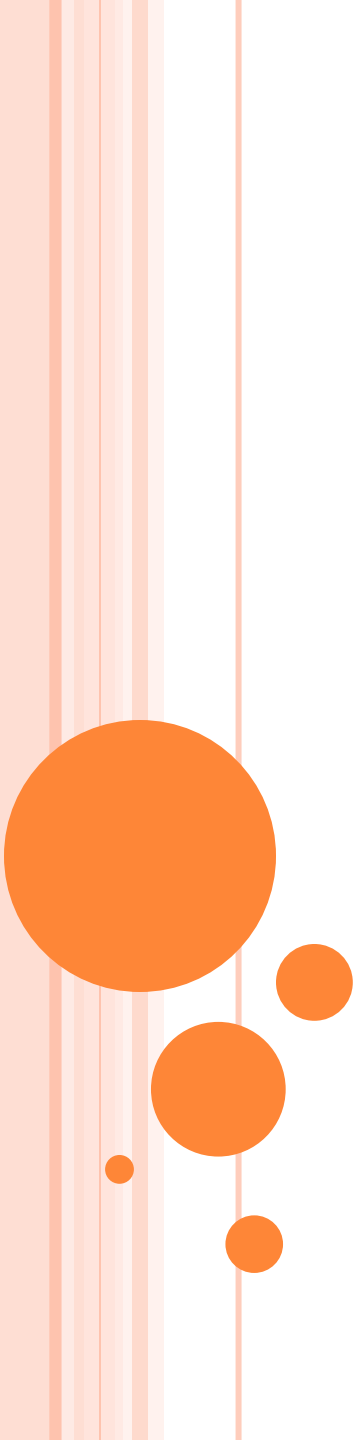


# TODAY'S AGENDA

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2011

- We will learn what Cinematic Point of View (POV) is and how to use it in our analysis.
  - Activity: Jem and Bob Ewell
- We will begin viewing *Back to the Future III*.
- Tomorrow we will analyze what we view today applying what we learned about Point of View and Sound.





# **CHAPTER 3**

## **FILM LANGUAGE AND ELEMENTS OF STYLE**

**Cinematic Point of View**

# JOURNAL ENTRY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2011

- 1) Describe what you see in the classroom from your seat. (This must be included in entry). Be as specific as possible. If someone were to read your journal entry, they should be able to imagine what you are seeing from your description.
- 2) Listen to \_\_\_\_\_'s description of the room now.
- 3) How has \_\_\_\_\_'s view changed since he/she moved from their seat?



# EXAMPLE SCENARIO: THE ROBBERY.....

- What is the difference between seeing a robbery from a security camera, and seeing a robbery as a victim of the robbery?
  - In terms of camera distance / angles?
  - In terms of emotion?



