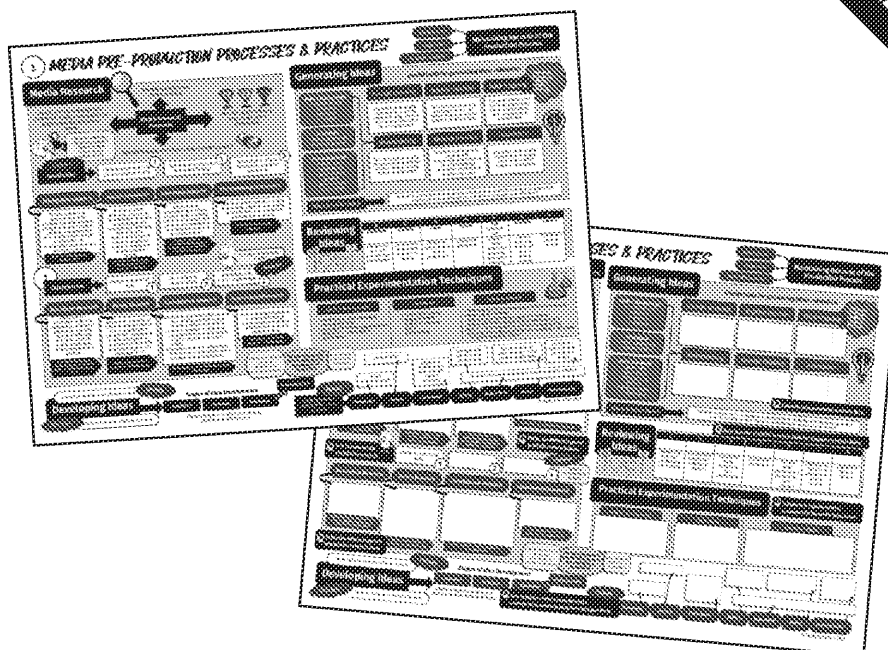


2022 specification



Topic on a Page for BTEC Tech Award in Creative Media Production

Component 2: Developing Digital Media
Production Skills

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POD
12361

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Activity posters are provided for each of the posters above.

All Topic on a Page posters are provided in A3 and A4 formats.

Teacher's Introduction

This resource is primarily intended to be used during revision by students studying BTEC Tech Award Level 1/2 in Creative Media Production: Component 2: Developing Digital Media Production Skills (teaching from September 2022).

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

As a revision tool, this resource does not aim to cover the material in depth but rather provide visual 'mind maps' of the **Component 2** section of the specification, which students can use as the basis of their revision, covering all the key terminology and knowledge that they need for their assessment. The resource is especially suited to visual learners, and those learners who find it hard to revise from written notes.

The resource consists of:

- 12 completed mind maps, which provide solutions to the activity mind maps, labelled: ① — ⑫
- 12 activity mind maps (partially complete) for students to complete, labelled: ❶ — ❷

All mind maps are provided in A3 and A4 formats.

How to use this resource:

- The sheets can be handed out at the end of the course, or at the end of each topic for revision purposes.
- The mind maps can be printed out poster size and displayed on the classroom walls as the topic is being taught so that students have a visual reminder of what they have been covering in their lessons.
- The resource also includes partially completed mind maps. Students could be encouraged to complete the exercises as a way of recapping knowledge from the topic at the end of teaching. More-able students could, additionally, be asked to think of further examples to illustrate the points, whereas lower-ability students could provide more illustrations or colour-code the mind maps to aid memory of the key topics.

December 2023

Media Research

Identify trends and patterns in audiences' media consumption to better understand audience needs

- + In-depth interviews
- + Secondary research
- + Textual analysis
- + Focus groups
- + Observations

Examples

Qualitative

Ethnographic Research

Provides context into everyday lives of the audience. Typically used when trying to understand audience behaviour and experience with a media product. Insights can be taken into consideration when creating a new media product.

Observing a group of people watching a film

Narrative Research

Involves in-depth interviews. You can use this information to create an appealing media product based on insights gained from the interviews. This type of research can also be useful in creating and validating audience profiles.

Interviewing a gamer on their personal experience of a particular video game

Case Study Research

Gains a deeper understanding of a theme or topic. Useful in finding similarities between media products and what factors have led to the success of the media product.

Using the example of *The Independent* as a subject to understand why newspapers transition to online only

Phenomenological Research

Combines several methods, including observations, interviews and reading about first-hand experiences of a particular theme or topic.

Investigating the social media phenomenon

Quantitative

Descriptive Research

Can be used to investigate the type of relationship and patterns between two variables, e.g. digital technology and media products. Used to answer what, where, when and how questions.

Tracking changes in social attitudes towards immigration before and after major political events

Survey Research

Refers to the collection of information from a sample of survey participants through their responses to a series of set questions, e.g. a survey to find out preferences of different age groups

Asking students questions on media usage

Correlational Research

Investigates the relationship between two variables. It shows how frequently two variables occur together.
• **Positive correlation** - as one variable increases, the other variable also tends to increase.
• **Negative correlation** - where there is an increase in one variable and a decrease in the second variable

Exploring the relationship between media usage and personal opinion on climate change

Experimental Research

Involves testing a hypothesis (a statement) through experimentation to prove a definitive conclusion, e.g. cause and effect.

Carrying out a study on the impact of a TV advertisement

External dark and rainy streets has connotations of loneliness and sadness

The type of locations you use will influence the atmosphere / mood / tone

Vast landscapes create a sense of desolation

Media Research Purposes

Identify ideas for new media products

Identify financial viability of a media product

Gather open-ended data and verbal findings

Uncover perceptions, motivations, attitudes and trends



Generating

Audio / Moving Images
+ narratives and storylines
+ synopsis
+ dialogue

Print Media
+ visual appearance
+ content outline

Interactive Media
+ game rules
+ game levels
+ game scoring systems
+ game controls
+ interactivity

Idea Evaluation Map

Reviewing Ideas

Practical

Audio / Moving Images

- + Use of literal or abstract
- + Personal expression
- + Rearrangement of non-diegetic sound
- + Perspective / Camera angles
- + Special effects

