

LOOKING THROUGH THE CAMERA LENSES...



- Consider framing each of your scenes so they are visually beautiful.
- Balance colors / lights and darks
- Identify your focus and present it in a manner that your audience knows it is worthy of their attention.
- Balance architectural features, natural objects or groups.
- Use the technique of “Start and stop” filming for new segments to your scene. Limit “panning”. Pan only when you want to capture ‘panoramic information’.
- Basic camera shots:

Wide Angle



School
Busy Café
Classroom
Man on a bridge gazing at river

Medium



2-4 kids gathered
Table of people laughing
Student at desk
Woman approaching man on bridge

Close up



Student smiling
Food on the table
A+ test paper on desk
Ring box in his pocket

Most video is a combination of these three shots. Good storytelling makes the most of each shot. Wide shots often give information about the whole environment, sets the scene, location, time. Close ups compel the viewer to focus on your priorities.

You should present your camera shots in an order that builds your story. Consider your stories beginning, middle and ending. Many story plots present a situation or problem to solve. Some stories have a cause, movement or reflection to consider.

Consider the camera shots below...wide, medium or close-up?

Cowboy looks up from campfire
Two teenage girls are talking

Horses are fussing in trees
Blonde haired girl is teary-eyed

Bandits are approaching from the hills
Dads wrecked car in driveway