



Oide

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional
Learning of School Leaders
and Teachers



Exploring Aspects of Film in Junior Cycle

**Please Note: The terms
used in this support
are not exhaustive**





Hunt for the Wilderpeople



Kes



Little Women



Spider-Man: Into the Spider-Verse



The Princess Bride



Strangers on a Train



Possible Glossary



Please note: This list is not exhaustive.

Low Angle

The camera is positioned below the subject. This can help the subject appear more powerful.

High Angle

The camera is positioned above the subject. This can help the subject appear weak and inferior.

Eye Level Angle

The camera is positioned at eye level. This can help the characters seem life-like and real.

Canted/Dutch Angle

The camera is positioned in a crooked manner. This can help give a distorted image of the scene.

Overhead Shot

The camera is positioned directly above the scene giving a bird's-eye view. This can provide the audience with a full view of the scene.

Medium Shot

The camera shows the face and up to at least half the body of the character. This can show what characters are doing in the setting they are in.

Full shot

The camera usually shows a character's full body. This can show the action and body language of the characters in the scene.

Long Shot

The camera focus on something from a distance. This can indicate where the scene is taking place. It can establish the setting.

Close Up

The camera is focused on character's face. This can show the expression and emotion of the character.

Extreme Close Up

The camera focuses very closely on one particular object. This can show particular details of an object.





Possible Activities



1)

- Look at the various film stills on page 2
- Next, look at some of the possible camera techniques listed on page 3
- Can you match a suitable camera technique from page 3 with the relevant on page 2?

2)

Complete the following paragraph for each of the camera techniques you identified in question 1. Use the glossary on page 3 to choose a technique.

This is a _____ . It is used

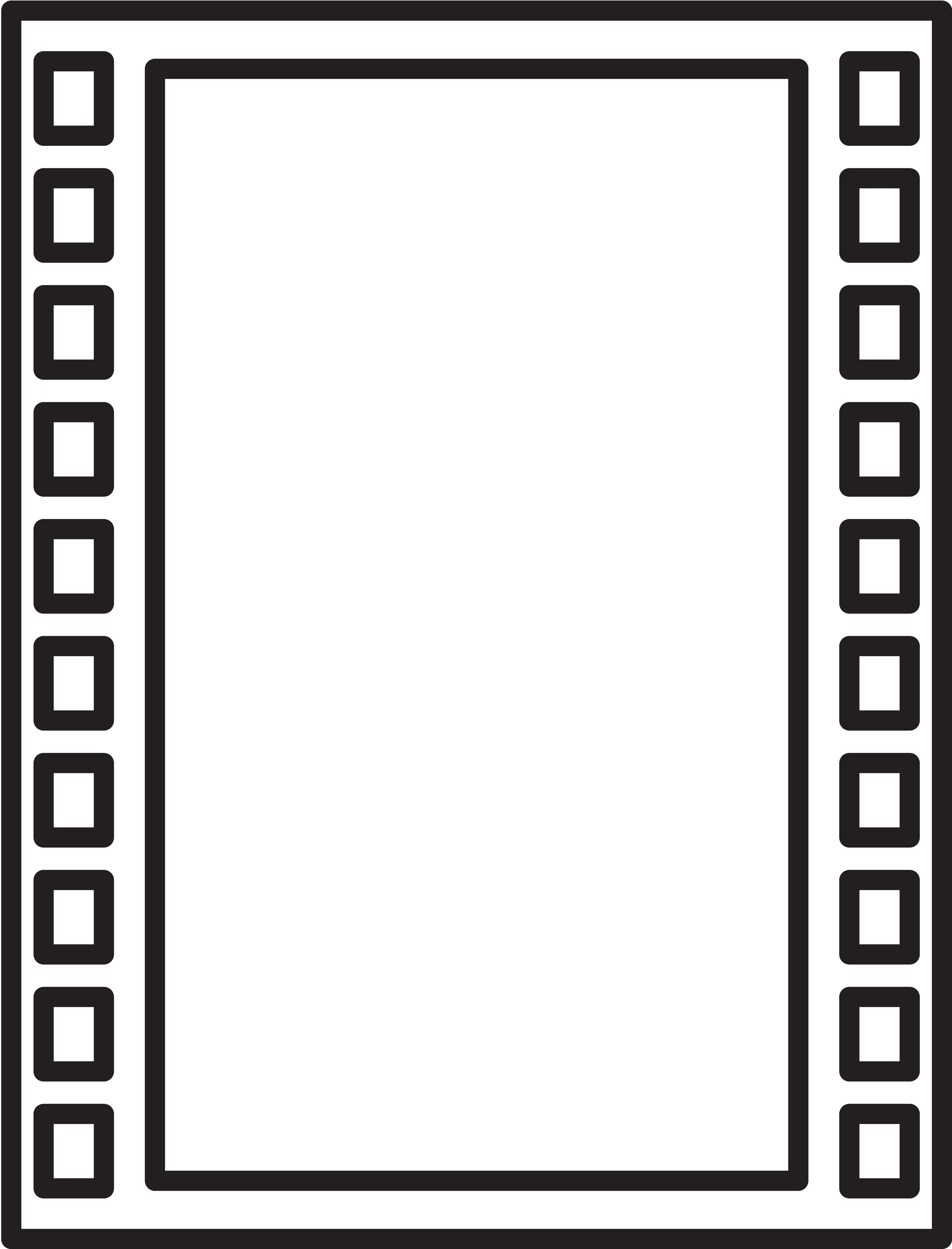
We can tell that

3)

In the panel provided below, select a key moment from a novel, drama or poem that you have studied and select a camera shot or angle to show how it might be portrayed in a film.

