

# Top Tips for Planning a Film



## Think

Think about the purpose of your story and what you want to say.



## People

Who's going to be in your film? Who will your actors be? Who will you interview for your documentary and what models could you make if choosing to use animation? Make sure you have plenty of rehearsals to help your actors get into character.



## Plan

Decide the style and genre of your film. Will it be a drama, documentary, animation, commercial or music video? Decide what equipment you will use to shoot your film.



## Plot

What's your story going to be about? Prepare your script, storyboard or improvisation.



## Film

Get creative and always remember to have a run through before you film the shot. Make sure you frame your shots and record any audio clearly. Always watch back and listen to what you've just shot in case you need to re-shoot! Try using a mix of wide, medium and close up shots to make it more



## Edit

Piece together your film and keep within the competition time frame. Make sure your story is clear with its message. When using music and images, **make sure that you are fully aware of copyright law!**



## Send it in!

Make sure your masterpiece is sent in by your teacher or youth leader and reaches us by 5pm on Monday 11th June 2018 either by DVD/

# Top Tips on How To Film

## A quick and easy guide to help you shoot your film!

So, you've chosen the genre for your film, have storyboarded your ideas and now you're ready to start making your film. Here are some helpful top tips to help you to get going...

### Equipment

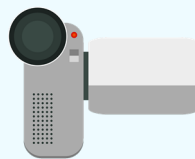
Before you start, make sure that you have all the equipment you need and check that it's all working.

#### Camera

You will definitely need to use a good camera. There are a number of different devices that you could use. Any camcorder, DSLR camera or even a mobile phone can be used but make sure you change the settings so that you are filming in **1080p** (full HD).



DSLR camera



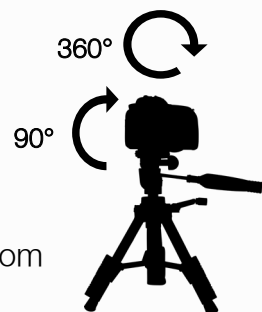
Camcorder



Smartphone

#### Tripod

It's always a good idea to use a tripod to reduce image shaking. Sometimes shaking can be effective if you're trying to create an atmosphere or mood but generally it's always better to use a tripod. Using a tripod will help to stabilize your shot. Something called a '**fluid head tripod**' is best as this allows you to record and pan the camera from left to right and up and down smoothly.



If you don't have one then it's fine to use a '**photographic tripod**' but make sure you think about the shot you want to record as you won't be able to pan it whilst recording. If you're not sure, then test it out first to see if it moves or not.

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## Sound

We want to hear your film, so find out what kind of sound quality your chosen camera or device can offer. Test shoot something and play it back to check the sound. If you think the sound is too weak, or it's picking up too much interference, you might need to connect an external microphone.

It's always a good idea to use external microphones where possible as a built-in microphone can't be placed independently and can be prone to picking up background noise.

Any external microphone will make a difference to the quality of sound.

Any microphone with a **phono connection** will give a better sound. A

**Lav Mic** (or tie/clip on microphone) are great. They are inexpensive, achieve a clear sound from the person speaking and can be easily clipped to their shirt or jacket.



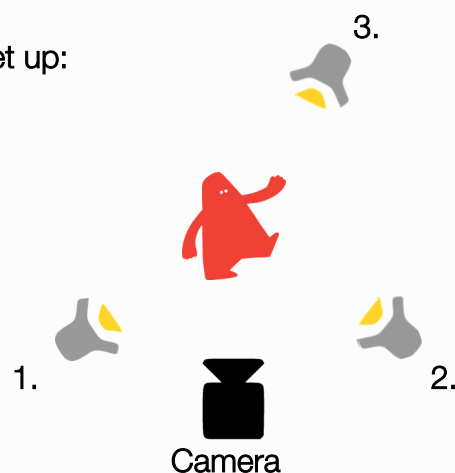
**Something to remember** - The further away the camera is from the source of a sound, the worse the sound becomes - especially if you are using the internal microphone on your device. It's always a good idea to keep your microphone as close as possible to the subject. (If that's not possible, then think about recording the sound separately and syncing the sound when you come to editing your final film.)

## Lighting

Lighting is quite a tricky thing to get right. If you position your subject matter in front of a light, they will appear as a silhouette. Likewise, the shot might be too dark and require extra lighting. If you are using extra lighting instead of daylight then it's advisable to use more than one light. If you have access to lighting, then the three point lighting set up works really well.

Here's a diagram of a simple three point lighting set up:

1. Key Light
2. Fill Light
3. Back Light

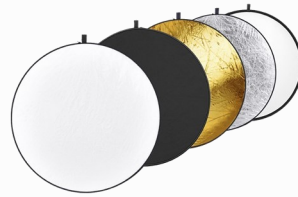


# Top Tips on How To Film

## Lighting cont.

If you don't have lights to work with, then you can always get creative.

Use a **reflector** – it bounces natural light onto the subject you are filming to create a natural, even light. And if you don't have a reflector, don't worry as you can also use sheets of kitchen foil or large sheets of white card to reflect light.

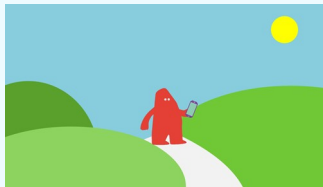


Reflectors

## Shots

To make your film visually interesting, try and use a variety of shots.

**Shot Types** - Here are 4 key shot sizes for you to think about:

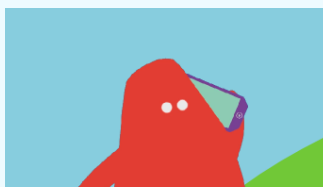


**Wide shot (WS)** is used as an establishing shot.

By this we mean the setting of a scene, to show us where you are e.g. a school playground.



**Medium shot (MS)** can introduce your subject matter or can give the impression of someone walking towards you.



**Close up (CU)** can be used if you are interviewing someone or if you are trying to show someone speaking to another person.



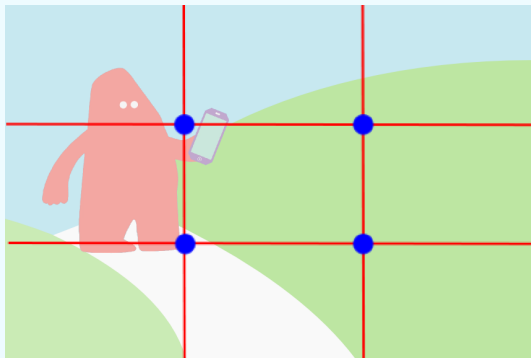
**Extreme close ups (ECU)** are great for capturing emotion as you are completely focused on the subject.

# Top Tips on How To Film

## Shots cont.

### Framing

Framing your shot is key. All budding filmmakers or photographers will need to familiarise themselves with the rule of thirds. To simplify this, imagine that there is a grid on the lens of your camera.



A general rule of thumb is that the person's eye line should be in the top third and that the person should be in the first or last third. We want to see them, so make sure you don't crop off their head!

Some devices allow you to show a 3 x 3 grid on the screen to help frame your shot before you take a picture of film.

## Rehearse

Have the actors dress rehearse to get into character and **always** have a practice run before you film the shot. That way, you can make sure that you are completely happy with the shot, frame, lighting, sound, and of course, the performance!