

## Unit 2 Assignment 2- Report on single camera productions

This is a report in which <sup>Reword maybe</sup> I shall be detailing all that <sup>change wording perhaps</sup> I have found out about single camera productions and what goes into making them. A single camera production is when only one camera is used to film all of the necessary shots within that TV show or film. This is usually low budget and is typically used for sitcoms, advertisements, documentaries and music videos. Scenes are usually shot together so that if there is any dialogue in the scene then it appears that the characters are having a conversation; however this requires a lot of editing which can be time consuming. <sup>good explanation</sup>

### Types of Single Camera

There are 3 main types of single camera production; these include a single drama, a series and a serial. A series is the more common way that a single camera production is produced examples of a series includes, friends and desperate house wives. A series will go on for multiple seasons as it is the most popular way of making a TV show, if the first season is a success then a lot of money will be made, thus giving the creators funding for the next seasons. Serials are less made as they don't consist of many episodes (usually 1-3) but what they do have is a definite ending meaning that it cannot be continued into another season. An example of a serial is pride and prejudice. Finally Single dramas are the last main type of single camera production and are only shown once because everything has been resolved at the end of the show, with no room for it to be elaborated on in future episodes. Below shows a PowerPoint where I have talked about the three types of single camera productions.

Serial	Series	Single drama
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A serial is a show that has a story-line. It is often an adaptation of a popular book. A serial is only shown once on TV in set episodes usually tends to be 1-3 episodes but this can depend on the budget. For example Pride and Prejudice.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A series is a programme that is sure multiple times. It will have a story that is shown in a set amount of episodes. It will consist of the same characters and a basic situation will be used to tell a different story in each episode. For example CSI Miami or Friends.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A single drama is shown only once. It provides a presentation of real life. It is often based on topics or issues that are more appropriate for that time. For example an ITV Drama.</li></ul>

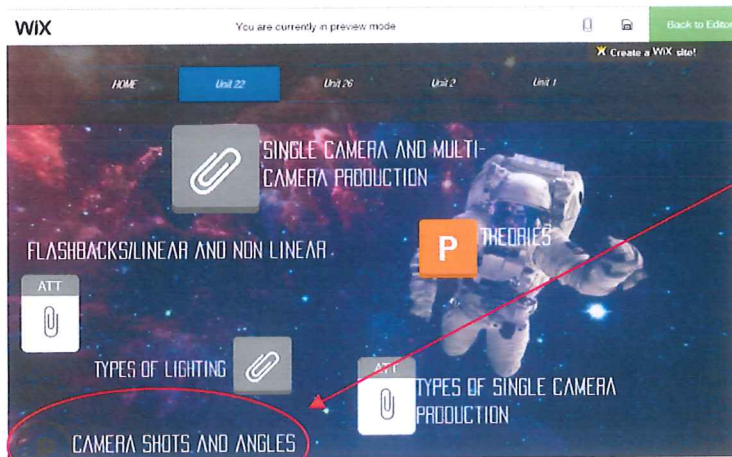
### Camera

Another important thing about single camera productions is the various shots and angles that are implemented when filming. There are a wide range of shots in single camera productions, which includes the common shots seen in films such as long shots, medium shots, and close-ups. And also the more complicated shots such as pan shots, Dutch angle shot and even over the shoulder shots. These different shots all serve a different purpose and have a specific effect on the audience. For example an extreme close up would be used to show the details about the expressions on a characters face to show how they are feeling at that particular time.

↳ what shots could you use in your own production.

↳ could talk about what camera equipment will be used?

○ maybe add page number.



More examples can be seen in my PowerPoint on my Wix page that goes over each individual shot and what it is used for.

- Add link perhaps  
- URL

## → Lighting / Subheading

I then looked at the different types of lighting within film and how they impact the aesthetics of the film and the effect the different types of light has on how a character is portrayed. The different types of lighting include high, low, hard and soft lighting. High and low key lighting are used to create an effect on the viewer for example low key lighting is used in horror films as it shows off the dark and shaded areas making it seem more isolated and scary, whereas high key lighting adds drama to the scene by making certain things more pronounced. Hard lighting is used to create sharper edges on things such as a characters facial expression or the edge of an object, whereas soft lighting is used to hide the details on something to give it a mystery about it, it can also be used to not show wrinkles on a person's face making them appear much younger.

### Soft Lighting

- Soft light refers to light that tends to "wrap" around objects, casting diffuse shadows with soft edges. Soft light is when a light source is large relative to the subject.
- Diminishes outlines and clarity of characters and objects, it also reduces the shadows and the textures and details become less visible.
- Typically hides irregularities on a surface, and the details on that surface making it barely visible.
- Soft lighting can make a subject appear more beautiful or youthful through making wrinkles less visible.

