
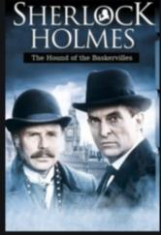


## Year 7 English


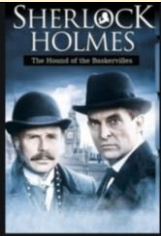
### Comparison of the two film openings: *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

*Clear and precise bullet point answers*

How do the <u>directors</u> create <b>atmosphere</b> and <b>suspense</b> for the audience in the opening scene of each film ...	<b>1983 Film Opening</b> (from 2 minutes, 35 seconds until 5 minutes 15 seconds) 	<b>1988 Film Opening</b> (from beginning until 2 minutes 20 seconds) 
...through <b>sound effects</b> and <b>music</b> ? E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orchestra, types of Instruments</li> <li>• Rhythm/melody</li> <li>• Weather</li> <li>• Characters' words and movements</li> <li>• Creatures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thunder is rumbling in the distance</li> <li>• Rain coming down heavily</li> <li>• Wind/hound howling</li> <li>• Dramatic music</li> <li>• Little words spoken to allow us to hear the weather.</li> <li>• The hound comes out of nowhere.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ominous music</li> <li>• Wind moves the trees about</li> <li>• Again, little (no) words spoken</li> <li>• Mysterious setting</li> <li>• We do not get to see the hound fully</li> </ul>
...through <b>visual effects</b> ? E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cameras</b> (angle, perspective, zoom)</li> <li>• <b>Lighting</b> (shadows, moonlight)</li> <li>• <b>Other effects</b> (such as weather/scenery)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lots of camera angles used to get a feel for the scenery</li> <li>• The hound is only shown as an outline through the window to create a sense of mystery as to what it looks like</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very misty effect</li> <li>• Dark outline of the hound as it moves through the forest</li> <li>• Similarly to the previous one, many camera angles to create a 360° view.</li> </ul>
I think the 1983 film opening is more effective because many more angles are used for viewing, the sound effects are utilised well, we get a glimpse of the hound which makes us want to see it fully and there is some sort of speech allowing us to pick up clues about the setting.		

# Comparison of the two film openings: *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Clear and precise bullet point answers

<p>How do the <u>directors</u> create <b>atmosphere</b> and <b>suspense</b> for the audience in the opening scene of each film ...</p>	<p><b>1983 Film Opening</b></p> <p>The directors create the tense atmosphere and suspense by adding low music and growling, with the tempo increasing as the wolf gets closer.</p> 	<p><b>1988 Film Opening</b></p> <p>(from beginning until 2 minutes 20 seconds)</p> 
<p>...through <b>sound effects</b> and <b>music</b>? E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orchestra, types of Instruments</li> <li>• Rhythm/melody</li> <li>• Weather</li> <li>• Characters' words and movements</li> <li>• Creatures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thunder is rumbling in the distance</li> <li>• Wolves howling loudly far away</li> <li>• Harsh wind tearing through trees and plants</li> <li>• Music suddenly increasing tempo when the man is panicking</li> <li>• Man breathing heavily as the creature comes closer</li> <li>• Music is at its fastest when the creature attacks the man, but suddenly stops once the other people find him.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low, dramatic music that changes pitch when you see the creature's feet.</li> <li>• Music build up, and a piano is introduced to the other instruments, but stops for a second once a strange noise is heard in the distance.</li> <li>• After the noise is heard and the man looks up, the music returns to how it was at the very beginning (low and suspenseful) before gradually building up again</li> </ul>
<p>...through <b>visual effects</b>? E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cameras</b> (angle, perspective, zoom)</li> <li>• <b>Lighting</b> (shadows, moonlight)</li> <li>• <b>Other effects</b> (such as weather/scenery)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very dark, showing that it is taking place at night</li> <li>• Flashes of light from the lightning outside</li> <li>• When the creature is growling, the camera shows the man through the window, as if the camera is the creature outside</li> <li>• When the man is screaming and holding the candle, the camera is circling him, like it is showing the creature's perspective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very misty effect</li> <li>• It is also dark like the 1983 movie, signalling that it is night time</li> <li>• The creature has a green glow, like it is reflecting the moonlight</li> <li>• There are many shadows on and around the man, from the moonlight against the trees and bushes.</li> </ul>
<p>I think the 1983 film opening is more effective because the music is less loud, which makes the scene more creepy or eerie rather than dramatic. In the 1988 film opening, you can barely hear the sounds or growls that the man or the hound make, which makes their reactions or presences less dramatic. There is also no action in the 1988 version, so it doesn't really trigger your attention as much as the other one.</p>		

## Comparison of the two film openings: *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Clear and precise bullet point answers

