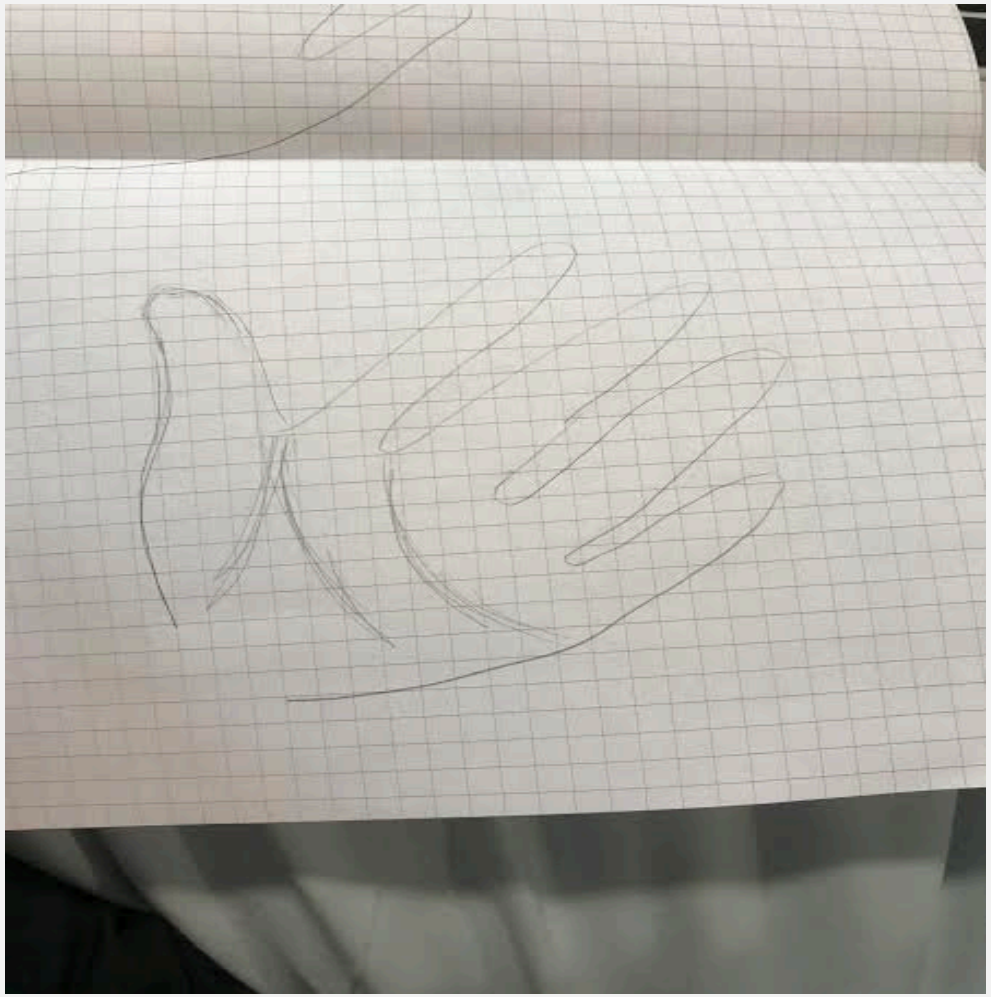


PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

BY FREYA GAYWOOD
STUDENT NUMBER 2004836

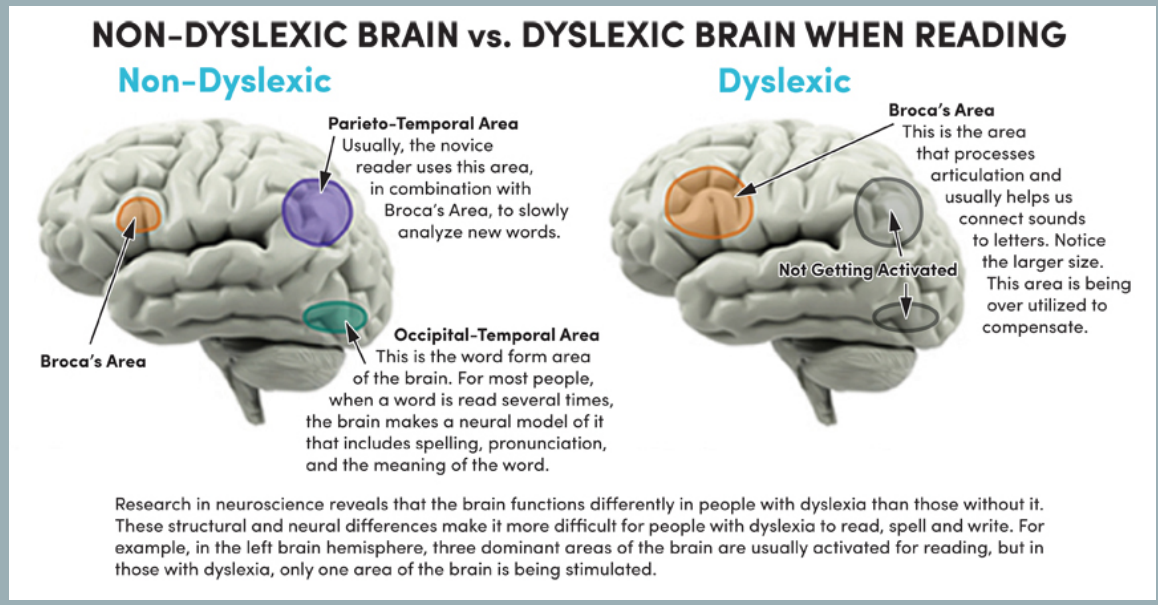
CONTINUOUS LINE DRAWING

WHILST DOING THIS I FELT A LOT OF MIXED EMOTIONS. OBVIOUSLY IT'S A WEIRD THING DRAWING SOMETHING WITHOUT LOOKING AT THE PIECE OF PAPER. IT MEANS YOU DON'T KNOW IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE OR IF ITS EVEN LOOKING OK. WE CAUSE OUR OWN STRESS AND ANXIETY BECAUSE AS HUMANS WE WANT EVERYTHING TO BE PERFECT AND A MISTAKE SIGNIFIES FAILURE. SO IN THAT RESPECT IT FELT QUITE FREEING. I DIDN'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THAT LOOK LINE LOOK OK THIS MAYBE I DON'T KNOW IF I SHOULD CHANGE THIS BECAUSE OBVIOUSLY, I WASN'T SEEING IT.



BRAIN DOMINANCE

I have mixed dyslexia which is a specific neurological learning difficulty. Doing this test and seeing the results was really interesting. Mixed dyslexia includes problems with numeracy, comprehension, reading and writing. Looking at my results it shows that a dyslexic person still uses both sides of the brain equally.

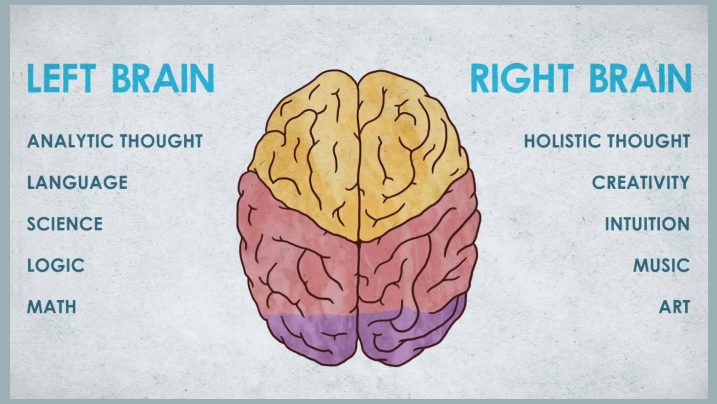


results

Total score: **11**.

Percentage of test takers more right brain dominant than you: **27%**

My score Between 8-12: shows that I use the left and right sides of my brain in a balanced way.



The left and right side of our brains what are the differences? The left side lower brain tends to be more for reading, writing, logical thinking, numeracy and problem solving Meanwhile the right side of the brain is the creative side, where we visualize images. I solos also not well of random ideas to pop out of nowhere

Some other differences is that people with dyslexia have a larger right hemisphere in their brain than those of a normal person. Also dyslexic people often have significant strength in the area controlled by the right side of the brain, the creative side. Generally dyslexic people have a tendancy to be more artistic, athletic, mechanically gifted. They have 3D visual ability, musical talent good at creative problem solving and an intuitive people skill

https://www.personalitytest.net/cgi-bin/binary/qq.cgi?braindominance



WHAT IS DESIGN

TAKE A PICTURE OF AN OBJECT THAT IS DESIGNED

THIS IS MY GRANDAD'S VINTAGE PENCIL SHARPENER THAT I'VE BROUGHT WITH ME TO SWANSEA. TO ME THIS IS A DESIGN OBJECT OF GREAT BEAUTY IN A DISTINCTIVE KHAKI GREEN THAT IS VERY MUCH OF ITS ERA, 1940'S/1950'S. IT IS A GREAT EXAMPLE OF AN ITEM WHICH HAS BOTH DESIGN A FUNCTION.





SCENOGRAPHY

- Sonography is the design of an area where performance will take place where we would design, costumes, props, scenery etc
- Here is an example of great design, in my opinion, in a theatrical performance. It's from a show called Everybody's Talking About Jamie. If you look at the pictures you see a series of screens the band is actually behind the stage so you can just see their shadows at the top

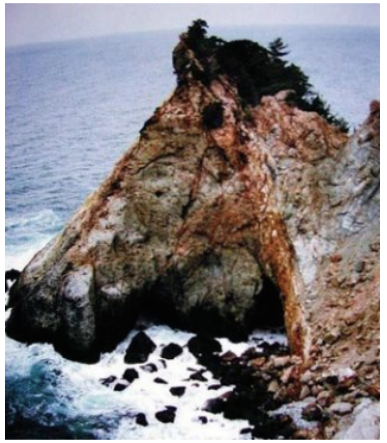
  The floor is also made of screens that projects an image of the school, house or street

