

# CAMERA SHOTS

# LESSON PLAN

Teacher	COLOMBO NADIA	Secondary school - four year
Subject	LABORATORI TECNICI	
Learning	Duration of unit/number of lessons:	four weeks- eight lessons
	Timing:	55 minute lessons; two lessons every week; every lesson should show a specific content and leave time for activities with students
Personal aim	<p>Content: make student curious on phase transitions mechanisms.</p> <p>Language: to encourage use of the language as much as possible in a non-judging environment.</p> <p>To help learners to increase their English vocabulary and to use language to make simple descriptions of video.</p> <p>To develop a more active and cooperative learning in class</p>	

# LESSON PLAN

Group profile	Classroom of 25 students of 16.
Materials, methods, instruments	Videos Texts LIM
STUDENTS' PRODUCT	Video

# Procedure

( T = teacher S = students )

lesson	Aim	Procedure/activity with students T→S S ↔ S S ↔ T	Time
1	to determine the level of students	Brainstorming about VIDEO  The teacher gives the students the first worksheet to realize the activity asking them to revise and to check their knowledge about nouns and adjectives about video.	2 hours
2	to learn technical terms	Match the words on the left to their right definition on the right. Then translate with the help of the dictionary	1 hour
3	hidden words	We provide some sings with keywords in your subject matter, other students must make it guess without using the word itself.	1 hour

# Procedure

( T = teacher S = students )

lesson	Aim	Procedure/activity with students $T \rightarrow S$ $S \longleftrightarrow S$ $S \longleftrightarrow T$	Time
4	to revise terms and definition already studied	Read the text and complete the following passage using the terms and expressions given below in scrambled order	1 hour
5	to verify knowledge	Watch the video and deepen your knowledge about the different camera movements used in movies	1 hour
6	to apply knowledge	Production of a short video	2 hours

# LESSON 1

## Brainstorming about VIDEO

Introduction to shot types and camera movement

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IRo2IqYbEaE>

**THE TEACHER GIVES THE STUDENTS THE FIRST WORKSHEET TO REALIZE THE ACTIVITY ASKING THEM TO REVISE AND TO CHECK THEIR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES LINKED TO THE WORD "VIDEO" .**

There are some simple cinematography techniques that will have a great impact in making your videos look more professional.

The Rule of Thirds is a technique of dividing the frame up into a 3x3 grid, splitting your frame into nine boxes. Our natural impulse is to put our subject dead center, but a centered subject will look like they're caught in a spotlight, and by dropping them in the center of the frame, it gives them nowhere to go. Instead, by positioning your action in any of the four vertices where those nine boxes meet, you create a balance in your composition that feels more natural. For example, a side view of a person driving a car: on the top left vertex is the driver's head and shoulder, which follows their arm down to the lower right vertex to the steering wheel. This creates a nicely balanced frame of the driver on the top left and the wheel on the lower right.

Relatives of the rule of thirds are Head Room and Look Room. Just as the rule of thirds splits up your frame to add balance, head room and look room mean to give your subject a little extra room in whatever direction they're facing. If you are filming a public speaker, position them so there's a little less room at their back and a little more above their head. Subconsciously, we picture the edge of the frame as a wall, so by giving your subject more look room and head room, there is a space for them to speak into. By not giving them enough look room, they'll look like they're talking to a wall. Varying your shots will keep your audience interested by giving them something new to look at or an object presented in a new way.

## IMAGES EXAMPLES

[https://www.google.it/search?q=rules+of+the+thirds+immagini&rlz=1C1AWFC\\_enIT741IT741&oq=rules+of+the+thirds+immagini&aqs=chrome..69i57.19217j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-](https://www.google.it/search?q=rules+of+the+thirds+immagini&rlz=1C1AWFC_enIT741IT741&oq=rules+of+the+thirds+immagini&aqs=chrome..69i57.19217j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-)



STATE WHICH IS THE APPROPRIATE IMAGE AND EXPLAIN WHY

1



A



B



C



A

B

C

2

3



A



B



C

# LESSON 2

Match the words on the left to their right definition on the right. Then translate with the help of the dictionary.

