
Film 1-2 - Unit 2 Basic Shots, Aspect Ratio, Lighting and Audio Mics Assignment

Due:

# Types of Microphones

Vocabulary of the different of microphones

- 1. Omnidirectional:
- 2. Bidirectional:
- 3. Cardioid:
- 4. Super Cardioid:
- 5. Hyper Cardioid:
- 6. Shotgun:

#### **Mic Placement**

Where is the best place to put microphones in a film scene?

## **180 Degree Rule**

Please explain the 180 degree Rule

#### **Type of Shots**

• Extreme Wide Shot – This is used to establish a set or show where an actor might be in relation to something else.

• Wide Shot – This shot is going to be farther back than just seeing			
his body.			
• Full Shot – You will be able to see the subject's entire body, from			
head to toe.			
• Medium Full Shot – This shot will be a little closer, from hips up.			
Medium Shot – Half of your subject.			
Medium Close Up – Chest up on our subject.			
• Close up – The head of our subject, from chin to the top of his			
forehead.			
• Extreme Close up – This is focusing on only one part: mouth, eyes,			
a doorknob, etc.			
• Cut In – Where we move closer to the subject or something he has			
or something he's looking at.			
• Cut Away – Where we pull away from the actor to see what he is			
looking at away from him.			
• <b>POV Shot</b> , known as a "Point of View" – This is where the camera			
becomes our subject's eyes and we see what the subject is seeing.			

White Balance 101			
If you want to shoot at sunrise/sunset what color lighting will it be?			
If you want to shoot outside and there's clouds or it's evening what color lighting would it be? Why is knowing what color of light to use important?			
Inside Light			

- **1,700 1,900 Kelvin**: Candlelight this is going to be very orange.
- **2,500 Kelvin**: Common household lamp light.
- **3,000 Kelvin**: Halogen light includes many indoor lights and also car lights.
- 4,200 Kelvin: Fluorescent light These are the tubular lights like you see in many department stores. These can emit a very ugly light, because it is almost green in color.
- 5,000 5,500 Kelvin: Pure, neutral light. Many LED lights are made this way. This light doesn't have much color, and they actually make filters to allow you to turn it more orange or blue.

## **Outside Light**

- **2,000 3,000 Kelvin:** Sunrise and sunset both of these times give off a similar color to a match.
- 3,500 4,500 Kelvin: Early morning or afternoon.
- 5,000 5,500 Kelvin: Noontime at noon we have our purest and most natural light.
- **6,000 7,000 Kelvin:** Overcast day or shade whenever we leave the sun and enter shade, the orange color automatically goes away and becomes the opposite, which is blue.
- 7, 500 10,000 Kelvin: Nighttime or twilight this is when light goes all the way into the blue on the Kelvin scale, because we have the absence of all sunlight.





## Adjusting White Balance

How do you white balance on a DSLR? Tell me the steps! This is very important to know how to do!

#### The Importance of Music

Why do you use a soundtrack/musical composition in a movie?

## **Production Roles**

Which role do you want to be on set?

#### **Aspect Ratio**

What aspect ratio do you typically use for your own short films?