

Diploma in Video

– Part 4

Lesson 4

Composition & Movement



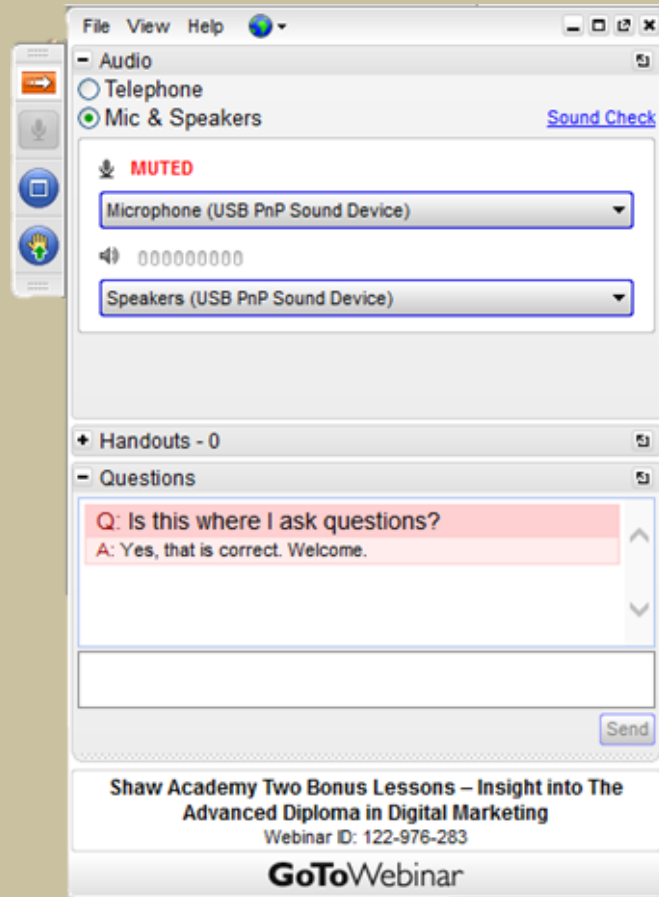
Presented by:

Adam O'Reilly Course Educator

F.E.T.A.C in Digital Media Production



Webinar Interaction



- Chat box – Type responses to the Educator
- We will have a Q&A at the end of the lesson where you can ask questions



Lesson 4

- Aspect Ratio
- Composition Techniques
- Camera movement
- Angles
- Q & A

AGENDA







Why learn about these things?

- To have visually interesting shots
- Vital story telling tools
- Create better more entertaining films



VIDEO COURSE TOOL KIT

INCLUDED:

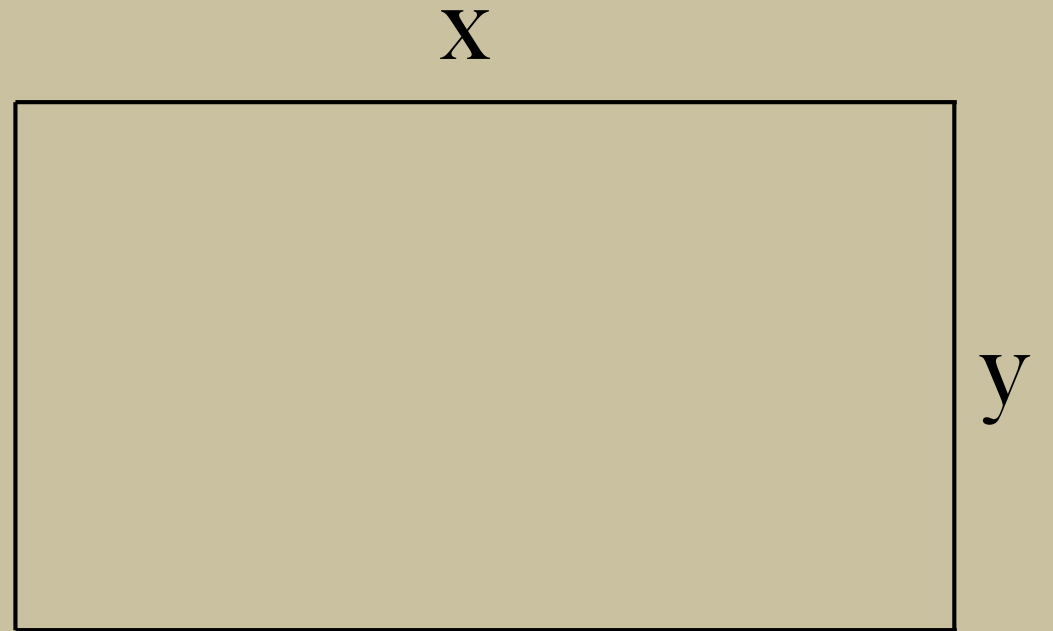
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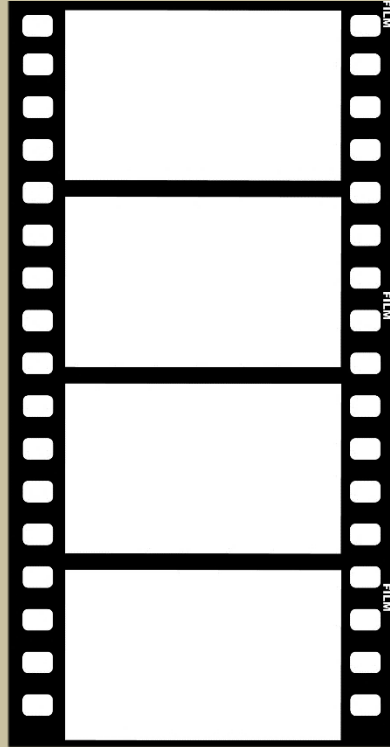
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Aspect Ratio

Aspect Ratio



Aspect Ratio



4:3

Aspect Ratio



Aspect Ratio

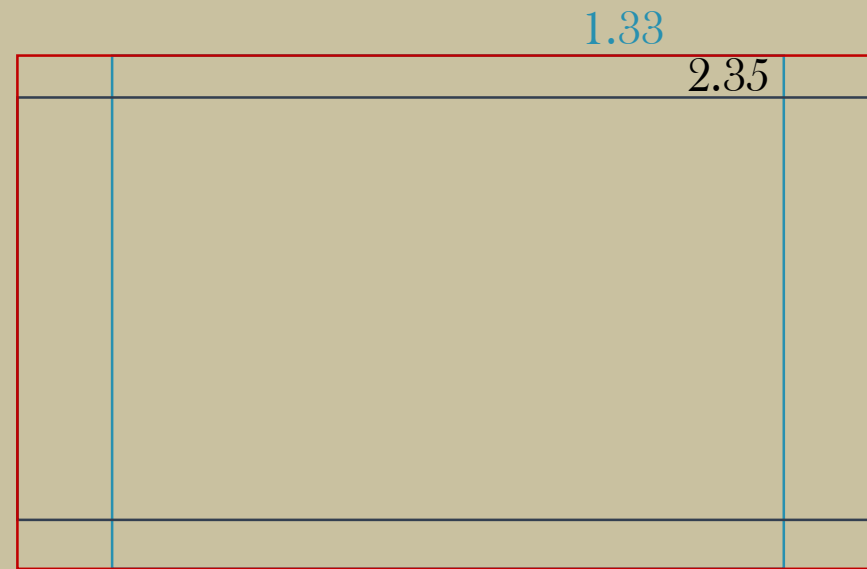


Widescreen

Aspect Ratio

16:9

Aspect Ratio



16:9

Aspect Ratio



16:9



3:2



4:3



1:1

Framing



Framing A Subject

- Full/Wide shot
- Medium full shot
- Medium
- Medium close up
- Close up
- Extreme close up



Extreme Close up



Close up



Medium Close up



Medium Shot



Medium/Full shot



Full/Wide Shot



Full/Wide shot

- Audience can see the subject & their environment
- Doesn't carry a lot of emotional weight

Full/Wide shot





Medium Shot

- Don't cut off subjects joints
- Most common shot in movies
- Group shots

Medium Shot





Medium Close up

- Shows less of the environment
- Getting in closer to the subject
- Heavily used

Medium Close up





Close up

- Getting very close to the subject
- Subject is the majority of the frame
- Emphasises emotion
- Can create intimate connection

