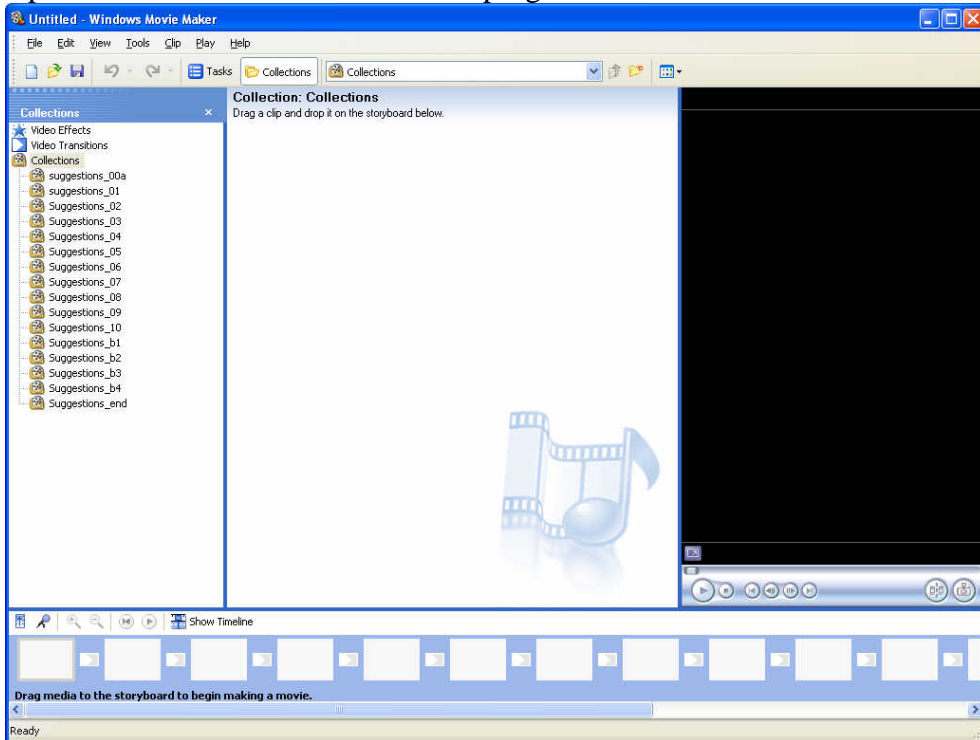

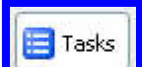


Windows Movie Maker – Making a Narrated Slide Show

Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Plan your slide show by gathering the desired digital photographs, organizing them into the proper sequence for presentation, and writing a script for the narration that you want to include in the slide show.
2. Check to make sure that you have the necessary equipment: A Windows-based PC with Windows Movie Maker 2 (standard with Windows XP), recommended 500 MHz or faster processor and 128 MB or higher of RAM, a PC microphone.
3. Open the **Windows Movie Maker 2** program.



4. On the toolbar, click the button to create a **new collection folder**. 
5. Name the new folder something descriptive. For this exercise, use something like “Fish Slideshow.”
6. From the menu, choose **File, Import New Collections**. Browse to the location of your digital photos (in this case, the floppy drive) and select all of the digital photo files that you want to use in your slide show. Click the **Import** button.
7. Let’s start by adding a title slide to the beginning of the slide show. Click the **Tasks** button on the toolbar. 

8. You can add any text that you'd like, including the title of your movie, your name, the date, the names of the actors, or anything else that you might want to include. You can also place the titles anywhere you want - at the beginning or end of a movie, before or after a clip, or even overlaying a clip. You can also specify the length of time that the title will appear.

In this case, let's put a title slide at the beginning of the show. Click on the first choice from the list.

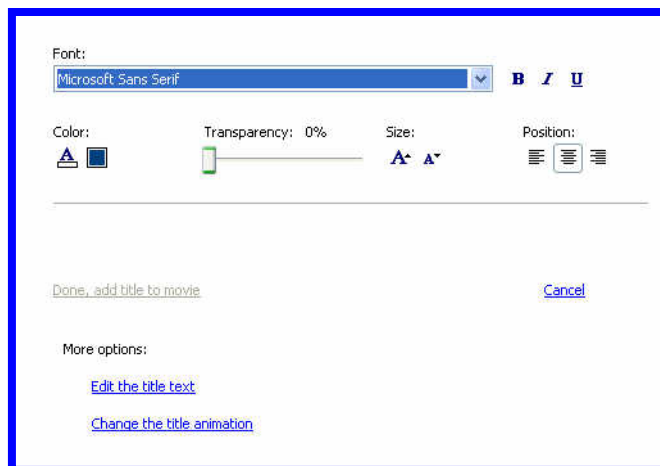


Enter a title such “Tropical Fish for the Aquarium” in the text box that appears.

