Use this page to talk about film in general and those frames in particular.

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A Shot x (suitable heading) – Use 1-3 words to identify this frame.				
B Frame: – Add information here that you see in comics, such as "Meanwhile, back at the ranch", "Later the same day". You can also use arrows indicating movement.				
C Action – Briefly describe what is going on in the present progressive.				
D Dialogue / thought - Fill in speeches or thoughts. Oh!				
E Camera	Effect on Viewer			
zooming <u>out</u>	\leftarrow from a detail shown close-up zooming <u>out</u> to a long shot \leftarrow			
zooming <u>in</u>	$ o$ from a long shot, zooming \underline{in} to show a detail shown from close-up $ o$			
Field Size	©			
	long shot	medium shot	close-up	
	an overview of the setting e.g. Big Ben chiming five o'clock	mainly characters from head to toe, focusing on (inter-) action	someone's facial expression or a detail, e.g. a coin in a hand	
Camera Angles	shot from below It makes things/people	shot <u>from above</u> It makes things/people look small, and it makes viewers feel powerful	eye- <u>level</u> angle - shot <u>from the same level</u>	
	look big and it makes viewers feel small	high	It makes something look the same height, suggesting equal status	
Camera Movements	panning left and right shows where things are e.g. furniture in a room	Vertical movement e a	a <u>static</u> shot shows what characters are doing, what they look like.	
Cut	This is where one shot ends and another begins. Examples: 1st shot: medium shot of someone crossing the road. Cross-cut to 2nd shot: a car coming near at high speed. Cross cut to 3rd shot: close-up of someone looking shocked. This means: The viewers put these shots together and understand them as a story. When Mr X was crossing the street, a speeding car was zooming towards him. He saw it would hit him and			

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