



Film Editing – Outline for the Day

Learn how to create a story using pace and structure
Create a simple film sequence.

Trim clips (fine-cut)

Add titles and transitions.

Finish an edit.

Upload to the Web

Today's Structure

Session 1 – What is editing?

How to edit on Premiere

Session 2 - Create a 2 minute sequence

Session 3 – Fine cut and export the film.

Session 4 – Upload to the web.

Introduction to Editing.

1) Making sense of the story, continuity of action.
This means we have a beginning, a middle and an end.

There are many sections to making a film:

Writing the Script – Story

Acting

Directing the whole film to make sure everyone works together and that the film story is working

Filming the story and using the right shots

Editing it ALL together so that it is believable and Watchable. (Funny NP clip)

We are given information about the characters, the place and the genre – Watch this clip of Minority Report and discuss the answers.

*What are we told about the characters?
Where is this film based?
What genre is this film?*

ACTIVITY

In pairs, watch this clip again and then answer handout 1.

HANDOUT 1

Steven Spielberg's Minority Report
Answer the following questions:

Who is the main character? _____

How do we know this? Give two reasons

1 _____

2 _____

Where is the scene based?

How do we know this?

What type of music (non-diegetic) is used?

Is it creating a mood? If so, what is it?

What do the props tell us?

What is the pace of this sequence? Is it:

- 1) Slow and dreamy?
- 2) Fast and action-paced
- 3) Controlled

Can you describe it in a few lines?

By placing shots and scenes next to each other we create meaning – and this creates a story.

The *length of the shot* creates a pace and the *subject of the shot* delivers information to the audience.

Choose two different sections of five shots each.

Describe how they:

- a) create pace
- b) deliver information.

How can we tell what genre it is?

B) How the story is put together:

We are given information about:

The main characters
The place
The storyline
The genre
The mood
The time and setting

In a film we are introduced to the beginning – the characters, setting, place and time and there is an equilibrium.

Then – something happens. There is a disruption or a disequilibrium and the characters have to then find a way of putting it right.

The ending is usually about everything being restored and returning to normal or to an equilibrium again.

When you are putting your story together:

Introduce your setting

**Introduce the time using either -
Language
Costume
Setting
Title
or all of them if necessary**

Introduce your character(s)

When and how will they appear and why?

**Music will tell the audience that something is about to happen
and/or create a mood.**

Time your shots to create a pace

Think about:

Font and colour for your titles

Type of music used

Speed and pace of your shots and scenes

Whether to include effects

Which transitions will be effective.

Consider the genre you are working in.

Consider the type of shots placed next to one another.

Do they work in this sequence?
What is being achieved?
Can this be altered for the better by adjusting the length of each shot?
Can this be altered by re-arranging the order of these shots?
Can the impact be more powerful if another shot is introduced?

Looking at the SOUND

Consider what sounds are in the shot and how you can enhance the scene by adding:

Effects

Music

Voice-over

Atmos Track

De-sync in order to create an interesting sequence

Consider the sounds already there and moving them on the timeline (if they are not sync tracks) or perhaps they need to be removed altogether?

