

**CAREER
PATHS**



CINEMATOGRAPHY



ANGIE BEAUCHAMP - JENNY DOOLEY



MOVIE

CINEMA



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Book

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Cinematography	Assignment	cinematography, collaborate with, color, establishing, frame, lens, light, movement, scene, visual texture	Agreeing with an opinion
2	Movies	Review	climax, closing, credits, film, motion picture, movie, opening, resolution, rising action, sequence	Politely disagreeing
3	Parts of a Camera	Course description	electronic, film, focus, global shutter, image sensor, lens, mechanical, rolling shutter, videotape, viewfinder	Troubleshooting a problem
4	The Frame	Handbook excerpt	digital, film frame, frame line, frame rate, interlaced scan, KeyCode, progressive scan, projection screen, static frame, video frame	Showing understanding
5	Design Principles	Email	balance, contrast, design principles, directionality, proportion, rhythm, symmetrical, texture, unity, visual tension	Asking for assistance
6	The 3-D Field	Textbook chapter	3-D field, atmospheric perspective, chiaroscuro, depth, foreshortening, left/right, linear perspective, overlap, relative size, vertical location	Correcting an error
7	Lighting 1	Journal article	ambient light, backdrop, hard light, lighting, mood, separation, shape, soft light, texture, tone	Asking for confirmation
8	Lighting 2	Memo	backlight, bounce light, downstage, fill light, key light, kicker, motivated lighting, practical, sidelight, topser, upstage	Expressing necessity
9	Lighting Techniques	Advice column	ambient base, available light, back cross keys, carry the lamp, diffusion, from the floor, from the grid, on location, open shade, overhead silk, wall spreader	Expressing concern
10	Lighting Sources	Advertisement	baby, ballast, fluorescent, Fresnel, HMI unit, LED, open face light, studio, tungsten light, xenon	Recalling information
11	Camera Movements	Email	axis of motion, camera movement, circle track move, countermove, dead center, pan left/right, reveal, tilt up/down, tracking, zoom in/out	Asking for advice
12	Camera Mounting 1	Webpage	camera head, camera mounting, Dutch head, fluid head, geared head, handheld, high hat, remote head, rocker plate, tilt plate, tripod, underslung head	Offering assistance
13	Camera Mounting 2	Email	aerial shot, Cablecam®, car shot, crash cam, hostess tray, mini-helicopter, splash box, Steadicam®, underwater housing, vehicle-to-vehicle	Clarifying information
14	The Crab Dolly	Course description	boom up/down, crab dolly, crab left/right, dance floor, dolly in/out, dolly left/right, extension plate, front porch, push bar, riser, sideboard, Z-bar	Showing understanding
15	Crane Movements	Manual excerpt	arc, axis, chassis, crane, jib arm, ladder, non-booming platform, pedestal, stack, Technocrane	Making a recommendation

