The World of Languages and Languages of the World

Teachers Notes Unit 6 Lesson 2 The Greek Alphabet

Slide 1: Introduce today's lesson continuing our work on codes and cryptography. We will hear about other methods of sending secret messages, we will learn about transliteration and learn the Greek alphabet to test out transliteration skills.

Slide 2: Read out the information giving background to steganography: hiding secret information being sent.

Slide 3: Read out the two examples of steganography from Greek history. Ask pupils if they know of any other examples from history. You can expect examples from WW1 and WW2 or films.

Slide 4: Read out the modern examples from the slide. Again, ask pupils is they know of any other examples.

Slide 5: Introduces how languages and language learning is like cracking a code. We substitute a word for a word. When alphabets differ, however, we substitute a letter for a letter when writing. This is transliteration. Ask pupils if they know any other alphabets. Are they pictorial? Written left to right or right to left? How many letters do they have?

Slide 6: Ask pupils to match they key term on the left of the slide to the explanation on the right. Click on the slide to show the answers at the bottom in red.

Slide 7: The Greek alphabet. Click on the image on the slide to begin the video tutorial and ask pupils to repeat the sounds of the Greek alphabet. You may want to do this twice.

Slide 8: Shows the reek alphabet with pronunciation.

Slide 9: Pupils work though the worksheet for this lesson. They must write their name in Greek and then try a harder transliteration task: "Discovering languages teaches you all sorts of skills". If you have pupils who know other alphabets, they could transliterate the sentence into that alphabet too.

Slide 10: Ask pupils to think about where they could have seen transliteration in action. Ideas are on the board. It's not the same as translation – transliteration is specifically with different alphabets.