CREATIVE MEDIA

Lesson Objective: To understand how meaning is constructed in film

- **What is cinematography?**
- **Camera shots assignment**

CREATIVE MEDIA STUDIES

Lesson Objective

- This lesson will focus on how meaning is constructed through the Micro Elements of Film

Lesson Objective

- what is **cinematography?**
  (camera shots and angles)

FILM STUDIES

The Shining, directed by Stanley Kubrick

FILM STUDIES

The 400 Blows, directed by François Truffaut

Everything used in a scene to create meaning is ‘film-language”

In the same way that language uses words and sentences to create meaning, film uses mise-en-scene, editing, and sound to create meaning.

FILM STUDIES

Lesson 1: INTRODUCTION

KEY ELEMENTS

Mise-en-scene
Cinematography
Editing
Sound

FILM STUDIES

Lesson 1: INTRODUCTION

Cinema-to-graphy

sin-e-mah-to-gra-fee

FILM STUDIES

Lesson 1: INTRODUCTION

Cinematography sin-e-mah-to-gra-fee

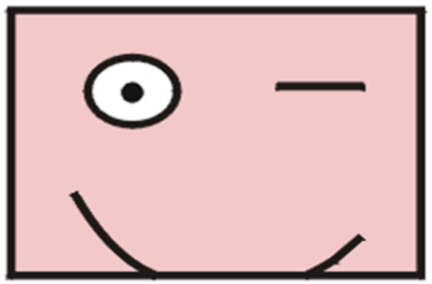
The use of camera shots, angles, and movements in order to create a situation and mood.

FILM STUDIES

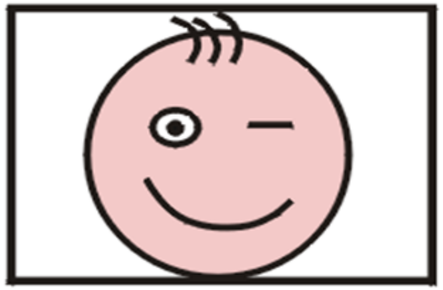
Lesson 1: INTRODUCTION

Cinematography sin-e-mah-to-gra-fee

Camera shots

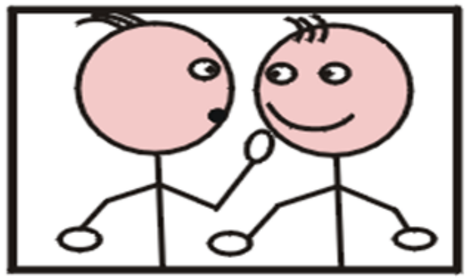


Extreme Close-Up (ECU)

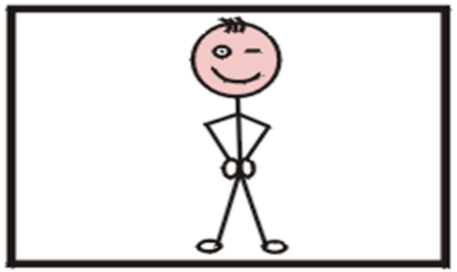


Close-Up (CU)

Medium Shot (MS)



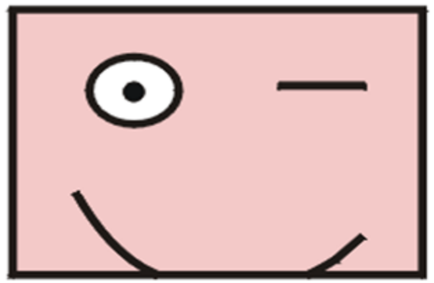
Over the Shoulder Shot



Long Shot (LS)

Camera shots

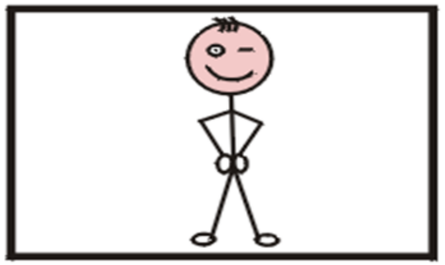
1. Extreme Close-up (ECU)
2. Close-up (CU)
3. Medium shot (MS)
4. Long shot (LS)
5. Over the shoulder shot (OVS)



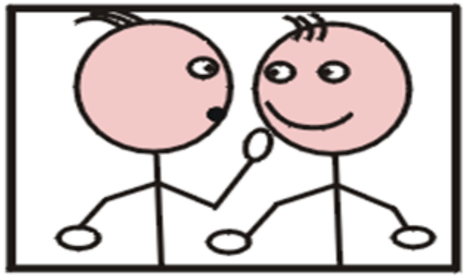
Extreme Close-Up (ECU)

Close-Up (CU)

Medium Shot (MS)



Long Shot (LS)