Close up



Extreme Close up



- So detail
- Hidden emotions
- Intentions
- Objects detail

Extreme Close up



3 Common Mistakes

- Too much headroom
- Too little headroom
- Cutting off limbs

Headroom



Headroom



Headroom



Too much

Headroom



Too much



Too Little

Headroom



Too much

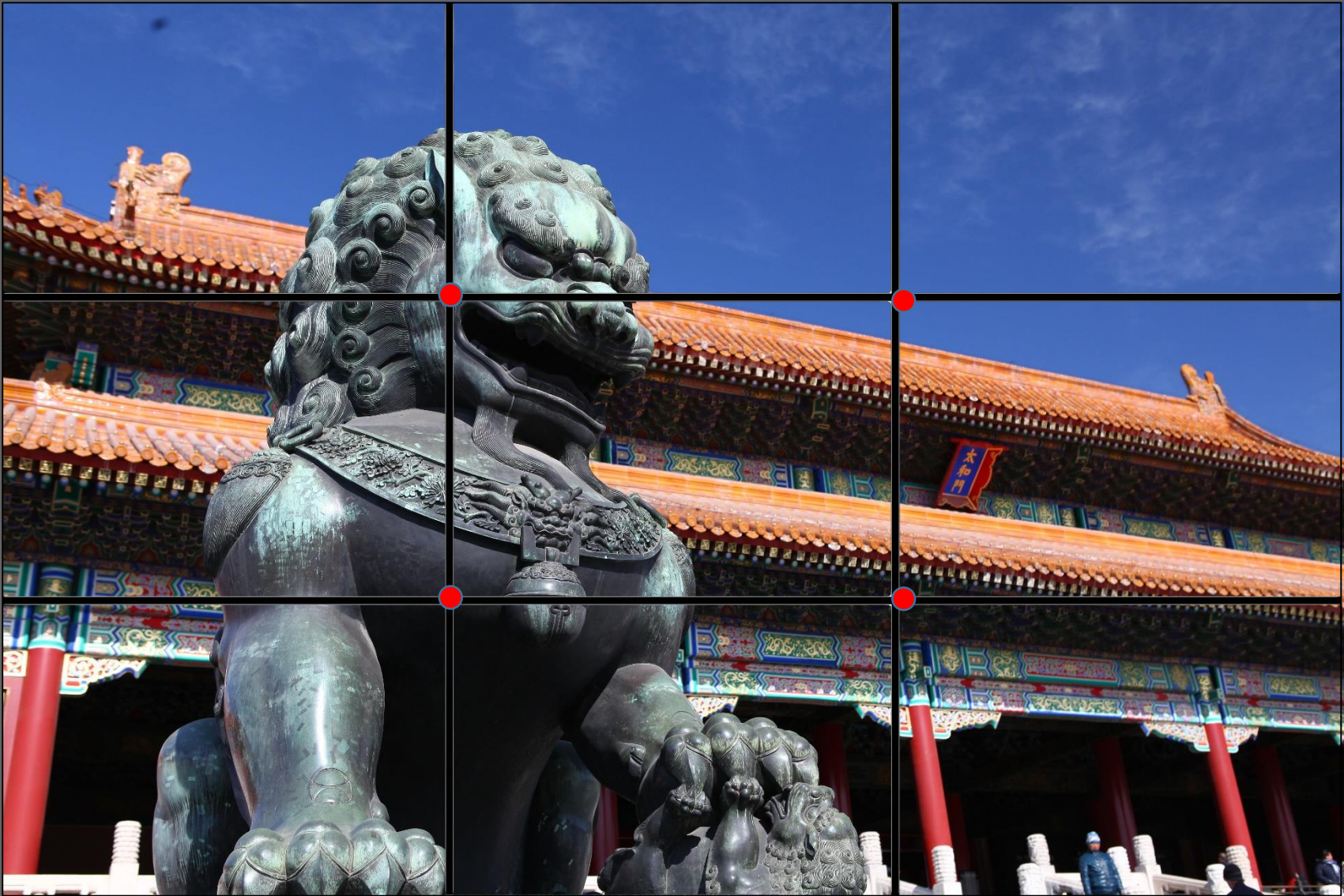


Perfect

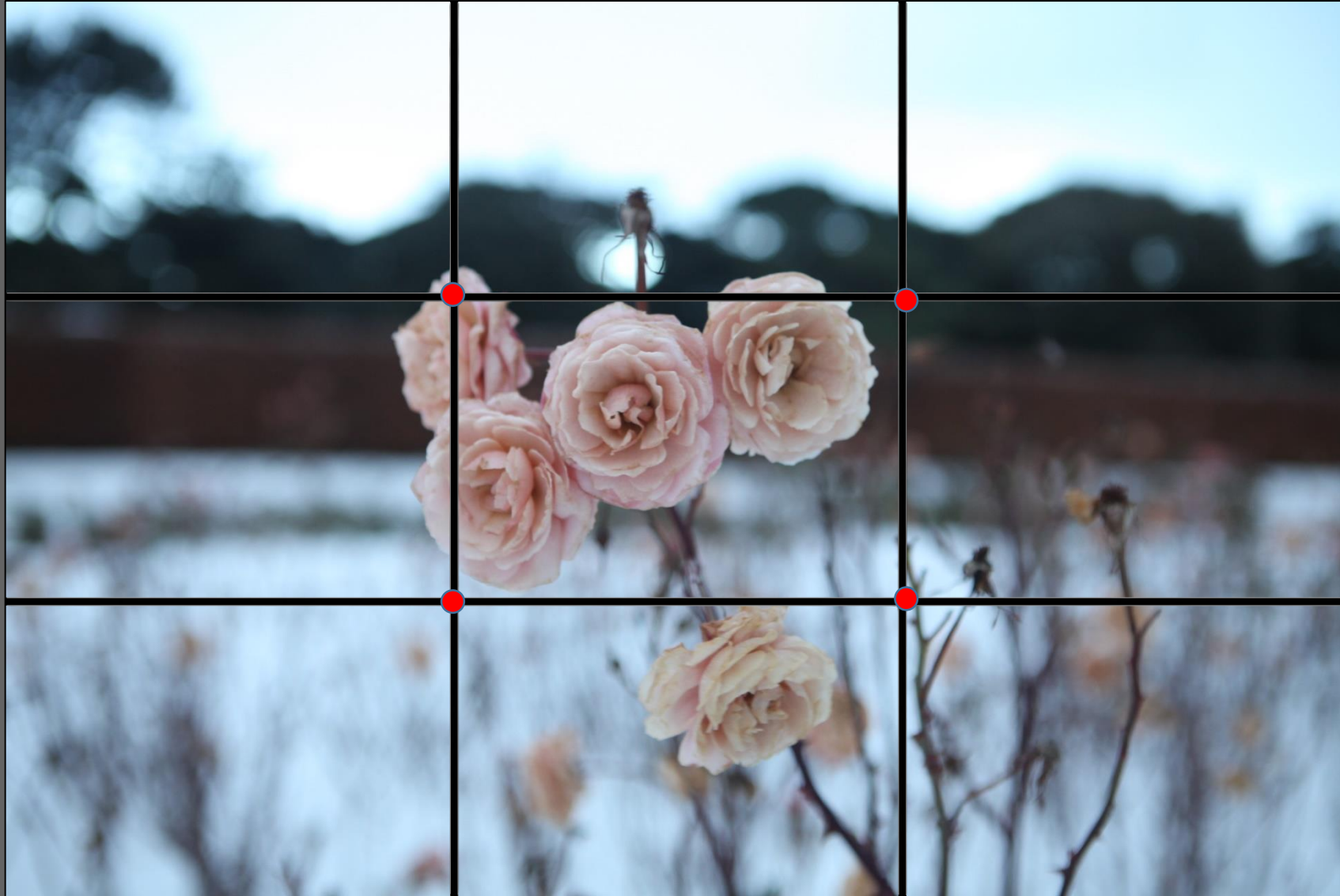


Too Little

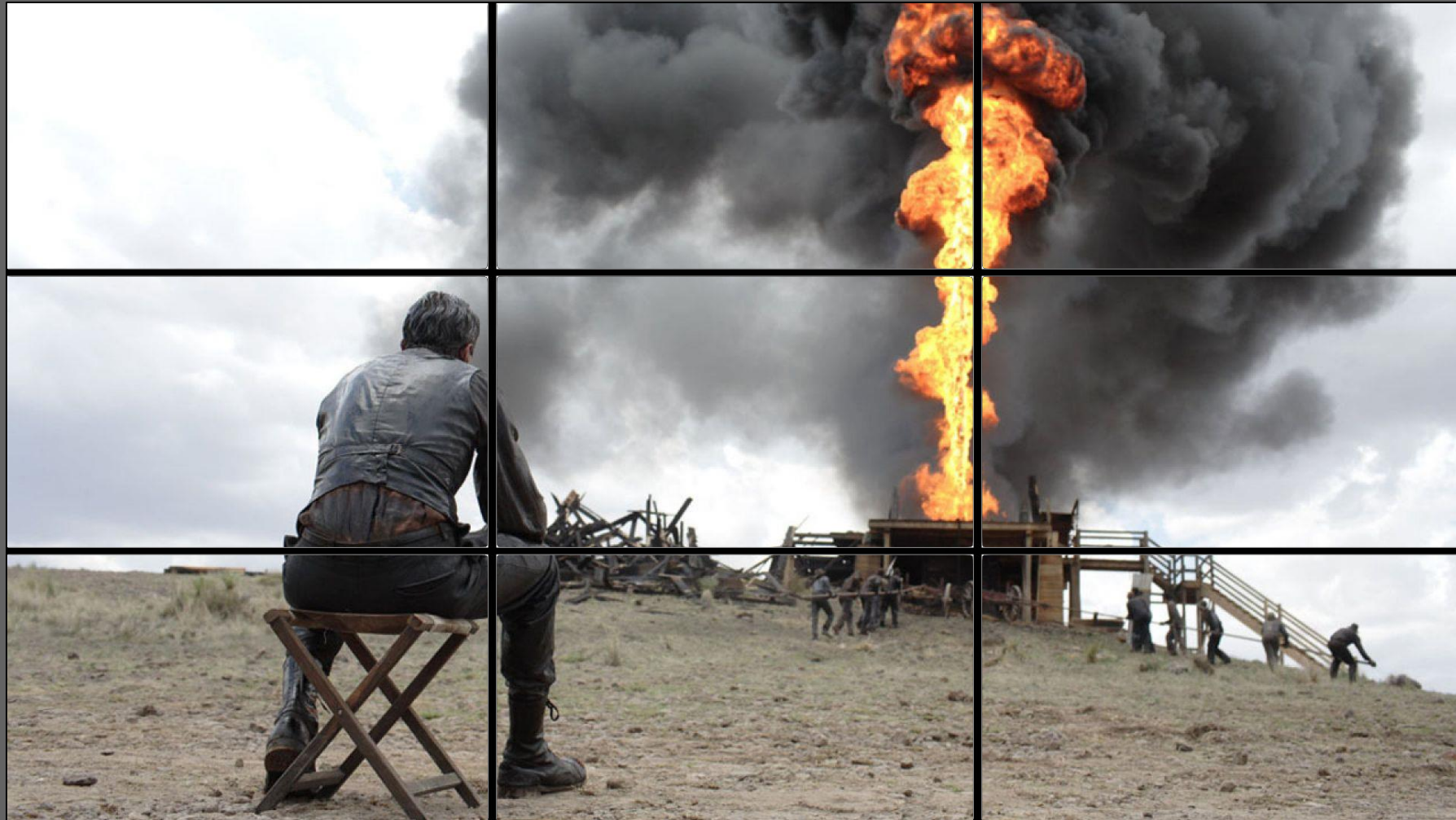
Rule of Thirds



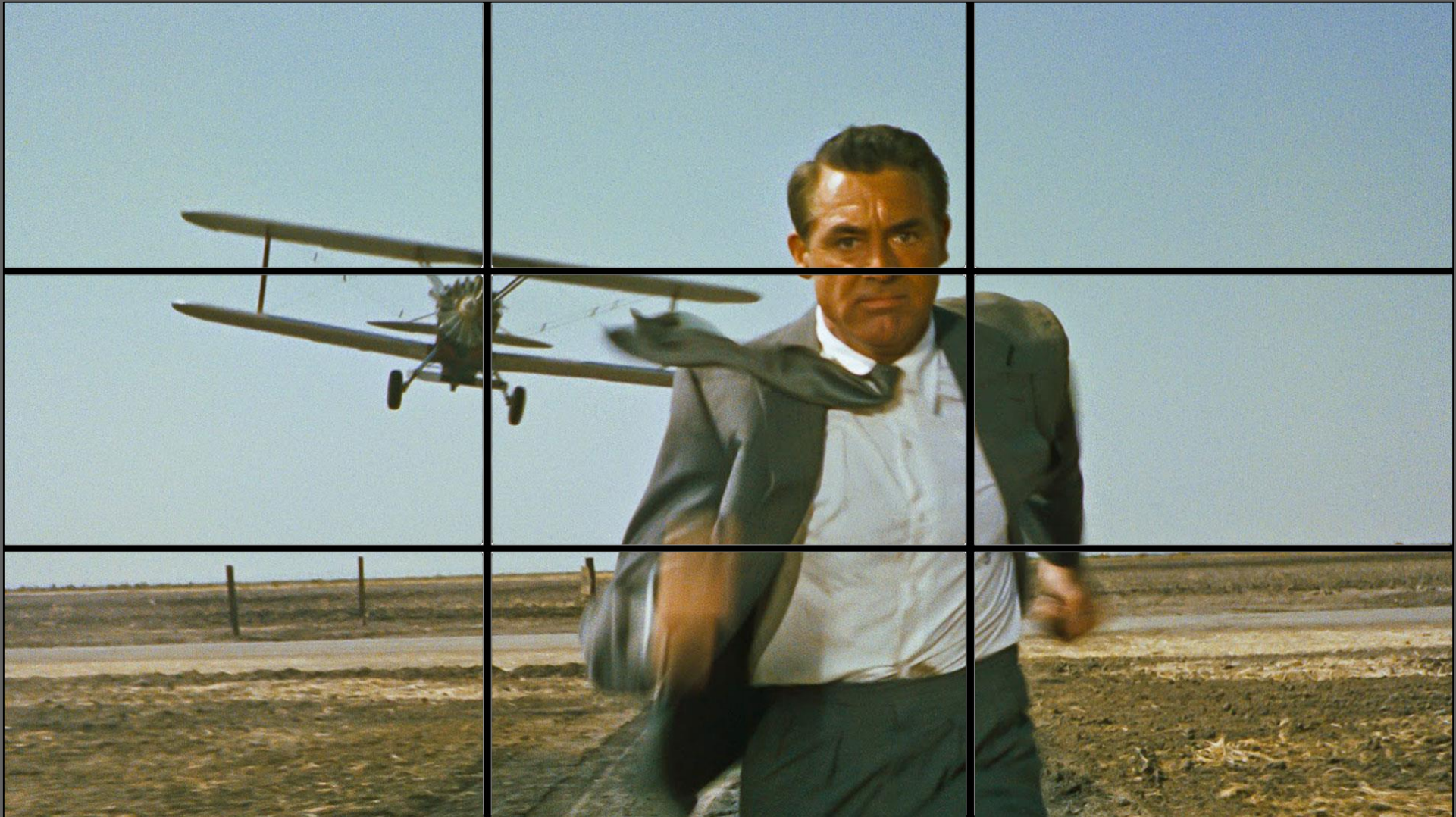
