

## Camera Techniques

### Camera Moves:

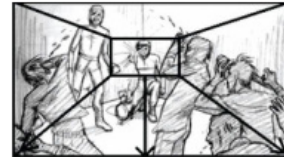
- **PAN** - a horizontal camera movement in which the camera moves left and right about a central axis. This type of camera movement is usually performed while the camera is mounted on a tripod and can give the effect of looking from left to right.



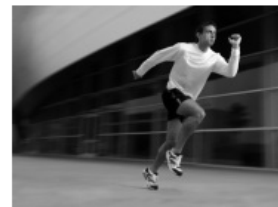
- **TILT** - a vertical camera movement in which the camera points up or down from a stationary location. This type of camera movement is also normally performed while the camera is mounted on a tripod and can give the sense of looking up or down.



- **ZOOM** - a camera technique where the camera moves closer or further from the subject.



- **FOLLOW** - a camera technique where the camera follows a moving subject.



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## **Camera Angles:**

- **EYE-LEVEL** - This is the most common view, being the real-world angle that we are all used to. It shows subjects as we would expect to see them in real life. It is a fairly neutral shot.



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- **HIGH ANGLE** - A high angle shows the subject from above, i.e. the camera is angled down towards the subject. This has the effect of diminishing the subject, making them appear less powerful, less significant or even submissive.



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- **LOW ANGLE** - This shows the subject from below, giving them the impression of being more powerful or dominant.



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- **BIRD'S EYE** - The scene is shown from directly above. This is a completely different and somewhat unnatural point of view which can be used for dramatic effect or for showing a different spatial perspective.



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- **SLANTED** - Also known as a DUTCH TILT, this is where the camera is purposely tilted to one side so the horizon is on an angle. This creates an interesting and dramatic effect.



## **Camera Distances:**

- **EXTREME LONG SHOT** - Often used at the beginning of a scene to show where the scene will take place. For this reason, this type of shot is often called an establishing shot.



- **LONG SHOT** - In a long shot, it is usually possible to see subject but there is also a great deal of background.



- **FULL SHOT** - A full shot shows a character from head to toe.



- **MEDIUM SHOT** - A medium shot is often used when filming conversations - approximately shows subject from the waist up.



- **CLOSE UP** - A close up usually shows a character's face. Often used when shooting conversations, this is also one of the most frequently used shot sizes in film and television.



- **EXTREME CLOSE UP** - used to show small details, such as a character's eyes.

