

## Lights, Camera, Literacy! Intro

### Glossary of Terms

**Actor:** Person who takes on a fictitious role in a play or film

**Audio:** The sound portion of a film.

**Audio Levels:** The volume of components of recorded sound

**Bishop:** Each chess army has two. This chess piece only moves in a diagonal direction.

**Camera shot:** Individual part of recorded video that starts when the camcorder begins recording and ends when the camcorder stops recording.

**Camcorder:** A video camera that records and plays back scenes captured on a video tape.

**Capture:** When one chess piece takes an enemy chess piece.

**Casting:** The process of deciding who will play which role in a film.

**Character arc:** The internal journey of a character that reflects a change in their views of the world and takes place during the course of a film.

**Character trait:** A distinguishing feature or attribute of a person.

**Checkmate:** The situation in which a king is in check and cannot escape... totally trapped.

**Chess:** A game of strategy that consists of 32 pieces and a square board made up of 64 internal squares of alternating colors.

**Cinematic:** Elements unique to a movie (camera angles, frame composition, lighting, music, "time jumping" via montage, visual flashback)

**Cinematographer:** Person who records live action with a movie camera

**Close-up:** Camera shot composition showing just a person's head and neck

**Collaboration:** Working together toward a common goal.

**Composition:** Arrangement of elements within the frame that can be seen through the camera lens.

**Context:** The part of a text that surrounds a particular word or passage and determines its meaning.

**Credits:** The list of technical personnel, cast, and crew involved in the making of a film.

**Director:** Person who leads the filming of a movie

**Dramatic:** Elements in a play or a movie (acting, sets, costumes).

**Documentary:** A non-fiction film with real people and events.

**Editing:** The process of selecting, assembling, trimming, and arranging footage into a film sequence.

**Elusive:** Cleverly or skillfully evasive.

**Elapsed time:** When time has passed during the course of a story.

**Emerged:** To come forth into view or notice.

**Exterior:** Outside

**Extreme close-up:** A framing in which the object fills most of the screen.

**Flashback:** Scenes of occurrences preceding the current action are shown after the current action in a linear storyline

**Framing:** Setting the perimeter for what will be included in a film shot

**Hook:** Same as "Reversal"... a surprise twist at the end of a scene

**Import:** The act of digitizing the video clips into the computer for editing.

**Insular:** Detached; standing alone; isolated

**Interior:** Inside

**Interpretation:** To show one's ideas about an author's writing in another medium.

**King:** Each chess army has one. It is the piece that the opponent is trying to capture to win the game.

**Knight:** Each chess army has two. This chess piece can jump over other pieces in a "2-horizontal, 1-vertical" or "2 vertical, 1-horizontal" move. The piece usually resembles a horse.

**LCD projector:** A piece of equipment used to project the image from a computer to a screen.

**Lighting:** The amount and angles of light that are used in a film shot

**Literary:** Elements in a book, play, or movie (story, dialogue, character traits, motivation, character arc)

**Literary conflict:** This defines the types of problems that occur in the analysis of stories, such as character vs self, character vs. character, character vs. nature, and character vs. society.

**Location:** The places (interior or exterior) used for filming scenes in a movie.

**Long Shot:** Camera shot with a subject in full view amidst the environment

**Logline:** A short summary of a film.

**Looping:** Rerecording dialogue to fit visual footage

**Main idea:** The purpose of a scene...why the author included it in the story (to move plot or to reveal something about the character)

**Medium Shot:** Camera shot showing a person above the waistline

**Motivation:** The intentions, desires, goals, and needs that determine a person's behavior.

**Montage:** A filming technique, editing style, or form of movie collage consisting of a series of successive short shots or images (often disconnected in time or place) that are rapidly shown in a sequence to suggest meaning or a larger idea.

**Music video:** Video created to add moving images to a song.

**Narrative film:** A movie that tells a story.

**Navigate:** To find one's way.

**Notation:** A graphic symbol system for a special purpose

**Novelization:** A novel written to reflect the story of an already-created film.

**Opening strategies:** Ways to begin a game of chess to gain a strong position.

**Pan:** A fluid camera movement to the left or right from a set spot

**Pawn:** Each chess army has eight pawns. These pieces usually move one block forward at a time, but on the first move may move two blocks forward. They take an enemy's piece at a diagonal.

**Post-production:** The final stage in a film's production after principal photography; involves editing, the addition of sound/visual effects, musical scoring, mixing, looping.

**Pre-production:** The planning stage in a film's production involving script development and revising, storyboarding, scheduling, set design and construction, casting, budgeting and financial planning, and scouting/selection of locations.

**Producer:** Person who oversees the making of a movie

**Production:** The general process of putting a film together, including pre-production, *in* production, and post-production. "***In*** production" means the crew is on set and shooting the footage.

**Prodigy:** A person with exceptional talent or abilities, usually at a young age.

**Purpose of scene:** The main idea...Why the scene was included.

**Promotion:** A pawn may become a queen, knight, rook, or bishop when it reaches the last row of the enemy's side of the board.

**Queen:** The most powerful piece on the chess board. Each army has one queen and she can move in a horizontal, vertical, or diagonal direction.

**Questioning Techniques:** Strategies for interviews

**Reversal:** A scriptwriting technique in which there is a surprise element at the end of a scene.

**Roles:** Jobs with specific responsibilities.

**Rook:** Each chess army has two rooks. They can move in a straight line.

**Rough cut:** The initial draft of a movie, which might include scenes already placed in order, but not yet the music, titles, or transitions.

**Script:** The written text of a film used as the foundation for the production.

**Sequence:** A scene, or connected series of related scenes edited together to create a single, unified event.

**Set:** The location where the scene is taking place in a film.

**Shot:** The basic building block or unit of film; refers to a single, constant recording made by a motion picture camera.

**Silence:** The condition of being without speech or noise.

**Slug line:** The scene heading in a script.

**Smitten:** Affected with intense attraction.

**Sound effects:** Imitative sounds that are produced artificially for theatrical purposes in films, plays or radio programs.

**Sound level:** The loudness of different audio elements including music, dialogue, and sounds effects.

**Soundtrack:** A collection of songs heard during the movie, and often sold as an album.

**Spelling bee:** A contest in which competitors are eliminated as they fail to spell a given word correctly.

**Storyboard:** Planning sheet that includes pictures and sometimes short amounts of text to show the action and framing of each shot.

**Special effects:** Artificial visual or mechanical effects added to a movie, usually in post-production.

**Subtext:** Any meaning which is implied rather than explicitly stated in the text of the script.

**Summary:** A short statement that includes the main points. (see Logline)

**Tilt:** Type of camera shot where the camera view moves up or down.

**Time jump:** A sudden leap from the normal sequential pacing of shots to show that the story has gone quite a bit forward or backward in time.

**Timeline:** The portion of the editing software screen where clips of a film are assembled.

**Transition:** How one shot changes into the next shot.

**Trim:** Eliminating unnecessary video footage from clips in the timeline.

**Visual Effects:** Special methods of adding to a live action shot in order to achieve the desired look on film

**Voiceover:** Recorded dialogue that is not spoken in the action viewed on screen, but rather told by a character or narrator as a reflection of the scene.

**Waned:** Decreased in strength or intensity