

East Doncaster Secondary College

Year 10 Media

Name: Anthony Lin

Teacher: Mr Lamb

Date: 28.5.13

Reading Time: 10 minutes

Writing Time: 90 minutes

Information:

- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- Students are not permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.
- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

1. What shot size is this?



- a. Extreme Long Shot
- b. Long Shot
- c. Mid Shot
- d. Close Up
- e. Extreme Close Up

3. What camera angle is this?



- a. Overshot.
- b. High Angle
- c. Eye Level
- d. Low Angle
- e. Undershot

2. What shot size is this?



- a. Extreme Long Shot
- b. Long Shot
- c. Mid Shot
- d. Close Up
- e. Extreme Close Up

4. What type of lighting is this?



- a. High key lighting.
- b. Low key lighting.
- c. Back lighting.
- d. Bright lighting.
- e. Dark lighting.

5. What genre was the film Psycho?

Thriller / horror

6. In the film *Psycho*, explain how Marion Crane is established as a character in the opening sequence of the film. Your response should make reference to camera techniques, music, acting and dialogue.

In the opening scene of 'Psycho', Hitchcock uses dialogue, ^{camera techniques} ~~mise en scene~~ and music to establish the character of Marion Crane.

Through the conversation between Marion and her boyfriend Sam, the audience is able to identify ~~the~~ Marion as ~~pe~~ the ~~pe~~ person she is. We learn that, despite Sam's financial struggles, Marion still loves him. This is also shown when she says they should get married.

The music in this scene also helps to build the mood and atmosphere. When the two talk about how much they love each other, romantic music plays in the background to create a beautiful ambience.

The ^{camera techniques} ~~mise en scene~~ used in this scene helps to develop the understanding of Marion and Sam's relationship. When they speak of love, they are framed close to each other, showing ~~intim~~ intimacy. But when they talk of the problems with their relationship, they are framed ~~se~~ ~~seperately~~ separately.

Hitchcock ~~is~~ uses camera techniques, music and dialogue to establish Marion Crane's character.

5 marks

7. In the film *Psycho*, explain how Hitchcock engages the audience in the scene when Lila explores the Bates house. Your response should make reference to, where appropriate, camera techniques, acting, mise-en-scene, editing, lighting and sound.

Alfred Hitchcock, in his film 'Psycho' uses used the various effects of sound, camera ^{techniques} ~~framing~~ and acting to create suspense.

The music in this scene is, at most times, quite eerie, adding a layer of mystery to this scene.

It helps to establish the mood, like when Lila ~~realised~~ realises Norman had come out from the parlour and is approaching the house. Fast and dischordant music adds to the panic and worry Lila experiences and encourages the audience to identify a danger.

~~Even~~ Camera techniques is also important in this scene; Hitchcock uses a lot of point of view shots to put the viewers in Lila's shoes as she explores the Bates houses. The framing of shots also played a role too. Lila looks up to find a figure standing behind her, only to realise it's her own reflection. Lila's acting gave the most apparent indication of what may follow.



5 marks

8. Briefly describe five different techniques filmmakers can use to manipulate time.

- a. Time lapse and speed ramping allow filmmakers to show the passing of ~~a~~ a long period of time in a few seconds.
↳ Sped up footages.
- b. Jump cuts ~~are~~ are clips ~~to~~ that are cut and stuttered to ~~speed up~~ imply time is passing in the movie, but shown much quicker in real-time.
- c. Split screen is when two different footage are shown ~~of~~ on a single frame side-by-side. It tells the audience what is happening elsewhere without cutting to an entire new shot.
- d. Whip pans are quick pans which when edited together, creates a blur between the two shots. Filmmakers use whip pans as a transition between shots.
- e. Wipe by cuts, like whip pans, ~~are~~ is a transition technique where an object ~~is~~ completely obscures the shot for a few seconds before moving away to show a different shot.

10 marks

9. Explain how you used various techniques to manipulate time in the film exercise 'Day in 60 Seconds'.

In the opening shot, we began with a wipe by cut to show the passing time between getting up and eating breakfast, ~~and~~ followed by another wipe by cut to show they have ~~ea~~ finished eating breakfast. Jump cuts were used to speed up the bag-packing process and a whip pan to a new scene helped to create a smooth transition. This allowed ~~ex~~ us to show all the following in less than 30 seconds. We then utilised visual match cuts between the locker door and the classroom door to show that cut in time. ~~Using~~ ~~First~~ We used another visual match cut of the two exercise books that a period had past and the character was in a different class. ~~It~~ In the following scene, we used a 4-way split screen, showing 4 different basketball shots, helping to condense the time it would take to show that scene. Towards the end of the film, the shot cross-fades into a shot of the character back in bed, as if no time had really pass at all, and that it was just ^a dream. (clique)

5 marks

10. Briefly describe five different techniques filmmakers can use to create suspense. (10 marks)

- a. Music, specifically scores, help to create suspense as it describes the mood. Often a buildup is used just before a suspenseful moment.
- b. Low key lighting is also used to establish the atmosphere. Generally a dark, ill-lit place is a mysterious place and filmmakers use that.
- c. Canting ~~is~~ is where a shot is slightly tilted, giving a sense of disequilibrium and often implies a danger is approaching.
- d. Parallel editing is used to cut back and forth between two shots. Filmmakers utilise this to create suspense by not giving any indication as to how close two things are, ~~or~~ or the increasingly worried expression of a character's face.
- e. Smash cuts are often used by filmmakers to create a 'jumpscare' because a shot is suddenly cut by another and unsmooth transition can often give a scare.

10 marks

11. Explain the techniques you used to create suspense in your short film.

In our short film, we used techniques such as canted, low key lighting, smash cuts and most importantly, music. During the middle of the first scene, the shot suddenly cuts to a black screen. All we hear is the character panting. This creates suspense as the audience, nor does the character himself, knows what is going on. Later, we see the character as he walks up the stairs. Using a close-up tracking ^{shot}, we are able to create an effect where the audience cannot see anything but the characters feet. The music also begins to build up ~~an~~ at this point. As the character opens the cupboard door, the music is at its most climatic point, and the expectation of something is quickly relieved as the character reveals whats inside the ~~cup~~ cupboard. We ~~then~~ then used ~~parallel~~ ^{cut between} parallel editing to ~~show~~ the worried expression on the characters face and a pair of feet approaching the front door. The music once again builds up as if something will happen soon. Through these techniques we were able to build tension, playing with the expectations of the audience. ^{5 marks}

⑦

Throughout the whole scene, she carries an ~~anxious~~ anxious and worried look on her face. Sometimes in it is only her expression that allows the audience to identify a danger, like when she opens and reads a book. Only she knows what she saw, but her expressive showed there was something wrong.

The use of acting, camera techniques and sound allows Hitchcock to engage the audience and create suspense as Lila explored the house.