



# **HS Digital Media Production/ Advanced Digital Media Production**

**Tuesday, May 12, 2020**



# HS Digital Media Production/Advanced Digital Media Production

Overall Lesson: Video Journalism

Sub lesson for Tuesday, May 12: Types of Video Shots - 1 of 2

## **Learning Target:**

Students will understand the different types of shots utilized in video journalism, and the purpose each serves.



# Video Journalism - Shooting Video

- In writing, the basic building block is the word. The video equivalent of a word is a camera shot.
  - A **shot** starts when you press "Record" and ends when you pause or stop the recording.
- Remember the following best practices when shooting video:
  - Use the Rule of 3rds
  - Get Close to Your Subject
  - Walk Instead of Zoom
  - Use Angles
  - Leave space
  - Don't be a hoser (*set shot, record for 10 seconds, stop recording*)
  - Landscape is best (*when shooting with phone*)



# Video Journalism - Types of Shots

- **Establishing Shot**
- Shot sequencing
  - **3-shot sequence**
  - 5-shot sequence
- Cutaways

**\*\*Bold denotes topics we'll cover today\*\***



# Video Journalism - Types of Shots

## - Establishing Shot

- Taken from a wide angle to establish the subject's location.
- Should always get one.
  - Don't assume viewers know where you are or what you're talking about. Show where you are.



# Video Journalism - Types of Shots

- Aside from getting an establishing shot, it's best to shoot in **sequences**.
  - Sequence: A series of related shots that tells the story of a single event, location or time period *(Source: Hewitt)*
    - Sequences...
      - Promote continuity
      - Shots that don't fit together can push audience away instead of drawing them in
      - A good sequence creates a seamless progression
      - Compress time
      - Express more ideas in less time
      - Add professional polish
      - A good shot sequence conveys purpose and direction



# Video Journalism - Types of Shots

- Types of sequences:
  - **3-shot**
    - Good for general use on most any kind of story.
  - 5-shot
    - Useful in recording a person working on something.

**\*\*Bold denotes topic we'll cover today\*\***

# Video Journalism - Types of Shots

- **3-Shot Sequence** (watch [this](#) after reviewing the information on this slide)
  - **Wide Shot**
    - Far enough away to show everything (same as an *Establishing Shot*)
    - Use sparingly (*details are lost; overuse is boring*)
  - **Medium Shot**
    - Frame more of subject while still showing some background
    - Provides more detail to viewers
    - If framing a person: waist up
  - **Tight Shot (*Closeup*)**
    - Focuses viewer's attention on details
    - Best for showing emotions
    - If framing a person: top of head to top of shoulders







# Video Journalism - Types of Shots


## - 3-Shot Sequence

- The idea is to shoot a variety of shots from different locations, angles, distances, etc.
  - Don't just zoom in from the same location after your wide shot to get your medium and tight shots
    - Can make it feel jumpy when edited together
    - Change the angle or perspective at least a little

# Video Journalism - Types of Shots

- **3-Shot Sequence** (watch [this](#) after reviewing the information on this slide)
  - For every wide or medium shot - shoot two close-ups.
    - Closer shots provide more detail, and detail is what makes a video story interesting.
    - Helps you keep from editing two wide shots or two medium shots in a row, too
      - Back-to-back wide or medium shots will likely be similar and wind up being a **jump cut**
        - Jump cut = two shots so similar that the subject appears to move, or jump, unnaturally between them
          - Example:  
First shot is a static shot of someone sitting in a corner, but in the very next shot that person is up moving around
            - The cut “jumped” between the action

# Activity #1

- On a piece of paper, make three columns and make the headings “Wide”, “Medium” and “Tight”. 

<u>Wide</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Tight</u>

- Then, watch [this](#) video. And make a tally mark each time you see each of the shot types.
- Also, see if you notice a big issue with how the story was put together.

# Activity #1 - KEY

- On a piece of paper, make three columns and make the headings “Wide”, “Medium” and “Tight”.

<u>Wide</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Tight</u>

- Then, watch [this](#) video. And make a tally mark each time you see each of the shot types.
  - **How many did you wind up with for each?** (*Your totals should be close to this, but don't necessarily have to be exact. Several shots in the story were borderline wide/medium or medium/tight.*)
    - **Wide: 15**
    - **Medium: 28**
    - **Tight: 27**
- Did you see the big issue with how the story was put together? **Multiple instances of wide or medium shots back-to-back, which means there were several jump cuts throughout.**



## Activity #2

- Now that you've seen examples of wide, medium and tight shots, get your own!
  - Either inside or outside your home, pick different objects or people (or even pets) and, using the camera on your phone, shoot 3 sets of wide, medium & tight shots (for a total of 9 shots).
    - Reminders:
      - Record each shot for 10 seconds
      - Use the Rule of Thirds and different angles
      - Don't just zoom in to get the closer shots. Move closer to the subject
      - Record in landscape (*hold your phone horizontally*)