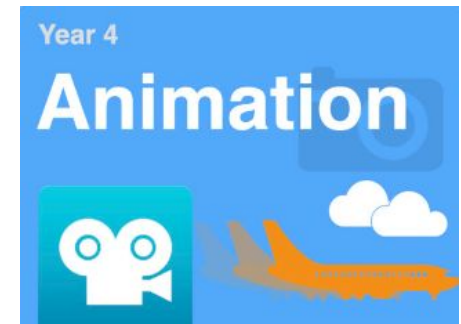




Respect, Believe, Achieve

# Year 4 Animation Information Technology

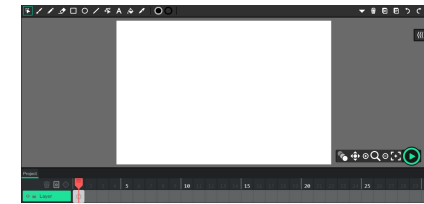


## Key Words

<b>Frame</b>	Each picture or image created within the animation is called a frame.
<b>Clone</b>	We can copy or duplicate a frame to make an identical one, which speeds up the process of making the animation
<b>Onion skin</b>	This shows where the objects were in the previous frame (a lighter version is shown like a see through onion skin), making it easier to move the objects in the new frame.
<b>Timeline</b>	The order the frames will be played. In presentation software this is the slides down the left side but in other software this is often at the bottom of the screen.
<b>Frame rate</b>	How quickly the frames will play, this is measured in frames per second. The higher the frames per second, the quicker the animation will be.
<b>Transition</b>	The effect of one slide (frame) moving to another

## What do I already know?

- Add and edit backgrounds.
- Add and edit characters, including changing posture, expression and clothing.
- Add narration and speech bubbles, including formatting text.
- Duplicate objects to match scenes.
- Search for objects to use.



# Our Learning Steps

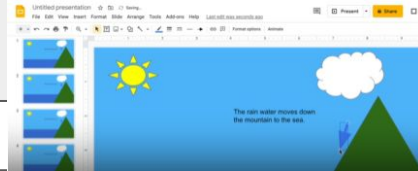
## 1. Background and shapes

Create stop motion animation in Google Slides by duplicating slides with background colour and shapes



## 2. Animation

Add and edit backgrounds, shapes and text in Google Slides for a purpose. Create animation of objects between slides.



## 3. Animating maps

Take and edit a screenshot.  
Duplicate slides and add text.



## 4. Using Wick Editor

Animate individual elements of objects  
Clone frames to create stop-motion animation.



## 5. GIFs

Animate individual pixels. Create layers of animation.