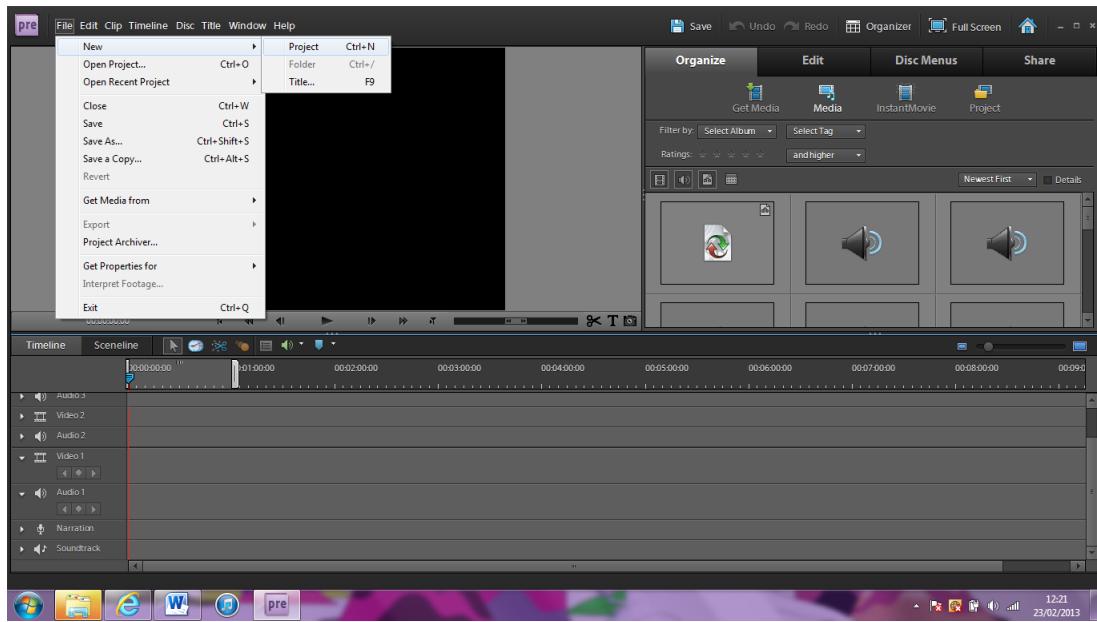
We also need to understand the use of an **atmos track**. This is a continuous sound track which has been laid down, that allows other sounds to sit neatly on top, so there are no changes in atmosphere when a sound edit takes place. These atmos tracks are unique to the scene you are shooting in and cannot be recreated, so when filming, take two minutes to record an atmos track of that scene at the end of shooting.

Run through Premiere.

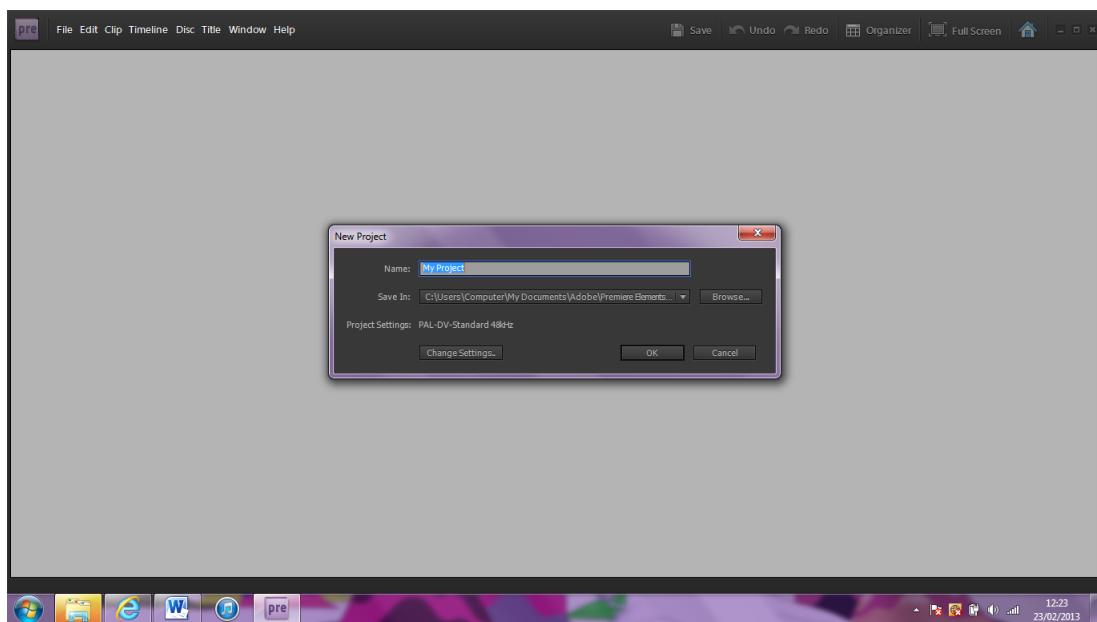
Load Premiere – a station each or work in pairs

