

# Tuesday 12 May 2020 - Morning

# **AS Level Film Studies**

H010/01 Elements of film

Time allowed: 2 hours



# You must have:

• the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

# **INSTRUCTIONS**

- · Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- · Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer five questions in total:

Section A: Answer Question 1 and Question 2.

Section A: Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Section B: Answer either Question 5 or Question 6.

Section C: Answer either Question 7 or Question 8.

# **INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 105.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- This document has 4 pages.

## **ADVICE**

· Read each question carefully before you start you answer.

# SECTION A - Film Form in US Cinema from 1930 to 1990

Answer Question 1 and Question 2.

You should have studied **one** US film from the 1930–1960 list and **one** US film from the 1961–1990 list below. Questions **1–4** require you to write about the US films you have studied.

1930–1960	1961–1990
Citizen Kane (1941). Directed by Orson Welles. USA	2001: A Space Odyssey (1968). Directed by Stanley Kubrick. USA
Singin' in the Rain (1952). Directed by Gene Kelly/Stanley Donen. USA	Raging Bull (1980). Directed by Martin Scorsese. USA
Stagecoach (1939). Directed by John Ford. USA	E.T. (1982). Directed by Steven Spielberg. USA
Vertigo (1958). Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. USA	Do the Right Thing (1989). Directed by Spike Lee. USA
Double Indemnity (1944). Directed by Billy Wilder. USA	The Conversation (1974). Directed by Francis Ford Coppola. USA
All that Heaven Allows (1955). Directed by Douglas Sirk. USA	West Side Story (1961). Directed by Jerome Robbins/Robert Wise. USA

- 1 Explain how parallel or contrapuntal sound has been used in a **sequence** from **one** film from 1961–90 which you have studied. [5]
- 2 Explain how mise-en-scène has been used to develop your understanding of a character in a sequence from one film from 1930–60 which you have studied. [5]

Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

## **EITHER**

3\* Compare how editing has been used to generate spectator response in the two films you have studied. You must refer to examples from one film in the 1930–60 list and examples from one film in the 1961–90 list in your answer.
[25]

## OR

4\* Compare how cinematography contributes to the aesthetics of the two films you have studied. You must refer to examples from one film in the 1930–60 list and examples from one film in the 1961–90 list in your answer.
[25]

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# **SECTION B – Comparative Contextual Study**

Answer either Question 5 or Question 6.

You should have studied **one** of the themes in the table below. For your chosen theme, you should have studied **one** film from the US Independent list and **one** film from the Non-US English Language list. Questions **5–6** require you to write about the two films you have studied.

Theme	US Independent	Non-US English Language
Family and Home	Moonrise Kingdom (2012). Directed by Wes Anderson. USA	Room (2015). Directed by Lenny Abrahamson. Canada/Ireland
	The Tree of Life (2011). Directed by Terrence Malick. USA	Animal Kingdom (2010). Directed by David Michôd. Australia
Outsiders	A Girl Walks Home Alone at Night (2014). Directed by Ana Lily Amirpour. USA	The Babadook (2014). Directed by Jennifer Kent. Australia/Canada
	Elephant (2003). Directed by Gus Van Sant. USA	The Piano (1993). Directed by Jane Campion. New Zealand/Australia/ France
Conflict	The Hurt Locker (2008). Directed by Kathryn Bigelow. USA	District 9 (2009). Directed by Neill Blomkamp. South Africa/USA/New Zealand/Canada
	Whiplash (2014). Directed by Damien Chazelle. USA	Mad Max (1979). Directed by George Miller. Australia

# **EITHER**

5\* With reference to examples from the **two** films you have studied for your chosen theme, compare how representations of gender may create meaning and response from spectators. [35]

## **OR**

6\* With reference to examples from the **two** films you have studied for your chosen theme, compare how narratives may create meaning and response from spectators. [35]

# SECTION C – European Film: Non-English Language Answer either Question 7 or Question 8.

You should have studied **one** European film from the list below. Questions **7–8** require you to write about the European film you have studied.

European Film	
The Lives of Others (2006). Directed by Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck. Germany	
Son of Saul (2015). Directed by László Nemes. Hungary	
A Prophet (2009). Directed by Jacques Audiard. France/Italy	
The Great Beauty (2013). Directed by Paolo Sorrentino. Italy/France	
Ida (2013). Directed by Pawel Pawlikowski. Poland/Denmark/France/UK	

Let the Right One In (2008). Directed by Tomas Alfredson. Sweden

## **EITHER**

7\* Discuss how far the narrative and aesthetics of the **European** film you have studied reflect the contexts in which it was made. Refer to specific sequences in your answer. [35]

## **OR**

8\* Discuss how the European film you have studied combines narrative and micro elements of film to create representations. Refer to specific sequences in your answer. [35]

## **END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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