

Visual Composition Shot List Template

GENERAL INFO

1. **Your Name:** Kevin Pointer Sr.
2. **PROJECT:** Montage of a place

SHOT LIST

1. COMPOSITION – RULE OF THIRDS

The Rule of Thirds gives us a visual framework within which we can place elements in our shot for maximum effect.

- a. First, ___ **take** a photo with one principal subject in the exact center of the frame. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



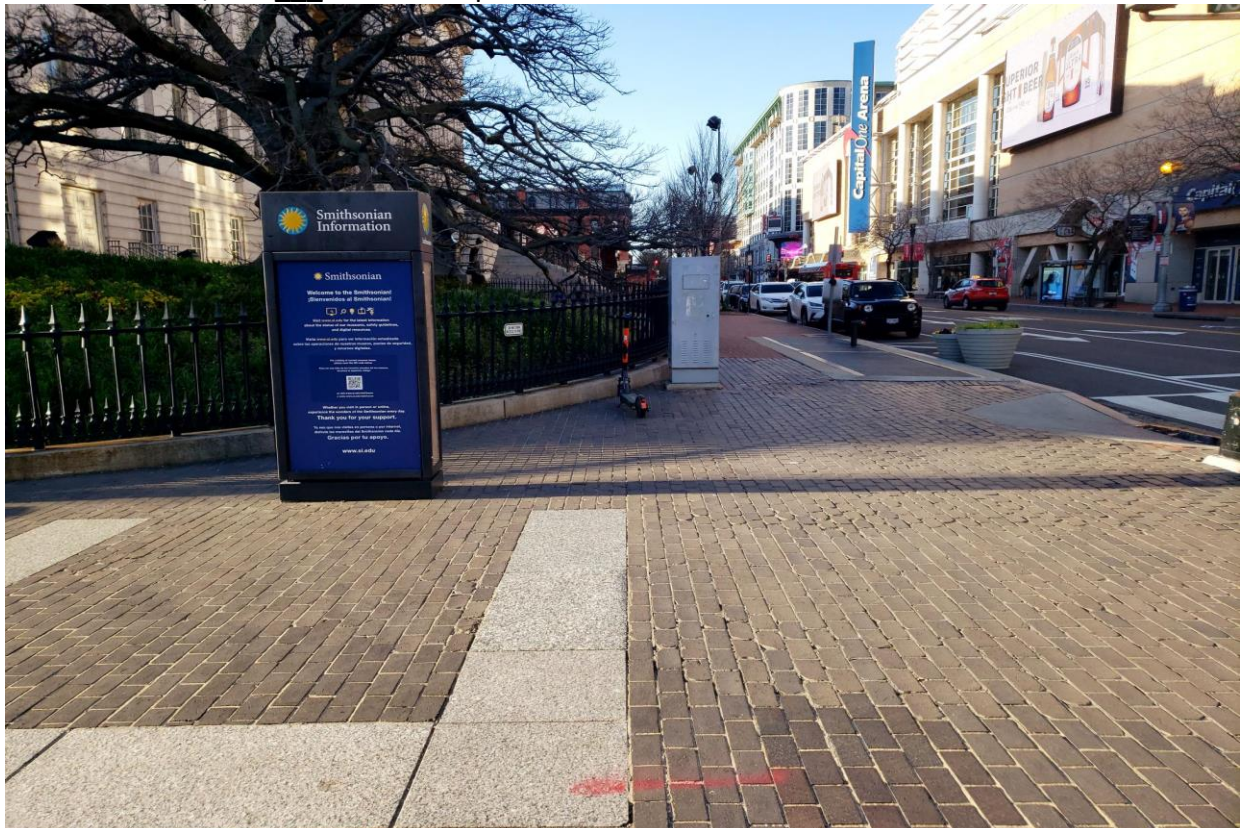
- b. Then, ___ **reframe** the same scene by moving your camera or changing positions to clearly demonstrates the Rule of Thirds by placing the subject in one of the 4 key positions.
___ **Insert** that photo here:



- c. Now ___ **find** another subject that is either closer to the camera or further away than the first subject. Take a photo with this subject in the exact center of the frame and ___ **Insert** it here:



- d. Finally, ___ **reframe** this second subject using one of the other 4 placement points of the Rule of Thirds, and ___ **Insert** that photo here:

