**GLOSSARY OF CAMERA SHOTS AND MOVEMENT**

C.U. Close Up: a head and shoulders shot. This takes up the whole frame. Used to give a subject more importance.

M.S. Mid Shot: a shot which extends to just below a person’s waist. It allows for hand movements and there is sometimes enough room in the frame for a second person. (This then becomes a Two-shot)

M.C.U. Medium close-up: a shot which usually contains the top half of a person. Commonly used to show significant details of one person.

B.C.U. Big Close Up (or Extreme Close-up): a shot where a person’s face fills most of the screen. This shot has dramatic impact and is rarely used.

L.S. Long Shot: a shot generally used to show a subject in their environment – with the standing person taking up about 2/3 of the screen.

W.S. Wide Shot: this *establishing* shot is often used at the beginning of a sequence to establish location.

O/S Over-the-shoulder shot: this is often used in interviewing. A shot of a person is obtained from over the shoulder of another person. Both sides of the screen are thus framed.

P.O.V. The point of view shot: a shot which shows a scene or character from the point of view of another character. The camera ‘works’ as that person’s eyes.

Tracking Shot Generally defined as movement parallel to the action or at least at a constant distance (e.g. the camera which travels alongside the race track in track & field events)

Pan A horizontal movement of the camera (left to right or right to left), although the camera itself remains static.

Tilt This describes a vertical movement of the camera; either tilting up or tilting down.

Zoom Technically, not a camera move as the camera itself remains static. It is a single movement of the camera lens either IN as the lens moves in on the subject; or OUT as the lens moves away from the subject to a more wide-angle shot.

Aerial Shot A camera shot filmed from an airplane, helicopter, balloon, kite or high building (higher than a crane).

Crane Shot A shot in which the camera rises above the ground on a mobile support.

Overhead Shot A shot looking down vertically on the action from above.

Reverse angle Two successive shots from equal and opposite angles, typically of characters during conversation.

**TRANSITIONS:**

Cut: A shift to another scene of action or different viewing angle.

Dissolve or Fade: The slow fading of one shot into another.

Jump cut: A rapid, jerky transition from one frame to the next, either disrupting the flow of time or movement within a scene or making an abrupt transition from one scene to another. (Not common).

Montage: Style of editing involving rapid cutting so that one image is juxtaposed with another or one scene quickly dissolves into the next. Angles, settings and framing are manipulated in a conspicuous way so as to convey a swift passage of time, to create some kind of visual or conceptual continuity, or to generate a distinctive rhythm. Sometimes used in a title sequence.

For further info: http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots