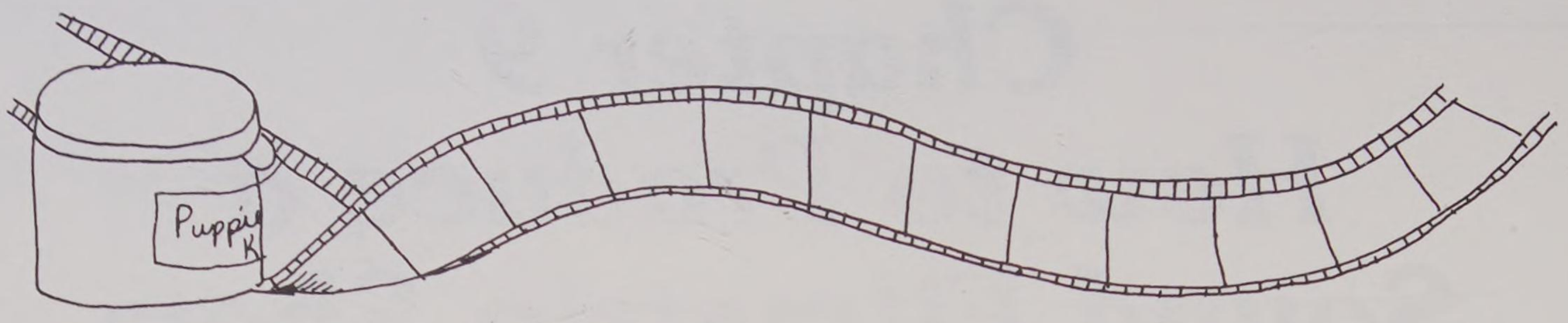
11. Record your story or report on your cassette tape.

Slide Planning Sheet

Chapter 9
How to Produce a Sound Filmstrip Show



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MATERIALS

Filmstrip planning sheets

Fine-tip permanent markers

Cassette tape

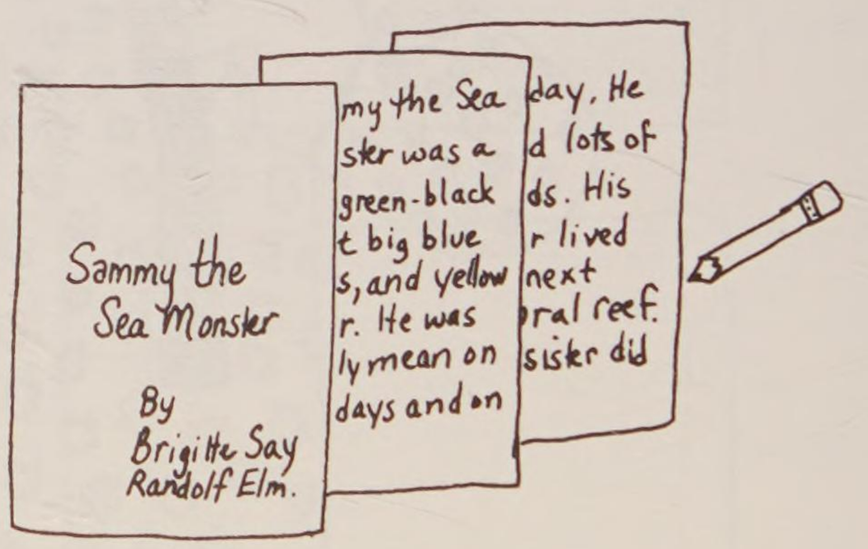
Clear filmstrip film (Ask your library media specialist where to get this)

Index cards or paper

Ask your library media specialist where to get this.

STEPS

1. Write your story or your report.



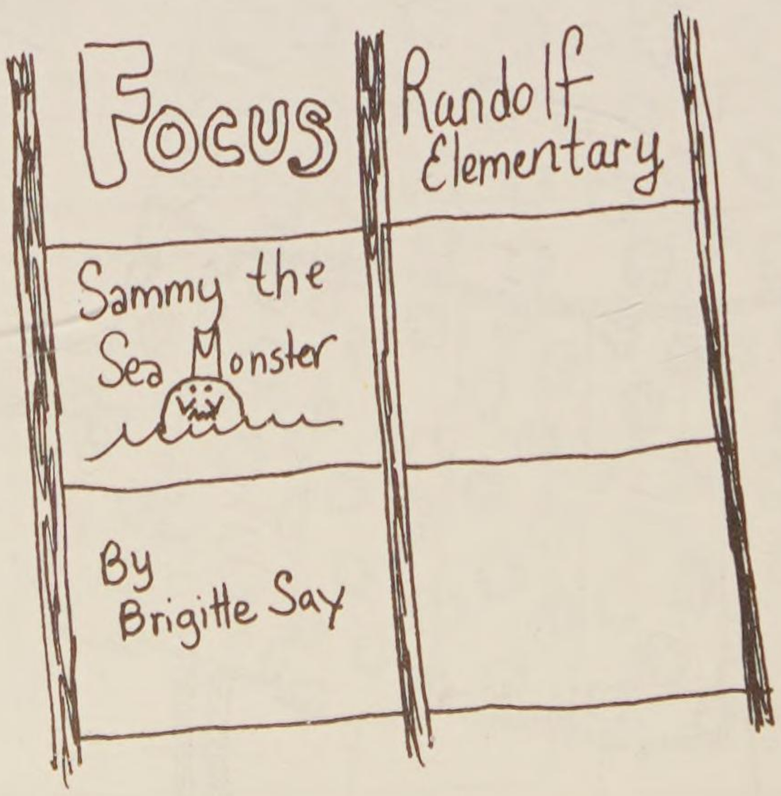
2. On the filmstrip planning sheet, first make a frame for each of the following:

FOCUS

Title

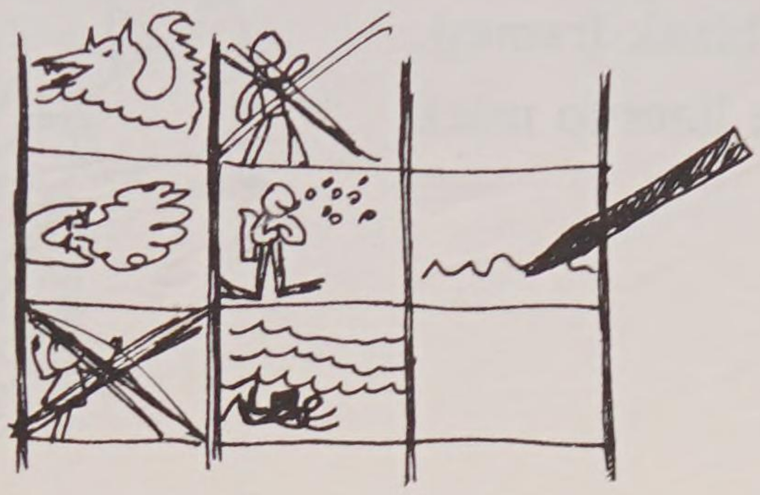
Your name and grade

Your school

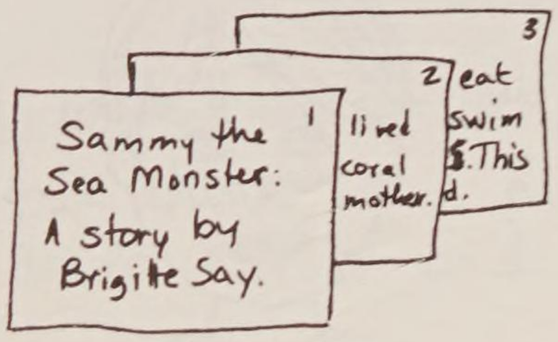




3. Read your story and decide which pictures you would like to make. Draw the pictures using fine felt-tip markers. If you make a mistake, just put an X on the frame and try again. After all of the frames have been drawn, number each frame.



4. Using your story, decide what you want to say with each frame. Number each index card with the same number as the frame and write what you want to say.



5. Show your pictures and read your cards to mom or dad or a friend. Ask for ideas on how to make your show better.







6. Count how many frames you will need for your filmstrip. Put the filmstrip film over a blank filmstrip planning sheet. At the beginning and end of the film, leave some extra space (about the length of six blank frames). With a black marker, draw the lines to mark each frame.



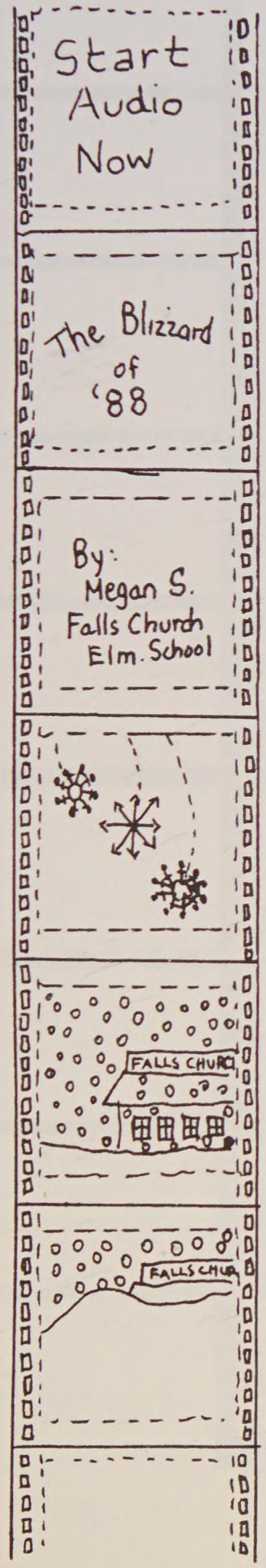
7. Turn your filmstrip over. Using your filmstrip planning sheet as a guide, trace or draw the pictures for each frame.



8. *Read* chapter 11, "Helpful Hints for Producing a Cassette Tape" before you make your tape. You will need to pick a signal to show when the filmstrip is to be advanced to the next frame. You could use a bell, another sound, or say "Please advance to the next picture."



PART OF A FILMSTRIP PLAN

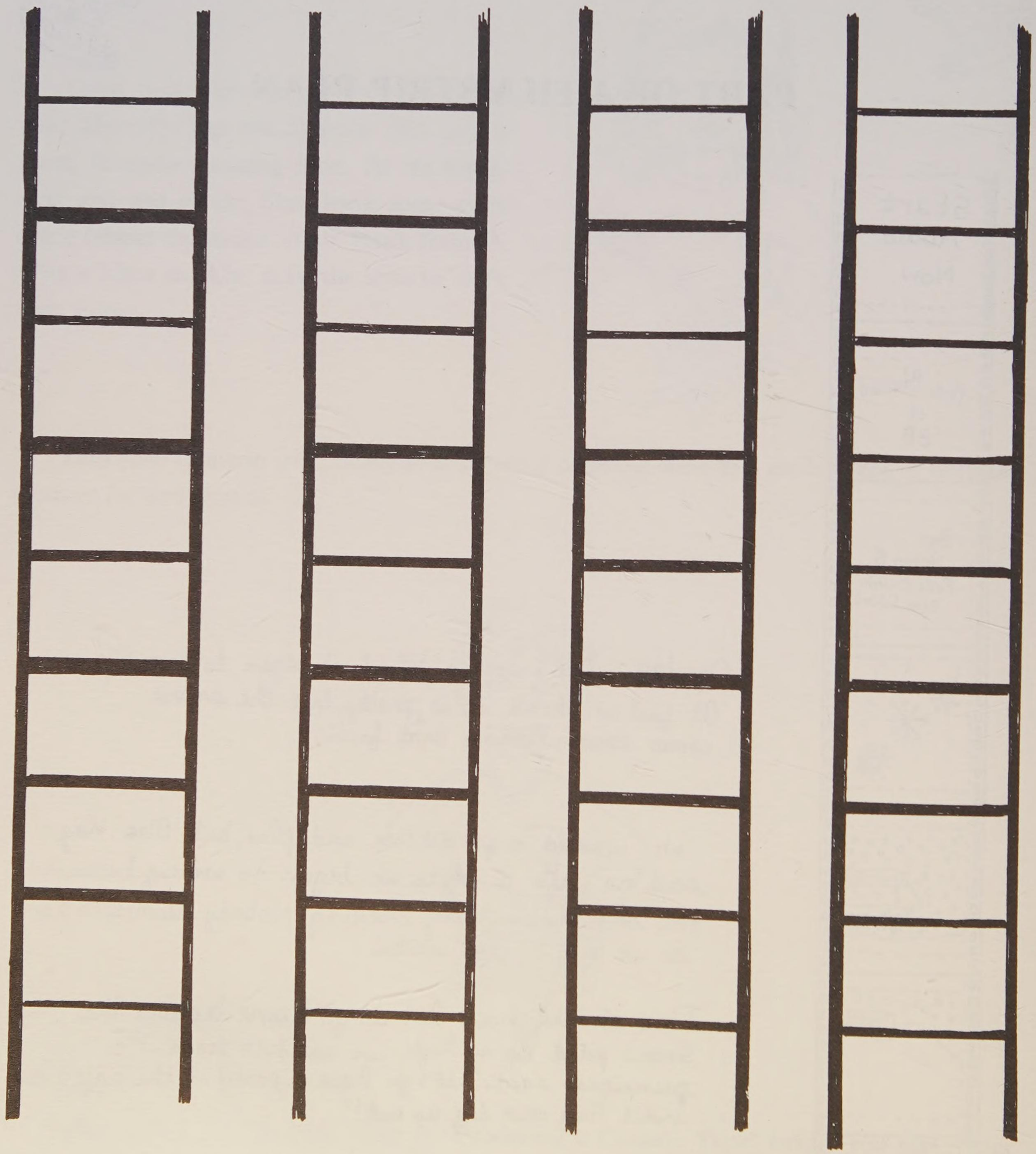


One day, while I was in school, it began to snow. At first we think it is pretty, but the snow comes down harder and faster.

We wanted to go outside and play, but Mrs. Kay said "no". After a while we began to worry because the snow was really sticking. Nobody dismissed us, so we sat ... and waited.

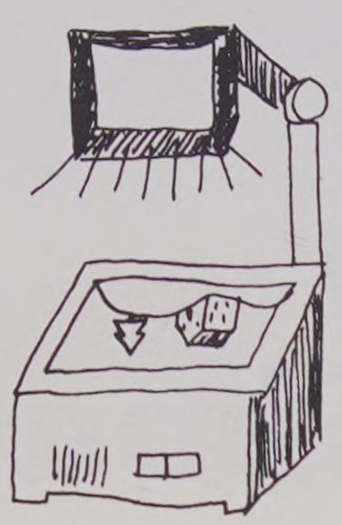
Then should have let us go home. because the snow piled up so high, we couldn't leave. The principal said, "Let's go have a party in the cafeteria until they can dig us out!"

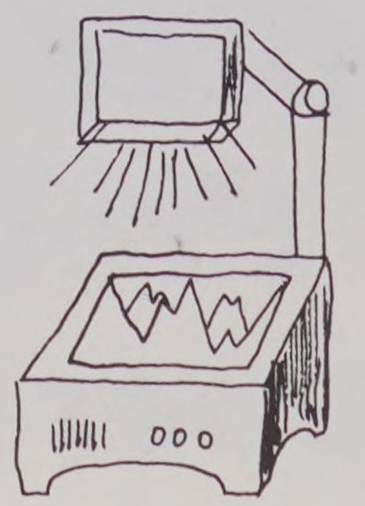
FILMSTRIP PLANNING SHEET

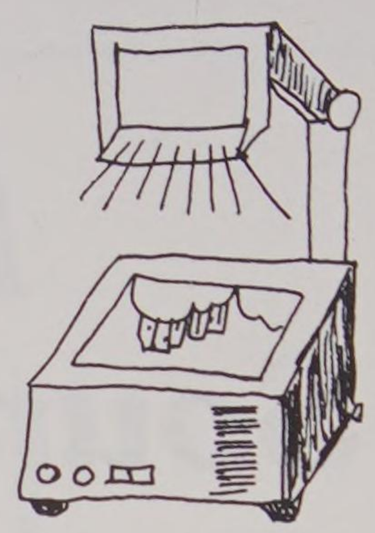


Chapter 10
How to Produce a Sound Transparency Show









MATERIALS

White paper (8½" x 11")

Permanent markers

Index cards

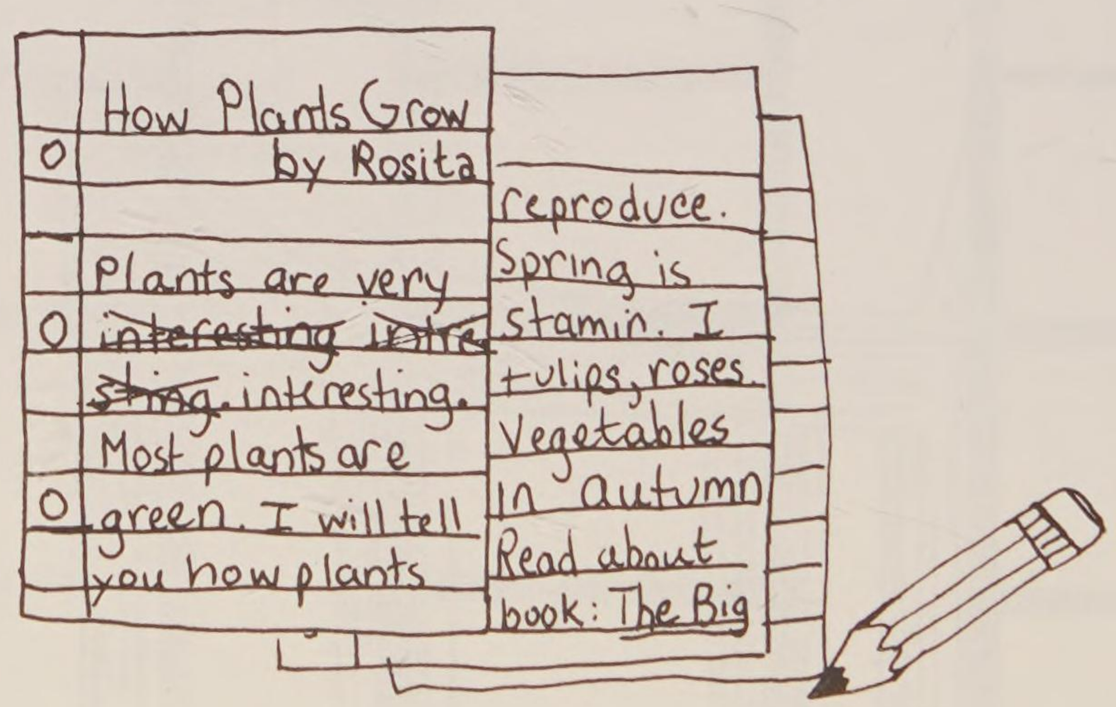
Cassette tape

Write-on transparency sheets (Ask your library media specialist where to get these)

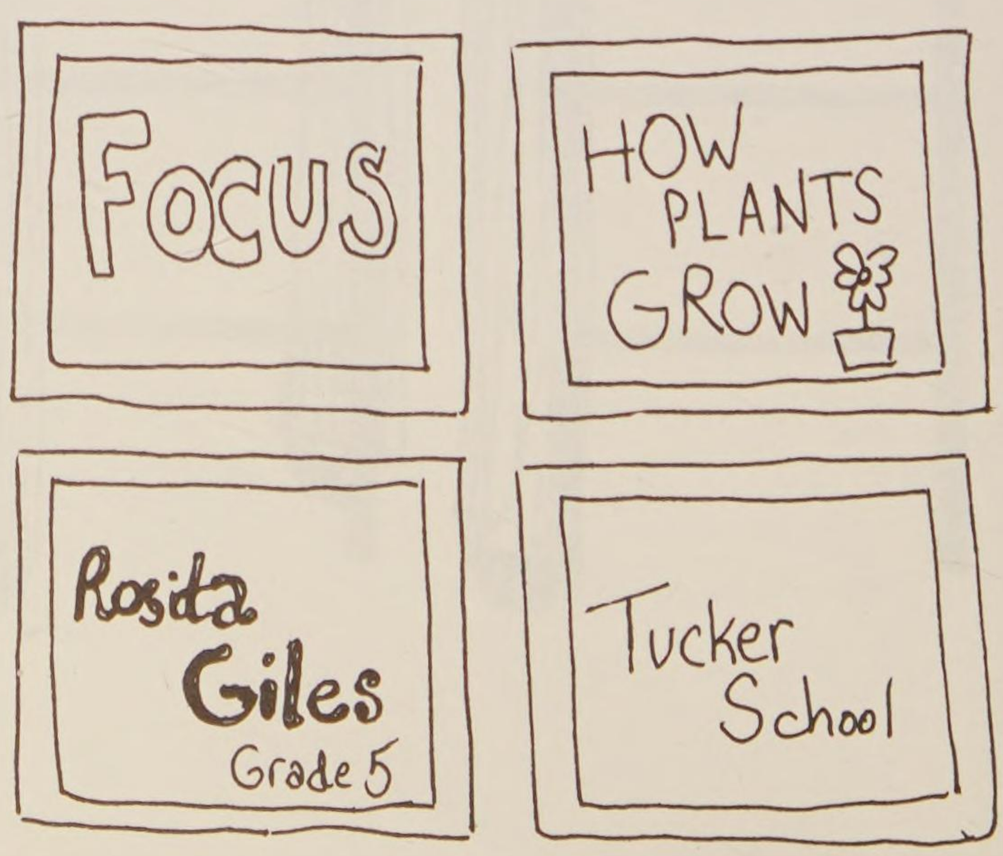
Transparency frames (Ask your library media specialist where to get these)

STEPS

1. Write your story or report.



2. Design your first four transparencies. You need a transparency for each of the following:

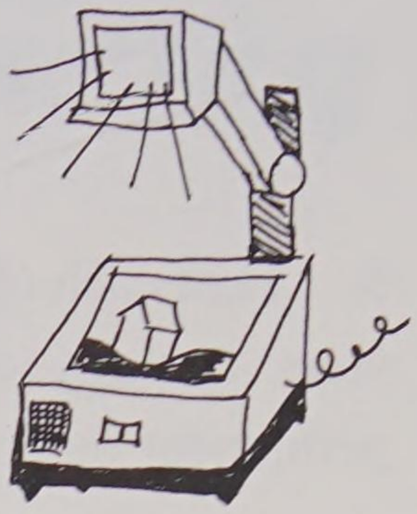


FOCUS

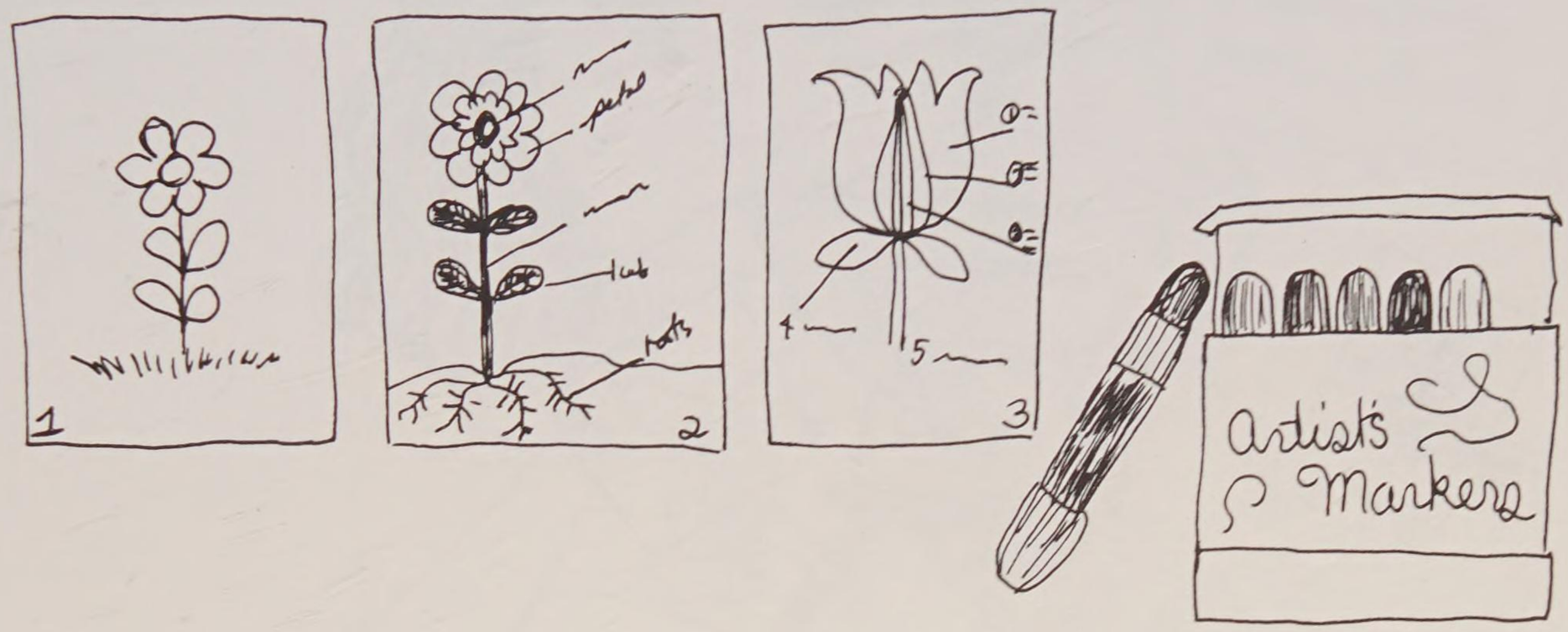
Title

Your name and grade

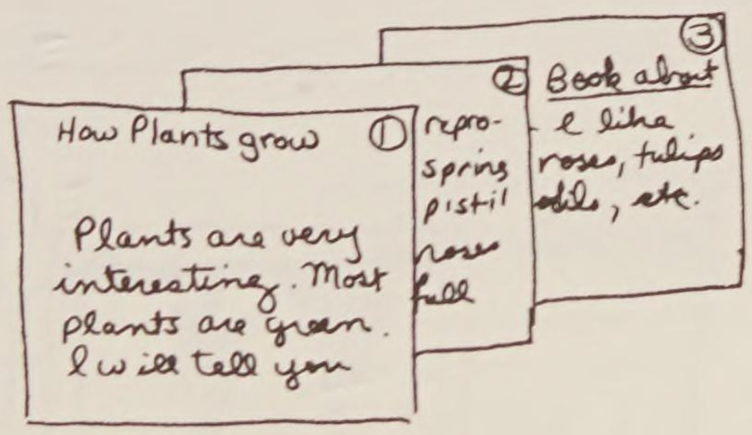
Your school



3. Read your story or report and decide which pictures you would like to make. Use white paper (8½" x 11"). Make a drawing for each picture you would like. Color your picture with markers. Number each picture.



4. Using your story or report, decide what you want to say with each frame. Number each index card with the same number as the picture and write what you want to say on the card.



5. Show your pictures and read your cards to mom or dad or a friend. Ask for ideas on how to make your show better.



6. Tape each of your pictures to a write-on transparency. Trace your pictures onto the transparency and color them with permanent markers.

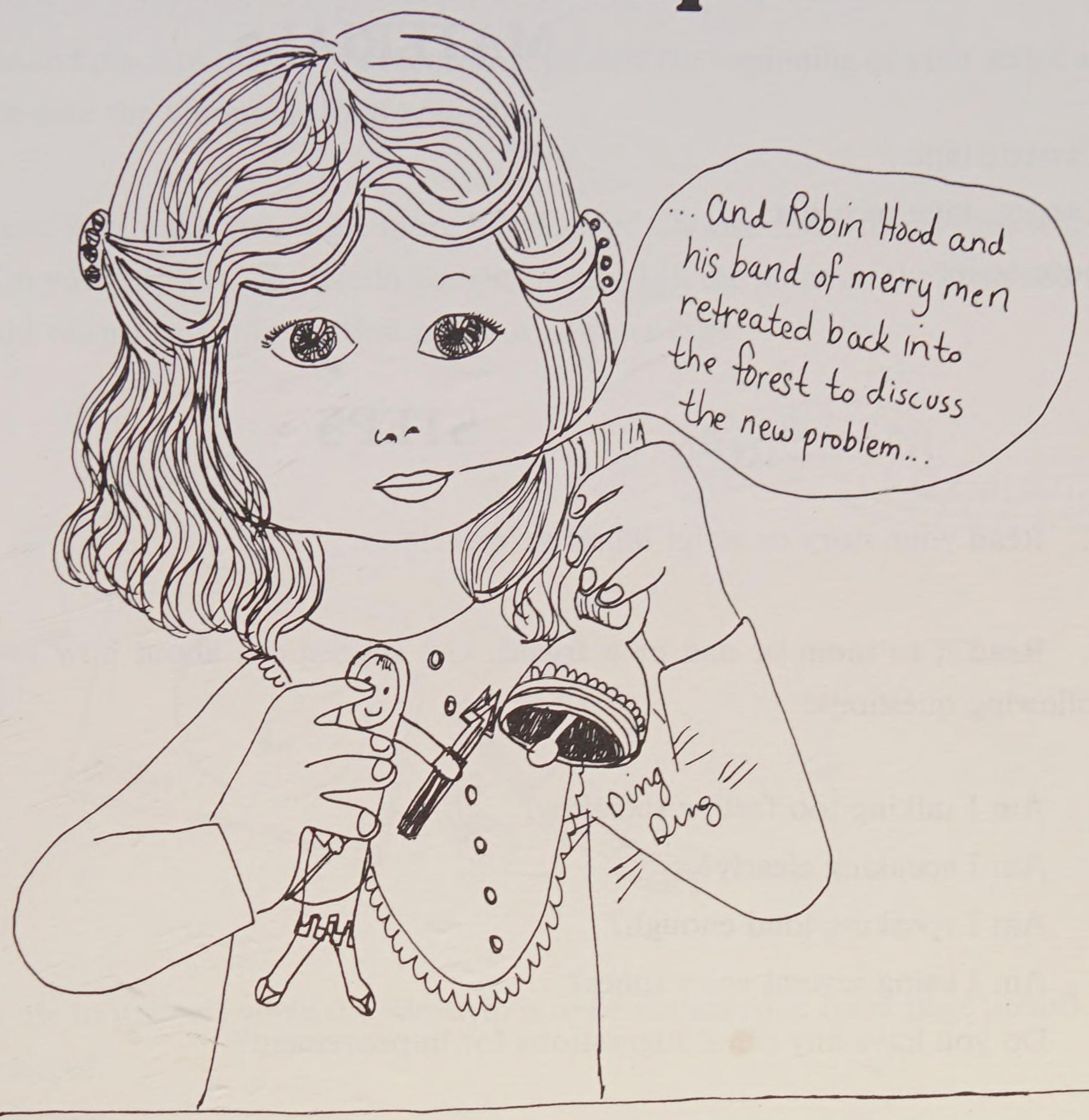


7. When all of your transparency pictures are finished, tape each to a transparency frame. Number the transparencies in order.

