



LIVE FROM THE 2020 TOKYO OLYMPICS

TEACHER'S GUIDE



THE CANADIAN OLYMPIC SCHOOL PROGRAM HAS BEEN BRINGING THE EXCITEMENT OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES TO CANADIAN CLASSROOMS SINCE 1988. IN ONLY A FEW MONTHS, THE ATHLETES OF THE WORLD WILL PARADE IN THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE 2020 TOKYO OLYMPIC GAMES. CANADIANS FROM COAST TO COAST WILL CHEER ON TEAM CANADA AND WATCH THEM COMPETE FOR GOLD. THEY WILL INSPIRE A NATION TO LOOK BEYOND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES AND TO STRIVE TO ACHIEVE THEIR BEST.

THE OLYMPIC DESIGN PROJECT PACK PROVIDES PROJECT-BASED LEARNING ACTIVITIES WRITTEN BY TEACHERS FOR TEACHERS. YOUR STUDENTS ARE GIVEN HANDS-ON, ROLE-BASED ACTIVITIES THAT ARE LINKED TO PROVINCIAL LANGUAGE ARTS CURRICULUMS.



TIPS FOR TEACHERS

DISCUSS OLYMPIC BROADCASTING

Take some time to discuss the magnitude of broadcasting the world's biggest sporting event. The complexities of meeting the needs of Broadcast Rights Holders, covering 33 sports at a variety of venues are huge. Consider showing your class the video at <https://www.obs.tv/home> that describes the work of the Olympic Broadcasting Services.

GROUP DYNAMICS

Group work can be a fun or frustrating for students depending largely on group composition. Plan your groups carefully. Depending on the abilities of your students, you may want to plan set meetings to touch base on group progress. The resource comes in three reading levels to accommodate different grades and various reading abilities within a single class/grade. This should allow every student to fully comprehend the article and participate in the activities.

TIME

Determine how much class time you will spend and communicate this clearly to the students at the start. This will help students scope the work that they will do.

VIDEO ASSIGNMENTS

For better quality of video production, consider the following tips:

1. Don't put your subject in front of a window during the day, especially if it's bright outside. Digital cameras don't like bright light, and if you're pointing the camera at a bright scene it will automatically darken what you're shooting inside to compensate, and in doing so, make your subject too dark.
2. The nicest lighting usually comes from the side, so whether it's the window or a light, put it to one side of the subject. Then, if the shadow is too strong on the dark side of the subject's face, you can add a light or a large piece of white card and reflect onto that side of the face to lighten it.
3. Make sure you test the sound before you shoot. Record something and play it back through a monitor to check it. For that matter always check both the picture and the sound before you shoot.
4. Always have a tv or monitor with you when you shoot and feed the camera signal through it, so you can see the image and framing accurately on the monitor. What you see in the viewfinder often bears not a lot of resemblance to what is actually being recorded. You need to know what you're actually shooting.
5. Try and muffle the sound around the subject - to reduce the echo effect. Ideally find a room with carpets and lots of furniture to absorb sound. You can even hang blankets or coats and sweaters around. Experiment with these techniques, play it back and see what helps to make a difference.

