

The Shots

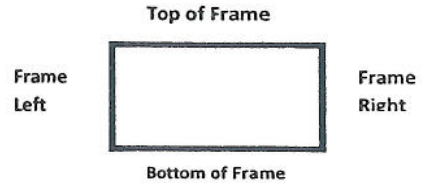
Notes Review

A Camera person or Camera operator will refer to anyone who operates the camera that is recording the moving images.

Always ask yourself some key questions. What is your goal? What are you setting out to make? What kind of story are you trying to tell and how do you wish to tell it? Who is the target audience? What purpose does this motion media piece have?

FRAME

Frame is the defined cutout of the world seen on the screen



It is the camera's format and the type of lens used that really dictate the shape and amount of space you get to record.

The dimension of a camera's frame expressed as ratio of width to height is called

Aspect Ratio
Standard Definition is 4:3
High Definition is 16:9

Why we might light widescreen so much – because we see in wide screen

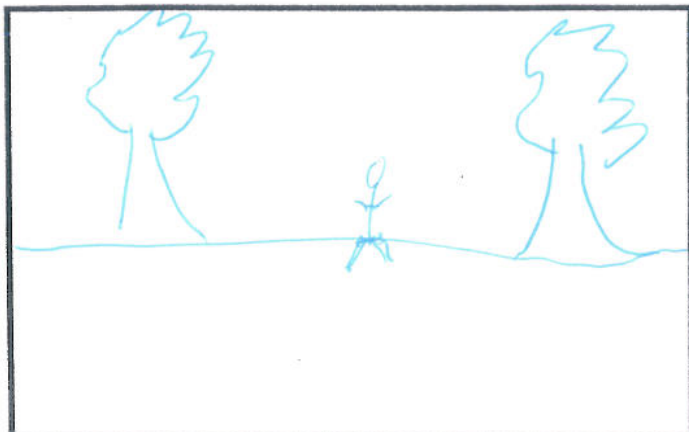
BASIC SHOT TYPES

A shot is the recording of one action from one point of view at one time.

A successful filmmaker uses the connection between the viewer and the shot's perceived meaning and its visual information to create effective movie experiences.

Extreme Long Shot/Extreme Wide Shot Abbreviated XLS

3. Traditionally used in exterior shooting
4. Encompasses a wide and deep field of view.
5. Often used as an establishing shot @ the beginning of a motion picture

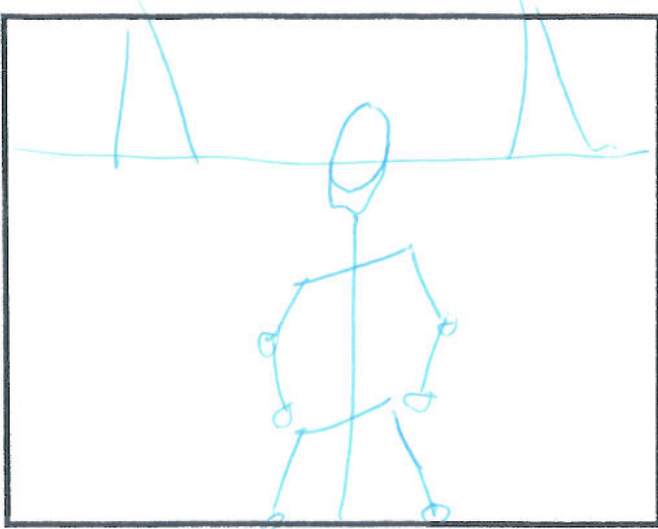


Medium Long Shot/Knee Shot Abbreviated MLS

2. Framed so the bottom of frame Cuts off the leg just below or just above the knee

Sometimes called the knee shot

5. Shows more of who than where

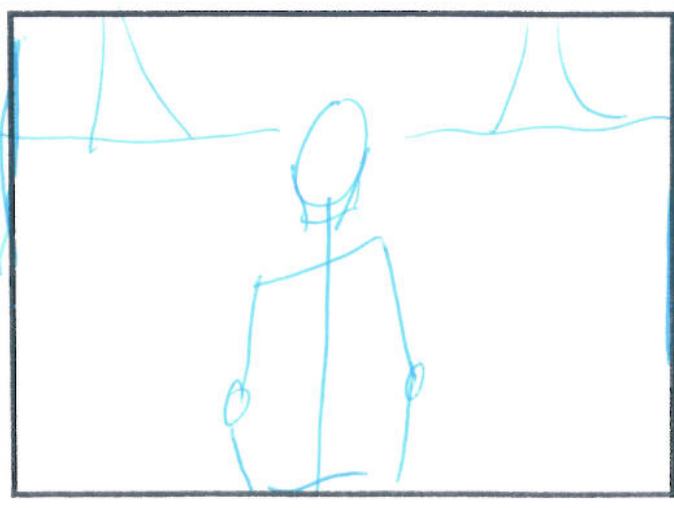


Medium Shot/Waist Shot/Mid Abbreviated MS

2. May also be called The waist shot, cuts off at or just below the waist.

4. Human figure is prominent

Be careful not to break frame



Extreme Close Up

Abbreviated

E.C.U.

2. Purely

a detail shot

framing favors one aspect of a subject OR a

large object



New shot types and new editing techniques soon allowed for greater flexibility in showing an audience

a more visually complex and emotional story.