

Unit 2 Section 2

Study Notes

Complete the brief short notes to help you learn this material, and to provide you with some good study notes.

Viewing a Film

Films, like novels, tell stories using many of the techniques similar to photographs adding sound and motion. The same camera techniques used for breaking down a photograph apply to breaking down films. In addition, define these specific terms used to discuss scenes in a film.

Shot:

Cut:

Scene:

Sequence:

Studying Film tutorial

Fill in the blanks or **record** definitions in the space provided.

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1. Camera angle: refers to the position of the camera with respect to what's being viewed (the subject).

a. _____ angle: the camera is above the subject. This angle can make the subject look smaller or powerless

b. _____ angle: the camera is below the subject. This angle can make the subject look strong and powerful.

c. _____: the camera is at a neutral level. This shot is most comfortable for viewers, as it mirrors how we typically look at our world.

d. _____ angle: the camera is tilted at an angle. The subject appears slanted in the frame of the shot. This can create uncertainty or uneasiness in the viewer, as if something is 'not quite right'.

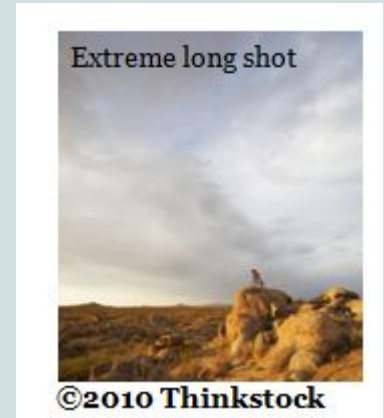


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2. Focus: what the camera centers on

- a. Close Up: _____
- b. Extreme Close Up: _____
- c. Medium: You don't see the subject's entire body, but you don't need to either.
- d. _____ Shot: You see the subject's entire body, including the surroundings.
- e. _____ Shot: These shots are used to show a sense of vastness of surroundings.



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3. Lighting: How might the following lighting choices contribute to the mood of a shot.

a. Natural:	e. Top:
b. Artificial:	f. Back:
c. Bright:	g. Side: <i>can show a character who feels divided or torn between two choices</i>
d. Soft: <i>can show tenderness</i>	h. Under: <i>can be spooky</i>



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4. Sequence:

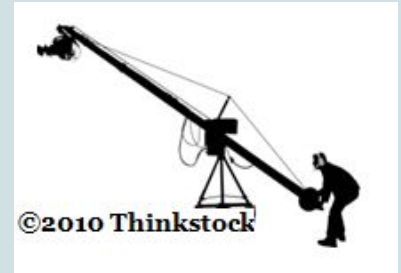
- a. _____: action filmed in one continuous take, with no disruptions
- b. _____: the conclusion of the shot



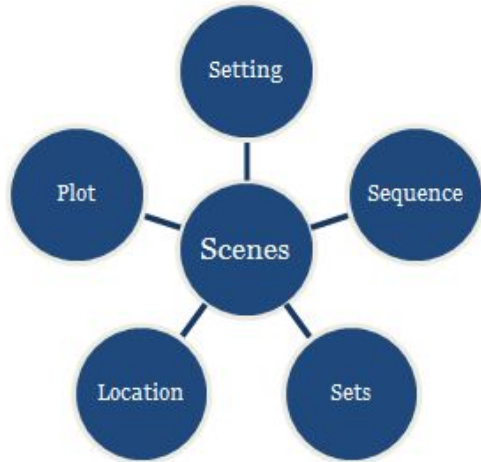
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5. Camera Movement:

- a. _____: the visual elements around the actor
- b. _____: how the actor is positioned in relation to the camera and his surroundings
- c. _____: the camera follows the actor
- d. _____: the camera scans horizontally, from left to right
- e. _____: the camera tilts up or down



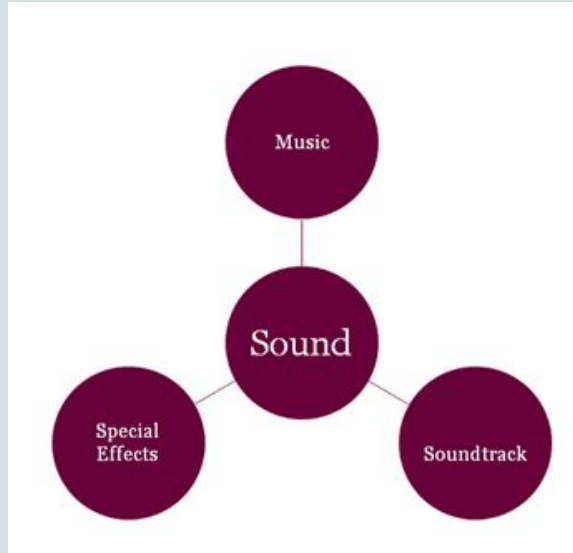
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6. Scene:

- a. _____: the time, place, shooting location
- b. _____: a progression of related scenes
- c. _____: arrangement or display of scenery, backdrop, or landscape
- d. _____: the narrative or sequences of events that make up the story

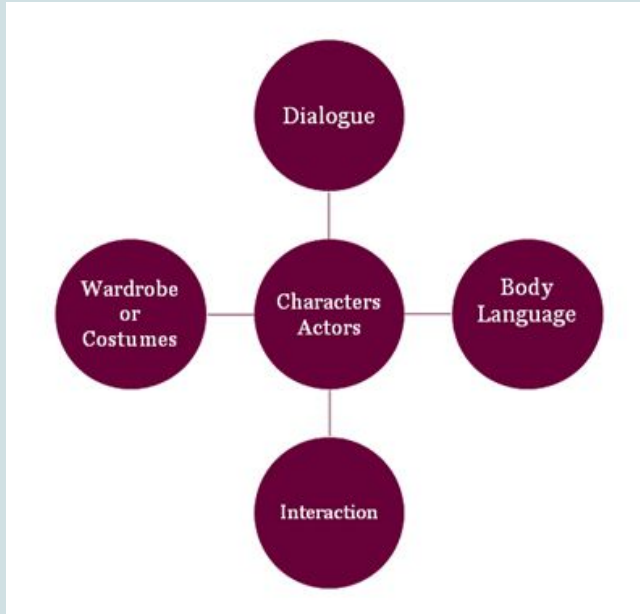
Studying Film tutorial continued...



7. Sound:

- a. _____: can set the mood for the scene
- b. _____: popular music embedded within the film
- c. _____: using technology to bring sound into the film.

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8. Characters and Actors

- a. _____: words spoken by the actors
- b. _____: nonverbal cues (facial expressions, eye contact, posture)
- c. _____: how the characters work together or conflict with one another
- d. _____: what characters wear, carefully chosen to reveal more about the character

The End