Media Review

TV shows
- What are the goals of the program?
- Describe how the methods of the program meet the goals
- Assess the program’s effectiveness (achievement) and its efficiency (using little to do more).

Films
- Every film has at least one theme—usually social or psychological
  - Socio-political films can have a “individual vs. society”, e.g.
  - Actions carry meaning
  - A film will highlight the benefits of change or advancement
    - The watcher sees live actions, attaching value or criticism
- Cinematography (manipulations in shooting and editing)
  - Angle of framing is the camera angle on the subject
  - A shot is an uninterrupted take
    - Establishing shot shows spatial relations
    - A close-up shot has a very large scale for a small object
    - An extreme long shot has a very small scale (landscape)
    - A long shot has a small scale
  - Mise-en-scene is the elements placed in front of the camera
    - Setting, props, costumes, make up, and behavior
    - Lighting
      - 3 point is backlighting from behind
      - Bright source is key light
      - Less bright is fill lighting
      - High key lighting has little contrast
      - Low key lighting has a strong contrast
- Editing: selecting and joining camera takes
  - Montage: used by Soviets in the 1920’s
  - Dynamics are often discontinuous
  - Juxtapositions of images to create ideas
  - Montage sequence: Summarizes topic or compresses time
- Narrative: causally related events in specific time and place
  - Ellipsis: shortens the plot duration by omitting intervals
  - Motif: a repeated element
  - Plot: all events woven into a unit
  - Scene: segment in one time or space
  - Sequence: large segment of film