

**Key Terminology**

* **Mise-en-scène: The arrangement of everything that appears in the shot, including setting, props, lighting, and costume.**
* **Cinematography: The art of photography and filming.**
* **Editing: The process of selecting and arranging the best shots.**
* **Sound Design: The creation of sound effects, music, and dialogue.**
* **Genre: A category of artistic composition, such as horror, comedy, or sci-fi.**
* **Narrative: The story or plot of a film.**
* **Diegetic Sound: Sound that originates from within the world of the film, such as dialogue, footsteps, or a radio.**
* **Non-diegetic Sound: Sound that does not originate from within the world of the film, such as a soundtrack or voiceover.**

**Key Concepts**

* **Film Language: The techniques used to communicate meaning to the audience, such as camera angles, shot types, and editing techniques.**
* **Genre Conventions: The characteristics that define a particular genre, such as the use of specific tropes and stereotypes.**
* **Audience Theory: Theories about how audiences interpret and respond to films, such as the Hypodermic Needle Theory and the Uses and Gratifications Theory.**
* **Film Production Process: The stages involved in making a film, from scriptwriting to distribution.**
* **Film Representation: How films represent different groups of people and social issues.**
* **Film Industry: The economic and cultural factors that shape the film industry.**

**Analysis Techniques**

* **Semiotic Analysis: Analysing the signs and symbols used in a film.**
* **Narrative Analysis: Analysing the story and plot of a film.**
* **Audience Analysis: Analysing the target audience of a film and how it appeals to them.**
* **Technical Analysis: Analysing the technical elements of a film, such as cinematography, editing, and sound design.**

**Film**

**Media**