

Welcome to Digital Media

A large part of Digital Media is looking at films

What are some of your favourite films? Why?

Do you have any favourite directors?

Do you have any favourite **genres**?

Welcome to Digital Media

- In Digital Media Studies, we will cover a broad range of topics and texts
- We will look at film and television, video games, radio, as well as other visual media such as advertising.
- We will look at print media such as magazines and newspapers.
- We will also look in depth at the data side of media, such as demographics, audience profiles, readerships, and more
- We will also look at Media Theories.

Course Content

Year 12

Unit 1 – Exam Unit

Looking at the fundamentals of Media Studies.

Looking at audiences, media production, construction of meaning, and effects of media.

Essays on genre, narrative, representation, and media effects.

Unit 3

First practical unit

Students will create a audio-visual product to meet a given brief.

Documentation of research and production.

Unit 24

Independent coursework unit

Researching cross-media advertising campaigns and the positive exploitation of media properties.

Looking at media careers and preparing for industry work.

Course Content

Year 13

Unit 21	Unit 20	Unit 2 – Exam Unit
<p>Pitch unit</p> <p>Students produce a pitch for an advertising campaign fitting a brief.</p> <p>Independent and group coursework including live recorded pitch.</p>	<p>Second, larger, practical unit.</p> <p>Students will build from their work in Unit 21 and produce an audio, audio-visual, and visual media product that work together as an advertising campaign.</p>	<p>Exam looking at preproduction and work within the media industry.</p> <p>Creation of preproduction documentation as well as demonstrating professional understanding of industry.</p>

Camera Angles

- Today we are going to take a look at camera angles, and how they can create meaning.
- How many different camera angles can you think of?

Camera Angles

- Look at the following camera angles and note down each of them.
- It may help you to draw an example in your notes
- Bonus points if you can name all of the films these shots are taken from.

The Extreme Long Shot (ELS) or Establishing Shot

- This shot is used to **establish** the location of a scene, or to give the audience a sense of the location of the scene.
- ELS can also be used to show the scale of something huge.



Long Shot (LS) or Wide Shot (WS)

- A long shot, like an establishing shot, allows audiences to see a great deal of the environment.
- A long shot also shows the subject of the shot in full.



Medium Shot (MS)

- A medium shot typically shows its subject from the waist or torso up.
- This shot gives us a good look at the character, but is not overly intimate.



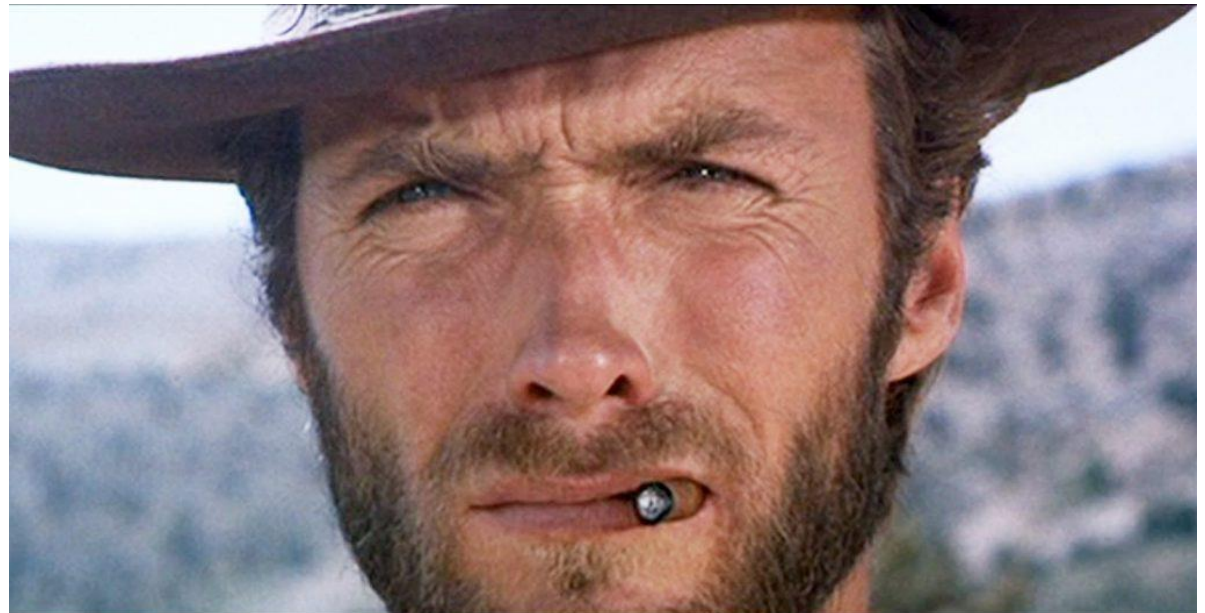
Medium Close Up (MCU)