A	Camera Shot	1	It moves on tracks to the camera movement . By using it the composer of a film gives the viewer a detailed tour of a situation. It can also be used to follow a character.
B	Camera angle	2	It is often used by composers of films to signify the end of a film or scene. The effect is achieved by the camera being put on a device that can move upwards
C	Tracking shot	3	It is used to position the viewer so that they can understand the relationships between the characters. These are very important for shaping meaning in film as well as in other visual texts.
D	Bird's eye angle	4	It puts the audience on an equal footing with the character/s. This is the most commonly used angle in most films as it allows the viewers to feel comfortable with the characters.
E	Crane shot	5	It is the amount of space that is seen in one shot or frame. Camera shots are used to demonstrate different aspects of a film's setting, characters and themes.
F	Eye-level angle	6	It is an angle that looks directly down upon a scene. This angle is often used as an establishing angle, along with an extreme long shot, to establish setting.

# LESSON 3

## HIDDEN WORDS

You set up a dozen signs with keywords of the topic in question, in turn each student is applied to a card (front or back) representative that word.

Other students must try to describe that word to make it guess without using the word itself or thesaurus but describing only the context.

The teacher sets a time limit to see how many more words are guess as quickly as possible.

WORDS: arrangements, produced, networks, visibility, equipment, transmission, entertainment, frame, action, audience, camera, image, exposure, contrast, filter, subject, zoom, format, light, speed.

# LESSON 4

READ THE TEXT AND COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE USING THE TERMS AND EXPRESSIONS GIVEN BELOW IN SCRAMBLED ORDER.

(photography - breaking - horizontally - photographic - basis - nine - image - photographers - display - balanced)

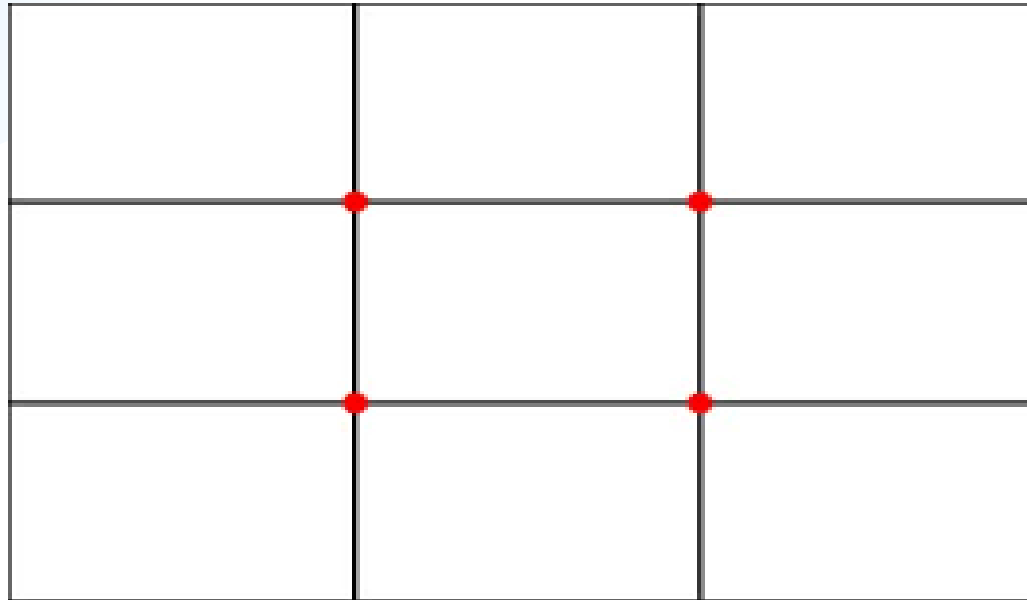
The **Rule of Thirds** is perhaps the most well-known 'rule' of (1) ..... composition.

The "Rule of Thirds" one of the first things that digital (2) ..... learn about in classes on (3) ..... and rightly so as it is the (4)..... for well (5)..... and interesting shots.

The basic principle behind the rule of thirds is to imagine (6) ..... an image down into thirds (both (7) ..... and vertically) so that you have (8) ..... parts.

# LESSON 4

As follows.



As you're taking an (9) ..... you would have done this in your mind through your viewfinder or in the LCD (10) ..... that you use to shot.

# LESSON 5

Watch the video and deepen your knowledge about the different camera movements used in movies.

Give some examples

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=cameera+movement&&view=detail&mid=69F41620AD770D0D012E69F41620AD770D0D012E&&FORM=VDRVRV>

# LESSON 6

Make a commercial video of about 30 seconds enhancing the use of the rule of thirds, and Head Room Look Room.