Tell Your Story
with iMovie '09

Wednesday, February 24, 2010
8:30 A.M. – 3:30 P.M.

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**Tell Your Story
with iMovie '09**

Wednesday, February 24, 2010
8:30 A.M.–3:30 P.M.

AGENDA

8:30 A.M.–8:45 A.M.
Introductions
- Matt Fuller & Bob Hudson
- Filmmakers (name, location, roles, prior experience using digital video)

8:45 A.M.–9:15 A.M.
Philosophy: Creating the Conditions
Goals for the day
- *Communicate your commitment to serving 21st Century learners*

9:15 A.M.–9:45 A.M.
Meet iMovie '09!
- iMovie interface
- Import video from files (iMovie)
- View photos (iPhoto)
- Listen to audio (iTunes)

9:45 A.M.–10:15 A.M.
ELEMENT 1: Prepare Studio Interview Prompts
- Demo & discussion
- Assignment—Studio Interview (tripod)

10:15 A.M.–10:45 A.M.
ELEMENT 2: Establishing Shot
- Demo & discussion
- Assignment—On-Location Report (no tripod)

10:45 A.M.–11:00 A.M.
ELEMENT 3: Voiceover Script & Break
- Demo & discussion
- Assignment—Voiceover script
  (record during afternoon production time)

11:00 A.M.–11:30 A.M.
ELEMENT 4: Tagline
- Demo & discussion
- Assignment—Closing Statement
  (with or without tripod)
- Import video from Flip camera

11:30 A.M.–Noon
Demos: Effects & Everything Else
- Demo & discussion:
  - Still Images (and Ken Burns Effect)
  - Cutaway
  - Picture in Picture
  - Maps
  - Titles **(ELEMENTS 5–6: Opening Titles & Closing Credits)**
  - Green Screen
  - Music
  - Ducking

Noon
Lunch

Noon–2:15 P.M.
Editing and Post-Production

2:15 P.M.–2:30 P.M.
Sharing to iTunes
- Move final movies to presentation computer

2:30 P.M.–3:30 P.M.
Film Festival

ABOUT

This workshop introduces the workflow and features of iMovie '09 to teachers and other educators in a hands-on environment focused on the curricular uses of digital moviemaking. Attendees will learn how to set up a project, import footage, manage events, reject footage, mark favorite footage, assemble a project, rearrange and adjust clips, add transitions, work with audio, use themes and titles, and share and publish movies. We will also discuss shooting video, capturing audio, and moviemaking basics.

Presenters:
Matt Fuller, *The Winnetka Public Schools*
Bob Hudson, *Aptakisic-Tripp CCSD 102*

Grade Level: All Levels
Skill Level: All
Target Audience: Administrators, Media Specialists, Principals, Support Staff/Clerical, Technology Coordinators, Curriculum Specialists, Pre-Service Teachers, Special Education Staff, Classroom Teachers
Computer Platform: Macintosh

http://www.bobsprankle.com/podcasts/0506/rm208vodcast.mov

http://www.d102.org/movies/InstituteFeb2010/

http://www.pbs.org/thewar/

Ken Burns on Interviewing

"Can we change our traditional culture of teaching and learning so that students are empowered to take more responsibility for making important contributions to their own learning and to their learning community?"

Alan November in Curriculum 21 - page 193

"The fact that the students' work was going to be displayed in front of peers motivated them to complete higher quality work."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - page 196

"From there I began the journey of exploration to make stronger and better connections using technology tools that are relevant to tech-savvy students."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - pages 196-197

"To make authentic connections with students, we must change our strategies to fit this new age of students."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - page 197

"It is time, right now, for us to develop strategies that connect with students in the 21st century classroom."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - page 200

"With the resources available today for use in the classroom, such as interactive software, digital imaging, audio and video creation tools, on-demand video libraries, computers and LCD projectors, and web 2.0 tools, the hardest job may be choosing which tool to use and how to integrate it into the classroom."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - page 197

"Using images, audio and video recording tools, interactive software, and Web-based collaborative tools allows the students to demonstrate what they are learning using modern literacy tools."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - page 197

"It is a crucial time to begin looking at what is truly driving change in the 21st century classroom - the students."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - page 199

"Today's students have the frontal lobe of their brains stimulated by video games, television, cellular devices, and instantaneous Web-based communication for many hours each day."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - page 199

"One of the common causes of boredom in the classroom is students' perception that the methods of how the curriculum is delivered to them are irrelevant to how they learn."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - page 199

"The synthesis of traditional storytelling activities and digital image production stimulates students to be more creative in the telling of their stories."

Bill Sheskey in Curriculum 21 - page 202

"Creating a digital story taps skills and talents in art, media production, storytelling, and project development that might otherwise lie dormant within many students but that will serve them well in school, at work, and expressing themselves personally."

Ohler, 2006, p. 47 in Curriculum 21 - page 202

"Our students are in the 21st century, and they are waiting for the teachers and the curriculum to catch up."

Arthur L. Costa and Bena Kallick in Curriculum 21 - page 211

"Mind shifts do not come easily, as they require letting go of old habits, old beliefs, and old traditions."

Arthur L. Costa and Bena Kallick in Curriculum 21 - page 226

"And a 7th grader said, 'Making a movie? That's like learning on steroids.' The act of creation through this medium is authentic, is real, and is meaningful to these students."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 126

"Movie making is so much better than making a poster board for a project at school. A poster board is flat, boring and doesn't move you. It can't touch you the way our movie can."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 126

"Today, teachers can, at no cost, actually broadcast their classroom instruction live while also recording it for later viewing."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 131

"People innately want to interact. How are schools supporting this desire to contribute, to create and shape?"

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 126

"Using digital tools, students can now produce media-rich digital objects that teach them media literacy as well as effective communication strategy."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 126

"The aggregated media could be made available for anytime, anyplace learning with the Internet and through highly portable media devices such as the pervasive iPod, at little expense to schools."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 130

"When instructional content is delivered through digital media, it no longer must be taught in the physical classroom space or at a specific time of day."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 130

"Instructional practice that focuses on the generative, creative, potential of our students and teachers, that empowers them to produce high-quality knowledge products that are shared globally for worldwide review, would have profound, long-term, positive implications for our world and would leverage a cognitive capacity that has heretofore been largely underestimated, even ignored. Now we have the affordable tools to accomplish such a vision."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 132

Mabry Middle School
Cobb County Georgia
Academic Nights to Student Produced Film Festivals using:

1 Digital Camera
+
10 iBooks

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 123

"They spend an average of 50 hours outside of the school day working on their project - a project for which no grade is assigned."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 125

"In other words, this is a concert. This is a football game. This is a very public execution of collaborative design and personal best to achieve a shared goal.
This is art. This is learning."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 124

"Dr. Tyson, at first this was just an idea in my head. Nobody can see what's in my head. But now everyone can see it. And you know what? It's really, really good!"