# CINEMATIC POINT OF VIEW (POV)

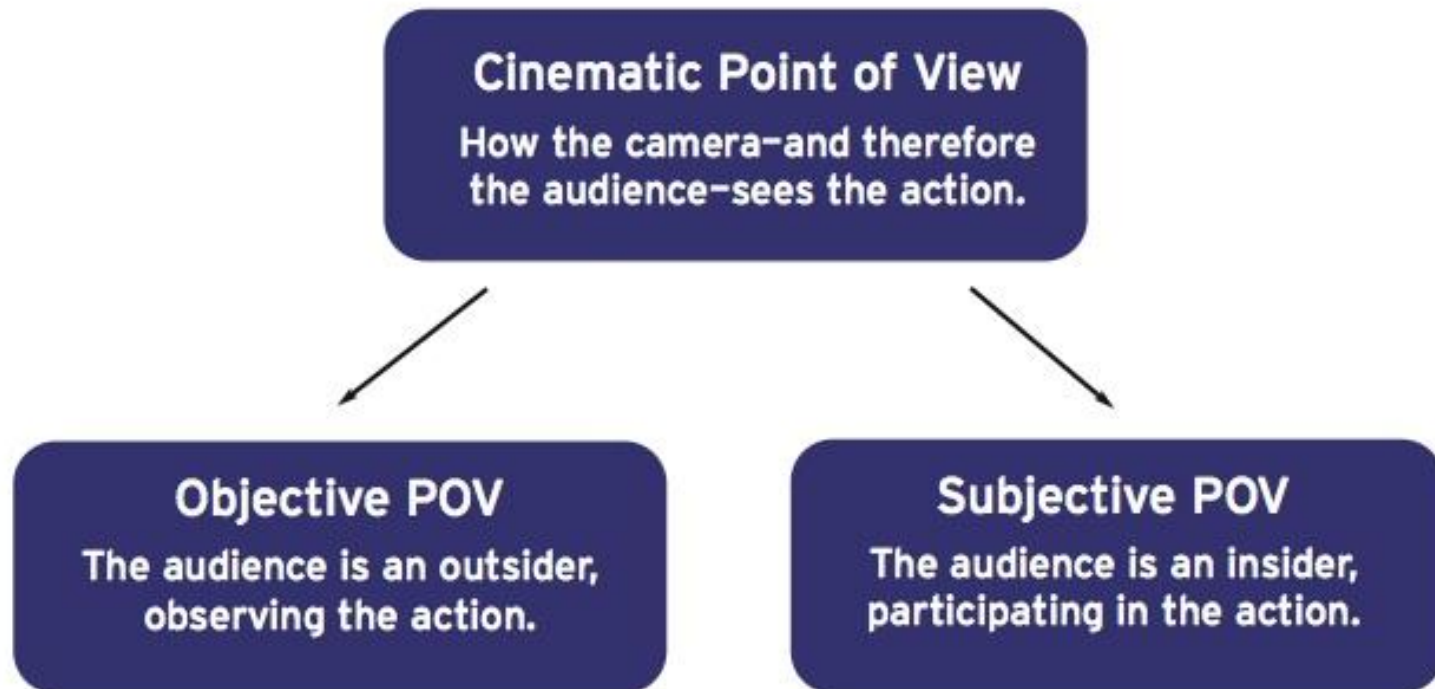
- A filmmaker can use two different points of view – objective or subjective – depending on the dramatic situation and the filmmaker's intended meaning.



## Graphic Organizer 3-9

# Cinematic Point of View (POV)

Which POV will a filmmaker use to trigger an emotional response in the audience?



## POINTS OF VIEW – FOR YOUR NOTES:

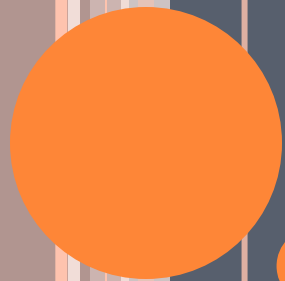
- Objective Point of View – Camera is like a window that can be placed anywhere, the audience is outside looking in as spectators. Also called “Omniscient Point of View” or 3<sup>rd</sup> person
- Subjective Point of View – Camera is like a character in the action. Audience feels like they’re “in” the film. Also called “Single Character or Group Point of View” or 1<sup>st</sup> person.



# CINEMATIC POV

- Very often POV cannot be determined by examining a single frame or even a single shot. POV is often communicated through the juxtaposition of images—how one shot follows another.
- Juxtaposition – Placement of two or more ideas, images or words together for comparison or contrast
- For Example...





# SCREENING SHEET 3-4

Jem and Bob Ewell



# WRAPPING IT UP.....

## JOURNAL PART 2

- Read the following quote from producer *Alan Pakula* to yourself then answer the question that follows in your journal:
  - *The child's point of view makes it terrifying. If it had been shot with just a great big close-up of Ewell, it would not have had any of the power of seeing it through the windshield from Jem's point of view.*
- Explain specifically what is meant by “Child’s point of view.”