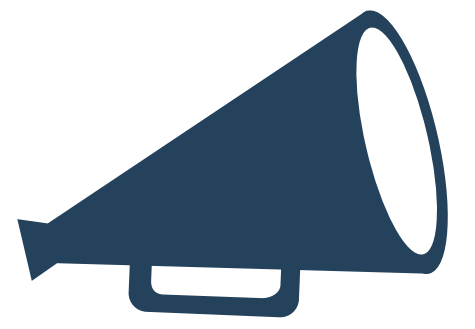


Possible Task: Students might like to cut out this film shot template. In pairs, try and frame each other or objects in a series of different shots.





Use of Sound in Film



Many different types of sounds are used in films. This includes *Diegetic sounds* that you would normally expect to hear in the world of the story, and *Non-Diegetic sounds* that have been added to create a particular effect.

Types of Sound in Film:

Music

A song or score used to create a particular mood or atmosphere.

Dialogue

Words spoken by a character.

Voice over

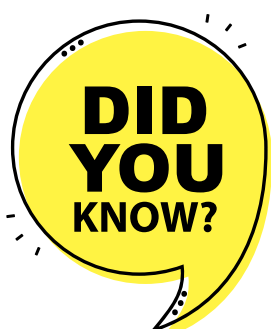
An explanation or narration by someone who is not seen on camera.

Sound
Effects

Sounds that are added to the film to make it more realistic e.g. doors closing, sound of gun shot.

Possible Tasks:

- 1) Which of the above terms are examples of diegetic sound and which are examples of non-diegetic sound?
- 2) Which of the above terms can you identify from a film you have studied? Give an example.



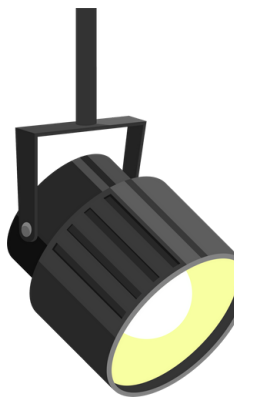
The Art of Foley!

Foley is sound that has been recorded after the shoot to sound like the image seen on screen. **A Foley Artist** creates these sounds.

Click to watch this short video of Disney Foley Artists [in action](#).



Use of Lighting in Film



Lighting can create a certain mood or atmosphere in a film. A change in lighting can alter the way we experience a character or scene. It also helps the director signal the time of day and night.

Three types of lighting include:

High-Key

High-key lighting involves the scene being brightly lit. Depending on context, this type of lighting is usually associated with positivity and happiness in films.

Low-Key

Low-key lighting can help to emphasize shadows and the effect is often dark and suspenseful depending on context.

Back-Lighting

Back-lighting occurs when the light comes from behind a subject, creating a silhouette. In some situations, this can make a character or object look mysterious and foreboding.



Please note: This list is not exhaustive



Use of Colour in Film



Colour choice can help to convey elements like emotion, location and time.

1). Emotion: Warm colours like red and yellow could be associated with romance. While cool and dark colours could be associated with conflict.

2). Location and Time: Colours such as yellow could indicate sunrise, red for sunset and blue for night. The use of black and white colours could be used to indicate a past event.

Comment on the use of colour in both of these shots.

