



Name the technical term for

1. **TS** - A frame containing two people, usually head and shoulders (two-shot)
2. **CU** - A shot of head and shoulders used to convey emotion or reaction (close-up)
3. **MES** - The French term used for “everything within a frame” (mise-en-scène)
4. **ES** - An extreme long shot used to show where we are, often used as an opening shot (establishing shot)
5. **HAS** - The camera looks down on the scene, suggesting weakness (high angle shot)
6. **LS** - A shot which contains full length figures of people from some distance away (long shot)
7. **LAS** - The camera looks up at the scene or character, suggesting dominance and power (low angle shot)
8. **D** - The type of sound which naturally occurs within the film’s story (diegetic)
9. **ND** - Sound which is imposed on top of the film e.g. musical soundtrack (non-diegetic)
10. **MS** - A shot which shows characters from the waist/hips up (medium shot)
11. **CF** - A frame which has boundaries or barriers on each side or above (closed frame)
12. **SRS** - Used for conversation, the camera switches from one person to the other and back again (shot-reverse-shot)
13. **OSS** - Often used in conversation - the camera is positioned behind a character, looking at the other (over the shoulder shot)
14. **WAS** - A shot which uses a wide lens to capture more in the frame (wide-angle shot)
15. **BEV** - An extreme high angle shot looking down from the sky (birds’ eye view)
16. **WT** - ‘Naturally’ occurring background noise e.g. birdsong (wildtrack)
17. **DF** - A shot which shows background information in detail whilst close up may be blurred (deep focus)
18. **F** - An edit whereby the picture gradually diminishes to black or white (fade)
19. **SB** - Audio which continues over an edit, forming a link between scenes (sound bridge)
20. **PF** - Framing which uses onscreen ‘lines’ leading us deep into the frame (parallel framing)