



Media (National 5): question paper

Candidate evidence

Candidate 1 evidence

1a. One genre convention of sitcoms is camera work specifically medium shots to help identify jokes, physical comedy and visual gags. Sitcoms rarely use external or extreme long establish shots.

One way this genre convention can be seen in the pilot episode of Brooklyn Nine-Nine where Jake is sitting at his desk with a shirt and tie on, he then stands up showing he is wearing brightly coloured speedos, the medium shot was used to focus the audience on his costume for a visual gag.

Another way this can be seen is in the Friends episode 'The One with the Embryos' in the scene where Ross is guessing the contents out of Rachels shopping bag, throughout the scene the medium shot goes back and forth between the friends to show facial expression and to let the audience know when the jokes were.

Another genre convention of sitcoms is fixed character types which are easily identifiable and never change substantially.

Jake clearly plays the sitcom role of the dork as he can be described to love puzzles and had not quite 'grown up'. He shows this immature behaviour when giving the Donnie Brasco speech and when he tries to undermine the captain in the Pilot episode.

Charles plays the sitcom role of the 'goofball' as he can be described as naïve, getting take advantage of and not understanding jokes. An example of this can be seen when Charles asks Gina the best way to as out Rosa and Gina tells him to Google "how to buy movie ticks for a woman that doesn't like me" Charles than thanks her genuinely not realising he is being mocked.

Rosa clearly plays the sitcom role of the bully as she can be described as intimidating and aggressive and no one wanting to 'get in her way'. We can see this behaviour when Rosa intimidates her co-worker to tell her what her secret Santa was and to exchange the gift for a better one.

Another genre convention of sitcoms is opening credits which often have sung theme tunes which are upbeat and recognisable.

One way we can see this in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine opening credits where we can see Rosa hitting her computer in an aggressive way – showing she is the bully archetype.

1b. Genre conventions are used to entertain the audience by making them laugh one way that is done is by making the conventions easily identifiable and by not changing the conventions every episode.

Another way that is done is by having “cheesy” dialogue which also make the audience laugh.

2a. One representation of 90s Derry during the troubles is as a dangerous place but the people don't take the dangers too seriously, a sectarian place but people living there also don't take it seriously and a boring, ordinary working class town.

Michelle in the pilot episode of Derry Girls is being represented as the bully archetype that is aggressive, intimidating and mean and as a chav.

Orla in the pilot episode of Derry Girls is being represented as a non-stereotypical teenage girl that is unusual and weird.

2b. One way this representation is created can be seen in the opening scene where an establishing shot shows a tank and soldiers, showing that it is a dangerous place however the cheery upbeat music changes the representation showing the people that live there don't take the troubles too seriously.

Another way this representation is created can be seen in the same establishing shot where two boys can be seen graffiti-ing the 'London' part of the Londonderry sign showing that the people staying in Derry don't want to be part of the UK.

Another way this representation is created can be see in the medium shot of a woman smoking a cigarette in her pyjamas, showing that the town is working class as this is 'normal behaviour' for the working class community.

Another way this representation is created is shown in the scene where soldiers are searching the bus with weapons, showing that it is a dangerous place however the representation is changed through dialogue when the girls talk about flirting with the soldiers and one jokes about having a bomb 'in her knickers'.

Another way this representation is created is in the same scene where the cheery upbeat 90s music creates a light-hearted atmosphere showing the girls are used to the bus being searched.

Another way this representation is created can be seen in the next scene where it shows the school name on the bus that is being searched – a Catholic girl school showing that Derry can be seen as a sectarian place.

One way the representation of Michelle is created is through her costume where she can be seen wearing heavy makeup and gold chunky hoop earrings representing her to be a stereotypical chav or ned.

Another way this representation is created can be seen in the scene of the bus where Michelle aggressively tells younger pupils to get off the back of the bus as “it is for 6th years” Michelle then threatens them if they don’t do what she says, showing her to be the bully archetype as this is typical school bully behaviour.

One way the representation of Orla is created is by her costume in the scene where all of the girls are getting told off, Orla can be seen wearing a ‘candy bracelet’ which is stereotypically for children, showing she is odd and unusual for a teenage girl.

Another way this representation is created is in the same scene, her head teacher asks Orla her age and tells her to ‘grow up’ showing that she is a non-stereotypical teenage girl as she is immature, unusual and weird.

3. One narrative structure used in Scott Pilgrim vs the World is Mernit’s 7-act Rom-Com Structure

Act 1 – the setup is when we can see Scott rehearsing at home, still trying to get over his past relationship and Ramona can be seen working at the library as a delivery driver.

Act 2 the meet cute is when Scott orders a package and awkwardly asks Ramona on a date.

Act 3 the complication is when Scott finds out he needs to defeat Ramona’s 7 evil exes to be with her and Ramona finds out he dated a teenager and is struggling to get over his ex, they fight over their differences at a party.

Act 4 the hook is when Scott decides he wants to be with Ramona and tells her that he loves her after his gig.

Act 5 the swivel is when the differences are too much for both of them so they break up and Ramona goes back to her ex.

Act 6 the dark moment is when Scott mopes around at home convinced the relationship is over.

Act 7 – the joyful defeat is when Scott admits he wasn’t kind to both Knives and Ramona, giving himself the self-respect to be with Ramona.

Another narrative structure used in Scott Pilgrim vs the World is Todorovian structure which has 4 stages normality-disruption-attempt to repair disruption-new normality.

Normality can be seen in the scene where Scott is rehearsing his band, he brings home his new girlfriend and establishes that he is a selfish idiot.

Disruption is when Scott sees Ramona Flowers at a party and immediately falls in love with her.

Attempt to repair disruption is when Scott needs to fight Ramona's 7 evil exes and struggles, Ramona finds out that Scott is still trying to get over his ex and so they break up.

New normality is when Scott matures and apologises to Ramona and Knives for being selfish, Scott ends up with Ramona.

4. One idea of 1950s/60s Society in America is the idea that you have to be the 'perfect family' and to be liked and respected by neighbours.

One way this idea is created can be seen in the pilot episode of WandaVision, in the scene where Wanda's new neighbours welcome them into the neighbourhood. Wanda feels the need to answer all of her questions to be polite and to be respected and liked by her neighbour.

Another way this idea is created can be seen in the same episode through Vision's costume where he needs to 'mask his identity' to seem like him and Wanda are a 'normal young married couple' he transforms his robot face to a 'normal' one to create this idea.

Another way this idea is created can be seen in the second episode of WandaVision during the talent show scene where Wanda's facial expression shows that she wants to please her neighbours and her performance indicates she is worrying about her husband appearing drunk.

Another idea of society in 1950s/60s America is the idea that women should stay at home and do domestic chores.

One way this idea is created can be seen in an episode of Bewitched where we can see the main character Samantha doing domestic chores before her husband returns from work later in the scene.

Another way this idea is created is through Wanda's costume in the pilot episode of WandaVision where she can be seen wearing a nice beautiful dress with an apron on the skirt portion, showing that she is home all day doing domestic chores.

Another way we can see this idea can be seen in the pilot episode of WandaVision is where Wanda can be seen using her magic to do domestic chores like cleaning the dishes before Vision comes into frame.

5. One way the episode of Newsround meets the need to inform is by having connections to other media sources for more information, for example, the Newsround website was on screen to show any further information in the programme.

Another way the Newsround episode meets the needs to inform is having on screen graphics to highlight key information related to the story. For example, during the Spain snow storm segment a graphic comes up with the statement “a lot of snow in Spain” helping to show the severity of the storm.

Another example of on screen graphics is during the animal segment where the zoo keepers name is shown on screen, showing who he was and additional information about his role.

