



Reading

In filmmaking, camera shots are like the building blocks of a story. They're how filmmakers show us what's happening and how we should feel about it. One way to think about camera shots is by their size, which refers to how much of the scene is in the frame.

Reading

A wide shot, also called a long shot, shows the whole scene and the subject, like a person, in it. It's like taking a step back and seeing the big picture. An extreme wide shot, or extreme long shot, is even wider and makes the subject look really small compared to the environment. It can make the subject feel lost or insignificant.

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A medium shot shows the subject from the knees up. It's like having a conversation with someone, seeing their body language and facial expressions. A medium close-up shot is a bit closer, showing the subject from the waist up. It's like getting a little closer to the action.

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A close-up shot shows the subject's face filling the entire frame. It's like getting really close to someone and seeing their emotions in detail. A choker shot is even closer, showing just the subject's face from above the eyebrows to below the mouth. It's like getting so close you can almost feel their breath. An extreme close-up shot focuses on a tiny detail, like a person's eyes or a specific object. It's like zooming in on a tiny part of the world and seeing it in all its detail.

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Besides size, camera shots can also be described by their framing, which is how the subject is positioned within the frame. The rule of thirds is a guideline that helps filmmakers create visually appealing shots. Imagine dividing the frame into nine equal squares with two horizontal and two vertical lines. Placing the subject at one of the four intersection points or along the lines creates a more dynamic and interesting composition than if the subject was centered.

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Camera shots are a powerful tool for filmmakers to tell stories. By understanding the different types of shots and how they affect the viewer's experience, filmmakers can create more engaging and impactful films.

Review Vocabulary

Vocabulary Term	Definition	Example Sentence
insignificant	Not important or valuable; of little consequence.	The small, dusty town felt insignificant compared to the bustling city.
composition	The arrangement of elements in a work of art, especially the way they are placed or combined.	The artist's use of color and light created a striking composition.
dynamic	Characterized by constant change, activity, or progress.	The dynamic speaker kept the audience engaged with her lively presentation.
engaging	Interesting and holding one's attention.	The engaging novel kept me up all night reading.
impactful	Having a strong effect or influence.	The speaker's words had a powerful and impactful effect on the audience.

Multiple Choice Question

1. What is the main difference between a wide shot and an extreme wide shot?

- A) A wide shot shows the subject from the knees up, while an extreme wide shot shows the subject from the waist up.
- B) A wide shot shows the whole scene with the subject in it, while an extreme wide shot makes the subject look very small compared to the environment.
- C) A wide shot is used for conversations, while an extreme wide shot is used for close-ups.
- D) A wide shot is used for action scenes, while an extreme wide shot is used for dramatic moments.

Multiple Choice Question

2. What is the purpose of the rule of thirds in filmmaking?

- A) The rule of thirds helps filmmakers create visually appealing shots by placing the subject in the center of the frame.
- B) The rule of thirds helps filmmakers create a sense of movement by placing the subject off-center.
- C) The rule of thirds helps filmmakers create a sense of balance by dividing the frame into equal squares.
- D) The rule of thirds helps filmmakers create a sense of depth by using different camera angles.

Multiple Choice Question

3. What is the purpose of a choker shot in filmmaking?

- A) To show the subject's entire body from head to toe.
- B) To show the subject's face from the knees up.
- C) To show the subject's face from above the eyebrows to below the mouth.
- D) To show the subject's face filling the entire frame.