9. Next, click on the link titled **“Change the text font and color.”** Choose the font attributes that you prefer.

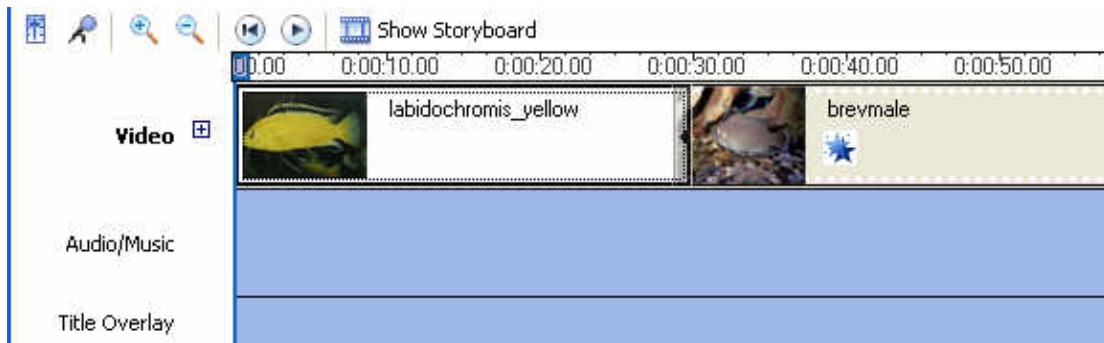
Also click on the **“Change the title animation”** link. This is a good area to experiment for a while to see what some of your options are with Movie Maker 2.

Continue to experiment with the font attributes and animation options until you are satisfied with the way that the title slide appears.



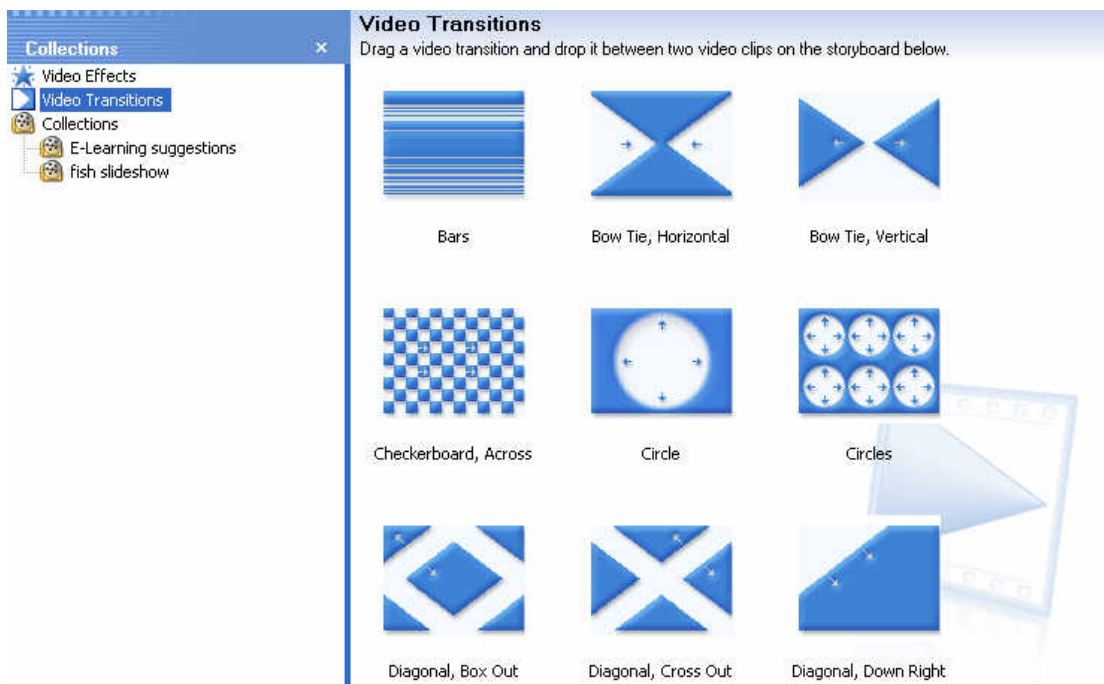
10. Click on the **Collections** button on the toolbar. You should once again see the digital pictures that you imported into the program. Now drag-n-drop the photos into the placeholders in the order that you want them to appear in the slide show. If you change your mind at a later date, it is easy to change the order, add more photos, or delete some of the existing photos from the storyboard.