- A medium close up typically shows the subject from the shoulders up.
- This allows for a more intimate look at the characters face.



Close Up (CU)

- A close up is a shot just of the subjects face, or just of an object that is the subject of the shot.
- A close up allows for the audience to see the details in an actors face.



Extreme Close Up (ECU)

- An extreme close up focuses on a specific part of the subject in great detail.
- This can be used for emphasis, or to gain a very intimate look into the character



Over the Shoulder shot (OTS)

- An OTS shot is typically used in conversation sequences.
- These shots position us next to the character that is being spoken to, aligning us with their perspective.



High Angle and Low Angle shots

- High angle shots make the subject appear smaller, and therefore weaker, or having less power in a scene.
- Low angle shots make the subject appear bigger, and give them more power in a scene.



Point of View (POV)

- A POV shot puts the camera directly in the viewpoint of a character within the film.
- This fully aligns the audience's perspective with a character.



Dutch Angle or Canted Angle

- A Dutch angle is when the camera is on an angle on its roll axis.
- This angle can portray a sense of unease, tension, madness, or terror.



Let's put all of this into context.



Watch the following video and see how filmmakers use these shots and other techniques to create meaning.

Mise-en-scène

- Mise-en-scène (literally meaning 'placing on stage') refers to everything within a shot
- Mise-en-scène refers to all elements of production, including sound design, props, set design, colour, lighting, space, costume, hair and makeup, composition, performance, film stock, and even aspect ratio.
- Essentially, every decision that the director makes contributes to the mise-en-scène.

Watch the video and make notes



Let's have a look at some mise-en-scène together



The black train and black smoke reinforce the on coming danger

The framing of the shot has us focus on the children, and also see the distance of the train



The sound of the train and the shouting of the actors builds the sense of danger and tension

The framing of the boys, backgrounded by the trees, make them look small and isolated

The framing shown the audience the height of the bridge, reminding us of the danger

Let's have a look at some mise-en-scène together



The use of the black negative space tightens the frame, making the figure more imposing

The figure is backlit, meaning we cannot see details of his face, adding too the threat

The framing uses the banisters to further point our attention to the figure

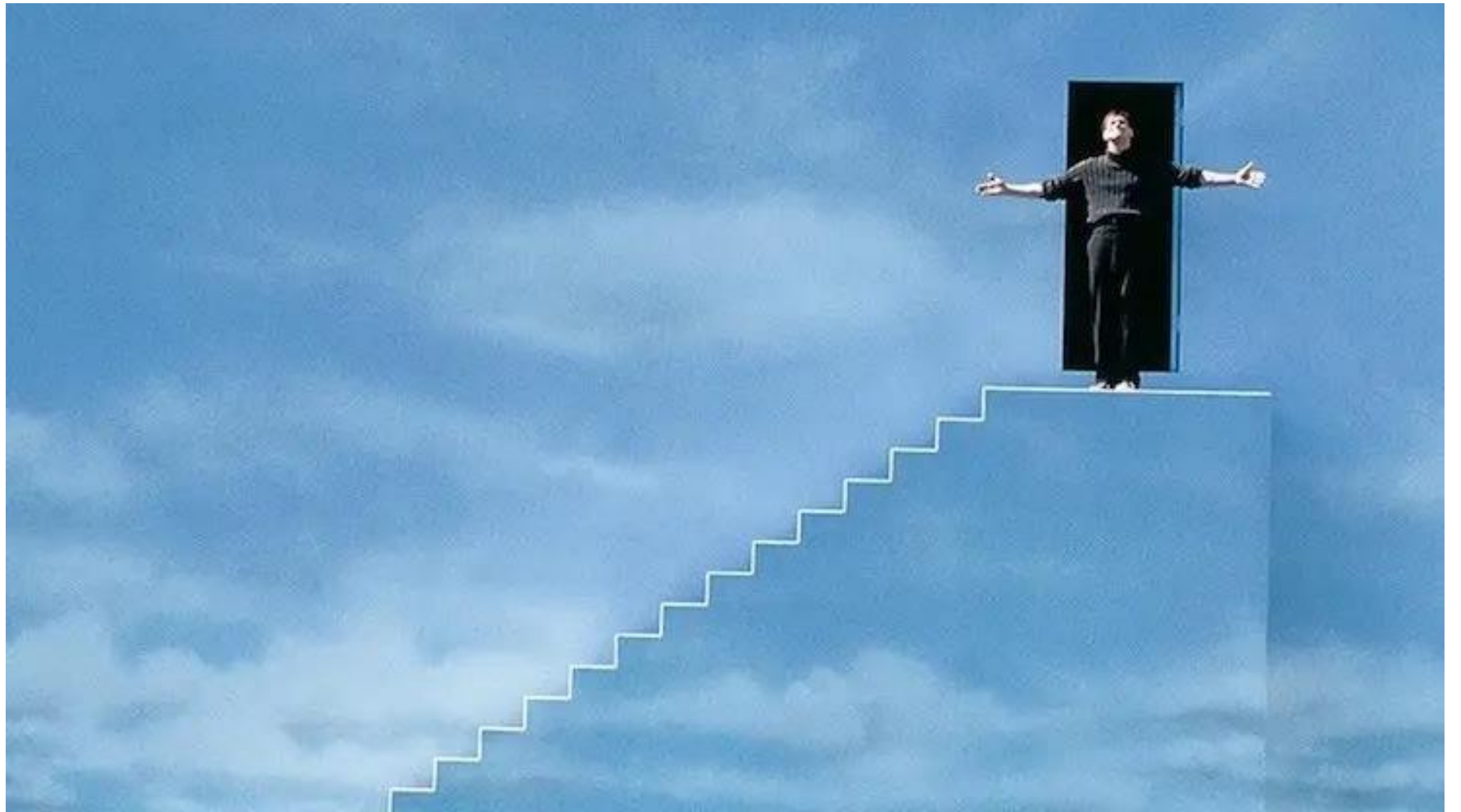


The filmstock is very grainy (as it is a hand held found footage film) giving there shot a sense of dirtiness, realism, and further adding to the sense of danger.

The low angle POV makes the figure look threatening to audience and character alike









Understanding Mise-en-Scène

- Look at the following shots
 - In your pairs, discuss what meaning can be derived from each of these frame through the mise-en-scène.
- Identify as many of the mise-en-scène elements has you can, and how they contribute to communicating meaning to the audience.

Task:

- In pairs:
- Choose two of the following scenarios below and take a picture using your phones to create you own **film shot** that communicates the feelings described.
- Consider your camera angle and mise-en-scene

Someone terrified, hiding from a killer in a horror movie	A hero standing triumphantly after defeating the villain	Someone feeling sad and alone
Someone has just found out a secret that changes everything!	The happiest moment in someone's life	A villain who thinks they have won gloating

- Feel free to use filters or any photo editing you want to further show your chosen emotions!
- Then email your photos to: ryan.tomlinson@furzeplatt.net so we can look at them!