

A Level Media Studies

2022 Summer Homework

Solihull Sixth Form College

Warning: Selected Clips and Examples may include Violence and Parental Advisory Notifications. If you are Uncomfortable with this, please Select your own Examples and note on your Handout the YouTube Link.

Cinematography

Analysing the use of technical aspects of moving images.

Technical aspects that convey meaning for the audience.

The following videos and links can be found on Moodle. Watch and then write out detailed definition. Not all definitions will be available through the videos, any left you will have to research independently.

Camera/Cinematography.	
<u>Extreme Long-Shot (ELS):</u>	<u>Point-of-View Shot (POV):</u>
<u>Establishing Shot:</u>	<u>Extreme Close-Up (ECU):</u>
<u>Long-Shot (LS):</u>	<u>Tracking Shot:</u>
<u>Medium-Shot (MS):</u>	<u>Tilt:</u>
<u>Medium Long-Shot (MLS):</u>	<u>Zoom:</u>

<u>Medium Close-Up (MCU):</u>	<u>Arc Shot:</u>
<u>Two-Shot:</u>	<u>Crane Shot:</u>
<u>Close-Up (CU):</u>	<u>Pan:</u>
<u>Wide Shot:</u>	<u>Straight-On Angle:</u>
<u>Cut In:</u>	<u>Low Angle:</u>
<u>Cut Away:</u>	<u>High Angle:</u>
<u>Over-the-Shoulder:</u>	<u>Birds-Eye-View:</u>
<u>Weather Shot:</u>	<u>Aerial Shot:</u>

<u>Eye-Level:</u>	Full Shot:
Undershot:	Face to Face:
Overhead:	Space:
<u>Dutch-Tilt:</u>	Framing/Shot Composition:
Dolly/Track:	Rule of Thirds:
<u>Crab:</u>	<u>Focus (Deep and Shallow):</u>
<u>Pedestal:</u>	Focus Pull:
<u>Whip Pan:</u>	<u>Hand-Held:</u>

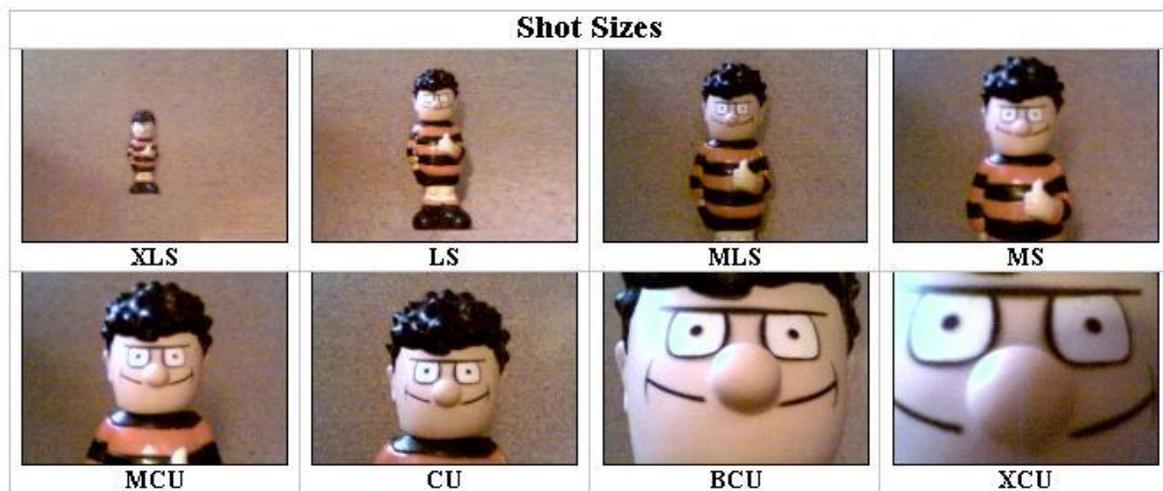
Conversation:

Steadicam:

Follow Shot:

Reverse Zoom:

Camera Techniques: Distance and Angle.



Cinematography Identification Task.

The following are a selection of clips that will help you analyse meaning and representation through the various camera shots, movements and angles.

