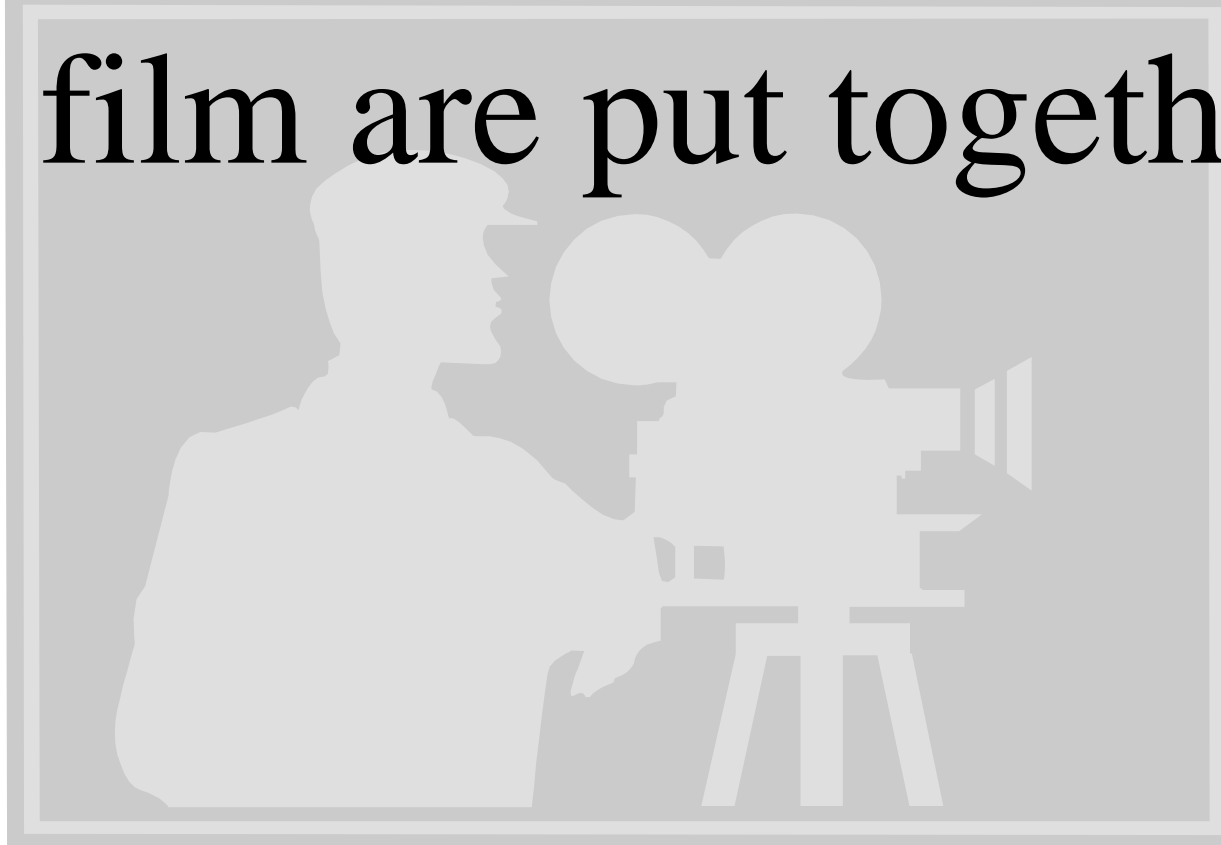


DOLLY SHOT:

where a camera is mounted on a moving base and follows the action as it is being filmed.

EDITING:

how the individual shots of
a film are put together.



ESTABLISHING SHOT:

a long shot, often used at the start of a film, to establish where the action of a film is taking place.

A faint, semi-transparent background image showing a clapperboard at the top and a camera mounted on a tripod below it. The clapperboard has diagonal stripes and some illegible text. The camera is a professional-style video camera on a three-legged tripod.

PAN:

where a camera is mounted on a tripod which remains stationary but is turned horizontally to film a scene.

A graphic of a clapperboard, tilted upwards, with a striped pattern on the top bar.

TILT:

the vertical movement of a
stationary camera.



LONG OR WIDE

SHOT:

taken from a distance; any shot that shows at least the full body height of a person standing.