Over the Shoulder Shot

Medium shot (MS)

- most common shot
- waist to head
- character has room to move
- shows action
- background information (setting)

Close-up (CU)

- subject fills the frame
- all focus is on the subject
- no background information
- emphasizes characteristics
- more dramatic than medium shot
- artificial - not natural, not used often

Extreme Close-up (ECU)

- focus only on subject
- we enter character's intimate space
- certain characteristics and emotions are revealed
- unnatural, memorable
- intensifies feelings the character is experiencing - allows us to feel sympathy for, and establish a connection with, the character

WHISKYTREE

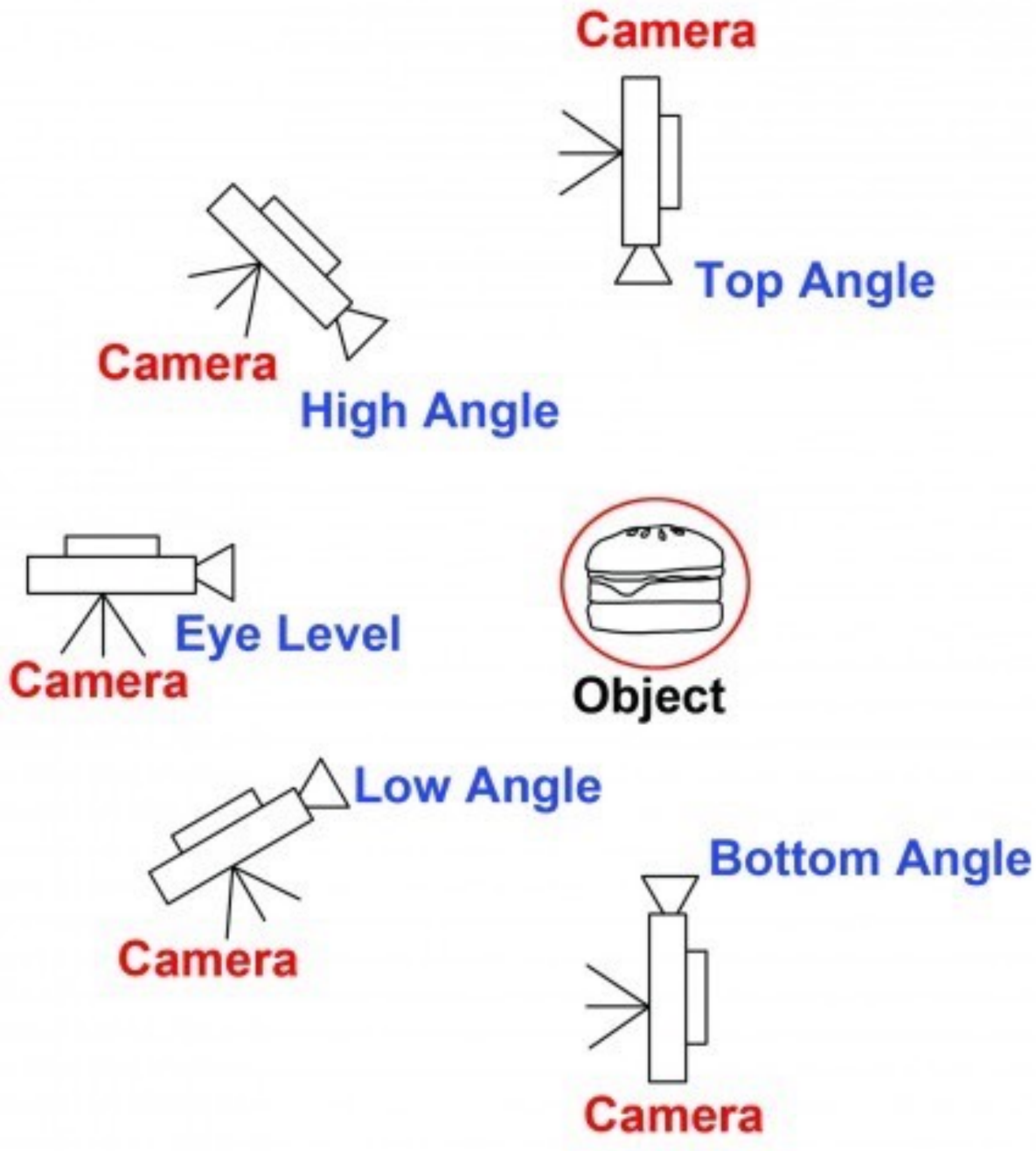
Establishing shot (ES)

- shows the setting
- usually one of the first scenes shown

Over the shoulder shot (OVS)