Using Premiere-----

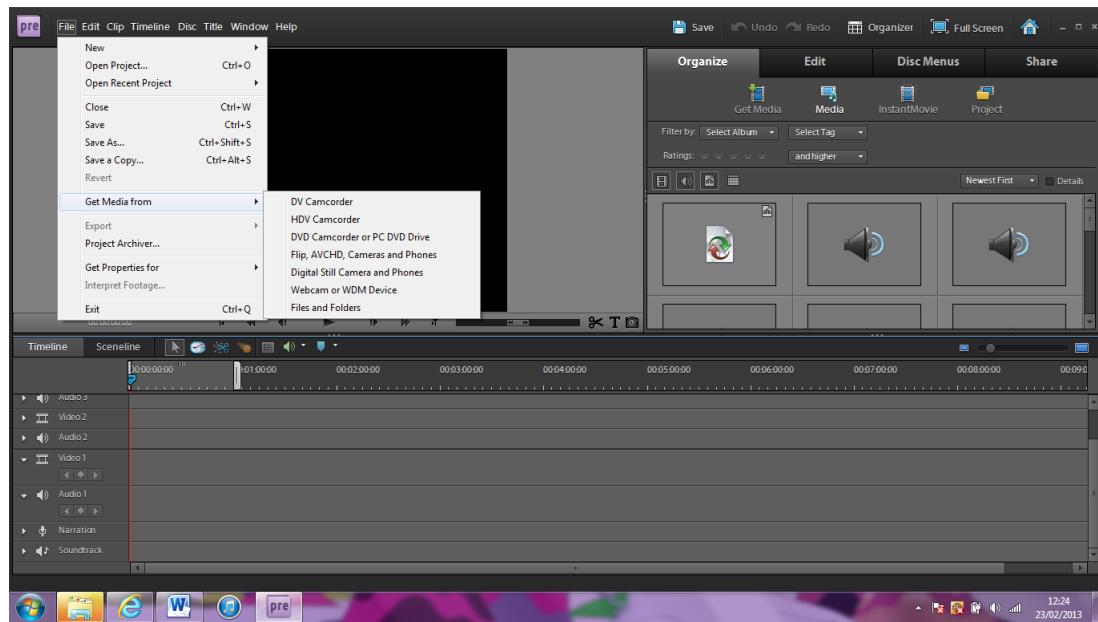
Open NEW Project and name it.



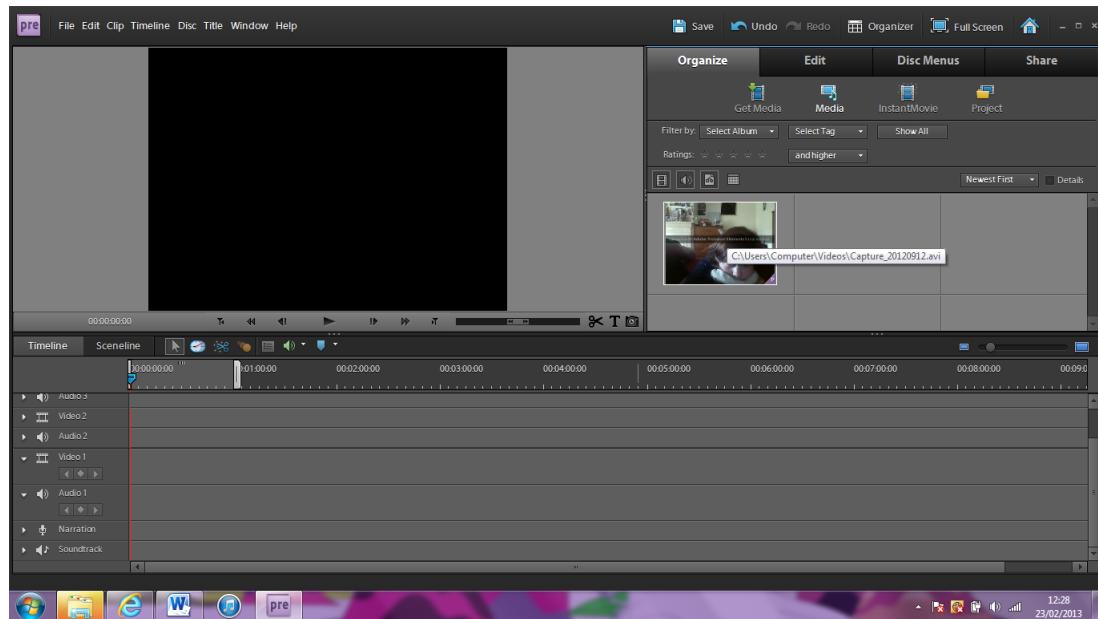
Name the Project



Import your MEDIA – Choose where you are sourcing it from



The clips will appear in the Organiser.



Now take a look at the difference between the Timeline and the Sceneline.

Sceneline - Acts as a storyboard