WHAT DO YOU SEE





- Here are some images that show 2 pictures in one

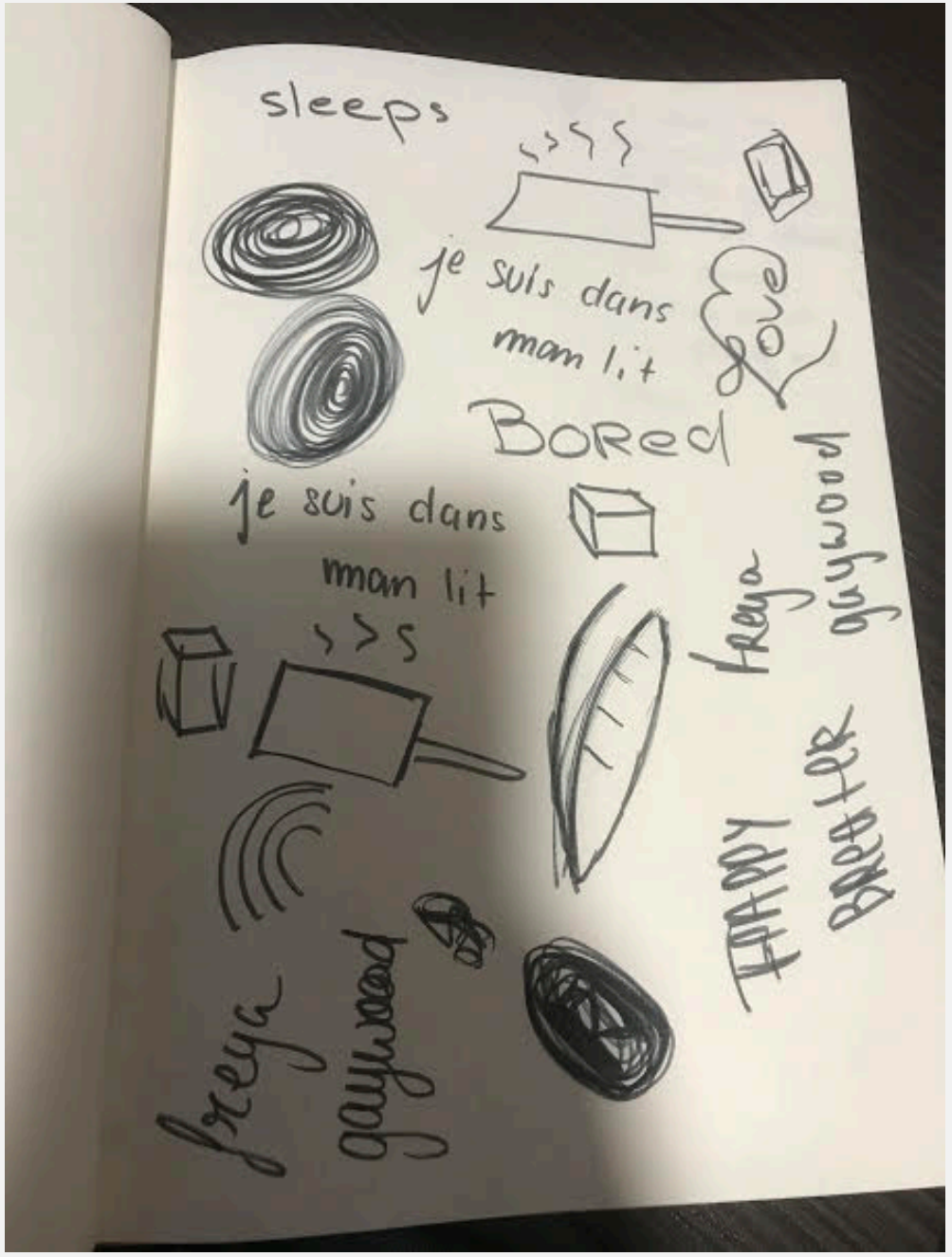


STUDY TASKS: THE BOILING WATER

Watch a pot of water boil – Start to finish. This exercise is about tuning in to a different part of your mind. Write down what you think about. Yes you will feel silly!

- To look at boiling water and to see where your mind wanders off too is quite an interesting experiment.

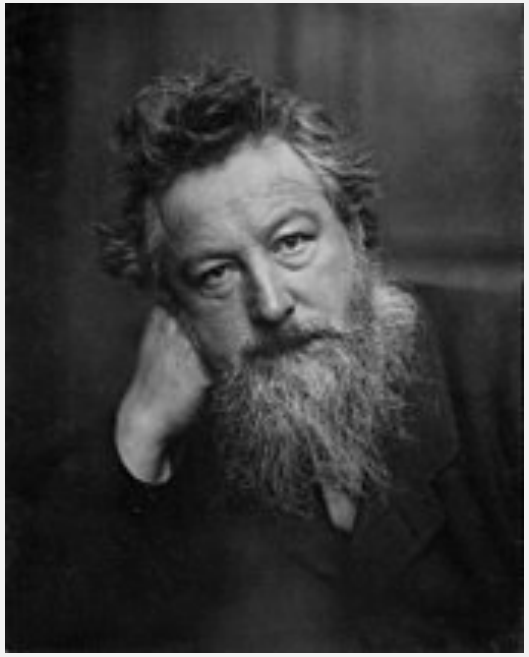
When I was doing this task I noticed that I had a tendancy to write in both English and in French, I don't have a preferred doodle language! Whilst studying the water my mind clearly wandered and I drew random squares which turned ito frying pans! The majority of my scribbles are not useful but I also notice that I did swirling patterns. I think that was because I was watching the water boil my hand followed the same movement swirling like the water.



Modernism

THE ART AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT

"THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT WAS AN INTERNATIONAL TREND IN THE DECORATIVE AND FINE ARTS THAT DEVELOPED EARLIEST AND MOST FULLY IN THE BRITISH ISLES. IT SUBSEQUENTLY SPREAD ACROSS THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND TO THE REST OF EUROPE AND AMERICA. IT STOOD FOR TRADITIONAL ARTISAN CRAFTMANSHIP AND OFTEN USED MEDIEVAL AND ROMANTIC STYLES OF DECORATION."



"WILLIAM MORRIS (1834–1896) WAS AN IMPORTANT FIGURE IN LATE 19TH-CENTURY DESIGN AND THE MAIN INFLUENCE ON THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT."

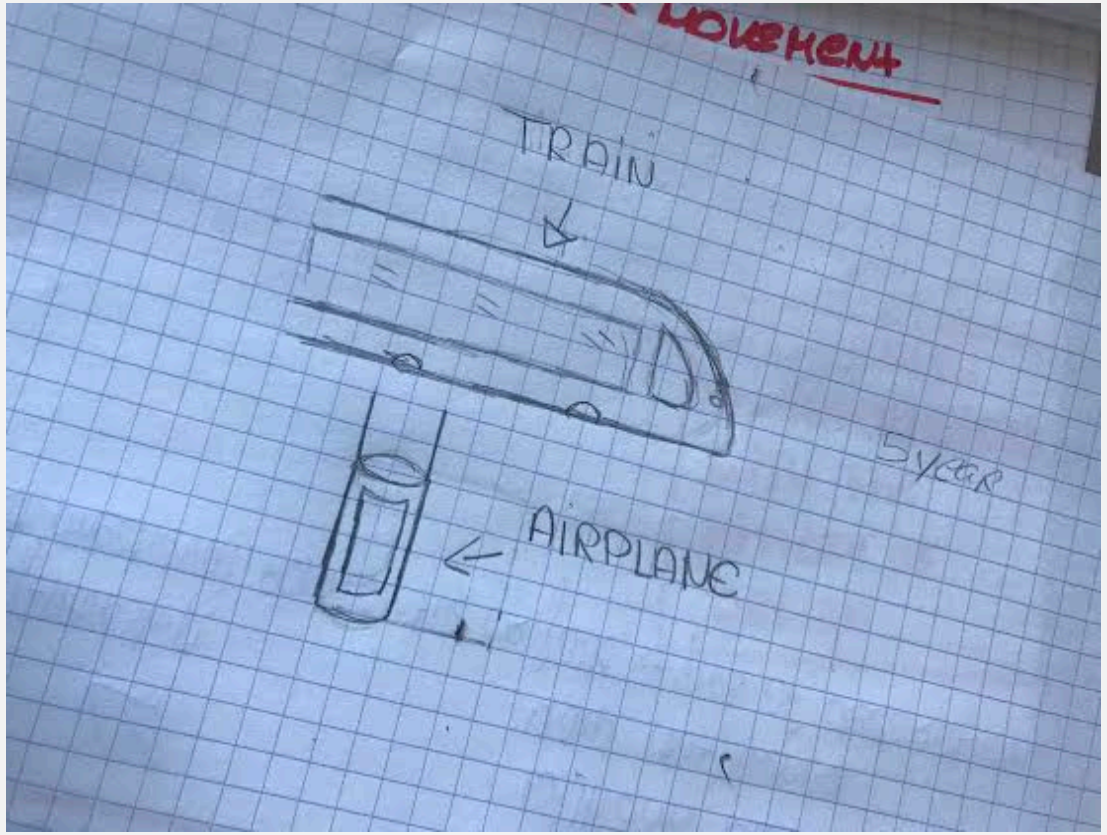
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN IS THE MASS PRODUCTION OF SOMETHING SUCH AS A CAR OR A BUILDING IT'S AN EXACT REPLICATION OF THE SAME THING OVER AND OVER AGAIN

THE EVOLUTIONARY MODEL OF MODERNISM

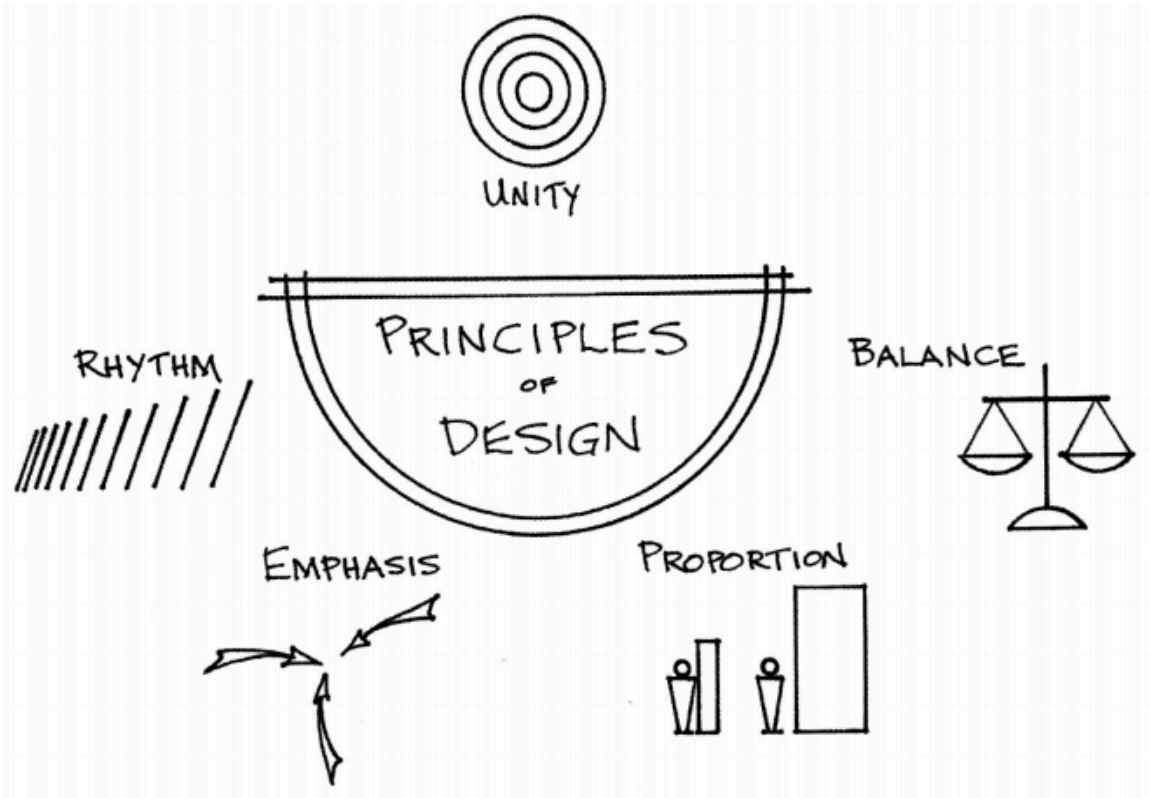
So obviously the evolution side is that we evolve in some way like we evolved from being monkeys or how the car of today don't look anything like the cars from the past they evolved and that's the same with art we've seen for history we had a time when landscapes were popular that turned into portraits everything evolves but obviously evolving doesn't always mean better it just means something new

So on the drawing you can see I written airplane this is a plane may exist in 2065 this is my idea of a new kind of way to travel almost so airplanes would not exist anymore you'd almost have like these sort of shoots where you would step inside this cubicle and it would shoot you in the air to where you need to go



And then the other little sketch where it says train it shouldn't actually say train it since the airplane but my dyslexic brain got involved at that stage so my idea was that instead of having those teeny weeny little windows huge glass think they would almost take up the entire length of the plane till you could actually have a great view of the Sky so this would be a plane that maybe could exist in 2030

We were asked to draw the evolution of something example a car tap an airplane etc


UNITY
PRINCIPLES
OF
DESIGN
RHYTHM
BALANCE
EMPHASIS
PROPORTION

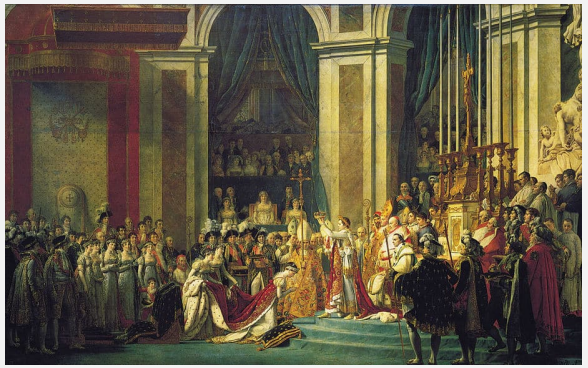
WESTERN COLOUR THEORY

- This shows us that when we pick a colour we've got to be very careful in the colour we picked because it can convey a message. It's interesting to see the brands who have used certain colours for example Coca Cola are unashamadly red, their adverts are full of vigour and excitement we know eactly what they stand for.



