

Film Two

Now choose one script.

Discuss what will work with time (calendar on back), locations, and actors you have.

No surprises for this one. But there are a few requirements:

A) **Time** requirement: 4 minutes (plus or minus 30 seconds).

B) Before you begin storyboarding, you will preplan by **noting on the selected script applicable aspects of mise en scene and cinematography** (see below)

This is an emotional story, you are trying to elicit a feeling from the audience – use what you have learned about filmmaking to do this.

C) Think about assigning **production roles**; not required, but it will be for the next film. All will help with all roles but it may help to name a person (or two people, can be “co-“ positions, like co-directors) that are responsible for the job

D) **Storyboard** most, if not all, of your film.

E) And like last film, you need opening **credits** (at the least a title) and closing credits with all names (and roles if chosen).

Mise en Scène: *what is filmed* **Cinematography:** *how it is filmed*

On chosen screenplay, make notations of where you can apply these cinematic techniques. You are required to incorporate these practices – make note of as many applications as you can; as you film, you will make decisions as to the feasibility/practicality.

MISE EN SCÈNE

Setting

Visual and spatial attributes of setting

- inside/outside, open/closed spaces

Contextual use of setting

- cultural meaning; insight into characters

Function of setting:

- est. time & place, themes, ideas, create mood

Actors

for our purposes, mostly concerned with actor placement, props, costume, and make-up

Lighting

Quality (soft/hard)

Placement (direction the light hits subject)

- three-point lighting

Contrast (high-key, low-key)

Composition *visual arrangement of objects, actors, and space in the frame*

Balance and symmetry:

Rule of Thirds

Use of lines and framing (open, closed)

Color and saturation

CINEMATOGRAPHY

Shot Types *when & why use particular*

shots– how it conveys meaning

- extreme long, long, medium, close-up, extreme close-up, over the shoulder shot, pov shot

Camera Angles *when & why use particular*

angles – how it conveys meaning

- eye-level, high angle, low angle, dutch tilt

“Depth”

Creating the illusion of depth

- use of rule of thirds, framing and placement

Camera Movement

Pan, Tilt shots

Dolly/tracking shots

- dolly in, dolly out

Hand-held and steadicam shots

Etc.

The Zoom (non-camera movement)

Aspect Ratio (changeable?)