Figurer til opgave i screen-dance (LN / NG)

28 DANCE AND THE CAMERA

It is the effect of a series of continually altering frames that makes up what we call a 'shot'. A shot has duration, whereas a frame is a moment caught in time.



Figure 2.3 The frames become a shot

How to describe a shot

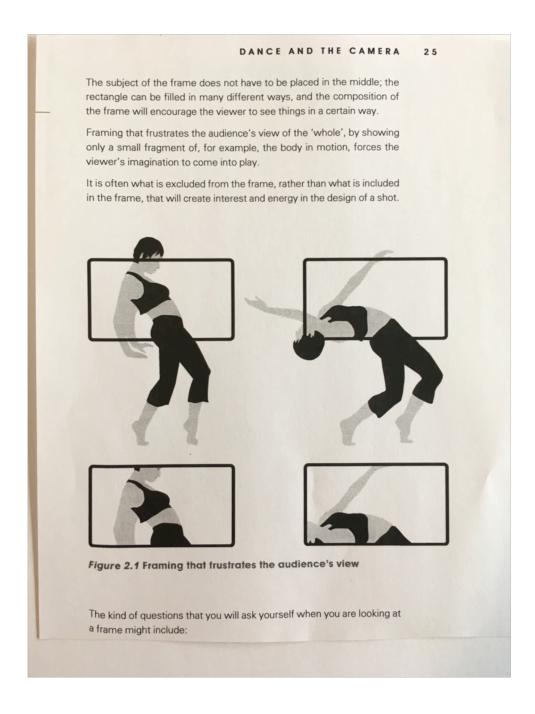
Video dance-making usually involves many different people working together and sharing a vision of what is being created. The communication of that vision is essential, and therefore it is useful to use a shared vocabulary to describe what the camera sees and how it is framed.

The terms most commonly used to describe shot types define how the camera positions the viewer in relation to the subject of the frame. For example, in a 'wide-shot', the subject is framed with space around it. This creates the impression that the viewer is standing back from the subject, taking a wide view. A 'close-up' implies that the viewer is positioned close to the subject, with the subject filling the frame.

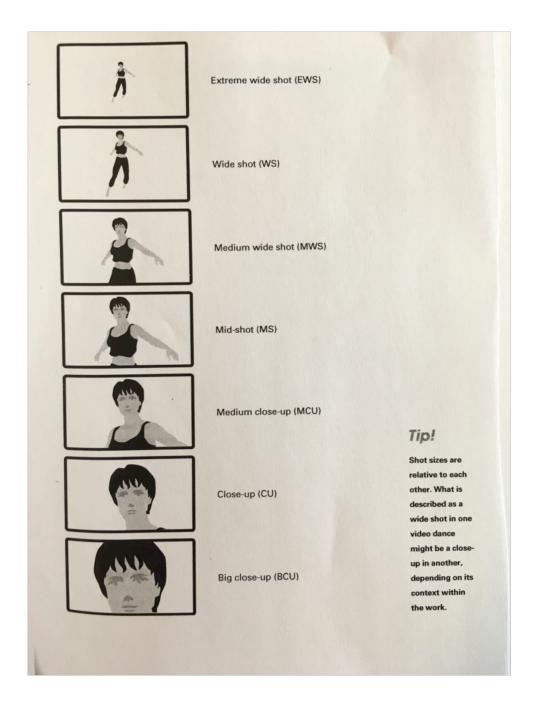
Page 29 shows a list of shot types and how their names are shortened when written. Figure 2.4 shows how these shots may look relative to each other.

Figure 2.4 (opposite): Shot types and their descriptions

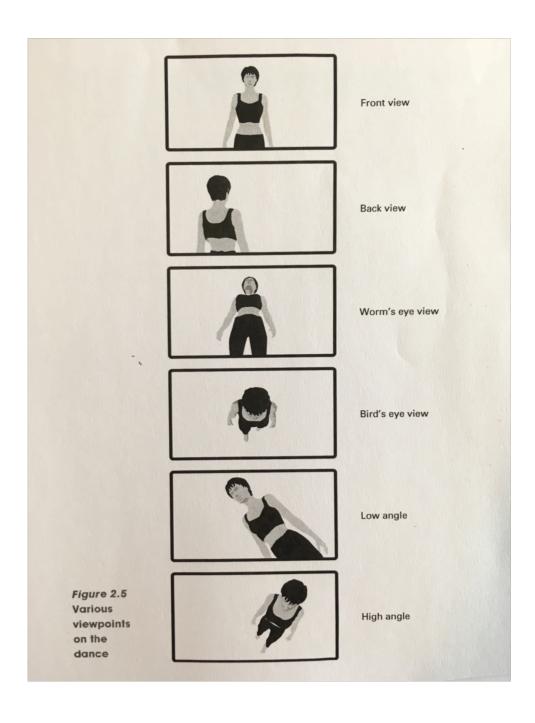
Tænk over det du vil have med i rammen



Afstanden til objektet – hvor langt fra og tæt på skal der filmes?



Man kan filme fra mange vinkler – lige fra fugleperspektiv til frøperspektiv



Kameraets position ved de forskellige vinkler