How do the directors create atmosphere and suspense for the audience in the opening scene of each film ...	1983 Film Opening (from 2 minutes, 35 seconds until 5 minutes 15 seconds)	1988 Film Opening (from beginning until 2 minutes 20 seconds)
...through sound effects and music? E.g.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thunder is rumbling in the distance</li> <li>Sound of a howling dog in the distance</li> <li>quite dramatic music - suspense</li> <li>growing dog</li> <li>the people are screaming</li> <li>music got faster</li> <li>at the end it was quite cheerful</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dramatic and spooky music</li> <li>music gets louder, then quieter</li> <li>strong beat</li> <li>footsteps</li> <li>music most of the time.</li> </ul>
...through visual effects? E.g.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>very dark</li> <li>mysterious/spooky</li> <li>a dog attacks the man</li> <li>lots of shadows</li> <li>the camera kept switching between scenes</li> <li>a bit scary</li> <li>old fashioned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>very misty effect</li> <li>quite dark</li> <li>all looks mysterious and spooky</li> <li>the man is in a rush</li> <li>old fashioned</li> </ul>

I think the 1983/1988 (underline your choice) film opening is more effective because

I think the 1983 film opening is more effective because it is more dramatic and more spooky. I think the director achieved a more scary opening.

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Clear and precise bullet point answers

How do the directors create atmosphere and suspense for the audience in the opening scene of each film ...	1983 Film Opening (from 2 minutes, 35 seconds until 5 minutes 15 seconds)	1988 Film Opening (from beginning until 2 minutes 20 seconds)
...through sound effects and music? E.g.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thunder is rumbling in the distance</li> <li>There was a low pitch</li> <li>A wolf was heard howling</li> <li>Wind whistling</li> <li>Someone taking a door</li> <li>Something being put down</li> <li>Howling in the distance</li> <li>Someone being attacked</li> <li>Glass smashing</li> <li>Screams</li> <li>Footsteps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low music</li> <li>Slow music</li> <li>Match being lit</li> <li>A grad of some sort in the distance</li> <li>Opening gate</li> <li>Fast footsteps</li> </ul>
...through visual effects? E.g.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Night</li> <li>Thunder Storm</li> <li>Cloudy</li> <li>Different angles as he runs</li> <li>Moonlight seeps through door creating shadows</li> <li>Lightning lights up his face</li> <li>Filmed outside windows as if I am the wolf</li> <li>Red black figure (dog/wolf)</li> <li>A glass smashes</li> <li>As if the camera is the predator creature</li> <li>Music silences when body is found</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Starts showing landscapes</li> <li>very misty effect</li> <li>He only appears right when facing the camera</li> <li>Shows a gap in a bridge</li> <li>Keeps flicking from landscape to the person</li> <li>Close up on watch so the audience knows the time</li> <li>A noise is heard and the camera stays on the gap in the bush as if something is there</li> <li>Different angles as he runs</li> <li>A landscape for the rest of the scene</li> </ul>




I think the 1983/1988 (underline your choice) film opening is more effective because altogether it was more realistic. Not showing the creature makes you wonder what it was and what was going to happen to the man. I also found the different angles were better together. It also made you feel something bad was going to happen. In the 1983 version you knew that the animal was either a dog or wolf but the sounds it made were as in the 1988 version you didn't know what the animal was. Overall I preferred the 1988 version, but they were both very eye catching.





# SHERLOCK HOLMES – C.S.I. INVESTIGATION



COLOUR	SYMBOL	IMAGE
		

Explanation Why did you choose this colour? Support your reason with evidence from the scene in which we meet Holmes.	Explanation Why did you choose this symbol? Support your reason with evidence from the scene in which we meet Holmes.	Explanation Why did you choose this image? Support your reason with evidence from the scene in which we meet Holmes.
I chose this colour because it is a very loud, bright and bold colour. It reflects Sherlock Holmes having an ego and showing off. Sherlock Holmes has a loud voice and thinks he is so important that the whole world needs to hear him. He appears to be both arrogant and powerful, but also mean eg: he makes Watson feel really good by saying he solved the case but suddenly told him he was wrong.	I have chosen the fire symbol because it links with the colour orange and the erupting volcano but also it reflects how Sherlock Holmes burns people down and hurts them after making them feel good. An example of this is when he tells Watson he is correct but then says 'but I am afraid that most of your conclusions were erroneous'.	I have chosen an erupting volcano because it links with both fire and orange. Also because Sherlock Holmes speaks normally then suddenly erupts and starts for example 1. 'When from nowhere he starts clapping loudly and shouts 'bravo bravo'. 2. When he looks out the window and sees the man and does and unexpectedly shouts 'Holmes'.

Year 7 Hound of the Baskervilles

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Name: Harry

Date: