

		Shenfield High School FILM Eduqas GCSE			
		CORE STUDY AREAS			
		1. Key elements of film form			
		2. The contexts of film			
		Studying film: additional study areas			
Specification	<a href="https://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/film-studies-gcse/#tab_keydocuments">https://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/film-studies-gcse/#tab_keydocuments</a>				
Past papers	<a href="https://www.savemyexams.com/gcse/film-studies/wjec-eduqas/past-papers/">https://www.savemyexams.com/gcse/film-studies/wjec-eduqas/past-papers/</a>				
BBC Bitesize	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z94j6rd/revision/1">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z94j6rd/revision/1</a>				
CORE STUDY AREAS					
1. Key elements of film form (cinematography, mise-en-scène, editing and sound)		Basic K&U	General K&U	Thorough K&U	Exam ready
Cinematography, including lighting	camera shots, including extreme close-ups, close-ups, medium shots, long shots, extreme long shots, high, low and 60° angle shots (off-centre shots), tilt and aerial shots				
	camera movement, including pan, tracking, dolly and the use of Steadicam technology				
	Lighting, including position and intensity				
	framing created through distance, angle, level and mobility and how it directs spectator attention				
	the typical meanings associated with all of the above aspects of cinematography including lighting				
	how each of the above contributes to the portrayal of characters and settings				
	how cinematography can combine with mise-en-scène or sound to underline meaning				
	how each of the above generates spectator responses				
Mise-en-scène	settings, props, costume and make-up				
	the typical meanings associated with each of the above aspects of mise-en- scène				
	how mise-en-scène conventionally conveys realism				
	how settings contribute to the themes and issues a film raises				
	how props contribute to character and/or narrative development in the films studied				
	how costume and make-up convey character				
	how each of the above aspects of mise-en-scène generates spectator responses				



1. Key elements of film form (cinematography, mise-en-scène, editing and sound)		Basic K&U	General K&U	Thorough K&U	Exam ready
Editing	types of edit (cut, dissolve, fade)				
	the principles of continuity editing (shot-reverse shot)				
	cross-cutting				
	pace of editing				
	visual effects (created in post-production)				
	the typical meanings associated with all of the above aspects of editing				
	how continuity editing establishes relationships between characters				
	how cross-cutting contributes to the portrayal of character				
	how editing contributes to narrative development in the films studied				
	how editing, including visual effects, generates spectator responses				
Sound	diegetic and non-diegetic sound, including ambient sound, sound effects and sound bridges				
	the typical meanings associated with diegetic sound including how it contributes to character and narrative development				
	the typical meanings associated with non-diegetic sound including how music motifs convey character and different types of music contribute to the narrative				
	how non-diegetic sound in particular contributes to the themes and issues a film raises				
	how sound, particularly music, whether diegetic or non-diegetic, generates spectator responses in the films studied.				
2. The contexts of film (social, cultural, historical, political, and institutional), including key aspects of the history of film and film technology.		Basic K&U	General K&U	Thorough K&U	Exam ready
Study of how student's chosen films reflect the contexts in which they are made	social context (aspects of society and its structure reflected in the film)				
	cultural context (aspects of culture – ways of living, beliefs and values of groups of people – reflected in the film)				
	historical context (aspects of the society and culture at the time when films are made and, where relevant, when they are set)				
	political context (the way political issues, when relevant to the film chosen, are reflected in a film)				
	technological context (the technologies reflected in a film's production and, in some cases, in its narrative)				
	institutional context (how films are funded, how the level of production budget affects the kind of film made and the main stages of film production)				
	key aspects of the history of film and film technology.				



2. The contexts of film (social, cultural, historical, political, and institutional), including key aspects of the history of film and film technology.		Basic K&U	General K&U	Thorough K&U	Exam ready
Significant developments in the history of film and film technology	the first moving images and silent film				
	the rise of Hollywood and the development of sound				
	the introduction of colour film				
	the emergence of widescreen technology and 3D film				
	the development of portable cameras and Steadicam technology				
	the role of computer-generated imagery in film.				
Studying film: additional study areas Four additional film study areas will provide the focus for the study of:		Basic K&U	General K&U	Thorough K&U	Exam ready
1. Narrative (structural element of film form): global English language film	the distinction between plot and story				
	the role of the screenplay in conveying plot and its realisation in visual terms				
	cause and effect as a structural principle of narrative				
	narrative techniques including ellipsis and withholding/releasing				
	narrative conventions in screenwriting including three act structure, plot points, inciting incident and climax				
	an interpretation of the narrative				
	the role of character and character function in narrative				
	how all of the above bullet points contribute to narrative development				
	the themes and issues raised by narrative				
	how narrative generates spectator responses.				
2. Representation of people and ideas: global non-English language film	significance of different representations within the films studied				
	explore how chosen films represent, and thus offer particular perspectives on, gender, ethnicity, age and different cultures.				
3. Film style – the aesthetic qualities of film: contemporary UK film	the aesthetic qualities of film				
	their significance				
	how filmmakers create aesthetic effects through specific film sequences.				



Studying film: additional study areas Four additional film study areas will provide the focus for the study of:		Basic K&U	General K&U	Thorough K&U	Exam ready
4. Specialist writing on film, including film criticism: US independent film	the structural elements of film form (genre and narrative)				
	the relevant contexts of film, which includes reference to the way films reflect significant developments in the history of film				
	the key elements of film form (cinematography, mise-en-scène, editing and sound)				
	representation				
	the aesthetic qualities of film.				
Genre: a structural element of film form	a knowledge of genre in relation to the US comparative study, where each pair of films reflects a specific genre				
	the concept of genre				
	the conventions of genre based on iconography, including mise-en-scène, characters, narratives and themes				
	the significance of genre to film producers and film audiences.				