

**Intro to Film Studies
Vocabulary Quiz 2**

Part A: Matching

- _____ 1. Angle
- _____ 2. Low Angle
- _____ 3. High Angle
- _____ 4. Eye Level Angle
- _____ 5. Dutch Angle
- _____ 6. Pan
- _____ 7. Tilt
- _____ 8. Zoom
- _____ 9. Tracking
- _____ 10. Low-Key Lighting
- _____ 11. High-Key Lighting
- _____ 12. Neutral Lighting
- _____ 13. Boom/Side Lighting
- _____ 14. Front Lighting
- _____ 15. Key Lighting
- _____ 16. Foreshadowing
- _____ 17. Tone
- A. Also referred to as a “Dolly Shot”. This is true movement of the camera itself as if carried or as if on wheels. This is by far the most uniquely cinematic of all the movements since it can enter and actually move us through the imaginative space of the film.
- B. When the lighting is even and balanced throughout the shot.
- C. The camera moves along its vertical axis. An extremely efficient way to communicate distance, size, and strength.
- D. Its chief characteristics are its darkness, shadows, and patches of bright key light. Used to create moods of suspicion, mystery, and danger, Often used in horror films.
- E. A narrative device by which an event or scene taking place before the present time in the narrative is inserted into the chronological structure of the work.
- F. The light only illuminates part of your face causing shadows to distort it to create a scary or symbolic effect.
- G. Considered a type of “neutral shot”. Characters are on an even balance with this type of angle. If used after a series of high-angle shots, the director may be commenting on the growing strength of confidence of the character.
- H. Where the camera is placed in relation to the subject.
- I. The Camera pivots along its horizontal axis. Often used in film to introduce the setting.
- J. This type of lighting is distinguished by its brightness, openness, and lack of shadows or contrasts between light and dark.
- K. The camera is above the subject looking down. This is used to show the subject as small, weak, powerless or trapped.
- L. Light is shone evenly across the subjects face, so that no shadows appear. This often creates a “halo effect” and is usually used to show innocence or happiness, and was absolutely essential for most Hollywood actresses.
- M. An attitude of a writer toward a subject or audience or the attitude of a character to another character or situation. Generally conveyed through a choice of words or viewpoint on a particular subject.
- N. Also called a “Canted” angle, the camera itself tilts slightly making the image appear sideways, to one extent or another within the frame. Often used in horror or gangster films to show an evil character or dangerous situation.
- O. The principal source of light on a movie set.
- P. The camera is positioned below the subject. Used to suggest a huge, powerful, dominating and in control character.
- Q. The focal length of the camera changes thus making the object appear to move closer or further away.

Part B:

Directions: On the lines provided below, pick three of the terms from the front page, write the term on line provided and then give an example of how this vocabulary term has appeared in been used in a scene or movie we have watched in class. Be sure to be specific as vague answers will not be counted as correct.

18. Term: _____

19. Term: _____

20. Term: _____