Developing Ideas

Scenes | Episodes | Narrative | Timeline | Levels

Content

Stages of Idea Development

Inspiration

Incubation

Illumination

Implementation

Stylistic

Creating specific atmosphere / tone or mood

Photography

Create prototypes to explore your ideas, e.g. sketches and walk-throughs

Storylines | Characters | Features | Gameplay

Structure

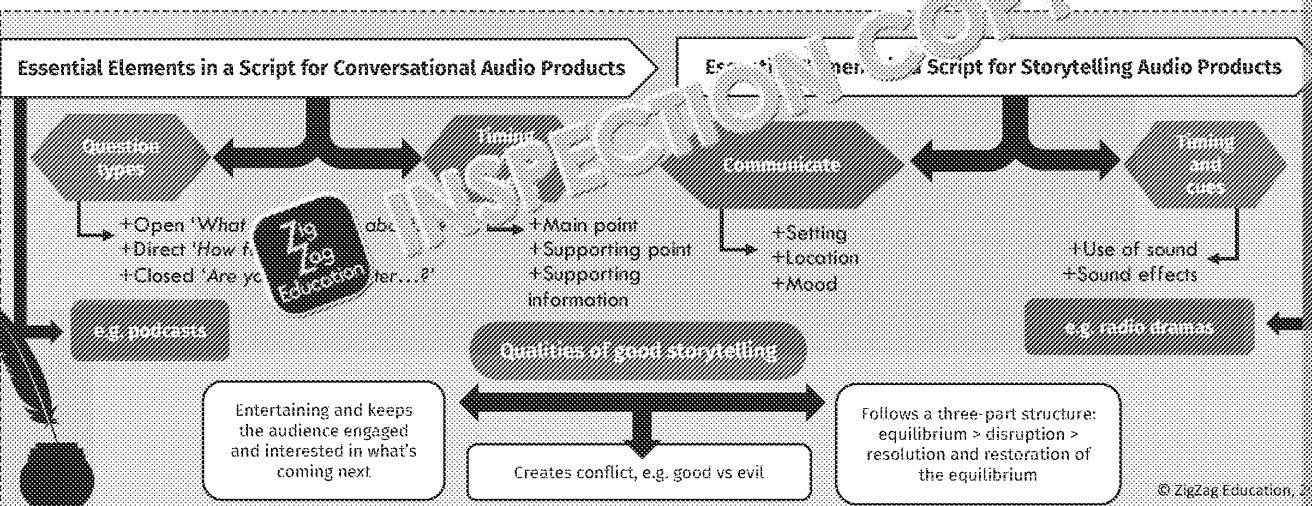
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PRE-PRODUCTION SKILLS & TECHNIQUES

	Definition	Benefit	Example	Techniques
Storyboard	A sequence of drawings, typically with some directions and dialogue, representing the shots planned for a film or television production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Visualises what will work within the scenes before filming Makes the best use of time and resources Gets across the key themes before filming 	zzed.uk/12361-storyboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selecting shot types Sketching character outlines Filling out background details (where background is important in the shot) Adding transitions Adding arrows for character motion Adding camera movement Adding key information on the sound / types of sound used in the shot
Screenplay / Story Treatment	The text for a film, including the words to be spoken by the characters and instructions for the production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tells the story Shows all the characters and their relationships Provides a written plan for the production 	zzed.uk/12361-screenplays	Three-part structure = a model used to divide a story into three parts (the set-up, the confrontation, and the resolution)
Shot List	A detailed list of every camera shot (type, framing, angle, camera movement) that needs to be captured in a scene as well as the location and equipment needed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to organise thoughts before filming Saves time during the production stage Helps to identify the shots needed during production 	zzed.uk/12361-shotlist	Ensuring camera shots in a production are sequentially by shot number and accompanying shot description. Information such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ shot location ⇒ shot type ⇒ framing ⇒ angle ⇒ camera movement ⇒ equipment required
Audio Script	Written before recording voice-overs for a video production. Typically consists of the lines needed to be spoken.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to reduce number of retakes Saves time on unnecessary edits Helps to visualise how the video will look 	zzed.uk/12361-scripts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of audio used, e.g. narration, effects, music Writing scripted segments (story) Writing script outlines for a host Scripting topics (main point / supporting information) Writing (short, open, direct) questions for an interviewee Adding timings and cues Communicating the setting/location

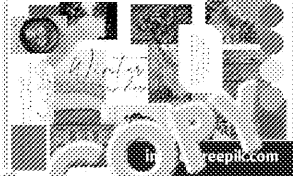


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PRE-PRODUCTION SKILLS & TECHNIQUES

	Definition	Benefit	Example	Techniques
Mood Board	A collection of colours, images, fonts and textures that, collectively, are a visual representation communicating design concepts and aesthetic ideas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Helps establish a strong vision Visual examples are the clearest form of explanation Can include just about anything – photography, illustrations, descriptive words, colour palettes, textures that help to define the direction of the media product 		Various images, textures, colour and other visual elements are collected and assembled on a board or a canvas called a mood board to create a cohesive representation of the desired mood, style or theme of a design project. Collages help designers and creatives visually communicate the overall aesthetic direction before starting the design process.
House Style	The standard or guidelines establishing elements such as tone of voice, writing style, specific grammar, punctuation and spelling in a project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures a consistent look and feel Differs from other brands to ensure clarity and identity Defines writing style and tone of voice 	zzed.uk/12361-house-style	A style guide is a comprehensive document that outlines the rules, guidelines and standards to maintain consistency in visual design, typography, colour language and overall brand elements across all material communications, present a professional image to the audience.
Page Mock-up	An artistic rendering that features elements that are yet to be finalised (e.g. placeholders) in order to show what the finished design is intended to look like	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Brings ideas to life Tests how different elements work together Changes in layout, style, colours, images and styles can be made without incurring high production costs Saves time and money during the production stage 	zzed.uk/12361-mockups	Wireframing helps designers the layout and flow of information without getting distracted by details, helping them focus on overall user experience and organisation. Designers create a basic representation of a page layout, using simple shapes and placeholders to outline structure and placement of elements such as text, images and buttons.
Thumbnails and Sketches	Roughly drawn small drawings that do not have many details and are used to quickly explore a variety of ideas/concepts. Also known as a scamp.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Helps you to plan the layout and composition of your print media product Preview what your print media product will look like before working on the production Useful for sharing ideas/concepts with others 	zzed.uk/12361-thumbnails	In rapid ideation , designers quickly generate multiple small-scale and rough thumbnail sketches to explore various design concepts, composition and layout possibilities.
Style Tiles	Contain a variety of elements such as colours, shapes, typography and textures that help define the mood, tone and feeling rather than a literal representation of how the final media product will look	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enables design exploration Presents multiple choices without needing to commit to a design Saves time in production by showing a variety of options 	zzed.uk/12361-style-tiles	Visual mood boards show different design elements such as colour palettes, typography choices, textures and graphic styles without presenting a layout or content, often showcasing various design options quickly.

Colour Scheme

Generate colour scheme combinations at [colors.co.uk](https://www.colors.co.uk)

Can be used to create an emotional reaction, add contrast, help deliver a message or direct attention to products, texture gives weight to a design creating realism and can be created in image-editing programs. The audience feel as if they are touching a real object.

Textures

Fonts

Text characters in a specific style and size. The two main typefaces are serif and sans-serif.

Inspirations

When you take influence from other media products to create new ideas, e.g. the masthead on the *Total Film* magazine cover is inspired by the fur of Dalmatian dogs. Dalmatian are synonymous with the Disney villain Cruella de Vil.

Iconography

The use of particular images to convey particular meanings. There are three types of iconography: 1. symbolic 2. naturalistic 3. abstract

Annotations

Help to communicate the visual style on page mock-ups. Annotations are typically comments or explanations.

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Pre-production

- + Create and approve creative brief
- + Determine budget and timeline (set deadlines)
- + Create storyboard and script
- + Determine equipment list
- + Outline production schedule and shot list



Production

- + Set-up and lighting
- + Filming
- + Recording
- + Collecting B-roll and voice-overs
- + Generate rough cut

Gantt charts

Gantt charts can also help to document key tasks and milestones within a production schedule.

Post-production

- + Editing
- + Review and refine
- + Version comparison
- + Final approval
- + Distribution

Identifying and ordering tasks is an important production activity because it helps create a **clear and efficient workflow**, ensuring that all **necessary** are accounted for and completed in a logical and manner during the production process.

Audio normalisation can be used to change the levels of audio tracks to ensure they are as loud as possible.

