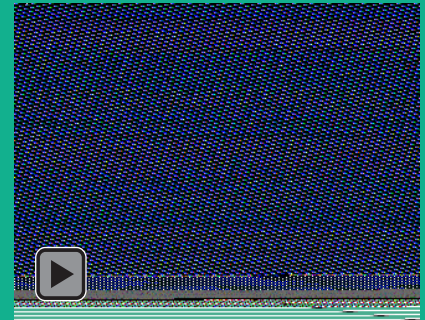
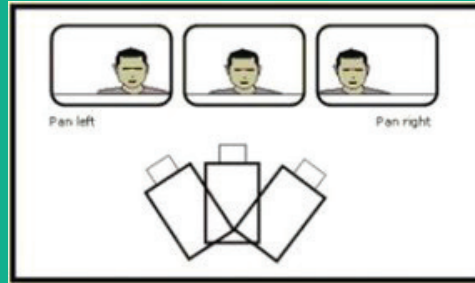
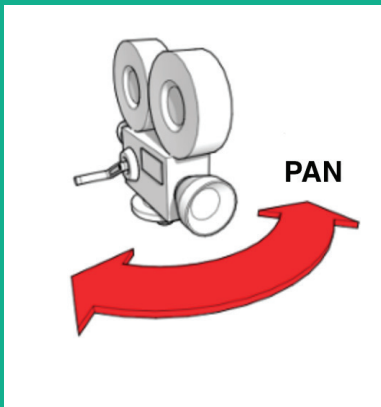


MOVEMENT

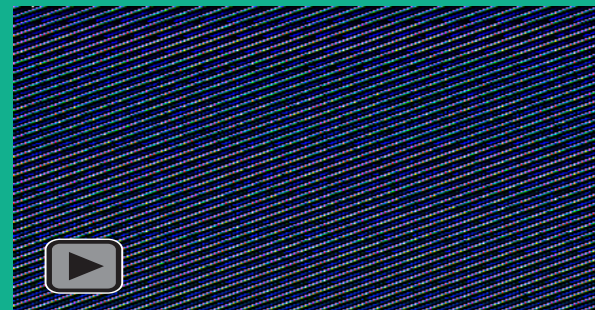
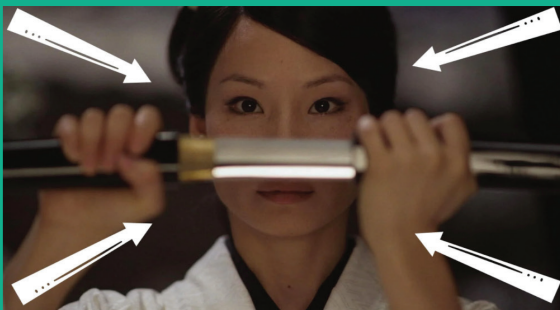
The path a viewer's eye takes through the work of art. Filmmakers use camera movement to shift the audience's view without cutting. Specific types of camera movement can create a psychological and emotional effect on the viewer.



PAN: The camera moves left to right. This can indicate a character's motivations or reveal new information to the audience.



STATIC SHOT: The camera does not move. There can be movement in the frame (cars passing, people walking, props, weather) but the frame itself does not move. A static shot clearly conveys information and allows viewers to study the frame.



ZOOM: The focal length of the lens changes while the camera remains stationary. A cinematographer may choose to zoom in for a close-up or zoom out for a wide shot. Zoom can be used to draw attention to a specific detail, give a character power or emphasize a comedic or dramatic moment. A fast zoom into a close up (called a "crash zoom") can add energy and humor to a reaction shot.