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - pages 125-126

"In fact, because students always feel compelled to 'fix just one more thing,' a new mantra has to be emphasized: Your project is never really finished; everyone just agrees to stop working on it until after the film festival."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 125

"In contrast, students frequently can't wait to get a typical assignment over with. But the movie projects seem to be very different. These projects are often difficult for for the students to 'release for global distribution.'"

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 125

"Students, if you do exemplary work, the very best of the best, I will consider placing your work into global distribution."

Tim Tyson in Curriculum 21 - page 127

"The need to maintain control of the traditional classroom has led many school districts to ban a wide range of powerful tools that could be used for learning."

Alan November in Curriculum 21 - page 186

"This is the first time in history when many children are learning to use powerful tools outside the range of adult supervision."

Alan November in Curriculum 21 - page 187

"What concerns many of us is that our worst fear of students abusing these tools has a much higher chance of happening without teachers and parents providing appropriate role models."

Alan November in Curriculum 21 - page 187

"These are disruptive technologies that will not work well in the current culture of industrialized classrooms."

Alan November in Curriculum 21 - page 187

"Students need to know how to read media messages and to understand the process of making media."

Frank W. Baker in Curriculum 21 - page 141

"All media messages start out as writing."

Frank W. Baker in Curriculum 21 - page 146

"A digital portfolio is a multimedia collection of student work that provides evidence of a student's skills and knowledge."

David Niguidula in Curriculum 21 - page 154

"When done well, digital portfolio outlines a student's learning in much the same way that a curriculum map describes a teacher's teaching journey."

David Niguidula in Curriculum 21 - page 154

"The collection of work in a portfolio can do two things: it can show that a student has met standards and show who the student is as an individual learner."

David Niguidula in Curriculum 21 - page 154

"The process of presenting work also encourages teachers to improve their assignments."

David Niguidula in Curriculum 21 - page 157

"The process of collecting, selecting and reflecting on the work in a portfolio is what makes it powerful."

David Niguidula in Curriculum 21 - page 166

"Roper studies and Gallup polls indicate that as many as 70 percent of school age youth feel hopeless about the future and disempowered in their daily lives."

(Wheeler & Bijur, 2000) by Jaime P. Cloud in Curriculum 21 - p.169

"A practice (or set of practices) is unsustainable when it undermines the health of the very systems upon which it depends and therefore cannot be continued or sustained over time."

Jaime P. Cloud in Curriculum 21 - page 168

iMovie '09 Production Worksheet

Writer/Producer_____

ICE Conference *2010: A Learning Odyssey*
Video Project

ELEMENT 1:   **Prepare Studio Interview Prompts**
TECHNIQUE: **Studio Interview (tripod)**

Example Responses
Q: What kinds of skills do 21st Century learners need to be successful?
A: - 21st Century learners are wired with a need to be engaged in their work
*   - Provide opportunities for collaboration, globally and locally*
*   - Technology use is already is second nature to many students*
Q: What can you do in your classroom to engage 21st Century learners?
A: - Facilitate authentic and challenging activities
*   - Allow students to use critical thinking skills through creative and innovative projects*
*   - Use current technology tools to help make classroom experiences relevant*
Q. How do you describe your mission as a teacher of 21st Century learners?
*   - All of my students need 21st Century skills delivered in a personalized environment*
*   - It's my mission to prepare our students for their future, not our past*

Your Responses (main ideas only—NOT a script)
Q: What kinds of skills do 21st Century learners need to be successful?

_____

_____

_____

Q: What can you do in your classroom to engage 21st Century learners?

_____

_____

_____

Q. How do you describe your mission as a teacher of 21st Century learners?

_____

_____

_____

ELEMENT 2:   **Establishing Shot**
TECHNIQUE: **On-Location Report (no tripod)**

Example Improvised Script
I'm Matt fuller and I'm here in St. Charles, Illinois at the Pheasant Run Conference Center. I'll be spending the next three days in professional development sessions at the Illinois Computing Educators Conference. The theme this year is 2010: A Learning Learning Odyssey.

Your Improvised Script Ideas:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ELEMENT 3:   **Voiceover Script**
TECHNIQUE: **Voiceover Recording**

Example Script
At the 2010 Illinois Computing Educators Conference, I'm spending three days learning specific ways to engage my students using 21st Century tools. One application I'm learning hands-on with my peers is iMovie '09. I can use iMovie in my classroom to help my students tell a story in their own voice to a worldwide audience.

Your Script

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ELEMENT 4:   **Tagline**
TECHNIQUE: **Closing Statement (with or without tripod)**

Example Tagline
*I'm Matt Fuller and am committed to preparing **all** my students for **their** futures.*

Your Tagline

I'm _____ and I _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ELEMENT 5:   **Opening Titles**
TECHNIQUE: **Titles**

Example Opening Titles

               Engaging 21st Century Learners:
                        ICE 2010
                    Matt J. Fuller
                 February 24, 2010
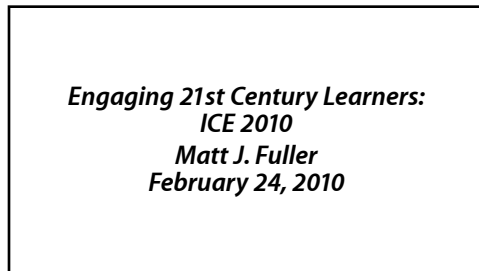
Your Opening Titles

ELEMENT 6:   **Closing Credits**
TECHNIQUE: **Titles**

Example Closing Credits
Written and Produced by Matt J. Fuller
Camera by Bob Hudson
Additional Footage by Matt & Bob
February 24, 2010

Your Closing Credits

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Project: ILE 2010   Producer(s): Fuller/Hudson   Page: 1

Engaging 21st Century
Learners:
ILE 2010

Opening Titles on background

On-Location Report
"I'm Matt Fuller and I'm
here in St. Charles..."

Voice over (stock footage)
"At the 2010 ILE Conference."

Voiceover (stock footage)
"One application I'm learning
is iMovie..."

Studio Interview
"21st Century Learners are
wired with a need to..."

Voice over (stock footage)
"I can use iMovie in my
classroom to..."

(photos...)

3 - 5 photos over music

Tagline
"I'm Matt Fuller and I'm committed to..."

Written & Produced by
Matt J. Fuller

Camera by Bob Hudson

Additional Footage by ↑

Closing Credits

Project: Producer(s):   Page:

iMovie '09

Concepts & Interface
Fuller & Hudson ★ ICE 2010

1

Concepts:
A word about…
The iLife Ecosystem

2

---

ecosystem—interdependent organisms (e.g., plants and animals) function together along with physical factors of the environment (e.g., rocks and soil) within the same habitat.

adapted from www.wikipedia.org

3

4

iTunes

★ Keep your music, videos, iPod games, audiobooks, podcasts, movies, ringtones, and iPhone/iPod touch apps in one place

★ Organize content into playlists

★ Listen to/view and manage content for your iPod(s)/iPhone(s)

5

iPhoto

★ Keep your digital images (photos, movies from digital cameras, scans, downloaded images) in one place

★ Organize content into albums

★ View images and create new projects (slide shows, printed photos, books, etc.)