11. So far we have only looked at the storyboard at the bottom of the screen. Click on the button that says **“Show Timeline.”**



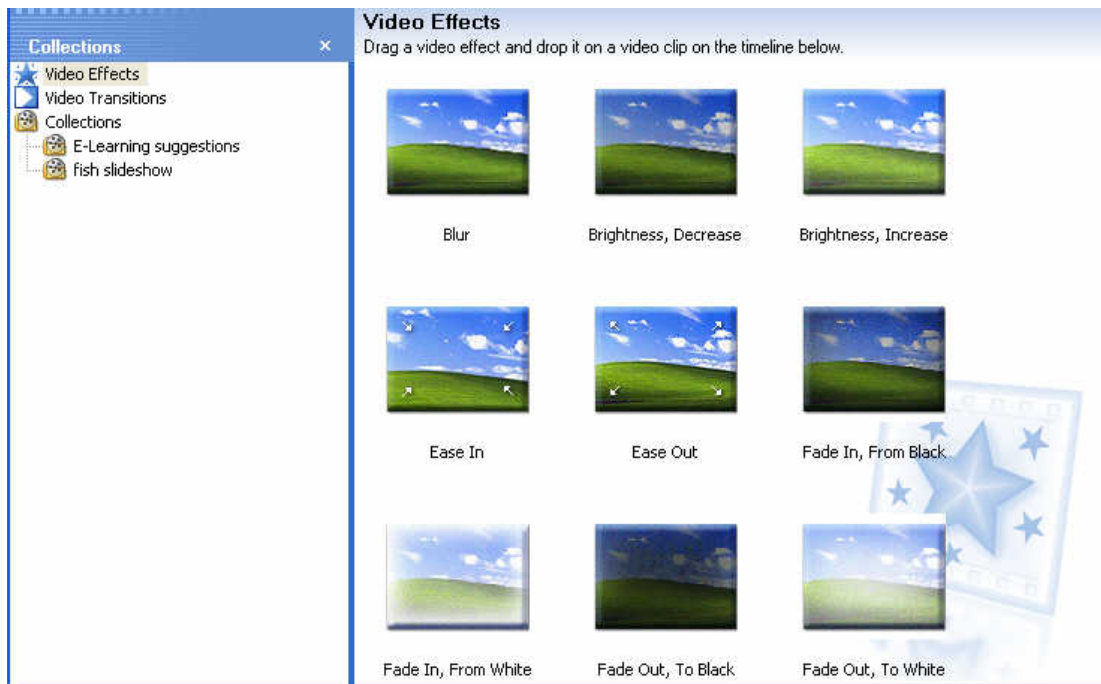
Now you can see the duration that each slide will appear on screen for the show. You can manually change the time for each slide by selecting the slide and then dragging the right-hand border to the appropriate place on the timeline. However, in this case we are going to narrate the slide show so we will want the duration of each slide to be timed to the length of the narration for that particular slide. We will deal with this later.

12. Go back to the storyboard view by clicking the button. On the **“Task Pane,”** click **“View Video Transitions.”** (or on the “Collections Pane”)



Drag-n-drop the video transitions that you prefer into the transition placeholders between each of the digital photos. You can view any of the transitions by selecting the transition with a single-click and then clicking the **Play** button in the **Preview** screen.

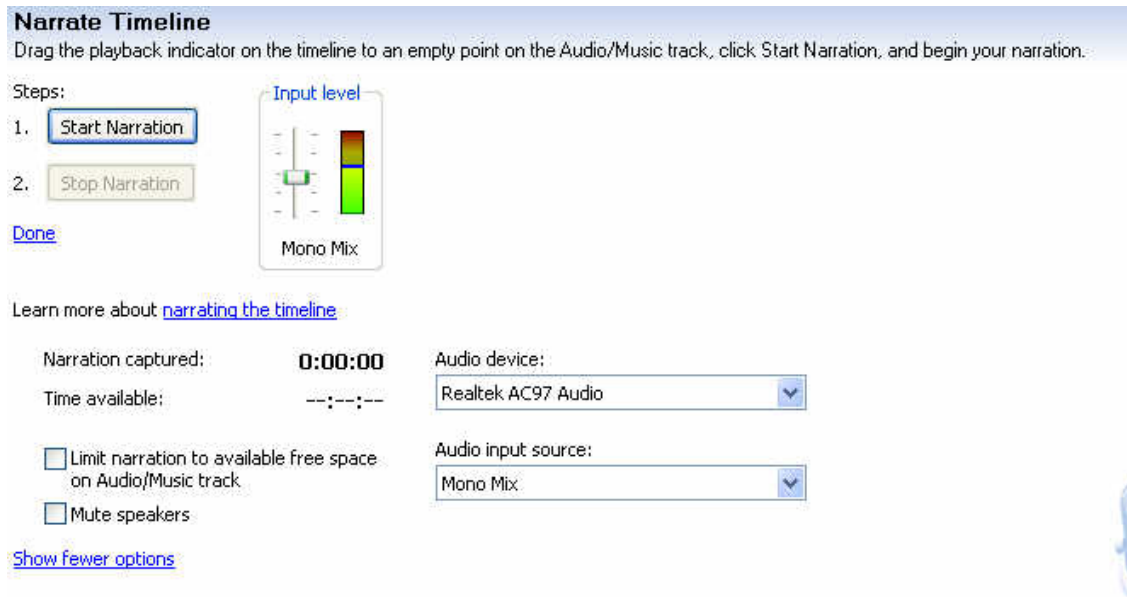
13. Now click on the “**Video Effects**” option. My suggestion to you is to be very careful about using many of the available video effects. Several of the effects have a very specialized use and you might not get a satisfactory result when using it. I prefer the effects such as 1) **Ease In**, 2) **Ease Out**, 3) **Fade In, From Black**, and 4) **Fade Out, To Black**.