Clip 1 [*Shaun of the Dead \(2004\)*](#) - The Plan.

Pan/Whip-Pan:

What Effect does the use of the Whip-Pan have?

Clip 2 [*Shame \(2011\)*](#) – Jogging Scene.

Tracking/Dolly:

What is the Purpose of using a Tracking/Dolly Shot for this Scene?

Clip 3 [*Goodfellas \(1990\)*](#) – The Long Take.

Long-Take:

Why is the Long-Take being Used? What does it tell us about Henry?

Clip 4 [*Star Wars: The Force Awakens – Official Teaser Trailer #2.*](#)

List the Shot, Movements and Angles then explain what is being Shown and Why.

Shot Identification Task.

Write the description, correct term, and the effects in the box.

- Aerial-Shot.
- Big-Close-Up.
- Close-Up.
- Extreme-Close-Up.
- Extreme-Long-Shot.
- High-Angle.
- Shallow Depth-of-Field.
- Large Depth-of-Field.
- Long-Shot.
- Low-Angle.
- Point-of-View.
- Medium-Shot.
- Medium-Long-Shot.
- Two-Shot.
- Over-the-Shoulder.

		
Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
<p>The camera is very close to the subject. Some parts of the subject's face would be out of the frame.</p>		<p>The audience feels very close and intimate to the subject. The way the shot is cropped can be used to create an artistic effect.</p>



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
You can see the head and shoulders of the subject.		The audience feels close to the subject but can see some of the background which helps to put the subject in a setting/context.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
This is the closest the camera can get to a subject. You can see the subject's eyes and nose, for example, but not their face.		The audience can only focus on one small part of the subject. It is often used to indicate something important. Sometimes - it can make the audience feel trapped or claustrophobic. It can smaller object seem large.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
The camera is below the subject looking up at it.		The audience is made to feel small and weak and the subject powerful or formidable. They can sometimes feel threatened or disoriented.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
You can see the subject's whole body. The camera is quite far away.		It allows the audience to see all of the subject and some of the background.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
You can see the head, shoulders and just above or below the knees of the subject.		The audience is at a distance from the subject but we can still see features. It allows you to see facial expressions, but also some upper body movement and gesture.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
We feel as if the camera is looking at the subject through our own eyes.		The camera acts as the eyes of the character. It puts the audience right in to the world of the image/film, as if we are there.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
The camera is very far away from the subject. There is a lot in the frame.		This shot helps us to see everything in the frame. We feel very distant and separate from the subject. It is often used at the beginning of a sequence to let us know where the scene is set.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
You can only clearly focus on objects near to the camera (foreground). Background objects appear blurry.		The audience is able to focus on an important person or object but still see some of the background and context.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
The camera shows two people in the same frame.		This shot helps the audience to see the relationship between two characters.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
The camera is close to the subject. You can see the subject's whole face.		The audience feels close and intimate with the subject. It helps us focus on a person's thoughts and feelings. It is used to signal that something is important.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
The camera is positioned over the shoulder of a character in the scene.		This shot is often used in dialogue shots so that we can see both characters but can focus on the face of one of them. It also lets us know how physically close the characters are. Sometimes we feel as if we are in the scene with the characters.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
The camera is above the subject looking down on it.		The audience is looking down on the subject, and therefore made to feel more powerful and in a position of dominance.



Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
<p>The camera appears to be in the sky looking directly down on the subject.</p>		<p>This is a dramatic shot that puts the audience in a very powerful position (it is sometimes called a god shot). It makes the subject seem small and insignificant. It can also be used to show the scale of a subject (how big or small it is).</p>

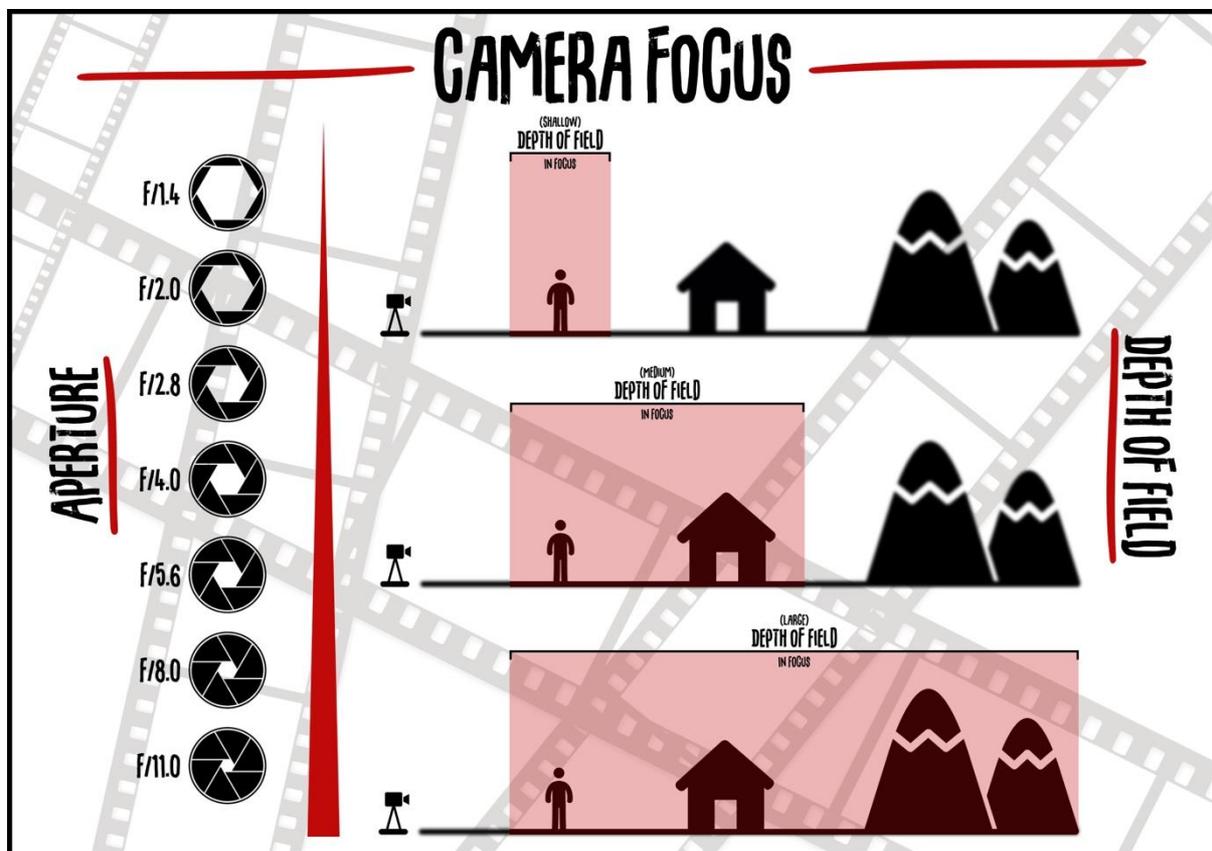


Description.	Camera Shot Term.	Effect on Audience.
<p>You can see objects in the distance (background) as well as in the foreground.</p>		<p>The audience can see far into the image giving a sense of space and scale. The objects in the foreground are given a context.</p>

Depth of Field.

Depth of field refers to how far into the distance you can see in a camera shot.

- A shallow depth of field means that you can only focus on objects close to the camera (foreground). Background objects appear blurry.
- A large depth of field means you can see objects in the distance (background) as well as in the foreground.
- Aperture is measured in F-Number.
- F-Number refers to the opening in the lens that allows light in.
- The larger the number, the smaller the opening. This allows light to funnel in and creates a larger depth of field.



Depth of Field Identification.

Look at the following stills and identify the Depth of Field that is used.



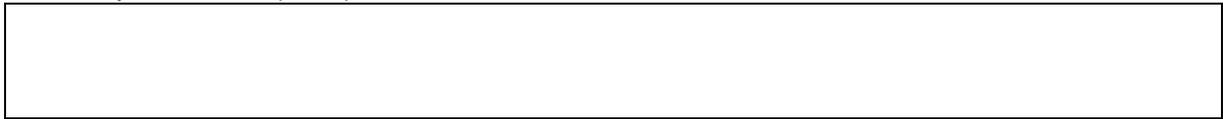
Malcolm & Marie (2021).