### Hard Lighting

- This type of lighting is usually harsh, creating much sharper shadows. It is used to illuminate an area, outline a character and to bring out the detailing and texture. It also separates light and shadows.
- Hard lighting gives a much sharper appearance of a character, while casting a clearly defined shadow of whatever is being filmed. For example the sun in a clear sky.
- If hard light is used to illuminate something such as a face then imperfections on the skin are more likely to stand out.
- hard light is when the light source is small relative to the subject.

could annotate / summarise screen-shots

### Low Key Lighting

- Low-key lighting often uses only one key light, optionally controlled with a fill light or a simple reflector.
- Low key light accentuates the contours of an object by throwing areas into shade while a fill light or reflector may illuminate the shadow areas to control contrast.
- The term "low key" is used in cinematography to refer to any scene with a high lighting ratio, especially if there is a predominance of shadowy areas. It tends to heighten the sense of alienation felt by the viewer, hence is commonly used in film noir and horror genres.

### High key Lighting

- High-key lighting is a style of lighting for film, television, or photography that aims to reduce the lighting ratio present in the scene. This was originally done partly for technological reasons, since early film and television did not deal well with high contrast ratios, but now is used to suggest an upbeat mood. It is often used in sitcoms and comedies.
- The advantage to high-key lighting is that it doesn't require adjustment for each scene which allows the production to complete the shooting in hours instead of days. The primary drawback is that high-key lighting fails to add meaning or drama by lighting certain parts more prominently than others.



## → Narrative Movies Subleading

The final area of importance is the theories that surround single camera productions; these are Todorov's theory of equilibrium and Vladimir Propp's theory of narrative. Todorov's theory of equilibrium suggests that all films follow the same structure and that they all went through stages called the equilibrium, disequilibrium, acknowledgement, solving and again equilibrium. This is explained in more detail in the pictures below.

← good explanation

### TODOROV'S THEORY

- Todorov in 1969 produced a theory which he believed to be able to be applied to any film. He believed that all films followed the same narrative pattern. They all went through stages called the equilibrium, disequilibrium, acknowledgement, solving and again equilibrium.
- There are five stages the narrative can progress through:
  1. A state of equilibrium
  2. A disruption of that order by an event.
  3. A recognition that the disorder has occurred.
  4. An attempt to repair the damage of the disruption.
  5. A return or restoration of a new equilibrium

### EXAMPLES OF TODOROV'S THEORY

- 1. John McClane (Bruce Willis) is coming home to his family for Christmas and all is calm. (The equilibrium)
- 2. Hans Gruber and his team of terrorists take over the nakatomi building which is hosting a Christmas party of which McClane and his wife are attending.
- 3. McClane isn't in the room when the terrorists storm in so is able to move up the building when he hears screaming. People outside of the building realise there's a disruption when a police man's car is shot at from the building. (recognition)
- 4. The police try sending in a SWAT team in which fails. The situation is solved by John McClane throwing Gruber out of a high floor window which kills him.
- 5. The equilibrium is restored when the police got McClane, his wife and the other hostages out of the building, and the McClanes leave in a police car.

Vladimir Propp's theory suggests that within each film there are 8 main characters that will always have a role these are shown below:

### VLADIMIR PROPP THEORY

- Propp suggested that within a narrative there was 8 main characters these are:
  1. The villain- Fights against the hero in some way.
  2. The dispatcher- Tells the hero about the villain's presence and sends them off.
  3. The helper- Helps the hero in their quest.
  4. The princess of prize- The hero deserves to marry her but cannot due to some form of evil preventing it, usually ending in a happy ever after scenario.
  5. The father- Gives the hero a task of saving the princess, used to distinguish heroes from false ones
  6. The donor- Prepares the hero for the quest or gives him some object or item that will help
  7. The hero- Helps the donor; saves the princess then marries her
  8. The false hero- Take credit for the hero's action, tries to marry the hero

Annotate  
Screen Shot?

Reassure  
financers throughout  
why should  
they invest.

I have also learnt about linear and non-linear structures and how they are different. Linear structures are simply when the chain of events shown in the film are shown in chronological order making the plot of the film much easier to follow as there aren't cuts in-between which is why most films follow this path instead of non-linear structure. Non-linear structures are when the events are not in a chronological order, and can sometimes be confusing for the audience.

### NON-LINEAR

- Non-Linear narrative is where events are portrayed, for example out of chronological order; or in other ways where the narrative does not follow the direct causality pattern of the events featured, such as parallel distinctive plot lines, dream immersions or narrating another story inside the main plot-line. It is often used to mimic the structure and recall of human memory, but has been applied for other reasons as well. Typically the main storyline is told out of order and can be confusing for the audience. Some examples of non linear films are: Kill Bill, Watchmen, Batman Begins and pulp fiction

### • Linear

- A linear plot is a plot that goes in chronological order and is straightforward (it will go from point A to Point B with no flash backs or flash forwards). The general advantage of a linear plot is you know (most of the time) where to go next, as well as you know it's going to have a beginning and an ending.

\* Talk about  
how you could  
use in your own  
Production.

Maybe sign  
off and  
conclude  
article