6. One thing on the poster is the main character in the center of the poster wearing a tan shirt and hat.

This can represent him to be a stereotypical hero archetype from Propp’s character types theory, as he is on the center of the poster and he has a stern facial expression. This can also suggest that this film will have adventure genre conventions as he is wearing clothes which is stereotypical for the genre. Since there will be adventure genre conventions we can assume that this character will need to go on a hunt to find treasure or to save someone. This would appeal to fans of the adventure genre as they will be familiar with and enjoy these conventions.

Another thing on the poster is the supporting character to the right of the main character where he is also wearing tan clothing and has a scruffy beard. This can represent him to be a stereotypical villain/false hero as he has a very angry facial expression. This could also suggest levi-strauss binary oppositions theory will be used as there is a clear difference between the two characters as the main character is presented to be neat and tidy and the supporting character to be scruffy and messy which then can become good vs evil in the narrative. It can also suggest in the narrative that this character may try to sabotage the main character’s mission. This would appeal to a target audience of adventure film fans as they know the character types well and it would excite them on knowing how the narrative will turn out.

Another thing on the poster is the supporting character in the left hand side of the poster wearing nice earrings and a white lace dress.

This can represent her to be a stereotypical woman or commonly known as the princess character type from Propp's character theory. This is shown through her portrayal on the poster as she is wearing nice clothes and has a nice hairstyle, this can also suggest that this film will have period drama genre conventions. Her representation can also suggest that the main character will need to help or save this character to get their prize. This will appeal to a target audience of period drama film fans as they will be familiar with the period costume conventions.

Another thing on the poster is the narrative scene at the bottom half of the poster where we can see people on a raft in the middle of a river. This can suggest that this film will have adventure genre conventions as the setting in this scene looks like its in a jungle or a forest which is a genre convention for the adventure genre. It can also suggest that this narrative scene will be important overall in the narrative. This would appeal to a target audience of adventure film fans as they will be wondering how these characters got to the point of being on a raft in a river in a jungle.

Candidate 2 evidence

4. One value of 1950s/60s America is that women should stay at home and be the housewives and do the housework.

An example of this in Wandavision is through Wanda's costume of a dress and an apron that suggests she is doing housework all day compared to her husband who is wearing a suit and tie suggesting he is going to work

Another example of this is Wandavision when we see Wanda doing all the cleaning of the dishes while vision is shown leaving for work.

An example of this in Bewitched is when we see Samantha doing the cleaning while her husband is arriving home after a long day at work, showing she has spent her day doing housework.

Another value of 1950s/60s America is that people should seem like a normal happy family and be respected by their neighbours

An example of when we see this in Wandavision is when Wanda is talking to her neighbour and the neighbour is asking lots of questions and she feels she needs to be polite and answer all of them.

Another example of when we see this is when Wanda and Vision are performing at a talent show and you can see Wanda's facial expression indicate she is embarrassed that her husband appears drunk in front of her neighbours

Another value of 1960s/70s America is that men should go out and work and earn the money for the house and that a successful job is the key to happiness

5. One way Newsround meets the needs to inform is through real life footage of an event. An example of when we can see this is when we see real footage of the show in Spain showing the severity of the weather.

Another way Newsround meets the needs to inform is through links to find extra information. An example of when we can see this in Newsround is when there is a link to the Newsround website for access to extra information.

Another way Newsround meets the needs to inform is through on screen graphics showing us extra information. An example of this is the footage at the zoo had on screen graphics with the name and title of the employee.

Another way Newsround meets the need to inform is with information on who what, where. For example, in Newsround we see Robot Benny, working at hospitals in Sheffield.

Another way Newsround meets the needs to inform is through paid for stock footage of the football game, with voiceover of results.

Another way Newsround meets the need to inform is through on screen graphics with extra information. An example of this is when we see the footage of the snow there is text saying "lots of snow covering Spain"

One way Newsround meets the needs to educate is through step by step lesson on gravity, breaking down a complex topic into easy steps that are easy to understand.

Another way Newsround meets the need to inform is through real life footage and voiceovers of Trump leaving office