1917 (2019).



Call Me By Your Name (2017).



Lost in Translation (2003).



Editing

Provide a definition and briefly explain the use of each one. If not in the video, research and find an example.

- [Movie Terminology in Video Editing !\[\]\(c35b00deb15b9877bd4bf11a0ea5ff77_img.jpg\) | What is frame, shots, scene, sequence, and act?](#)
- [Cuts & Transitions 101](#)
- [Editing 101: The 3 Types of Structural Editing | Editor Richard Pepperman](#)

Editing.	
Frame:	Parallel Editing:
Shots:	Intercutting:
Scene:	Jump Cut:
Sequence:	Match Cuts:
Acts:	Fade In:

Cuts:	Fade Out:
Cutting on Action:	Dissolve:
Cut Away/Insert:	Smash Cut:
Cross Cutting:	Invisible Editing:
Iris:	Elliptical Editing:
Wipe:	Pyrotechnics:
Invisible Cut:	CGI:
L-Cut:	Animation:

J-Cut:	Duration of Shots:
Creative Combinations:	Pace:
Shot-Reverse-Shot:	Split Screen:
Long-Take:	Montage:
Slow Motion:	Continuity Editing:

Clip Analysis- Editing.

Watch the following clip and identify the editing techniques used in the sequence:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sQHKC9G_GaU

Editing Techniques:

Sound

Add these notes to your red word booklet/section.

Film Sound & Theory Techniques.

- Rhythm.
- Fidelity.
- Lack of Fidelity.
- Parallel Sound.
- Contrapuntal Sound.
- Synchronous.
- Asynchronous.
- Diegetic.
- Non-Diegetic.
- Volume.

Sound Bridge.

A technique in which the sound from a previous scene carries over into the opening of the next one.

E.g. *The Usual Suspects (1995)*.

Breaking the 4th Wall.

A moment in which the boundary between performer and audience is removed. This can be done through a character acknowledging their fictional nature.

E.g. *Deadpool (2016)*.

Voice Over.

Narration that is not accompanied by an image of the character/speaker.

E.g. *The Shawshank Redemption (1994)*.

Stings.

Either a brief crescendo stab of music used to enhance the drama of the current situation just before a change of scene (called a “dramatic sting” when used this way), or a brief comical stab on music to enhance a punch line at the end of a scene (most famously, the so-called “rimshot” – bad-dum-tshh).

“Sting ‘em and sling ‘em” is a phrase used to describe this kind of break.

When used for a cheap shock, the sting becomes a scare chord.

Theme Tune/Music.

A piece of music often made to represent a piece of media.

E.g. [Top Gear \(2002-Present\)](#).

Find Examples of the Following Terminology and Write your own Definitions.

- Dialogue- Modes of address.
- Direct Address.
- Incidental Music.
- Ambient.
- Atmospheric.