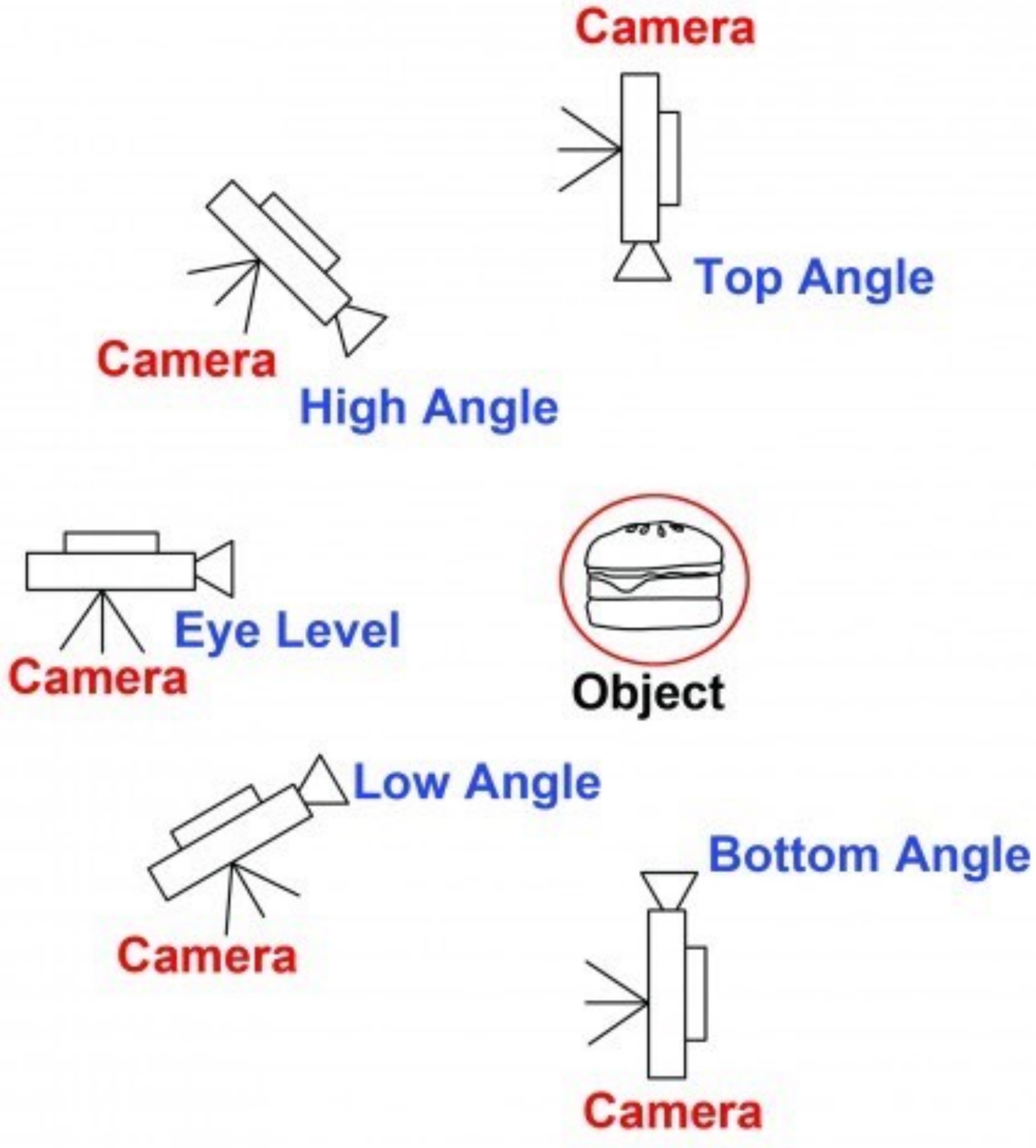
- characters point of view (POV)
- engages you as an audience into the scene
- common used for dialogue scenes

Camera angles



Camera angles

1. High Angle
2. Low Angle
3. Eye Level
4. Dutch Angle



Low Angle

- camera is positioned low, looking up
- subject appears dominant and powerful

High Angle

- camera is high, looking down
- subject appears weak and vulnerable
- indicates conflict

Dutch Angle

- shows:
  - confusion
  - disorder
  - conflict

Eye level

- neutral
- most common angle
- no dramatic effect

Film Production Assignment

2 class periods

TASK: You will create a short film featuring one example of each of the shot types and camera angles you have just learned.

PRE-PRODUCTION

- Plan your shot list and create a storyboard and schedule.

PRODUCTION

- Make an effort to capture stunning shots; show some artistry in your work.

POST- PRODUCTION

- Label each shot, and be able to discuss the significance of shot and angle when presented.

Write a reflection (4-6 line)

What did you find interesting in today's lesson?
What knowledge challenged your thinking?

What is something you learned?

What questions do you still have? How will you find out?
What part of this lesson would you like to research more?

Which IB Learner Profile did you demonstrate in class today?