

Below are your tasks that are expected to be completed and collated in on folder of work. Students are not required to print any of these sheets, but will need to view them to see the tasks they need to complete.

In year 8 Film Studies, our aim is to give all students an insight as to what studying Film Studies is like. We cover a basic level of technique as well as showing how this is applied to movies that students will watch. We cover the history of film, understanding how film has developed over the years. Finally, we look at stereotypes that are used in film and how they have an effect, whether that be positive or negative, on the audience.

Our expectation is that students engage with the tasks that they are given, but to approach these activities with creativity and actually enjoy the subject they will explore.

If students are required to choose a film of their own choice, we ask that all parents and guardians check the suitability of the film and that it is age appropriate for our pupils.

Year 8 Film Studies Week One – Complete All Tasks

Task	Task	Support	How long should I take?
1	Watch the video on Todorov's narrative theory. Please watch the video 2-3 times.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ko5XG72v7Ss	10 minutes
2	Read through the task 2 slide and complete the activity – use the example given to help you.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TbQm5doFUc	15 minutes
3	Read through the information and create your own character. I encourage you to try without the templates and use your imagination.	Slides 4-7. Watch trailers of super hero movies to give you inspiration.	40 minutes

Task 2

One very influential writer on Narrative was Tzvetan Todorov.

Todorov's Narrative Theory -

A state of equilibrium at the outset
A disruption of the equilibrium by an incident or action
An understanding/recognition/reaction to that disruption
An attempt to address or remedy the disruption
A return to the equilibrium.

Think of three films that you enjoy watching. See if this theory fits into the film. Write down the stages of the narrative theory for each movie.

Example:

Equilibrium - In Frozen, we learn about the picturesque kingdom of Arendelle.

Disequilibrium - Elsa's powers are shown to us; they are revealed and she flees.

Recognition - Ana decides to journey to her sister; she meets Kristoff and Sven.

Attempt - Elsa realises that an act of love can save the kingdom.

New Equilibrium - The kingdom returns; Kristoff and Ana are together forever!

Task 3

- One of the most important ways to identify a film as part of a genre is CHARACTER.
- CHARACTER not only gives lots of films their main characters, it also helps audiences understand the conventions of the genre.
- For example, in the Superhero genre, Spiderman is the titular character of the film, BUT other characters help us to identify it as a superhero film as well.
- A Russian scholar named Vladimir Propp was the first to try and explain the 7 different types of character.

Propp's Character Types

- The Hero
- The Villain
- The Donor
- The Princess
- The Helper
- The Princess' Father
- The False Hero

Task 3

Using the template on the next slide, create a character of your own choice. You can either choose a villain or a hero. Think about what the character will wear and why. Explore colours and props that will help show your character's personality.





