Term		Definition
Mise-en-scene		Everything within the frame: lighting, colour, positioning, f_____ e_____, p_____
High key lighting		_____ light – little or no black shadows
Low key lighting		_____ light – many pools of shadows
Filler light		Light which eliminates harsh shadows on the subject
Key light		Brightest light on the subject
Back light		Light which separates the subject from the background
Background light		Light which illuminates the background
Prop		An item/object used/interacted with by the character(s) on screen
McGuffin		A type of _____ which drives the narrative forward
Colour		Each of these has a significant meaning attached to it such as moods or ideas
Positioning		Where characters are placed within the frame – the most important is usually in the _____ of the frame
Cinematography		Shots, angles and _____ _____. Each of these has a connotation.
Diegetic sound		Sound which the characters can hear
Non-diegetic sound		Sounds which only the _____ can hear.
Soundtrack		A specially made piece of _____ for the film. It can be used to complement the images on screen. Volume, instruments used and intensity are used to do this.
Score		_____ songs which are used by the filmmakers.
Dialogue		Words spoken by characters, either off or on screen.
Contrapuntal sound		Sound goes against the images on screen. When used in this way, creates _____ or _____.
Parallel sound		Sound which complements the images on screen. Aims to emphasise the mood on screen.
Ambient sound		Natural sounds which are associated with the location. Used to create a sense of r_____.
Sound effects		Emphasised sounds created by an actor/prop. Creates realism and mood.
Conventions		A set of expectations linked to the film's _____, which the audience bring to the film.
Public themes		Issues which affect the population, such as _____vs _____. Population are usually portrayed as _____.
Private themes		Issues which concern the i_____, such as accepting identity.