MEDIUMS & STYLES OF STORY TELLING

UNEXPLAINED • Telling stories about unexplained phenomenon such as ghosts, haunted houses or UFOs excite people. These stories help individuals conquer fear of the unknown. They also make it easier to believe in things that we do not understand, such as a higher spirit or faith. These types of stories also fill people with hope for something more than what they are currently feeling or know to be true.



PAINTING



TEXTILES/TAPESTRY

PERSONAL STORYTELLING
TROUGH LIVING, EVERYONE IS IN THE CONSTANT AND ONGOING PROCESS OF COMPOSING A PERSONAL STORY

- FAMILY STORYTELLING
THOUGHT OF AS THE SPOKEN HISTORY OF A FAMILY, MAINTAINING AND PRESERVING A LONG LINE OF VARIOUS EVENTS AND EXPERIENCES, WHILE KEEPING TRADITIONS AND EXPECTATIONS ALIGHT.

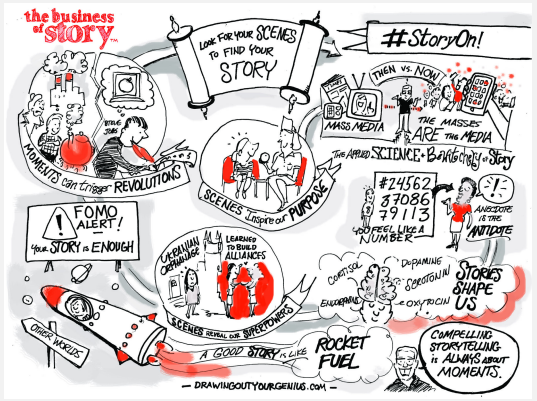
- CULTURAL STORYTELLING
IT STORYS OF VALUES, MORALS AND BELIEFS PASSED DOWN FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION

- FRIENDSHIP
STORIES BRING FRIENDS TOGETHER AS THEY RECOLLECT SHARED EXPERIENCES

- SOCIAL
GOSSIP

- POETRY

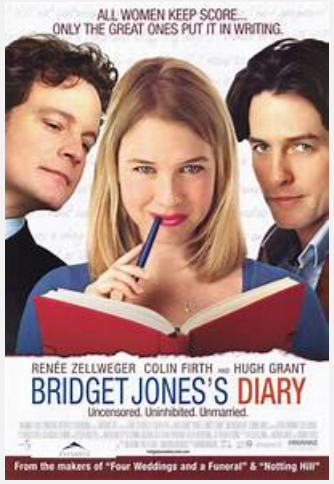
MYTH S ARE STORIES THAT ARE PRESENTED AS BEING TRUE, BUT THEIR AUTHENTICITY IS DOUBTED BECAUSE NO ONE KNOWS EXACTLY WHERE THE STORIES ORIGINATED. THESE STORIES ARE TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH CULTURAL ISSUES AND PROVIDE REMINDERS OF WHAT PEOPLE SHOULD FEAR IN LIFE.



CERAMICS



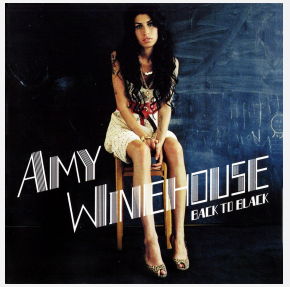
FILM



CARVING



TATTOO



MUSIC

SCULPTURE



ATMOSPHERIC QUALITIES

- Atmospheric quality is when we look at something and we have this overwhelming emotion. It could be poetry or art or even a stage/film/tv scene.
- For example I havea book called "The Poetry Pharmacy - Tried-and-true prescriptions for the heart, mind and soul " Compiled by Willian Sieghart it has many exceptional poems including Wild Geese by Mary Oliver, Chemotherapy by Julia Darling and Celia Celia by Adrian Mitchell
- Personally I find this book has an atmospheric quality because it is healing, a literal pharmacy of poems. Each one provides support for a condition or emotion that you maybe struggling with. It provides comfort and gives the reader a different perspective of their situation. its a hug in a book.



Wild Geese

You do not have to be good.
You do not have to walk on your knees
for a hundred miles through the desert repenting.
You only have to let the soft animal of your body
love what it loves.
Tell me about despair, yours, and I will tell you mine.
Meanwhile the world goes on.
Meanwhile the sun and the clear pebbles of the rain
are moving across the landscapes,
over the prairies and the deep trees,
the mountains and the rivers.
Meanwhile the wild geese, high in the clean blue air,
are heading home again.
Whoever you are, no matter how lonely,
the world offers itself to your imagination,
calls to you like the wild geese, harsh and exciting
over and over announcing your place
in the family of things.

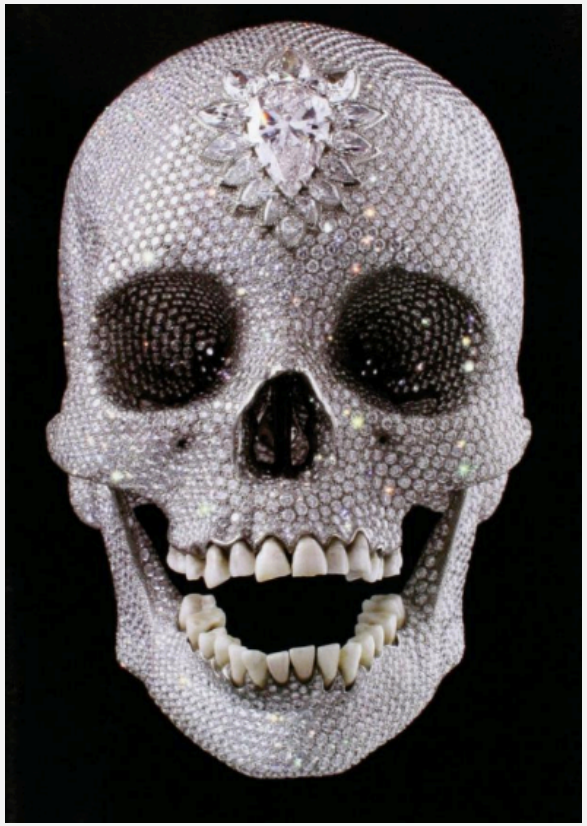
~ Mary Oliver



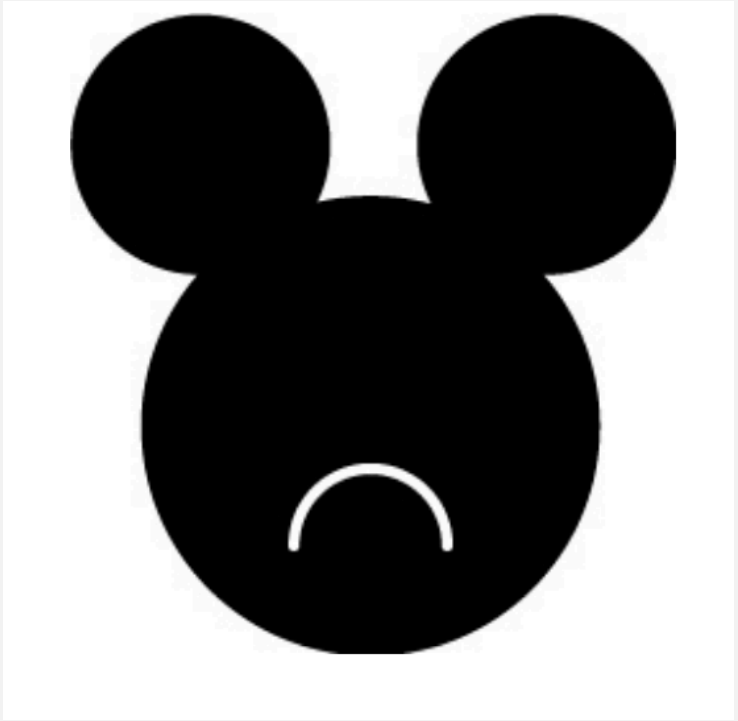
This is a photo I took whilst we were sailing off the coast of Italy of Portofino. I thought this is a good example of an atmospheric picture. Whilst I was there I did believe I was in some sort of paradise because it was so beautiful



COGNITIVE DISSONANCE THEORY



This, obviously, is the character Mickey Mouse the logo for Disneyland which is meant to be the happiest place on earth. I can tell you it's not, I've been to Disneyland Paris when it was minus five outside, bitterly cold. We had to wear ski clothes, lots and lots of tears. It was the least happiest place on earth and this picture of the usual smiling Mickey, sums that up perfectly.



So this is supposedly a theory that people feel uncomfortable when faced with an image that is a contradiction to what they're used to seeing. They tend to try and find a deeper message within it



What we see here is a skull that has been glittereyes or bejazzled (which is a great word by the way). Skulls and death are intertwined both considered dark subjects. By creating a skull out of crystals/diamonds this artist has made a skull an attractive object the polar opposite of what it usual represents.

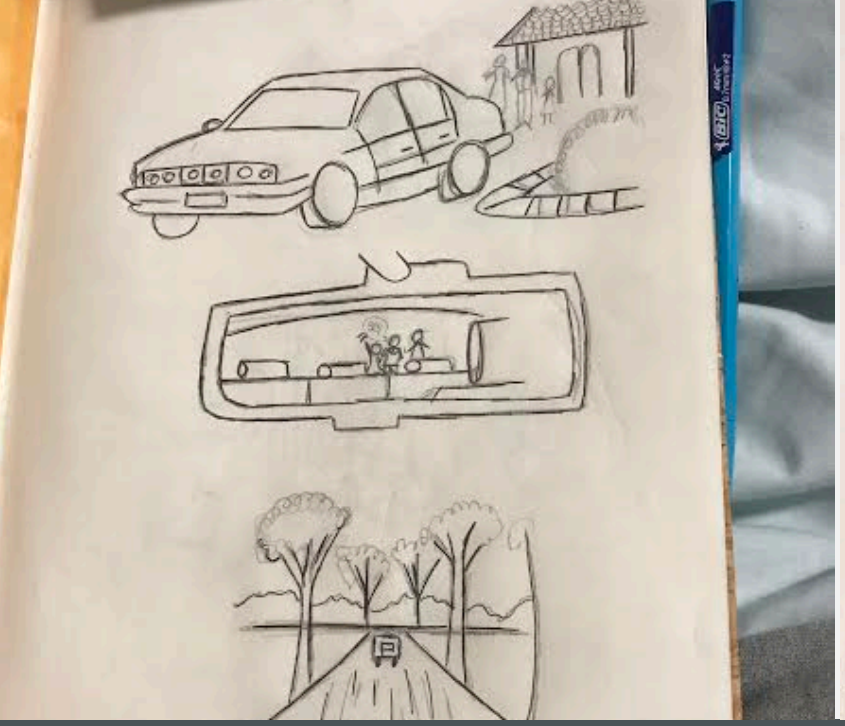
STUDY TASKS• CHOOSE LYRICS - THINK ABOUT THE STORYTELLING & CONDENSED IMAGERY

Mes chers parents, je pars
Je vous aime mais je pars
Vous n'aurez plus d'enfant
Ce soir
Je ne m'enfuis pas je vole
Comprenez bien, je vole
Sans fumée, sans alcool
Je vole, je vole