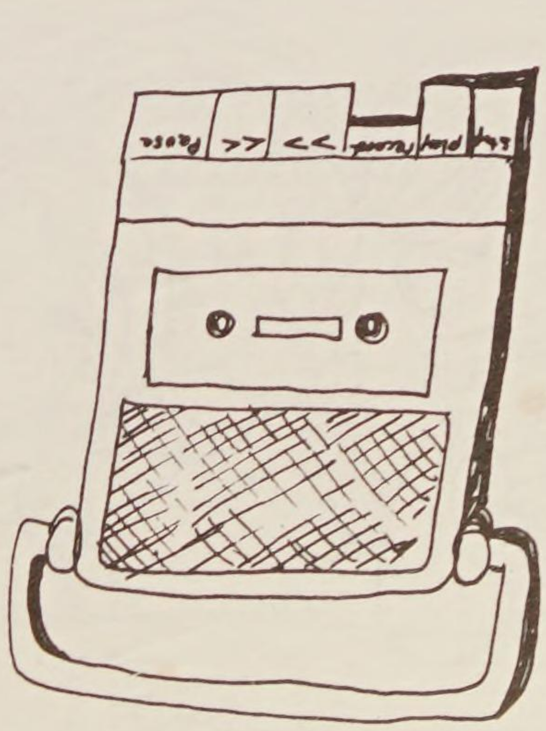


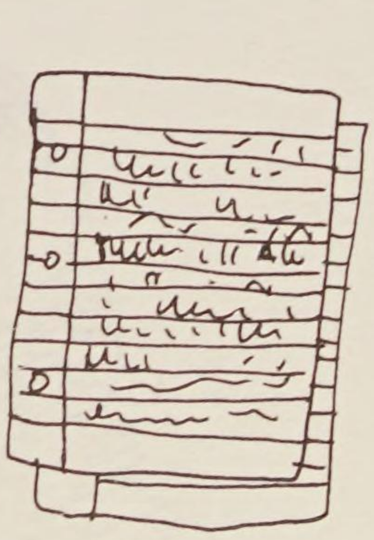
8. *Read* chapter 11, "Helpful Hints for Producing a Cassette Tape" before you make your tape. You will need to pick a signal to use to show when to change each transparency. You could use a bell, another sound, or say "Please advance to the next picture."

Chapter 11
Helpful Hints for Producing a Cassette Tape

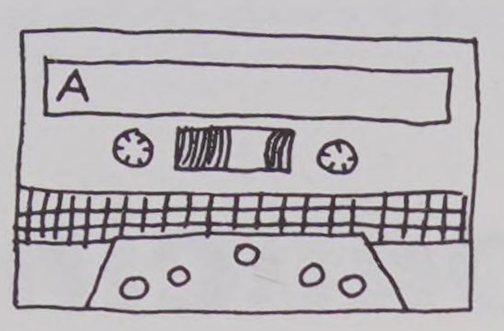


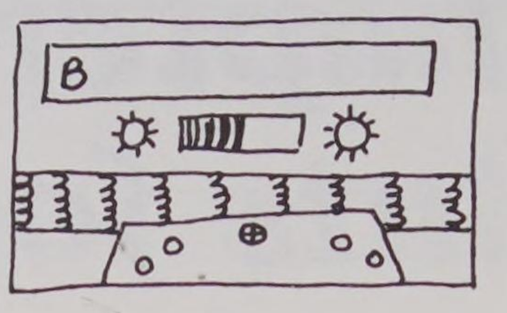


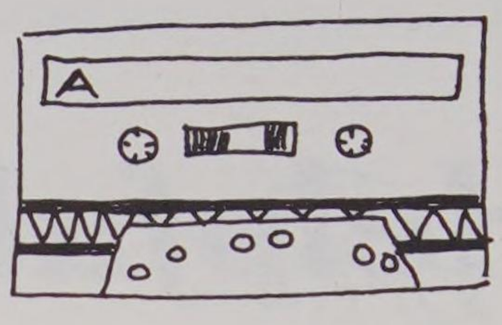












MATERIALS

Cassette tape

Cassette tape recorder

Your script

STEPS

1. Read your story or script *aloud* several times.

2. Read it to mom or dad or a friend. Get suggestions about how you sound and ask the following questions:

   Am I talking too fast or too slow?

   Am I speaking clearly?

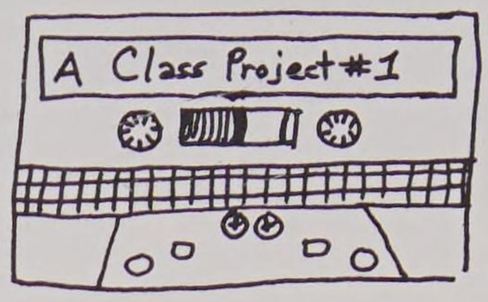
   Am I speaking loud enough?

   Am I using several voice tones?

   Do you have any other suggestions for improvement?

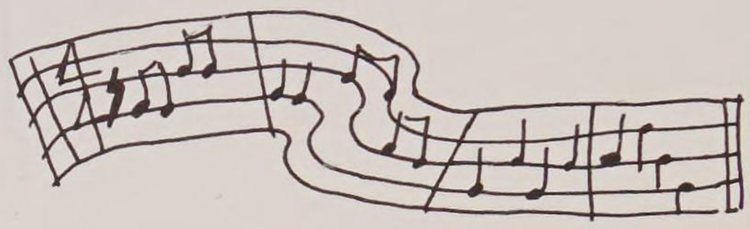


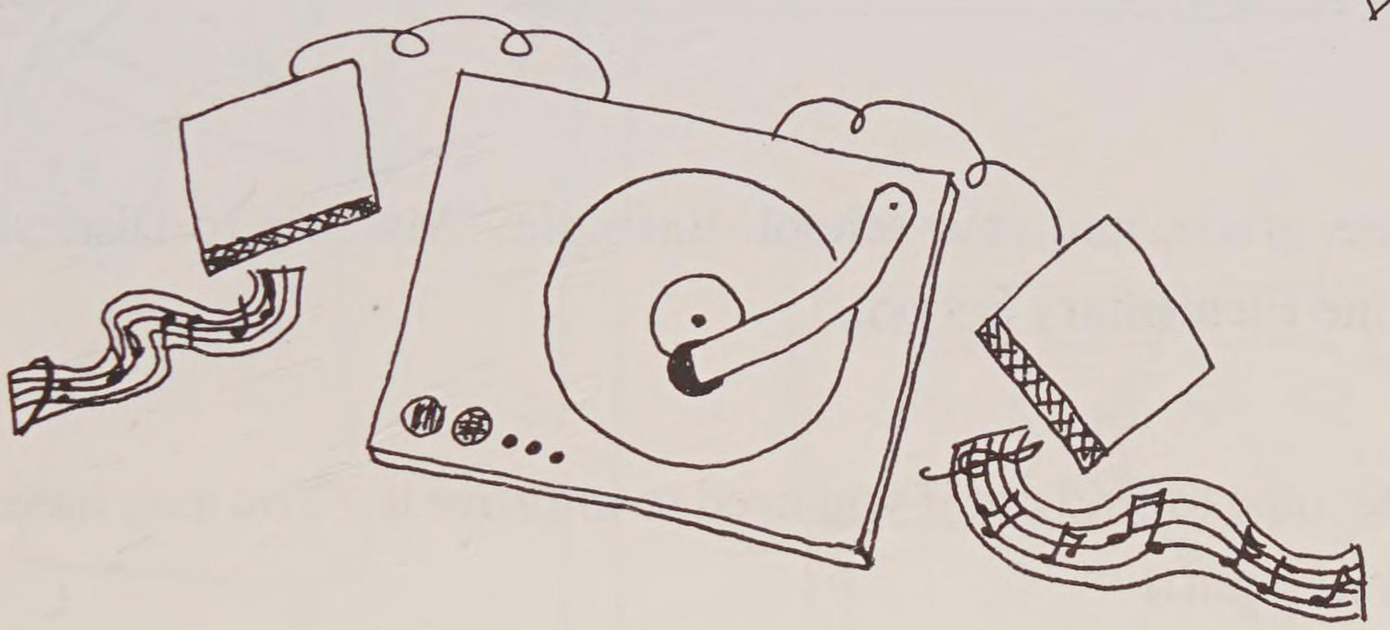




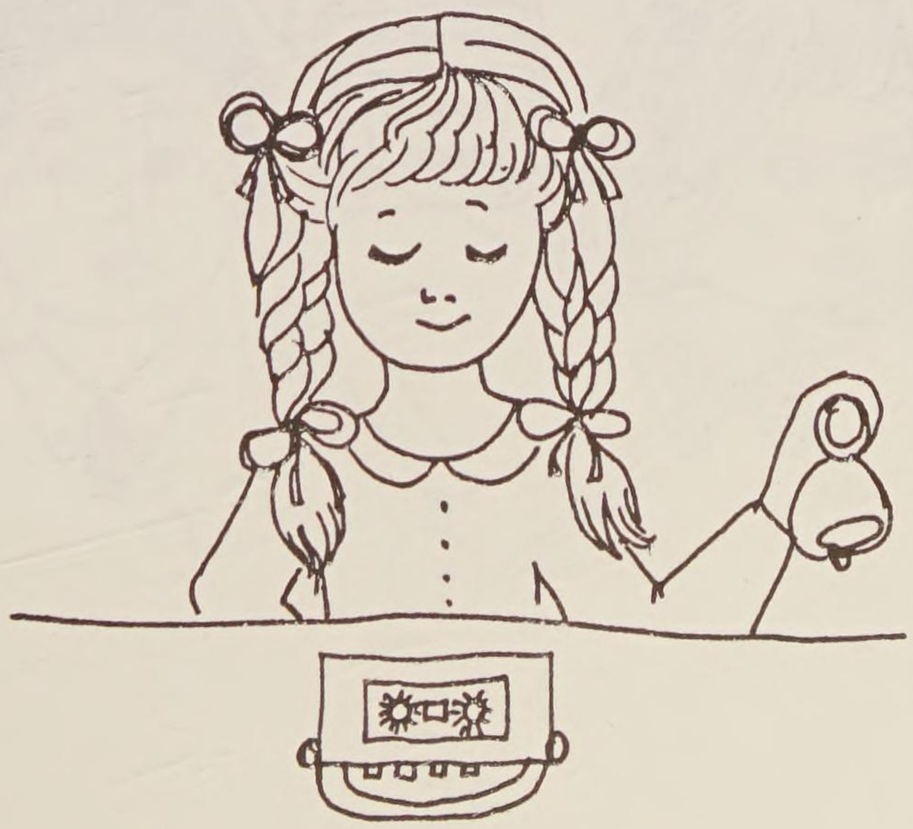
3. Pick a *quiet* time and place to make your recording. Record the beginning of your script and play it back to make sure the volume is loud enough.

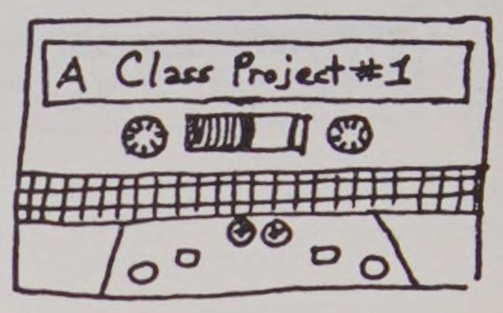
4. Background music will make your tape more interesting. Choose some music that will go with your project. On your project, give credit for the music. Tell the name of the song and the composer. You could record this information on your cassette tape.



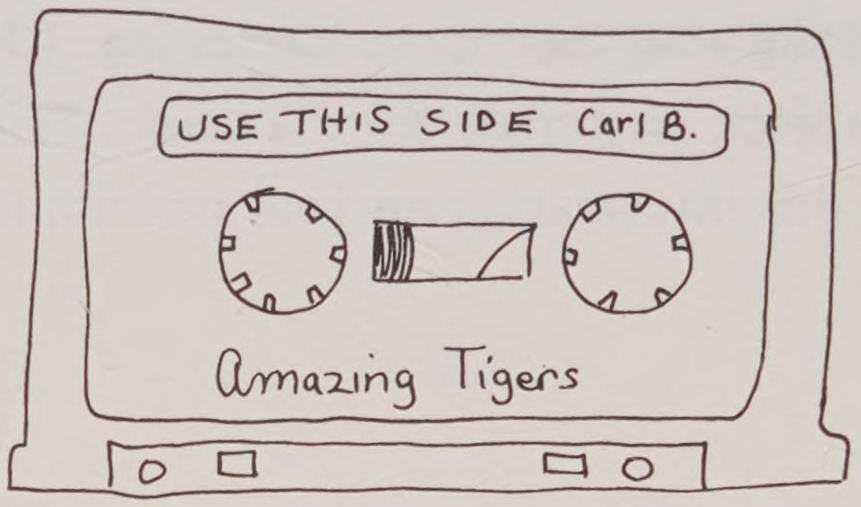


5. Pick a signal to use to indicate when the filmstrip is to be advanced, a book page turned, or the transparency changed.



