



Aspire Achieve Thrive

**Spring Term
(Half Term 3 and 4)**

Media

Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	Ebacc Option D Task 1	Option C Task 1	Option A Task 1	
Tuesday	English Task 1	Tassomai Daily Goal 1	Option B Task 1	
Wednesday	Sparx	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2	
Thursday	Ebacc Option D Task 2	Tassomai Daily Goal 2	Option B Task 2	
Friday	Sparx	Science Task 2	English Task 2	Option A Task 2

Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
Art Dance Drama Media Studies Music Photography	Business Studies Child Development Catering Computer Science Drama Health & Social Care IT Media Studies Sociology Sport	Art Business Studies Geography Health & Social Care History Catering Photography Sport Travel & Tourism	French Geography History

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week
Sparx - 4 tasks of Sparx per week

Half Term 3 - Media Homework Plan

Week / Date	Knowledge	Practical: Pre-production
Week 1 2nd January 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Pre-production tasks posted in Google Classroom eg Script and Storyboard
Week 2 9th January 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Pre-production tasks posted in Google Classroom eg Script and Storyboard
Week 3 16th January 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Pre-production tasks posted in Google Classroom eg Script and Storyboard
Week 4 23rd January 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Pre-production tasks posted in Google Classroom eg Script and Storyboard
Week 5 30th January 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Pre-production tasks posted in Google Classroom eg Script and Storyboard
Week 6 6th February 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Pre-production tasks posted in Google Classroom eg Script and Storyboard

Weeks 1 and 4 Film Language terminology	Weeks 2 and 5 Representation/Narrative	Weeks 3 and 6 Media Theories
<p>Mise-en-scene - visual film language</p> <p>High-key Lighting - bright lighting</p> <p>Low-key Lighting - dark, shadowy lighting</p> <p>Parallel sound - the sound matches the mood of the visual</p> <p>Contrapuntal sound - the sound doesn't fit the mood of the visuals</p> <p>Diegetic sound - sound recorded on set at the time of filming (eg dialogue)</p> <p>Non-diegetic sound - sound added in post-production editing (eg music)</p> <p>Sound bridge - sound used to connect two scenes</p> <p>Straight cut - the most common editing transition</p> <p>Dissolve - an editing transition used to show a passing of time or change of location</p> <p>Montage - is a film editing technique in which a series of short shots are sequenced to condense space, time, and information.</p> <p>Cross-cutting - editing that moves between two or more separate groups of characters and locations</p> <p>Cutaways - a shot, usually a close up of some detail, or landscape, that is used to break up a sequence, and is often very helpful in editing to enable flow and continuity to the edit.</p>	<p>Male Gaze - Laura Mulvey (1975) Media texts present women through the eyes of a heterosexual male. Women are represented as sexual objects for the pleasure of the male viewer to look at.</p> <p>Manuel Alvarado - representation of ethnicity Ethnic groups are usually represented in one of four stereotypical ways: Exotic Dangerous Humorous Pitied</p> <p>Todorov - narrative structure All stories have the same structure. Events are calm at the beginning (equilibrium) before something or someone creates change and chaos (disequilibrium) before the hero or heroine restores the world to calm again (equilibrium).</p> <p>Levi-Strauss - binary opposites All stories are organised around opposites Eg day and night Good and bad Police vs criminals Innocent vs guilty</p> <p>Enigma (Barthes) - a mystery or puzzle Stories move between restricted and unrestricted narration.</p> <p>Restricted = the audience know the same or less than the characters</p> <p>Unrestricted = the audience know more than the characters</p>	<p>Reception theory - Stuart Hall (1980) Media texts are encoded and decoded. The producer encodes messages and values into their media which are then decoded by the audience. The audience will take the view of: Dominant - Agreeing with the producers view. Oppositional - Challenging the producers view. Negotiated - Falling between agreeing and disagreeing</p> <p>Uses & Gratifications Theory - Blumler and Katz (1974) Audiences actively consume media for one of the following reasons: Surveillance - the viewer wants to acquire information, knowledge and understanding by watching programmes like The News. Diversion - Viewers watch programmes for enjoyment and escapism. Personal Identity - Viewers can recognise a person or product that reflect similar values to themselves and can copy some of their characteristics. Personal Relationships - Media products produce a topic of conversation. For example who is the best contestant on The X-factor, which was the best goal shown on Match of the day.</p> <p>Genre Theory - Steve Neale Genres 'are instances of repetition and difference'. Difference is essential to 'the economy of genre'. Genres are created through a process of repetition and recognition leading to anticipation and expectation for audiences.</p>

