

ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP)

VOCATIONAL LEARNERS IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Writer	:	1. Fachri Kamil
Editor	:	1. Ikhsan Revananda Fauzan
Target	:	Learners
Duration	:	12,08 Menit
Delivery form	:	Video
Resource	:	photographylife.com
Subject	:	Basic Photography
Competencies:		Explaining PBL Approach, shifting from studying to the Learning
Philosophy		
Key Indicator	:	The learners will understand Shifting from Studying to the learning philosophy (sentence building)
Skill	:	Referring to the thematic context, at the end of video recording, the learners will understand about shifting from studying to the learning philosophy (sentence building)
Video Content	:	1. Opening Tittle 2. Explanation about shifting from studying to the learning piloshopy (sentence building) 3. Explanation of Chart 4. Explaining about find a short Articles 5. Explaining about Build 5W1H Sentences 6. Explaining about List Verbal and Nominal Sentences 7. Explaining about Change Sentences either into active or passive 8. Explaining about Identity Tenses and It's Pattern 9. Explaining about Translate The Sentences 10. Explaining about Give Reason Why Writer Uses the Tenses 11. Put Every Single Activities Into Blog and Plastic Folder 12. Closing

Synopsis / Description

The learners will understand the PBL Approach, **Shifting from Studying to the learning philosophy (sentence building)**

.

Cut (Slide)	Storyline (Alur Cerita)	Aset Visual (Gambar)	Narasi (Voice Over) dan Musik Ilustrasi	Perkiraan Durasi
1.	Opening Title	Teks : Basic Photography Gambar: Tidak ada	Speaking Text: Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh, Introduce us from group 6, I am Ikhsan Revananda Fauzan and my two members are Fachri Kamil and Muhammad Ghifari Ar Royan. Here I want to convey an article about basic photography By : Ikhsan	20 second
4.	Find about A Short Articles	Teks: Explaining about find a short Articles Gambar: Tidak ada	Speaking Text: Article: "Basic Photography" What Is Photography? Photography is the art of capturing light with a camera, usually via a digital sensor or film, to create an image. With the right camera equipment, you can even photograph wavelengths of light invisible to the human eye, including UV, infrared, and radio. The first permanent photograph was captured in 1826 (some sources say 1827) by Joseph Nicéphore Niépce in France. It shows the roof of a building lit by the sun. Joseph Nicéphore Niépce Nicéphore Niépce (born Joseph Niépce 7 March 1765 – 5 July 1833) was a	40 Second

			French inventor, now known as the inventor of photography and a pioneer in the field. Niépce developed heliography, an ancient technique that he used to obtain prints in the photographic process: a printer made from photoengraph plates in 1825. In 1826 or 1827, he used a simple camera to obtain still simple works of ancient photographs Nicéphore Niépce process required a lot of hard work and patience, but it all paid off when he saw the final results of his experiments. After his experiments were successful and he created a series of "heliographies", he worked together with Louis Daguerre to develop more sophisticated technology which became known as the Daguerreotype. This technology was the first form of camera to be mass produced. The Three Fundamental Camera The Three Fundamental Camera Settings You Should Know Your camera has dozens of buttons and menu options, if not hundreds. How do you make sense of all these options? And	
--	--	--	---	--

			how do you do it quickly in the field? The three most important settings are called shutter speed, aperture, and ISO. All three of them control the brightness of your photo, although they do so in different ways. In other words, each brings its own “side effects” to an image. So, it’s a bit of an art to know exactly how to balance all three for a given photo. Exposure Triangle In photography, the exposure triangle explains the relationship between shutter speed, ISO and aperture. Whether you’re shooting old school film or with a mirrorless, these three factors are at the center of every exposure. Understanding the exposure triangle, also called the photographic triangle, will help you determine how a picture will look before you take it. And while saving film in today’s digitally dominated world is probably not your first priority, knowing how aperture, shutter speed, and ISO work together to compose your image will make you a smarter, more efficient photographer.	
--	--	--	--	--

			1. Shutter speed: The amount of time your camera sensor is exposed to the outside world when taking a picture. the bigger the number the faster it is to take a picture 2. Aperture: Represents the “pupil” in your lens that can open and close to let in different amounts of light, the smaller the number the wider the lens opening, and the larger the number the smaller the lens opening. 3. ISO: Technically a little more complicated behind the scenes, but similar to film sensitivity for shooting in different lighting conditions. It is also similar to brightening or darkening a photo in post-processing, the higher the ISO, the brighter it will be, however, it has the side effect of "noise". Practicing with the exposure triangle is great if you practice it in any type of room with different lighting. The difference in light in each room will really hone you to tinker with the exposure triangle to produce photos that suit your wishes. When practicing setting the exposure triangle in	
--	--	--	---	--

			different places, try alternating ISO, Shutter speed & Aperture so that you understand the exposure triangle better. By: Fachri	
5.	Build 5W1H Sentences	Teks: Explaining about Build 5W1H Sentences	SPEAKING TEXT: Next about, 5W+1H 1. What is meant by ISO? ANSWER : sensitivity of film for taking pictures in different lighting conditions. Also similar to brightening or darkening. 2. Who is Joseph Nicéphore Niépce? ANSWER : as the inventor of photography. 3. Why iso must be balanced? ANSWER : because high will be overexposure and low will be underexposure. 4. When was Joseph Nicéphore Niépce born? ANSWER : 7 March 1765. 5. Where was Joseph Nicéphore Niépce born? ANSWER : In France. 6. How to brighten photos when shooting? ANSWER : Increase the ISO and adjust the exposure triangle. 7. What is aperture in photography? ANSWER : Aperture is the opening in the lens that controls the amount of light entering the camera. 8. Who usually uses the automatic mode on a camera?	20 second
		Gambar: Tidak ada		