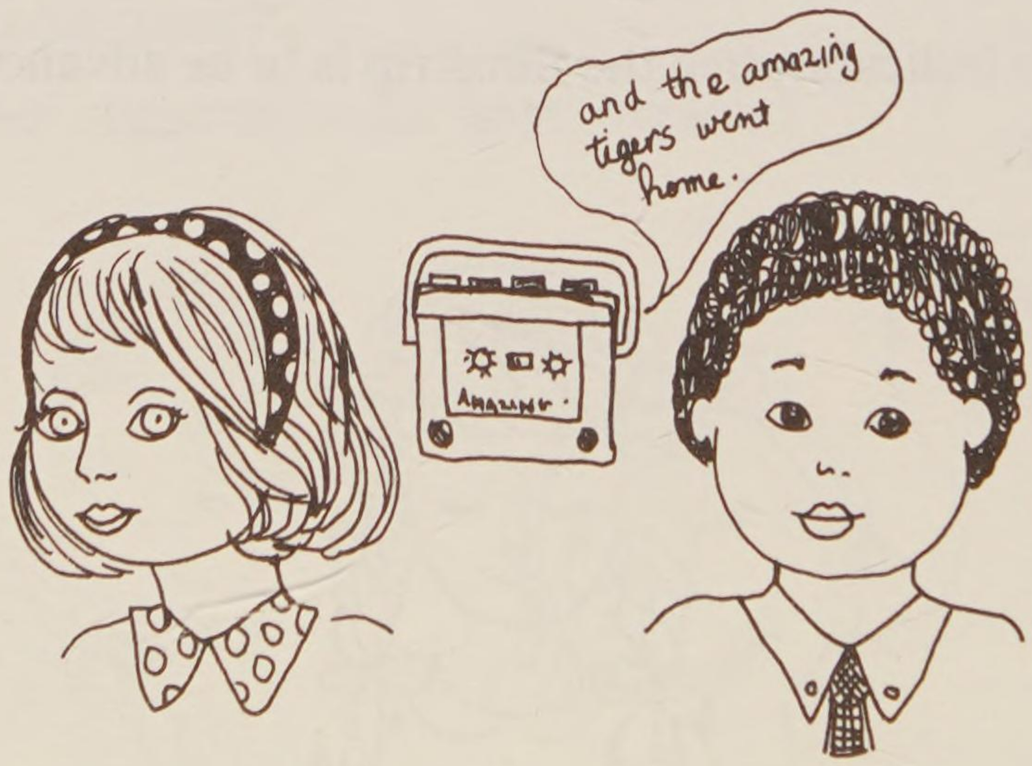


6. Label the side of the tape that you are using. Leave some lead time (no recorded sounds) on your tape.

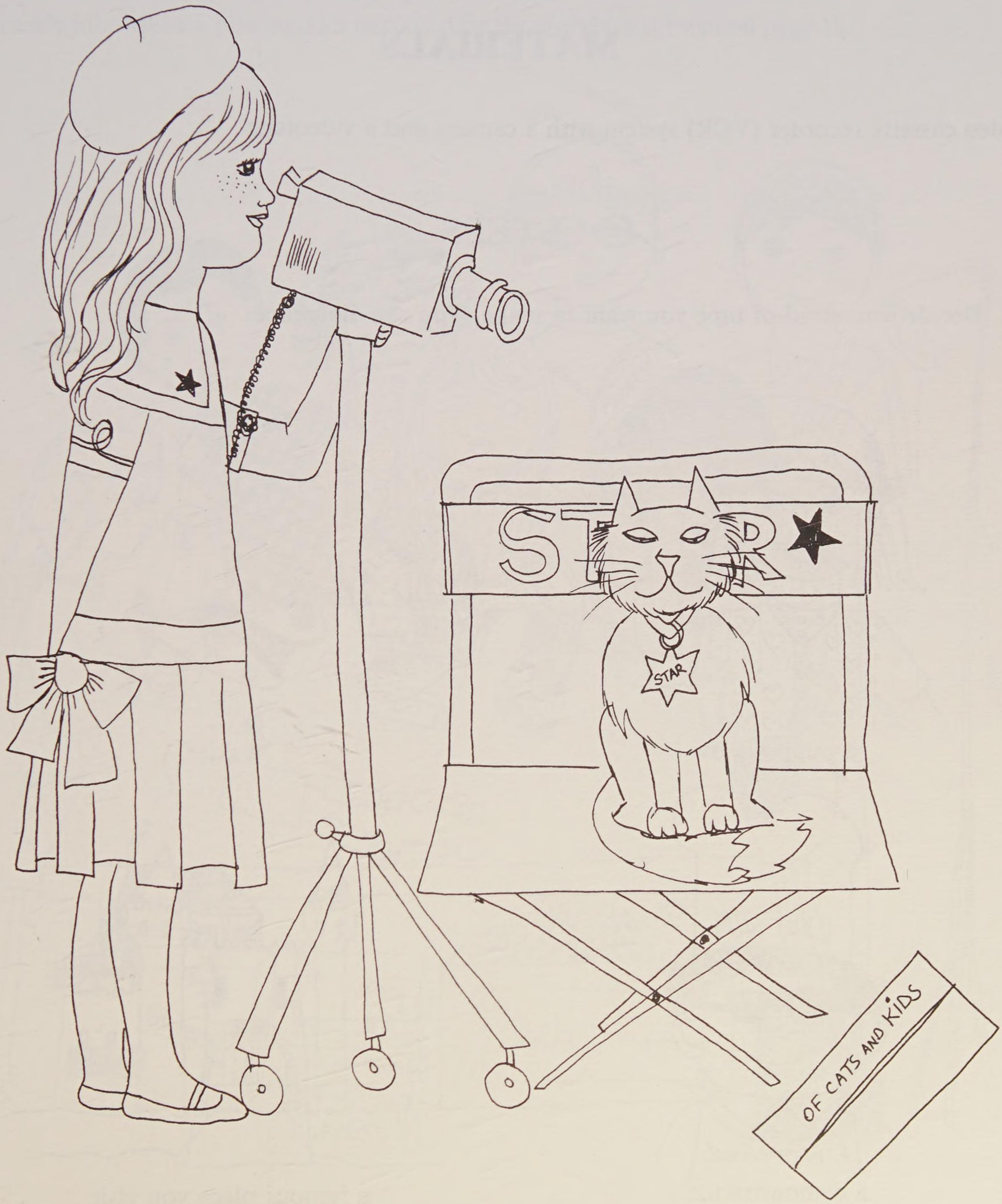


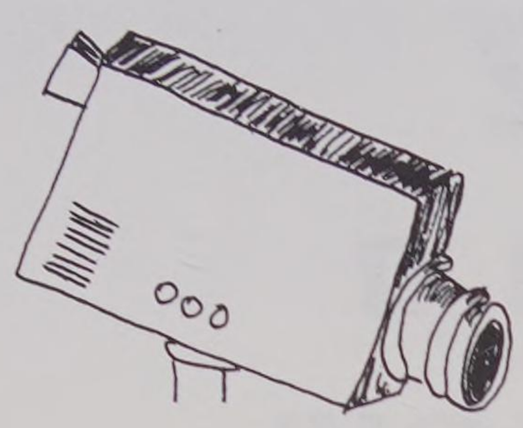
7. Read title, your full name, grade, and your school. Example: "My Trip to Disneyland, by Susie Smith, grade 5, Sunshine Elementary School."

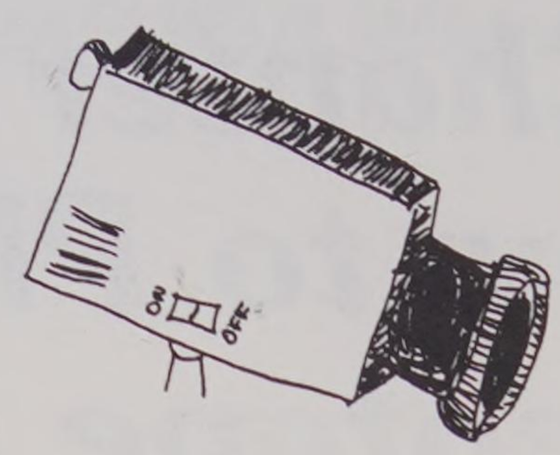
8. Let someone listen to your tape to find out if you need to improve it. (You may have to do it two or three times to get it just right.)

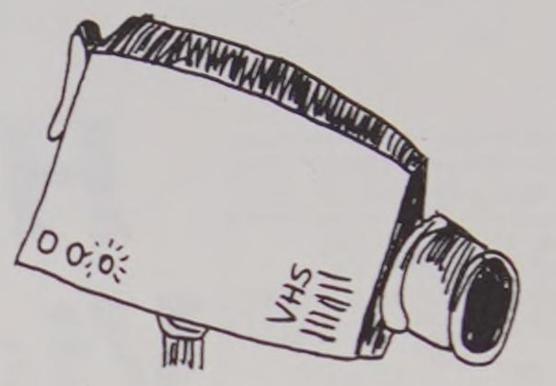


Chapter 12
How to Plan a Videotape Show









MATERIALS

Video cassette recorder (VCR) system with a camera and a videotape

STEPS

1. Decide what kind of tape you want to make. You can videotape:



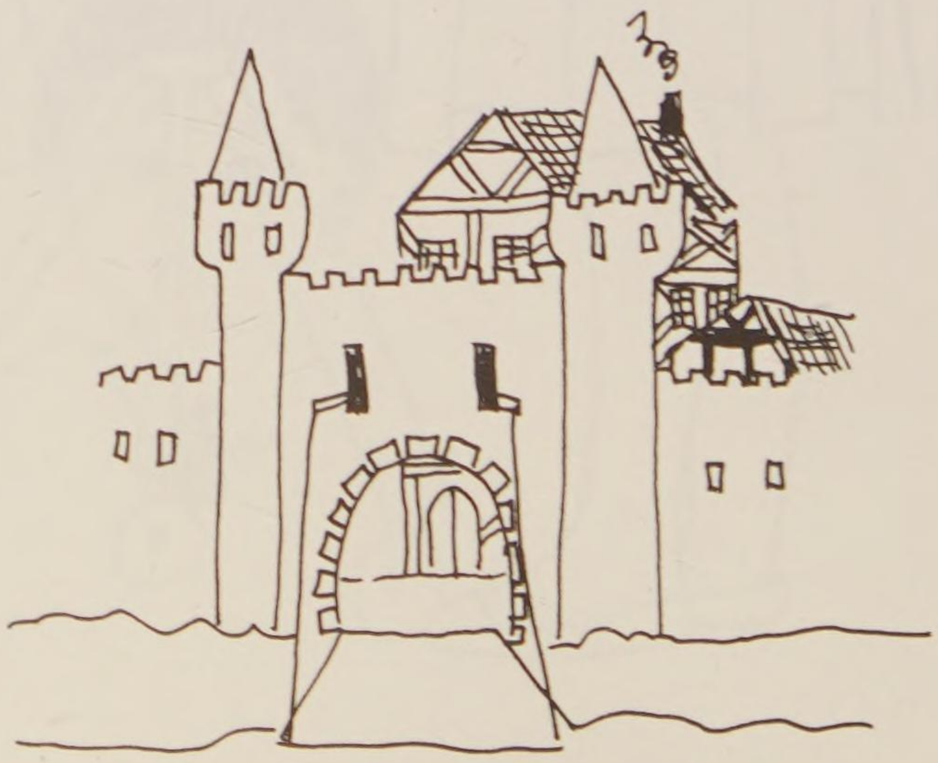
a puppet show



a skit



a demonstration



a famous place you visit



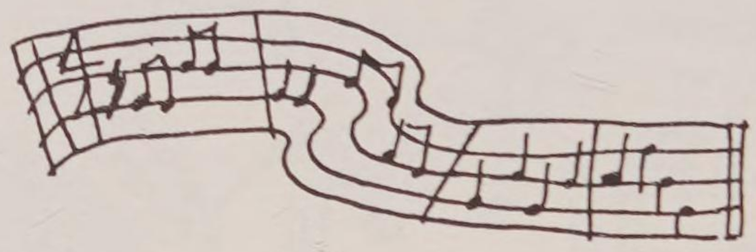
2. Choose your actors, actresses, narrator, and camera person. You could be one of these people *or* you could be the director. Meet to talk about each person's job. Make a plan and an outline. Use the storyboard form on page 19.





3. If you don't have a video camera at home, ask your library media specialist if your school has one that you can use. The camera person should practice using the camera *before* it is time to film the videotape.

4. Background music will make your videotape more interesting. Music can be played at just the beginning and end or during the entire video.



5. Make signs with the following information to use during the filming:

Title

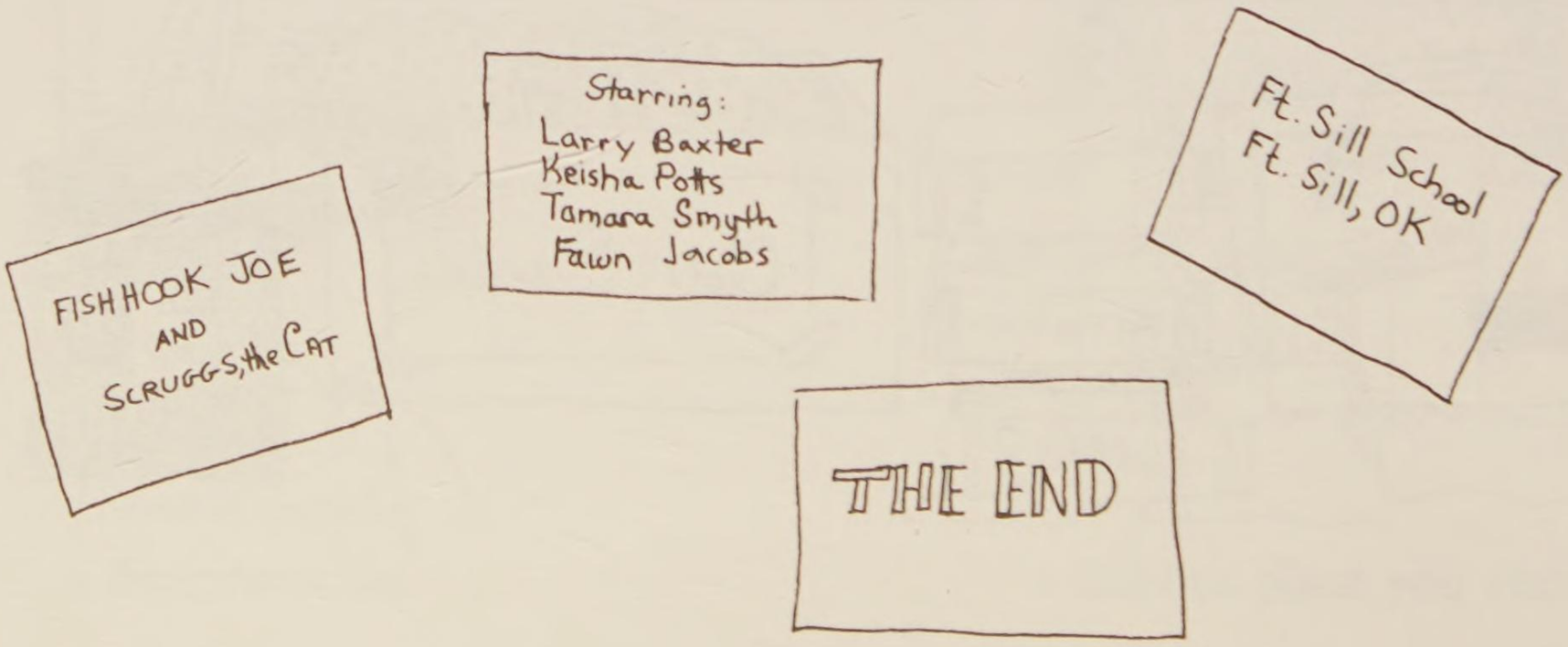
Grade and school

Names of the actors, actresses, director, camera person

Credit if the story or play was written by someone else

Credit for any music used

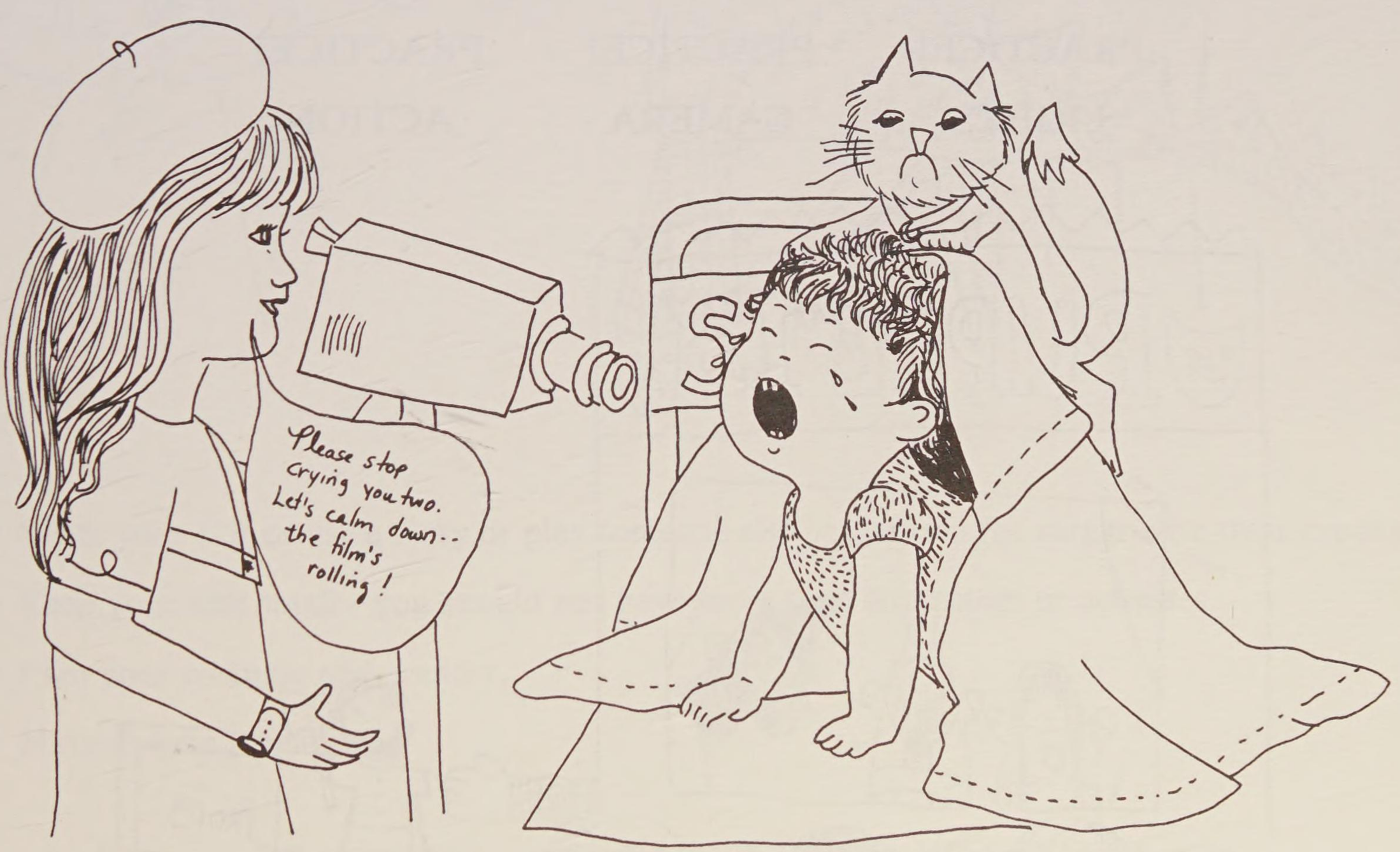
The End





6. Choose a place to film the videotape where the light is very good. Film your videotape during the day. Make a short practice videotape in the place you have chosen to film. Play the tape to make sure there is plenty of light.

7. When you are ready to make the videotape, film it without stopping. If someone makes a mistake, still continue. Your videotape will be choppy if you stop and start the camera during the filming. You may need to film the videotape several times to get it the way you want it.





FOR A PUPPET SHOW

- Write your own show *or* choose a play or story that someone else has written. (Be sure to give them credit.)
- Keep your cast small—you should not have more than five actors or actresses.
- Make your puppets or borrow them.
- Make your scenery and props.
- Check out a book about puppet shows from the library to read.

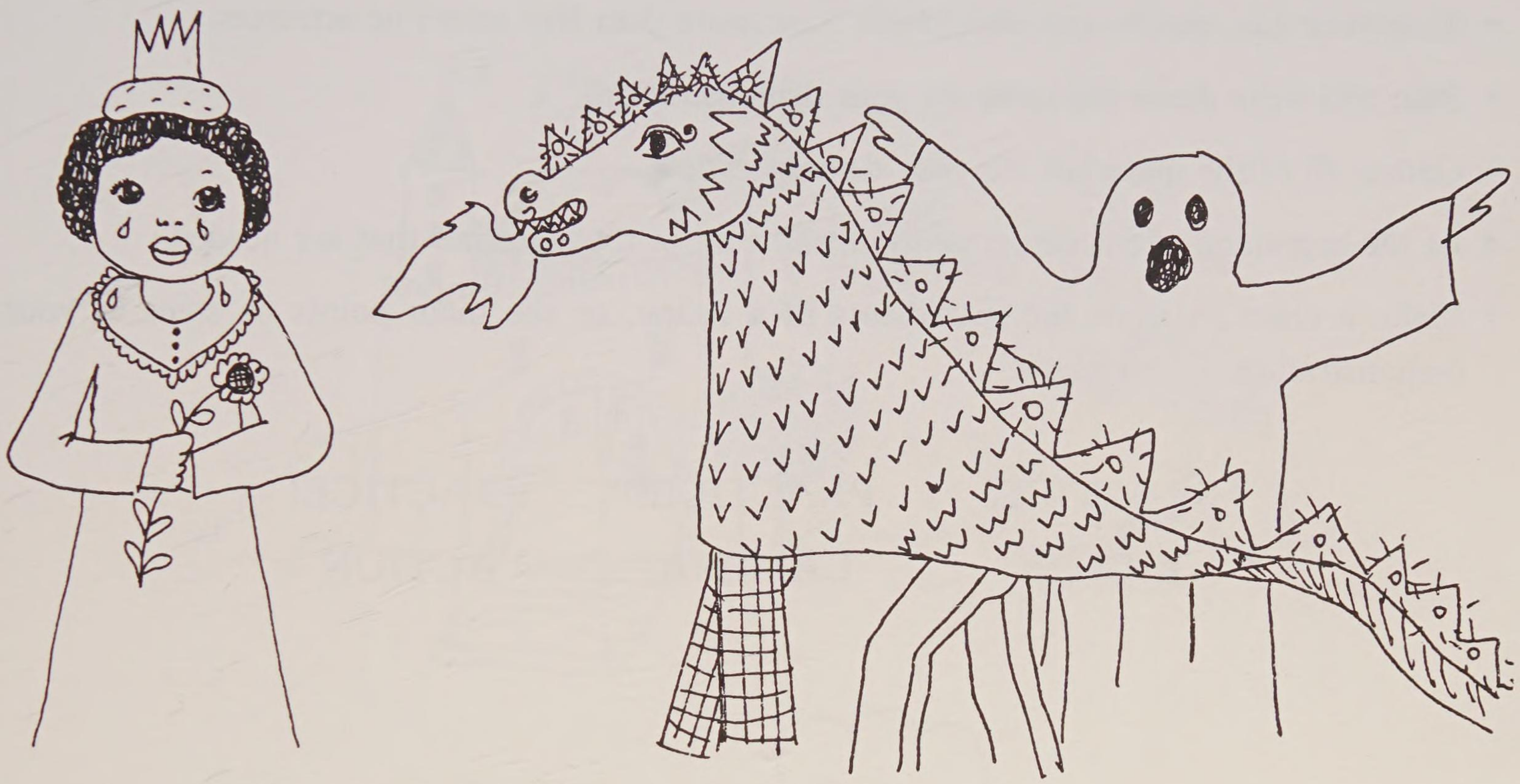
PRACTICE! PRACTICE! PRACTICE!

LIGHTS CAMERA ACTION





FOR A SKIT



- Write your skit or use a story or play someone else has written (be sure to give them credit).
- Keep your cast small—you should not have more than five actors or actresses.
- Plan your costume and scenery.
- Have a dress rehearsal.

PRACTICE! PRACTICE! PRACTICE!
LIGHTS CAMERA ACTION



FOR A DEMONSTRATION

- Keep your cast small—you should not have more than five actors or actresses.
- Plan and write down the steps for your demonstration.
- Gather all of the materials for your demonstration.
- At the beginning of the demonstration, show all of the materials that are needed.
- Make a chart to show the ingredients in a recipe, or the main points or steps in your demonstration.

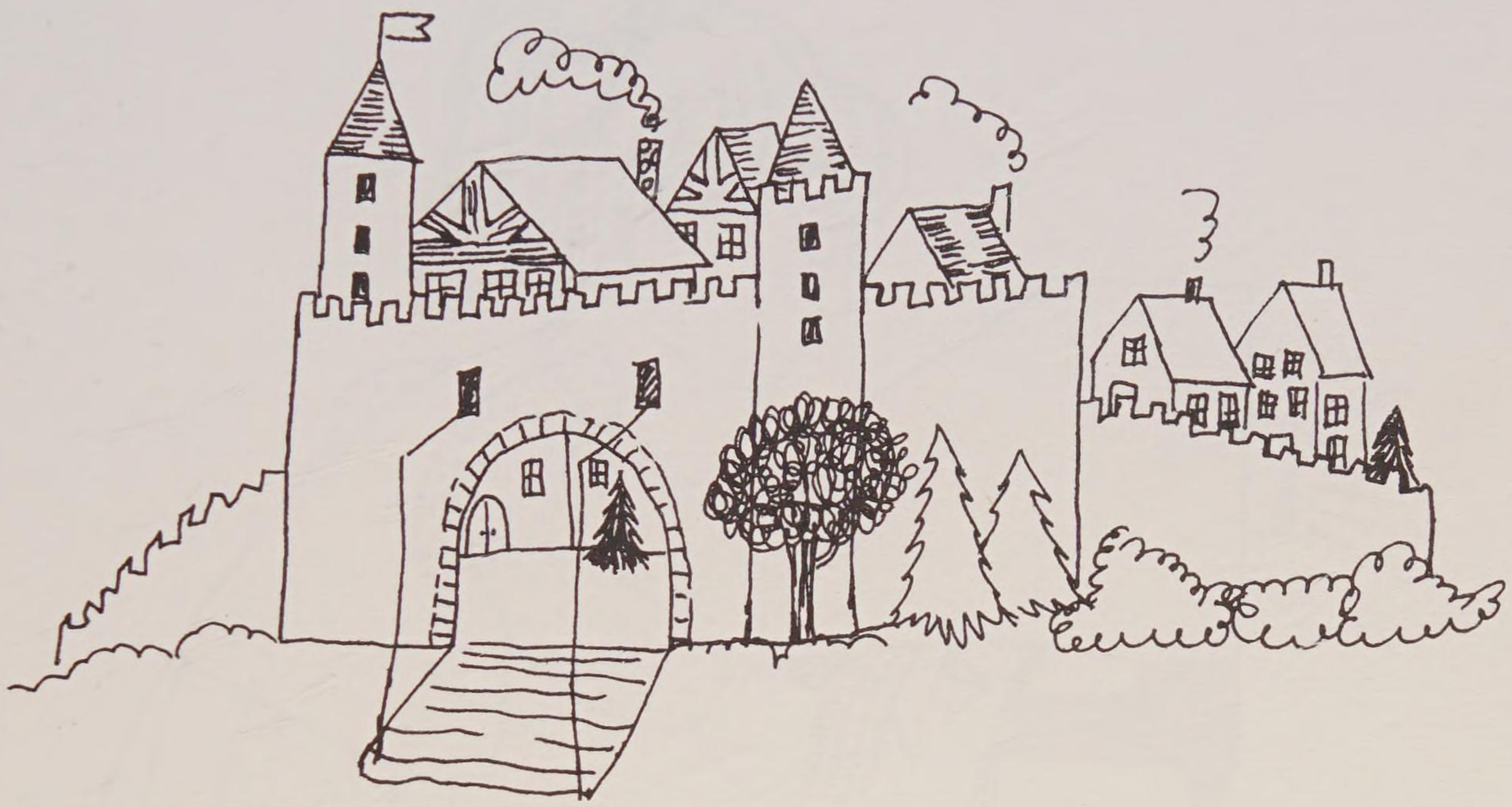
PRACTICE! PRACTICE! PRACTICE!

LIGHTS CAMERA ACTION





FOR FILMING A FAMOUS PLACE

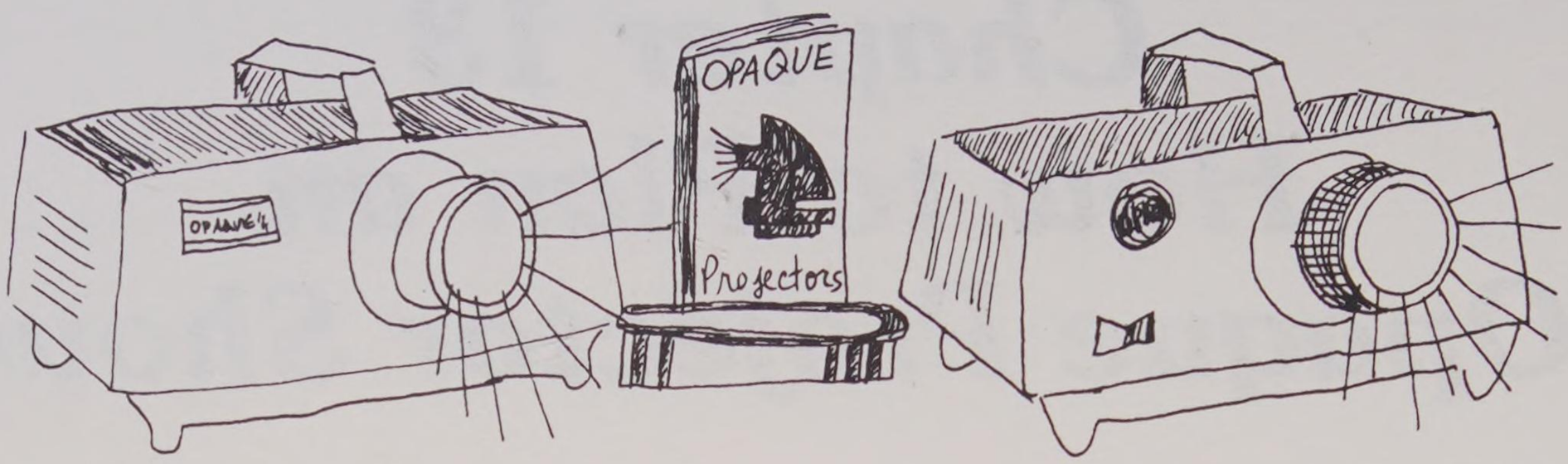


- If possible, visit the place first and choose what you want to tape.
- Read about the place and write a script giving information about the famous place.
- Talk over your plans with mom or dad and ask for ideas to make your videotape better.
- The narrator should practice reading the script several times aloud.

