**Aerial Shot-**A variation of the crane shot, though restricted to exterior locations. Usually taken from a helicopter.

**Angle-**The camera's angle of view relative to the subject being photographed.

**Animation-**A form of filmmaking characterized by photographing inanimate objects or individual drawings frame by frame, with each frame differing minutely.

**Cels-**Transparent plastic sheets that are superimposed in layers by animators to give the illusion of depth and volume to their drawings.

**Choreography-**the art of motion.

**Convention-**An implied agreement between the viewer and artist to accept certain artificialitites as real in a work of art.

**Crane Shot-**A shot taken from a special device, which resembles a huge mechanical arm. It carries the camera and the cinematographer and can move in any direction.

**Dissolve-**The slow fading out of one shot and the gradual fading in of its successor.

**Dolly Shot-**A shot taken from a moving vehicle.

**Epic-**A film genre characterized by bold and sweeping themes, usually in heroic proportions

**Fast Motion-**Shots of a subject photographed at a rate slower than twenty-four fps, which, when projected at the standard rate, convey motion that is jerky and slightly comical, seemingly out of control.

**Freeze Frame-**A shot composed of a single frame that is reprinted a number of times on the filmstrip; when projected it gives the illusion of a still photograph.

**Genres-**The form in which a direct expresses emotions. Example Musical, often expresses it in song, and dance.

**Hand-Held Shot-**A shot taken with a moving camera that is often deliberately shaky to suggest documentary footage in an uncontrolled setting.

**Kinetic-**Pertaining to motion and movement.

**Loose Framing-**Usually in longer shots. The mise en scene is so spaciously distributed within the confines of the framed image that the people photographed have considerable freedom of movement.

**Lyrical-**A stylistic exuberance and subjectivity, emphasizing the sensuous beauty of the medium and producing an intense outpouringof emotion.

**Minimalism-**A style of filmmaking characterized by austerity and restraint, in which cinematic elements are reduced to the barest minimum of information.

**Panning-**Short for panorama, that is a revolving horizontal movement of the camera from left to right or vice versa.

**Point-Of-View Shot-**Any shot that is taken from the vantage point of a character in the film, showing what the character sees.

**Pull Back Dolly-**Withdrawing the camera from a scene to reveal an object or character that was previously out of frame.

**Reverse Motion-**A series of images are photographed with the film reversed. When projected normally, the effect is to suggest backward movement.

**Setup-**The positioning of the camera and lights for a specific shot.

**Slow Motion-**Shots of a subject photographed at a faster rate than twenty-four fps, which, when projected at the standard rate produce a dreamy, dancelike slowness of action.

**Swish Pan-**A horizontal movement of the camera at such a rapid rate that the subject photographed blurs on the screen.

**Tight Framing-**Usually in close shots. The mise en scene is so carefully balanced that the people photographed have little or no freedom of movement.

**Zoom Shot-**A lens of variable focal length that permits the cinematographer to change from wide angle to telephoto shots in one continous movement, often plunging the viewer in or out of a scene rapidly.