6

iMovie *ideal concept*

★ Keep your video content in one place

★ Organize content into Events

★ View video and create new projects (original movies) and share movies (web, DVD, iPod, iPhone, Apple TV, etc.)

7

School Issues with Digital Video Content

★ Video files are relatively large

★ Large files are difficult to manage on a managed client (network) system

★ Therefore, schools may have a process for dealing with iMovie projects that differs from the iMovie's *ideal concept*

  ★ iMovie projects may be off-network

  ★ 1-to-1 schools have fewer limitations

8

The final concept...

9

iMovie's Formula for Success

Tell the story.

Show the good stuff.
Hide the bad stuff.

10

Interface:
Launch iMovie '09!

11

12

iMovie Interface

Project Browser
Arrange clips and make your movie

Viewer
Clips play here

Tools

Event Library
Footage list

Event Browser
Clips are stored, viewed as "thumbnails," and selected

13

14

Launch iMovie

1. Launch the Application **iMovie** by clicking it once in the Dock.

2. If this window appears,

 uncheck **Show this window when iMovie opens**

 and click **Close.**

3. The iMovie interface has four main areas:

Project Browser—the area where you arrange clips and make your movie

Viewer—the area where clips play
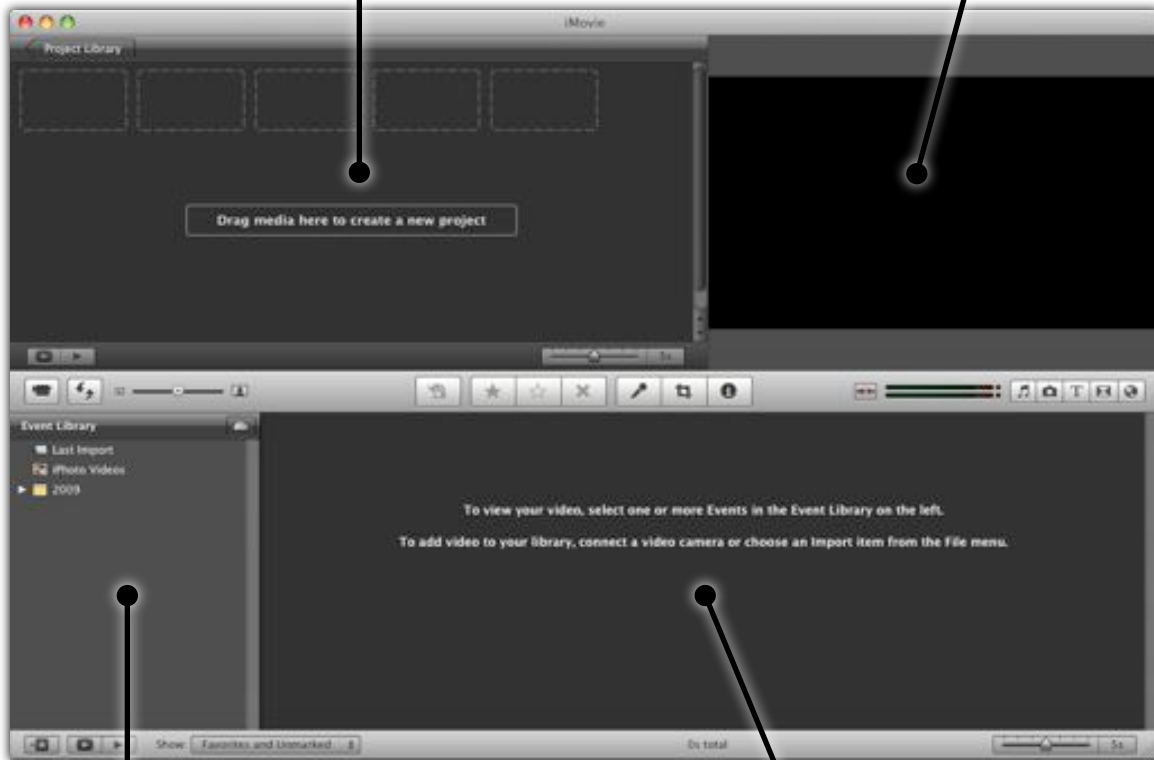
Event Library—the area where movie footage is displayed in a list (by Event and/or date)

Event Browser—the area where all clips are stored and viewed as "thumbnails" (a "thumbnail" in iMovie is a series of icon-sized frames of your clips like filmstrips)

Import Video from Files

Video from a variety of sources can be imported into iMovie and edited. In general, iMovie can import video formats that can be played in QuickTime; however, there are many different versions of various video file formats that may or may not be compatible.

If iMovie can't import a video, it may be able to be converted using an application such as iTunes, iSquint, MPEG Streamclip, Handbrake, or others that can be found online.

Some file formats that work well include: .mov, .dv., mp4, and .m4v

1. Locate a video clip (or a folder full of video clips) that you want to import. These clips can be on your computer's hard drive, flash drive, external hard drive, or other storage volume.

2. Pull down the **File** menu and select **Import > Movies...**

3. Locate the clip or folder of clips on your computer.

   To keep clips organized, select **Create new Event** and type a name for the Event.

   Select **Optimize video: Large - 960x540**

   Select **Copy files**

   Click **Import**.
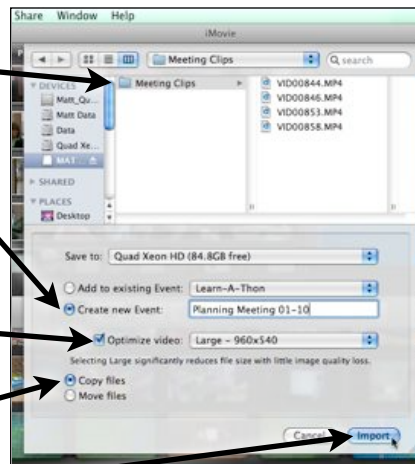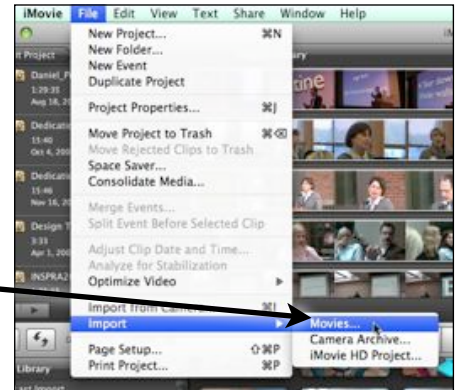
   NOTES:
   If you are importing a folder of clips, click **OK**. Depending on the size of the clips, the import can take from several seconds to many minutes.
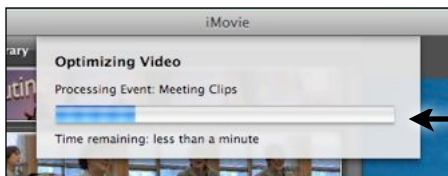
4. Notice that imported clips appear in the **Event Library** and **Event Browser.**

