

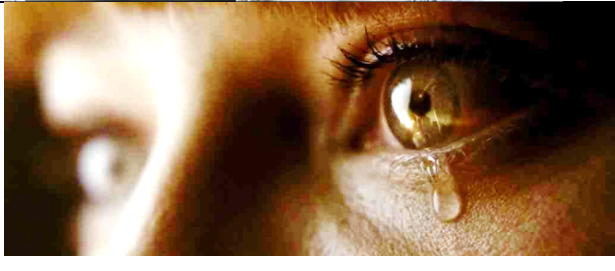












Identify the Camera Shot – write the correct term in the box

aerial shot big close up **close up** extreme close up **extreme long shot** high angle **shallow depth of field** large depth of field **long shot**
 low angle **point of view** medium shot **medium long shot** two shot **over the shoulder**

	Description	Camera Shot Term	Effect on audience
	<p>The camera is very close to the subject. Some parts of the subject's face would be out of the frame.</p>		<p>The audience feels very close and intimate to the subject. The way the shot is cropped can be used to create an artistic effect.</p>
	<p>You can see the head and shoulders of the subject.</p>		<p>The audience feels close to the subject but can see some of the background which helps to put the subject in a setting/context.</p>
	<p>This is the closest the camera can get to a subject. You can see the subject's eyes and nose, for example, but not their face</p>		<p>The audience can only focus on one small part of the subject. It is often used to indicate something important. Sometimes - it can make the audience feel trapped or claustrophobic. It can smaller object seem large.</p>
	<p>The camera is below the subject looking up at it.</p>		<p>The audience is made to feel small and weak and the subject powerful or formidable. They can sometimes feel threatened or disoriented.</p>

	<p>You can see the subject's whole body. The camera is quite far away.</p>		<p>It allows the audience to see all of the subject and some of the background</p>
	<p>You can see the head, shoulders and just above or below the knees of the subject.</p>		<p>The audience is at a distance from the subject but we can still see features. It allows you to see facial expressions, but also some upper body movement and gesture.</p>
	<p>We feel as if the camera is looking at the subject through our own eyes.</p>		<p>The camera acts as the eyes of the character. It puts the audience right in to the world of the image/film, as if we are there.</p>
	<p>The camera is very far away from the subject. There is a lot in the frame.</p>		<p>This shot helps us to see everything in the frame. We feel very distant and separate from the subject. It is often used at the beginning of a sequence to let us know where the scene is set.</p>
	<p>You can only clearly focus on objects near to the camera (foreground). Background objects appear blurry.</p>		<p>The audience is able to focus on an important person or object but still see some of the background and context</p>

	<p>The camera shows two people in the same frame.</p>		<p>This shots helps the audience to see the relationship between two characters.</p>
	<p>The camera is close to the subject. You can see the subject's whole face.</p>		<p>The audience feels close and intimate with the subject. It helps us focus on a person's thoughts and feelings. It is used to signal that something is important.</p>
	<p>The camera is positioned over the shoulder of a character in the scene</p>		<p>This shot is often used in dialogue shots so that we can see both characters but can focus on the face of one of them. It also lets us know how physically close the characters are. Sometimes we feel as if we are in the scene with the characters.</p>
	<p>The camera is above the subject looking down on it</p>		<p>The audience is looking down on the subject, and therefore made to feel more powerful and in a position of dominance.</p>



The camera appears to be in the sky looking directly down on the subject

This is a dramatic shot that puts the audience in a very powerful position (it is sometimes called a god shot). It makes the subject seem small and insignificant. It can also be used to show the scale of a the subject (how big or small it is.)



You can see objects in the distance (background) as well as in the foreground.

The audience can see far into the image giving a sense of space and scale. The objects in the foreground are given a context.