Instructions for Videography Exploration (Script and Storyboard)

**What will your video communicate?**

* Show the world a skill?
* Express an idea?
* Address an issue that is important to you?
* Address an injustice?
* Tell the world about your art?
* Create a video study guide for yourself or others?
* Recreate or adapt a favorite video sequence?
* Tell a sad, inspiring, funny story?
* Autobiography?
* Share an important event with friends or the whole world?
* Share your experiences?

*What will make your video stand out among millions of other videos?*

*What makes your favorite videos memorable to you?*

**Instructions for Ideation and Storyboarding**

1. Work together to develop a single script idea or consider working individually for several minutes and then comparing ideas.

**Be adventurous and creative in your ideation. This lesson is preparation for an individual project that you will complete later. If you are not interested in your film, it will be hard to make others interested in your message. You may use the listed prompts or explore an idea of your own.**

1. When deciding on a script idea, consider the time, location, lighting, and prop resources necessary to complete your production filming in a limited period of time and with autumn lighting conditions, etc.
2. Develop your script: Your script may not include words, but it needs to document the progression of your video and support its content.

*As needed:*

* + Note monologue or dialogue that will be spoken
  + Note emotional reaction
  + Note mood
  + Note motivation
  + Begin to think about the type of shots that will enhance your video

***You may want to take this time to decide who the actors will be in your video if any.***

***It may also be helpful for some groups to determine who will run the camera and who will direct the action if these roles will be filled primarily by a single person.***

***Everyone needs to have a voice and to be heard during your pre-production and production work. This is largely about improvisation, cooperation, and experimentation.***

1. Once you have sufficiently developed your script, begin work on your storyboard.

*Read the vocabulary list below. You are not responsible for these terms at this time, but they may help you develop ideas and to note shots and actions you wish to use while filming.*

* The storyboard is a resource for you; it can be as detailed or as simple as you feel is sufficient.
* Storyboards are typically created in a series of frames or boxes like a large comic strip
* Leave room below and/or around each panel so that you may take notes regarding shots, spoken parts, lighting, locations, and other information that will make your shots more organized and useful
* It is generally better to take multiple shots and shots from various angles while shooting a single scene. Lighting conditions, clothing, and environment changes. It is easier to have too many options that you do not use than to try to recreate the conditions for addition shots later.

You may take this time to scout locations, check lighting, and locate props

1. Collect and check out your video camera and tripods

* Make sure that your camera is fully charge
* Ensure that you know how it is charge
* Make sure that you know how to operate your camera before you begin or leave
* It may be helpful to make sure that no old footage is on your camera before beginning

***You will have some time to shoot film during the next class period. However, editing takes time when done correctly. Not all shots and locations will be available to you during the evening at school. Consider shooting some of your film prior to the evening class.***

Useful Vocabulary

Ambient Sound Background noise that happens while shooting video

Sound effects Sound or sounds added to enhance a video sequence

Background music Music added to a video sequence

Lead room Space in a shot that shows where a person or object is going

Head room The space between the top of the head and the edge of the shot

Rule of thirds Focal point of image in the axis or vertices of an imaginary 1/3 grid

Director Determines how the script is interpreted visually

Three-point lighting Key, fill, and backlighting to illuminate the object or figure

Key light The main light (often from primary figures POV

Back light Light behind a figure or object and opposite camera POV

Fill light Softening light placed opposite the key light

Storyboard Drawn images that represent scenes, shots, actions, and audio information to help organize the filming procedure

Script A written description of action and words

Props Objects that help support a video story

**Point of view shot (POV) As if the actor were seeing the shot with their own eyes**

**Wide or Long shot (LS) A shot that shows people and objects within a large setting.**

**Medium Shot (MS) Waist to head shot**

**Close-up shot (CU) Head and shoulders shot used to capture expressions**

**Reaction shot A shot meant to show an actors reaction**

**Extreme close-up shot (ECU) Very close shot that may crop part of subject**

**Full shot (FS) Head to toe shot, but mostly figure**

**Establishing shot Shot that lets the viewer know the action is in a new location**

**Low angle shot Shot from down low pointing up**

**High angle shot Shot from high pointing down**

**Eye Level shot Shot toward actor at the level of his or her eyes**

Pan Horizontal movement of the camera

Tilt Vertical panning shot

Follow shot Panning shot that follows a subject

Pre-production Planning process for film (Script and storyboard).

Production Shooting film part of videography

Post-production Editing the raw film into a video and audio sequence

Frames per second (FPS) Individual frame exposures per second of filming (about 30 for us)

Scene Shots that depict an event in film

Sequence Multiple segments and scenes joined in a sequential fashion