Import Video from a Flip Camcorder
(or other non-tape cameras)

1. Plug a camcorder (with video clips on it)
   into a USB port on your computer:

   ◂ Flip camcorder
   plugged into iMac

   Flip camcorder
   plugged into
   MacBook ▸

2. iPhoto may open automatically.
   If it does, close it.
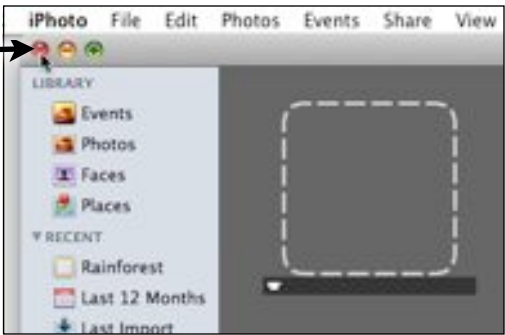
3. iMovie will automatically open the **Import** window:

4. To import all video,
   leave the toggle
   button set on
   Automatic
   and click **Import All...**

5. To import selected clips, select **Manual** with the toggle button, uncheck the clips you do not wish to import, and click **Import Checked...**
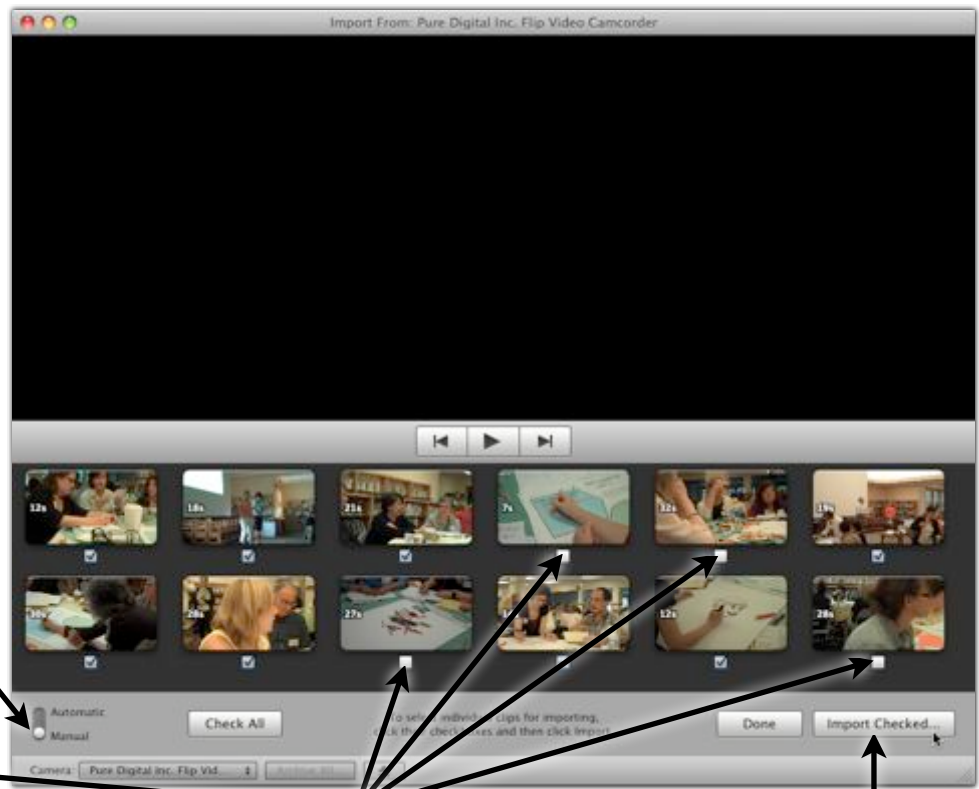
6. In the **HD Import Setting** window, use the **Large - 960x540** setting and click **OK**.

7. To keep your projects organized, click **Create new Event,** type a name for the Event,
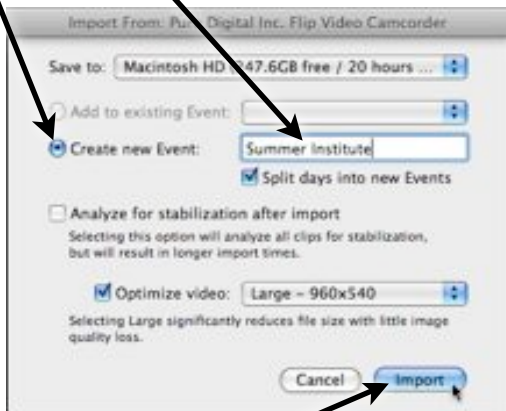
and click **Import.**

Notice that each selected clip gets imported. Depending on the size of the clips, the import can take from several seconds to many minutes.

8. When the import is complete, close the window.

9. You may disconnect the Flip camcorder from your computer.
   Drag the icon to the Trash icon in the Dock
   (the Trash icon changes to **Eject**).
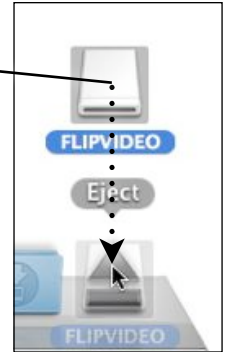
   Unplug the camcorder.

Organizing Footage

iMovie has features that allow you to pre-screen your footage
before you create a movie project. These features allow you to both
Reject footage you know you will unlikely use and mark your best
footage as **Favorite**. Footage marked as **Favorite** can later be easily
selected and added to a project.

1. iMovie uses a feature called "skimming"
   that allows you to drag your mouse over
   any clip and see a preview of it.

   Move your mouse pointer
   over the clips in the
   Event Browser and watch the Viewer.

2. If you spot footage you will likely never use, you may **Reject** it.

   Select footage by clicking and dragging.
   Click and drag the handles at the beginning and
   end of the selection to shorten or lengthen it.
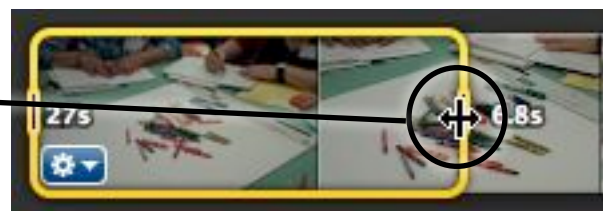
   Click the **Reject** button
   to reject the selection.

   NOTE: Rejected footage is hidden, not deleted.

