

Note: The midterm exam is open-note but closed-book. Each student is allowed to bring one A4 sized sheet of notes (double-sided, typed or handwritten). You may not use electronic devices or communicate with others during the exam. Anyone discovered of academic dishonesty will receive an F in the midterm and will be reported to the Dean's Office.

## Intro

### History of cinema

- Invention of cinema

### Cinema of attractions

- Development and decline
- Narrative versus attraction
- Relationship with spectators (Are they active or passive?)

## Chapter 1

### Realism, formalism, classicism

#### Basic categories of shots

- How are they used?

#### Shot angles

- Symbolic uses
- Perception of movement (Does it speed up or slow down motion?)

#### Styles of lighting

- Genre differences
- Three-point lighting

#### Camera lens (particularly telephoto and wide-angle lenses)

- Perception of movement
- Depth of field

## Chapter 2

### Mise-en-scene

- Definition (What does it include?)

### Frame

- Aspect ratio (particularly its use in *The Grand Budapest Hotel*); You DON'T need to memorize the time period associated with each aspect ratio

### Main sections of the frame

#### Composition

- How composition guides attention
- Main compositional structures (diagonal, binary, triadic, circular)

#### Staging positions

#### Tight framing versus loose framing

#### Open forms versus closed forms

## Chapter 3

### Movement versus statis

### Movement in different genres

- Epic versus psychological

Movement within the frame

- Lateral movement (across the frame)
- Movement in depth

Basic moving camera shots

Moving camera versus straight cuts

Distortions of cinematic movement

- Mechanical manipulation of motion

In addition to the concepts listed above, you should be prepared to analyze scenes from the following films

*Modern Times*

*Roma*

*The Grand Budapest Hotel*

*The Shining*

**Sample questions (actual format subject to change)**

**True or false questions** (12 questions, 2 points each)

1. Musicals tend to be lit in high contrast.

True                      False

2. Extreme long shots are often used as establishing shots.

True.                      False

**Multiple choice questions** (12 questions, 3 points each)

1. The cinematographer is usually responsible for which of the following?

- A. Sound mixing.
- B. Lighting.
- C. Acting.
- D. Directing.

2. Pan shots follow which direction?

- A. Diagonal.
- B. Circular.
- C. Horizontal.
- D. Vertical.

**Short paragraph questions** (4 questions, 10 points each)



Question: Analyze the composition in this frame. Is the shot tightly framed or loosely framed? How is the frame used symbolically? Do Cleo and Pepe experience the rooftop space in the same way?