MID SHOT:

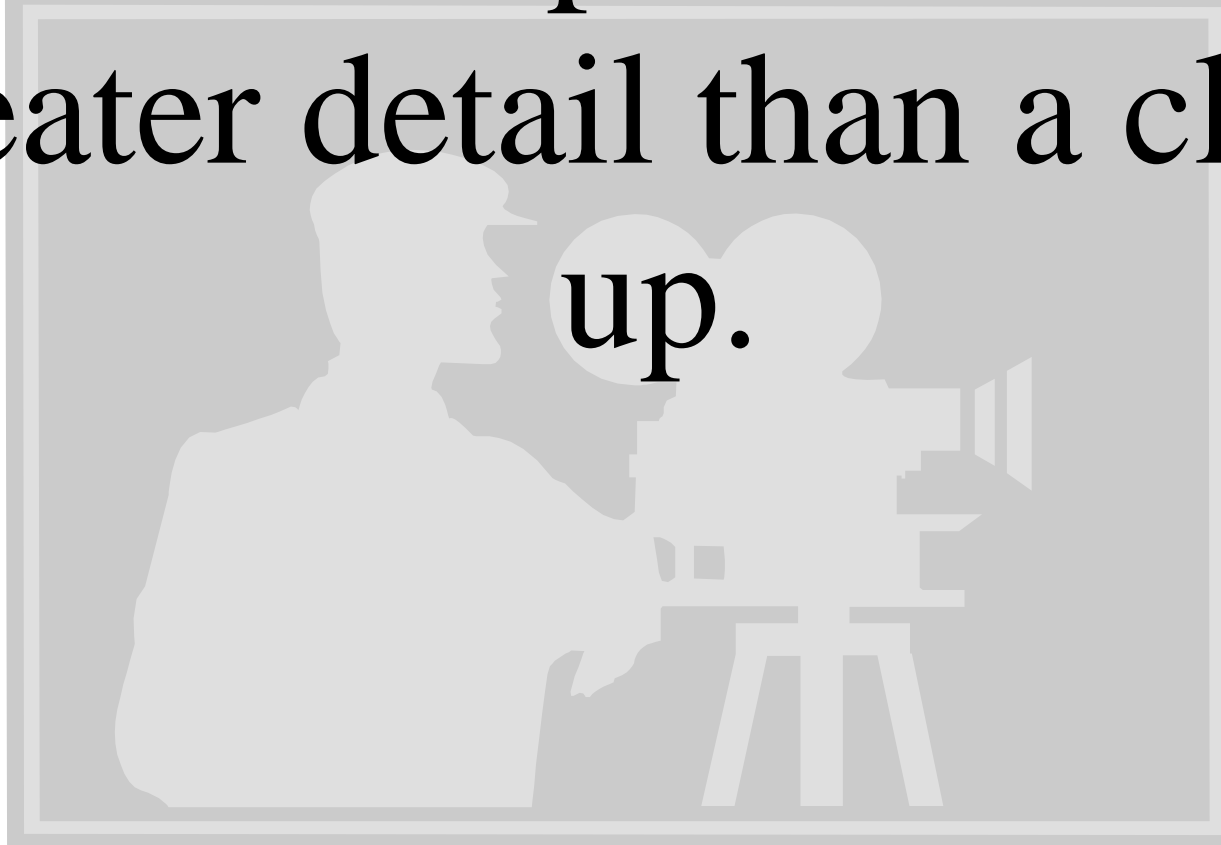
often depicts characters from the waist up. It is often used in scenes in which there is dialogue.

CLOSE-UP:

most often focuses on the whole face of the subject and lets the audience gauge the character's feelings and reactions.

