

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

Review: framing and composition

- Be aware of the framing and composition of a shot.
 - Compose your shot in order to capture information.
 - Compose your shot in order to present your information in the best manner possible.

Review: shots (implied proximity)

- General shots
 - Long shot
 - Medium shot
 - Close-up shot
- Long shots
 - establishing context
 - feels distant
- Close-up shots
 - presenting detail
 - feels intimate

Review: movement

- Move the camera to:
 - **pan**: pivot left or right
 - **tilt**: pivot up or down
 - **track**: follow the subject in profile
 - **dolly**: follow the subject from behind or in front

Review: framing

- Place your subject in the frame so that action or information does not fall out of the frame.
- Although many camera people like to break the Rule of Thirds, stick with it.
 - It's the easiest way to get generally pleasing shots.

Review: editing cuts

- Keep it simple. Your primary goal is to present information.
- Simple transitions between cuts are:
 - **straight cut**: simply placing two shots next to each other
 - **fade in**: usually used at the beginning of a scene
 - **fade out**: usually used at the end of a scene
- Avoid **dissolves** (one scene fades out while the next scene fades in) and **wipes** (one scene pushes another scene out of the frame)

Review: additional materials

- When you are not filming an event, use the time to collect additional footage such as **b-roll** or **cutaways**.
 - Interview people about the event. It could help flesh out a story.
- If you have the luxury of two cameras, you can capture footage for parallel editing (e.g. reaction shots, close ups of actions and interactions, or point-of-view shots)

Review: Keeping it real

- You will most likely be filming in an uncontrolled situation (e.g. location filming - outside of a studio).
- For archival footage,
 - you should **not** perform any post-production on archival footage.
 - do **not** add music, overdubs, or text to your archival footage. They are difficult (or impossible to remove)
 - your archival footage should be a direct experience of the event.

Review: presenting to the public

- For public presentation:
 - Narration could help contextualize the events in your film.
 - Subtitles should be used to translate languages unfamiliar to the audience.
 - Text could be used to quickly establish location and time.
 - Music could help establish a feel.