Pre-production

- + Outline production schedule
- + Mood boards
- + Page mock-ups
- + Determine budget and timeline (set deadlines)

Production

- + Content gathering (conducting interviews, researching data, acquiring images, etc.)
- + Design

Post-production

- + Editing
- + Review and refine
- + Version comparison
- + Final approval
- + Distribution

The recommended **image resolution** size when exporting for web is 2400 × 1600 px

Monitoring progress is an important activity throughout the entire production process because it allows for timely adjustments, identifies potential issues, and ensures that the project stays on track to meet deadlines and quality standards.

Scrum Framework Sprints comprise five phases:

- 1 Emphasis
- 2
- 3
- 4 Prototype
- 5 Test

Pre-production

- + Create and approve creative brief
- + Determine and timeline (set deadlines)
- + Create storyboard and script
- + Wireframes
- + Determine equipment list
- + Outline production schedule and shot list



Production

- + Content gathering (conducting interviews, researching data, acquiring images, etc.)
- + Design
- + Prototyping

Post-production

- + Editing
- + Review and refine
- + Version comparison
- + Final approval
- + Distribution

Two of the most important factors affecting **digital audio quality** are sample rate and bit depth. The industry standard for sample rate is 44.1 kHz, whereas bit depth varies between 16, 24 or 32 bits.

Production

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Digital

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Shooting Video in Different Locations

Before shooting, production teams will look for interesting places that work well with the storylines. Backgrounds and natural lighting also determine which locations would work best for different scenes.

Sound stages are typically soundproof buildings or rooms used to produce audio / moving image content such as film, television and radio.

Shooting on location has many advantages, including creating a believable world and authenticity.

Websites such as film-locations.com help producers scout locations.

Shooting Interior:

Preparation: Assess the lighting conditions and plan camera angles and shots.
Camera settings: Set the camera's white balance, exposure and frame rate for optimal image quality. Choose the appropriate lens / focus settings.
Stabilisation: Use tripods, gimbals, etc. to ensure steady shots.
Composition: Frame shots considering the rule of thirds, leading lines, symmetry.
Sound: External microphones for high-quality audio, minimise background noise.

Shooting Exterior:

Weather considerations: Check weather conditions. Adjust camera settings to compensate for varying light levels.
Natural light: Utilise natural lighting. Consider the direction, intensity and quality of light.
Movement: Incorporate panning, tilting and tracking to add depth and interest.
Safety: Consider safety, especially when shooting on uneven ground or near traffic.
Audio: Use windshields / windjammers to reduce wind noise.

Dynamic shots: Utilise more camera shots such as handheld or from a vehicle, to capture the sense of motion and excitement.
Interior and exterior: A combination of interior and exterior shots to provide a complete picture of the experience.
Editing: Edit the shots in a logical sequence to tell a story and guide the audience.
Safety and permits: Follow safety guidelines. Obtain necessary permits.

Production Design

Colour

Refers to the planned movement and positioning of actors within a scene. Ensures that actors' movements/interactions are natural / contribute to the overall visual composition.

Sets

Where the story unfolds. Production designers create and design sets that depict the locations specified in the script.

Blocking

Costumes are essential in portraying characters' personalities, social status and historical context.

Costumes

Props

Used to enhance the storytelling and create realism. The production designer carefully selects/designs props that align with the film's setting, time period and characters.

Influences mood, tone and emotions conveyed in a scene. Colour choices can range from vibrant and energetic to muted and somber, depending on the film's artistic vision.

Lighting Techniques

Soft Lighting

Softens shadows within a scene, making the subject appear warm, welcoming and friendly.

Hard Lighting

A direct source of light used to make the subject appear serious and strong. Typically used in noir films and the action genre.

Natural Lighting

Using the sun as a light source gives a more naturalistic and realistic cinematography approach.

Three-point Lighting

Used to illuminate a subject in a scene with light positioned from three angles. Typically includes a backlight, fill light and key light. This is a standard lighting technique used in film and TV to help eliminate shadows and make a subject's face more visible.



Sounds depend a lot on the acoustic properties of the materials in a space, e.g. ceiling height, furniture choices.

Directional microphones

can be used to reduce ambient noises which can interfere with dialogue and other audio elements.

Recording Audio

1. **Setting recording levels** - adjusting the input gain or volume to ensure the incoming audio signal is captured clearly and without distortion.
2. **Signal-to-noise ratio** - aim for an optimal signal-to-noise ratio, capturing a strong audio signal while minimising background noise.
3. **Peaks and dynamics** - avoid recording levels that are too high or too low.
4. **Headroom** - this is a safety margin, to accommodate unexpected spikes in volume during recording.
5. **Use of sound meters** - such as peak meters or VU meters, to visualise audio levels and ensure optimal recording.
6. **Monitoring during recording** - use headphones / studio monitors to hear the recorded audio quality.
7. **Test recordings** - check the recording levels and equipment before the main recording session.
8. **Adjusting levels for different sources** - adjust the recording levels for different audio sources independently.
9. **Consider environmental factors** - be aware of environmental factors that may affect audio levels.

Jurassic Park (1993)

Ice-cream cones were used to create the sound of dinosaur eggs hatching.

Types of Microphones:

- Noise-cancelling
- Handheld
- Direct connected
- Boundary
- Radio
- Preferred

Inside Out (2015)

The actors of brains walking on a road was used to create the sound of the wheels inside the little girl's mind.

Zig Zag Education

Scripting and planning - for voice-overs / scripted audio, writing and planning the required sounds.

Recording - set up recording sessions in a suitable environment.

Editing and mixing - edit and manipulate recorded audio using digital audio workstations (DAWs).

Adding to the production - integrate the created audio into the overall production.

Quality control - review and fine-tune to ensure clarity, consistency and coherence.

Creating Audio

- **Ambient sound** - includes natural sounds such as wind, rain, birds chirping, or city noises, which create a realistic and immersive audio environment.
- **Sound effects** - artificial or enhanced sounds designed to replicate real-world or imaginary events. Adds depth, impact and realism. Foley is a technique for creating sound effects using readily available objects.
- **Voice-overs** - recorded narration or spoken dialogue that accompanies visuals. It is usually performed by a voice actor who provides context, explanation or storytelling to support the visuals.

To prevent audio distortion when recording audio, recording levels should be between -12 and -6 decibels.