3. You may also mark parts of clips as **Favorite** footage.

   Select the part of a clip you would like to make a **Favorite**; click and drag the handles at the beginning and end of the selection to shorten or lengthen it.
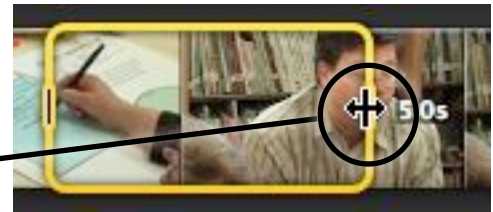
   Click the **Favorite** button to make the footage a favorite.

   NOTE: Favorite footage is marked with a green bar across the top and can later be quickly selected by clicking the green bar.
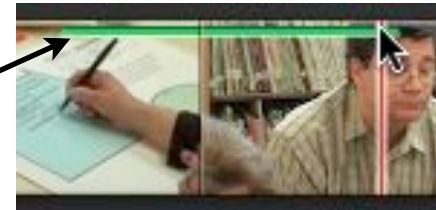
Begin an iMovie Project

iMovie automatically begins with an empty open project titled "**My First Project**."

1. Click the back arrow button to **Project Library**.
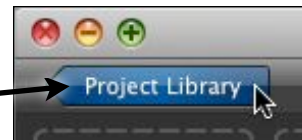
2. Double click **My First Project** and change the name to your own title.
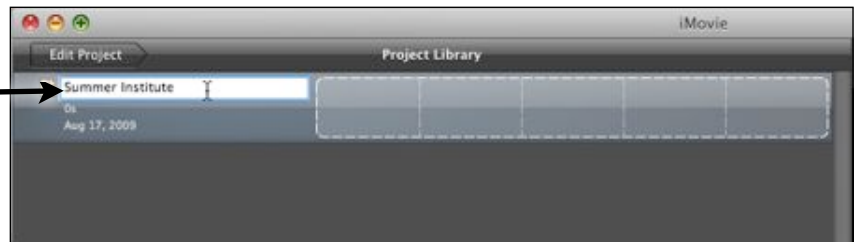
3. Click the forward arrow button to **Edit Project**.
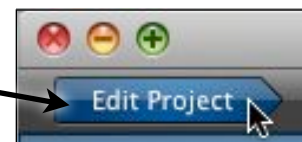
Assemble Your Movie Project

NOTE: When selecting footage to show your audience, only choose the best clips that help you tell your story. In almost every case, shorter movies are better for your audience.

1. In the **Event Browser,** select a part of your footage you want to include in your movie; click and drag the handles at the beginning and end of the selection to shorten or lengthen it.
   The selection will be highlighted with a yellow outline.

2. Drag the selection to the **Project Browser** area.

A green line indicates where the clip will be added.
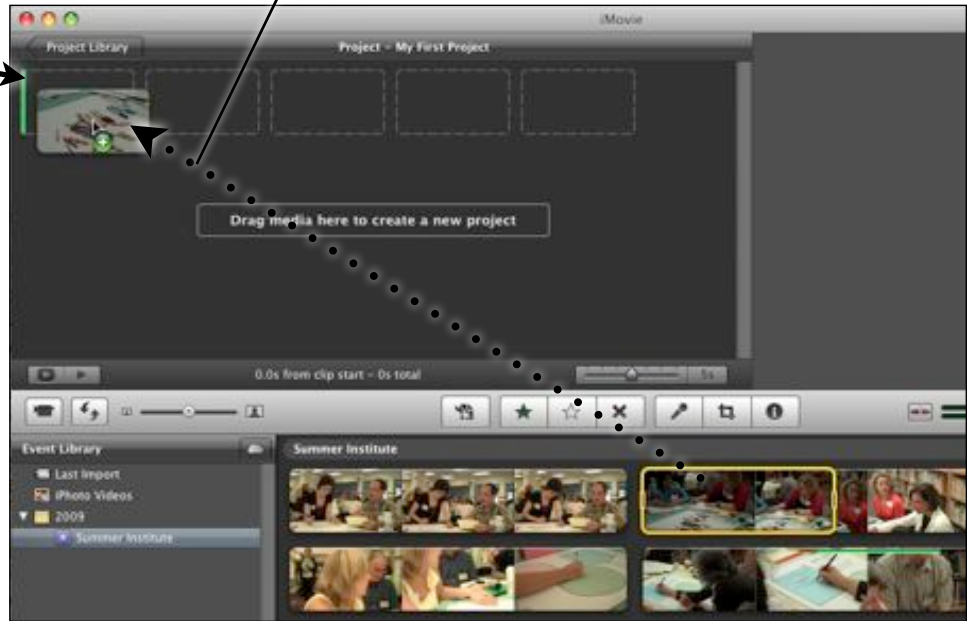
3. Repeat the process of selecting footage and dragging it to the **Project Browser** area.

Notice that footage appearing in the project is indicated by an orange line along the bottom of the clip in the **Event Browser.**

4. To edit clips once they are part of the project in the **Project Browser**, click an **Action** pop-up menu and select **Clip Trimmer**.

Adjust the clip by clicking and dragging and click **Done**.

5. To play your project, place the mouse arrow at the beginning of the project (or at any other point) and press the *space bar* to play from that point.
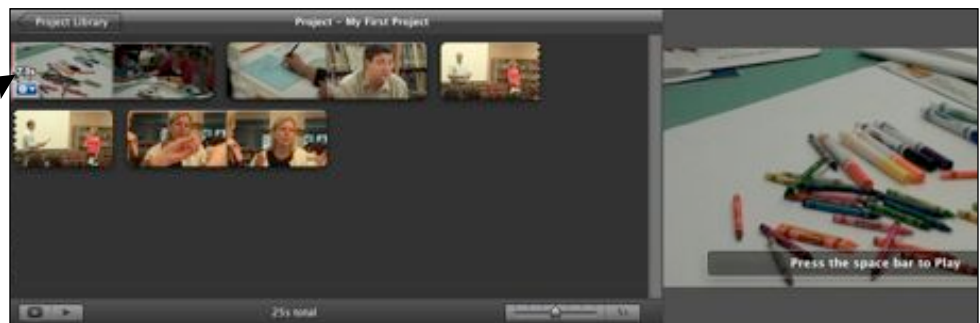
To play the entire project full screen, press **Play Project full-screen**.

Add Transitions Between Clips

NOTES:
In most projects, multiple transitions are not necessary. Either use no transitions or a single, simple transition (such as a half-second Cross Dissolve) between each clip.
When transitions are used, they should be purposeful (i.e., to smooth out an edit), consistent (i.e., use the same transition for the entire project), and/or appropriate (i.e., the transition's style matches the style of the overall project).

1. Click the **Transitions** browser button.
   Notice that transitions are displayed as icons (below).

2. To add a transition, drag it between two clips in the **Project Browser**.

3. To hide the **Transitions** browser, click the **Transitions** browser button.

Add Still Photos and Use the Ken Burns Effect

Named after the documentary film director, the Ken Burns Effect is a pan-and-scan effect used in iMovie to add movement to still images. Ken Burns frequently uses this technique in his films.

