Computing – Year 5 – Video Production

Topic Overview

In this unit, we will learn techniques for how to create short videos. We will create a storyboard for a film, capture the footage needed, then edit and manipulate the video.

Key Knowledge

Video is the recording, reproducing and broadcasting of visual images (often accompanied by audio). It is made up of a sequence of images shown in quick succession to give 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.
Plot is the main events in the video, shown in a sequence.
Most videos, even very short videos, try to give the audience a message. This may be obvious or hidden.
Dialogue is the name given for the conversations between people.
Themes are the main ideas that run through the video, e.g. love, magic, hope.
Props are the moveable objects used by the actors/ actresses in 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.
Consider lighting.
Make sure that your sound is loud enough and clear.
Check your footage and consider a retake.
Think carefully about sound effects.
Don't let transitions become distracting.

Important Vocabulary

Video	Moving pictures that show something happening.
Audio	Sounds you can hear like talking or music.
Storyboard	A plan that shows what will happen in the story/video.
Script	The words that people will say in the video.
Recording	Saving sounds or pictures so you can use them later.
Soundtrack	Music or sounds that play during a video.
Capture	Taking a photo or video with a camera or device.
Clip	A short video section usually part of a longer video.
Retake	Doing a recording again to make it better.
Zoom	Making the camera shot move closer to something.
Pan	Moving the camera from one side to another.
Tilt	Moving the camera up or down.
Angle	The way the camera is pointed towards the subject.
Lighting	How bright or dark a place is when filming.
Timeline	A line that shows the order of clips/transitions in a video.
Split	Cutting a video into two parts.
Trim	Removing from the end of a video clip to make it shorter.
Transition	A way to move from one video clip to another.
Titles	Words that show the name of the video or who made it.
End Credits	Words at the end of a video to show who helped make it.
Export	Saving a finished video in a format that can be shared and watched by others.

Assessment

I can give and explain three features of a video.	I can produce a storyboard including a range of filming techniques and explain why I chose them.	I can edit a video effectively using trim, sound, credits and retakes.	I can evaluate a video giving two positives and one area for improvement.