

HS Digital Media Production/ Advanced Digital Media Production

Tuesday, May 12, 2020



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Overall Lesson: Video Journalism

Sub lesson for <u>Tuesday, May 12</u>: Types of Video Shots - 1 of

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 <u>word</u>. 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)



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



Establishing Shot

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



- 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



- 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.



- **3-Shot Sequence** (watch <u>this</u> 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





- 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

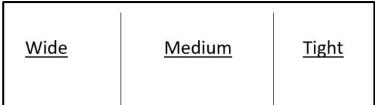


- **3-Shot Sequence** (watch <u>this</u> after reviewing the information on this slide)
 - For every wide or medium shot shoot two close-ups.
 - Closer shots provide more detail, and detail is what makes a video story interesting.
 - Helps you keep from editing two wide shots or two medium shots in a 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".



- Then, watch <u>this</u> 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".



- Then, watch <u>this</u> 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)