LIGHTS CAMERA ACTION

Chapter 13
How to Plan an Opaque Projector Show





MATERIALS

Poster board or cardboard

Pictures you draw

Cassette tape

Pictures from magazines

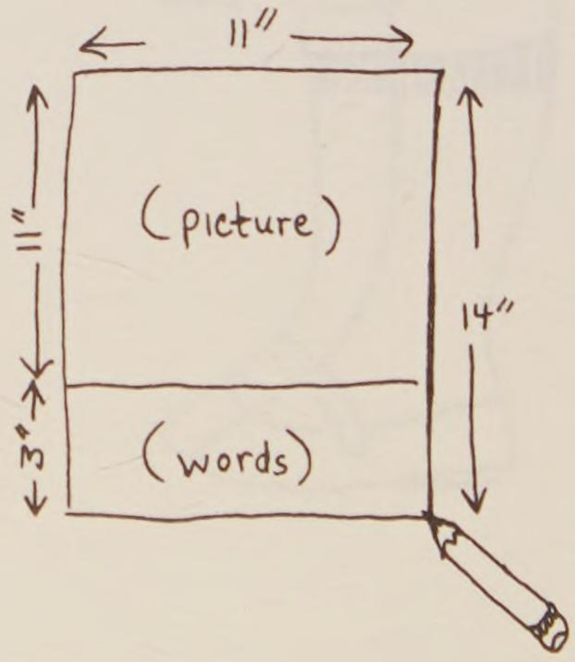
Masking tape

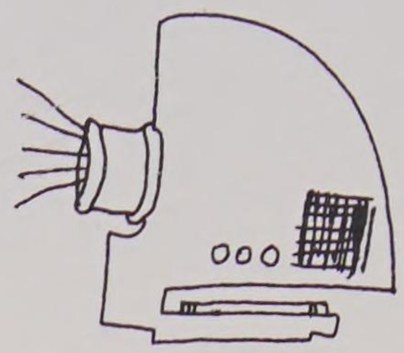
STEPS

1. Write your story or report.

2. Cut cardboard or poster board into 11" x 14" pieces. Divide each piece into an area 11" x 11" and 3" x 11". The 11" x 11" area will fit inside the projector. The 3" x 11" area will be used for your story or report.







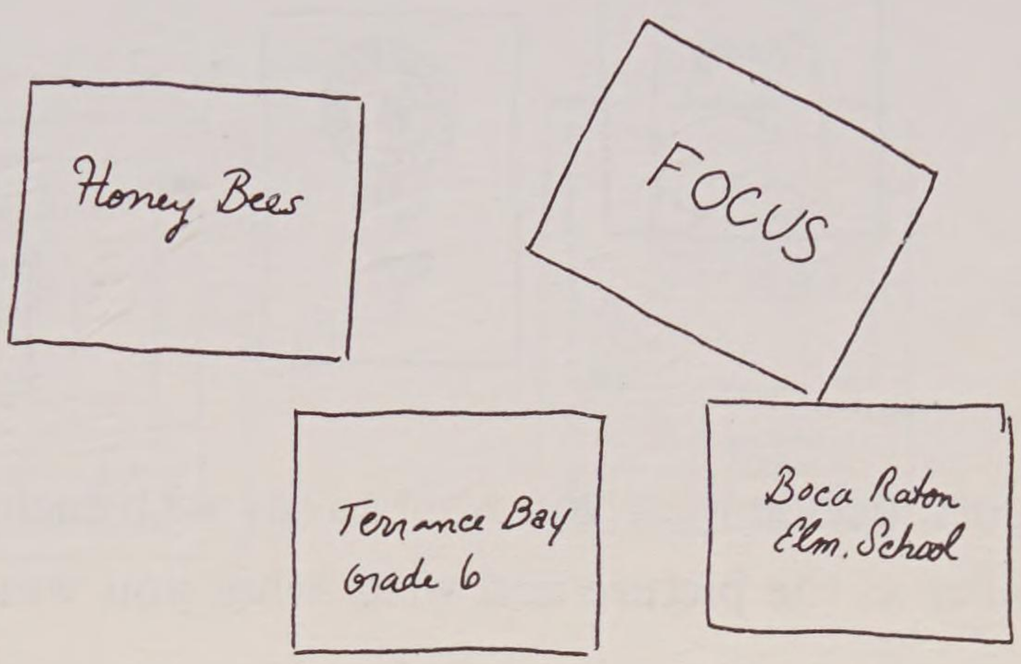
3. Use a separate piece of the cut cardboard to make the following signs. You may want to make the signs on white paper and glue them onto the cardboard later. These will be your first four pictures.

FOCUS

Title

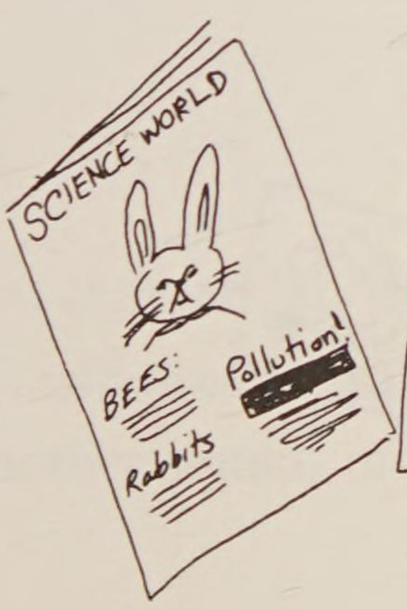
Your name and grade

Your school

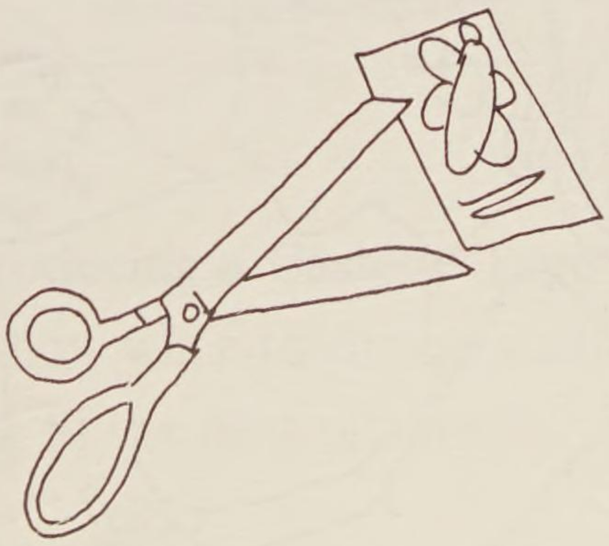


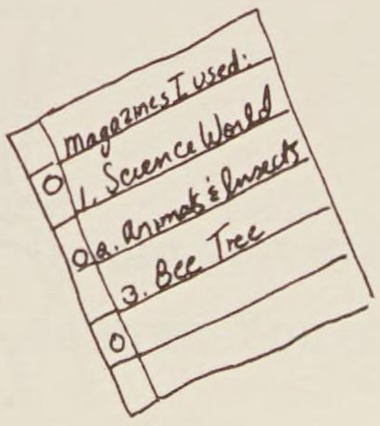
4. Read your story or report and think about the pictures you will need.

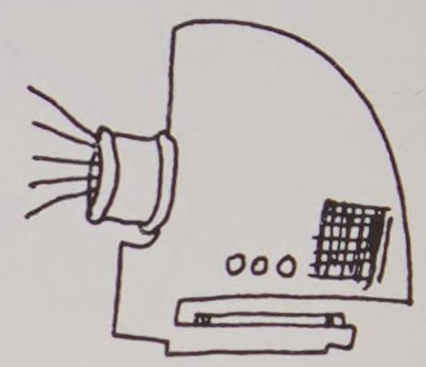
5. Make a drawing for each picture you would like. You may make the pictures directly on the cut cardboard or on white paper and glue them on later. You can also look for pictures in magazines to go with your story. Be sure to write down the name of the magazine so you can give credit in your show to the magazine.



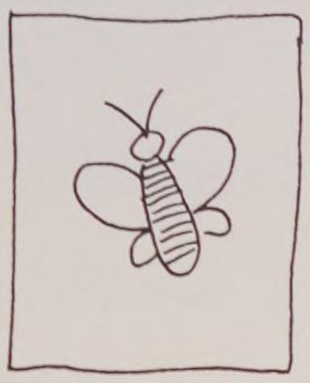


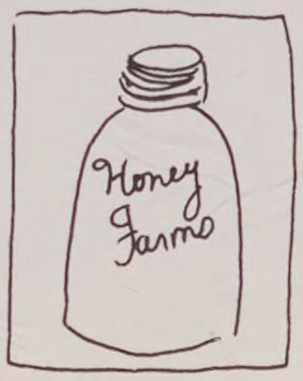


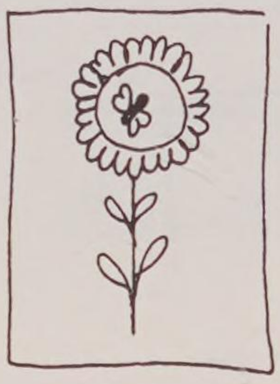




6. Look at all of your pictures and select the ones you want to use. Try arranging your pictures in different ways, and decide on the order that best tells your story.

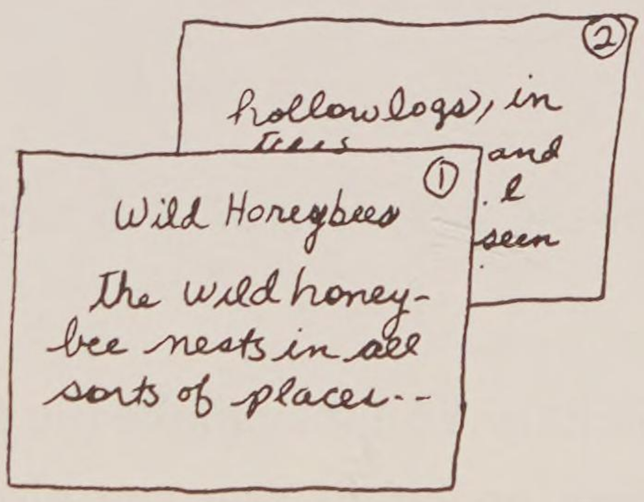








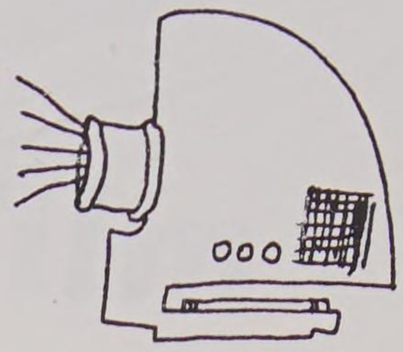
7. Using your report, decide what you want to say with each picture. Number each index card with the same number as the picture and write what you want to say on each card.



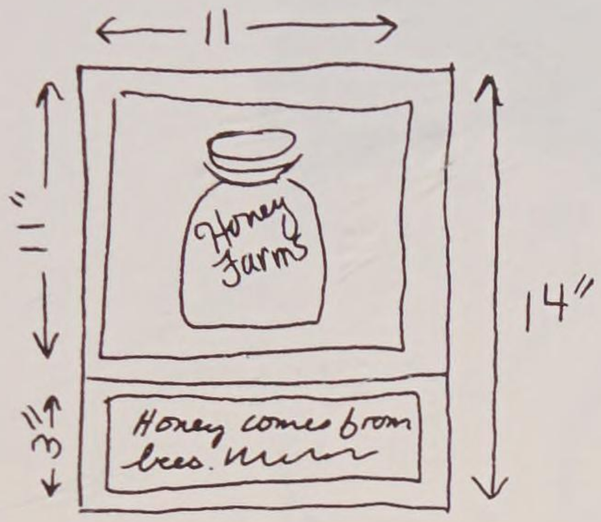
3, 4, 5, etc.

8. Show your pictures and cards to mom or dad or a friend. Ask for ideas to make your opaque projector show better.



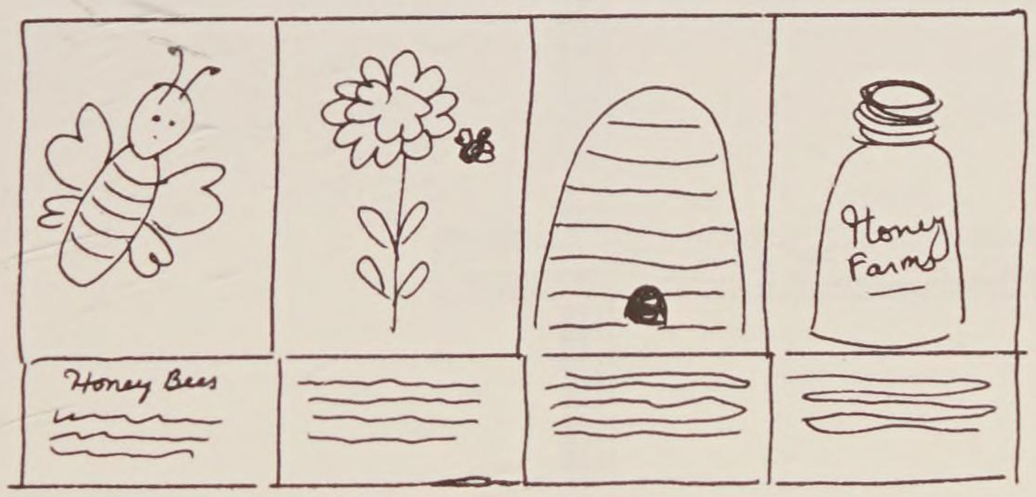


9. Glue your pictures to the 11" x 11" section of the cut cardboard. Glue your index card to the 3" x 11" section, or neatly write this information directly on the cardboard.