14. One kind of cool feature is that you can combine multiple effects for a single slide. Just drag-n-drop multiple effects or multiple instances of the same effect onto the slide. You can tell visually if there is a single effect or multiple effects applied to each slide. Experiment with using more than one effect and also with changing the order in which the effects are shown.
HINT: point to the effects box with your mouse and then right-click and choose Video Effects from the quick menu. Here you can reorder the effects from first to last.
15. After you have organized the slides into the proper order, added the title slide and any title effects, added any slide transitions and video effects, you should be ready to narrate your slide show. Using a script is very helpful to keep you on track and to also make sure that you say all of the key points that you want to convey. Many people think that they can ad-lib without a script and end up with a high quality narration. Some of those people are correct, but others are wrong. You might want to try it both ways to see which group you fall into.

There is another advantage to having a script prepared for your narration. You should provide the text from your script in an accessible way for student with disabilities that may have not be able to hear the narration that you are about to provide.

16. From the main menu, choose **Tools, Narrate Timeline ...**



Make sure that you have a microphone available and properly connected to your computer.

To see more options, click **Show more options**, and do the following:

- a. If you have added other audio clips to the Audio/Music track and you do not want the other clips to shift on the timeline, select the **Limit narration to available free space on Audio/Music track check box**.
- b. In the **Audio device** list, click the audio capture device you want to use. Then, in **Audio input source**, click the line that you want to use.
- c. To adjust the volume of your captured audio, move the **Input level** slider to the level you prefer.
- d. Select the **Mute Speakers** check box to prevent the audio from a video clip on the timeline from playing back over your speakers while you are narrating the timeline. This keeps unwanted audio from being captured in your narration.
- e. Click **Start Narration** and begin narrating the content on the timeline.
- f. Do one of the following:
- g. If the **Limit narration to available free space on Audio/Music track check box** is selected, narrate the timeline until the time limit expires.
- h. If the **Limit narration to available free space on Audio/Music track check box is cleared**, click **Stop Narration** after you have finished narrating the contents on the timeline.
- i. In the **File name** box, type a name for your captured audio narration, and then click **Save**.
- j. The audio narration you captured is imported automatically into the current collection and the narration is added automatically to the point on the Audio/Music track where the narration was first started.

17. You should probably preview the movie to make sure that everything is synchronized to your satisfaction. If not, you may need to adjust the duration of certain slides to better match the narration and slide transitions.
18. To add audio anywhere in your presentation, including music tracks or other recordings:
 - a. Import the audio file you want to use in your movie.
 - b. Switch to the Timeline view.
 - c. Play back the video on the timeline and pause it at the point at which you want to add the audio.
 - d. In the Contents pane, select the audio clip you imported in step 1. On the **Edit** menu, click **Copy**.
 - e. Select the Audio/Music track on the timeline. On the **Edit** menu, click **Paste**. The audio appears at the point on the timeline where playback was paused.
 - f. Rewind the video, and then play it again and tweak the timings if necessary
19. There are two separate saves that you probably want to make when your movie is finished.
 - a. The first save is to save the Movie Maker Project (File, Save Project) that you are working on. This allows you to re-open the project and make changes to it in Windows Movie Maker 2. This does not create a movie that others can view. Think of this step as preserving the raw data that your movie is made from.
 - b. The second save is to save the movie in a format that can be viewed by others (File, Save Movie File). The movie file will be saved as a Windows Media Video (.wmv) file. There is a wizard to lead you through this process.
 - i. You can choose to save your movie to a drive on “My Computer.”
 - ii. You can burn a movie to CD.
 - iii. You can save the movie and attach it to an email.
 - iv. You can save the movie to a web server (if you have access to it).
 - v. You can save the movie from your computer to a DV (digital video) camera.
 - c. In the second page of the Wizard, you can choose a filename for your video and also determine where the video will be saved (depends on your choice from page 1).
 - d. In the third page of the wizard you get to choose the settings for the saved video. Choose the highest quality that you can while considering how your audience will be viewing the video. Estimated file sizes are shown for the different choices.

