

HS Digital Media Production/ Advanced Digital Media Production

Wednesday, May 13, 2020



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Overall Lesson: Video Journalism

Sub lesson for <u>Wednesday, May 13</u>: Types of Video Shots - 2 of 2

Learning Target:

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



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Video Journalism - Shooting Video

- In writing, the basic building block is the <u>word</u>. The video equivalent of a word is a <u>camera shot</u>.
 - 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 Review

- Establishing Shot
 - Wide angle shot to establish subject's location. Always get one.
- Shot sequencing
 - 3-shot sequence
 - Wide, Medium, Tight
 - Good for general use on most any kind of story.
 - 5-shot sequence
 - Useful in recording a person working on something.
- Cutaways

Bold denotes topics we'll cover today



Video Journalism - Types of Shots Review

- <u>Sequence</u>: 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

- 5-Shot Sequence
 - Useful technique in filming someone working on something.
 - 1. Close-up of hands of a subject showing WHAT is happening
 - 2. Close-up of the face WHO is doing it
 - 3. Wide shot WHERE it's happening
 - 4. Over-the-shoulder shot links together 1 3
 - 5. Unusual/angled shot provides story-specific context











- Watch this for another example.



Video Journalism - Types of Shots

- Cutaways
 - Shots neutral to the action (meaning, away from the central focus of your video)
 - Could be a crowd member at a game or play, sign on a wall in a classroom, etc.
 - Should be relevant to your story
 - Help you avoid... jump cuts (remember those from last lesson?)
 - <u>Jump cut</u> = 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



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Activity

- With their approval, you're going to shoot videos of *two* people in your household utilizing a **5-shot sequence** and **cutaways**.
 - With the camera on your phone, capture them doing a task or activity (or, if you just have one other person in your household, capture that person doing 2 different things).
 - Tell them to act as if you weren't there (*it should be natural*)
 - They should focus on the work and not look at you while you're recording
 - For each person, shoot <u>one</u> **5-shot sequence** and <u>two</u> cutaways (for a total of <u>7</u> shots per person)
 - Reminders:
 - Record each shot for at least 10 seconds
 - Use the Rule of Thirds
 - Don't just zoom in to get the closer shots. Move closer to the subject
 - Record in landscape (hold your phone horizontally)



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Additional Resources - Avoiding Jump Cuts

- Besides using tight shots and cutaways, there are some other ways to avoid jump cuts when shooting video:
 - <u>30% Rule</u>
 - Allow the person or action you are shooting to <u>leave the frame</u> (just from 1:39 1:54)
 - This video also includes a lot of other suggestions and examples for types of shots and ways to shoot