**Glossary**

* **Auteur** - An “auteur” is an author of a film (usually a director). They have a recognisable style or use similar themes in their films. Even though film is a collaborative medium (lots of people work on it), an auteur’s *individual* style is obvious
* **Director** – a person who controls the making of a film and supervises the actors and technical crew
* **Heritage Film** – a film genre that depicts Britain (usually England) before World War II. Other names for this genre include period dramas or costume dramas. They often depict wealthy white people in a nostalgic (sentimental, wistful) way. Examples include *A Room with a View, Pride and Prejudice* and *Chariots of Fire*.
* **Literary adaptation** – a film that is based on a book, for example the *Harry Potter* series.
* **Representation** – the portrayal of something or someone in film. We will think about the representation of women, meaning how are women portrayed on screen? Is it positive or negative? Are women represented as a **stereotype**? Are they only represented from a male perspective or in terms of men’s attitudes?
* **Stereotype** – a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular person. For example, stereotypes of women include that they’re caring, emotional and beautiful. Women are supposed to be good mothers and wives. They are not supposed to be interested in politics, science, technology or maths. They are supposed to enjoy shopping for clothes, putting on make-up and watching romantic comedies.
* **Theme** – a recurring idea in art, film or literature