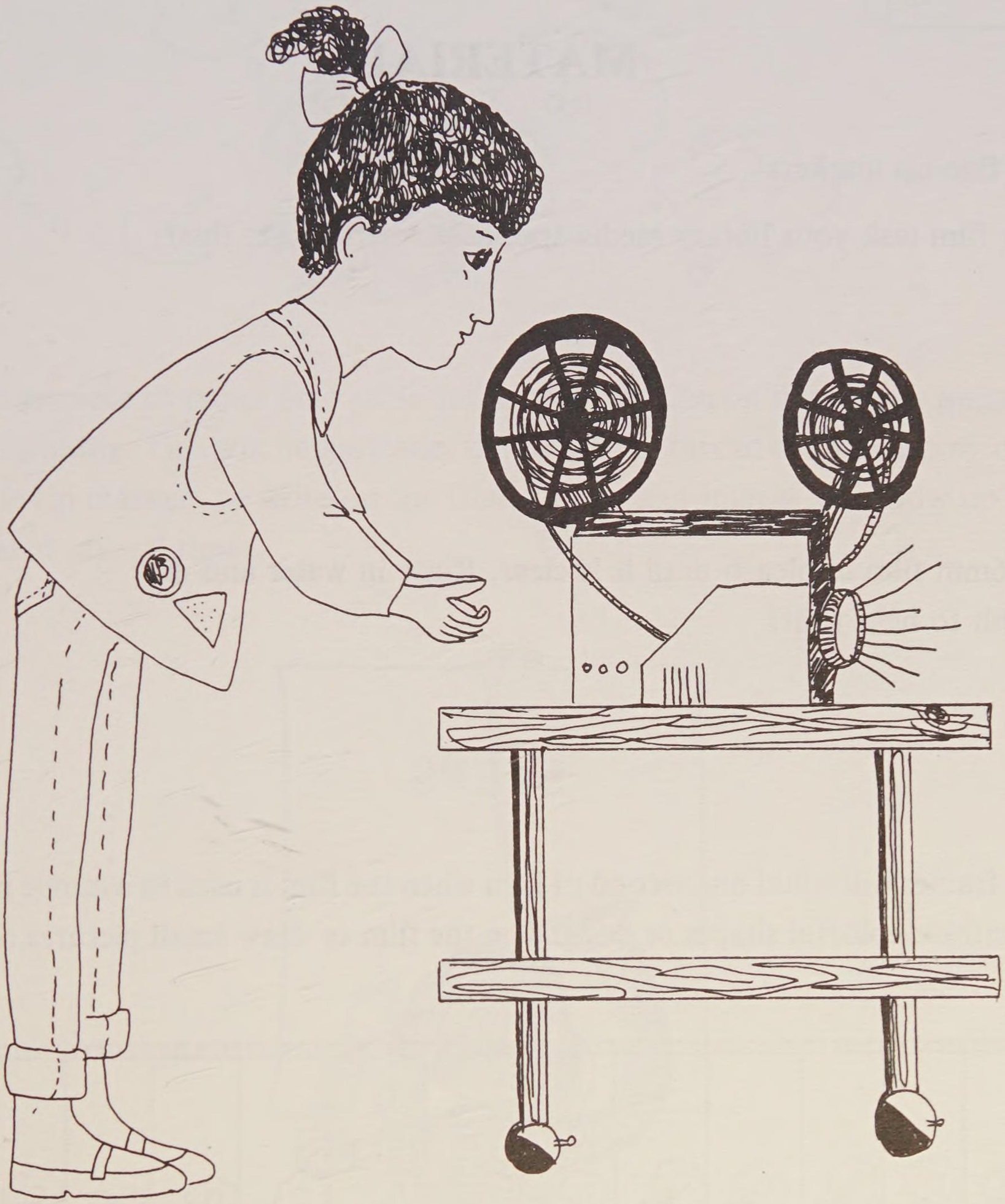


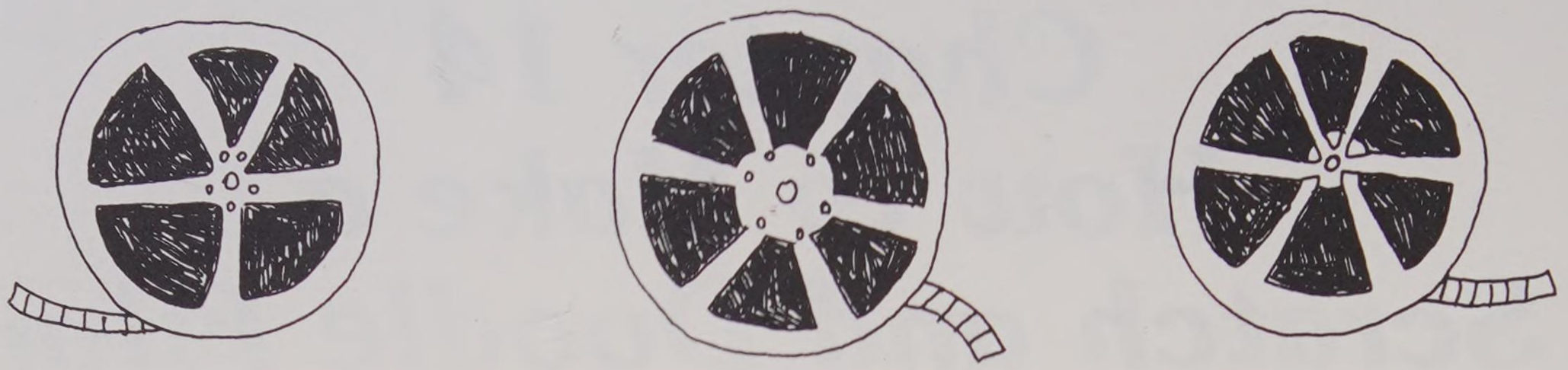
10. Arrange the panels in order and turn them over so that the picture side of each panel is facing down. Using strips of masking tape, tape the sides of the panels together. When you turn your project back over, it will look like the picture below.



11. *Read* chapter 11, "Helpful Hints for Producing a Cassette Tape" before you make your tape. You will need to pick a signal to use to show when to change each pictures. You could use a bell, another sound, or say "Please advance to the next picture."

Chapter 14
How to Make a Scratch and Doodle Film





MATERIALS

Permanent fine-tip markers

16mm clear film (ask your library media specialist where to get this)

or

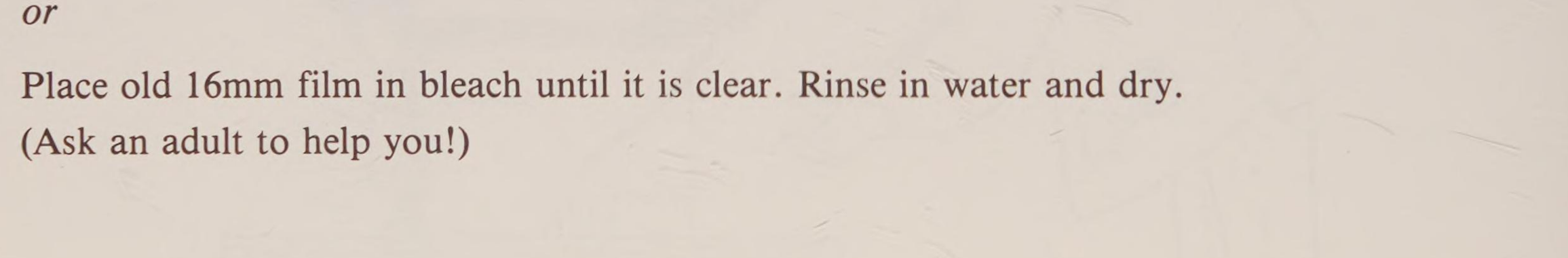
Use clear 16mm leader.

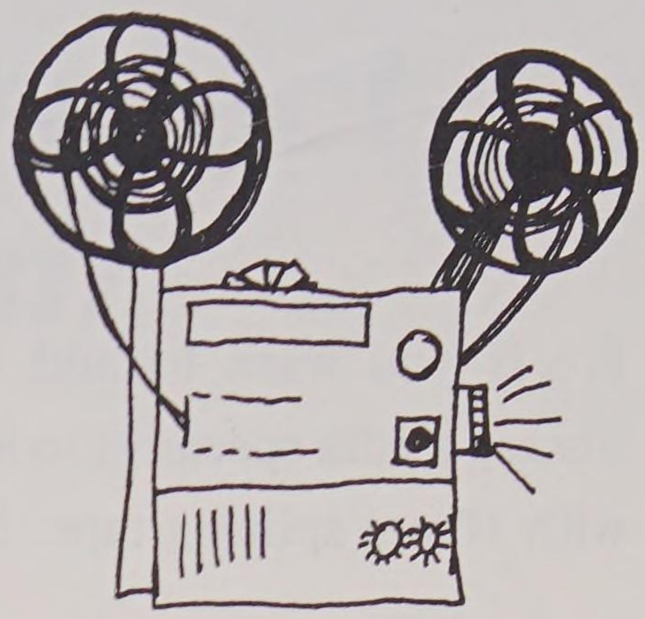
or

Place old 16mm film in bleach until it is clear. Rinse in water and dry.
(Ask an adult to help you!)

STEPS

1. Sixteen frames will equal one second of film when the film is used in a movie projector. You can either scribble colorful shapes or designs on the film or draw small pictures on each frame.





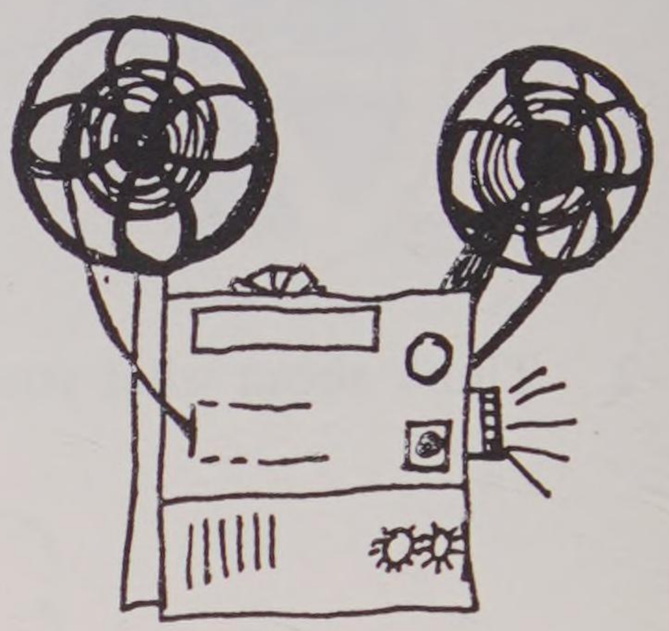
2. Think about what you want to put on the film.



3. Place a large piece of paper on a table and spread the film on this. Leave one yard of film blank at the beginning. This will be the leader that is used to thread the movie projector. Use the permanent fine-tip markers to write on the film. Colors and images will show up best if each image is repeated several times.

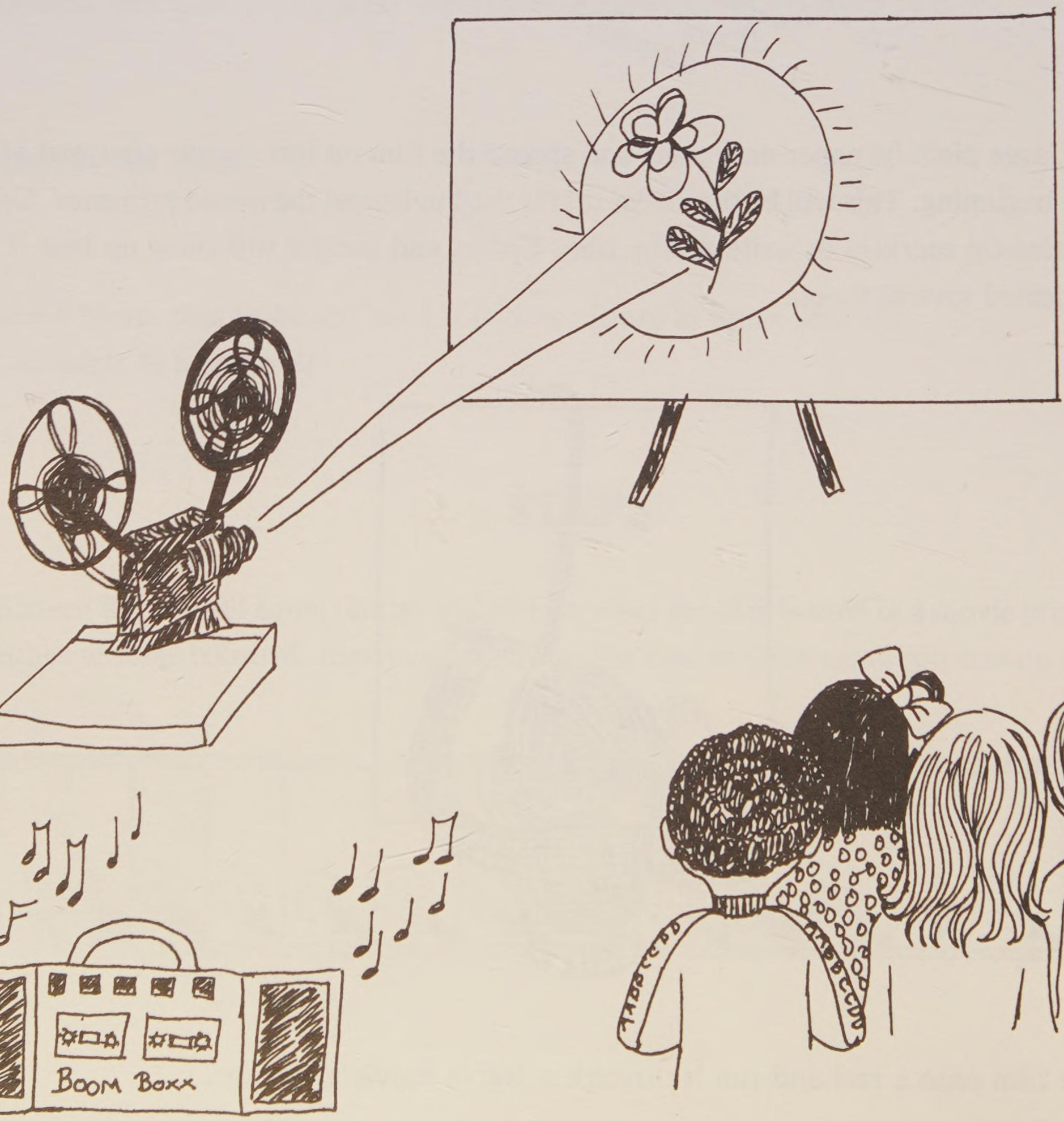


4. Roll the film onto a reel and run it through a 16mm movie projector.

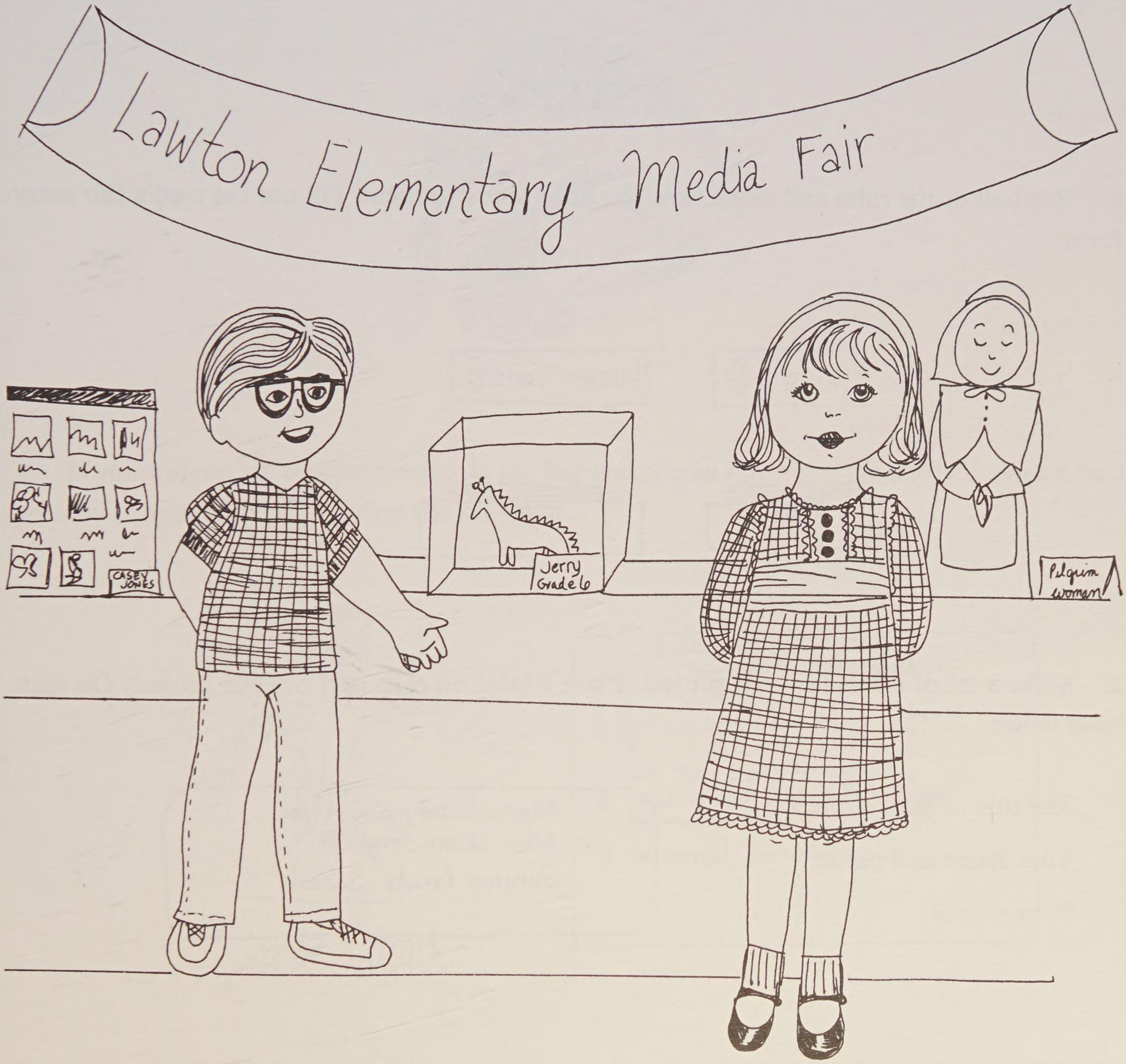


5. If you want to add to your film ask your school library media specialist to help you splice the ends together with 16mm splicing tape. DO NOT use scotch tape!