Shot Composition

Shot Type

focus
typical
or

Composition

the space
of the
the top

Angles

position
looking up
or down

Cutaways

by showing a character's
a cutaway shot, the audience
inner world, mo



Slow pan

Follow

Whip pan

Moving
left to
left of
the pic
indica

Tilt

Cam
or d

Steadicam

Give
mo
ob
co

Zoom

Give
mo
ob
co

Crane

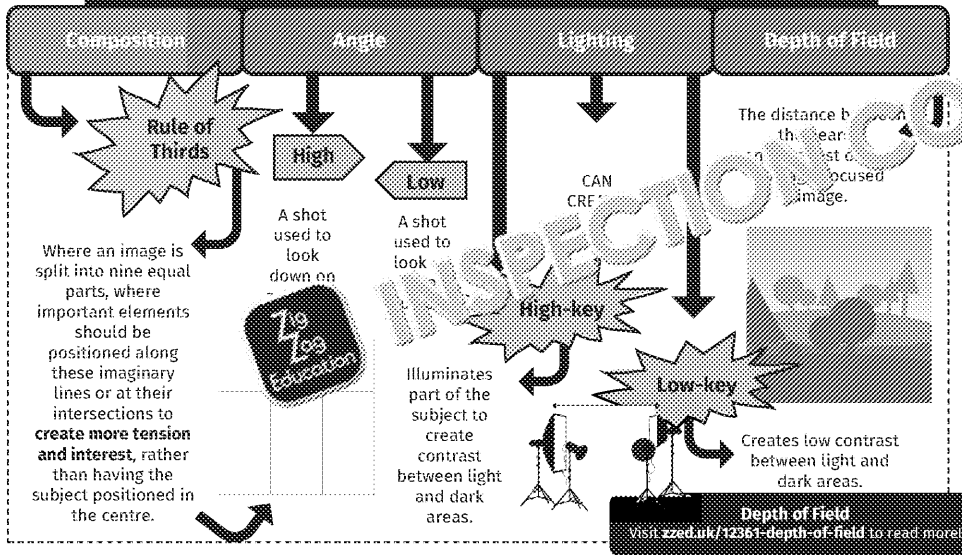
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Zig Zag Education

Taking Photographs



Writing and Editing

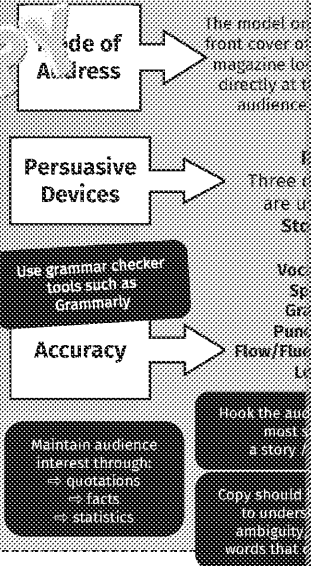
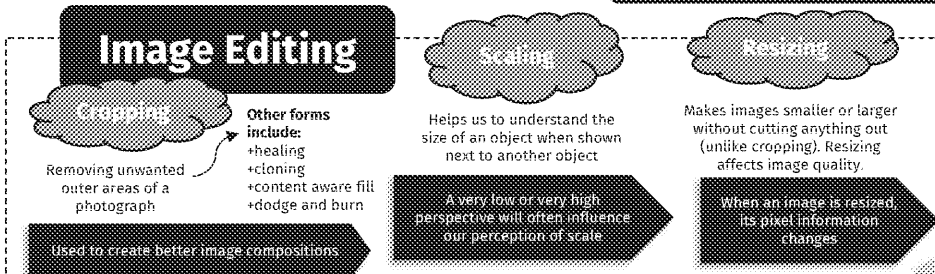


Image Editing



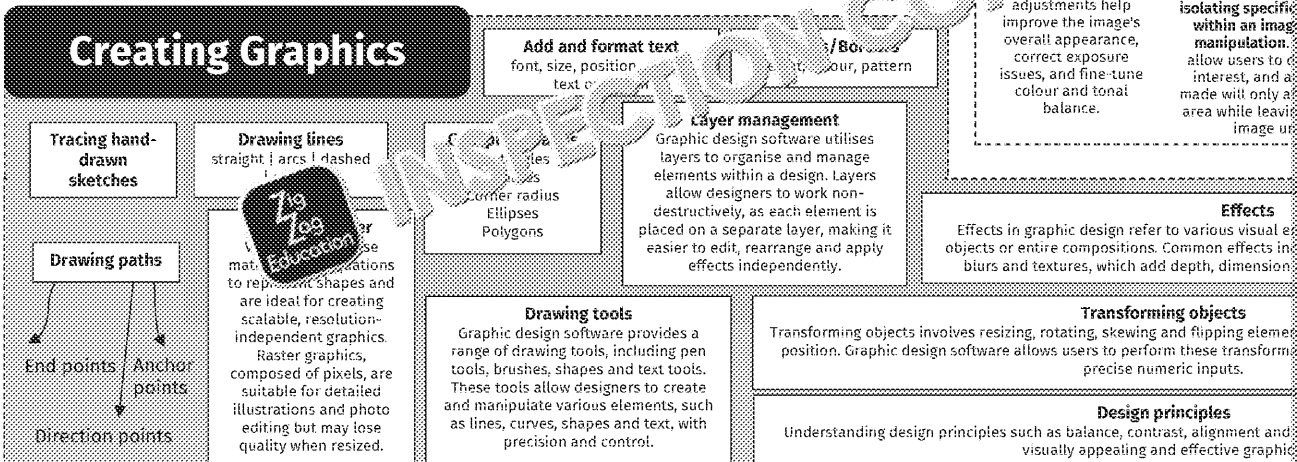
Layers refer to **separate, stacked elements** in **image-editing software** that can be individually edited, modified or combined. Layers allow **destructive editing**, as changes made to one layer do not affect the others.

Image adjustments involve **altering various aspects of the image**, such as brightness, contrast, levels, curves, color balance and saturation. These adjustments help improve the image's overall appearance, correct exposure issues, and fine-tune colour and tonal balance.

Image Adjustments

Selections involve **isolating specific areas within an image** for manipulation. They allow users to edit a specific area of interest, and any changes made will only affect that area while leaving the rest of the image unchanged.

Creating Graphics



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Creating Assets

2D

Flat graphics that can be either a static image or an animated graphic included in the overall game world, moving independently of the game's environment

Sprites

2D graphic elements to represent characters, objects or effects. They are typically small, animated images that are crucial for visual storytelling and gameplay.

Environments and terrain

Refers to the backgrounds and settings. Creating environments involves designing visually appealing and immersive landscapes, cityscapes or scenes that set the stage for the interactive experience.

GUI

The visual interface through which users interact with the game. It includes menus, progress bars and other elements that facilitate user navigation and interaction. GUI design should prioritise usability and user-friendliness.

EXAMPLES

- USER INTERFACE ICONS
- CHARACTERS
- GAME BACKGROUNDS

Key positions

= storytelling drawing

Extremes

= the most extreme poses in an animation

In-betweens

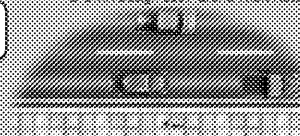
= the drawings that fill in the action between the key positions and breakdowns

Breakdowns

drawings that define the action curve

Import sprites as .png and export animations as .gif

© DMA Design 1997 Grand Theft Auto



Top-down

Offers an elevated viewpoint above the action

Side-on

Moving from one end of a stage to the other

Isometric

Simulates the appearance of 3D objects

© Nintendo 1986 Super Mario RPG: Legend of the Seven Stars

The isometric perspective in Super Mario aligns with Nintendo's artistic direction, emphasising colourful and whimsical visuals. The perspective allows for detailed character animations and creative level designs that blend seamlessly with the game's overall style.

The top-down view in Grand Theft Auto granted players a heightened sense of navigational awareness. They could easily observe the layout of the city, plan routes and understand the spatial relationships between different locations. This perspective was particularly beneficial for plotting escape routes during police chases or planning elaborate heists, adding an additional layer of strategy to the gameplay.

© Software

The side-on perspective in fluid and dynamic screen using viewpoint emp a vis

3D

Uses three-dimensional graphics, such as objects, textures or models, to create a more realistic and immersive environment

Objects

Interactive elements that players can interact with. These include weapons, obstacles or interactive props. Designing object assets involves creating detailed and recognisable 2D or 3D representations.

