Name: _____

18 Camera Shots Project

PART 1
In small groups, film each of the following camera shots. Each group member needs to film at least 4 shots.

1. _____ **Extreme Wide Shot (EWS):** The EWS is often used as an "establishing shot" - the first shot of a new scene, designed to show the audience where the action is taking place. It is also useful in scenes where the action is very spread out. For example, in a war movie an extreme wide shot can show the scale of the action.

2. _____ **Wide Shot (WS):** Wide shots allow the audience to clearly see the subject and the immediate environment and area around them.

3. _____ **Medium Shot (MS):** The MS is appropriate when the subject is speaking without too much emotion or intense concentration. It also works well when the intent is to deliver information, which is why it is frequently used by television news presenters.

4. _____ **Close Up (CU):** A close-up of a person emphasizes their emotional state. The viewer is drawn into the subject's personal space and shares their feelings.

5. _____ **Extreme Close Up (ECU):** You would normally need a specific reason to get this close. It is too close to show general reactions or emotion except in very dramatic scenes**.**

6. _____ **Over the Shoulder Shot (OSS):** This shot helps to establish the position of each person, and get the feel of looking at one person from the other's point of view. It's common to cut between these shots during a conversation, alternating the view between the different speakers.

7. _____ **Eye Level:** This is the most common view, being the real-world angle that we are all used to. It shows subjects as we would expect to see them in real life. It is a fairly neutral shot.

8. _____ **Bird's Eye:** The scene is shown from directly above. This is a completely different and somewhat unnatural point of view which can be used for dramatic effect or for showing a different spatial perspective. In drama it can be used to show the positions and motions of different characters and objects, enabling the viewer to see things the characters can't. The bird's-eye view is also very useful in sports, documentaries, etc.

9. _____ **High Angle Shot:** A high angle shows the subject from above, i.e. the camera is angled down towards the subject. This has the effect of diminishing the subject, making them appear less powerful, less significant or even submissive.

10. _____ **Low Angle Shot:** This shows the subject from below, giving them the impression of being more powerful or dominant.

11. _____ **Point of View:** This shot shows a view from the subject's perspective. It is usually edited in such a way that it is obvious whose POV it is.

12. _____ **Slanted (Dutch Tilt):** This is where the camera is purposely tilted to one side so the horizon is on an angle. This creates an interesting and dramatic effect.

13. _____ **Rule of Thirds**: Subject is placed on one of the imaginary lines that divides the shot into thirds. Can be vertical and/or horizontal.

14. _____ **Headroom:** Leave room above the subject's head.

15. _____ **Looking room:** Leave room in front of the subjects face by positioning them to one side of the frame leaving room in the direction the subject is looking.

16. _____ **Lead room:** This is used when your subject is moving. Keep your shot ahead of the subject by providing space in front of the subject.

17. _____ **Don't Cut At Joints:** Pay attention to crop lines that dissect wrists, fingers, elbows, knees, and ankles. For reasons you may not be able to put your finger on – crops at this joints will look awkward

18. _____ **Foreground, Middleground, Background:** Pay attention to the background. Even if the framing of a shot is perfect, if something weird is going on in the background, it can ruin everything. Add depth to your shot by adding something in the foreground.

PART 2
Create a video of the 18 shots.
1. Import the files from the camera to one computer in a folder called "18 Shots".
2. Import clips into iMovie
3. Arrange all clips in a sequence. The 18 shots do not have to be in the same order as the shotlist or the order that they were filmed in.
4. Each shot must include a title with the cameraperson's name and which shot it is.
5. Add a title in the beginning and credits at the end that include each group member's name.
6. **Optional:** Use any transitions, video fx, and audio necessary to make this video look and sound professional.

PART 3
Export and turn in
1. Share → Export using Quicktime.
2. Save it as "lastname1lastname2lastname3lastname4.mov"
3. Drop in the dropbox