

1 KIMAKI SCHOOL							
Computing		Year 5					
Creating Media- Video Production							
Age related computing vocabulary							
	T						
Video– a visual media format	Storyboard— a sequen representing the shots film/video	_	Trimming— videos can have clips cut shorter to edit and improve them				
Key Knowledge							
a 'talking head' section is where the camera is fixed and the presenter is talking							
a panning section is where the camera is hand-held, so is less steady, and the shot pans from the presenter to another object							
• a close up is where the camera is again hand-held, and moves to keep the object in shot							
• We should record in landscape mode							
that 'static camera' means the camera is fixed and the composition of the shot (the area that is being filmed) does not change (tripod or on furniture—not hand held)							
Zooming means making the subject of the shot larger (by zooming in) or smaller (by zooming out) without moving the camera							
• For pan and tilt, the camera is in a fixed location, but can pivot either vertically or horizontally							
Videos can be reshot or edited if we feel they need to be improved							
when imported, each section of video you have shot is imported as a distinct clip							
• We export files as MP4s							

Computing	Carlton Assessment Grid				
Success Criteria		Pupil Reflection		Teacher Assessment	
I can explain what makes a video effective		Before	After		
I can select and use a digital device to record video and can switch the device on and off		Before	After		
I can capture video using a range of techniques		Before	After		
I can create a storyboard		Before	After		
I can explain how video can be improved through reshooting and editing		Before	After		
I can explain the impact of the choices made when making and sharing a video		Before	After		