

# Visual Composition Shot List

## GENERAL INFO

1. **Your Name:** Sola Awojoodu
2. **PROJECT:** Montage of a Place

## SHOT LIST

1. COMPOSITION – RULE OF THIRDS
  - a. First, take a photo with one principal subject in the exact center of the frame. Insert that photo here:



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



- c. 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:



- d. 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

- a. First, pick an off-balance subject that doesn't move and snap a photo with the subject centered in the frame. This can be a person looking out of the frame (needing "nose room" that it doesn't have) or an object that requires balance. Insert that un-balanced photo here:



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



- c. 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 frame. Insert that unbalanced photo here:



- d. Now take another photo of the subject (or a similar subject) with proper framing and balance. Insert that balanced photo here:



3. BALANCE – COLOR [*sorry we couldn't find clean bright clothing in my husband's closet or accessible neutral colors in the conservatory*]

- a. 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 and take a photo. Insert that photo here:



- b. Then move the same subject in front of a background that has a bright color. Take a photo and insert that photo here:



#### 4. ANGLES (DEPTH)

- a. First, take a photo of an object using a camera position that does not give a sense of depth. Insert that photo here:



- b. Then, change your camera position to add a sense of depth. Insert that photo here:



#### 5. NATURAL FRAMES IN THE SCENE

- a. 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:



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



## 6. LEADING LINES

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



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



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



## 7. BACKGROUNDS

a. First, take a photo of a subject in front of a bland background. Insert that photo here:



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



- c. Now, try to “fix” your second shot by adjusting the background. Insert that photo here:



## 8. BASIC SHOTS (SHOT FRAMING)

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





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



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



d. 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

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



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



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



## 10. SHALLOW DOF

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



b. Then, change your camera focal and/or open up the iris to get "shallow depth of field". Insert that photo here:



11. DOG PHOTO OUTTAKES  
a. Just for fun :)