Rule of Thirds



Rule of Thirds



Rule of Thirds



Looking Room





Symmetry

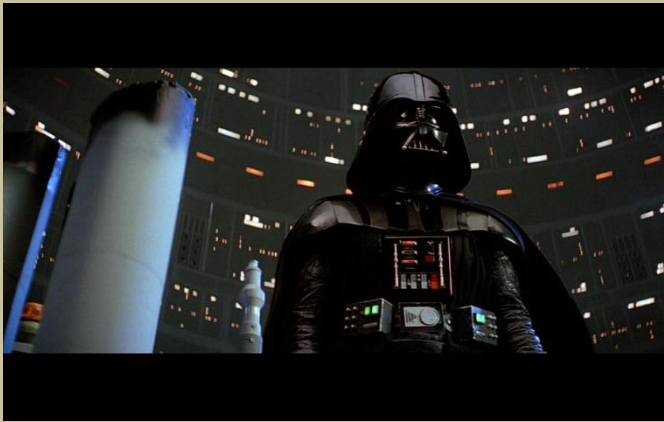
Symmetry



Symmetry



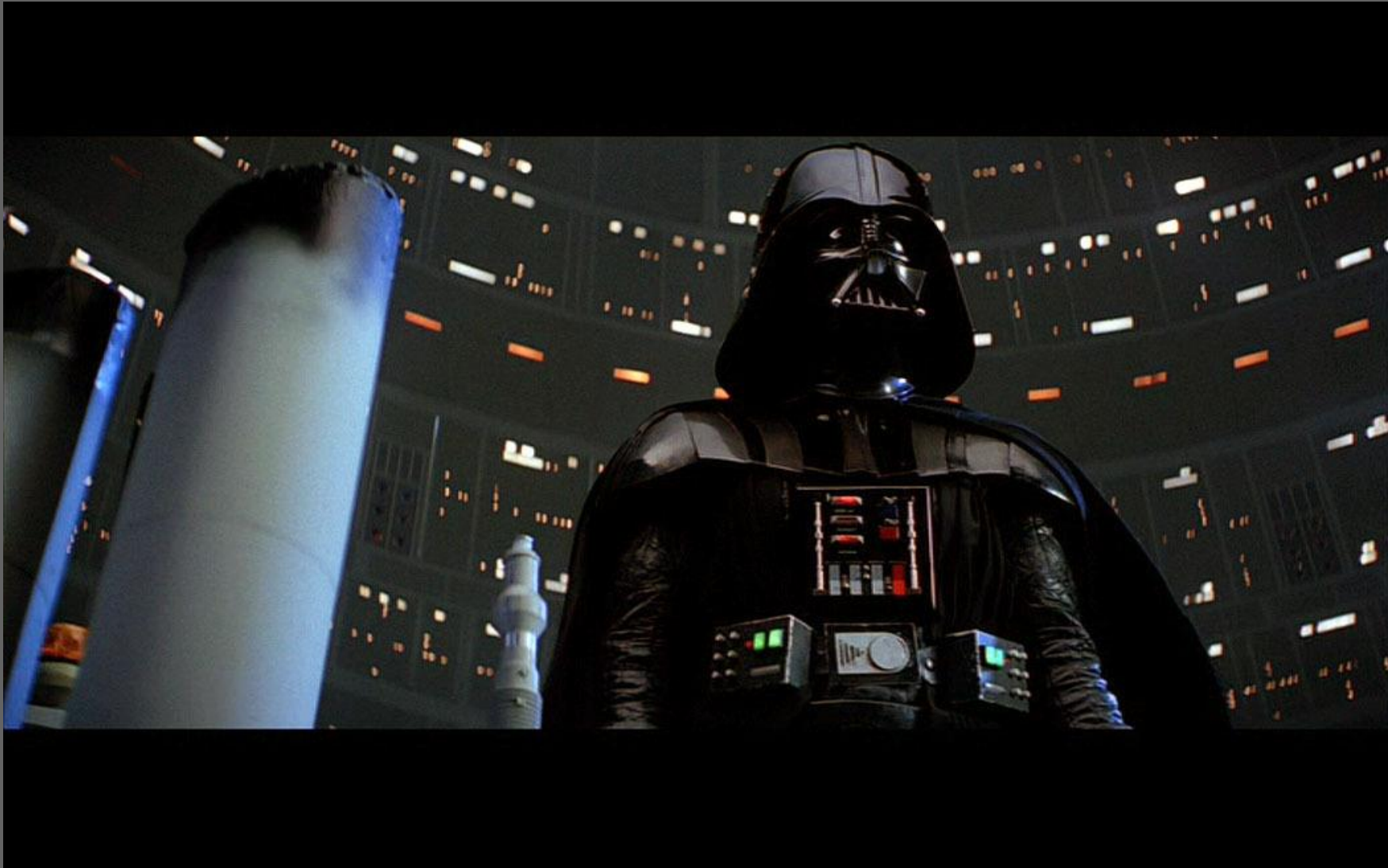
Angles



Angles

- Eye Level
- Low Angle
- High Angle
- Pov
- Over the shoulder

Low angle



High Angle



Pov (Point of View)



Over The Shoulder



The Dutch tilt



Mise on scene

- Recognizable Attributes of the story
- The Set
- Actors
- Costumes
- Make-up
- Props
- Lighting

