Subject: Computing	Year: 5 – Autumn 2 – Creating Media **– Video Production**

National Curriculum objectives
- Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content;
- Select, use, and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems, and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating, and presenting data and information;
- Use technology safely, respectfully, and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.

Internet safety
- Use technology safely, respectfully, and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour.

To begin this unit, the children should have already learnt:	The learning in this unit will prepare the children to learn these things in the future:
Year 2 Digital devices can be used to take photographs and edit them after capture; this means that not all images children see are real and they will begin to recognise what features might be changed in photographs they encounter. Year 3 Stop-frame animation is comprised of a series of photographs of objects, with small movements of the objects creating the illusion the objects are actually moving. Animations can be edited and other media, such as text, can be added to improve the finished outcome. Year 4 An input device (microphone) and output devices (speaker or headphones) are required to work with sound digitally. Creators have ownership of digital audio and there are copyright implications of duplicating the work of others.	Year 6 A web page is a hypertext document that is a part of the World Wide Web. Websites are a collection of web pages about the same topic. They can be found using browsers. Websites are created for a chosen purpose and must adhere to copyright and fair use of media rules.

Key Enquiry Question	**The Big Idea:**
What are the features of videos? How have you manipulated your camera to create an effect? Which filming technique do you think is most effective and why? What tools are available to edit a video after capture? What did you choose to edit and how did it improve your finished outcome?	Video means recording, reproducing and visualising of visual images (often in conjunction with audio). Video is made up of a sequence of images shown in quick succession, giving the impression of movement. Many different devices can be used to record, edit and playback video and sound. Theme, setting, characters, colour, sound and dialogue are all important features of video.

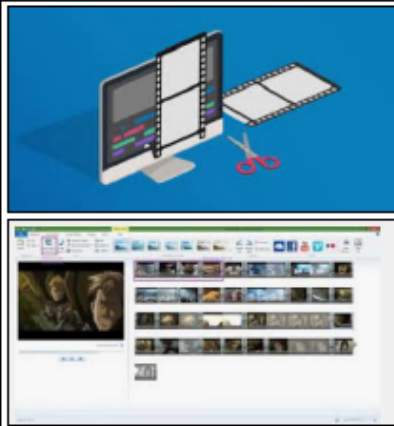| To achieve ARE, pupils will need to be secure in the following knowledge:	
By the end of this unit, children will know: • The features of video as a video media format; • Which devices can and can't record video; • The purpose of creating a storyboard; • Filming techniques can be used to create different effects; • Video projects require regular review and reflection; • Videos can be improved by editing and re-shooting; • Videos can be edited on a computer or recording device; • The limitations of editing on a recording device; • Projects need to be exported to be shared.	**Vocabulary:** Editing; digital; software (introduced in Y2). Sequence; playback; audio (introduced in Y3). Output; input; microphone; speaker; waveform; jingle; track; presenter (introduced in Y4). **Video; themes; dialogue; plot; message; props; zoom; angle; pan; tilt.**
By the end of this unit, children will be able to do: • Use different camera angles; • Use pan, tilt and zoom; • Identify features of a video-recording device or application; • Combine filming techniques for a given purpose; • Determine what scenes will convey your idea; • Decide what changes to make through editing; • Choose to reshoot a scene or improve later through editing; • Use split, trim or crop to edit a video.	**Useful Resources:** *iMovie,* brief help guide - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QN7bv6Y2JRg **Online training courses** Raspberry Pi online training courses

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Overview

Video Editing

-You should already know that video means the recording, reproducing and broadcasting of visual images (often accompanied by audio).

-Video is made up of a sequence of images shown in quick succession, giving the impression of movement.

-Many different devices can be used to record, edit and playback video and sound.

-Theme, setting, characters, colour, sound, and dialogue are all important features of video.

Editing Videos

Windows Movie Maker is one example of a video editing tool, but many others are available. Examples include WeVideo, Nero Video, and Apple iMovie.
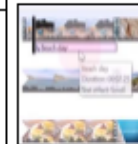
In order to edit your video, you first need to import it from your device to the computer. You then need to import it into Movie Maker by clicking 'Add videos and photos.'

By right-clicking on the video thumbnail, you can choose to 'split' the video into pieces. The different pieces can be moved or deleted.

The trim tool allows you to move excess video from the beginning or the end.

A number of special effects are available, including using animations and transitions between shots. You can also add text in captions.

Remember to save your project regularly. You need to save your project as a *.wmv file so that you can continue to edit it.

Features of Videos

Videos present moving images, often accompanied by sound. The following features are commonly found in videos.

Plot means the main events in the video, shown in a sequence. Plot features are caused by and affect one another.

Common Themes:
courage   loyalty
honesty   hope
love   equality
friendship hard work
forgiveness teamwork

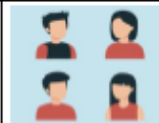Themes are the main ideas that run through the video, e.g. love, friendship, magic, violence.

Most videos, even very short videos, try to give the audience a message. This may be obvious or hidden.

Props are the moveable objects that are used by the actors/ actresses in videos texts.

Dialogue is the name given for the conversations between people in video texts.

Characters are the different people and animals in a story, including in a video.

Recording Videos

Static Camera: The camera is in a fixed position, sometimes using a stand or tripod. Examples of this in use are during news-reading and weather forecasts.

Zooming: Zooming in means to give a closer view of the subject. Zooming out gives us a further, broader view of the subject. Zooming too close can make the subject appear blurry.

Pan: The camera position is fixed, but moves from side to side.
Tilt: The camera position is fixed, but moves up and down.

Top Tips for Recording High-Quality Videos

-Use considered lighting.

-Think carefully about the sounds that you will use, e.g. music and sound effects.

-Think about the use of colour.

-Consider the use of a green screen for settings.

Important Vocabulary

Video   Audio   Themes   Message   Dialogue   Plot   Props   Zoom   Angle   Pan/Tilt