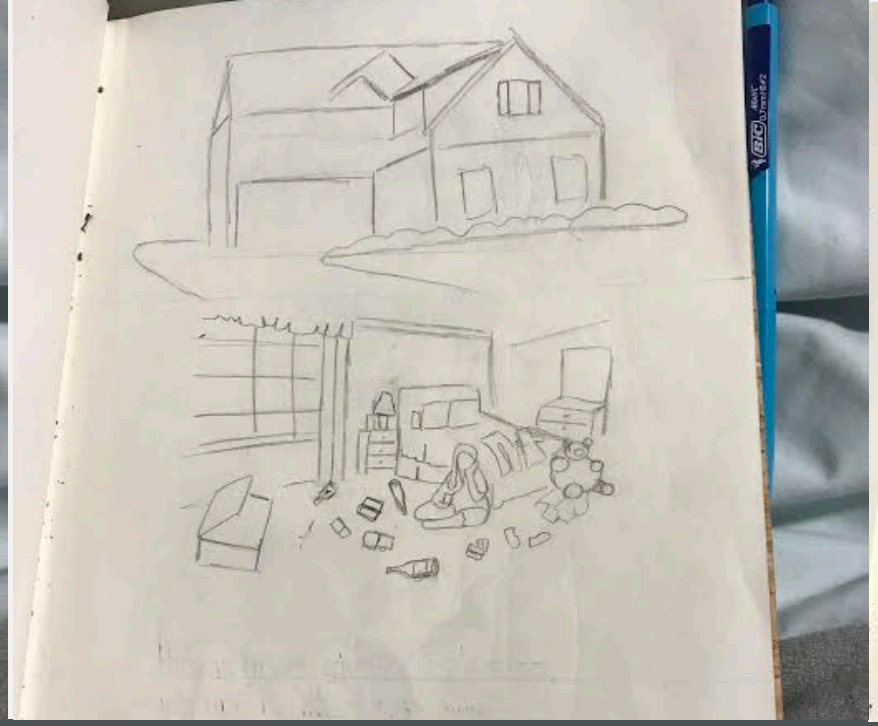


The storyboard to this song is on the next page.

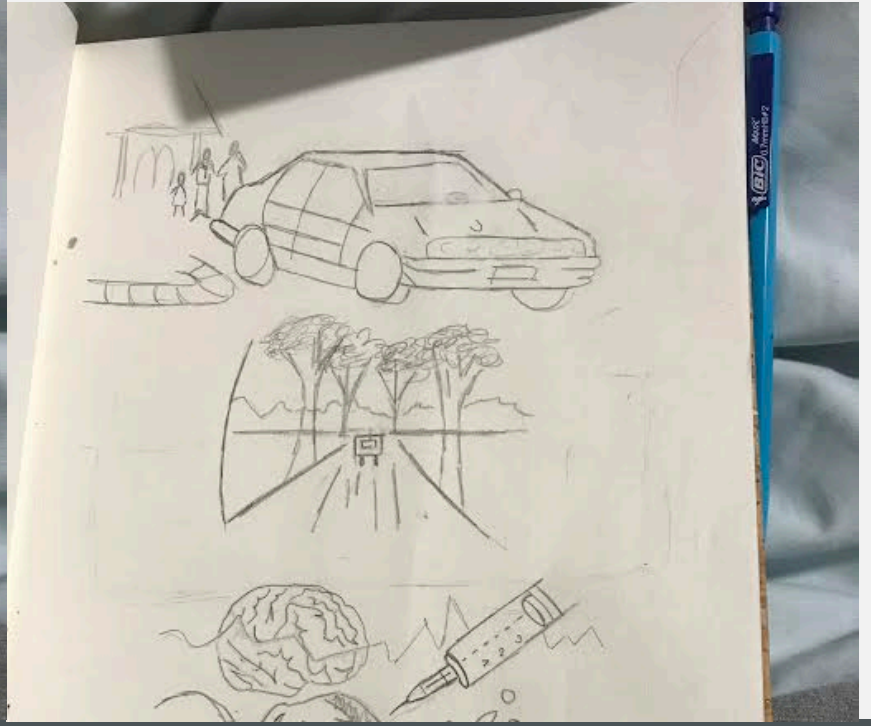
A story-board is almost like a comic strip of an action taken place where the individual small images, usually in a square, showing an unfolding story. It's a way of previsualising a film or television programme



- When I listen to this song I imagine a person starting an exciting new life. I drew the girl from the song lyrics driving away watching her family waving her goodbye in the rear view mirror. This has a late 2000's rom-com vibe.



Opposite to our first image which to me was a new chapter and I think I might have taken it a bit too literally. Instead of going off to a new adventure, an exciting new life she just stays in her parents house where she is lonely and turns to drugs and alcohol It's a sad song with the lyrics documenting a downward spiral.



In this final imagie I have combined both the positivity of her leaving her family and heading off to start an exciting new life, full of possibilities. The road she embarks on takes a dark twist when she falls into an underworld using drugs and alcohol.

STORYBOARD

SEVEN STEPS DESIGN

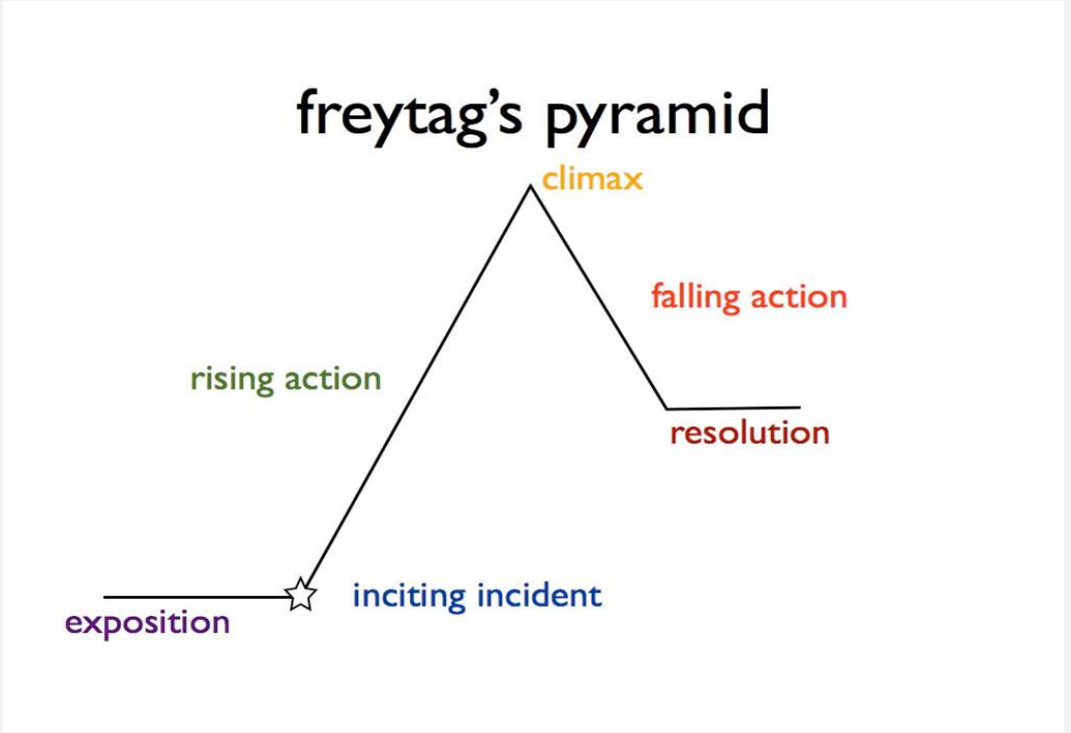
COMMITMENT
ANALYSIS
RESEARCH
INCUBATION
SELECTION
IMPLEMENTATION
EVALUATION

- Commitment. This is when you are dedicated to a project. In terms of design you can be commited to a colour, an image, a style and personality.
- Analysis. With a new script or situation. we ask questions, look for specific moments that capture peoples imagination "the analysis is the backbone of your project".
- Research. Essential to fully understand a project. Research can include the following. Historical background research. Conceptual reseach, sometimes there can be design challenges and options.
- Incubation. Lets the ideas hatch and grow,
- Selection. Have a look at all the data that you have accumulated and decide on a definte plan. This can include sketches, models to explain the project
- Implementation. This is when you start putting the plans into action Choosing final colours, building a scale model.
- Evaluation. This is likely to be used within the other steps. but a final evaluation is similar to a review.

NARRATIVE STRUCTURES

FREYTAG'S PYRAMID
IN 1863 GUSTAV FREYTAG WROTE BOOK CALLED TECHNIQUE OF THE DRAMA. FREYTAG'S IS MOST FAMOUS FOR DESCRIBING THE PROCESS AS THE DRAMATIC ARC. MANY OF THE BEST WRITERS HAVE USED IT TO WRITE THEIR OWN STORIES

- **Resolution /Denouement:** The character solves the problem or conflict. denouement is French for "the ending," this is often happy if it's a comedy, and dark and sad if it's a tragedy.



Exposition : This is a set of scenes in which no major changes occur and the point is to introduce the principal characters, time period, and tone, and set up the "exciting force."

The climax : In this framework, the climax can be thought of as a reflection point. If things have gone well for the protagonist, at the climax they start to fall apart tragically.

The rising action: The story builds. There is often a ***complication***, which means the problem the character tried to solve gets more complex.

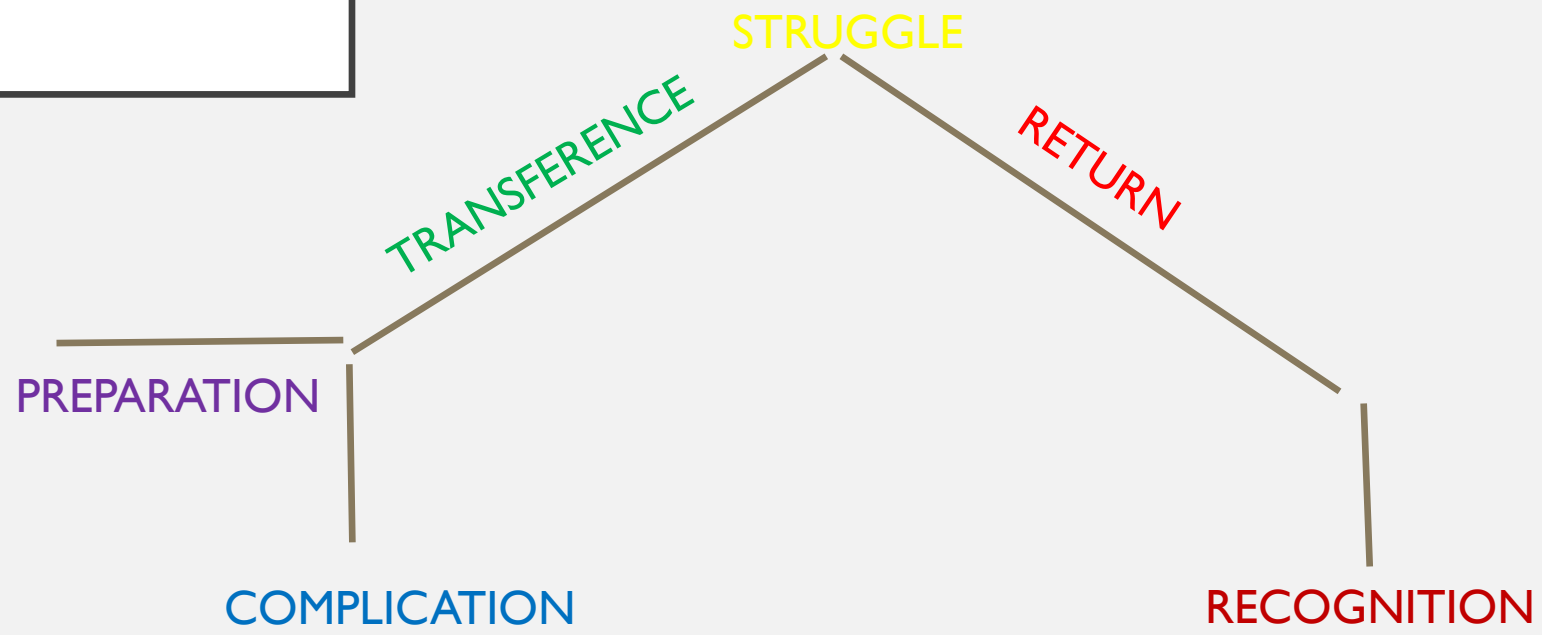
Falling Action: The story shifts to action that happens as a result of the climax

