The

Language of Film

General Terminology

- **Exposition** → the exposition is the beginning of the film. Its purpose is to introduce the basic information that must be supplied to an audience at the bginning of a film – the **setting**, the **main characters** and the **themes**, so they can follow the film and feel involved with it.
- **Denouement** → the **denouement** is the ending of the film. Its purpose it to wrap and perhaps make a final statement or judgement about the **main characters** and the **themes**.
- **Turning Point** → a point in the film where something new in the form of a **complication** or a **choice** is introduced to the plot. This often leads to a **development in the character** in some way.

Technique	Example	Effect
Extreme long shot / establishing shot		This shot types shows a lot of landscape and is often used at the _____ of a film. It helps to develop important _____ about the place where the film is set.
Long shot		This shot types shows a lot of landscape, but we also see people who are _____. It helps us to see their _____ to the landscape.
Close Up		This shot contains little background and _____ the audience on a person's _____ and expressions.
Point of View Shot		In this shot the camera becomes the _____ of the of the characters and sees things from their point of view. This helps the audience feel like they are _____ to the film.
High angle		This angle has the camera looking _____ from _____ the subject. This helps suggest the character is _____ and _____.

Low angle		This angle has the camer looking _____ from _____ the subject. This helps suggest the character is _____ and _____.
Bird's Eye View / Ariel		This angle has the camera directly _____, like a bird. This helps suggest the characters are being _____.
Tracking Shot		This is where the camera _____ the subject. It helps make the audience feel like they are taking part in the _____.
Zoom in or out		This is where the lens of the camera moves _____ or _____ from the subject. It helps the audience focus on a specific detail or see the subject in a wider setting.
Cut		The most _____ used type of editing, where one shot is replaced by another. When _____, cuts help create _____.