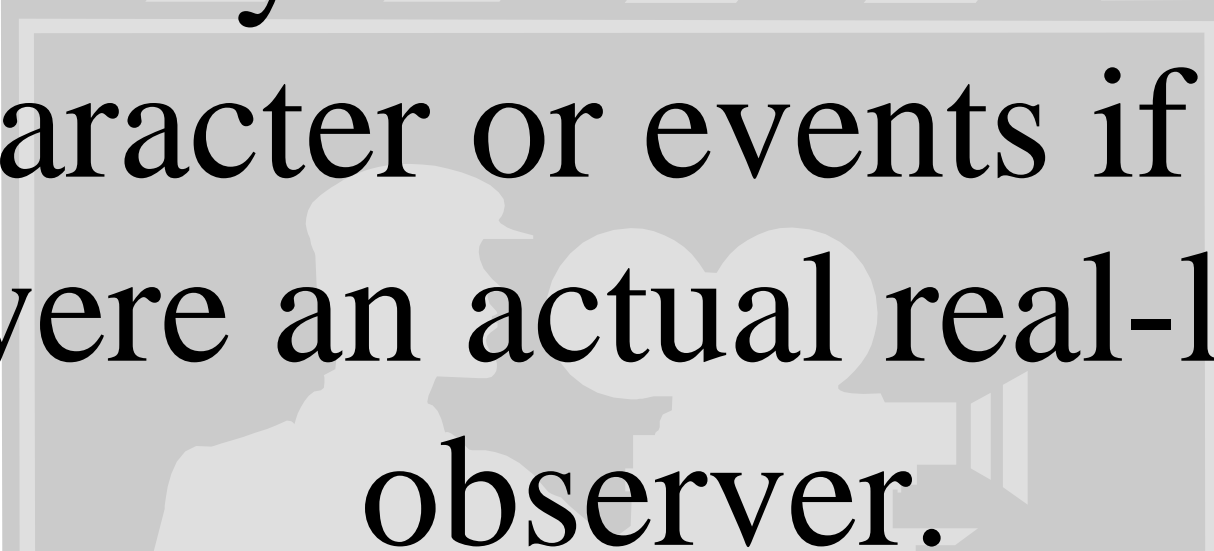
EXTRA CLOSE-UP:

a close-up that shows
greater detail than a close-
up.



EYE-LEVEL:

how you would see the character or events if you were an actual real-life observer.

A faint, grayscale illustration in the background shows a person in profile, wearing a hat and looking through a telescope mounted on a tripod. The scene is set outdoors with some architectural elements visible in the distance.

HIGH ANGLE:

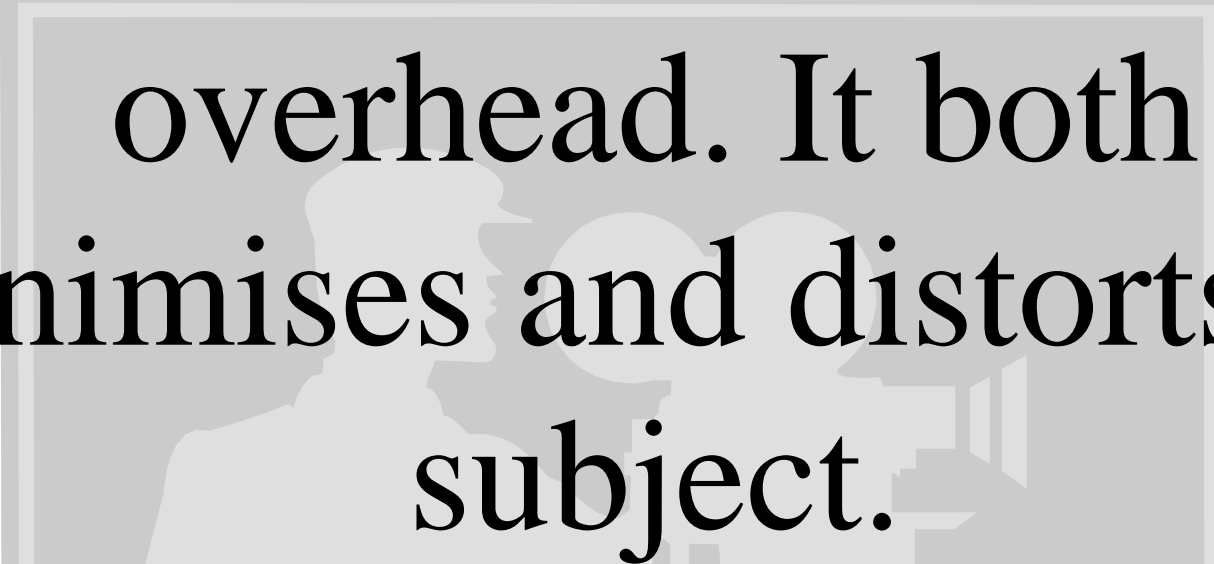
The camera is positioned above the subject and points downwards. The subject appears small, insignificant or vulnerable.