When you drag a photo into an iMovie project, the Ken Burns Effect is applied automatically.

1. Click to show the **Photos Browser**.

2. Drag a photo from iPhoto into your project.

   Notice that the photo timing is set at 4 seconds and the Ken Burns Effect is automatically applied.

3. Click the **Action menu** on the photo and select **Cropping, Ken Burns & Rotation.**
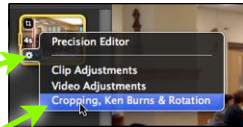
4. Adjust the effect:

   To adjust the Ken Burns effect, click the **Start** box and resize it; then click the **End** box and resize it. Click Done
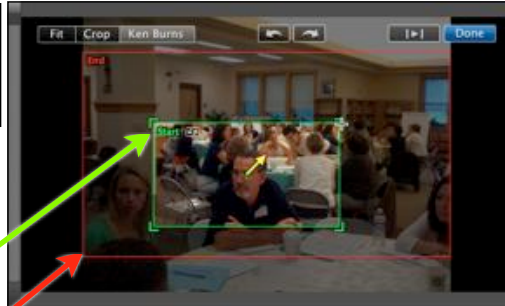
   To remove the Ken Burns effect and crop the photo, click **Crop,** crop the photo and click Done

   To remove the Ken Burns effect and fit the photo automatically to the size of the video, click **Fit** and click Done
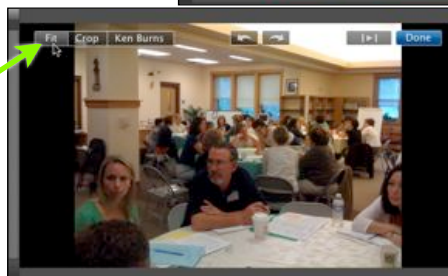
Record a Voiceover

A voiceover is a narration that plays while a video clip is playing. A voiceover is separate from the video's audio and separate from music or sound effects.

1. Move to a quiet location, free from distractions, or ask people in the room to remain quiet as you record.

2. Click the **Voiceover** tool button.

3. Click a point in a clip in the Project Browser.
   The voiceover will record from the point where you click.

   Notice that you will get a 3-second countdown:

   Press the *space bar* to end the voiceover recording.

4. The voiceover recording will appear in a purple bar under the track(s).

   NOTE:
   Click the **Action** menu at the beginning of the purple voiceover bar to edit it.

Cutaway

A "cutaway" is a video clip pasted over a related clip in your project without changing the overall duration of your project. Cutaways can be used to:
★ show a closeup
★ show someone's reaction
★ cover up a moment you don't like in an otherwise good clip

NOTE: Advanced Tools must be turned on to use this feature. Select **iMovie > Preferences,** click **General,** and click the checkbox next to **Show Advanced Tools.**

1. Select a clip of video that you want to use as a cutaway and drag it over a clip in your project.

2. Click **Cutaway.**

3. The cutaway clip appears with a gray border above the video clip in your project that is being "interrupted" by the cutaway.

   You can drag a cutaway clip to reposition it or drag the ends to make it longer or shorter.

Picture in Picture

You can insert video that plays in a window on top of another video clip. **Picture in Picture** can be used to:
★ show a Keynote or PowerPoint slide image at the same time as a speaker
★ show someone narrating
★ view another photo or scene without leaving the other

NOTE: Advanced Tools must be turned on to use this feature. Select **iMovie > Preferences,** click **General,** and click the checkbox next to **Show Advanced Tools.**

1. Select video from the **Event Browser**, and then drag it over a video clip in your project.

2. Click **Picture in Picture**.
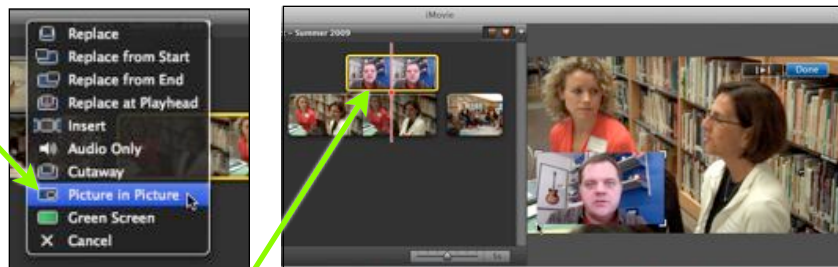
Your small picture clip appears with a blue border above the main clip. Click and drag the ends of the clip to make it longer or shorter. Drag the clip to a different location in the clip to reposition where it starts and ends.
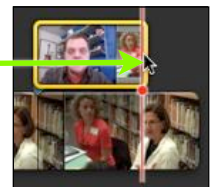
3. Position the small picture clip anywhere you want on the screen by double-clicking it to select it and then clicking and dragging it.

4. Click the **Action menu** and select **Clip Adjustments** to edit attributes such as Video Effect, Border Width, and Drop Shadow.
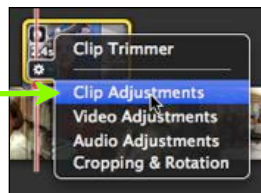
    Click **Done** when finished.
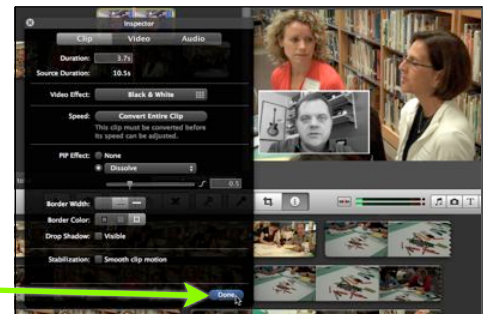
Maps

iMovie has three types of world maps and globes (in four different styles) that can be added to your project to show single locations or an animated line of travel between two locations. The three types of maps include:

★ **Globe**—Zoom in on a single location on the globe or show travel from one location to another across the globe.
★ **Flat map**—Zoom in on a single location on a flat world map or show travel from one location to another across the map.
★ **Still map**—Show a flat world map with no location (uses Ken Burns effect to pan slightly).

This example will show the use of animated globes and animated flat maps.

1. Click **Maps and Backgrounds.**

2. Drag a globe map or a flat map to your project and insert it.

3. Click the **Actions** menu on the map and select **Clip Adjustments.**
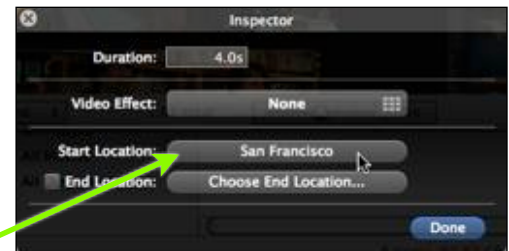
4. To select a single or starting location, click the **Start Location** button, and type a new location.

