B2 Stage and Screen Keywords

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| **Keyword** | **Definition** |
| **Light source** | Emit light and can be seen in the dark. E.g. the sun, light bulbs |
| **Incandescent lamp** | The light comes from a white hot strip of metal |
| **Fluorescent lamp** | Produces light without generating a lot of heat |
| **Laser** | A light source that emits a narrow intense beam of light  |
| **Filter** | A light filter allows some parts of the spectrum to pass through and absorbs all other parts of the spectrum |
| **White light** | Whit light is made up of all the colours of the visible spectrum (rainbow) |
| **Ultraviolet (UV)** | High frequency electromagnetic waves, just beyond visible light |
| **Infra-red (IR)** | Low frequency electromagnetic waves, just below visible |
| **Visible light** | The part of the electromagnetic spectrum that we can see |
| **Primary colours** | The primary colours are red, blue, and green. The other colours are made by mixing these three colours |
| **transmit** | Pass through |
| **Absorb** | Sound, light or vibrations get converted to heat |
| **Secondary colours** | Cyan, magenta, yellow – they are made by mixing the primary colours |
| **Transparent** | A transparent material light it allows light to pass through it. It is clear.  |
| **Translucent** | Light scatters as it passes through it. Clear images can’t be seen through it. |
| **Opaque** | An opaque material absorbs light and does not allow it to pass through |
| **Coating** | A very thin layer of one type of material covering another material |
| **Image** | Light from an object is reflected from a mirror or passes through a lens |
| **Reflect** | Sound or light is reflected when it bounces off a material or surface. |
| **Converging lens** | A lens that bends light rays so that they are closer together. It is thicker in the middle that at the edges |
| **Shutter** | The mechanism in a camera that operates when a picture is taken. It opens for a fraction of a second to let light onto the film or electronic screen. |
| **Aperture** | The size of the hole that lets light into a camera when the shutter is open |
| **Focal plane** | The plane in which a camera focusses all parts of an image |
| **Viewfinder** | The device in a camera that enables the user to set up the desired image |
| **Lens** | Usually made of glass. They are shaped to change the direction of the rays of light that pass through. |
| **Diverging lens** | A lens that bends light rays so that they spread further apart. Also called a concave lens. It is thinner in the middle than at the edges. |
| **Focal length** | The distance from the centre of the lens to its focus |
| **Switch** | A switch allows things to be turned on and off by breaking the electrical circuit |
| **Dimmer**  | Controls the electric current in a circuit to allow the light to become dimmer or brighter |
| **Ventilation** | Allows fresh air to flow through the building |
| **Refraction** | The bending of a ray of light as it goes from one medium to another |
| **Refractive index** | A measure of how much a material changes the direction of light rays at its surface. |
| **Microphone** | A microphone converts sound into an electrical signal |
| **Amplifier** | A circuit component that increases the amplitude of an electrical signal |
| **Loudspeaker** | Produces a louder copy of a sound |
| **Howl** | Also called feedback |
| **Amplitude** | The maximum voltage, pressure, or other quantity in a signal |
| **Acoustic** | Relating to sound and hearing |
| **Pitch** | How high or low a sound is |
| **Frequency** | The number of vibrations in a second |
| **Pitch frequency** | The frequency of a pitch |
| **Hertz (Hz)** | The unit used for frequency |
| **Intensity** | The loudness of sound. How much energy reaches your ear per second. |
| **Loudness**  | How you perceive a sound’s intensity |
| **decibels (dB)** | Units of the intensity of sound (loudness) |
| **Tinnitus** | A ringing sound in the ear |
| **Damping** | The use of an absorbent material to stop vibrations |
| **Fluid-filled dampers** | Structures used on bridges and buildings to absorb vibrations |