Textures

Visual representations of characters, objects or environments. Creating textures involves designing or photographing surface patterns, such as wood, metal, fabric or concrete, and applying them to 3D models. High-quality textures enhance the overall visual fidelity of the interactive media.

Bitblending is a technique used to add depth and the illusion of additional colours with a limited colour palette

Game Objects

Characters

the avatars that players control or interact with in the game world. They can be protagonists, enemies, non-playable characters (NPCs), or companions. Designing characters involves creating visual designs and animations, and defining their attributes, skills and behaviours.

Weapons

- Coins – Super Mario
- Exploding Barrels

Composition

Rule of thirds: An image is split into nine equal parts, where important elements should be positioned along these imaginary lines

Cropping

Removing unwanted outer edges of a photograph

Scaling

Helps us to understand the size of an object when shown next to another object

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Selecting and Importing

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Footage

FORMAT

FRAME RATE

RESOLUTION

ASPECT RATIO

Consistency

The way data is arranged logically within a file. Compatible file formats for video include: MP4, MPEG-2, DV, HDV and MOV files.

Frame rate is the number of images shown per second in a video. The standard frame rate for video is 24 images per second.

The size of an image is measured in pixels. More pixels = more data contained in an image = clearer images.

The relationship between an image's width and its height. The international standard aspect ratio is 16:9. However, an aspect ratio of 9:16 is becoming increasingly popular as more and more people watch videos on mobile phones.

ROUGH EDITS are a good way to determine pacing of individual scenes.

TRIMMING FOOTAGE can help to remove unnecessary content.

The way data is arranged logically within a file. Compatible file formats for audio include: MP3, AAC, WAV and AIFF files.

The units for sample rate are samples per second (sps) or hertz (Hz). The higher the sample rate, the better the quality.

Sound is separated into channels. You'll hear more depth to your music if you use two channels instead of one. An example of an audio channel is a microphone.

Determines how much information can be stored. Typical bit depths are 16 bit and 24 bit.

Audio

FORMAT

SAMPLE RATES

CHANNELS

BIT DEPTH

Consistency

Removing silence from the beginning and end of audio files is known as **TOPPING AND TAILING**.

Increasing the volume of an audio track while decreasing the volume of another audio track at the same time is called **DUCKING**.

Sequences

Synchronising Audio & Video

Motion Graphics

Transitions

Adjustments

Position

Portions of a shot (cut-outs) can be positioned on top of another shot so both images are shown at once. This is known as **layering**.

Rotate

Used to remove errors, create angles / creative shots

Scale

Changing the size of the video frame to match resolution

Stabilise

Use to fix shaky video by removing unwanted movement

Visual

Time

Speed up

Makes the clip play faster than the frame rate in which it was originally shot

Slow down

Makes the clip play slower than the frame rate in which it was originally shot

Freeze frame

Usually used to capture a moment in time

Reverse

Footage that has been filmed is shown backwards for dramatic effect

Effects

Distortion

Crop

Flip

Vertical - video appears upside down
Horizontal - mirror image of the original clip

Alters the shape or appearance of visuals to create surreal or otherworldly imagery

Audio

Reverb

Equaliser

Noise gate

Motion Graphics

Motion graphics are animated visual elements used to enhance storytelling, convey information and engage the audience. **The BBC News programme**, a renowned news broadcasting service, effectively employs motion graphics to provide viewers with informative and visually captivating news presentations.

Information Visualisation: In the BBC News programme, motion graphics visualise complex information and data. Animated charts, graphs and infographics present statistics, trends and analysis concisely, so viewers can understand complex topics quickly.

Breaking News Alerts: The BBC uses animated banners, lower thirds or pop-up graphics to highlight headlines, so viewers are immediately aware of the latest developments.

Storytelling and Narrative Enhancement: Motion graphics are used to animate key points, quotes or significant events in a news story, reinforcing the narrative and increasing viewer engagement.

Visual Transitions: The BBC News uses transitions between news segments to add professionalism to the presentation.

Title Sequences and Introductions: The BBC uses title sequences to establish the programme's brand identity and news presenter.

Engaging Social Media Content: The BBC uses motion graphics on its social media platforms to share engaging facts and visuals.

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Creating Page Layouts

Tables	used to organise and present data in a structured manner	Page size	the dimensions of the canvas on which the layout is created
Columns and gutters	columns divide the page into multiple sections; gutters are the spaces between columns	Page numbering	essential for organising and navigating through a document
Margins	the empty spaces around the edges of a page layout	Bleed	the area around the edges of a document that extends beyond the final trim size
Frames	containers used to hold text, images or other content within a page layout	Master pages	contain elements that consistently appear on multiple pages in a document
Paths	used to create a shape, for example, for text or images	Text wrapping	text is arranged to flow text around images or other objects
Aligning objects	elements of a page are precisely aligned relative to each other	Guidelines	assist in aligning and positioning elements
		Facing pages	a layout style where two pages are viewed side by side
		Subheading	provides additional context or breaks down the content

Creating Visual Impact

Improve the personalism of your text by using words such as 'you' and 'your' rather than 'we' and 'our'

Masthead	The choice of colour and font weight will connect to the genre and ideology of a print media product	Straplines	Concise and catchy - MEMORABLE
Coverlines	Bold and italic font styles emphasise text	Pull Quotes	Should catch the eye of the reader by offering a strong visual contrast to body text
Headlines	Enigma codes are used to encourage the reader to find out more	Running Heads	A navigation aid in a print media product providing the reader with important information

Editing Text

Readability scores are a way to measure whether written information is likely to be understood by the intended reader

Readability	How easy is the text to read and understand? Font styles, colour, spacing, punctuation	Use of Captions	Images in context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO WHAT WHERE WHEN WHY
Use of Language	Positive Negative Neutral Emotional tone	Use of Space	Positive space = focal point / area of interest Negative space = surrounding a focal point
Use of Colour	Colour can be used to emphasise an important statement		

ADDING TEXT

Inserting text into

Linking text in co

Text on a li

Selecting font

Colour Techniques

Object Styles

Drop Caps

Layers

FORMATTING TEXT

Text Alignment

Font Enhancements

Visual Hierarchy

White Space

Design Aspects:

Readable.com

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Using Web Design Software

Text

CSS styling

Tables

Links

Colour has a significant impact on the visual appeal of a website. Thoughtfully chosen colours can create an inviting and aesthetically pleasing design that attracts and engages users. Colours also contribute to the overall atmosphere of the website.

Variety keeps the game fresh and exciting, offering new challenges and experiences for players.

Facilitates social and multiplayer interactions

Helps understand the mechanics

Designing Us

Navigation

Drop-down Lists

Tooltips

Modal Windows

Using Game Engines

Animation

Sprites | Models | Objects

Gravity | Collision | Detection | Rotation and revolution | Speed of objects

Physics

Rendering Graphics

Lighting effects | Shadow | Bump maps | Blending animation

Sound

Sound effects | Music | Voice-overs

Larger **font sizes** enhance readability, making it easier for visitors to read the content without straining their eyes. It accommodates users with varying visual abilities, including those with vision impairments, or older individuals who may have difficulty reading small text.

Both **poly** and **pixel counts** are important considerations in computer graphics, as they impact the level of detail, visual fidelity, and performance in 3D models and images.

