

# EDUQAS GCSE FILM STUDIES

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## COMPONENT 1

### Key Developments in US Film

Written examination: 1 hour 30 minutes

35% of qualification

70 marks

### **Hollywood History**

A look at the key technical developments in Hollywood film

### **Texts: Comparative study**

**REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE**, dir. Nicholas Ray, 1955

**FERRIS BUELLER'S DAY OFF**, dir John Hughes, 1986

### **Text: Critical study**

**LADY BIRD**, dirs. Greta Gerwig, 2017

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## COMPONENT 2

### Global Film: Narrative, Representation and Film Style

Written examination: 1 hour 30 minutes

35% of qualification

70 marks

### **Texts:**

UK FILM: **ATTACK THE BLOCK**, dir. Joe Cornish, 2011

ENGLISH LANGUAGE FILM: **SLUMDOG MILLIONAIRE** dir. Danny Boyle 2008

NON ENGLISH LANGUAGE FILM: **TSOTSI** dir. Gavin Hood 2005



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## COMPONENT 3

### Production

Non-exam assessment

Internally assessed, externally moderated by WJEC

30% of qualification (production, 20%, evaluative analysis, 10%)

60 marks

### **Task: To represent a genre through**

Either

A filmed extract or opening of **two to two and a half minutes** long

Or

A screenplay of **800 to 1000** words long plus a one to two page shooting script

And

Evaluative analysis **750 to 800** words long

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### NOTE

All film choices are taken from the **set texts** on the Eduqas syllabus as detailed on the **Eduqas GCSE Film Studies Specification** which is available at <https://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/film-studies/gcse/>



## GLOSSARY

Aesthetics	The specific 'look' of the film. The film's style.
Auteur	From the French 'author'. A director who has control over the style of the film.
Cinematography	Aspects of camera angles, distance and movement. Also a consideration of colour, lighting and texture of the footage.
Context	When, where, how, and why the film is set. The time, place and circumstances.
Connote	The process of interpreting the implications of images and their presentation.
Denote	The process of listing what is there.
Generic conventions	Methods, ingredients, things necessary for the style/category of film.
Diegetic	Sound that is part of the film world (car horns beeping, birds singing, telephones ringing).
Non-diegetic sound	Sound added in post-production to create a certain atmosphere (sound FX to increase fear, music to underscore emotion).
Genre	The style or category of the film.
Iconography	The images or symbols associated with a certain subject.
Indie/independent	Film that is independent of the constraints of mainstream Hollywood. These films are often characterised by low budgets, location settings (rather than studio), (often) inexperienced directors and fairly unknown casts.
Key lighting (high and low)	Lighting design to create different light/dark ratios. High-key lighting is bright and produces little shadow, whereas low-key lighting is used to specifically create shadow and contrast.
Mainstream	Popular, conventional, and/or part of a major film studio system.
Mise-en-scène	Literally, 'what is in the frame': setting, costume & props, colour, lighting, body language, positioning within the frame all come together to create meaning.
Motif	A dominant theme or recurring idea.
Plot	Different to story, plot is the narrative order that the story is told in.
Representation	The way that people, places and events are constructed.



Screenplay	Written by the screen writer, this document tells the story and will contain no camera direction.
Signify	The meaning of an image, what it shows
Story	The ideas & events of the narrative whole.
Shooting script	Written by the director & cinematographer (not the screen writer), this script focuses on planning the camera shots & other practical elements that will bring the screenplay to life.
Spectator	An individual member of the audience. Although we may view a film in the cinema together, the experience will be individual according to a range of factors.

**Note** this glossary is taken from the Eduqas website but includes some additions.

