**“3..2.1 Silence On Set”:** The directors call the floor manager has to wait for to signal out on set for the hosts/participants and the crew on set. After this is mentioned the members on set are signalled to get ready for recording or broadcasting.

**Bit depth** – A measure of the accuracy of a program. The higher the bit depth, the more accurate the output. For instance, running a recording session at 24bits means the audio will be more accurate than if it was running at 16bits.

**Aerial Shot -** Aerial shots show the subject from far above. Filmmakers often use drones or cranes for aerial shots.

**Arc -** An arc moves the camera in a circle without breaking its focus on a character or object in the scene. You can move the camera to the left or right of its centre point to create an arc.

**Crane -** To get a crane shot, position the camera on a fixed boom. Then rotate the camera up or down on the U-axis.

**Channel** – Similar to a bus, a pathway through an audio device. For example, sound mixers have multiple input channels and output channels.

**Clipping** (or Peaking) – Another word for distorting. “Clipping” is usually used when a channel on a DAW or mixing board has too much volume being sent into it. In general, you want to give a channel enough headroom so that clipping doesn’t occur.

### **Boom Pole -** A boom mic set-up comes in handy to capture audio from a group interview, crowd scenes or any situation where you need to gather professional audio quickly

**Audio (XLR) Cables -** If you plan to use a professional audio set-up with your camcorder, you'll need XLR cables to go from your camera to the mic.