VLADIMIR PROPP
HE STUDIED RUSSIAN FOLK TALES THESE FOLK TALES WERE ORIGINALLY SPOKEN BY PEOPLE NOT REALLY WRITTEN DOWN. THIS STUDY WHICH TOOK 12 YEARS TO COMPLETE HE CAME UP WITH A SYSTEM OF BREAKING DOWN THESE NARRATIVES DOWN SO THERE ARE 31 FUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS THAT MAKE UP A FOLKTALE ACCORDING TO HIM
AND THERE ARE EIGHT BASIC CHARACTER TYPES THAT SEEM TO CROP UP IN THESE FOLK TALES AFTER FURTHER RESEARCH HE CAME UP WITH THE IDEA THAT THESE CHARACTERS AND ELEMENTS CAN MOVE THROUGH SIX STAGES
SO YOU'VE GOT PREPARATION, COMPLICATION, TRANSFERENCE, STRUGGLE RETURN AND RECOGNITION

- **preparation** is establishing an incident knowing that something is going to happen.
- there's a **complication** connect **transference** is an idea of kind of rising action
- the main **struggle** is the climax
- the **return** is the falling action
- **recognition** of sort of a job well done, we saved the world, we made friends that's what we kind of got at the end

Propp and Freytag are very similar systems, just using slightly different words

I've put them in the position they would appear on Freytag's pyramid



STUDY TASK. FIND A TRAILER FOR A MOVIE ON YOUTUBE. THE MOVIE CAN BE CURRENT, OLD OR ABOUT TO BE RELEASED. APPLY THESE IDEAS TO THE TRAILER. DETERMINE WHERE THE DIFFERENT POINTS OF ACTION OCCUR. NOTE DOWN THE TIMES WHEN YOU THINK YOU SEE ONE OF THESE.

Rising action = 0,24

Climax = 1,04



DIFFERENT ROLE IN THE FILM INDUSTRY

creative team
- producer
- Director
- Screen writer

Location department
- Location manager
- Location assistant
- Location scout

Visual effects
- Visual effects supervisor
- Compositor
- Paint arist
- Matter painter

Script department
- Story department
- Script editor

Post production and sound
- Film editor
- Assistant editor
- Colourist
- Sound designer
- Sound editor
- Re-recording mixer

Interactive media
- Producer
- Designer
- Developer
- Production assistant

Other production crew
- Casting director
- Storyboard artist

Sound department
- Production sound mixer

Cemera department
- Cinematographer
- Camera operator
- Fist assistant camera

Electrical departement
- Lighting technician

Wardrobe
- Costume designer
- Costume supervisor

Production department
Executive producer
Line producer
Production manager
Production coordinato

Art department
Prodution designer
Art director
Set designer

Hair and makeup
- Makeup artist
- Hair dresser

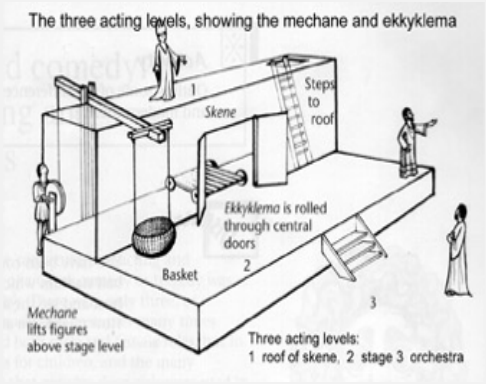
HISTORY OF SCENOGRAPHY

THE ANCIENT GREEKS!

SCENERY

Painting scenery on the exterior walls of the scene

- There were also trap-doors enabling actors to appear and disappear.



COSTUME



- Costumes helped indicate the social status, gender, and age of a character.
- Athenian characters wore elaborate, decorated versions of everyday clothing, such as a tunic or undergarment – the chitôn or peplos, made of linen or silk.
- Field workers wore a short version, while the higher classes wore longer versions.
- Men's costume varied according to the status and function of the character.
- Male actors portrayed female characters since women were not generally allowed to act.
- The ornate helmet signified status in battle dress.
- Rustics and peasants would wear a simple chiton.
- The MASK may have enabled the performer to "become another person" – even a god.

We can see is there has always been the need for entertainment

THE SPACE - 500 BC
2500 YEARS AGO

•THEATRON - a place where the audience can sit, on IKRIA, wooden benches

•ORCHESTRA - a central performance space

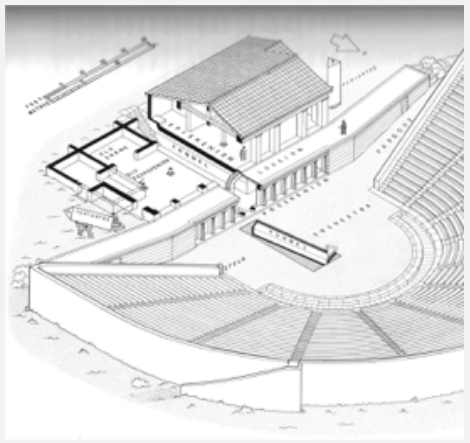
•SKENE - structure, possibly a tent, providing a backdrop and storage

•PARADOS - side entrance



Parts of a Greek Theater

about 200 years later



•ORCHESTRA - a central performance space

•PROSKENION - a structure in front of the SKENE, and behind the ORCHESTRA, offering levels, entrances and exits.

•LOGEION - the roof of the PROSKEION on which actors could perform.

•TUNNEL - both in the ORCHESTRA and in the rear structure, offering entrances and exits.

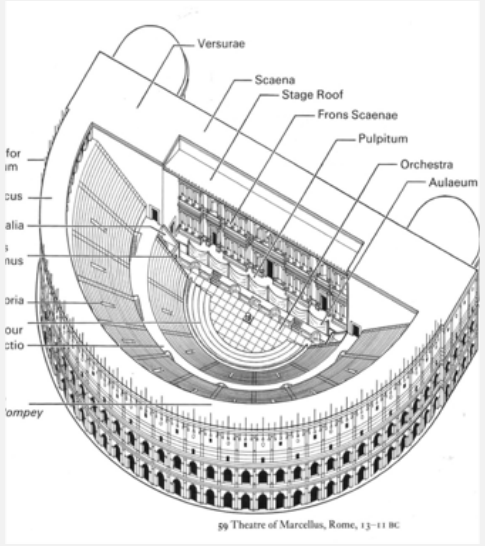
Actors also used props to tell their stories

200 years later it starts to evolve becoming more sophisticated. With an orchestra space, levels, an entrance a roof and tunnels at the rear of the stage offering an entrance and exit.

THE ROMANS!

- Romans stages were about five feet high, with a hollow beneath the stage large enough to house all the actors and props. Vetruvius recorded that the stage could not be higher or the sightlines of those sitting in the orchestra would be compromised.
- Trap doors were common, and a curtain hung across the stage to be lowered down or raised up to reveal a scene painted on it.
- The curtain descent at the beginning was called "aulaea premuniuntur" while the raised curtain at the end was called "aulaem tollitur."





59 Theatre of Marcellus, Rome, 13–11 BC

THE SPACE - 12 BC – 2027 years ago…

Erected on a flat site

- THEATRON known as CAVEA
- SKENE known as SCAENA
- CAVEA and SCAENA are joined in single structure made of mass concrete
- Audience access by means of arched openings

props

- swords
- daggers,
- goblets
- plates,
- stools,
- torches,
- blood soaked clothing
- , wine
- ale containers,
- whips,
- helmets,
- armour,
- false jewels,
- crowns
- wreaths,
- skulls and bones,
- animal furs,
- standards
- banners,
- caskets
- containers
- flowers and petals.

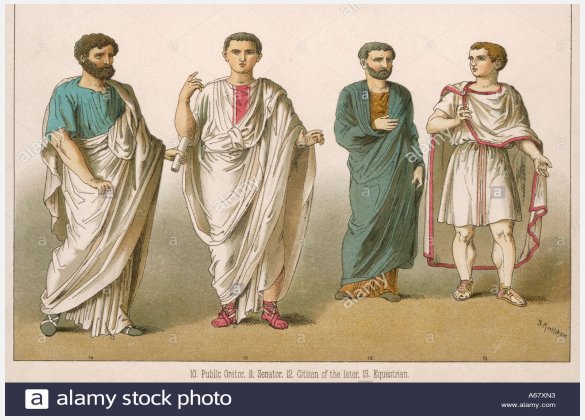
Larger props

- furniture,
- statues,
- exotic plants
- trees.

costums

Not much is known about the difference between Greek and Roman theatre costume, but there would have been some development and added sophistication over the centuries.
It is possible that:

- A purple costume identified a rich man
- Boys wore striped togas
- Soldiers wore short cloaks
- Red costumes indicated a poor man
- A yellow robe meant the character was a woman
- Short tunics indicated a slave
- A yellow tassel meant the character was a god



Mime incorporated adventure, unrestrained sexual tones, and violence. females actually played the roles of female characters. Instead of masks females would wear heavy make up.

Pantomime type of musical comedy there was one main actor who took on many roles. This actor would portray the roles using different masks.

THE DARK AGES TO THE MIDDLE AGES

Costumes



Costumes worn in the early religious dramas were ecclesiastical garments. As the scripts became more secular, often involving townspeople

worn in the early religious dramas were ecclesiastical garments. As the scripts became more secular, often involving townspeople

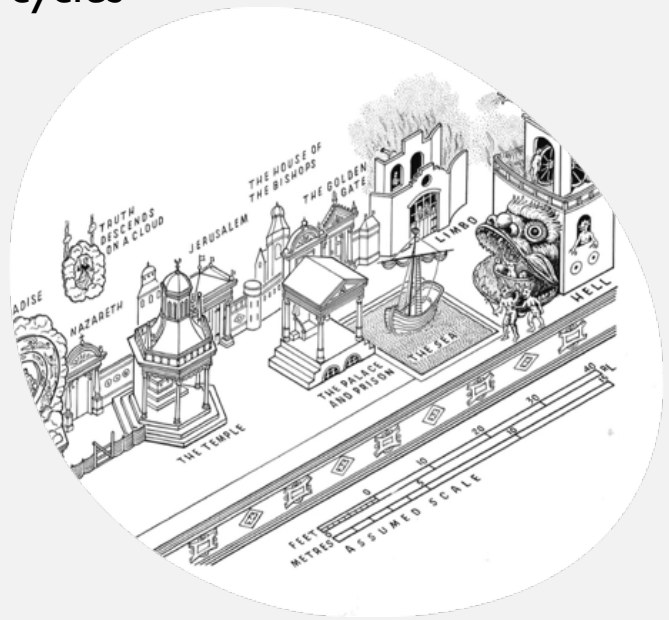
Groups of professional actors would tour the circuit of festivals, where they performed their religious plays on wagons and temporary stages.



Csemi-permanent structures were erected as "stages" for the plays which were performed in cycles over several days.



Medieval European drama used standardized scenic elements called "mansions" (representations of heaven, hell, the Garden of Eden, and so forth)



IN THE MEANTIME… IN JAPAN



- In Japan theatre was being performed since the 14th century
- They performed in open spaces that can be seen on all sides rather than from front on which is what we were used to seeing



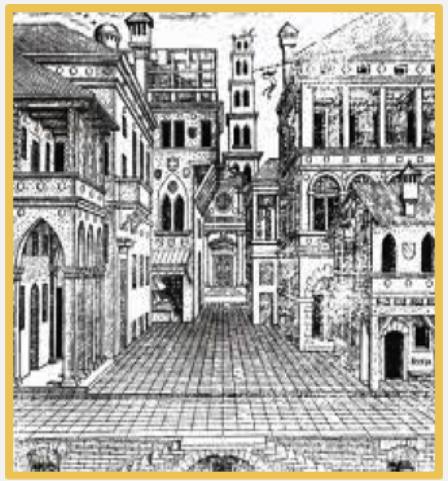
THE RENAISSANCE SPACES 14TH – 17TH CENTURIES

- Just before 1500, Italian amateur actors were performing classical comedies on stages with no decoration except for a row of curtained booths. By 1589, complex painted scenery and scene changes were being featured in production in Florence.

THE COMIC SCENE

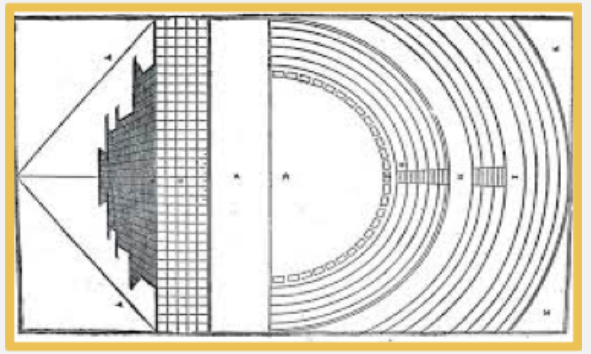


THE TRAGIC SCENE



•Floor plan – see how the audience has been separated from the performers.

•Section of Teatro Olympico (1584) – see the more complex stage layout.





this is where we start to see a real turn and in things developing in the world we would associate more so with today

Lighting

- Since theatres were now roofed over, good artificial lighting was essential.
- Candles and oil lamps lined theatre walls.
- Chandeliers hung above the auditorium and the stage.
- Candles and lamps were placed behind the proscenium arch, at the downstage edge of the performance space.
- Serlio described scene painting in conjunction with lighting.





AND AT THE SAME TIME IN ITALY… COMMEDIA DELL'ARTE

- These shows would be improvised and performed in the streets or in any available space



the character would be recognized by the masks they were each mask would represent a certain character



Street platform



Type of costumes they would wear



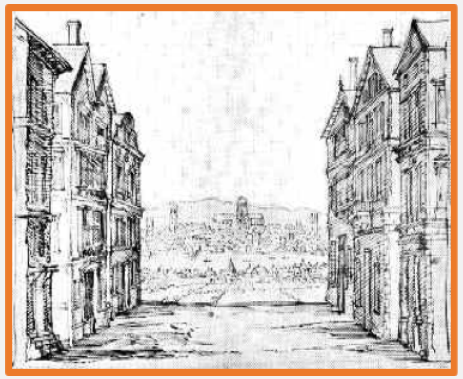
Indoor stage



street

THE ELIZABETHAN SPACE… WHAT HAPPENED?

Introduction of 3D scenery



A street with London in the background.
A scene for Davenant's "Britannia Triumphans" (1638).

Inigo Jones was in charge of every aspect of production. Including costume he combined the functions of both architect and stage designer



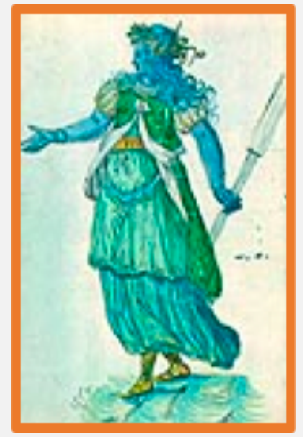


in 1599 The first Globe Theatre was built





A Lady Masquer



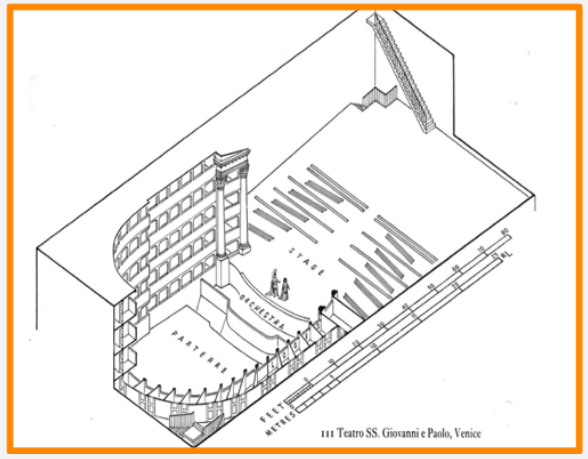
Torchbearer of Oceania



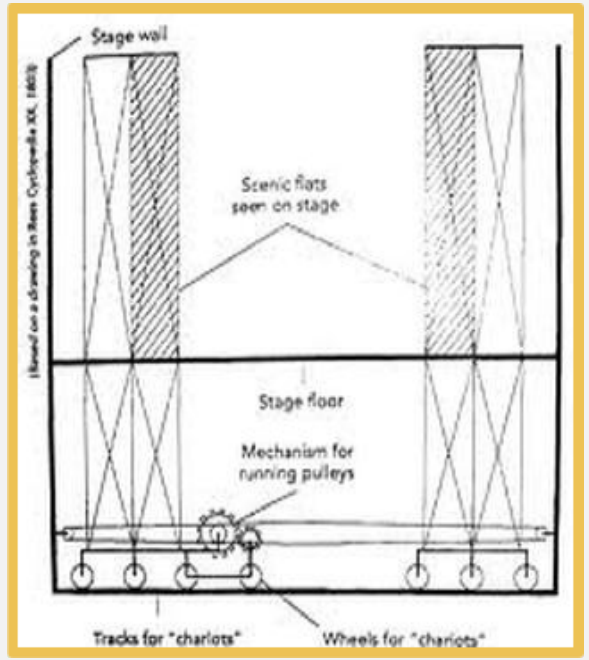
A Star

Sabbatini a German architect and Furttenbach a German engineer introduced the concept of overhead and wing lighting.

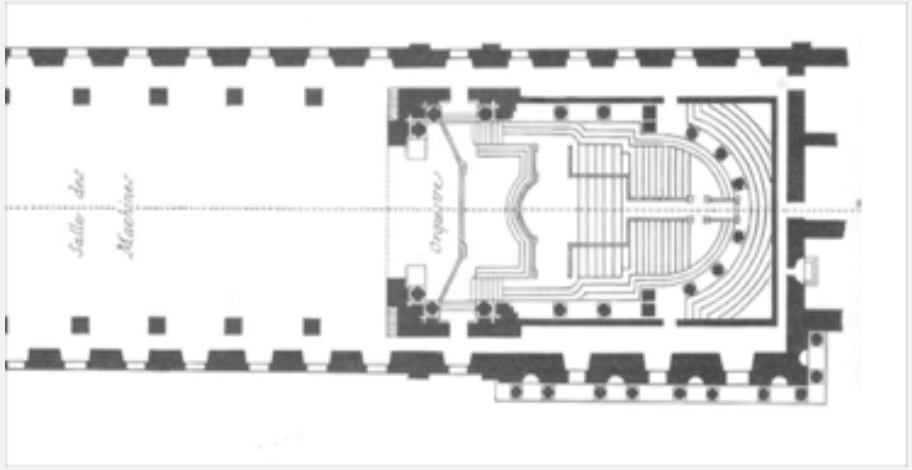
SPACE - OPERA!



- Italian productions with music and dancing is known as Opera.
- Separating the audience from the performance area for the first time.

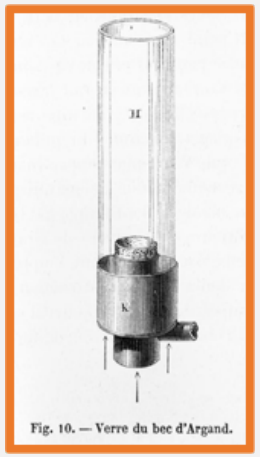


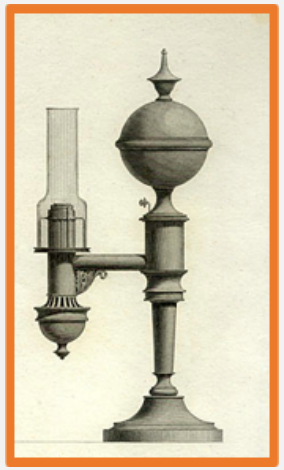
OPERA … SALLE DES MACHINES (1662)



•it was criticised for the poor acoustiques but the seating give the audience a good view

Lighting





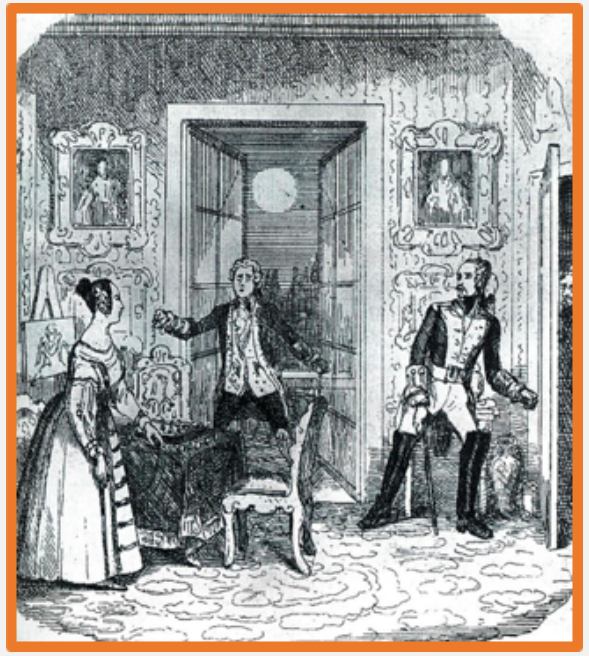
One of the biggest innovations is the pole and chariot system. Involving sub-stage trolleys connected by ropes to a central drum. Allowing multiple flats/scenery to be changed quickly in full view of the audience in a co-ordinated manner by a single assistant under the stage

EARLY 19TH CENTURIES

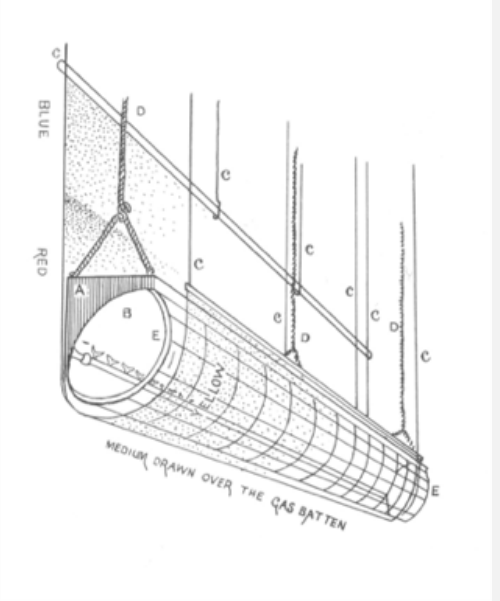

Josef Hoffmann's sketch for Das Rheingold, Scene one

Viennese landscape artist **JOSEF HOFFMANN** designed sketches for this production. These were later turned over to brothers Gotthold and Max Brückner, stage designers of the opera at Coburg, so that they could be turned into stage scenery.

Mme Vestris who produced Dion Boucicault's London Assurance at Covent Garden in 1841, in her plays she used réal props eg doors furniture carpets etc

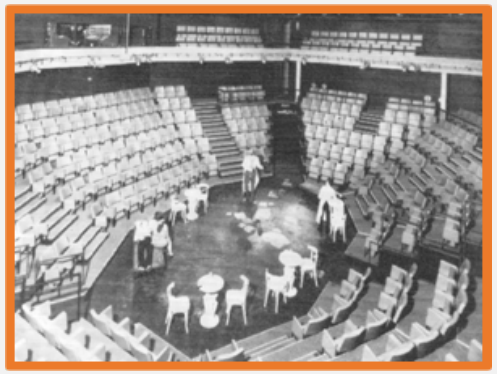


- The lighting
- No longer using candles and oil lamps gave way to gas lighting
- Wrapped colour materials around the gas lanterns to create coloured lighting effects
- Fire hazards problems because of open flames. Possibilties of explosions from leaking gas pipes.



