

**Camera angle:** The viewpoint chosen to photograph a subject.

**Dutch angle (or canted angle):** Camera angle in which the camera is tipped sideways so that the world of the film seems to have tipped over, and horizontal and vertical lines run diagonally within the frame.

**high angle:** A shot looking down on the action.

**low angle:** A shot looking up at the action.

(The high angle below implies little power)



### Movement

**hand-held camera:** Type of camera movement where the camera is held manually by an operator without fixed mounting (tripod, dolly etc). Produces irregular movement which often signifies 'Point of View'.

**Pan:** When the camera pivots on its vertical axis; the shot that results from this. From panorama or panoramic.

**tracking shot:** A shot taken from a camera mounted on a dolly or other moving vehicle.

**Zoom:** The change of image size achieved when the focal length of the zoom lens is altered.

**Tilt:** When the camera pivots on the horizontal axis; the shot that results from this.



**Shot:** A single continuous image.

**close-up:** Usually defined as a shot framing the head from the neck up, sometimes with part of the shoulders.

**crane shot:** A shot in which the camera is mounted on a crane, to achieve striking height or aerial movement.

**deep focus:** Photography in which all elements in the image, whether near or far from the camera, are acceptably sharp.

**depth of field:** The distance between the objects nearest and furthest from the camera that will be in acceptably sharp focus.

**establishing shot:** A shot which shows the environment in which the action will take place, usually early in the sequence.

**extreme close-up (ECU):** A shot filled by part of someone's face (or other subject).

**extreme long shot (ELS):** A shot showing the scene from a great distance.

**long shot (LS):** Usually shows the entire human figure, from above the head to below the feet.

**master shot:** A shot (usually wide) that shows all the action of a scene, usually cut together with other

**medium shot (MS):** Normally shows the human figure from the waist up.

**over-the-shoulder (OTS) shot:** A shot framed by the side of the head and shoulders of a character in the extreme foreground, who is looking at the same thing we are - usually another character in dialogue sequence.

**Point of View (POV) shot:** A shot where we appear to be looking through the character's eyes, from his or her point of view.

**shot/reverse shot:** Alternating shots, typically of two characters in a dialogue sequence.

**top shot:** An extreme high angle shot, where the camera looks straight down.

Can you find an example from a film for:

- Each shot
- Each Angle
- Each movement
- Each type of lighting?

**Frame:** Individual still image of a film or video, or the rectangle within which the image is composed or captured.

### The importance of lighting

#### Soft film lighting

The hardness or softness of light concerns how large a light source is, and how it affects shadows on your subject.



#### HIRE KEY LIGHT

This is an effect created by heightening the key light and using fill lights generously. This keeps the lighting bright and balanced in your frame, creating almost no shadow.



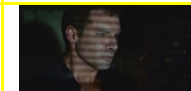
#### DIFFUSED OVERHEAD LIGHTING

You can soften a light source with diffusion materials like gels or Chinese lanterns to reduce shadows. This is great for conversation close-ups.



#### Hard film lighting

Conversely, smaller light sources, including bright sunlight, will heighten the shadows on your subject.



#### KICKER LIGHT WITH SOFT FILL

In this effect, the back light hits the side of your subject's face.



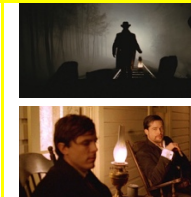
#### LOW KEY LIGHT

Low key lighting refers to minimizing, or eliminating, the fill light your shot so that it is intentionally shadowy.



#### Motivated lighting

When cinematographers light a set, they always ask themselves where, within the scene, the light comes from. As you can see, the lighting in this scene is motivated by the lanterns carried by the actors. When motivated lighting is done right, the audience is unaware of the artifice at work.



#### PRACTICAL SET LIGHTING

Often times, using existing lamps and light sockets around the set can be used to light a scene. This is referred to as practical lighting.



#### Natural film lighting

Natural film lighting refers to using and modifying the light that is already available to you at your location.

