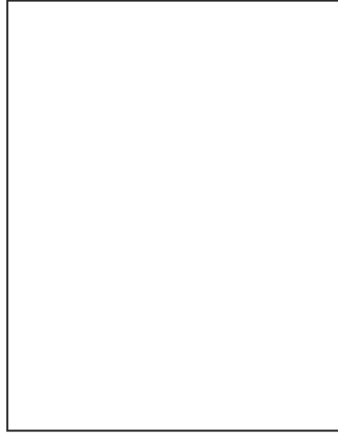


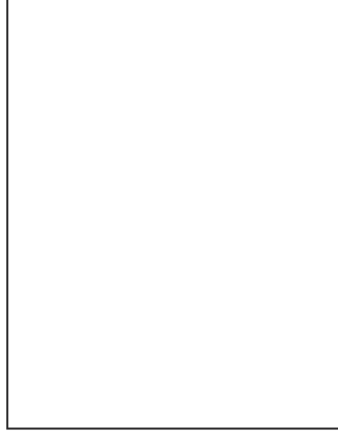
# 7 BASIC CAMERA SHOTS

Name \_\_\_\_\_



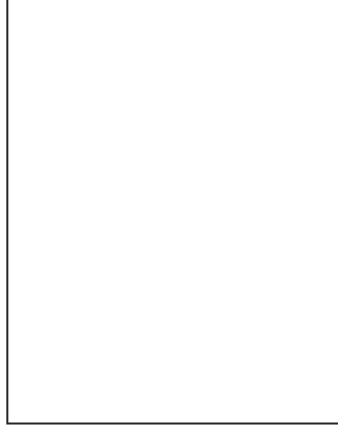
## **Establishing Shot (ES)** –

The whole body is in the shot. Viewer can easily identify the environment. This shot sets the scene.



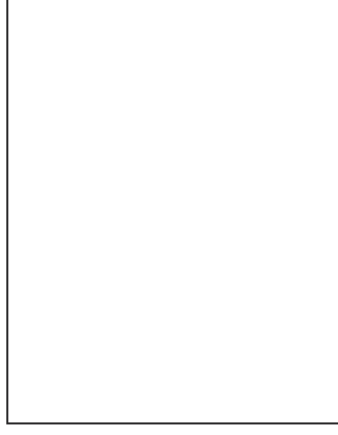
## **Long Shot (LS)** –

Frame is landscape (horizontal). The subject is cropped just above the head and just below the feet.



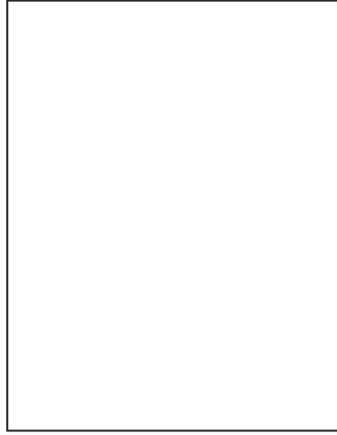
## **Medium Shot (MS)** –

Frame is landscape. The subject is cropped just above the head and just below the waist.



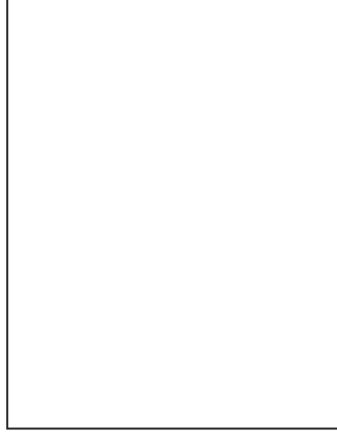
## **Close-Up Shot (CU)** –

Frame is landscape. The subject is cropped at, or just below the top of the head and just below the shoulders.



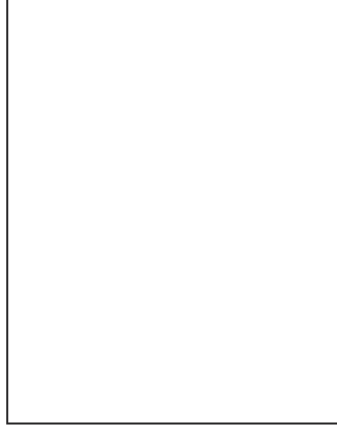
## **Extreme Close-Up Shot (ECU)** –

Frame is landscape. The subject is cropped just above the eyebrows and just below the eyes.



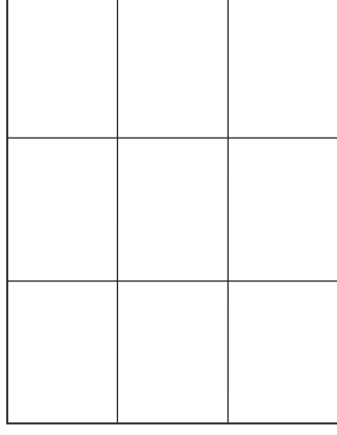
## **High Angle Shot** –

Frame is landscape. The camera shot is pointed down from above the subject. The subject can be cropped anywhere. This frame can be used to show an element of weakness within the subject and setting.



## **Low Angle Shot** –

Frame is landscape. The camera shot is pointed up from below the subject. The subject can be cropped anywhere. This frame can be used to show an element of power within the subject and setting.



## **Rule of Thirds** –

Images are composed so that the frame is divided into thirds. The grid is used for the placement of important elements and leading lines. Place dominant elements on or near the intersection of two of the lines