Importing Assets: refers to the process of bringing external resources, such as 3D models, textures, audio files and animations, into the game engine. These assets are essential for creating the game's visual and auditory elements.

Level Maps: also known as game levels or scenes, represent the environments in which gameplay occurs. They are the virtual spaces where players interact with the game world.

Lighting: game engines offer various lighting systems, such as real-time dynamic lighting, global illumination and light baking. These lighting techniques create realistic and immersive environments by simulating how light interacts with objects and surfaces.

Interactive Features

Multimedia Content

Elements such as images, videos, animations enhance content to life, providing visual and auditory information.

Hyperlinks and Navigation

Interactive navigation features allow readers to explore content further. Hyperlinks can direct readers to related articles, external websites or additional resources, expanding the depth of information and encouraging further engagement.

Embedded Forms and Calls to Action

Interactive magazines may include embedded forms or calls to action to collect reader information, such as **subscriptions**, **newsletter sign-ups** or **contest entries**. These elements serve the purpose of audience engagement and lead generation.

Scrollable Effects

Interactive magazines often utilise scrollable effects and parallax scrolling to create a **sense of depth and interactivity**. These effects can be applied to backgrounds, images or other visual elements, enhancing the overall visual experience and adding a layer of interaction as readers scroll through the content.

Adding Interactivity in Games

Social Sharing and Commenting

Interactive magazines may incorporate social sharing buttons or features that enable readers to **share articles** or **specific content on social media platforms**. Additionally, commenting features allow readers to provide **feedback**, **engage in discussions** and **interact with other readers**.

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REVIEW OF PROGRESS & DEVELOPMENT

- Quality**
How well a media product satisfies audience needs and serves its purpose
In films, this is known as production values
- Amount**
How much content is available
A website should have a minimum of 200 to a maximum of 1000 words per page
A film trailer is typically between 30 seconds and 2 minutes
The average session length for mobile games is 4-5 minutes
Magazines can range from 2 to 216 pages. The front cover count as 4 pages. The magazine count is always divided by 4.
- Relevance**
How much of the content is useful / important to the audience to enjoy the media product

FILM

Reviewing ensures the product will be received by the audience as the producer intends it to be. It enables the producer to make any required changes before distribution. Content to check includes:

- Test screening** - determine if the product is appealing to the audience like the target audience. Elements such as characters, settings, music, pace, and editing.
- Audio quality checks** - listen to the audio shot with dialogue and listen back to the recording to ensure the audio quality is what you want it to be. If it isn't, you may need to consider alternative equipment or location.

Reviewing ensures the product upholds a publication's credibility and meets the needs of the audience before publication. Content to check includes:

- Text styles** - check the font styles used throughout; are you using a consistent font?
- Column alignment** - are you using justified alignment to create symmetry?
- Image resolution** - are the images used of high quality (i.e. they do not pixelate or have blurry images)?
- Pagination** - are the pages numbered chronologically so users can navigate through the content?
- Spelling and grammar** - has the media product gone through a spell checker or grammar program?
- Trim marks** (also known as crop marks) - have you selected 'add trim marks' to the printer where to cut.

Reviewing Content by Media Product

Reviewing ensures the product works as it was intended by the producer before distribution. Content to check includes:

- Copy** - has the media product gone through a spell check and grammar program such as Grammarly.com? Proofreading can be advantageous in ensuring credibility.
- Images** - are the images used of high quality and do they have alt tags (i.e. they do not pixelate and are clear to see)? Standard resolution for web images is 72 ppi.
- SEO** - have you used keywords in your page titles / meta description / H1 text / web page content?
- Security** - is the website hosted on a secure domain, and does it have an SSL certificate?
- Hyperlinks** - are all clickable links working (i.e. none are broken)? Use a link checker such as validator.w3.org/checklink to look for issues/errors that can be fixed.
- Page speed** - how quickly does content load on your website? Carry out a website speed test at webpagetest.org

WEBSITE

Reviewing ensures the product works as it was intended by the producer before distribution. Content to check includes:

- Functionality testing** - check for audio issues, progress bar, etc.
- Clean room testing** - ensure the product is clean and free of distractions.
- Tree testing** - used to test the structure of a website or application.
- Play testing** - do a run-through of the product before it is released - for example, a game or a video.
- Compatibility testing** - ensure the product works on different devices and operating systems.

Techniques to improve accuracy and accessibility

Proofreading

Carefully checking for errors in a text before publishing

Walk-through

A demonstration or an explanation that details each stage

Technical Review

A review of the technical aspects of a product, such as the quality of the audio and video, the layout, and the overall design.

Inspection

A detailed examination of a product to ensure it meets the required standards and is free of errors.

According to moviemistakes.com
The Simpsons has the most TV mistakes of all time

Why Use It?

Improves quality and eliminates mistakes

Identifies areas of strength and weakness

Ensures technical concepts are used correctly

Prevents 'defective' media products from reaching audiences and damaging credibility

Ongoing Review of Progress

Refine work and improve decisions through:

- Application of skills**
- Analysis of work**
- Feedback**

Identifying strengths and areas of development

Questions to ask yourself:

- What's going well?
- What's not working?
- What tools are helping you right now?
- What does success look like?

User testing is a useful method to improve the experience

Refined on the progress made and the skills, experience and knowledge gained, and what still needs to be developed

Plan and document your personal development

Evidence progress and improvements

Conducting functionality and usability for digital media products

- ⇒ Cameras or other film equipment caught in reflections
- ⇒ Objects disappearing and reappearing from the scene
- ⇒ Actor's eyelines not matching between shots
- ⇒ Actors using different physical movements from shot to shot

A document during a run at the end of the project to continue to improve into a final product

Five Types of Continuity

- Continuity of information
- Continuity of look
- Continuity of action
- Continuity of movement
- Conventional continuity

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Media Research

Identify trends and patterns in audiences' media consumption to better understand audience needs

- + In-depth interviews
- + Secondary research
- + Textual analysis
- + Focus groups
- + Observations

Media Research Purposes

Complete the mind map below with further reasons why we complete research.



Give two more reasons for qualitative research.



to understand big consumer habits

Ethnographic Research

Narrative Research

Case Study Research

Phenomenological Research

Observing a group of people watching a film

Interviewing a gamer on their personal experience of a particular video game

Using the example of *The Independent* as a subject to understand why newspapers transition to online only

Define the different types of qualitative research above.

Give two reasons for quantitative research.

Relates to numerical data

Descriptive Research

Survey Research

Correlational Research

Experimental Research

Tracking changes in social attitudes towards immigration before and after major political events

Conducting a series of focus groups on their media usage

Exploring the relationship between media usage and personal opinion on climate change

Carrying out a study on the impact of a TV advertisement

External dark and rainy streets has connotations of loneliness and sadness

The type of locations you use will influence the atmosphere/mood/tone

Vast landscapes create a sense of desolation

Developing Ideas

Scenes | Episodes | Narrative | Timeline | Levels

Stages of Idea Development

Inspiration

Incubation

Illumination

Implementation

Stylistic

Prototyping

Create prototypes to explore your ideas, e.g. sketches and walk-throughs

Give examples of how you might create atmosphere/tone/mood using the techniques listed.