LOW ANGLE:

the camera is positioned below the subject and points upwards. This shot can make the subject seem large, threatening or powerful.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW:

is shot from directly overhead. It both minimises and distorts the subject.



REVERSE ANGLE

SHOT:

is taken 180 degrees from
the shot immediately
before it.

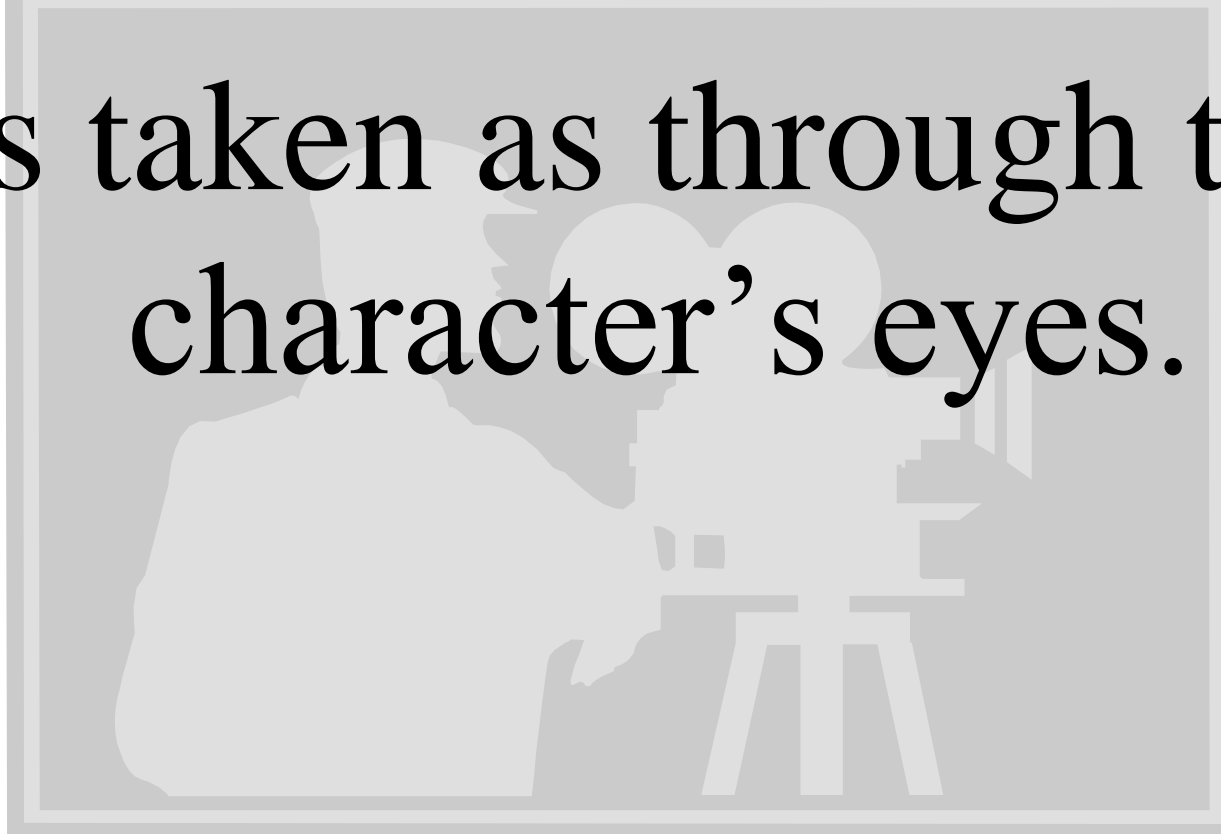
REACTION SHOT:

the camera cuts to show a character's reaction to the contents of the shot immediately before it.

POINT-OF-VIEW

SHOT:

is taken as through the
character's eyes.



A clapperboard is positioned at the top, tilted slightly to the right. Below it, a faint silhouette of a camera on a tripod is visible, centered horizontally. The text 'CAMERA' and 'TECHNIQUES' is overlaid on this background.

CAMERA TECHNIQUES