

Shooting Techniques

ESTABLISHING SHOT: A long shot, often the first in a sequence, which establishes the positions of elements relative to each other and identifies the setting.

CLOSE-UP SHOT: A close range of distance between the camera and the subject.

EXTREME CLOSE UP: A shot in which a small object (e.g. a part of the body) fits easily within the frame.

MEDIUM SHOT: A shot in which a medium-size object (e.g. the top half of a human figure) fits easily within the frame.

LONG SHOT: A long range of distance between the camera and the subject, often providing a broader range of the setting.

LOW CAMERA ANGLE: A camera angle which looks up at its subject; it makes the subject seem important and powerful.

LEVEL CAMERA ANGLE: A camera angle which is even with the subject; it may be used as a neutral shot.

HIGH CAMERA ANGLE: A camera angle which looks down on its subject making it look small, weak or unimportant.

PAN: A steady, sweeping movement from one point in a scene to another.

POV: (point of view shot): A shot which is understood to be seen from the point of view of a character within the scene.

TILT: Using a camera on a tripod, the camera moves up or down to follow the action.

ZOOM: Use of the camera lens to move closely towards the subject.