Research and Planning: Examination Brief Video

Date	

Research and Planning: Examination Brief Video

Date	

Research and Planning: Examination Brief Video

Date	

Research and Planning: Examination Brief Video

Date	



Aspire Achieve Thrive

**Spring Term
(Half Term 4)**

Media

Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Half Term 4 - Media Homework Plan

Week / Date	Knowledge	Practical: Production
Week 1 20th February 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Shooting the exam topic video to the requirements of the brief.
Week 2 27th February 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Shooting the exam topic video to the requirements of the brief.
Week 3 6th March 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Shooting the exam topic video to the requirements of the brief.
Week 4 13th March 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Shooting the exam topic video to the requirements of the brief.
Week 5 20th March 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Shooting the exam topic video to the requirements of the brief.
Week 6 27th March 2023	Researching the examination brief videos (write up your findings in Google Classroom or on the document below)	Shooting the exam topic video to the requirements of the brief.

Weeks 1 and 4 Film Language terminology	Weeks 2 and 5 Representation/Narrative	Weeks 3 and 6 Media Theories
<p>Mise-en-scene - visual film language</p> <p>High-key Lighting - bright lighting</p> <p>Low-key Lighting - dark, shadowy lighting</p> <p>Parallel sound - the sound matches the mood of the visual</p> <p>Contrapuntal sound - the sound doesn't fit the mood of the visuals</p> <p>Diegetic sound - sound recorded on set at the time of filming (eg dialogue)</p> <p>Non-diegetic sound - sound added in post-production editing (eg music)</p> <p>Sound bridge - sound used to connect two scenes</p> <p>Straight cut - the most common editing transition</p> <p>Dissolve - an editing transition used to show a passing of time or change of location</p> <p>Montage - is a film editing technique in which a series of short shots are sequenced to condense space, time, and information.</p> <p>Cross-cutting - editing that moves between two or more separate groups of characters and locations</p> <p>Cutaways - a shot, usually a close up of some detail, or landscape, that is used to break up a sequence, and is often very helpful in editing to enable flow and continuity to the edit.</p>	<p>Male Gaze - Laura Mulvey (1975) Media texts present women through the eyes of a heterosexual male. Women are represented as sexual objects for the pleasure of the male viewer to look at.</p> <p>Manuel Alvarado - representation of ethnicity Ethnic groups are usually represented in one of four stereotypical ways: Exotic Dangerous Humorous Pitied</p> <p>Todorov - narrative structure All stories have the same structure. Events are calm at the beginning (equilibrium) before something or someone creates change and chaos (disequilibrium) before the hero or heroine restores the world to calm again (equilibrium).</p> <p>Levi-Strauss - binary opposites All stories are organised around opposites Eg day and night Good and bad Police vs criminals Innocent vs guilty</p> <p>Enigma (Barthes) - a mystery or puzzle Stories move between restricted and unrestricted narration.</p> <p>Restricted = the audience know the same or less than the characters</p> <p>Unrestricted = the audience know more than the characters</p>	<p>Reception theory - Stuart Hall (1980) Media texts are encoded and decoded. The producer encodes messages and values into their media which are then decoded by the audience. The audience will take the view of: Dominant - Agreeing with the producers view. Oppositional - Challenging the producers view. Negotiated - Falling between agreeing and disagreeing</p> <p>Uses & Gratifications Theory - Blumler and Katz (1974) Audiences actively consume media for one of the following reasons: Surveillance - the viewer wants to acquire information, knowledge and understanding by watching programmes like The News. Diversion - Viewers watch programmes for enjoyment and escapism. Personal Identity - Viewers can recognise a person or product that reflect similar values to themselves and can copy some of their characteristics. Personal Relationships - Media products produce a topic of conversation. For example who is the best contestant on The X-factor, which was the best goal shown on Match of the day.</p> <p>Genre Theory - Steve Neale Genres 'are instances of repetition and difference'. Difference is essential to 'the economy of genre'. Genres are created through a process of repetition and recognition leading to anticipation and expectation for audiences.</p>

Research and Planning: Examination Brief Video

Date	

Research and Planning: Examination Brief Video

Date	

Aspire
ACHIEVE
Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive