



# **The 3<sup>rd</sup> Belt and Road Teenager Maker Camp & Teacher Workshop**

## **VIDEO MAKING**

**SEPTEMBER 24-30,2019**

**GUANGXI · CHINA**



## **Brief History of Images**

For a long time since the beginning of human history, scenes and images have been recorded only through spoken language, words and paintings. Ancient people noticed that in a dark room they could see outside scenes projected through small holes onto the walls. This phenomenon is now called "pinhole imaging".

Ancient Chinese scholars such as Mozi also noticed that light can form inverted images through small holes. In his book *Problemata*, Aristotle referred to the concept of "dark box" based on the principle of pinhole imaging. As the predecessor of cameras, dark boxes were used by artists as a tool for assisting painting in the 15th century. After countless pioneer practices, people eventually found a way to fix images in the early 19th century. The earliest photographs available were taken by French man Nieps in 1826. He applied bitumen to a lead-tin alloy plate and exposed it for eight hours to obtain the image. Later, with the continuous improvement of exposure technology, until 1877, the exposure speed could be as high as 1/125 seconds of latex film.





In 1888, Kodak produced a new type of photographic material, soft, windable "film", which gave birth to film technology. Louis Prince's "Landhead Garden Scene" screened in 1888 was regarded as the earliest film work. But before that, Allie Gardner at a Gallop, filmed by Edward MeBridge in 1878, was sometimes seen as a pioneer in early movies.

Then, on December 28, 1895, the Lumiere brothers first released their short film "Railway Inbound", which was filmed on the platform when the documentary train arrived at La Ciotat station. Fifty seconds in length depicts a steam train pulling a bus from a distance into the station. This brings the film to the public's attention. After more than a hundred years of development, movies have gone through silent films, audio images, color films, computer effects and other stages. The way human beings transmit images is accompanied by radio broadcasting, satellite TV and now Internet TV.

The way to record images is from the original film to now, when we only need mobile phones, we can shoot videos and publish them on the Internet in real time to share with the world.

## **What are we going to learn in this course?**

Photographers are a kind of work that combines artists, engineers and writers. Of course we just need to pick up the phone and turn on the camera then we can shoot. But to master the photography technology and shoot some decent video, we still need to understand and master:

- Basic Principles of Optical Image
- Lens Language
- How to write scripts

At the end of the course, we will shoot and produce a video clip that matches the theme of this activity.



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### Main Activity: Mobile phone video shooting and editing

Project content and objectives:

1. This project enables students to learn how to shoot with mobile phones and master the shooting skills of composition, lighting, time lapse, slow motion, blur effect and other shots.
2. This project enables students to learn to use mobile phone to clip and shoot a video, add music, subtitles and transition effects and then complete it.
3. This project enables students to learn to share self-made video on social platforms and to record and share people and things around them with video.

#### Main Schedule

Date	Time	Activities	Location
26th September	9:00-10:00	Class (content: basic skills of mobile phone video shooting) & Grouping	Qitian Building 307
	10:00-10:30	Main points of projects (keynote speaker: the teachers)	Qitian Building 307
	10:30-12:00	The first time of scouting for filming	The address of the project
	12:00-13:30	Lunch & Sharing (results of shooting)	School canteen
	13:30-17:30	The second time of scouting for filming	The address of the project
27th September	9:00-10:00	Class (content: using VUE Vlog to edit)	Qitian Building 307
	10:00-10:30	Editing training	Qitian Building 307
	10:30-12:00	The third time of scouting for filming	The address of the project
	12:40-13:30	Lunch & Sharing (results of editing)	School canteen
	13:30-16:00	The last time of shooting and editing	The address of the project or Qitian Building 307
	16:00-17:00	Works show & Grading	Qitian Building 307





Classification	Places
historical human cultural sight	1906 platform, History Museum of Nanning No. 2 High School, Yuanzu Booth, School Song
Landscape cultural sight	Weiji Lake, Yangzhi Booth, Hangu Booth, Cunjin Corridor
technological cultural sight	Robert Activity Room, Olympics training room, 3D&VR Innovation Lab, Science Exhibition hall, Science Festival
humanistic cultural sight	Student dormitory, Library, Lecture Room
Environmental cultural sight	Bird Watching

## Photography Tips: How to Achieve Background Vagueness

- Examples of shooting subjects and virtual backgrounds should be as far away as possible
- Use long focal length to shoot. That is to say, the distance between the photographer and the subject should be as far as possible.
- Use large aperture lens
- Virtual Function of Mobile Phone





## **The Task Form of Cultural Subject Video Shooting**

### **Explanation of technical terms**

- Overall view: it is used to show the whole picture of the scene and the whole body movements of the characters. In the shooting, it is used to show the relationship between the characters and the environment.
- Medium shot: the picture taken above the knee or part of the scene;
- Close shot: shot above the person's chest, or the part of the object called close-up;
- Close-up: shot of the face of a people, or a partial shot of the subject;

Theme				
Scene	Shooting Content (Early stage)	Actual shooting (mid-term)	length	Finish or not
Overall view				



Mid-shot				
Scene	Shooting Content (Early stage)	Actual shooting (mid-term)	length	Finish or not
Close shot				



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Close-up				






#### Notes:

1. Before filling in the form, please follow the volunteer to the site, read the content introduction of the selected topic carefully, listen to the explanation of the volunteer carefully, and exchange information with the volunteer;
2. Fill in the content to be shot in the "shooting content" column according to the scene, please complete it before shooting;
3. During the shooting process, take pictures according to the pre-filled shooting content, and fill the actual shooting pictures into the column of "actual shooting pictures";
4. Other required pictures can be added in the shooting process and filled in the form;
5. The duration can be filled according to the actual situation;
6. For each item completed, tick "v" in the "finish or not" column.

#### How we evaluate the work of your group:

- Sense of Lens: The lens picture is stable and aesthetic. Or the lens picture is unstable and disorderly.
- Lens convergence: Mid-range, close-up, close-up and other lenses are cohesive, with clear meaning added.
- Background music: Score points will be added if the dubbing and picture are in harmony and music score can express emotion and render atmosphere.
- Theme: Video itself can clearly express the theme of the idea is a way to add



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score.

### Photography Tips: How to Get Stable Images

- Fixed lens: calm and relaxed, no matter what happens in the picture, do not be moved.
- Left and Right Moving Lens: Left and Right Translational Lens Shooting Posture: Horse Stepping, Elbow Clamped under Armillary
- Up and down translation lens: flip the mobile phone to simulate the action of human head-up. Focus on your hands