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Shots 1	Email	big head CU, choker, close-up, cowboy, ECU, establishing shot, full shot, medium shot, shot, three shot, two shot, wide shot	Making a suggestion
2	Shots 2	Textbook chapter	50-50, answering shot, atmosphere insert, clean single, connecting shot, cutaway, dirty single, emphasis insert, informational insert, insert, over-the-shoulder, reaction shot, transitional shot	Expressing uncertainty
3	Shooting Methods	Letter	coverage, documentary style, freeform method, in-one, invisible technique, master, master scene method, mini-master, montage, moving master, overlapping, shooting method, triple-take	Asking about preference
4	Visual Organization 1	Magazine article	closed frame, compositional triangles, diagonal, frame within a frame, horizon line, horizontal, line, open frame, sinuous line, vanishing point, vertical, visual organization	Giving an example
5	Visual Organization 2	Assessment	balanced frame, grouping, guideline, interior line, intersection, negative space, positive space, rule of thirds, unbalanced frame, visual field, visual movement, visual weight	Asking for clarification
6	Rules of Composition	Email	awkward, background, composition, convention, cut off, foreground, haircut, headroom, looking room, nose room, subject	Asking for an opinion
7	The Lens and Space	Textbook chapter	compression, deep focus, distortion, expansion, lens perspective, long focal length lens, midground, perspective, rack focus, selective focus, telephoto lens, wide lens	Discussing options
8	The Lens and Image Control	Blog post	Dutch tilt, filtration, flare, glare, god's eye view, high angle, image control, lens height, low angle, POV, soft lens	Expressing confusion
9	Color Qualities	Textbook chapter	additive color, chroma, color model, color temperature, color wheel, cool, hue, Kelvin, primary color, subtractive color, value, warm	Correcting an error
10	Color Balance	Course description	CC, conversion gel, CRI, CTB, CTO, dichroic, gel, grad, LB, mired, party gel, Tough Blue	Asking for an example
11	Color and Image Control	Encyclopedia article	ACE, bleach-bypass, CCE, digital manipulation, double printing, ENR, flashing, magic hour, NEC, proprietary, pull processing, push processing, silver retention, skip-bleach, video correction	Asking for information
12	Filters	Product listing	camera filter, color compensating filter, contrast filter, conversion filter, cooling filter, density filter, diffusion filter, filter factor, grade, IR filter, net, polarizer, sunset filter, transfer tape, warming filter	Discussing probability
13	Continuity 1	Textbook chapter	180° line, action axis, action line, continuity, continuity of content, continuity of movement, continuity of position, continuity of time, prime directive, rock in, screen direction, the line	Describing certainty
14	Continuity 2	Email	20% rule, 30° rule, cheat a turnaround, cuttable, enter, exit, eye sweep, keep the nose out, neutral axis, prop continuity, reverse, turnaround	Asking for confirmation
15	Cuts	Memo	action cut, conceptual cut, content cut, continuity cut, elliptical cut, jump cut, match cut, movement cut, overlap, POV cut, the look, zero cut	Expressing preference

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Types of Video	Article	analog, digital video, fps (frames per second), high definition, interchangeable lens, lines per frame, obsolete, progress, standard definition, VHS, video camera, video sensor	Making a recommendation
2	Monitoring Video	Course description	amplitude, chrominance, clipping, color bars, DI, grain, IRE unit, luminance video signal, phase, test chart, vectorscope, video latitude, video noise, waveform monitor	Asking for an explanation
3	Video Signals	Textbook chapter	4:1:1, 4:2:0, 4:2:2, ATSC, color monitor, colorspace, digital video encoding, NTSC, PLUGE, SDI, video signal, white balance, YUV	Asking about knowledge
4	Digital File Types	Magazine article	bit depth, Cineon®, codec, DPX, inter-frame compression, intra-frame compression, motion JPEG, MPEG, MPEG-4, MXF, Quicktime®, TIFF	Discussing advantages
5	HD Images	Manual	baked in, black gamma, black stretch, color saturation, decibel, gain, gamma, ISO, knee, matrix, point, roll off, sensitivity, slope	Giving bad news
6	Exposure	Textbook chapter	aperture, ASA, chemical processing, densitometry, EI, exposure, f/stop, iris, latent image, negative image, positive image, shutter speed, stop bath	Troubleshooting a problem
7	Exposure Tools	Email	brightness ratio, exposure time, fall, gray scale, incident meter, luminance, place, reflectance meter, reflectivity, shutter angle, spot meter, zone, zone system	Apologizing
8	Optics and Focus	Guide	acceptable focus, apparent focus, circle of confusion, depth-of-field, focal plane, hyperfocal distance, in focus, optics, refraction, T-stop, Zoom	Asking for an opinion
9	Close-Up Tools	Webpage	bellows unit, diopter, extension tube, filter factor, Frazier lens, lens extender, macro lens, probe lens, Revolution system, snorkel, split diopter	Giving a reminder
10	Technical Issues	Magazine article	compass, dimmer, flicker, flicker-free ballast, framing chart, gray card, high-speed photography, mismatch, strobe, sun location, telecine, time slicing, underwater	Making an assumption
11	Process Photography	Memo	background plate, blue screen, chroma key, compositing, foreground plate, green screen, matte shot, process photography, reference frame, substitute, tracking mark, transparent	Discussing progress
12	Special Effects	Email	camera umbrella, cracker smoke, day-for-night, explosion, fire, flame bar, flicker generator, gunshot, moonlight effect, pyrotechnician, rain, smoke, special effect	Expressing concern
13	Aspect Ratios	Textbook chapter	1.66:1, 1.85:1, 16mm, 3-perf, anamorphic, aspect ratio, common topline, lmax, mm, Super 35, Techniscope, TV Safe, Univision, VistaVision, Widescreen	Asking about preference
14	The Crew	Webpage	best boy grip, camera crew, camera operator, clapper, data wrangler, director, DIT, DP, electrician, first AC, focus puller, gaffer, key grip, loader, production designer, second AC	Giving advice
15	Set Operations	Employee handbook	action, back to one, camera report, clapper, cut, mark it, owe, pre-rig, roll camera, set, shot list, slate, speed, tail slate, timecode slate, wrap	Giving reassurance

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1 Types of Video

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What is the difference between standard definition and high definition?
- 2 What are the benefits of using interchangeable lenses?

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analog

New Developments in Video Equipment:

Making the Transition to HD

It is important to be careful when buying a new **video camera**. The best equipment can adapt to rapid technological changes. However, most equipment is only current for a few years. In recent decades, we have seen major **progress** in video recording equipment. **VHS (Video Home System)** for instance, which once dominated the video industry, is now **obsolete**.

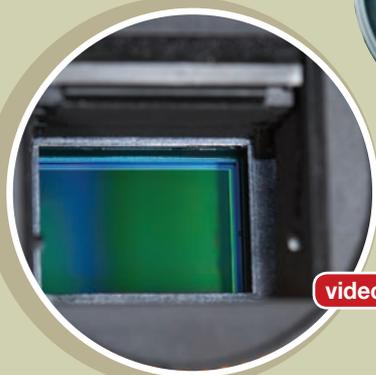
The earliest **DV (digital video)** recorded images in **SD (standard definition)**. Their image quality was much like **analog** recordings. SD resolution became the standard for digital equipment. This includes DV cameras and television sets.

These days, however, both analog video and standard definition video are less and less common. **HD (high definition)** offers much better recordings. HD cameras record images with a higher resolution. This means more **lines per frame** and more **fps (frames per second)**.

Therefore, when purchasing camera equipment, be aware of the changing technology. Ask yourself, "Will this camera still be useful in five years?" Look for features like **interchangeable lenses**. These products are more likely to accommodate new video technology. The size and quality of your **video sensor** is important, too. This will impact the image quality as well as focus.



interchangeable lens



video sensor



digital video

VHS

Reading

2 Read the article. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ___ The article predicts new uses for VHS.
- 2 ___ Standard definition video is similar in quality to analog video.
- 3 ___ Cameras with interchangeable lenses are less likely to become obsolete.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 ___ VHS | 5 ___ DV |
| 2 ___ progress | 6 ___ obsolete |
| 3 ___ video camera | 7 ___ fps |
| 4 ___ analog | |

- A no more used and replaced by newer, more effective technology
- B any video recording device
- C the rate at which frames are displayed during a period of time
- D a video system that stores video on tape
- E recorded in continuous waves of primary colors
- F video recorded in a digital, binary format
- G advancement in a field over time

- 4** Fill in the blanks with the correct phrases from the word bank.

Word BANK

video sensor
standard definition
lines per frame high definition
interchangeable lenses

- The early digital video cameras used _____ technology.
- The cinematographer used a(n) _____ to monitor image quality and focus.
- The manufacturer developed a camera with _____, allowing it to record in different formats.
- Some HD devices can record 1080 _____.
- New _____ video cameras record images that are similar to film.

- 5** Listen to and read the article again. What is the importance of lines per frame?

Listening

- 6** Listen to a conversation between two cinematographers. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- ___ The woman prefers film cameras over video cameras.
- ___ The woman recently had a poor experience with digital video.
- ___ The woman is inexperienced with HD cameras.

- 7** Listen again and complete the conversation.

Cinematographer 1: Yes. The latest high definition cameras 1 _____.

Cinematographer 2: Hmm ... I worked with digital standard definition once. That was when it was 2 _____.

Cinematographer 1: You should really try HD. The 3 _____ is comparable to a film camera.

Cinematographer 2: Really? How many lines per frame 4 _____ with the newer cameras?

Cinematographer 1: The one I use shoots 1080 lines per frame.

Cinematographer 2: Wow. I didn't realize. 5 _____ frames per second?

Cinematographer 1: That's 6 _____, _____. I get 24 fps.