THE 20TH CENTURY

During the the 20th century new forms of stage design were intoduced.



THE ARENA STAGE

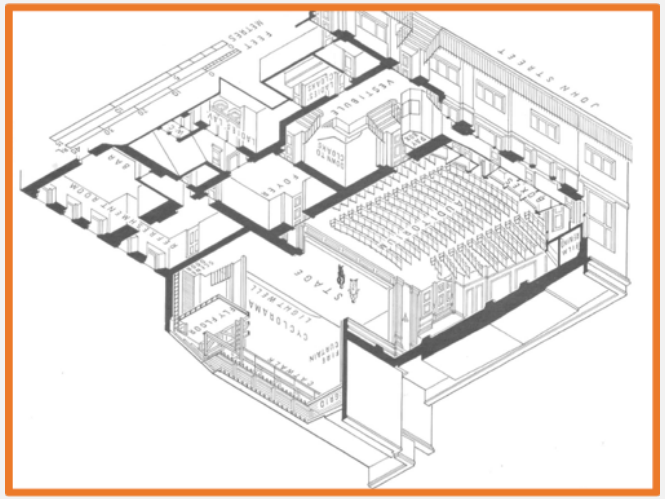


THE END STAGE



THE THRUST STAGE

Smaller theatres became popular



- 300 seats on a slighter slope.
- Plaster cyclorama
- Little room for set storage

BALLETS RUSSES





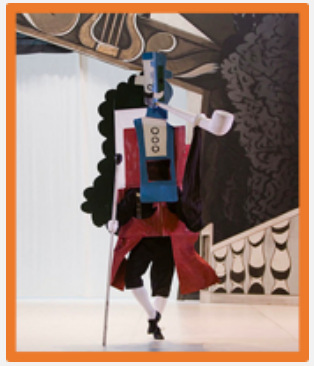




The Ballets Russes was an itinerant ballet company based in Paris that performed between 1909 and 1929 throughout Europe and on tours to North and South America.



PABLO PICASSO's first collaboration with the Ballets Russes was Parade (1916-17), when he agreed to design the set and costumes.



ALEXANDRE BENOIS work with the Ballets Russes was groundbreaking. His sets and costumes for the productions of Les Sylphides (1909), Giselle (1910), and Petrushka (1911), are counted among his greatest works



•Leon Bakst designed the scenery and costumes for the Ballets Russes's production of *L'Après-midi d'un faune*

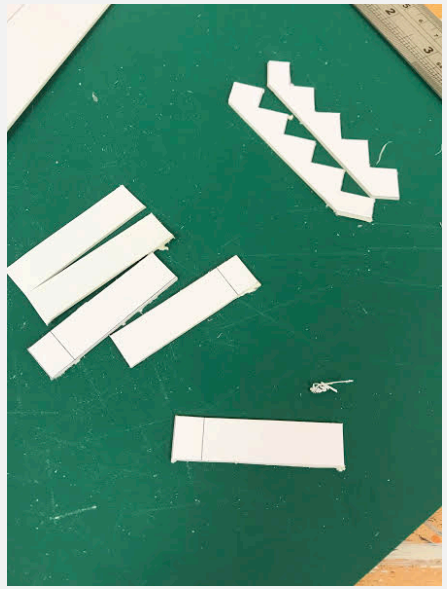




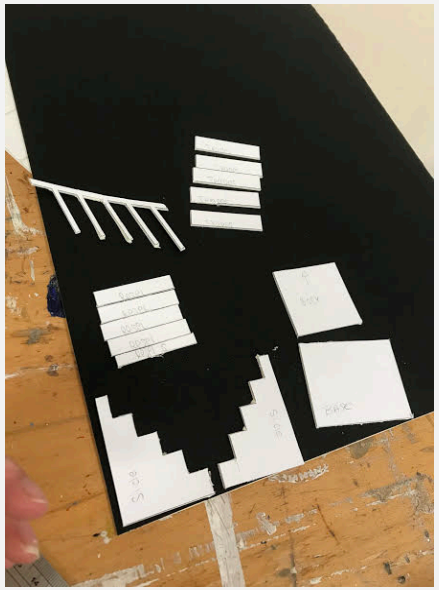
Natalia Goncharova studied painting under the guidance of Konstantin Korovin. In the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, she met avant-garde artist Mikhail Larionov (1881-1964)

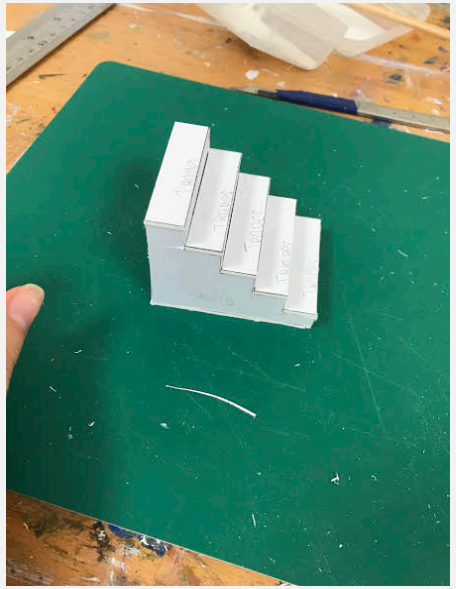


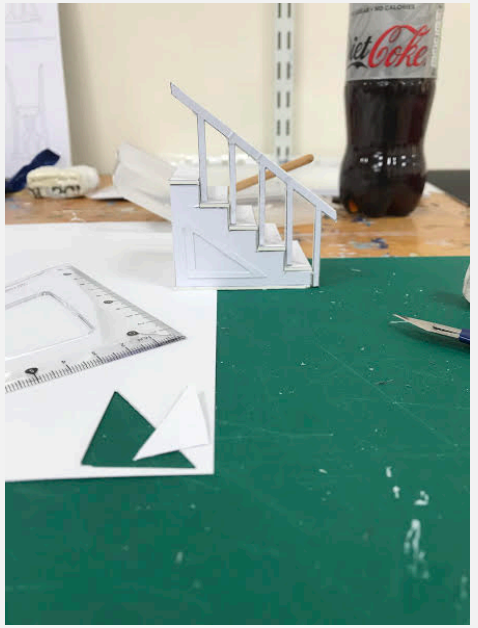
MODEL MAKING











BREAKDOWN SHEET



Day Int. - White
Day Ext. - Yellow
Night Int. - Blue
Night Ext. - Green

SCRIPT BREAKDOWN SHEET

DATE:
INT. / EXT.
DAY / NIGHT

PRODUCTION NO. | PRODUCTION TITLE | BREAKDOWN PAGE NO.

SCENE NO. | SCENE NAME | SCRIPT PAGE NO.

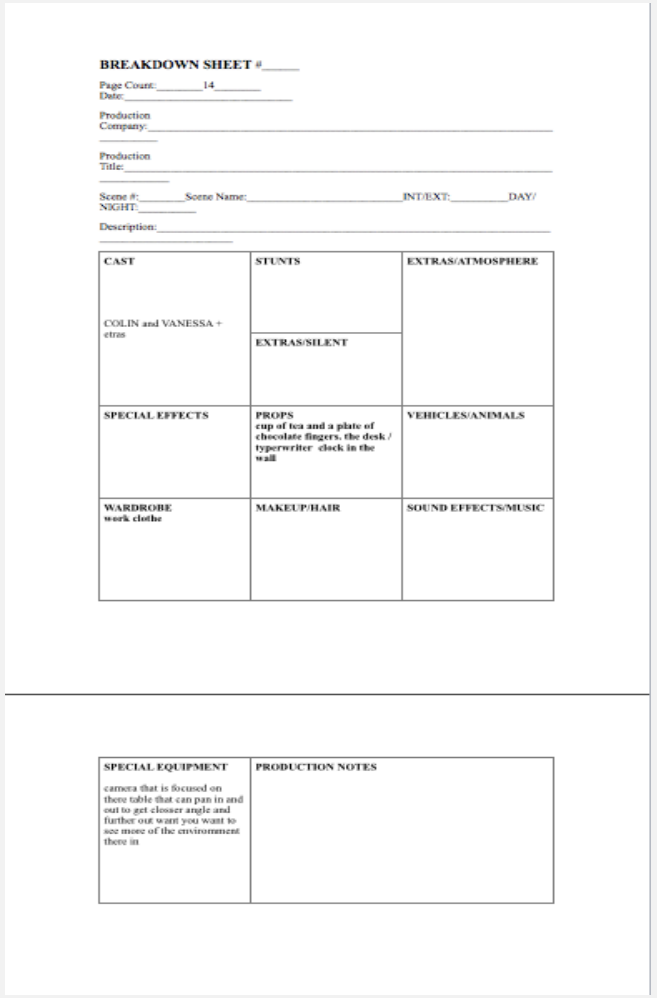
DESCRIPTION | PAGE COUNT

CAST (red)	STUNTS (orange)	EXTRAS / ATMOSPHERE (green)
	EXTRA / SILENT BITS (yellow)	
SPECIAL EFFECTS (blue)	PROPS (purple)	VEHICLES / ANIMALS (pink)
WARDROBE (circle)	MAKEUP / HAIR (*asterisk)	SOUND FX / MUSIC (brown)
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT (box)	PRODUCTION NOTES (underline)	

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- A breakdown sheet is used for each scene, it includes the list of requirements needed from each department.

An example of a Breakdown sheet.



BREAKDOWN SHEET #_____

Page Count: _____14_____
Date: _____

Production Company: _____

Production Title: _____

Scene #: _____ Scene Name: _____ INT/EXT: _____ DAY/NIGHT: _____

Description: _____

CAST	STUNTS	EXTRAS/ATMOSPHERE
COLIN and VANESSA + etras	EXTRAS/SILENT	
SPECIAL EFFECTS	PROPS cup of tea and a plate of chocolate fingers, the desk / typerwriter clock in the wall	VEHICLES/ANIMALS
WARDROBE work clothe	MAKEUP/HAIR	SOUND EFFECTS/MUSIC

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT	PRODUCTION NOTES
camera that is focused on there table that can pan in and out to get closser angle and further out want you want to see more of the environment there in	

SCRIPT REVISIONS



A script revision is when you have to edit the script by either making changes, adding or deleting . Each edit appears on a different colour script so that every person is using the correct script. The order is listed below.

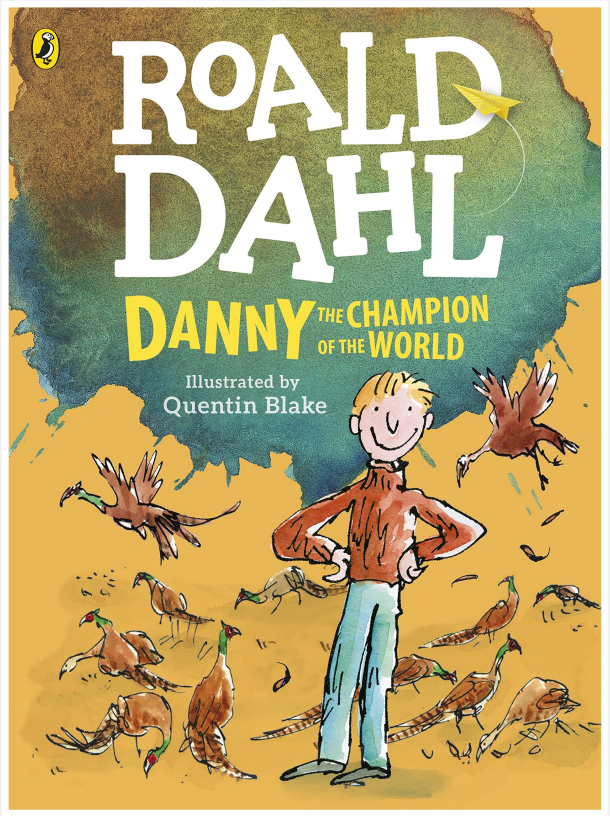
White (unrevised)

2. Blue
3. Pink
4. Yellow
5. Green
6. Gold
7. Buff
8. Salmon
9. Cherry
10. Second Blue Revision
11. Second Pink Revision and so on...