Generating

Audio / Moving Images

- + narratives and storylines
- + synopsis
- + dialogue

Print Media

- + visual appearance
- + content outline

Interactive Media

- + game rules
- + game levels
- + game scoring systems
- + game controls
- + interactivity

Idea Evaluation Map

Reviewing Ideas

Practical Ex

Audio / Moving Images

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Complete definitions and benefits of audio / moving image media pre-production techniques.

Definition

Benefit

Example

Techniques

Storyboard

zed.uk/12361-storyboards

- + Selecting **shot types**
- + Sketching **character outlines**
- + Filling out **background details** (where background is important in the shot)
- + Adding **transitions**
- + Adding arrows for **character motion**
- + **camera movement**
- + Adding key information on the **sound**
- + Types of **sound** used in the shot

Screenplay / Story Treatment

zed.uk/12361-screenplays

Three-part structure

=
A model used to divide a story into three parts (the set-up, the confrontation, and the resolution)

The 63 TV and TV shows

Shot List

zed.uk/12361-shotlist

Ensuring camera shots in a production are sequentially by shot number and accompanying shot description information such as:

- ⇒ shot location
- ⇒ shot type
- ⇒ framing
- ⇒ angle
- ⇒ camera movement
- ⇒ equipment required

Audio Script

zed.uk/12361-scripts

- + Types of audio used, e.g. narration, effects, music
- + Writing scripted segments (story)
- + Writing script outlines for a host
- + Scripting topics (main point / supporting information)
- + Writing (short, open, direct) questions for an interviewee
- + Adding timings and cues
- + Communicating the setting/location

Essential Elements in a Script for Conversational Audio Products

Essential Elements in a Script for Storytelling Audio Products

Question types

Timing

Communicate

Timing and cues

Give examples of open, direct and closed questions.

- + Open:
- + Direct:
- + Closed:

e.g. podcasts

- + Main point
- + Supporting point
- + Supporting information

- + Setting
- + Location
- + Mood

- + Use of sound
- + Sound effects

e.g. radio dramas

Qualities of good storytelling

List three qualities of good storytelling.

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PRE-PRODUCTION SKILLS & TECHNIQUES

Complete definitions and benefits of print media pre-production techniques.

Definition

Benefit

Example

Techniques

Mood Board



Various images, textures, colour and other visual elements are collected and assembled on a board or canvas called a **collage** to create a cohesive representation of a desired mood, style or theme for a design project. Collages help designers and creatives visually communicate the overall aesthetic direction before starting the design process.

House Style

zzed.uk/12361-house-style

A **style guide** is a comprehensive document that outlines the rules, guidelines and standards to maintain consistency in visual design, typography, colour, language and overall brand elements across all material communications, presenting a professional image to the audience.

Page Mock-up

zzed.uk/12361-mockups

Wireframing helps designers to layout and flow of information, preventing getting distracted by visual details, helping them focus on the overall experience and content organization.

Designers create a basic representation of a page layout, using simple shapes and placeholders to outline the structure and placement of elements such as images and buttons.

Thumbnails and Sketches

zzed.uk/12361-thumbnails

In **rapid ideation**, designers quickly generate multiple small-scale and rough thumbnail sketches to explore various design concepts, composition and layout possibilities.

Style Tiles

zzed.uk/12361-style-tiles

Visual mood boards show different design elements such as colour palettes, typography choices, textures and graphic styles without presenting a layout or content, often showcasing various design options quickly.

How many techniques used in print media products?

Colour Scheme

Textures

Fonts

Inspirations

Iconography

Annotations

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PRE-PRODUCTION SKILLS & TECHNIQUES

Complete definitions and benefits of interactive media pre-production techniques.

Definition

Benefit

Example

Techniques

Wireframe

zzed.uk/12361-wireframes

Low-fidelity wireframes are basic and simplified wireframes using simple shapes, placeholders and grayscale elements to outline the layout and structure of a web page or an application.

Structure Chart

zzed.uk/12361-structure-charts

Hierarchical organisation is a visual representation of the content hierarchy and relationships within a website or an application, outlining the main sections, subsections and their connections, showing user navigation or flow of information.

Take a look at the content page design document for Ziggag from 1995. This was later reworked to create Ziggag 2.0.

Game Design Document

zzed.uk/12361-game-design-doc

Game mechanics description includes detailed explanations of the core gameplay mechanics, rules and interactions that drive the game, such as character abilities, item usage, scoring systems and win/loss conditions.

Storyboards can be used to visualise characters, plot points, tone, actions and gameplay functionality.

Storyboard

zzed.uk/12361-storyboards-2

Sequential sketching is a series of rough sketches or illustrations that represent the key moments and scenes of a story or an animation, acting as a blueprint for the final production.

Define the following interactive media conventions.

F Pattern

Z Pattern

Visual Hierarchy

Call to Action

Breadcrumbs

Tab Bars

Buttons

Navigational

User Navigation

Modal windows

Input Controls

User interface (UI) elements add interactivity to a user interface

Informational

Loaders

Notifications

Carousels

Enables users to type information

Forms

Comment Sections

Share information with the user

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Audio / Moving Image

Pre-production

Production

Post-production

List aspects of the production workflows for each media form, using the headings 'pre-production', 'production' and 'post-production'.



Gantt charts are used to keep track of the production process. They also help to identify key tasks and their order within a production.

Audio normalisation can be used to change the levels of audio tracks to ensure they are as loud as possible.

Identifying and ordering tasks is an important pre-production activity because it helps create a clear roadmap and efficient workflow, ensuring that all necessary steps are accounted for and completed in a logical and organised manner during the production process.

Print Media

Pre-production

Production

Post-production

Monitoring progress is an important activity throughout the entire production process because it allows for timely adjustments, identifies potential issues, and ensures that the project stays on track to meet deadlines and quality standards.

The recommended image resolution size when exporting for web is 2400 × 1600 px.

Scrum Framework Sprints comprise five phases:

- ① Emphasis
- ② Planning
- ③ Development
- ④ Review
- ⑤ Test

Interactive Media

Pre-production

Production

Post-production



Two of the most important factors affecting digital audio quality are sample rate and bit depth. The industry standard for sample rate is 44.1 kHz, whereas bit depth varies between 16, 24 or 32 bits.

Production Workflows

Production

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6 PRODUCTION SKILLS & TECHNIQUES

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Shooting Video in Different Locations

Before shooting, production teams will look for interesting places that work well with the storylines. Backgrounds and natural lighting also determine which locations would work best for different scenes.

Sound stages are typically soundproof buildings or rooms used to produce audio / moving image content such as film, television and radio.

Preparation:
Camera settings:
Stabilisation:
Composition:
Sound:

Shooting Interior:

Consider how best to shoot interior, exterior and transport locations.

Weather considerations:
Natural light:
Movement:
Safety:
Audio:

Shooting Exterior:

Shooting on location has many advantages including creating a believable world and authenticity.

Websites such as film-locations.com help producers scout locations.

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Production Design

Colour

Props

Blocking

Costumes

Define the following aspects of production design.

Sets

Describe the effects of the lighting techniques below.

Lighting Techniques

Soft Lighting

Hard Lighting

Natural Lighting

Three-point Lighting



Sounds depend a lot on the acoustic properties of the materials in a space, e.g. ceiling height, furniture choices.

Directional microphones can be used to reduce ambient noises which can interfere with dialogue and other audio elements.

Recording Audio

Give an overview of the process of recording audio.

Types of Microphones:

- Noise-cancelling
- Handheld
- Direct connected
- Boundary
- Radio
- Preferred

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the key steps in creating audio.