Speaking

- 8** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

You should really try ...
I didn't realize.
Maybe it's time ...

Student A: You are a cinematographer. Talk to Student B about:

- his/her plans for the new project
- why you recommend video
- the features that your camera has

Student B: You are a cinematographer. Talk to Student A about using video for your new project.

Writing

- 9** Use the article and the conversation to write an email from one cinematographer to another. Include: why you recommend digital video, the benefits of newer technology, and features that your camera has.

Glossary

- Techniscope** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Techniscope** is a film format that uses 2-perf for widescreen frames with much less film stock than 35mm.
- telecine** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Telecine** is the process of transferring motion pictures from physical film to a video format.
- test chart** [N-COUNT-U2] A **test chart** is a precise color image that is used for testing a camera's color qualities.
- TIFF** [ABBREV-U4] A **TIFF** (Tagged Image File Format) is a codec for storing images that can be very large and high quality.
- time slicing** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Time slicing** is a film effect in which a subject seems to be frozen in place while the camera moves around it.
- timecode slate** [N-COUNT-U15] A **timecode slate** is a slate that has a digital readout of the time, which matches the timecode on the audio recorder for synchronizing.
- tracking mark** [N-COUNT-U11] A **tracking mark** is an identifying feature placed on green or blue screen to match camera movements between the foreground and background plates.
- transparent** [ADJ-U11] If something is **transparent**, it allows light or images to travel through it.
- T-stop** [N-COUNT-U8] A **T-stop** is a unit that measures actual light transmission through a lens, based on the size of the aperture, and is used for setting exposure.
- TV Safe** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **TV Safe** is the amount of picture visible on all television screens, regardless of the television's aspect ratio.
- underwater** [ADJ-U10] If something is **underwater**, it is submerged in a body of water.
- Univision** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Univision** is a form of the 3-perf format with a 2:1 frame aspect ratio.
- vectorscope** [N-COUNT-U2] A **vectorscope** is a device that supports the waveform monitor to measure video signals. However, unlike the waveform monitor that measures the luminance of a video signal, the vectorscope is used to measure its chrominance.
- VHS (Video Home System)** [ABBREV-U1] **VHS (Video Home System)** is a video recording system that uses analog technology to store video on tapes.
- video camera** [N-COUNT-U1] A **video camera** is a recording device that captures moving images.
- video latitude** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Video latitude** is a measure of how well a video camera can capture a range of colors and images.
- video noise** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Video noise** is a random dot pattern on a video image that is caused by electromagnetic interference or radio waves.
- video sensor** [N-COUNT-U1] A **video sensor** is a means of capturing, recording and reproducing light and dark in digital video. It responds to variations in an image's brightness during filming.
- video signal** [N-COUNT-U3] A **video signal** is electronic information that stores the visual elements of an image.
- VistaVision** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **VistaVision** is a projection format wherein 35mm film is run through the camera and projector sideways.
- waveform monitor** [N-COUNT-U2] A **waveform monitor** is a meter that measures the brightness or luminance video signal of a frame or a single line in relation to time (signal vs time). Modern waveform monitors now include vectorscopes.
- white balance** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **White balance** is a camera setting that adjusts for variations in the color range of a lighting source in order to depict neutral colors correctly.
- widescreen** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Widescreen** is the projection of an image that is widened to fit a projection screen.
- wrap** [V-T-U15] To **wrap** something is to finish filming the shots needed for a particular scene, or that occur at a particular location.
- YUV** [ABBREV-U3] **YUV** is one set of color frequencies that is used to digitally store and represent chrominance information about an image.
- zone** [N-COUNT-U7] A **zone** is a continuous area or section that is distinct from other areas in some way.
- zone system** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] The **zone system** is a precise method for determining and describing ideal film exposure.
- zoom** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Zoom** is the ability of a lens to change its focal length.

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Career Paths: Cinematography is a new educational source for cinematography professionals who want to improve their English communication in a work environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. **Career Paths: Cinematography** addresses topics including the parts of a camera, lighting, special effects, types of shots, and career options.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers a minimum of 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:

- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The **Teacher's Guide** contains detailed lesson plans, a full answer key and audio scripts. The **audio CDs** contain all recorded material.

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The **Digital** version of the book contains subject specific videos, instant feedback on all tasks and progress monitoring reports.



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