- I loved reading this script it made me feel like a child again. It really draws the reader in, especially when you think the dad is up to something and you're trying to work out what exactly. To be quite honest when he said he was hunting pheasants that was the very last thing I thought of! This script also reminded me of a lot of David Walliams books Gangster Granny, Billionaire Boy etc



SCRIPT





SCRIPT ANALYSIS

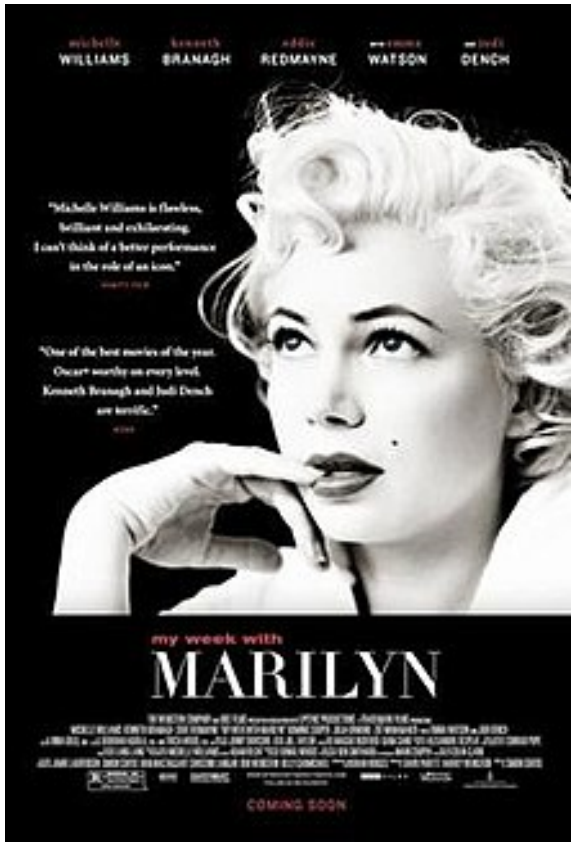
Questions

1) what is the PLOT? (what is the story about)
2) what is the THEME? (what is the message)
3) what is the LOGIC? (does the story make sense)
4) what is the EXPOSITION? (what are the characters doing/thinking)
5) what is the COMPLICATION? (what is the drama in the story)
6) what creates the TENSION? (what will happen next)
7) what is the MAIN QUESTION? (what problem is to be solved)
8) what is the MAIN ACTION? (what event hooks the audience)
9) what is the CAUSE OF THE ACTION? (what happens to the main character)
10) what is the RESULTING ACTION? (the answer to the main question)
11) what is the CONCLUSION? (how does the story end)
12) who is the PROTAGONIST? (the main character)
13) who is the ANTAGONIST? (could be one or more characters)
14) who is the MOST INTERESTING CHARACTER? (not always the main character)
15) where does the story TAKE PLACE? (location, time period)

- 12 Danny is the main character
- 13 Mr Hazel is the antagonist
- **Sgt. Samways** The local policeman, I think it fun the when he leaves off H's at the beginning of words and adds an extra H at the end where they dont belong. It adds a comedic element to the police officer someone people would expect to be stern and serious.

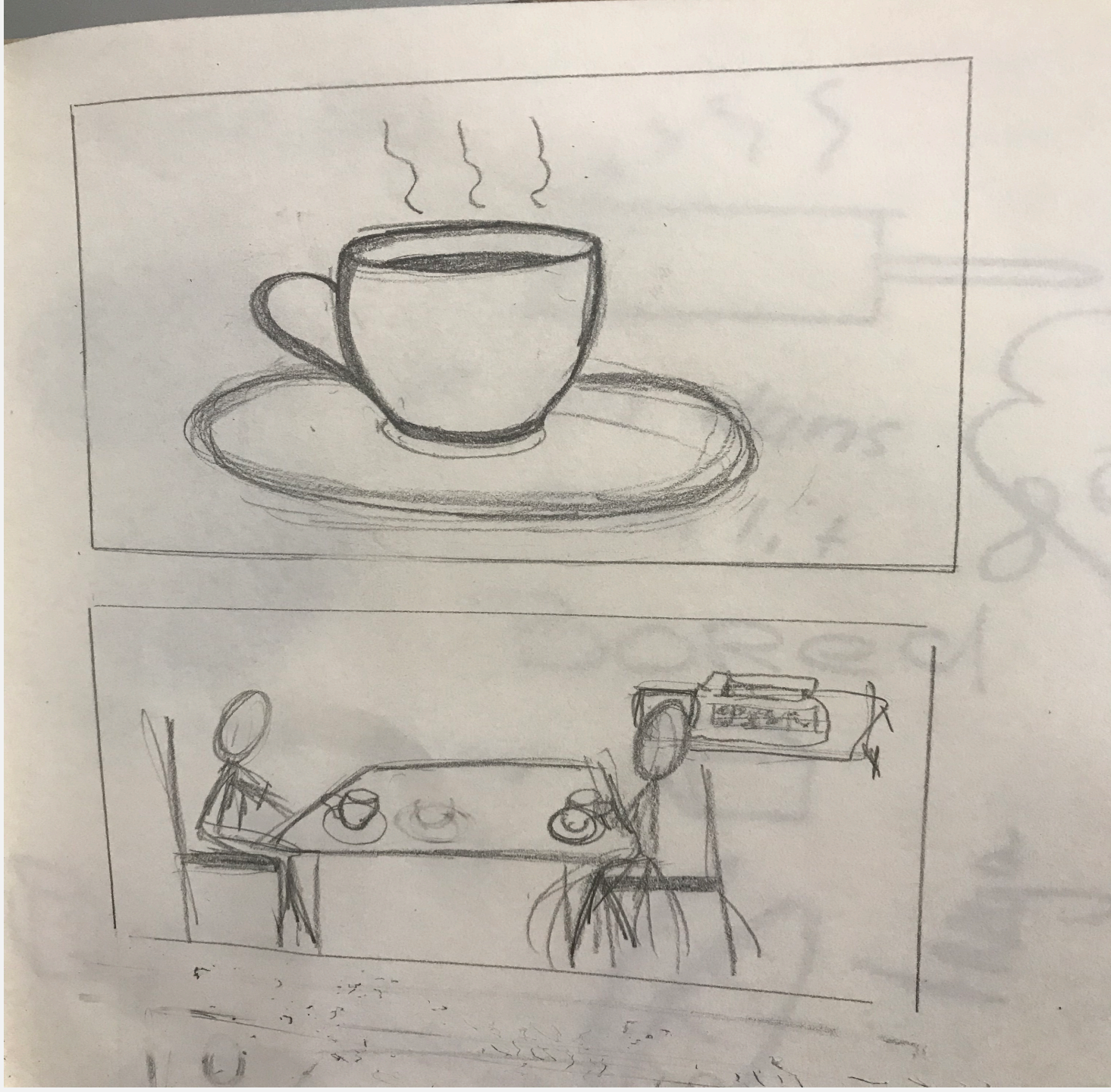
- Question one the plot is about a little boy named Danny who discovers this father likes to poach pheasants, which surprises him. In the story his father owns a garage and they sleep next door in a caravan. A local wealthy man Mr Hazell wants to buy this land so Daniel and his father come up with a plan to save their home.
- 2 The theme of this is s**ocial status and boyhood**
- **Throughout the story the social status is important. Other people warn Danny and his father not to disagree with Mr Hazel as his wealth commands power in the local community. Danny and his father arent intimidated they all they want to do is to have fun and play some pranks .**
- **At the beginning of the book we notice that Danny is much more mature the most kids his age but he also seems a bit lost. Throughout the story we see him growing in confidence.**
- **Yes I think this story does make sense. Mr Hazel is a classic baddie and the good guys are clearly Danny and his father. It is a simple story, ideal for a childrens book, of good beating evil, the underdog winning.**
- 5 The COMPLICATION is Mr Hazel wants to buy their land and evict them making Danny and his father homeless.
- 6 Daniel and his father decided to prank Mr Hazel by stealing all his pheasants
- 7 To keep their home
- 8 When Danny discovers his father is missing he's scared for his safety. So he drives the car from the garage to Hazell's Wood, where he eventually finds his father injured by a hunting trap he has a broken ankle and Danny takes him home.
- 10 Th resulting action is that Daniel and his father fail to blackmail Mr Hazel into letting them keep the property. Eventually they come up with a new plan involving Daniel's school class who are meant to be helping out in the pheasant hunt at Mr Hazel's house. They decide to scare off all the pheasants before the shoot to embarrass Mr Hazel. It works and all his guests leave.
- 11 The conclusion of the story is that they decide to improve the caravan making it a safer place to live so the council can never take away their home and Mr Hazel cannot buy the property.





MY WEEK WITH MARILYN

FRIDAYSTORYBOARD MY WEEK WITH MARILYN MONROE



MOOD BOARDS – WHY DO WE USE THEM?

- The mood board consists of ideas, images, drawing, materials and sketches. Its a vision that we have for whatever we're creating, a layout of all our ideas. A mood board should show clear ideas not be too cluttered so that when people look at it they can get a feel of what you're trying to create

- I've been making mood boards for quite a long time without even knowing that they were a thing! They helped me when I was doing an art project. I chose the colours that I wanted, did small sketches of my plans, added the materials I wanted to use then put it all together to see how it works. It a great way to see the bigger picture.



MOOD BOARD SHOWING THE GARAGE AND CARAVAN DANNY THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD















PHOTO EXPERIMENT
WE WERE EACH GIVEN A PART OF A SCENE IN A SCRIPT AND WE HAD TO MAKE A PROP OR A SET THAT HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH THAT SCENE SO I GOT A PART FROM THE FILM MY WEEK WITH MARILYN SO WITH THE HELP OF ELLIE BETH COURTNEY WE DECIDED WE WOULD MAKE A CAMERA OUT OF CARDBOARD AND MAKE A HOLE SO IT LOOKS LIKE A FLASH IS GOING OFF. WE PUT THE CAMERA INSIDE OF A BOX PUT A COAT OVER THE EXIT OF THE BOX AND SOMEONE PUT THEIR PHONE LIGHT BEHIND SO IT LOOKS LIKE IT WAS TAKING A PHOTO



Slide 3
"Dyslexia and the Brain" WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 2017
HTTP://MRSDICHIARASATBLOG.BLOGSPOT.COM/2017/04/DYSLEXIA-AND-BRAIN.HTML
SLIDE 8
" arts and craft movement https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arts_and_Crafts_movement
Slide 5
https://www.mrcarlwoodward.com/theatre-news-2/first-look-everybodys-talking-about-jamie/
https://aviewfrommyseat.fr/venue/Apollo+Theatre/
Slide 13
https://www.insider.com/jack-and-rose-werent-on-a-door-in-titanic-2019-7
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wNJ5sGL3vD4
https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/205195326745596718/
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Slide 18
https://writers.com/freytags-pyramid
Slide 20
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Slide 36
https://www.amazon.co.uk/Danny-Champion-World-Dahl-Fiction/dp/0141365412/ref=pd_lpo_14_img_0/261-3355114-6821104?_encoding=UTF8&pd_rd_i=0141365412&pd_rd_r=a10b31f9-59f9-4ddd-aa80-7b7320597ab7&pd_rd_w=KtnXr&pd_rd_wg=sOctJ&pf_rd_p=7b8e3b03-1439-4489-abd4-4a138cf4eca6&pf_rd_r=FND8RTDBZNMYVWEMJR9H&psc=1&refRID=FND8RTDBZNMYVWEMJR9H
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=phyoVg5-D88
https://www.ebay.it/itm/David-Walliams-Collection-12-Books-Set-Bad-Dad-World-s-Worst-Children-Mr-Stink-/3920878366
Slide 38
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u9wk0Aeddb0
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/My_Week_with_Marilyn
Slide 41
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https://www.pinterest.fr/pin/680184349967301732/
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