

Basic Shots

Establishing Shot (or General shot):

This shot shows the place where the characters are or where the action is about to take place.



Long Shot:

It is a shot that shows a full-body image of a person.



American Shot:

This shot shows the body of a character from the knees to the head.

Medium Shot:

This shot shows the character from the waist to the head.



Close-Up:

- **Face:** It shows a close detail of a face.
- **Object:** It shows a close detail of an object.

Point of view:

Shot filmed from the same position where the eyes of a character are supposed to be, so that you see what the character is seeing (that is, as if the camera were the actors eyes) to show the character's feelings, or the other characters' reactions to his acts or words.



Basic Angles:

- **High-Angle shot:**

It is shot with the camera placed above the subject, pointing down at it. Used to make someone look smaller or weaker. Good for horror films when filming the victim.



Neutral shot:

It is shot with the camera placed at the same level as the object. It has little or no psychological effect on the viewer.

Low-angle shot:

It is filmed from below with the camera pointing up. Used to make someone look bigger or more powerful.



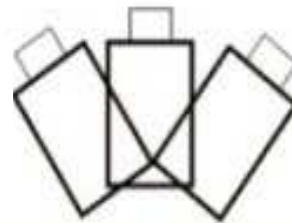
Camera Movements:

Panning:

it consists of a horizontal or a vertical movement of the camera to shoot the film.



Cameras **pan** by turning horizontally on a vertical axis



Cameras also **pan** by turning vertically on a horizontal axis.



Tracking Shots:

A tracking shot (or dolly shot) is a shot in which the camera is mounted on a wheeled platform that is pushed on rails while the picture is being taken. Sometimes they dolly in on a stationary subject, and sometimes they dolly on a moving subject.

Zooming:

It consists of making the things/people come closer/become bigger (ZOOM IN) or go further/become smaller. (ZOOM OUT).

Don't zoom in and out too much, because it usually looks awful, and please, zoom slowly.

