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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Introduction to Storyboarding eNote** | | | |
| Name |  | Date |  |

**VERBAL DIALOG**

* Create an outline of the story by writing down the main points of action, listing action as opposed to
* The verbs
* Action is what drives a story.

Example:

*On a beautiful day Sally works in her garden.*

*Jonathan enters, looking sad. He tells Sally that they can no longer be friends.*

*Sally, now angry, stomps off.*

*Jonathan, looking cautiously around, plucks Sally’s most prized rose from the garden, hides it in his coat, and runs from the garden.*

**THE BOARD**

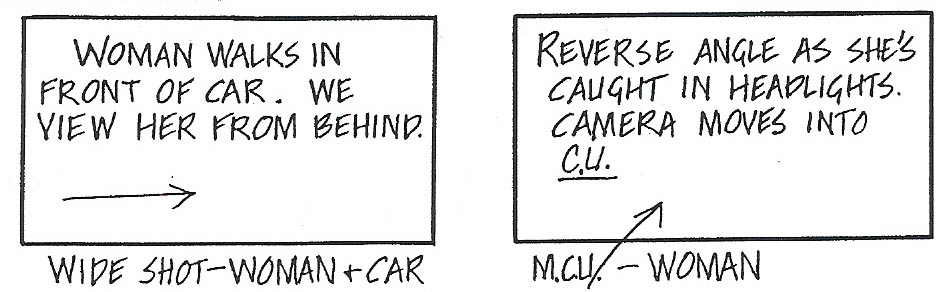
* A storyboard is the visual outline of the story. It will look
* It is used to tell the visual story and give an idea of how the film should look. Within each frame decide what shots to use, where the

**STORYBOARDING**

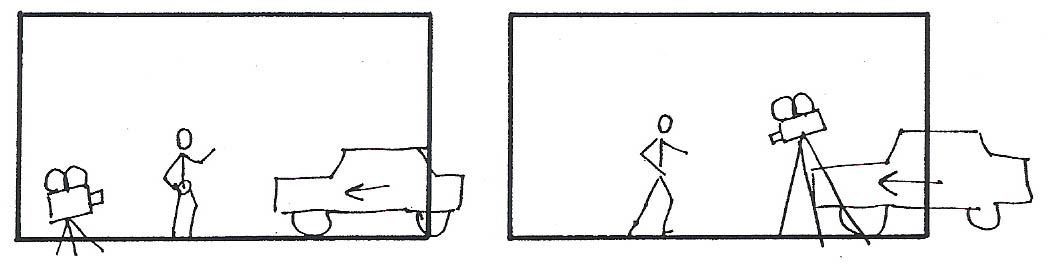
* First Step
  + Visualization process and
* Storyboards serve two main purposes;
  + to allow the film maker to
  + to provide the clearest
* Storyboards convey two kinds of information;
  + a description of the
  + a description of the staging, camera direction, and the movement of any elements in the shot.

Examples:

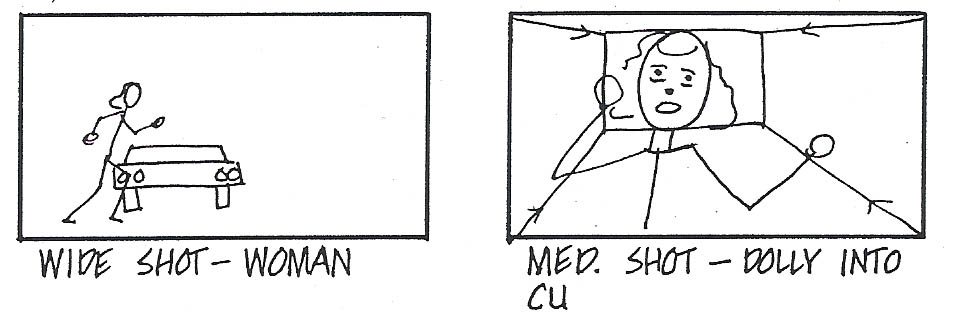
* Can be very easy
* This is the basic method, written description and



Drawings can be used to clearly show



Stick people can be very informative; they convey



Arrows drawn with perspective can show

