

LOOKING THROUGH THE VIEW FINDER

FRAMING THE SHOT

1. Aspect Ratio
2. Field of View
3. Composition

PICTURE DEPTH

1. Defining the z-axis
2. Lenses and the z-axis

CONTROLLING CAMERA MOVEMENTS

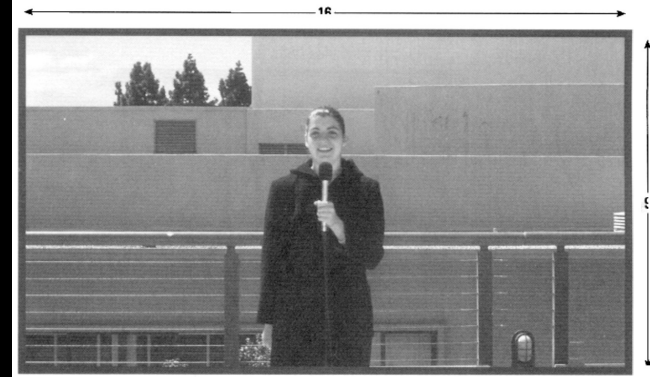
1. Use of a Tripod
2. Zoom vs. Dolly

Framing The Shot: *Aspect Ratio*

STV (or
full) 4:3



HDTV
(or wide
(16:9)