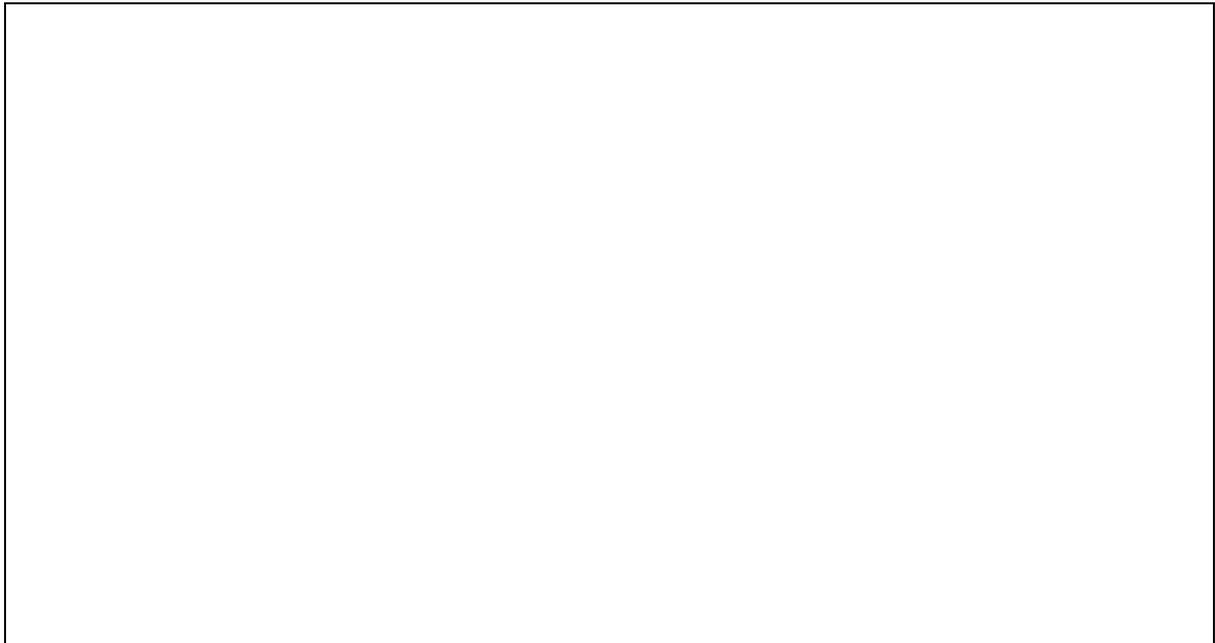
Sound.	
Rhythm:	Fidelity:
Lack of Fidelity:	Parallel Sound:

Contrapuntal Sound:	Synchronous:
Asynchronous:	Diegetic:
Non-Diegetic:	Volume:
Sound Bridge:	Breaking the 4th Wall:
Voice Over:	Sting:
Theme Tune:	Dialogue- Modes of Address:
Direct Address:	Incidental Music:
Ambient:	Atmospheric:

Clip Analysis- Sound.

Analyse the sound in this sequence from *Merlin* directed by James Hawes. Analyse how the sound helps develop and represent a sense of place, character and story. You should analyse the following features of the sound: <https://vimeo.com/71754201>

- Diegetic Sound.
 - Ambient Sound.
 - Environmental Sounds Events (Foley).
 - Dialogue.
- Non-Diegetic Sounds.
 - Music.
 - Sound Effects / Sound Stabs.



Mise-en-Scène

Mise-en-scène is a French term that refers to “what is put into a scene or frame”.

It applies to everything the director decides to include within a shot and the way they are arranged on-screen.

It includes 5 key elements:

- Lighting and Colour.
- Props and Settings.
- Costumes, Hair and Makeup.
- Positioning of Characters.
- Facial Expressions and Body Language.

Each aspect of mise-en-scène has hidden meanings within a film and sends signals to the audience about how we are supposed to feel at a certain point.

Effect- the Audience as an Organism.

In practice, all of these elements combine to help an audience understand how they are supposed to feel.

The most obvious examples of this are in horror films and comedies, where an entire crowd feels the same thing at the same time. However, it applies to every genre of cinema.

Task 1.

Watch this scene 3 times and fill out the grid that you have been given. What is the overall effect of all the elements combined?

E.g. [Hanna \(2011\)](#).



Watch the Scene 3 Times then Fill in each of the Sections based upon what you have Seen.

**Lighting and
Colour:**

**Props and
Setting:**

**Costumes,
Hair and
Makeup.**

**Facial
Expressions
and Body
Language:**

**Positioning of
Characters:**

**Overall Effect
on Audience:**

Task 2.

Create an action sequence for an imaginary film and write a two-line summary of what happens within it.

In your books, describe briefly how you would approach the five key elements of Mise-en-scène in your sequence.

Task 3.

Watch the video 3 times [Iggy Azalea - Fancy ft Charli XCX](#). As you play through the sequence, annotate when you see examples of different camera, editing, sound and mise-en-scène features.

In your annotated analysis, you must identify:

- The technical area (e.g. Camera).
- Which technical element is used with the correct terminology (e.g. Mid-Shot)?
- When it is used and how long the element lasts for (give a time code).

You must **identify AT LEAST FOUR examples FROM EACH TECHNICAL AREA**

