

Visual Composition Shot List Template

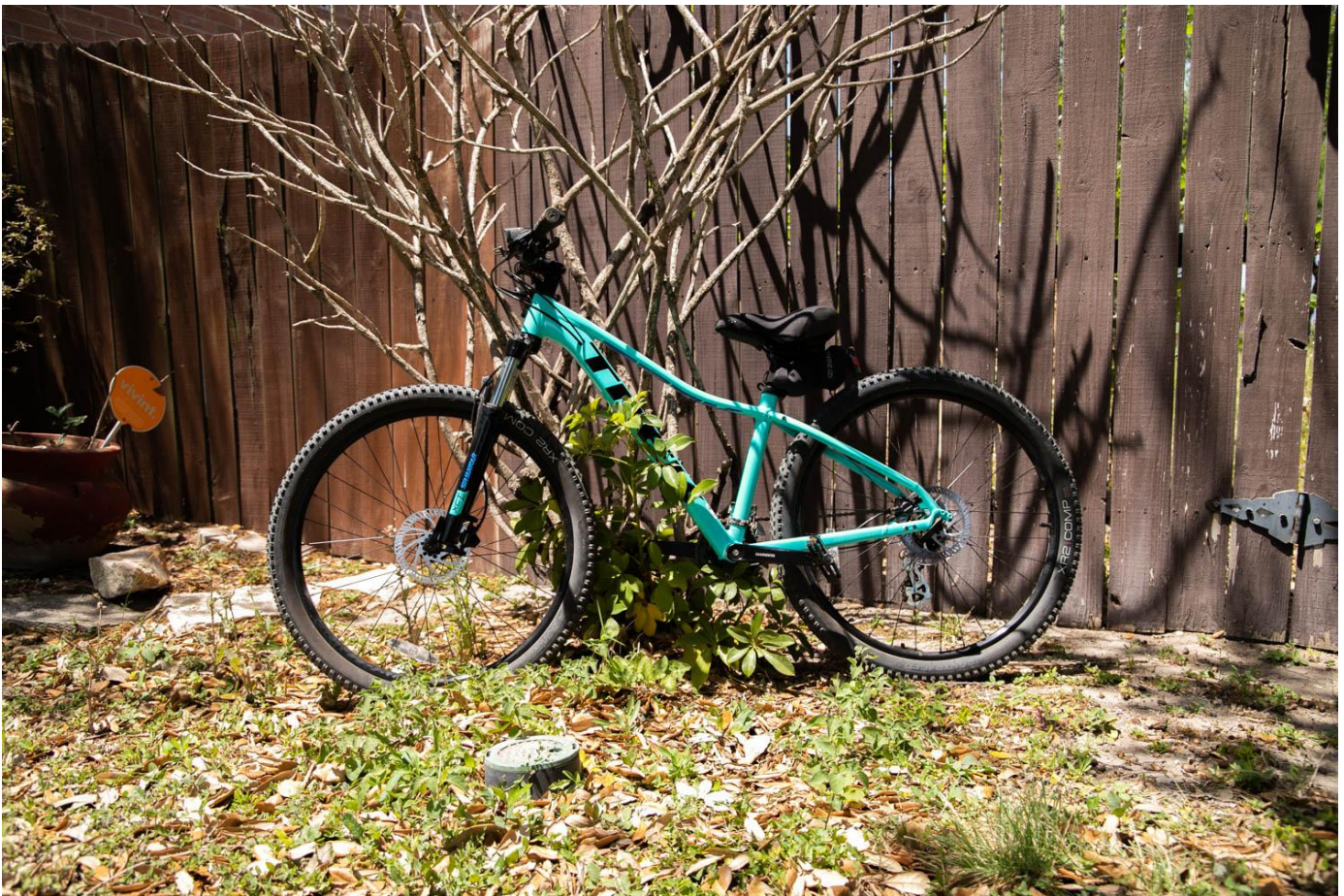
GENERAL INFO

1. **Your Name:** Melinda Garza
2. **PROJECT:** Montage of a place

SHOT LIST

1. COMPOSITION – RULE OF THIRDS

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



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



- 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:



- 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

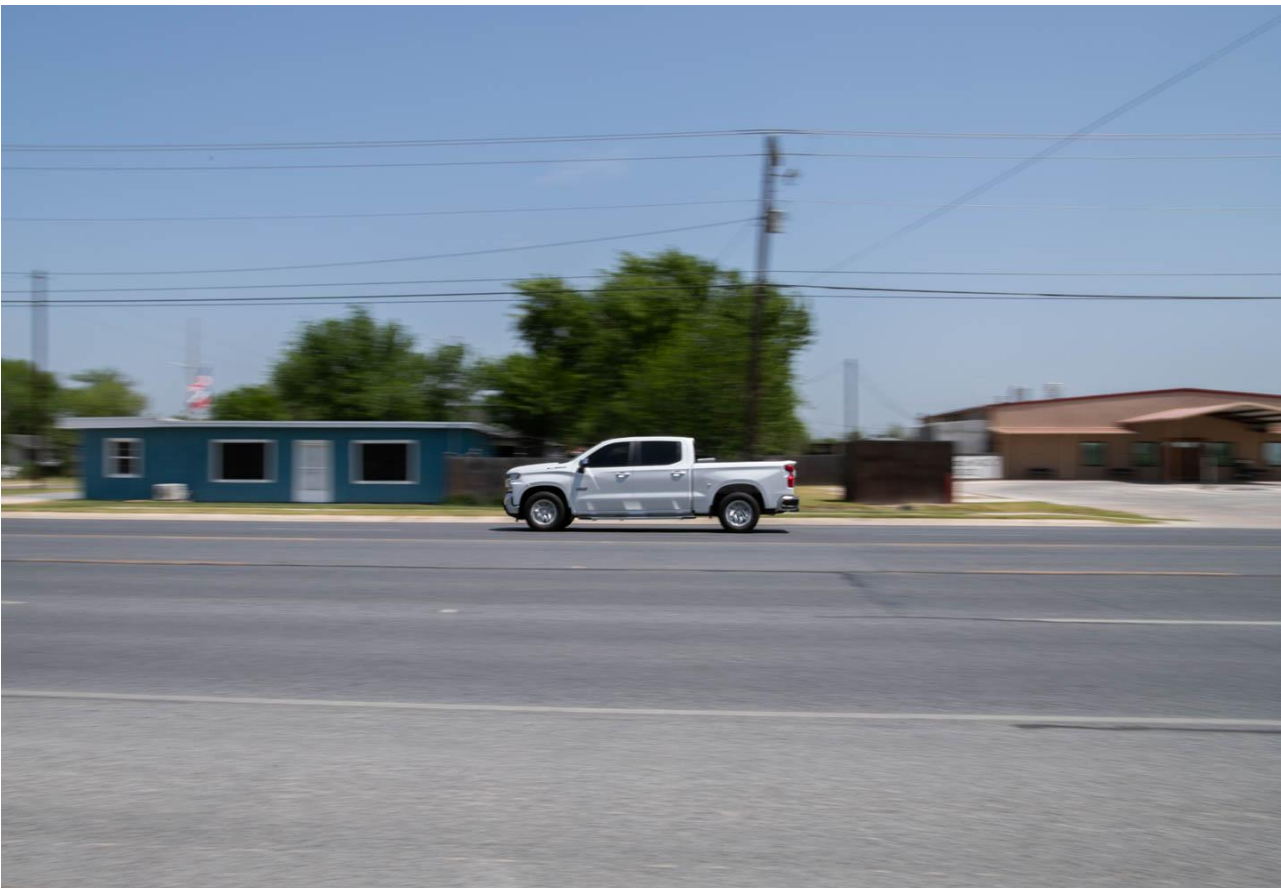
- First, pick an off-balance subject that doesn't move and snap a photo with the subject centered in the frame. Insert that unbalanced photo here:



Then, reframe that subject with proper balance and proper nose room. Insert that photo here:



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 fram. Insert photo here:



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



3. BALANCE – COLOR

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



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



4. ANGLES (DEPTH)

- 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:



- 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

- 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:

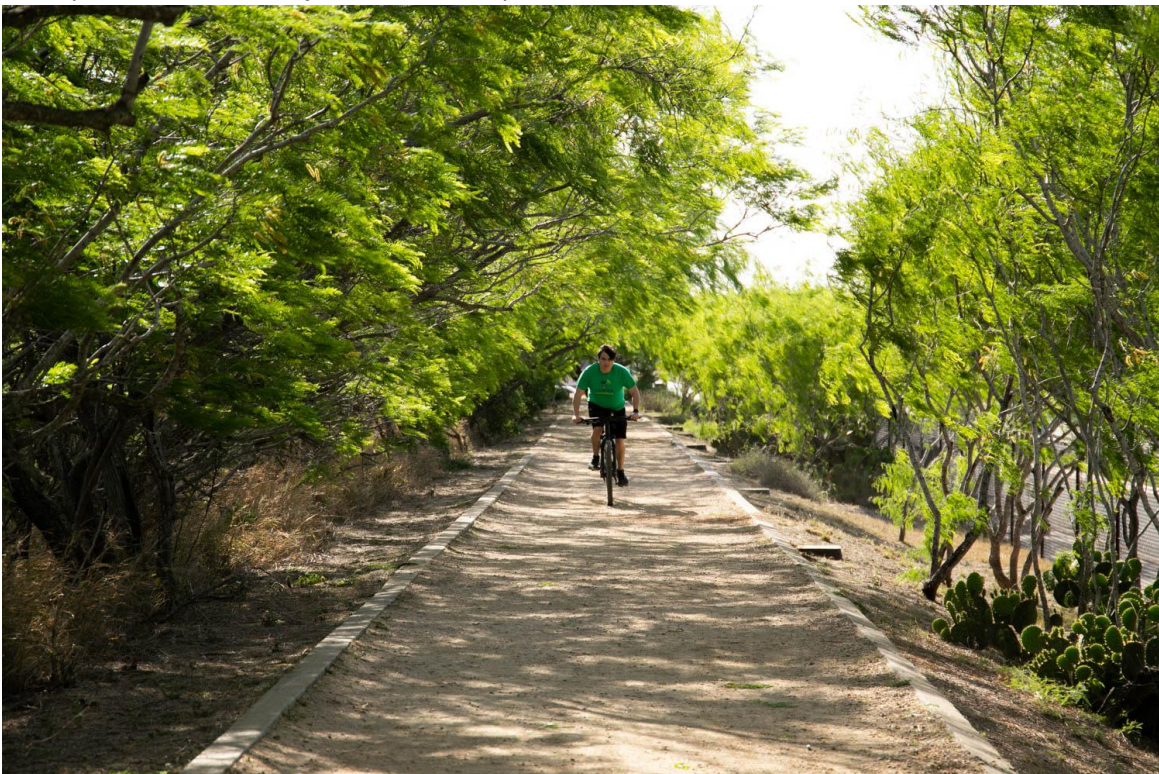


Then, change your camera position to include the framing element. Insert that photo here:



6. LEADING LINES

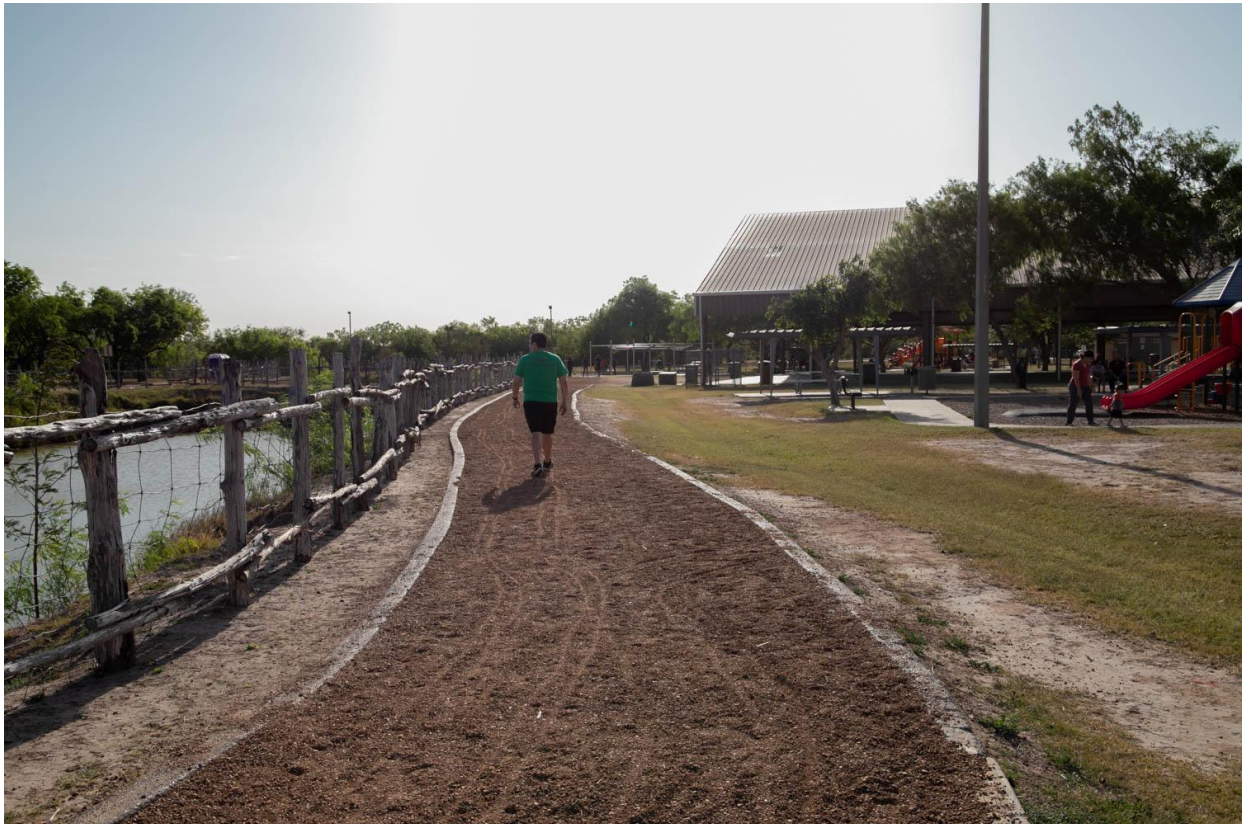
Take a WS or MS (wide or medium shot) photo of one subject with leading lines steering the audience's eyes towards the subject. Insert that photo here:



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



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



7. BACKGROUNDS

- 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:



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



- 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)

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



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



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



- 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

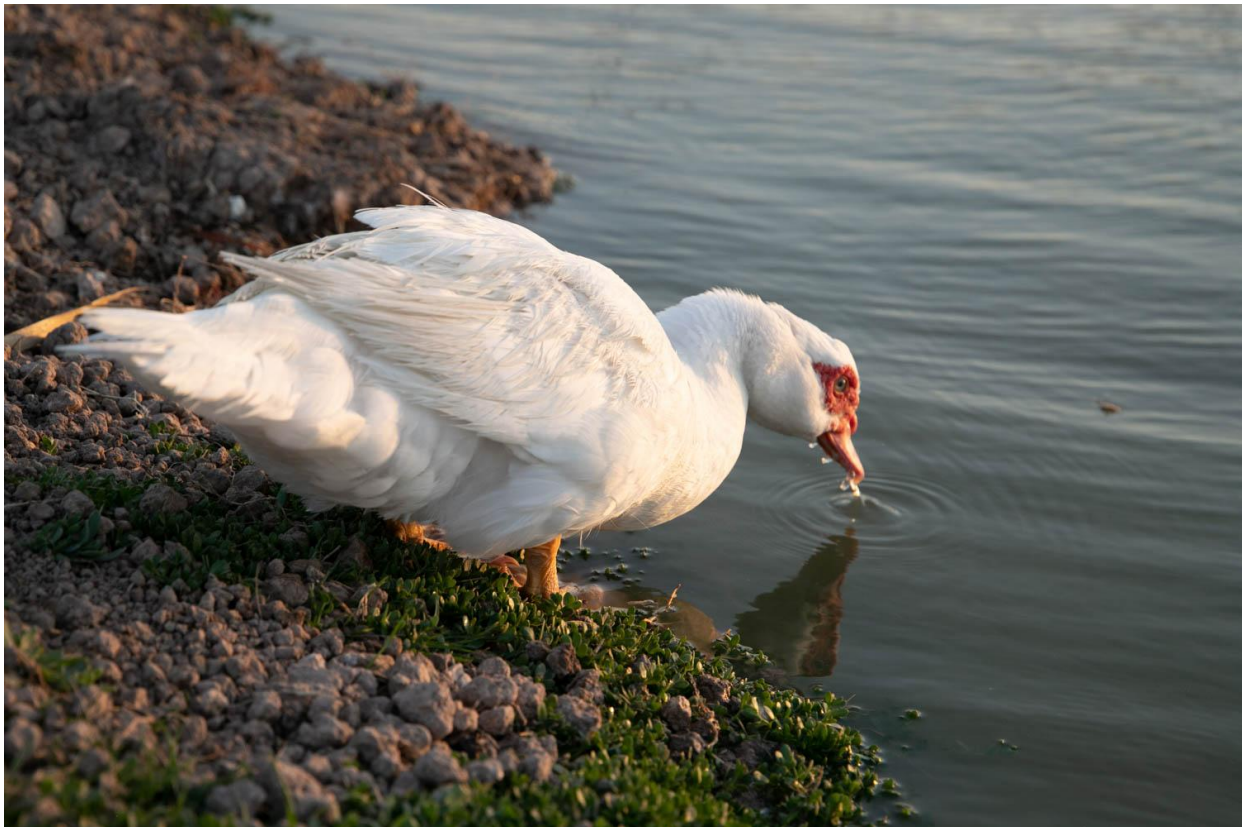
- First, take a photo of a subject from an "ordinary" everyday perspective. Insert that photo here:



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



- Capture another different perspective of the same subject. Insert that photo here:



10. SHALLOW DOF

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



Then, change your camera focal length 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:

