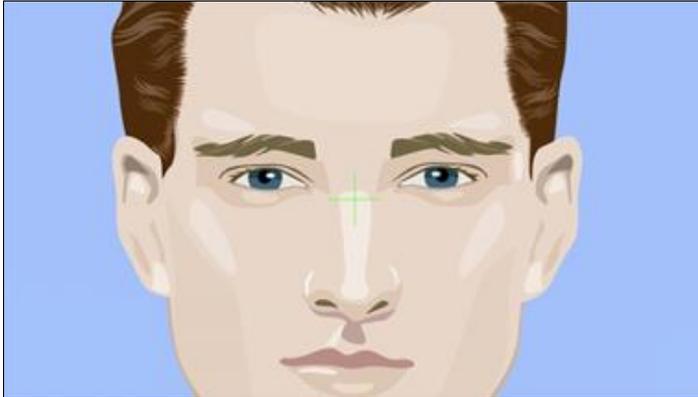
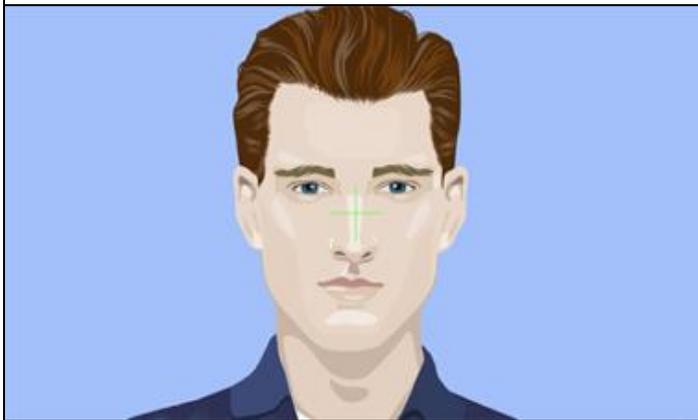


Fields of view



Extreme Closeup shot (abbreviated “**ECU**” or “**XCU**”): A field of view typically smaller than the vertical height of someone’s head. ECU’s are sometimes used for talent, or to highlight a prop or product the talent may be holding or referring to, on be used on a musicians hand or their instrument. In a church service context, a ECU may be used on a congregant’s or worship leader’s raised hand



Closeup shot (abbreviated “**CU**”): A field of view typically about 12” vertically in height, also referred to as a **head shot**. CU’s are sometimes used for lead vocalist or solo instrumentalist shots, reaction shots, or highlighting a prop or product.



Medium Closeup shot (abbreviated “**MCU**”): A field of view typically about 18” in height vertically, also sometimes referred to as a **bust shot**. Both Medium Closeup and Medium shots are the primary fields of view used for the presenter / teacher / preacher, lead vocalists and musicians, announcements and testimonials. MCUs allow viewers to clearly see the subject’s eyes and facial expressions while

also being wide enough to capture some environment or an object a subject may be holding.



Medium shot (abbreviated “**MED**”): A field of view typically about 30” in height vertically, also referred to as a **waist shot**, from the top of the subject’s head to the subject’s belt-line. Like Medium Closeup shots, Medium shots are the primary fields of view used for presenters / teachers / preachers, lead vocalists and musicians, or during announcements or testimonials. Medium shots, (like MCUs) allow viewers to

clearly see the subject’s eyes and facial expressions while being wide enough to capture the environment or to allow the presenter to move around a bit laterally before leaving the frame.



Medium Wide shot (abbreviated “**MWS**”): A field of view typically about 48-54” in height vertically, also referred to as a **head to knees shot**. Medium Wide shots are the primary FoV for two people positioned very close to each other, or for a presenter who may have a large on-camera prop – such as an on-stage “teacher’s TV” screen. Medium Wide shots are not as effective for communicating facial expression as tight-

follow MEDs and MCUs, however that negative is often offset by the advantage gained from the audience being able to see a presenter’s on-stage speaker-support graphics. Medium Wide (and Wide) loose-follow shots are also commonly used when a presenter is moving around the stage.



Wide shot (abbreviated “**WS**”): A field of view typically about six to seven feet in height vertically, also sometimes referred to as a **head to toe shot**. A WS is tighter or closer-in than a Extreme Wide shot. Wide shots and Medium Wide shots are the primary “loose-follow” cover views for presenters / teachers / preachers. Wide shots communicate body language well and also include an ample view of the presenters

environment, especially upstage of the presenter. Depending on the height of the stage, if any, wide shots may also offer the added benefit of allowing viewers to see the spatial relationship between the presenter and the live audience.



Extreme Wide shot

(abbreviated “EWS” or “XWS”): A field of view typically at (or near) the optical extreme wide angle focal length the camera’s lens may deliver. Where a WS is typically that FoV necessary to accommodate a standing human, a EWS is that field of view necessary to accommodate or establish the relevant environment.