The Robert Napier School

	A Mood boards: Content	В		Mood boards: Purpose			
1	Images	1	1 Generation of ideas				
2	Colours	2	 2 Development of ideas 3 Communication of ideas with clients or colleagues 				
3	Colour schemes	3					
4	Fonts	4	Creating a mood or feel				
5	Graphics	C	Mood boards: Key Vocab				
6	(digital only) Sound	Ge	neration	Creation			
7	(digital only) Video	Dev	velopment	Gradual improvements			
8	(physical only) Fabrics		/sical	On paper			
9	(physical only) Materials	Digital		On screen			



		1		
	D Visualisation Diagrams: Content			
1	Drawn images			
2	Different viewpoints (eg bird's eye, plan etc)			
3	Graphics (eg logos, barcodes etc)			
4	ayout	Γ		
5	Font and style of text (not necessarily the			
	content)	ľ		
6	Annotations showing details (eg size,	ŀ		
	nteractivities, colours etc)			







Questions

What is typography?

What is copyright?

E		visualisation Diagrams: Purpose			
1	Show how a finished item may look				
2	Plan layout of a product visually				
3	Show actions or interactivity				
F Visualisation Diagrams: Key Vocab					
Graphics		Images made of simple shapes and colours			
Layout		The way parts of something are arranged			
Interactivity		The way something reacts with something else (eg what a			
		button would do on a webpage)			

Visualization Diagrams, Burnoss

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Questions

What should a mood board include?

Questions

What should a visualisation diagram include?

Questions

What is the purpose of a visualisation diagram?

Why do we use mood boards in our planning?

Visual identity - a collection of visual elements that serve to represent and differentiate a brand (eg: a logo)

Typography – the style and arrangement of letters in a particular way to make sure that it can be read and fits the style of the document it is used in

Pixel – the smallest part of a digital image, each with a unique colour

Compression - reducing the size of a file by deleting unnecessary data.

Bitmap/raster graphic – a digital image composed of pixels

Vector graphic – a computer-made image made up of points, lines and curves

Pre-production – everything that happens before the production of a media product

Assets – the different images collected that will be used to make the final product

Copyright – A form of protection for the originator of creative work (intellectual property)