			ANSWER : The automatic mode is usually used by beginners who are just learning photography 9. When is the best time to shoot outdoors? ANSWER : The best time to shoot outdoors is usually during the golden hour, just after sunrise or before sunset 10. Where should you focus when taking a portrait? ANSWER : You should focus on the subject's eyes when taking a portrait. 11. Why is lighting important in photography? ANSWER : Lighting is important because it affects the mood, clarity, and overall quality of the photo. 12. How do you adjust the exposure on a camera? ANSWER : You can adjust the exposure by changing the aperture, shutter speed, or ISO settings on the camera By: Ikhsan	
6	List Verbal and Nominal Sentences	Teks: Explaining about List Verbal and Nominal Sentences	SPEAKING TEXT: Next about, List verbal and nominal sentence Verbal 1. you can even Photograph wavelengths of light invisible to the human eye 2. After his Experiments were successful and he	30 second
		Gambar: Tidak ada		

			created a series heliographies 3. will Help you determine how a picture will look before you take it 4. I take photos during sunset 5. we set up the lighting before shoot 6. I adjust the ISO settings for low light conditions 7. he captures the sunrise with camera 8. he shoots in automatic mode 9. i change aperture for depth of field effects 10. we check the photo results on camera Nominal 1. the amount of time your camera is exposed 2. joseph Nicéphore Niépce was a french inventor 3. after his experiments were successful 4. Aperture are essential settings in photography 5. High ISO is right choice in low light 6. his photography style was unique 7. good lighting can be the difference between a good and great 8. this lens has a fast aperture for low light photography 9. potraits are often focused on the subject eyes. 10. manual mode is useful for controlling all camera settings	
--	--	--	---	--

			By: Ikhsan	
7	Change Sentences either into active or passive	Teks: Explaining about Change Sentences either into active or passive	SPEAKING TEXT: Next about, Change sentence either into active or passive contruction Passive 1. The first permanent photograph was captured in 1826 by Joseph Nicéphore Niépce. 2. It shows the roof of a building lit by the sun. 3. Heliography, an ancient technique that he used to obtain prints in the photographic process, was developed. 4. A printer made from photoengraph plates in 1825. 5. After his experiments were successful. 6. This technology was the first form of camera to be mass produced. 7. The three most important settings are called shutter speed, aperture, and ISO. 8. Each brings its own 'side effects' to an image. 9. These three factors are at the center of every exposure. 10. Understanding the exposure triangle, also called the photographic triangle, will help you determine how a picture will look. Active	40 second

			1. Photography is the art of capturing light with a camera 2. You can even photograph wavelengths of light invisible to the human eye 3. Niépce developed heliography. 4. He used a simple camera to obtain still simple works of ancient photographs. 5. Nicéphore Niépce's process required a lot of hard work and patience. 6. He worked together with Louis Daguerre to develop more sophisticated technology. 7. Your camera has dozens of buttons and menu options. 8. All three of them control the brightness of your photo. 9. The exposure triangle explains the relationship between shutter speed, ISO, and aperture. 10. Knowing how aperture, shutter speed, and ISO work together will make you a smarter, more efficient photographer. By: Ikhsan	
		Gambar: Tidak ada		
8		Teks: Explaining about Identity Tenses and It's Pattern	SPEAKING TEXT: Next about, Identify tenses and it's pattern 1. Present Continuous Tense	30 second

	Identity Tenses and It's Pattern		We are practicing with the exposure triangle in different rooms. 2. Present Simple Tense I take photos during sunset. He shoots in automatic mode. Good lighting can be the difference between a good and great photo. 3. Present Perfect Tense After his experiments have been successful, he created a series of heliographies. 4. Future Simple Tense Understanding the exposure triangle will help you determine how a picture will look. 5. Imperative Sentence Adjust the ISO settings for better results in low light! Try alternating ISO, shutter speed, and aperture! By: Ikhsan	
		Gambar: Tidak ada		
10		Teks; Explaining about Give Reason Why Writer Uses the Tenses	SPEAKING TEXT: Next about, Give reasons why writer uses the tenses	30 second

	Give Reason Why Writer Uses the Tenses		These variations create a clear and dynamic message, ensuring the reader understands the current relevance, general truths, and future implications of the topic, while also being encouraged to take specific actions. The use of these different tenses and moods helps the writer: - o Present Continuous: Highlight ongoing trends. - o Present Simple: State general truths and factual information. - o Present Perfect: Connect past experiences with current practices. - o Future Simple: Predict or forecast future outcomes. - o Imperative Sentences: Directly advise or instruct the reader. By: Ikhsan & Fachri	
		Gambar: Tidak ada		
12	Closing	Teks: That's all from our group and thank you	SPEAKING TEXT: That's from us, thank you for attention. Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. By: Ikhsan & Fachri	10 second
		Gambar: Tidak ada		