Mise on scene



Mise on scene





Movement

Movement



Basic Movement

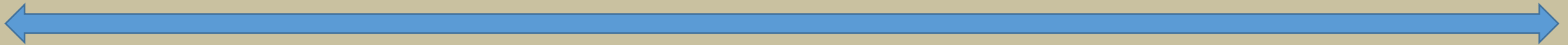
Back and forth - Dolly in/Dolly out

Side to side - Tracking

Around the subject – an Arc

Up and down - Panning and Tilting

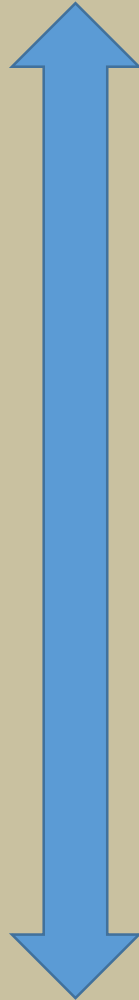
Panning



Panning



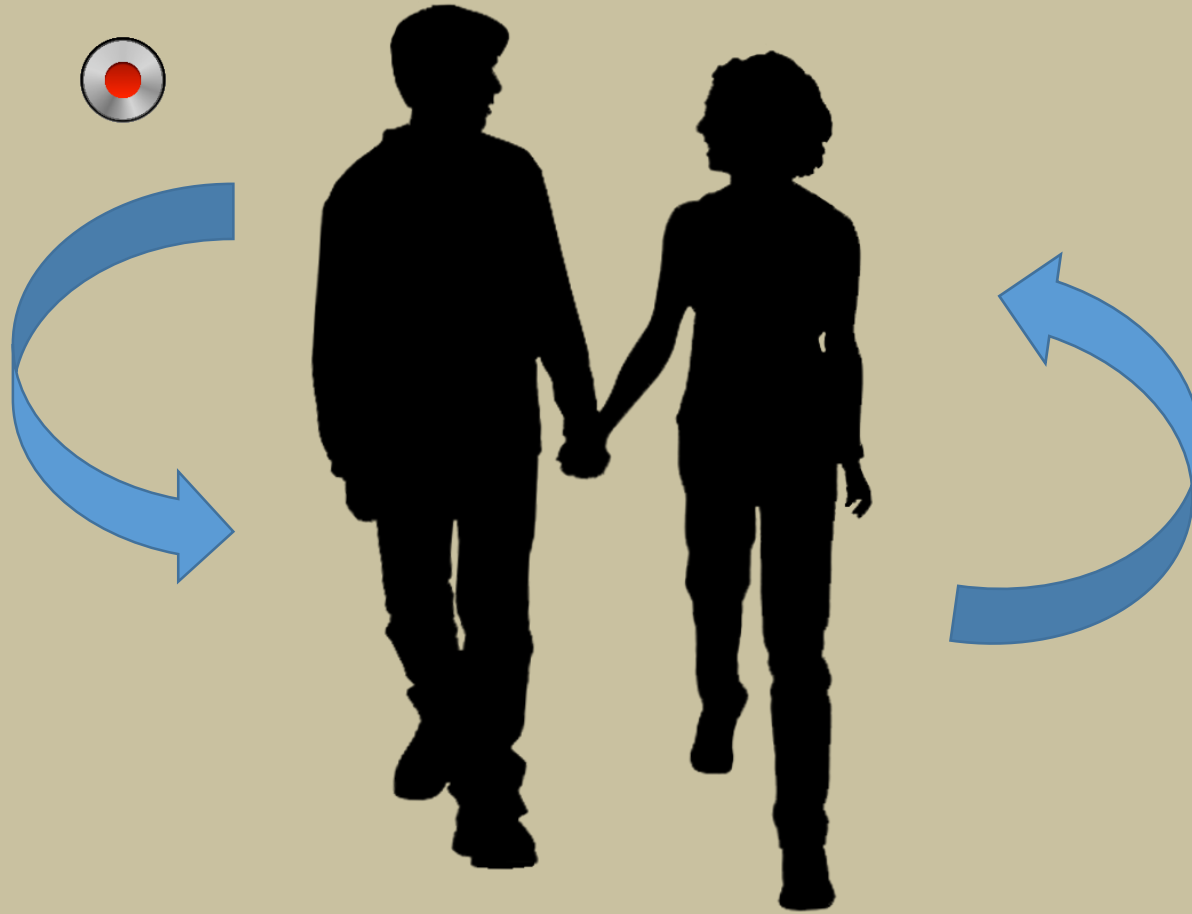
Tilting



Tilting



Arc



Arc



Tracking



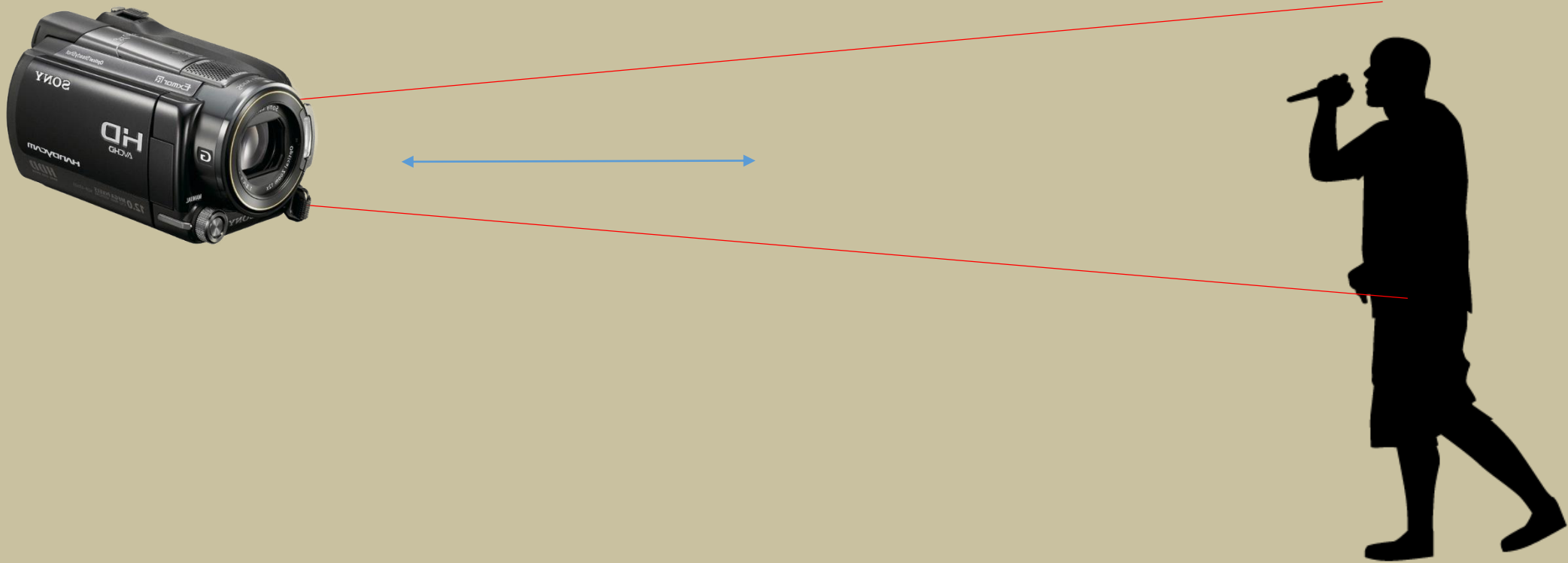
Tracking



Tracking



Zooming in/Out



Zooming in/Out



Dolly in & Dolly Out



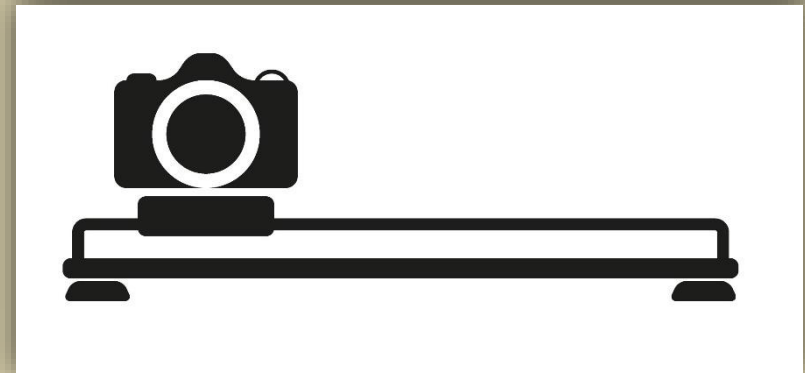
Dolly Zoom



Dolly Zoom



Slider



Steadicam



Steadicam



The importance of Tripods and monopods



Considerations

- Use a tripod or monopod
