Foundations Seminar 1 Terms and Definitions

* **Booking**: actor gets the job
* **Copy**: script for commercial work
* **Sides**: Script for tv/film
* **On hold, first right of refusal, on avail**: Actor is “reserved for dates and cannot book anything else without checking with casting first”
* **Going to network/producer**: Actor is auditioning for the network/studio execs or producers of project
* **Callback**: Actor has gained interest from initial audition and has another audition
* **Go-see**: Term in modeling—agency just wants to see everyone and take measurements—like an audition but for modeling
* **Audition**: tryout for a part
* **Mark**: place you stand
* **Slate**: introduction
* **Released**: casting does not need the talent after all—did not book
* **Across the Board**: agent wants to rep you for all categories
* **SAG-Screen Actors Guild**: actors union created to protect actors pay/work hours, members are only allowed to do union work
* **Right to Work State**: Georgia is this. Actors don’t have to belong to union to do union work
* **SAG E**: Actors who are eligible to join union but don’t because they still want to do non-union work.
* **AEA-Actors Equity Association**: union for stage actors
* **ATA-Association of Talent Agents**: association for Talent agents that require agents to conduct business by set of standards and rules
* **Background**-extras
* **Call time**: Time you are to report to set
* **Call sheet**: Sheet that tells you time to report/where to report
* **Cold read**: performing a script with little or no prep time
* **Conflict-list of conflicts**: commercials actors have worked that would raise a conflict for them to work on a competitor’s product commercial
* **Day player**-principal hired on day basis
* **18 to play younger**- Actor who is 18 years or older hired to play a minor
* **Hiatus**: time when productions shut down filming
* **OC**-Off camera
* **Principal**-actor with lines
* **Under 5**: Actor who has under 5 lines to their part
* **Blocking**:The positions of the actors in sequence throughout the scene, each marked on the floor with tape.
* **Scale**: Scale is the general term for the minimum daily or weekly rates established by the Screen Actors Guild
* **Stand in**: Actor who “stands in” for the real actor—mostly during rehearsals, lighting setting, or scenes where closeup is on the opposite actor
* **Coogan Account**: Child trust account where 15% of money automatically goes into the trust that parents can’t touch. Is turned over to the child when they turn 18
* **Work Permit**: For child actors: the state requires minors to have a work permit to work on set. In Georgia right now, production takes care of getting the work permit for you. In NY and CA, all child actors have to apply to get one from the state every six months—before working!
* **First AD**: The director's right hand person, in charge of all logistics on the set
* **Second AD**: The second assistant director is in charge of personnel, including the placement and timing of extras in the background action.
* **Second Second AD**: Handles paperwork for the second AD
* **Second Unit**: A small camera team which shoots material which does not involve principal actors, such as establishing shots
* **Best Boy**: The person in charge of the electrical equipment
* **DP**: The director of photography (cinematographer); along with the director, responsible for the look of the show, including lighting and camera placement
* **Script Supervisor**: the person in charge of continuity, and remembering every detail of every shot.They also prepare a script that shows how each line was covered and what the nature of each shot was; this is invaluable to the editor. An unsung hero.
* **Gaffer**: The DP's right hand person, in charge of the lighting crew. The best boy is the gaffer's right hand person.
* **Grip**: A person in charge of moving equipment such as lights or sets. Named after the bag of tools which they used to cary
* **Line Producer**: The producer who handles the details and logistics of the entire company and shoot
* **PA**: Production assistant. Does whatever needs doing on a set
* **ADR**: Automatic Dialogue Replacement, a process whereby dialogue from the production soundtrack is replaced. Also called "looping."
* **Second Team**: The stand-ins who substitute for the first team while the lighting is done
* **Action** : What Happens in a Scene or a Story; What character does to pursue an objective; what the director calls to start a shot
* **Extreme Close Up**: Tight shot of head/face only
* **Board**: The arrangement of scenes in the order to shot
* **Boom**: A pole on which a microphone is suspended over the heads of actors
* **Breakdown**: A list of roles to be cast with brief descriptions sent to agents by the casting director
* **Camera right or left**: The direction of the actors movements as seen from the camera
* **Cheating**: An adjustment in position, look, or movement by the actor for the sake of the camera's perspective or movement
* **Clapper Board**: The board which is photographed at the start of each take to identify the shot and to establish sound synchronization by the clapping of a stick
* **Close-up**: A tight shot; neck up
* **Continuity**: The smooth flow of shots and scenes with no disruptions by incorrect details
* **Cover Set**: An indoor location which is used in place of an outdoor set in case of bad weather
* **Coverage**: The closer shots taken in a scene to be inserted in to the master
* **Cross**: A move by an actor from one position to another
* **Cue Cards**: Cards showing an actors lines, held on the actors eye-line
* **Cut**: A version of the show as edited; the sequence is usually a rough cut, directors cut, producers cut, final cut. Also what the director calls to stop a take
* **DOOD**: Day-out-of-days, a chart showing when each actor works and correlates the days of shooting with the days of the week and month
* **Dailies**: The footage shot the previous day which has been produced and sent to the set production company for viewing by the director and producers.
* **Drive-to**: A location close enough to the home city that accommodations are not provided by the company
* **Dubbing**: Mixing the various sound elements (dialogue, effects and music) to accompany the picture. Also called the Final Mix
* **Establishing Shot**: A view of a place which is used to tell the audience where they are
* **Eye-line**: The placement of the actor's eyes as he or she looks at someone off-camera
* **Favor**: When the camera position throws more emphasis to one character over another
* **First Position**: The position of each actor as the scene begins
* **First Team**: The principal actors
* **First Assembly**: The first compilation of the show with the scenes in order; also called a rough cut,or editors cut
* **Foley**: The footsteps and other sound effects that must synchronize with the picture
* **Green light**: Approval to go into production
* **Hero Prop**: A prop with special importance often needing special handling by the actor
* **Line up**: When the director, DP, and actors go through a scene to establish camera positions
* **Local Hire**: An actor or crew member hired locally when on location. Production does not have to pay travel, room or per diem for this person.
* **Long Shot**: A distant or wide camera position
* **Master Shot**: The most inclusive view of a scene, usually shot first
* **Moving On**: Going to the next scene
* **Pickup**: A portion of the scene to be reshot
* **Print it**: What the director tells the script supervisor when he or she wants a shot to appear on the dailies; may also signal that work on a shot is done, though not always.
* **Rainbow**: The shooting script with all its changed colored pages in place
* **Reshoot**: Redoing a portion of a film after principal photography has **ended**
* **Roll It**: The call from the first AD to start the sound recorder, answered by the call "speed" when the production sound mixer is recording.
* **Rolling**: When the camera is running; everyone on the set must be absolutely quiet
* **Shot List**: The list of shots each camera in a three camera show is to make; in single camera film, a list of some directors supply for the work to be done that day, shot by shot.
* **Single**: A shot containing only one actor
* **Sound Stage:** A special building designed for film production
* **Turnaround**: The time off which must be guaranteed to an actor or crew member between workdays; different in various situations
* **Two-shot**: A shot of two actors
* **Tracking**: Moving the camera to follow the action, often on an actual track
* **Walla**: Adding the human sounds, such as crowd noises and telephone voices that complete the environment. this is the business of looping groups.
* **Wrap**: The end of work either day or entire picture