Framing The Shot: *Fields of View*



Framing The Shot: *Composition*

Subject placement-

Rule of thirds and Balance

Headroom

Noseroom

Leadroom

Horizon Line

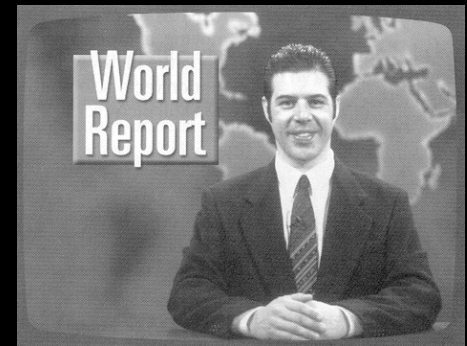
Framing The Shot: *Subject Placement*

Rule of thirds and Balance



Rule of Thirds

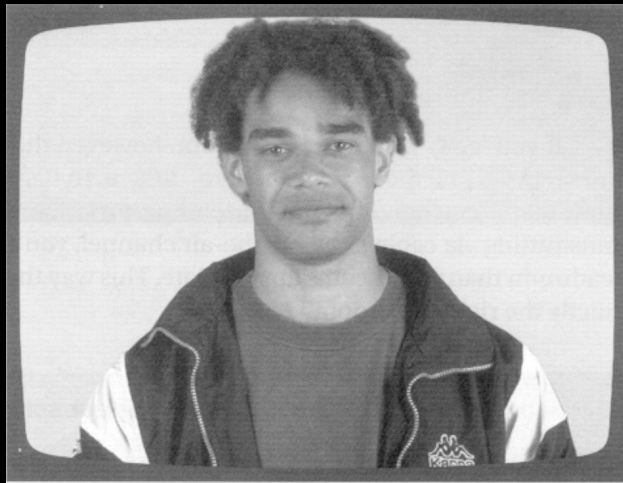
Centered



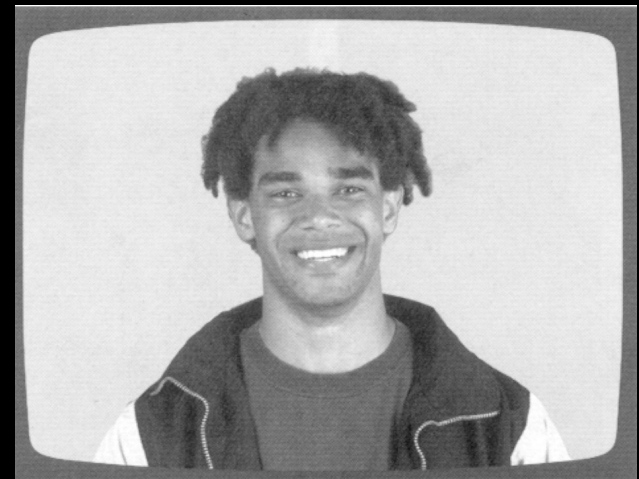
Balance

Framing The Shot: *Subject Placement*

Headroom



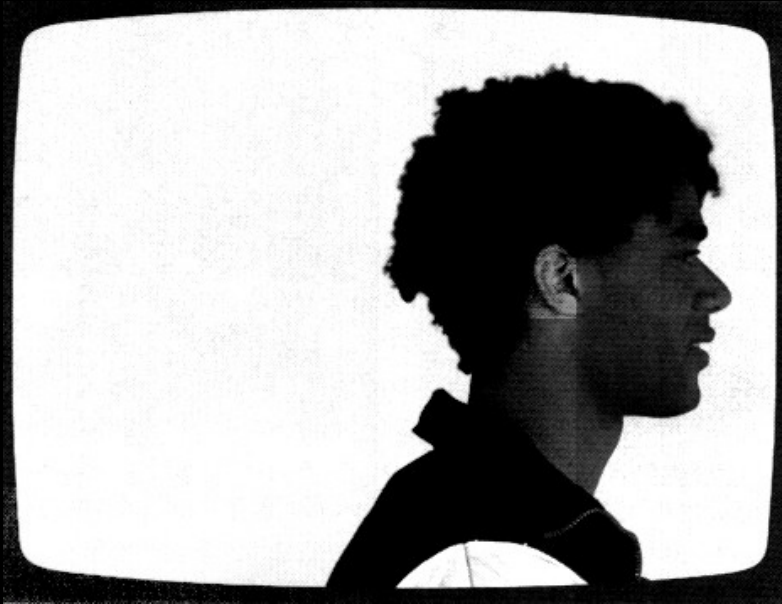
Incorrect



Correct

Framing The Shot: *Subject Placement*

Noseroom



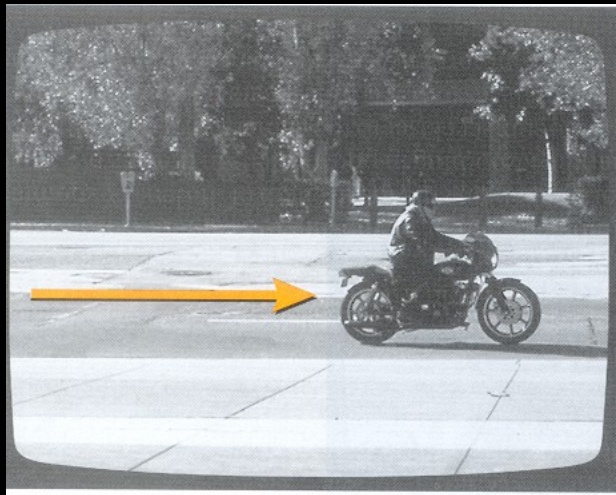
Incorrect



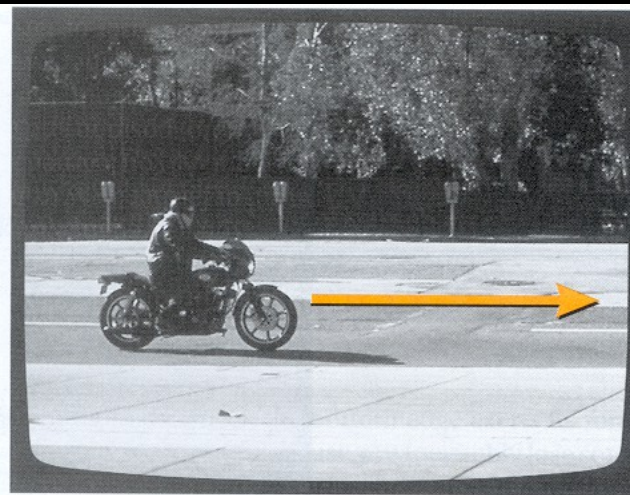
Correct

Framing The Shot: *Subject Placement*

Leadroom
(moving subject)



Incorrect



Correct

Framing The Shot: *The Z-Axis*

Manipulating the Z-Axis
Foreground, Middle ground, and Background



Framing The Shot: *Controlling the Camera*

Object and Motion

- Keep the camera still and let the object move
- Use a tripod to maintain steadiness
- Avoid zooming whenever possible
- Zoom vs Dolly

The dolly moves with the camera

Zoom moves the event towards the viewer

Framing The Shot: *Key Points*

- Maintain field of view
- Subject placement
- Viewer Closure (let the viewer finish the picture)
- Keep the camera steady
- Do very little or no zooming
- Consider depth of field
- See what is in the field of viewfinder