|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| action shot | photograph of someone or something in movement |
| angles | Eye-Level - This is the most common view, being the real-world angle that we are all used to. It shows subjects as we would expect to see them in real life. It is a fairly neutral shot. Ground level shot - taking a photograph at ground level.  Low Angle or Worm’s Eye View (WEV) - Very low camera angle shot looking up from ground level. This shows the subject from below. Shot from overhead or high level - high angle shows the subject from above, i.e. the camera is angled down towards the subject.Bird's Eye view (BEV) - Very high camera angle shot downwards towards the subject from a building, ladder or balcony. |
| close up shots | (This shot is used to show emotion; an expression; detail, or a reaction.)  [ECU (Extreme Close Up)](http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/extreme-closeup.html) The ECU gets right in and shows extreme detail.  [CU (Close Up)](http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/closeup.html) A certain feature or part of the subject takes up the whole frame. |
| full length portrait | Head to toe shot of a person (generally taken as a vertical shot) |
| grayscale | A photo made up of varying tones of black and white. Grayscale is synonymous with black and white. *(Teach students to convert colored photos to grayscale. Some cameras have this feature. If not, model conversion on the computer.)* |
| hands working | a special close-up shot focused on the person’s hands |
| head and shoulder | or [MCU (Medium Close Up)](http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/medium-closeup.html) shows the subject with head and shoulders in the frame |
| horizontal shot | Or landscape - Holding the camera in its normal horizontal orientation to capture the image. |
| mid shot | [MS (Mid Shot)](http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/mid-shot.html) Shows some part of the subject in more detail while still giving an impression of the whole subject. |
| perspective | Through the experience of vision, you are aware of the size of many common objects, such as people, trees, cars, buildings, and animals; for example, you are aware that most adults are about 5 to 6 feet tall; therefore, when two people are shown in a picture and one appears twice as tall as the other, you cannot assume that one is in reality taller than the other. Instead you assume the taller person is closer and the shorter person farther away from the camera viewpoint. In this same manner, you make a size relationship evaluation of all familiar objects. Thus you can make a distance determination from this size relationship evaluation. The farther away an object is from the viewpoint, the smaller it appears; therefore, when subjects of familiar size are included in a photograph, they help to establish the scale of the picture (fig. 5-22). Scale helps the viewer determine or visualize the actual size or relative size of the objects in the picture. See <http://photoinf.com/General/NAVY/Perspective.htm> for examples. Refer to the dwindling size perspective and the vanishing point perspective. |
| silhouette | A dark image outlined against a lighter background |
| tilt-shift photography or focus and shift | Refer to website: <http://www.smashingmagazine.com/2008/11/16/beautiful-examples-of-tilt-shift-photography/> |
| tilted or slanted photo | Also known as a [dutch tilt](http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/dutch-tilt.html), this is where the camera is purposely tilted to one side so the horizon is on an angle. This creates an interesting and dramatic effect |
| two shot | A medium shot, featuring two people |
| vertical shot | Holding the camera at a 90 degree turn to capture the image. |
| wide shots | EWS (extreme wide shot)  The view is so far from the subject that he isn't even visible. Often used as an establishing shot,  [VWS (Very Wide Shot)](http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/very-wide-shot.html) The subject is visible (barely), but the emphasis is still on placing him in his environment.  [WS (Wide Shot)](http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/wide-shot.html) The subject takes up the full frame, or at least as much as comfortably possible. AKA: [long shot](http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/long-shot.html), [full shot](http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/full-shot.html). |
| window reflection | Picture of subject reflected in a window |
| zooming | zooming in: using the zoom lens to zero in on an object or person  zooming out: using the zoom lens to zoom out from an object or person to show surroundings of the subject. |

*NOTE: The PHOTO bingo card highlights most of the vocabulary words listed. Photos can contain more than one aspect. If the PHOTO bingo activity does not meet your needs, you can select a few from the list for the students to practice.*

**Vocabulary websites / sources**

* <http://www.mediacollege.com/video/shots/> (gives photo examples along with definitions)
* <http://www.mediaknowall.com/camangles.html> (also has photo examples)
* <http://www.photographytips.com/page.cfm/1587> and <http://store.kodak.com/store/ekconsus/en_US/html/pbPage.GlossaryContent/ThemeID.16765600> (great dictionary of photography terms from A to Z )
* <http://www.smashingmagazine.com/2009/05/17/captivating-examples-of-silhouette-photography/> (site with great silhouette photography or google images for more examples)
* <http://www.digitalcamerawarehouse.com.au/webcontent100.htm>
* <http://www.decs.sa.gov.au/learningtechnologies/files/links/Shot_Definitions.pdf>