- Watch movies – look at how the scene was composed
- Explore angles



Summary

- Aspect Ratio
- Composition Techniques
- Camera movement
- Angles

Further Learning

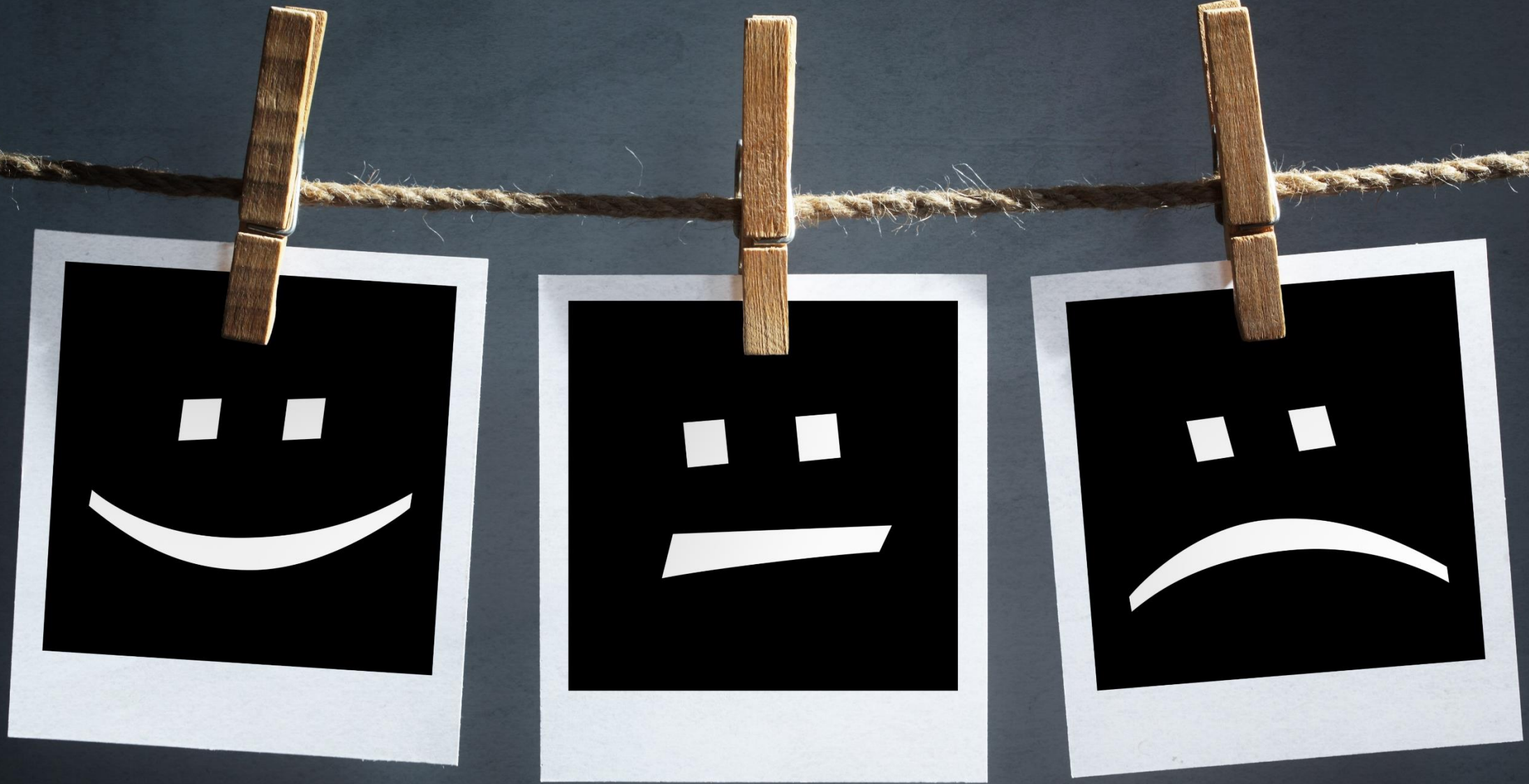
To expand upon the subjects covered in today's lesson:

Lesson 5: Composition

Next Lesson

- **Colour Temperature**
- **Setting White Balance**
- **Lighting & Set Ups**
- **Colour Theory**

Rate This Lesson



After the lesson we will ask you to rate the lesson on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

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QUESTION TIME

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Aperture & Lenses



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