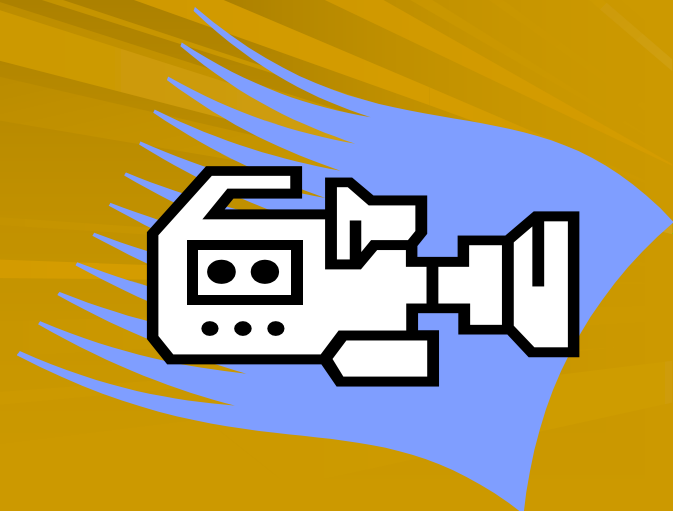


Pre Production

101



Stages:

- Planning
- Scripting
- Storyboarding

Planning

Planning the Video

■ Determine:

- What scenes will need to be shot?
- Locations and props necessary for each scene (Mise-En-Scene)
- Sequence of events and sequence of shots.
- Which scenes can be “ganged”?
(shot at the same location – but out of time sequence)

Continuity

- Think about time progression and time lapses needed in the finished video.
- Avoid continuity errors.
(changes in clothing, jewelry and hairstyle; daylight changes (morning sun to high noon)).
- Scenes that are supposed to be different days should result in different clothing/hairstyle changes – even if recorded in the same hour.

Costume

- Having a “standard costume” of the same professional outfit in every scene establishes a “look” that can be used over and over.
- A standard costume avoids continuity errors of scenes shot on different days.

Outlining the Scenes

- Break up the video into a series of scenes
 - Each scene should have a specific purpose and a clear beginning and ending.
 - Transitions between scenes should be anticipated and addressed in the scripting and storyboarding.
- **Frame**: the rectangle of film itself on which the image appears, or the still photographs that make up an animation.
- **Shot**: what is recorded by a single operation of the camera from the time the director gives the command “action!” to the time the director says “cut.”
- **Scene**: a group of shots that are logically related to each other, with continuous action usually in a single location, but not always.

Scripting

Scene Scripting

- What dialogue is needed among the actors?
 - Tightly edit the script to remove all but the crucial and necessary information.
 - Keep language clear and simple.
- What is being communicated and how can it be shown most powerfully?
- What props, locations, or people are needed for the scene? This must all be described in the script.

Storyboarding

Storyboard Layout

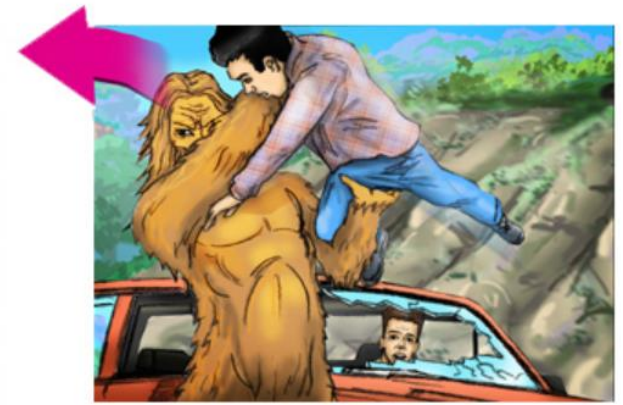
- Usually completed after each scene is scripted.
- Storyboards “preview” each shot by cinematography and mise-en-scene.
- Assists in the placement of equipment and makes shooting scenes quicker and more efficient .
- Try to manage scenes as 10 to 30 second shot segments (MTV attention span).

Shots Derived from Storyboards

- Determine what scenes will be shot.
- Determine the locations and props needed.
- Scenes do not have to be shot in sequence.
 - Plan least moves of equipment.
 - Shoot in a nonlinear fashion to **gang scenes** needing the same camera setups.
 - Start each scene with a sequence number

A Storyboard Should:

- Indicate which persons are on camera
- Indicate direction they are facing
- Show Props in frame



Sequencing (Ganging) Shots

Movie Scenes

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12

Shooting Sequence

1	3	6	9	11	2
5	7	10	4	8	12

END