   As you type, a list shows possible matches; select the one you want.

   NOTE: Although iMovie limits the locations, you can select a close location and change the display name on the map.
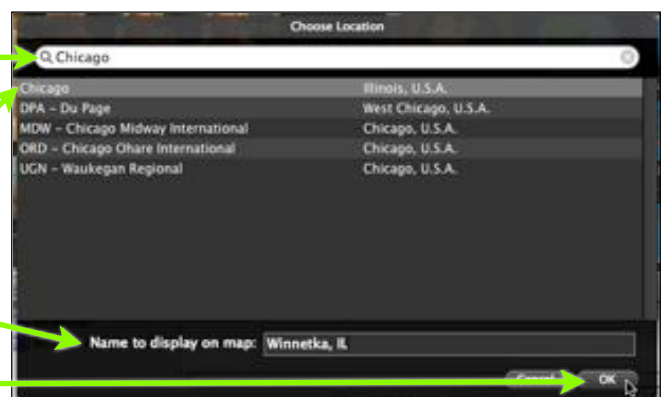
   Click **OK.**

If you want to show travel from one location to another, click the **Choose End Location** checkbox and find the location you want to end. Click **OK**.

When finished, click **Done**.

NOTE: You can add Video Effects, remove or adjust the Ken Burns effect, and crop maps in the same way you work with any video clip.
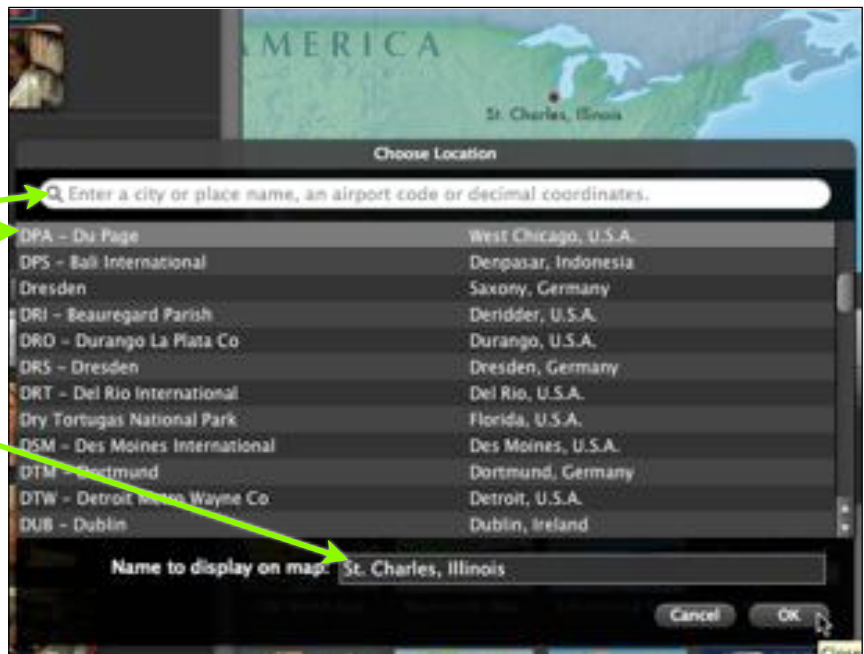
TIP:
The closest iMovie map to St. Charles, Illinois is the DuPage Airport:

Enter location
DPA

Change **Name to display on map to:**
St. Charles, Illinois

Green Screen

You can record video in front of a green backdrop, and then electronically "cut out" the subject and place that clip over another video clip. This is called a "Green Screen" effect. For example, you could record a student delivering a report about Paris in front of a green backdrop and then place that clip over a still photo of the Eiffel Tower so your student appears to be in Paris.
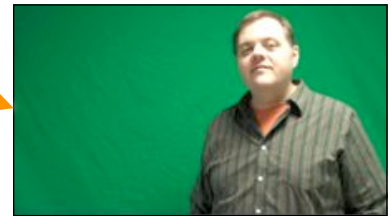
Where do I get a green screen backdrop?
★ Purchase a "Chromakey" green fabric backdrop online (Amazon.com, etc.: $30–50).
★ Paint a wall: Behr "Sparkling Apple" is one shade that works as a green screen and is widely available (or use color swatches and custom mix a less expensive brand).
★ Use green paper roll (often available in schools). Carefully overlap and cover the seams with satin ("invisible" or "gift wrap") tape (not shiny tape). **TEST IT FIRST** to make sure the shade of green works in iMovie.

NOTE: Advanced Tools must be turned on to use this feature. Select **iMovie > Preferences,** click **General**, and click the checkbox next to **Show Advanced Tools.**

1. Record video in front of a solid green backdrop, and import it into iMovie.

   TIPS:
   Make sure the subject doesn't wear green, and don't include anything green in the shot (except the backdrop!). If possible, use multiple lighting sources to eliminate shadows.

2. In the **Event Browser**, select video that you recorded in front of the green backdrop. You can use any video clip, animated background, or photo.

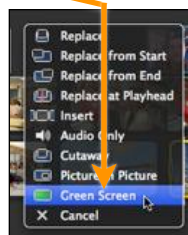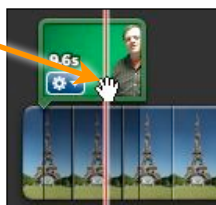   Drag the selection to a clip in the project.

   Click **Green Screen.**

3. The green screen clip appears with a green border around it above the video clip in your project.

   Click and drag the ends of the clip to make it longer or shorter. Drag the clip to a different location to reposition where it starts and ends.

   TIPS:
   Use the **Action** menu for more Green Screen features: **Cropped** lets you tightly enclose the subject of the Green Screen video.
   A better-quality effect *might* be produced by clicking **Subtract last frame** (it only works if you included a moment at the end of the green screen footage with the subject completely out of the frame).

Add Titles

1. Click the **Titles** browser button. Notice that a list of title styles are displayed as icons (below).

2. To add titles on a background, drag the title style you wish to use from the **Titles** browser to before or after a clip (a green insertion point will appear).

   Select a **Background** from the **Choose Background** window. Edit the title by clicking and typing.

   OR

   To add titles as an overlay, drag the title style you wish to use from the **Titles** browser onto a clip (a blue transparent insertion area will appear).

   Edit the title by clicking it and typing.

   Click **Done**

   NOTE: You may edit the duration of a title by clicking and dragging the blue bar over the clip (or the blue highlighted area) in the **Project Browser.**

3. To hide the **Titles** browser, click the **Titles** browser button. $\boxed{T}$

Add Music

1. Click the **Music** browser button.
   Notice that a list
   of several music
   sources are
   displayed,
   including your
   iTunes Library.

