

Summer Homework: Film Presentation

Due: First Week Back to School

Task:

Presentation Format: You can choose the from the following: Google Slides, PowerPoint, PDF – 5 to 6 slides or a short video (3 to five minutes)

Audience: Your classmates and teacher — design it to be informative, visual and engaging.

Overview:

Choose a single film that excites you. Select a sequence from that film, up to five minutes. Explore how that film sequence uses visual and aural storytelling — including camera, editing, mise-en-scène and sound design — to tell its story and create meaning beyond dialogue.

Use our handout sheets to help you and the following links:

Mise-en-Scène: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ueSh66xkttk>

Sound: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uuphnHOTrc8>

Camera: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=83TG8f4r7XU>

Editing: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0tNAkh-5ChM>

Presentation Structure & Guidance

Slide 1/ minute 1: Introduction

- Introduce the film and its main theme (big idea or subject) genre and brief story summary
- Why did you choose this film?

Slides/ minutes 2: Mise-en-Scène Analysis

- For your chosen sequence, pick at least 2–3 elements of mise-en-scène.
Explain how these elements shape the story, themes or emotional tone beyond the dialogue.
Use examples from the director's films (Option 1) or from the single film (Option 2).
Include images or screenshots to illustrate your points.

Slide/ minute 3: Sound Design – Be Specific!

Sound helps tell the story just as much as images. If analyzing music, describe:

Tempo: Fast, slow, steady?

Instruments: Strings, piano, synth, percussion?

Emotional tone: Joyful, eerie, tense, nostalgic?

Does the music make us feel close or distant to the characters?

What sounds do you hear? (music, silence, ambient noise, sound effects)

How do these sounds affect mood, tension or meaning?

Does silence play a deliberate role? What does it add?

Slide/ minute 4: Camera

- What size of shots are used – wide, long, close – why
- How does the camera move – why?
- What angles are used (is the camera high, looking down, at eye level or low, looking up)

- what effect does this create?

Slide/ minute 5: Editing

- What is the pace (tempo) of the cuts (fast, slow, varied, why?)
- How do the cuts link to sound and images?
- How do the cuts make you feel
(e.g. excited, thoughtful, engaged, etc)

Are different techniques used to get from one shot to the next, such as dissolving one image into the next, fading to black or white – why do think these methods were chosen?

Tips for a Great Presentation:

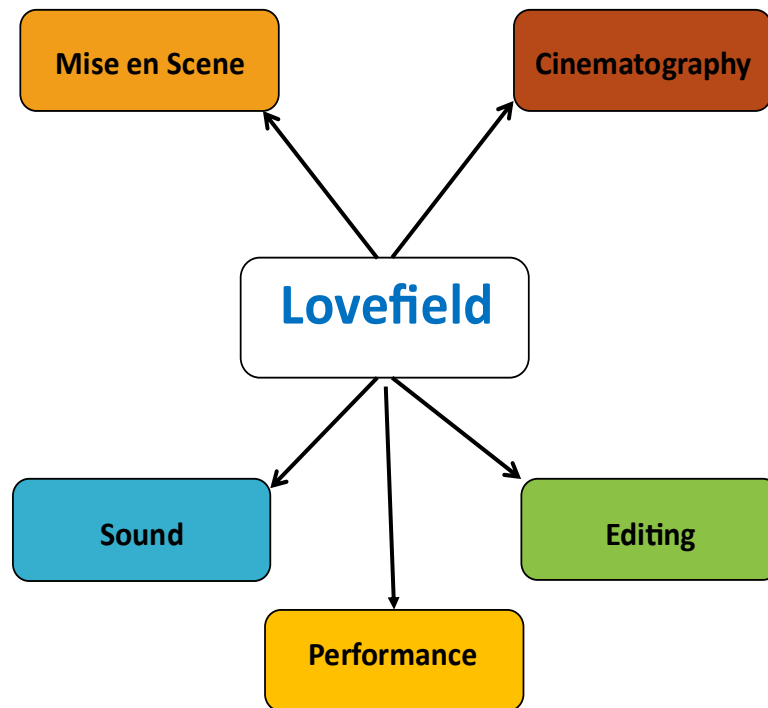
- Use clear, focused points
- Include images or stills to support your analysis if creating a slide
- Share your own ideas and interpretations.
- Be ready to explain your slides/ video in class.

Learning Goals:

- Understand how films communicate visually and sonically.
- Develop skills in film analysis and creative presentation.
- Think like a filmmaker or critic.

How do we analyse film?

Film form



The following are the tools used by filmmakers to tell stories, communicate their ideas and evoke emotional responses in the viewer.

How do we *analyse* film? **Film form**

Film form (language) is made up of images and sounds, combined with time and movement. We can break form down into the following 5 elements:

Cinematography

- Shot framing/choice
- Camera angles
- Camera movements
- Lighting

Mise-en-scene

- Location
- Setting and props
- Costume, make-up and hair
- Positioning of objects and characters in the frame

Editing

- Time and space (linear/non-linear)
- Speed of editing
- Type of transition
- Editing style – expressive or naturalistic

Performance

- Expression/movement. Eye-contact etc.
- Pace/tempo, volume of speech. Accents
- Improvisation/method acting

Sound

- Diegetic/non-diegetic sound
- Narration
- Ambient
- Sound effects
- Levels
- Music/ soundtrack