

Film Journal / Log 1 Terminology**RELEVANT FILM VOCABULARY:**

complete the vocabulary list below using the glossary definitions provided in this workbook.

- Film Noir –

- Kaleidoscopic Narrative – a fluid story line/narrative in which the viewer is witness to how the plot evolves in an unpredictable manner.

- Flashback –

- Depth of Field – the camera's ability to determine focus within a frame based on the lens used, lighting available and aperture (opening in the lens).
 - Long Shots –
 - Close ups –
 - Deep Focus -

- Point/Angle of View – the camera's angle of view relative to the subject photographed.
 - High Angle –
 - Low Angle –

- Image Montage/Editing – Transitional sequence of rapidly edited images, used to suggest the lapse of time or passing of events - often uses DISSOLVES and MULTIPLE EXPOSURES.

- Dissolve/Editing –

- Chiaroscuro Lighting – technique of distributing light and shadow specifically within the frame of the image/scene

- Low Key Lighting –

- High Key Lighting -

- Back Lighting –

- Crane Shot –

- Wide-Angle Lens – (short lens) a lens that permits the camera to photograph a wider area than a normal lens, tends to exaggerate perspective and is used in deep focus photography.
- Establishing Shot –
- Mise en scene - the arrangement of visual weights and movements within a given space – in movies, this space is defined by the FRAME that encloses the image – encompassing both the action and how it is photographed.
- Proxemic Ranges/Patterns – spatial relationships between characters within the MISE EN SCENE, the apparent distance of the camera from the subject photographed.
- Closed Form – a visual style that inclines towards self-conscious design and carefully harmonized compositions. The FRAME suggests a self-sufficient universe that encloses all the necessary visual information in an aesthetically appealing manner.
- Dominant –
- Multiple Exposure – special effect that allows for the superimposition of many images simultaneously.