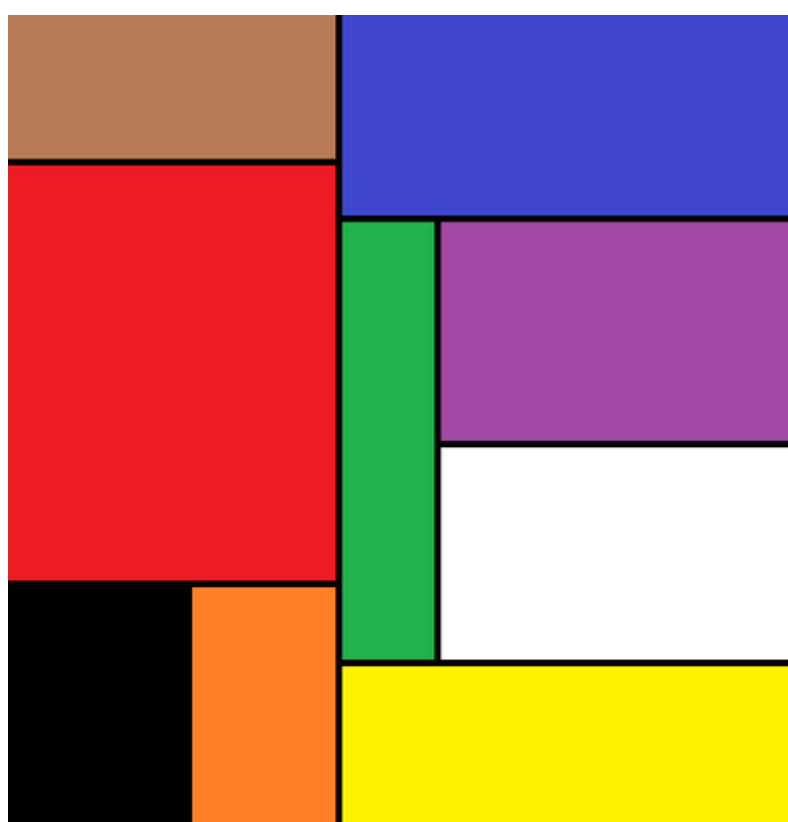


Schindler's List (1993)



Titanic (1997)

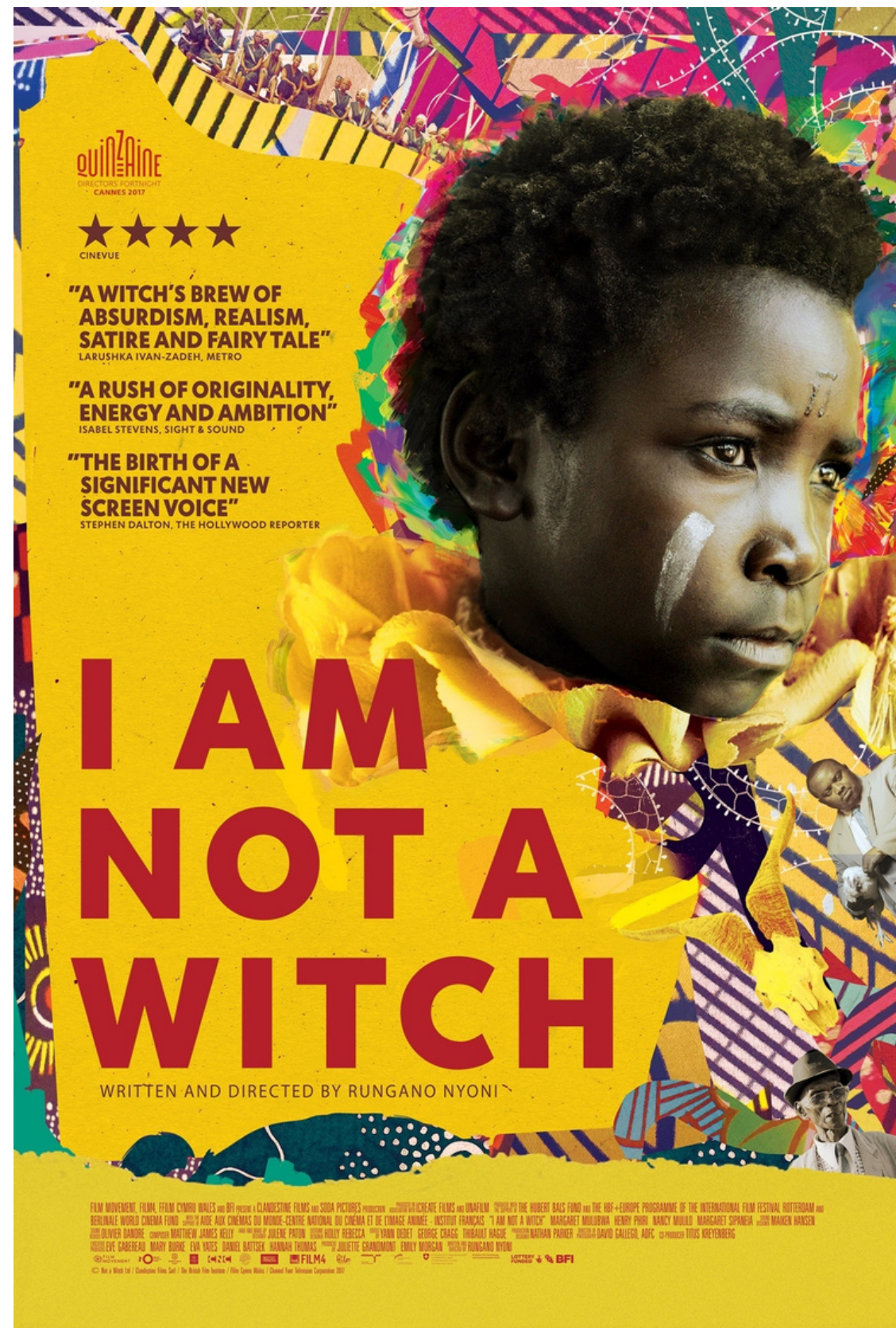
Take a look at the colour chart below. Describe any emotions or places that you might associate with the different colours.





Exploring Film Visually

I am not a Witch (2017)



1. Discuss the use of colour in the film poster for *I am Not A Witch*. What does the use of colour tell us about the text?

2. If you were to design a costume for the character on this poster, what would you design? How would this costume enrich our understanding of the character?
