





Instructions: Recreate each of the following camera moves. For each shot, include a subject for the shot (ie: place a character in the shot as the focal point). Once you've shot your footage, edit your shots in sequence and label each. Export the finished version for marking purposes.

| Camera Move | Description | Diagram |
|-------------|---|---------|
| Tilt | Tilt is the vertical axis of camera movement. When the camera tilts, it pivots up and down. | |
| Pan | Pan is the horizontal axis of camera movement. When the camera pans, it turns left and right like turning your head to the left and to the right. | |
| Dolly in | Natural technique of camera simply moving horizontally through space. Similar to a person walking or riding on a wheelchair. | 00 |
| Dolly out | Natural technique of camera simply moving horizontally through space. Similar to a person walking or riding on a wheelchair | 00 |
| Truck | Natural technique of camera simply moving horizontally through space. Similar to a person walking or riding on a wheelchair | |

| Zoom | The focal length of the camera lens is gradually changed. With a zoom, the frame may transition from a wide shot to a close-up without ever moving the camera. | |
|----------------------|---|---------|
| Crane – Rise Up | With Rise Up, the camera rises vertically. It rises toward something – a character's close-up, for example. | |
| Crane – Fall Down | Fall Down involves moving the camera vertically downward. Sometimes used to look at something on the ground by lowering the camera to ground level, fall down can also create a hiding effect. | |
| Tracking | Shot that follows a character or an object moving through a scene. Can also be used to move away from or toward a stationary subject. | Subject |
| Pull Focus | Pulling focus is considered a natural camera technique. Like our eyes, which pull focus whenever we look at objects that are at different distances in our field of vision, it changes our focus. | AB |