2. To add music as
   a soundtrack to
   your entire
   project, drag a
   music file from
   the **Music**
   browser to the
   Project Browser.
   Notice that the
   entire **Project
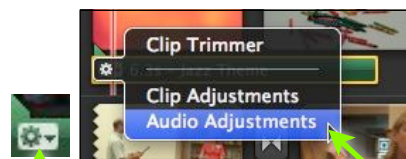   Browser** area
   is highlighted in
   green.

   OR

   To add music in one part
   of your project, drag a
   music file to the **Project
   Browser** and drop it on a clip.
   Notice that a green bar is displayed
   under the clips.

   You may click and drag the beginning and end of the green bar to set the beginning and
   ending of the music.

   NOTE: Use the **Actions** pop-up for **Audio Adjustments**
   for several audio settings: volume,
   ducking (automatic volume control),
   or setting audio to fade in or out.

3. To hide the **Music** browser,
   click the **Music** browser button.

Audio Ducking

iMovie can help you reduce the volume of competing audio or video clips that are playing at the same time, giving priority to the audio you want to hear. For example, a background music track can be playing for an entire production, but each time someone speaks in a clip, the background music fades to a quieter level behind the audio on the video. Fading one audio track behind another is called **ducking**—when an important sound happens, the less important sound "ducks" out of the way.

To duck the volume of the competing audio:

• Double-click the clip with the audio you want to give priority, and then click **Audio**.

• Check the **Ducking** checkbox.

By default, the volumes of the ducked tracks are reduced to 15% of their original volume; you can adjust this setting if you wish.

Where Can I Find Free and Legal Music Quickly and Easily?

Apple GarageBand has a large library of copyright-free music. To get access to it, you will need to know some GarageBand basics:
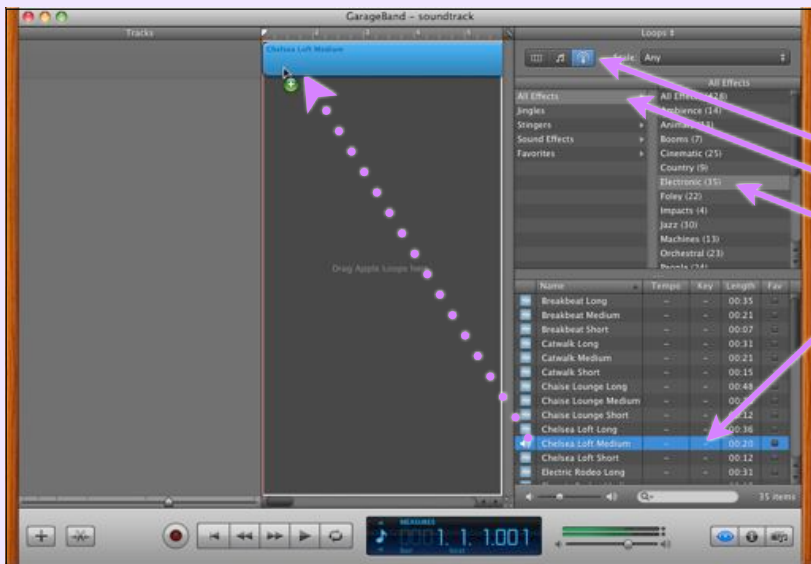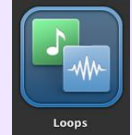
1. Launch GarageBand and select **Loops**.

   Name the project.

2. Click the Podcast sounds view.

   Select **All Effects.**

   Click a category.

   Listen to the options by clicking them; notice each item displays its duration.

3. Drag the Loop you like to the Tracks area.

4. Select **Share > Send song to iTunes.**

   Click **Share**.

The track will be added to iTunes and available to import in iMovie's **Music and Sound Effects** browser.

You can create more custom soundtracks using GarageBand's Magic GarageBand features. For more information, visit **www.mattjfuller.com/ice09** and check out **Music Creation for Everyone in GarageBand**. In this section you will find **QuickStart Guide: Create a Music Arrangement Using Magic GarageBand**.

Share Your Movie

iMovie offers a variety of formats to share your movie with the world, including: iPod, iPhone, 🍎tv (the Apple TV product that connects to your television), computer, MobileMe (online subscription), YouTube, and iDVD (where you can create a professional-looking DVD with title screens).

iMovie can also produce different quality video, from "tiny" mobile phone videos to "HD" (high-definition) videos suitable for HD broadcast or DVD.

For this example, we will create a video that you can watch on your computer screen.

1. Pull down the **Share** menu and select **Export Movie...**

2. Select **Large**.
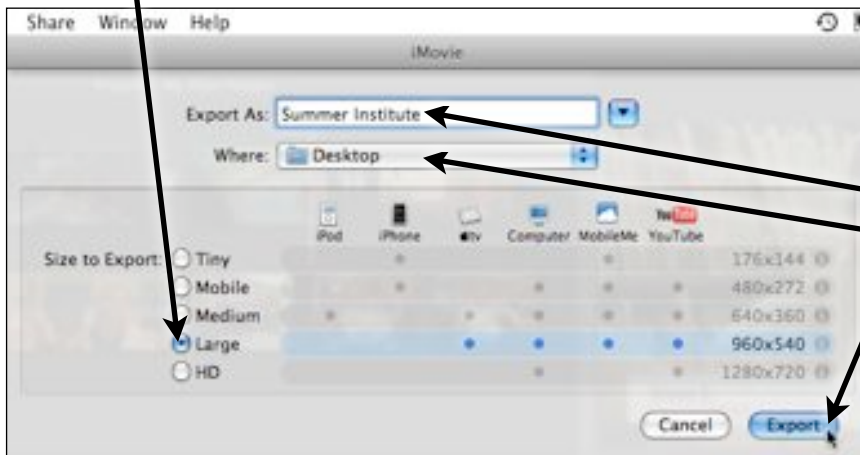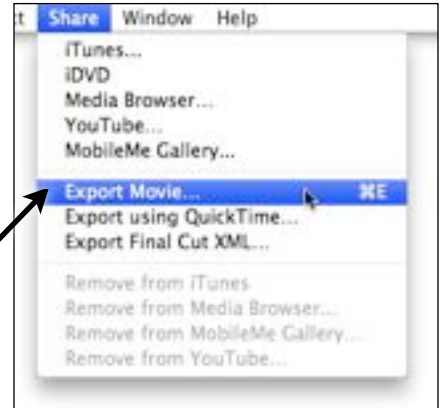
Notice that this setting applies to 🍎tv, Computer, MobileMe, and YouTube.

Type a title, select **Desktop** as the saving location, and click **Export**.

NOTE: The export might take several minutes.

iMovie Project Management

You may have noticed that you do not need to save your iMovie project. iMovie keeps all of your projects organized in a list in the Project Library.

1. To view your list of iMovie projects, click the **Project Library** back arrow button.

2. To make new iMovie projects in the future, click the **New Project** button (or select **File | New Project...**)

3. To edit an existing project, select a project in the list and click **Edit project**.