



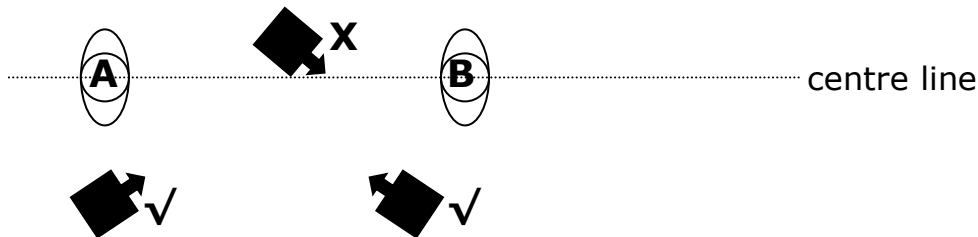
MAKE A FILM WITH YOUR PHONE

SHOOTING TIPS

1. Turn your phone around and shoot in landscape format, never portrait.
2. Don't make shots too short or try to edit in the camera. Shoot on your phone for at least 10 seconds before and after the action you are filming.
3. Avoid using the zoom or moving your phone too much ('hose-piping') while filming. Zoom only before the camera starts rolling in order to set up your shot. Pan with subjects that need to move but try and frame shots with movement and action within the frame.
4. Film several 'takes' of the same scene. Try varying the framing.
5. Shoot separate close-ups or 'cutaways' for detailed action. These can be inserted during editing.
6. Make sure your actors look the same (clothes, make-up, lighting) in all takes of the same scene (they may be shot on a different day). This is called continuity.
7. Audio on a windy day can be difficult with your phone's built-in mic. Try and shield your phone with your back to the wind if possible.
8. For important dialogue, get as close as possible. (No zoom function on mic.)
9. Try to keep a note of the shots you have filmed. Sequences are often shot out of order.
10. Back up files from your phone. Always have important digital material on at least two storage mediums.

CROSSING THE LINE

When action is taking place between 2 or more characters, one common rule is to keep the camera to one side of the line that joins them. In this way your audience will have a clear idea of where the people are in relation to one another.



SHOT /REVERSE SHOT SEQUENCE - Used very often for dialogue.

Shot of character A (close-up) filmed from one point on the centre line(see diagram above).



Shot of character B (close-up) shot from point at other end of centre line.

This is what the same sequence looks like when you 'cross the line'. It's harder to place the characters in relation to one another



Character B has been shot from camera X on other side of line.

MATCH ON ACTION

Action begins in shot A. It is carried through into shot B (different location). Following the movement distracts the audience from noticing the cut between shots.

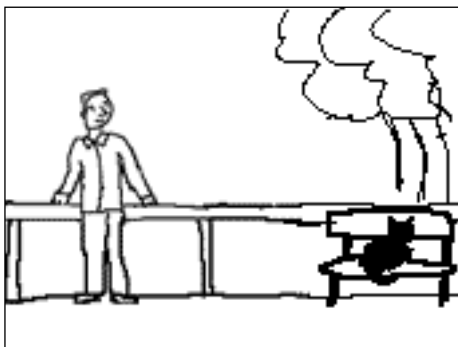
SHOT LIST



ESTABLISHING SHOT **ELS**
(extreme long shot)



MEDIUM SHOT **MS**



LONG SHOT **LS**



MEDIUM CLOSE-UP **MCU**
(head and shoulders shot)



FULL SHOT



CLOSE-UP **CU**



MEDIUM LONG SHOT **MLS**
(three-quarters shot)



EXTREME CLOSE UP **ECU**

PRACTICE FILM SEQUENCE

Use this storyboard as a guide for a short continuous film sequence.

Storyboard no: 1

Camera position:
ESTABLISHING SHOT

What is happening:
SETTING SCENE

What is being said:

Sound/effects



Storyboard no: 2

Camera position:
MEDIUM SHOT

What is happening:
CHARACTER A WALKS RIGHT

What is being said:

Sound/effects



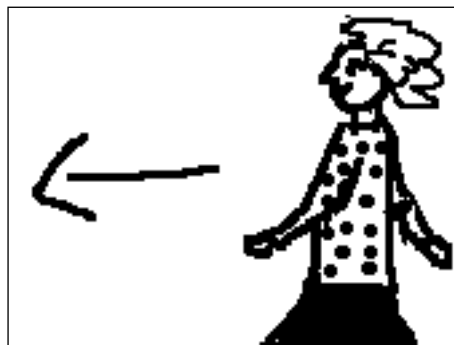
Storyboard no: 3

Camera position:
MEDIUM SHOT

What is happening:
CHARACTER B WALKS LEFT

What is being said:

Sound/effects



Storyboard no: 4

Camera position:
LONG SHOT

What is happening:
CHARACTER A AND CHARACTER B
MEET

What is being said:

Sound/effects



Storyboard no: 5

Camera position:
CLOSE UP

What is happening:
CHARACTER A SPEAKS

What is being said:
"HELLO THERE, B!"

Sound/effects



Storyboard no: 6

Camera position:
CLOSE UP

What is happening:
CHARACTER B SPEAKS

What is being said:
"FANCY MEETING YOU HERE, A."

Sound/effects



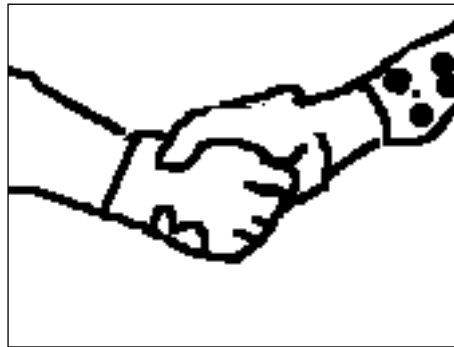
Storyboard no: 7

Camera position:
EXTREME CLOSE UP

What is happening:
HANDSHAKE

What is being said:

Sound/effects



Storyboard no: 8

Camera position:

What is happening:

What is being said:

Sound/effects



LOOK AT FILMS

It will help to learn from what the professionals do. Try to watch films, TV programmes, ads and notice how they've been put together. Ask yourself **why** they've been put together in this way. How are they used to tell a story? The points below are worth thinking about in detail – they'll be useful when you come to plan your own film.

Look at:

what is being filmed	
characters	- think about the story being told in terms of what the characters look like, body language, what they are wearing and what are they doing.
setting	- indoors or outdoors? - location or studio set - crowded or plenty of space? - use of colour - lighting
props	
how it's filmed	
camera position	- framing (see shot list on p.3)
camera angle	- high or low angle?
camera movement	- handheld, tripod, or tracking?
length of shot	
special effects	
editing....	how shots are put together
	- pace, fast or slow? - transitions?
sound	- recorded during filming or added later?
	- music? - dialogue? - sound effects?