FILM-2620: APPLIED INTEGRATED MEDIA (AIM) I: REAL WORLD PRE-PRODUCTION

Cuyahoga Community College

Viewing: FILM-2620: Applied Integrated Media (AIM) I: Real World Pre-production

Board of Trustees:

January 2020

Academic Term:

Fall 2020

Subject Code

FILM - Film and Media Arts

Course Number:

2620

Title:

Applied Integrated Media (AIM) I: Real World Pre-production

Catalog Description:

Practical experience in a real-world pre-production environment. Skills learned in prior FILM coursework are applied to the planning stages of a thesis film or media project. Students take on roles as members of the pre-production team as they cover all facets of planning and pre-production for a short film or media production. Diverse projects may include: narrative films, advertising/public service campaigns, documentaries, media-centered performances, or media installations.

Credit Hour(s):

3

Lab Hour(s):

6

Other Hour(s):

1

Other Hour Details:

Seminar 1 hour per week

Requisites

Prerequisite and Corequisite

FILM-1180 Introduction to Media Arts and Filmmaking, and FILM-1020 Story: Pre-production Methods and the Art of Story in Film and Media Arts; and departmental approval.

Outcomes

Course Outcome(s):

Demonstrate leadership capability in all facets of planning and pre-production for a short film or media project

Objective(s):

- Determine effective storytelling format to convey a production's message or theme such as: documentary, scripted, fictional, or reality-style structure.
- 2. Depending on the format, write an effective script or craft interview questions that will guide the creation of footage to be crafted into a narrative film, documentary or media production.
- 3. Determine the talent, actors or interviewees.
- 4. Location scout to determine the best locations for filmed action to take place.
- 5. Identify equipment and crew needs.
- 6. Outline the costs involved and draft budget.
- 7. Effectively prepare and present to a mock client a budget that presents costs and projected profits and that outlines expenses on a line-item basis, including mark-ups and commission.

8. Given the nature of a specific film or media production, articulate why the student's own experience and skill-set would qualify him or her for a leadership role, such as: producer, director, line producer, production manager, interviewer, writer, or head of production department.

Course Outcome(s):

Analyze and determine the diverse media projects including: advertising/public service campaigns, films, documentaries, media-centered performances, or media installations that may be useful to study in relation to your own production.

Objective(s):

- 1. Compare and contrast the ability that feature films, documentaries, media-centered performances, or media installations have to motivate, persuade, educate and/or entertain.
- 2. Articulate the various roles necessary to form the production team for a given motion media project.
- 3. Critically evaluate advertising/public service campaigns.

Methods of Evaluation:

- 1. Tests
- 2. Quizzes
- 3. Written Papers
- 4. Self and Peer review
- 5. Graded Presentations

Course Content Outline:

- 1. Collaborative, cross-disciplinary, nature of motion media production
 - a. Defining "integrated media"
 - b. Leadership roles in planning and pre-production for motion media projects
 - c. Traditional roles in motion media production
 - Impact of emerging technologies and workflows on the distribution of roles in motion media pre-production, production and post
- 2. Leadership roles in motion media production
 - a. Qualities of an effective leader
 - b. Qualities of an ineffective leader
- 3. Range of media projects that engage a production team lead by a Producer and Department Heads
 - a. Advertising
 - b. Internal business communications
 - c. Public service campaigns
 - d. Feature films
 - e. Documentaries
 - f. Media-centered performances
 - g. Media installations
- 4. Determining effective storytelling formats
 - a. Documentary stories
 - b. Scripted stories
 - c. Fictional or dramatic story structure
 - d. Reality-style story structure
- 5. Developing a written treatment for the project
 - a. Story structure
 - b. Character development
 - c. Dramatic conflict and resolution
- 6. Crafting interview questions for a documentary project
 - a. Themes
 - b. Characters
 - c. Dramatic or storytelling potential value of topics
- 7. Determining the "talent"
 - a. Actors
 - b. Interviewees
- 8. Determining location

- a. Defining how the location will help tell the story
- b. Defining the technical challenges to a given location for media production
- 9. Identifying equipment and crew needs
- 10. Outlining the costs
- 11. Preparing a budget
 - a. Projected costs and profits
 - b. Outlining costs and profits on a line-item basis
 - c. Including mark-ups and commissions
- 12. Presenting a proposal for a motion media project, complete with budget to a client.
- 13. Identify roles for a specific production
 - a. Evaluation of each student"s own experience and skill set to qualify him or her for a leadership role, such as: producer, director, line producer, production manager, interviewer, writer, or head of production department.
 - b. Applying for a position in a given media production

Resources

Brown, Blain. Cinematography: Image Making for Cinematographers, Directors, and Videographers. 2002. Focal, 2002.

Malkiewicz, Kris; and M. David Mullen. Cinematography: Third Edition. 3rd ed. New York: Simon, 2005.

Digital Film Tree and Michael Wohl. Advanced Editing and Finishing Techniques in Final Cut Pro HD. 2nd Ed. Apple Pro Training Ser. Berkeley: Peachpit, 2004.

Bob Foss. Filmmaking Narrative and Structural Techniques: Narrative Structural Techniques. Los Angeles: Silman, 1993.

Bruce Block. The Visual Story: Seeing the Structure of Film, TV and New Media. Boston: Focal Press, 2001.

Walter Much. In the Blink of an Eye: A Perspective on Film Editing. Los Angeles: Silman, 2001.

Button, Bryce. Nonlinear Editing: Storytelling, Aesthetics, Craft. Lawrence: CMP, 2002.

Pepperman, Richard D. The Eye is Quicker: Film Editing: Making A Good Film Better. Michael Wiese Productions, 2004.

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