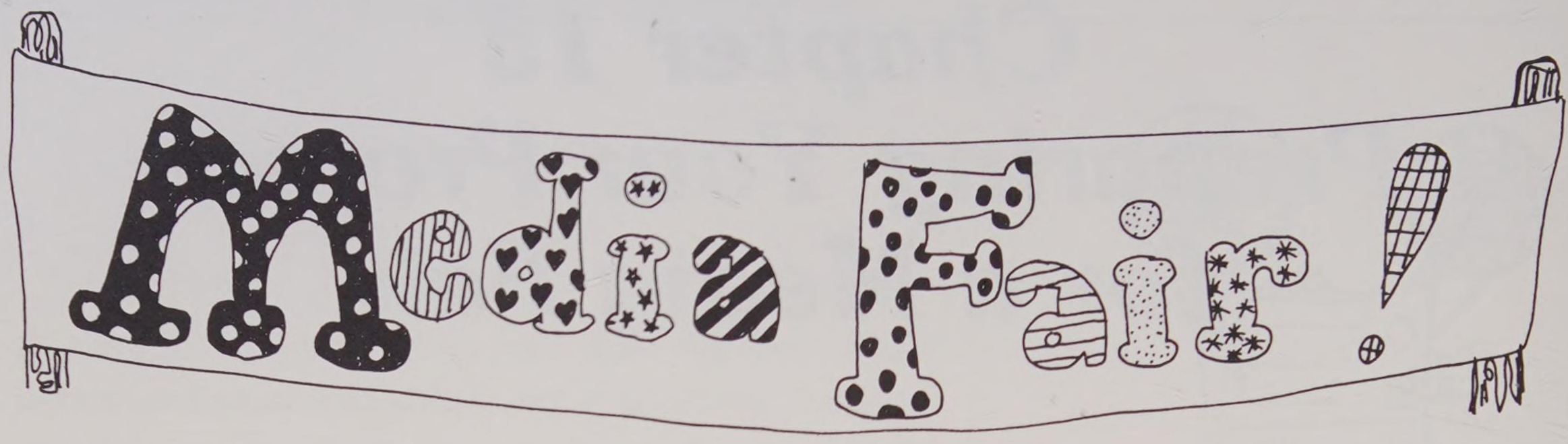
6. Choose some background music and play it at a fast speed (78rpm). It is amazing to see how the flickering images pick up the rhythm of the music.



Chapter 15
Preparing Your Project for a Media Fair

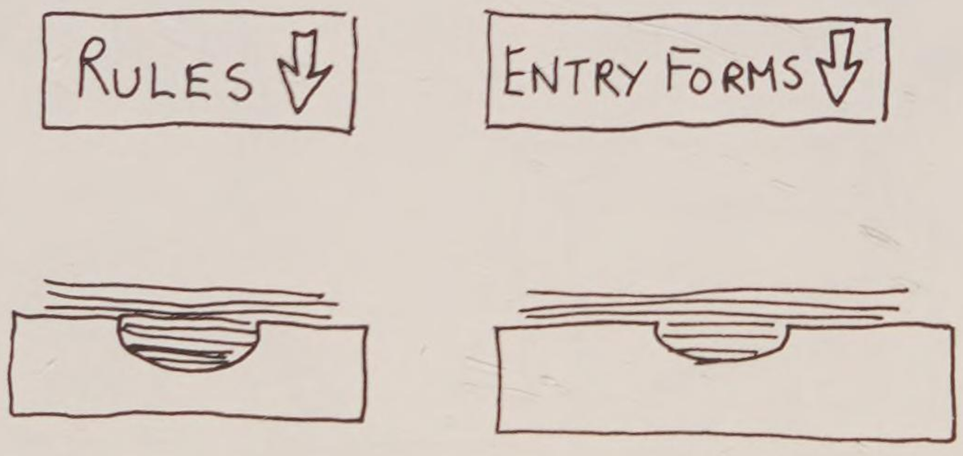


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STEPS

1. Read all of the rules and make sure you have followed them. Fill out the media fair entry form.



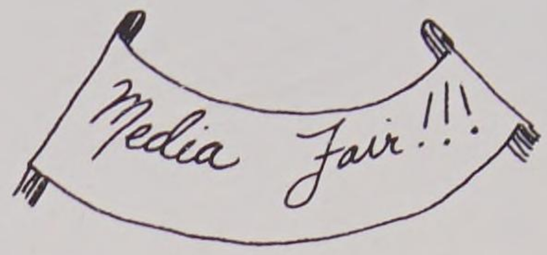
2. Make a set of labels for your project. Place a label on each part of your project. On each label write:

The title of your project

Your name and grade

Your school

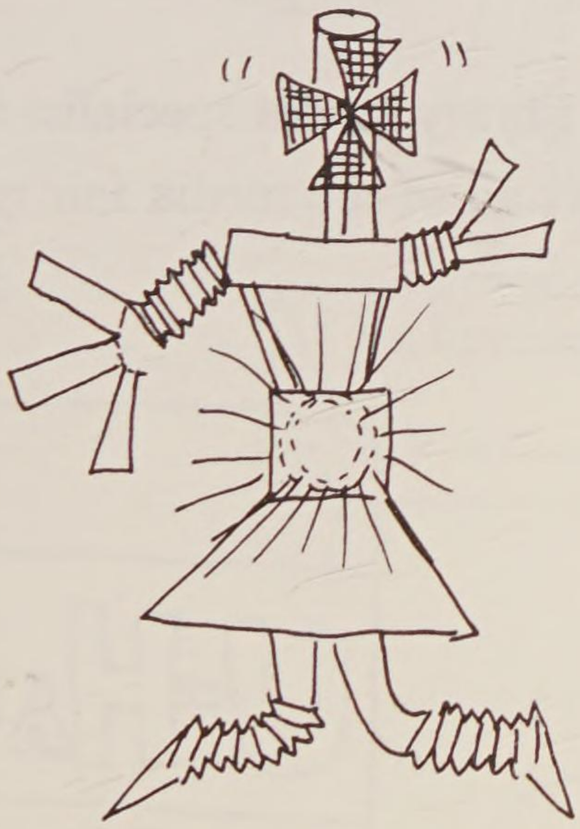
Allen's Aerodynamic Flyer
Allen Olson Grade 5
Garyton Grade School



3. Use clear plastic wrap to cover your photo storyboard or special project to protect it.



4. If you will not set up your project at the fair and special directions are needed, make a card with directions on how to set up the project.



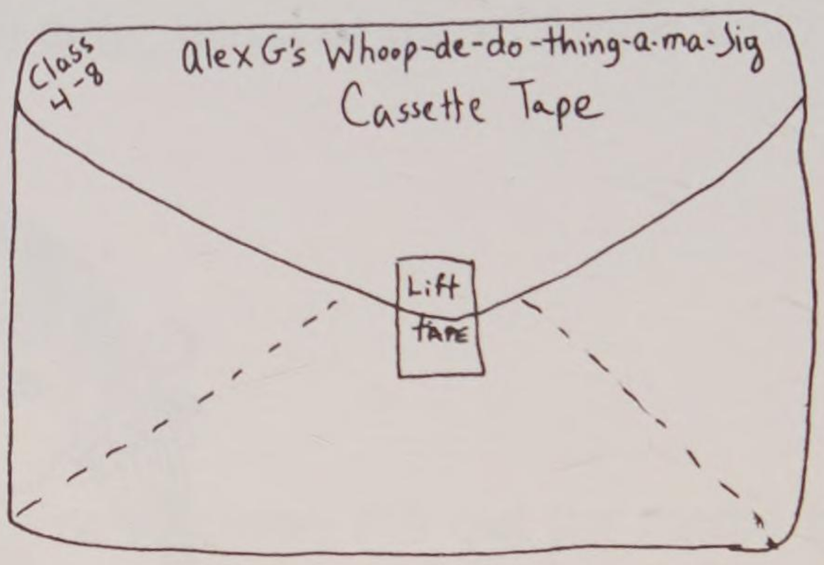
DIRECTIONS FOR ALEX G.'S
WHOOP-DE-DOO-THING-A-MA-JIG

1. Put part A into part B
2. Bend C, D, E and F back
3. Put Parts G and H together
4. Stand up, and light a flashlight behind windows I and J.
5. Be careful, part D is glass

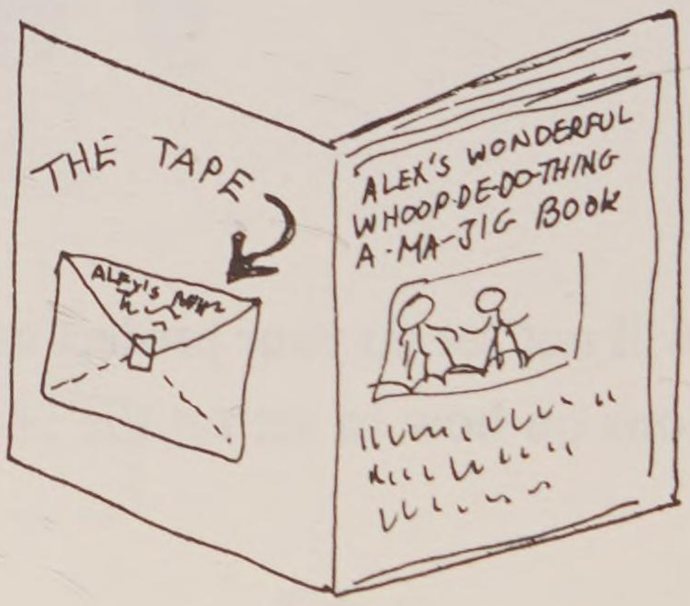
5. Wrap any breakable pieces of your project in paper and place them in a box when taking your project to the fair.



6. Place your cassette tape in a labeled envelope.

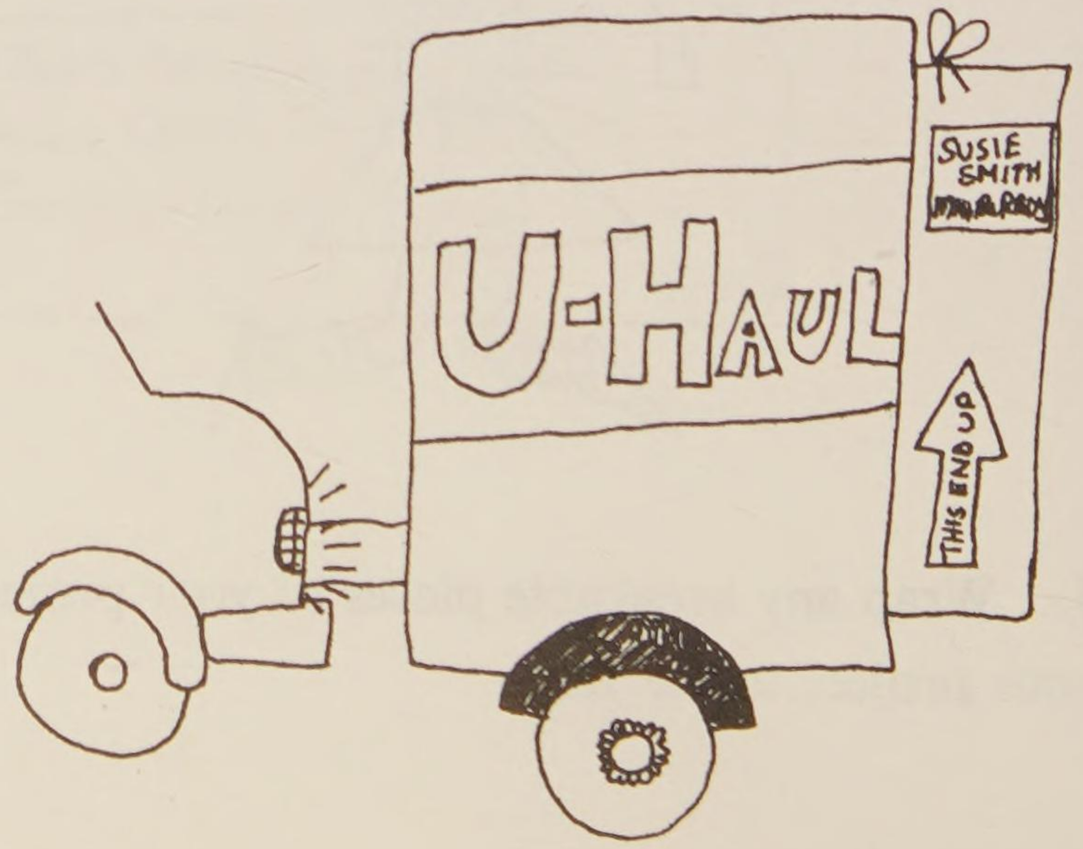


7. Attach the envelope with the cassette tape to your project.



8. Take your project in early for your teacher or school library media specialist to see. They will be able to help you make sure that your project follows all of the media fair rules. If your project is large, have your mom or dad bring it to school.





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