




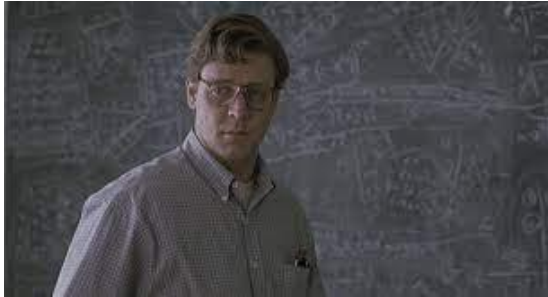
IMPORTANT FILM TERMS TO LEARN

For each of the following film terms, write a **definition** AND search and **find a correct image/GIF** to insert in the appropriate boxes that shows an example of that film aspect. See if you can find images from your favourite films, television shows, or games.

#Film buffs and/or a fast finisher? Add why you think each technique is important - what does it show us (the audience)? Use your knowledge from last year, and see what Aunty Google has to say as well!

<p>Extreme close up is...</p>	<p>Close up is ...</p>	<p>Mid shot is ...</p>
<p>An extreme close-up (ECU) shot is a more intense version of a close-up shot, sometimes showing only the subject's eyes. Close-up shots frame the subject tightly, filling the screen with a particular detail. Sometimes, the close-up camera shot is modified, as in a medium close-up shot (MCU).</p> 	<p>A close-up or closeup in filmmaking, television production, still photography, and the comic strip medium is a type of shot that tightly frames a person or object. Close-ups are one of the standard shots used regularly with medium and long shots.</p> 	<p>Also called a waist shot or a mid-shot, a medium shot in film and tv is a type of camera shot that shows the subject from the waist up. Medium shots draw attention to both the character and their surroundings by giving them equal space in the frame.</p> 
<p>Medium close up shot is ...</p>	<p>Long shot is ...</p>	<p>Wide shot is ...</p>

A medium close-up shot (or MCU) is a shot that frames the subject from just above their head down to about midway on their torso. The idea of a medium close-up shot is that you can still easily register the actor's emotions and facial expressions while also retaining some of the background.



Establishing shot is ...

LONG SHOT: In film, a view of a scene that is shot from a considerable distance, so that people appear as indistinct shapes. An extreme long shot is a view from an even greater distance, in which people appear as small dots in the landscape if at all (eg. a shot of New York's skyline).



Low angle shot is ...

Wide shot: The entire subject appears in the shot, along with some of the surrounding environment. A wide shot is filmed close enough to emphasize the actor, but far enough away to show the actor's location. You can see their whole body within the frame, with enough space surrounding them to indicate the setting.



High angle shot is ...

Establishing shots introduce new scenes and tell the viewer where and when the action is happening. They can also set up a point of view or help develop character.



A low angle shot is any type of shot that comes from a camera angle positioned low on the vertical axis — in other words, any angle below the average eye line — and looking up. A low angle shot can vary from just a few inches below a subject all the way to the ground, directly below a subject's feet.



A high angle shot is a filming technique where the camera looks down at the subject from above. When you see someone or something from a higher perspective, it makes the subject seem smaller.



Deep focus is ...

In filmmaking, deep focus refers to a technique where all elements of an image—foreground, middleground, and background—are all in sharp focus.

Shallow focus is ...

Shallow focus is a term referring to the technique that keeps one part of an image in focus while the rest is out of focus. Shallow focus uses a shallow depth of field by either widening the aperture, increasing the focal length of the lens, or placing the camera closer to the subject to create blur.

Voice over is ...

Voice over is a production technique where a voice is recorded for off-screen use. While prominently used to reference movies and television, voice over can also be used for telephone services, along with other informational service.



Dialogue is ...

Cinematic dialogue is oral speech between fictional characters. This distinguishes dialogue from other types of cinematic language such as voice-over narration, internal monologue, or documentary interviews, which have different characteristics.

Diegetic sound is ...

Sound that originates from within the video or film's world is termed diegetic sound. It can come either from on-screen or off-screen but it always happens at the same time that the action takes place.

Music (in film) is ...

Music in film achieves a number of things: it establishes setting; it creates atmosphere; it calls attention to elements; it reinforces or foreshadows narrative developments; it gives meaning to a character's actions or translates their thoughts; and it creates emotion. 'What does film music do?

Mise en scene is ...

Mise en scène, pronounced mee-zahn-sen, is a term used to describe the setting of a scene in a play or a film. It refers to everything placed on the stage or in front of the camera—including people.

Costume is ...

Every garment worn in a movie. is considered a costume. Costumes are one of many tools the director has to tell the story. Costumes communicate the details of a character's personality to the audience, and help actors transform into new and believable people on screen.

Symbolism (in film) is ...

Symbolism is quite simply the representation of one thing using another. This could be done via an object, setting character or color, for example. Some notable and obvious symbolism examples might include: Birds used to symbolize freedom



Low key lighting is ...

Low-key lighting is a type of lighting style used in photography, film, and television that accentuates shadows, high contrast, and dark tones. The visual aesthetic of low-key lighting is usually achieved by using hard sources or key lights with minimal to no fill light.



High key lighting is ...

A key light is the main source of light in a video or photo. High-key lighting results in brightly lit subjects with more fill light and softer shadows. Fill lights are used to increase the amount of ambient light in a scene and reduce the contrast.



Colour (in film) is ...

A color film is made up of many different layers that work together to create the color image. Color negative films provide three main color layers: the blue record, green record, and red record; each made up of two separate layers containing silver halide crystals and dye-couplers.



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