Jurassic Park (1993)

Ice-cream cones were used to create the sound of dinosaur eggs hatching.

Creating Audio

Provide definitions for the terms below.

- Ambient sound -
- Sound effects -
- Voice-overs -

Inside Out (2015)

The character of Riley's walking on sand was used to create the sound of the world inside the little girl's mind.

To prevent audio distortion when recording audio, recording levels should be between -12 and -6 decibels.

Shot Composition

Shot Type

Composition

Angles

Cutaways



Complete the boxes below.

Slow pan

Follow

Whip pan

Tilt

Steadicam

Zoom

Crane

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Taking Photographs

Provide definitions for the terms below.

Composition

Angle

Lighting

Depth of Field

Rule of Thirds

High

Low

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CRE

High-key

Low-key

Describe the image editing techniques.

Image Editing

Cropping

Other forms include:
+healing
+cloning
+content aware fill
+dodge and burn

Used to create better image compositions

Scaling

A very low or very high perspective will often influence our perception of scale

Resizing

When an image is resized, its pixel information changes

Writing and Editing

Side of Address

The model on front cover of magazine looks directly at the audience

Persuasive Devices

Three are used
Stop

Use grammar checker tools such as Grammarly

Vocabulary
Spelling
Grammar
Punctuation
Flow/Fluency
Length

Accuracy

Maintain audience interest through:
→ quotations
→ facts
→ statistics

Hook the audience most of a story

Copy should be to understand ambiguity words that

Creating Graphics

Add and format text

/Bullets

Tracing hand-drawn sketches

Drawing lines

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Drawing paths

End points
Anchor points

Direction points

Group

Layer management

Drawing tools

Transforming objects

Design principles

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8 PRODUCTION SKILLS & TECHNIQUES

Creating Assets

Define the terms below and state the effects they have on interactive media.

2D

Flat graphics that can be either a static image or an animated graphic included in the overall game world, moving independently of the game's environment

Sprites

Environments and terrain

GUI



3D

Uses three-dimensional graphics, such as objects, textures or models, to create a more realistic and immersive environment

Objects

Textures

Models

Game Objects

Characters

Weapons

- Coins – Super Mario
- Exploding Barrels –

Composition

Describe

Fill in the missing terms.

= storytelling drawing

= the most extreme poses in an animation

EXAMPLES

- USER INTERFACE ICONS
- CHARACTERS
- GAME BACKGROUNDS

i

Dithering is a technique used to add depth and the illusion of additional colours with a limited colour palette

= the drawing that defines the action curve

= the drawing that fills in the action between the key positions and breakdowns

Define the image editing techniques

Cropping

Image

Scaling

Game Perspectives



Analyse how the video games pictured below use game perspective.

Isometric

Simulates the appearance of 3D objects

Top-down

Offers an elevated viewpoint above the action

Side-on

Moving from one end of a stage to the other

© Nintendo 1985 Super Mario Bros. Legend of the Seven Stars

© Sega 1987 Grand Theft Auto

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Provide definitions below.

Footage

Consistency

FORMAT

FRAME RATE

RESOLUTION

ASPECT RATIO

Selecting and Importing

ROUGH EDITS are a good way to determine pacing of individual scenes

TRIMMING FOOTAGE can help to remove unnecessary content



Audio

FORMAT

SAMPLE RATES

CHANNELS

BIT DEPTH

Consistency

Removing silence from the beginning and end of audio files is known as **TOPPING AND TAILING**.

Increasing the volume of an audio track while decreasing the volume of another audio track at the same time is called **DUCKING**.

Complete the boxes below

Sequences

Synchronising
Audio & VideoMotion
Graphics

Transitions

Adjustments

Provide definitions below.

Position

Rotate

Scale

Stabilise

Time

Speed up

Slow down

Freeze frame

Still

Effects

Distortion

Crop

Flip

Audio

Reverb

Equaliser

Noise

Visual



Distortion

Motion Graphics

Information Visualisation:

Breaking News Alerts:

Storytelling and Narrative Enhancement:

Visual Transitions:

Title Sequences and Introductions:

Engaging Social Media Content:



How does the BBC News programme use the following examples of motion graphics to convey information and engage the audience?

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10 POST-PRODUCTION SKILLS & TECHNIQUES

Creating Page Layouts

Provide definitions below.

Tables
Columns and gutters
Margins
Frames
Paths
Aligning objects

Page size
Page numbering
Bleed
Master pages
Text wrap
Text alignment guidelines
Facing pages
Subheadings



Creating Visual Impact

Improve the personalism of your text by using words such as 'you' and 'your' rather than 'we' and 'our'

Masthead
Coverlines
Headlines
Straplines
Pull Quotes
Running Heads

How do each of the above create visual impact?

Editing Text

What is meant by 'readability'?

Readability
Use of Language
Use of Colour
Use of Captions
Use of Space
Positive space = focal point / area of interest
Negative space = surrounding a focal point
Colour can be used to emphasise an important statement
Positive Negative Neutral Emotional tone
WHO WHAT WHERE WHEN WHY



ADDING TEXT

Fill in the missing terms.

Inserting text into
Linking text in co
Text on a li
Selecting font

FORMATTING TEXT

Text Alignment

Font Enhancements

Design Aspects:

readable.com

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Using Web Design Software

Text

CSS styling

Tables

Links

Why is colour important to the visual appeal of a website?

Variety keeps the game fresh and exciting, offering new challenges and experiences for players.

Facilitates social and multiplayer interactions.

Helps understand the mechanics.

Designing Us

Navigation

Drop-down Lists

Tooltips

Modal Windows

Site navigation

Why might larger font sizes be important in web design?

Using Game Engines

Animation

Sprites | Models | Objects

Gravity | Collision | Detection | Rotation and revolution | Speed of objects

Physics

Rendering Graphics

Lighting effects | Shadow | Bump maps | Blending animation

Sound

Sound effects | Music | Voice-overs

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Interactive Features

Multimedia Content

Hyperlinks and Navigation

Embedded Forms and Calls to Action

Character controllers

Pickups

Scripts

Sprites

UI

Actions

Buttons

Adding Interactivity in Games

Scrollable Effects

Social Sharing and Commenting

Describe the interactive features listed above.

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1 Quality

In films, this is known as production values

2 Amount

A website should have a minimum of 200 to a maximum of 1000 words per page

3 Relevance

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The average session length for mobile games is 4-5 minutes

Magazines can range from 32 pages. The front and back covers are also counted. The average magazine has 4 pages. The magazine page count is calculated by adding the number of pages in the magazine to the number of pages in the back cover.

Define the terms above.

Why do we review content?

FILM

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Reviewing Content by Media Product

WEBSITE

Techniques to improve accuracy and accessibility

Provide the missing techniques.

Carefully checking for errors in a text before publishing

A demonstration or an explanation that details each stage

Technical concepts used correctly

Prevents 'defective' media products from reaching audiences and damaging credibility

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What's not working?

What tools are helping you right now?

What does success look like?

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Plan and document your personal development

Evidence progress and improvements

List the 5 types of continuity.

3

4

5

⇒ Cameras or other film equipment caught in reflections
⇒ Objects disappearing and reappearing from the scene
⇒ Actor's eyelines not matching between shots
⇒ Actors using different physical movements from shot to shot

Conducting functionality and usability for digital media products

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