Name Date	Name:	Date:
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Film Terminology

- 1. This shot contains a large amount of landscape. It is often used at the beginning of a scene or a film to establish general location (setting).
- A. High angle shot
- 2. This shot contains landscape to give the viewer a more specific idea of the setting. For example, it may show the viewers the building where the action will take place.
- B. Exxtreme close-up
- 3. From this shot, viewers have a complete view of the characters. They can take in the costumes of characters and may also see the relationships between characters.
- C. Close-up
- 4. This shot contains the characters or a character from the waist up. From this shot, viewers can see the characters' faces more clearly as well as their interaction with other characters.
- D. Medium-mid shot
- 5. This shot contains just one character's face so the viewers can understand the actor's emotions and feel empathy for the character.
- E. Realism (high-key) lighting
- 6. This shot contains one part of a character's face or other object. This technique is quite common in horror films.
- F. Eye level shot

7. The camera shoots a scene from directly overhead.

- G. Expressive (low-key) lighting
- 8. This shot is also called bird's-eye view: the camera looks down at a character, making them seem smaller/weaker or lower status.
- H. Low angle shot
- 9. The camera is positioned as if it is a person observing the scene so that the actors' heads are at eye level.
- I. Side lighting
- 10. The camera is placed below the character to exaggerate the importance of the subject, making that character appear larger than life
- J. The soundtrack
- 11. Low light, shadowy. This creates a dangerous, unhappy mood.
- K. Long shot

12. Bright light. This creates a cheerful, happy mood.

- L. Extremem long shot
- 13. Lighting effect that adds depth by accentuating certain features.
- M. Overhead shot

14. The music to the film.

N. Full shot