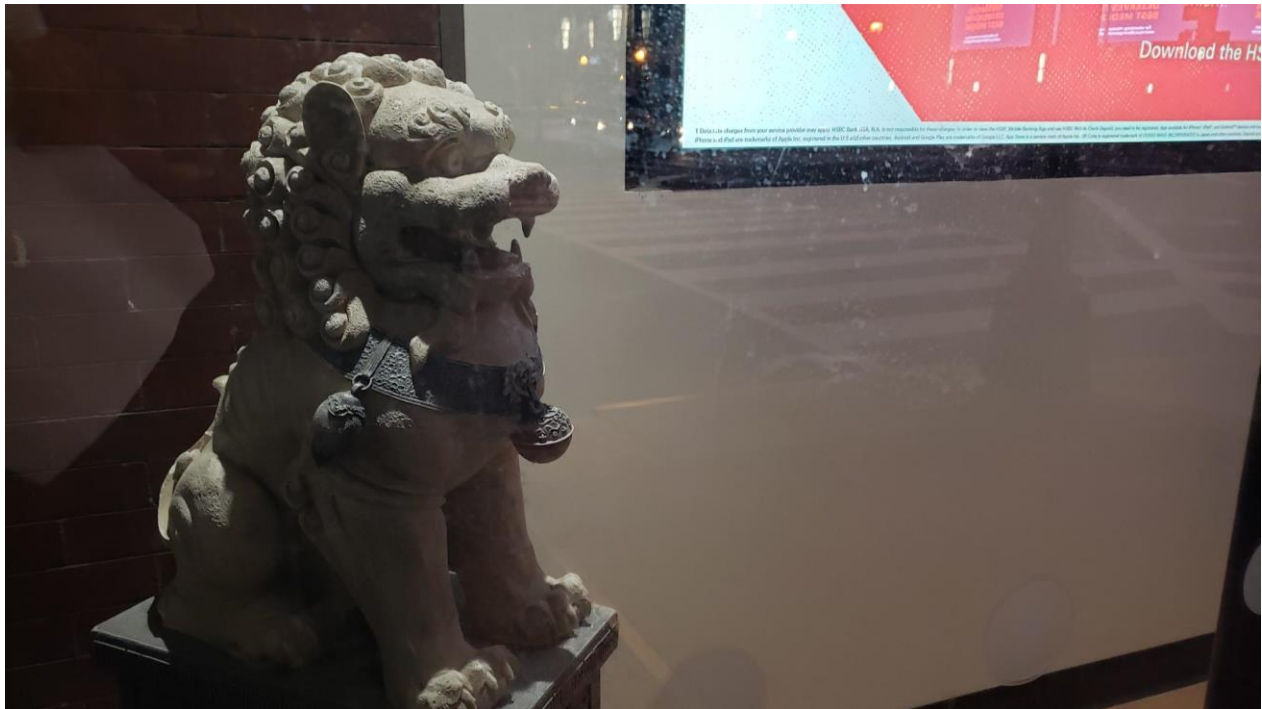


2. BALANCE

- a. First, ___ **pick** an off-balance subject that doesn't move and snap a photo with the subject centered in the frame. ___ **Insert** that un-balanced photo here:



- b. Then, ___ **reframe** that subject with proper balance and proper nose room. ___ **Insert** that balanced photo here:



- c. Second, ___ **select** a moving subject, such as a car, that will require you to pan the camera to follow. While panning, snap a still photo of the subject exactly in the center of the frame. ___ **Insert** that unbalanced photo here:



- d. Now ___ **take** another photo of the subject (or a similar subject) with proper framing and balance (i.e., proper noseroom in front of the car). ___ **Insert** that balanced photo here:



3. BALANCE – COLOR

- a. Using an actor or object that has bright colors on it, **__x__** try out different backgrounds. First, **__** put your subject in front of a neutral background color (**__x__** white, grey, **__x__** black). **Insert** that photo here:



- b. Then ___ **move** the same subject in front of a background that has a bright color. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



4. ANGLES (DEPTH)

- a. First, ___ **take** a photo of an object using a camera position that does not give a sense of depth (flat and 2 dimensional). ___ **Insert** that photo here:



- b. Then, ___ **change** your camera position to add a sense of depth (3D with foreground, mid-ground, and background). ___ **Insert** that photo here:

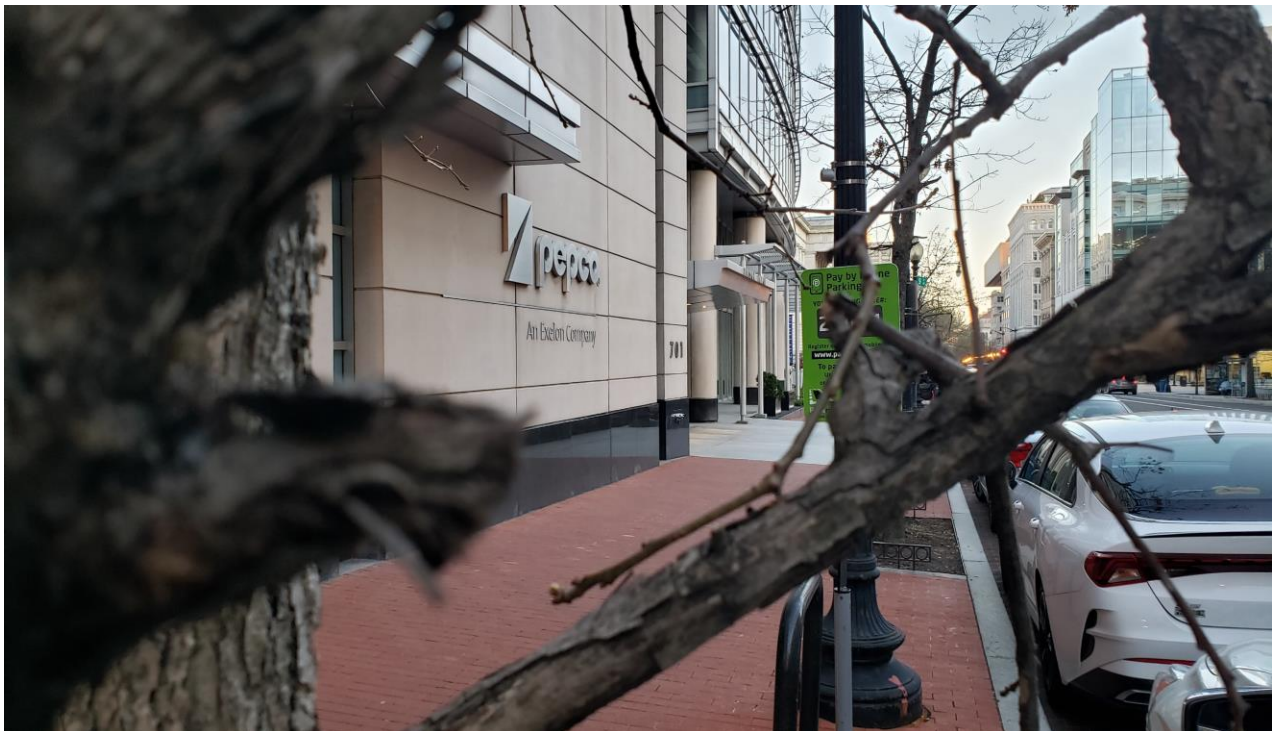


5. NATURAL FRAMES IN THE SCENE

- a. First, ___ **identify** a usable frame that you can use for your subject. ___ **Take** a photo of your subject without the framing element. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



- b. Then, ___ **change** your camera position to include the framing element. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



6. LEADING LINES

- a. ___ Take a WS or MS (wide or medium shot) photo of one subject with leading lines steering the audience's eyes towards the subject. ___ Insert that photo here:



- b. ___ Do the same with another leading line and subject. ___ Insert that photo here:



c. ___ Do the same with a third leading line and subject. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



7. BACKGROUNDS

a. First, ___ **take** a photo of a subject in front of a bland background (MS or WS). ___ **Use** the rule of thirds and balance. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



- b. Then, ___ **take** a photo of a subject in front of a busy (distracting) background. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



- c. Now, ___ **try** to “fix” your second shot by adjusting the background. ___ **Use** shallow depth of field if possible, hide distracting elements with props, or change your distance and/or angle. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



8. BASIC SHOTS (SHOT FRAMING)

Select a location with a subject that interests you, and practice framing options.

- a. First, ___ take a WS (Wide Shot) as an “establishing shot”. Insert that photo here:



- b. Then, ___ change your camera position and/or focal length to frame up a MS (Medium Shot).
___ Insert that photo here:



- c. Then, ___ **change** your camera position and/or focal length to frame up a CS (Closeup Shot). ___ **Insert** that photo here:



- d. Then, ___ **change** your camera position and/or focal length to frame up an ECU (Extreme Closeup Shot / Macro Shot). ___ **Insert** that photo here:



9. PERSPECTIVE

- a. First, ___ **take** a photo of a subject from an “ordinary” everyday perspective. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



- b. Then, ___ **change** your camera position to capture a unique perspective of the same subject. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



c. ___ **Capture** another different perspective of the same subject. ___ **Insert** that photo here:



10. SHALLOW DOF

- a. First, ___ **take** a photo of a subject with everything crisp and in focus. ___ **Insert** that photo here



- b. Then, ___ **change** your camera focal length (zoom all the way in or swap to a long lens) and/or open up the iris to get “shallow depth of field”. Focus on your subject and let the background be blurry. Insert that photo here:

