

Film appreciation

Q1)

a) Explain in detail the persistence of vision.

- During the production of animated films, the illusion of movement is frequently referred to as the persistence of vision. This phenomenon is said to result from the residual image.
- Which is ingrained within the retina of the eye as the next image is shown creating an optical illusion. Causing the brain to perceive motion in instances in which there is technically not a fluid movement or motion occurring.
- The persistence of vision phenomenon basically results when the eyes see a single non-moving image. Which is printed on the retina for a period of just 1/25 of a second. As the brain looks to perceive an image, even after exposure to the image has since discontinued.
- The eye continues to see it for that very brief period of time. When another image is shown, such as in a flip book, where the static image is very similar to the previous image but has shifted slightly
- Persistence of vision will cause the eye to see an illusion of movement.
- Thus, when several static frames are shown in succession at a fast rate one after another.
- The illusion of movement can be reproduced due to persistence of vision for the human eyes.
- You might recall the early use of flip book animations? The use of rapidly changing frames, with very minimal changes within the frame can create the perceived look of altered movement or motion. Despite the frames being static and no actual movement occurring.

b) What is Transition ?

- When you jump from scene to scene in a film, or even between cuts, the way you transition can make or break a scene. Conceptually, transitions convey a passage of time, character

movement, pauses, storylines, and silence. They structure the film from first shot to last. There are several common forms — the wipe, the dissolve, the split-cut, and many more.

- Practically, transitions are how film editors move a scene from one video clip to another. Transitions don't necessarily have to be visual. They can also be conveyed with music or sound effects. The effectiveness of transitions in your films comes down to how well you can fit different shots together, and that often depends on the pre-production and shooting process.

c) Compare comedy and Drama.

Comedy is a genre of film that uses humor as a driving force. The aim of a comedy film is to illicit laughter from the audience through entertaining stories and characters. Although the comedy film may take on some serious material, most have a happy ending. Comedy film has the tendency to become a hybrid sub-genre because humor can be incorporated into many other genres. Comedies are more likely than other films to fall back on the success and popularity of an individual star. Comedy amusement humor, more focused on dialogues rather than starcast.

(Sub genre: slapstick comedy; screwball comedy; Parody comedy; Farce comedy; Satire comedy; Black/Dark Comedy; Chick flicks) (2 marks)

Drama was a generic genre, identified as a very wide genre which deals with human emotions and realistic characters and their stories based on emotions addiction hope tragedy poverty women empowerment, violence, corruption etc The [drama](#) genre features stories with high stakes and many conflicts. They're plot-driven and demand that every character and scene move the story forward. Dramas follow a clearly defined narrative plot structure, portraying real-life scenarios or extreme situations with emotionally-driven characters. Films that fall into drama sub-genres include historical drama or costume drama, romantic drama, teen drama, medical drama, docudrama, [film noir](#), and neo-noir.

d) Demonstrate the journey of “Satyajit Ray” in Indian cinema

- Satyajit Ray (1921-1992) was a Bengali filmmaker. He is regarded as one of the greatest auteurs of 20th century cinema. ____ (1 mark)
- He began his career as a commercial artist, but a chance meeting with French filmmaker Jean Renoir and viewing the Italian neorealist film, Bicycle Thief during a visit to London, made him decide to make films his career. Ray directed 37 films, including feature films, documentaries and film shorts. He was also a fiction writer, publisher, illustrator, graphic designer and film critic. The cinema of Satyajit Ray is a rare blend of intellect and emotion. ____ (1 mark)
- He is controlled, precise, meticulous and yet evokes deep emotional response from the audience. There are no dramatic excesses in his films. He strongly believed - "The best technique is the one that's not noticeable". Ray's, Pather Panchali (1955) won eleven International prizes, including Best Human Document at the Cannes film festival. Alongside Aparajito (1956) and Apur Sansar (1959), the three films form the "Apu Trilogy". ____ (1 mark)
- Ray did the scripting, casting, scoring, cinematography, art direction, editing, and designed his own credit titles and publicity material. Ray received many major awards in his career, including 32 Indian national awards, a number of awards at International film festivals and award ceremonies and an Academy Honorary Award in 1992. ____ (1 mark)

e) Explain the influence of cinema on society.

- Movies inspire us

A good movie will entertain, educate, and inspire the viewer in many ways. Think of the impact that songs have on people, for example. They make us think. They make us compassionate. They inspire us to help others and to do good to and for humanity. Romantic movies, on the other hand, remind us why love is important and why it is worth fighting for. They make us cry and laugh at our own romantic flaws, consequently helping us understand our partners and family members more. They make life worth living- they make us feel alive. That's without forgetting how affordable transcription services have made it easy for people to watch and understand movies that teach meditation and mindfulness, most of which are in Asian languages. There are many films whose plots give us reasons to rise up every morning and venture into the world with hope

and optimism. They encourage us to conquer personal pains and to impact positively on other people's lives. Movies such as *The Pursuit of Happiness* (2006) and *The Bucket List* (2007), for example, have inspired their viewers to work towards making the world better for everyone.

- Movies can create awareness on multiple aspects of life

People need to be reminded about the importance of formal education as well as co-curricular school activities such as art and sports. School-related films underline this importance and give education stakeholders ideas on how to improve education systems in different parts of the world. Besides that, film brings us to understand the negative effects of drugs, alcohol, and substance abuse. Crime and action TV shows also warn us about the dangers of criminal activities, terrorism, and war. Speaking of war, movies help people understand the atrocity of living homeless and miserably in refugee camps. Movies awaken the senses of empathy in people who have never experienced civil war firsthand. They help us feel responsible for our brothers and sisters living in war-torn countries even as much as we've never been there ourselves. This is the awareness that has fuelled the growth of so many charity organizations and trust funds

- Movies mirror culture

Every movie is set and developed in a particular culture. They are an integral part of us; they mirror what we believe in and how we coexist as people. It is easier to see our concerns, attitudes, flaws, and strengths in films than it is to decipher them from our daily interactions. When our prevalent beliefs and ideologies are challenged in films, we are able to interrogate ourselves and embrace change. And thanks to audiovisual translations, people from all over the world are able to watch movies and understand the cultures of faraway communities. That has, in turn, helped us to become more united even when our cultures are so different and diverse.

- Movies shape culture

Besides mirroring our diverse cultures, the film has for a long time been shaping our beliefs and values. A good example is when people copy fashion trends from movie stars and musicians. It is also common these days to find societies using figures of speech that are inspired by the film industry. At the very least, film solidifies selected cultural beliefs and renders some redundant.

- Movies teach us history

Most history movies are fact-based and, even for the few that are fictional, they still depict a realistic and fantastic picture of how the world was before the invention of the audiovisual devices that we know today. They connect the modern world with past generations. A good example is the Vietnam War movies that explain what transpired back in the day and help today's generation to appreciate the significances of the war, both positive and negative. Add transcription services to these movies and the history comes out even clearer. Transcribed historical videos support learning by connecting viewers to the proper subject matter without losing the context.

- Desensitisation of sympathetic feeling

Many social psychologists today hold the opinion that movies erode sympathetic feelings in people by making violence and the suffering of other people seem acceptable. Bystander apathy is on the rise, with many people in the larger urban areas opting to passively watch as people injure or kill one another. This tendency of not helping the victim or Okaying violence has grown as a result of the media desensitizing sympathetic feelings.

- Parenting challenges

Romantic movies make sex look “cool”. Crime movies make lying seem calculative. There are also genres that normalize stealing and dishonesty. Teenagers are now able to access pornographic content online and watch songs that advocate for drug and substance abuse. All this content is misleading to young boys and girls, but parents can't seem to find reliable, foolproof strategies to stop their kids from accessing it.

Distinguish between Surrealism and Cubism.

Cubism and Surrealism Differences

While Cubism and Surrealism may share many similarities, their influences are very different. Surrealism embraces illusionism, where Cubism rejects it. Cubism was also a prominent visual arts movement, whereas Surrealism, best known as an art movement, was part of a broader cultural movement in response to the second World War.

Cubism vs. Surrealism: Influences

Cubism was influenced by African and Cycladic art, whereas Surrealism was influenced by automatism, dreams, nightmares, and subconscious thought. Psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud's theories on the unconscious mind and psychic automatism were particularly influential to Surrealists such as Salvador Dalí and Max Ernst.

Cubism vs. Surrealism: Illusionism

Cubist artists rejected illusionism, whereas Surrealist artists often embraced it for its ability to create the illusion of a real object or scene. Surrealists such as Salvador Dalí, René Magritte, and Yves Tanguy often depicted their hallucinatory scenes in such meticulous detail that they seemed real. On the other hand, Cubists sacrificed the imitation of reality by attempting to explore pure form in a new, semi-abstracted reality where all facets of a subject could be seen at once.

Cubism vs. Surrealism: Surrealism as a Cultural Movement

In addition to being an artistic movement, Surrealism was also a literary movement. Much like Surrealist paintings, Surrealist literature sought to trouble an already troubling reality in the wake and aftermath of World War II. Surrealist film, theater, and music were also popular during this time.

Cubism was purely related to painting, sculpture, and papier collé. Cubist artists' main concern was to show objects, people, and landscapes in their purest visual form. The depiction of subjects from multiple viewpoints allowed artists to represent the subject in a broader context.

Distinguish between Celluloid and Digital

A digital film or 'clip' is made up of a series of digital still photographs essentially, just like celluloid. Each still is called a 'frame' and films are usually made up of 24, 25, or 30 frames per second, depending on your region.

In celluloid cameras, as you're probably aware, the film itself has a red, green and blue filter layer stacked within the celluloid, as well as a silver bromide mixture that reacts when hit by photons to leave an impression of an exposed colour image. It's the chemistry of the film stock which determines the saturation, hue and luminance of an image.

Appraise various elements of sound: dialogue, background score, and music

- Dialogue authenticates the speaker as an individual or a real person rather than the imaginary creation of a story teller. As is the case with stage drama, dialogue serves to tell the story and expresses feelings and motivations of characters as well. Often with film characterization the audience perceives little or no difference between the character and the actor. When voice texture fits the performer's physiognomy and gestures, a whole and very realistic persona emerges. The viewer sees not an actor working at his craft, but another human being struggling with life. It is interesting to note that how dialogue is used and the amount of dialogue used varies widely among films. For example: In the film 2001: A Space Odyssey a little dialogue was evident, and most of what was used was banal. In this way the film maker was able to portray the inadequacy of human responses when compared with the magnificent technology created by man and the visual beauties of the universe
 - Synchronous sounds are those sounds which are synchronised or matched with what is viewed. For example if the film portrays a character playing guitar the sound of the guitar are playing
- Understanding Aspects of Film Appreciation
- Synchronous sounds contribute to the realism of film and also help to create a particular atmosphere. For example: The "click" of an elevator being opened may simply serve to convince the audience that the image portrayed is real, and the audience may only subconsciously note the expected sound. However, if the

"click" of An opening door is part of an ominous action such as a getting away after burglary, the sound mixer may call attention to the "click" with an increase in volume; this helps to engage the audience in a moment of suspense.

- Asynchronous sound effects are not matched with a visible source of the sound on screen. Such sounds are included so as to provide an appropriate emotional nuance, and they may also add to the realism of the film. For example: A film maker might opt to include the background sound of an police siren while the foreground sound and image portrays an arguing couple. The asynchronous police siren my underscores serious problems in their surroundings and at the same time the noise of the siren adds to the realism of the film by acknowledging the film's city setting.
- Background music is used to add emotion and rhythm to a film. Usually not meant to be noticeable, it often provides a tone or an emotional attitude toward the story and/ or the characters epicted. In addition, background music often foreshadows a change in mood. For example, dissonant music may be used in film to indicate an approaching (but not yet visible) menace or disaster. Background music may aid viewer understanding by linking scenes. For example, a particular musical theme associated with an individual character or situation may be repeated at various points in a film in order to remind the audience of salient motifs or ideas. Film sound is comprised of conventions and innovations We have come to expect an acceleration of music during car chases and creaky doors in horror films. Yet, it is important to note as well that sound is often brilliantly conceived. The effects of sound are often largely subtle and often are noted by only our subconscious minds.

a) Develop a story in 80–100 words for the historical genre

Badi Begum (Kshitee Jog) asked everyone ‘‘Who has dare to kill Shivaji’’? then Siddi Johar (Sameer Dharmadhikari) came into the kingdom & said "I have dare to kill Shivaji". Badi Begum gives him a chance to prove himself on one condition. If he kills Shivaji Maharaj she will give him a post in Bijapur Sultanate & If he is unsuccessful in killing Shivaji Maharaj , she will kill him.

At that time Shivaji Maharaj was encamped at Panhala fort with his forces. Siddi Johar's army besieged the fort of Panhala and cut off the supply of routes to the fort. During the bombardment of Panhala, Siddi Johar purchased grenades from the English at Rajapur and hired some English personalities in their force.

Shivaji Maharaj gave order to Bahirji Naik (Harish Dudhade) to search a secret road of Vishalgad in order to escape. Bahirji found the road and Shivaji Maharaj escaped from Panhala by cover of night but here they create a Shivaji Maharaj's look alike Shiva Kashid (Ajinkya Nanaware), a barber by profession sending him for the meeting with Siddi Johar. Shiva Kashid went to Siddi Johar but when Fazal Khan recognized him, Siddi killed Shiva Kashid.

Here Adilshah's army was in pursuit with an army of 10,000. Then, Shivaji Maharaj decided to split his forces. Baji Prabhu Deshpande (Ajay Purkar) agreed to face Adilshah's troops with 300 soldiers. Shivaji Maharaj told him that he would hear cannons being fired 5 times, signaling Shivaji Maharaj's safety.

Baji Prabhu occupied Ghodkhind, blocking the path of Adilshah troops. His brother, Fulaji, Rayaji Bandal, Shambusingh Jadhav, Aginya were present with him. Fulaji, Aginya, Rayaji and Shambusingh were killed after fierce fight. Baji Prabhu were wounded but carried on fighting at Ghodkhind. Five hours after starting the battle, the cannons were fired announcing that Shivaji Maharaj safely returned to Vishalgad.

The plot frequently switches to 1674. Shivaji Maharaj renamed Ghodkhind to Pawankind in honour of the sacrifices of the 300 Maratha troops.

b) Define war as a genre with an appropriate example.

- War film is a film genre concerned with warfare, typically about naval, air, or land battles, with combat scenes central to the drama. It has been strongly associated with the 20th century.
- War has been a popular topic for motion pictures since the invention of the medium in the late 1800s. But there is no single generic type of war film, as the category encompasses many types of filmed stories about conflict.
- The Napoleonic Wars have been the subject of costume dramas, frontier wars in westerns pit cowboys against Indians.
- Star Wars (1977) presents an imaginary intergalactic conflict in the realm of science fiction. Other films make use of war as metaphor: The War of the Roses (1989) is a screwball comedy about a feuding married couple, while Used Cars (1980) is a "war" between two rival

car lots. Some onscreen wars are never won: Wile E. Coyote and the Road Runner are forever locked in comic conflict in cartoons.

c) Distinguish between Horror and Sci-Fi.

- Horror movies prey on viewer's biggest fear and worst nightmares, leaving them with a sense of dread and a rush of adrenaline. These films don't all look the same—in fact, there are many types of horror, from psychological to gore, that filmmakers use to craft great horror films.
 - Horror overlaps with many other genres: the thriller genre, which aims to feel suspenseful and exciting; and the sci-fi or fantasy genres, which often feature strange creatures or the unknown.
 - Native emotions to create a terrifying feeling.
 - Example:- Death, unknown fears, terror, nightmare, imaginary creatures, psychopaths, monsters, zombie, Evil, witches, ghosts etc.
 - Sub genres :- Zombie horror; folk Horror; body Horror; Found footage horror
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- Science Fiction film is a genre that incorporates hypothetical, science-based themes into the plot of the film. Often, this genre incorporates futuristic elements and technologies to explore social, political, and philosophical issues. The film itself is usually set in the future, either on earth or in space. Traditionally, a Science Fiction film will incorporate heroes, villains, unexplored locations, fantastical quests, and advanced technology. Science fiction movies are movies which tell stories about the future, outer space, robots, or aliens. Science fiction movies often use special effects to show images of alien worlds or other planets far away.
 - Example:- Space travel; time travel; Cerebral science; robot and monster films disaster and alien invasion. (1/2 mark each point)

a) Analyze the development of films in Europe.

- Europeans were the pioneers of the motion picture industry, with several innovative engineers and artists making an impact especially at the end of the 19th century. Louis Le Prince became famous for his 1888 Roundhay Garden Scene, the first known celluloid film recorded. The Skladanowsky brothers from Berlin used their "Bioscop" to amaze the Wintergarten theatre audience with the first film show ever, from 1 through 31 November 1895. The Lumière brothers established the Cinematograph; which initiated the silent film era, a period where European cinema was a major commercial success. It remained so until the art-hostile environment of World War II.[1] These notable discoveries provide a glimpse of the power of early European cinema and its long-lasting influence on cinema today. (2marks)

- Notable European early film movements include German expressionism (1920s), Soviet montage (1920s), French impressionist cinema (1920s), and Italian neorealism (1940s); it was a period now seen in retrospect as "The Other Hollywood". War has triggered the birth of Art and in this case, the birth of cinema. (2marks)

- German expressionism evoked people's emotions through strange, nightmare-like visions and settings, heavily stylized and extremely visible to the eye. Soviet montage shared similarities too and created famous film edits known as the Kino-eye effect, Kuleshov effect and intellectual montage. (2marks)

- French impressionist cinema has crafted the essence of cinematography, as France was a film pioneering country that showcased the birth of cinema using the medium invented by the Lumière brothers. Italian neorealism designed the vivid reality through a human lens by creating low budget films outside directly on the streets of Italy. All film movements were heavily influenced by the war but that played as a catalyst to drive the cinema industry to its most potential in Europe. The notable movements throughout early European cinema featured

stylistic conventions, prominent directors and historical films that have influenced modern cinema until today. Below you will find a list of directors, films, film awards, film festivals and actors that were stars born from these film movements.

Analyze Walt Disney and its contribution to cinema

- Walt Disney began his career in animation with the Kansas City Film Ad Company in Missouri in 1920. In 1922 Disney and his friend Ub Iwerks, a gifted animator founded the Laugh-O-gram Films studio in Kansas City and began producing a series of cartoons based on fables and fairy tales.
- In 1923 Disney produced the short subject, Alice, in Cartoonland, a film combining both live-action and animation that was intended to be the pilot film in a series. Within weeks of its completion, Disney filed for bankruptcy and left Kansas City to establish himself in Hollywood as a cinematographer. Alice in Cartoonland turned out to be a surprise hit, and orders from distributors for more Alice films compelled Disney to reopen shop in Hollywood with the help of his brother Roy, a lifelong business partner. The Kansas City team soon joined the Disneys in California, and the company produced mostly Alice films for the next four years. (2marks)
- Birth of Mickey mouse - Disney began his first series of fully animated films, featuring the character Oswald the Lucky Rabbit. When his distributor appropriated the rights to the character, **Disney altered Oswald's appearance and created a new character that he named Mortimer Mouse; at the urging of his wife, Disney rechristened him Mickey Mouse.** Two silent Mickey Mouse cartoons—Plane Crazy (1928) and Gallopin' Gaucho (1928)—were produced before Disney employed the novelty of sound for the third Mickey production, Steamboat Willie (1928), which was the first Mickey cartoon released. The film was an immediate sensation and led to the studio's dominance in the animated market for many years.

- Walt Disney and its expansion in 21st century- In the early 21st century more than 115 million people visited Disney attractions annually worldwide. The Disney Magic, the first ship in the Disney Cruise Line, was launched on July 30, 1998, and offered vacation packages to the Caribbean islands. In addition to the long-running Disney Channel cable network, broadcasting interests were expanded to include the ABC network, the ESPN sports cable network, and Radio Disney. The company's most visible and noteworthy enterprise of the 1990s was its foray into Broadway musicals. Stage adaptations of the animated features Beauty and the Beast and The Lion King, both visually resplendent and long-running successes. Walt Disney Company was one of the world's largest entertainment conglomerates, and it consistently ranked among America's top 50 corporations. In the 21st century, Disney's partnership with Pixar continued to bear fruit, and their innovative films challenged previously held notions of what could be done with computer animation. A number of their films, including Finding Nemo (2003), Ratatouille (2007), WALL·E (2008), Up (2009), Toy Story 3 (2010), Inside Out (2015), and Coco (2017), **won Academy Awards for best-animated film. In 2006 Disney purchased Pixar for \$7.4 billion, and it acquired Marvel Entertainment, a company best known as a comic book publisher, for \$4 billion in 2009.** Marvel, which had just begun to accelerate its film-development schedule at the time of the purchase, produced a string of hits that culminated in The Avengers (2012), one of the top-grossing films of all time. In 2012 **Disney acquired Lucasfilm Ltd. from filmmaker George Lucas for approximately \$4 billion. The purchase brought the Star Wars franchise under the Disney umbrella,** and in 2015 the company released the seventh installment in the series, Star Wars: The Force Awakens, which was directed by J.J. Abrams. In 2017 **Disney agreed to purchase most of the holdings of 21st Century Fox, including the film studio 20th Century Fox. The deal closed in 2019 and was valued at about \$71 billion.**

Summarize "Majid Majidi's" movie songs of sparrows.

- Karim works at an ostrich farm outside of Tehran, Iran. He leads a simple and contented life in his small house with his wife Narges, and three children, whom he loves and tries to make happy. One day when he is in the farm, he is told to return home early as his elder daughter - Haniyeh - has lost her hearing aid. When he reaches home he finds that his son Hussein and neighborhood children are searching for the hearing aid in their underground water cistern, which, because of blockages holds little but sludgy mud now. Karim scolds his son and others for coming there, but joins them in searching for the hearing aid. During the search his son

Hussein and his friends reveal their idea of clearing the sludge and raising fish in the hope of becoming millionaires. Karim rejects the idea and discourages them. They eventually find the hearing aid, but Karim discovers that it's not working properly. He approaches the hospital and learns that he has to wait up to four months to get the aid repaired for free, otherwise he has to go to Tehran city to replace it immediately. As his daughter's exam is approaching, he is worried about getting the hearing aid promptly.

- Shortly after, when they are moving new ostriches into the farm, one of the ostriches escapes, Karim is blamed for the loss and is fired from the farm. Soon after this, he travels to the city in order to repair Haniyeh's hearing aid which he knows will cost 350,000 tomans. He finds himself mistaken for a motorcycle taxi driver and thus begins his new profession: ferrying people and goods through heavy traffic. However, the people and goods he is dealing with every day start to change Karim's generous and honest nature, much to the distress of his wife and daughters. Every day he brings discarded items from the city to his home and becomes more greedy and begins to forget about his daughter's hearing aid. It is up to those closest to him to restore the values that he once cherished. One day when he tries to arrange the mounting pile of junk which he has brought home, the pile collapses around him breaking his leg and causing other injuries which prevent him from working. During his recovery, his son starts working instead, partly to help feed the family, but the son and his friends also manage to buy the fish which they previously talked about. While delivering some plants to a local farm along with his uncle, the barrel which contains the fish starts to leak. As the boys carry it to refill and fix it, the barrel bursts and all the fish spill out on the ground. Instead of just watching them die, his son Hussein releases the fish in the nearby water. Karim watches this and feels proud of his son. While Karim is getting healthier he gets a message from an ex-colleague that the ostrich which had run away earlier had since returned. Karim goes to the farm and watches the ostrich with tears in his eyes.

Criticize the scene shown from the movie "Bajirao Mastani."

Sanjay Leela Bhansali's Mangum-Opus 'Bajirao Mastani' finally arrives. Been in the news for more than a decade, this period piece, fortunately, is worth the wait. Its A Well-Made, Well-Acted Motion-Picture, that holds your attention at most times.

'Bajirao Mastani' narrates the story of the Maratha warrior Peshwa Bajirao I of the Maratha Empire (Ranveer Singh) and his second wife Mastani (Deepika Padukone).

'Bajirao Mastani' is epically mounted & Bhansali has Directed the film with enviable ambition. The scale of the film is something to watch! The visual appeal is tremendous. But, what makes 'Bajirao Mastani' further more memorable, is its human-conflict between its primary characters. The relationship of Bajirao & Mastani is sharp, and even the relationship between Bajirao & his first wife Kashibai (Priyanka Chopra), is compelling. Watching the warrior torn between love, politics & religion, often grabs your attention. I was involved in Bajirao's quest to give his women the respect they deserve, despite the evil-heads who intended to ruin it.

Having said that, 'Bajirao Mastani' isn't without its share of blemishes. While the first-hour is arresting, the second-hour takes a dip & the pace drops. Also, the film overstates its welcome by a good 20-minutes, that certainly needed some trimming. A crisper & sharper second-hour would've only enhanced the overall impact!

The Screenplay is fierce, but undeniably romantic & emotionally charged. The characters are nicely written out & so are their interactions. But, the second-hour needed a stronger punch. Bhansali's Direction is Grand. Its pure ambition, on celluloid. And the accomplished Filmmaker has handled the film with precision. Cinematography is Magnificent. Editing is mostly good, but it needed to be sharper. Art & Costume Design are flawlessly done. Action-Sequences are fabulously executed. Bhansali's Score is enchanting.

Performance-Wise: Ranveer Singh is extraordinary Bajirao. The terrific actor sinks his teeth into the part & delivers a phenomenal performance. Right from his flawless Marathi diction, to his correctly done body-language, Ranveer scores a home-run. Deepika Padukone is wonderful as Mastani, portraying her part with complete honesty & understanding. Priyanka Chopra shines as Kashibai. She's in great form here. Tanvi Azmi as Radhabai, Bajirao's widowed mother, is electrifying. It's a pleasure to watch the veteran cast in a role that offers her scope to show her brilliance!

On the whole, 'Bajirao Mastani' is definitely worth a watch. (example)

Compare film awards and film festivals with relevant examples

A film festival is an organized, extended presentation of films in one or more cinemas or screening venues, usually in a single locality. Increasingly film festivals show part of their films to the public by adding outdoor movie screenings. The films may be of recent date and, depending upon the focus of the individual festival, can include international releases as well as films produced by the organizers

domestic film industry. Sometimes there is a focus on a specific film maker or genre or subject matter. A number of film festivals specialize in short films, each with its defined maximum length. Film festivals are typically annual events. Probably the most well-known film festival in the world is the Cannes Film Festival. Other important and prestigious film festivals include those held in Berlin and Venice. Films may be of recent date and, depending upon the festival's focus, can include international and domestic releases. Some festivals focus on a specific filmmaker, genre of film (i.e. horror films), or subject matter (LGBTQ+ film festivals). Several film festivals focus solely on presenting short films of a defined maximum length. Film festivals are typically annual events. The "Big Five" film festivals are considered to be Cannes, Venice, Berlin, Sundance and Toronto.

The awards are organized by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. They are organized by the Directorate of Film Festivals, a branch of the Ministry and handles the DFF National Film Awards and Dadasaheb Phalke Awards, from the announcement of awards to the organization of ceremonies. Last year, however, the central government approved the establishment of the National Film Development Corporation by merging the Film Department, the Film Festival Directorate, the National Film Archives of India and the Children's Film Society. For these awards, entries are first invited from the filmmakers, then a separate jury is formed by the government for both awards. The jury looks at all the films and selects the actors and films based in each category. It has about 90 awards which are given in different categories. These include feature films, special films, best writing, film-friendly regions, special mentions, and more. In this, both the film and the cast are selected. Jury deliberations are strictly confidential during the selection process, which helps keep members away from outside influences, and award winners are selected with complete independence and impartiality. By the way, these are among the awards given by the President. Although the award has been presented by the President for many years, the Vice President or the Minister of Information and Broadcasting has been presenting the award for some years now.

a. Appraise trademarks in Steven Spielberg's movie.

Steven Spielberg (born December 1946) is an American film director, screen writer and film producer. In a career spanning six decades, Spielberg's films have taken up many themes and genres. Spielberg's early science fiction and adventure films were seen as the original prototype of the current Hollywood Blockbuster filmmaking. However later, his films did cover issues such as the Holocaust, slavery war and terrorism. He is considered to be one of the most influential filmmakers in the history of cinema.

90s and 2000 Spielberg won the Academy Award for best director for Schindler's List (1993) and Saving Private Ryan (1998). Three of Spielberg's films - Jaws (1975), ET: The Extra Terrestrial (1982) and Jurassic Park (1993) - were some among the highest grossing films made at the time. As Spielberg began his career on Television. His first major break feature film director came with Jaws (1975), a thriller horror film about an enormous killer shark. This award winning film made him a household name, a multimillionaire and allowed Spielberg a great deal of autonomy his future projects. His next was a film on UFO's, which became, Close Encounters of the Third Kind (1977). This second blockbuster helped to secure

Spielberg's rise. And then came, '1941', a big budgeted World War II fare which was not as huge a success as his earlier one. However it became a cult classic. He went on to re-release, Close Encounters: The Special Edition in 1980. In this he fixed some of the flaws he thought were present in the original 1977 version of the film and also shot additional footage showing the audience the interior of the mothership seen at the end of the film. In Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981), Spielberg made an action adventure film with the archaeologist and adventure hero Indiana Jones, (Harrison Ford). The film was considered a homage to the cliffhanger serials of the Golden age of Hollywood. This film is considered a landmark example of the action genre. A year later, Spielberg returned to the science fiction genre with ET: The Extra Terrestrial. The 1985, The Colour Purple based on the Pulitzer Prize winning novel was about a generation of empowered African-American women, during depression era America. Schindler's List (1993) was based on the true story of Oscar Schindler, a man who risked his life to save 1,100 Jews from the Holocaust.

Understanding Cinema

In 1994, Spielberg set out to make his own studio, Dream Works and in 1997, the first film from his studio was a sequel to Jurassic Park, The Lost World Jurassic Park. He went on to give many more hits and try various genres through his films, his last hit being, Artificial Intelligence: AI (2008). There have been critics who have highlighted some of the trademarks in Spielberg's movies as enumerated hereunder:

(1) He uses powerful flashlights in dark scenes (Jurassic Park), The Lost World: Jurassic park ET: The Extra Terrestrial The outline of the beam is often made visible through dust, mist or fog.

(2) Frequently uses music by John Williams

(3) Onscreen performers staring, usually at something off camera.

(4) Often shows shooting stars (Jaws)

(5) He often uses images of the Sun, Raiders of the Lost Ark The Colour Purple, Empire of the Sun, Saving Private Ryan

(6) Consistent reference to World War II.

(7) Frequently uses the piano as an element in key scenes. Schindler's List, Saving Private Ryan, Minority Report.

(8) Important images or characters are often seen through the rear-view mirror of a car. ET: The Extra Terrestrial, Jurassic Park, Schindler's List, Artificial intelligence : AI

(9) A common theme in many of his films is ordinary people who discover something extraordinary people, places artifacts, creatures, etc., Raiders of the Lost Ark, ET: The Extra Terrestrial. visual effects by Industrial Light & Magic, The F/X house.

(10) Since Raiders of the Lost Ark, all his films have featured

(11) Protagonists in his films often come from families with divorced parents, with fathers portrayed as reluctant, absent or irresponsible, most notably in ET : The extra Terrestrial and Catch Me If You Can

(12) His film often show children in some sort of danger. (1 mark each point)

a) Explain in detail Surrealism.

- Surrealism, movement in visual art and literature, flourishing in Europe between World Wars I and II. Surrealism grew principally out of the earlier Dada movement, which before World War I produced works of anti-art that deliberately defied reason; but Surrealism's emphasis was not on negation but on positive expression.
- The movement represented a reaction against what its members saw as the destruction wrought by the "rationalism" that had guided European culture and politics in the past and that had culminated in the horrors of World War I.
- According to the major spokesman of the movement, the poet and critic André Breton, who published The Surrealist Manifesto in 1924, Surrealism was a means of reuniting conscious and unconscious realms of experience so completely that the world of dream and fantasy would be joined to the everyday rational world in "an absolute reality, a surreality." Drawing heavily on theories adapted from Sigmund Freud, Breton saw the unconscious as the wellspring of the imagination.
- He defined genius in terms of accessibility to this normally untapped realm, which, he believed, could be attained by poets and painters alike.

b) What is Mise-en-scene ?

- Mise en scene is the starting point for analysis of, "film on film as distinct from film in its social context. Mise en scene' analysis, is about what can be seen in the picture. It is pertinent to note, that what we see on the screen must first exist in thought, before it can be filmed.

- Let's take for example, the audience is watching a particular actor performing a scene on the screen. They will interpret the scene, against its backdrop, the way the camera captures it, the lighting which usually sets the mood of the scene as well as the music or the lack of it. In other words it's the whole package which makes the audience understand the scene, rather than just the dialogues and costumes of the actor. The story teller of the film, in this case the Director decides how to project the scene, for correct interpretation, by the audience.
- Hence, 'Mise en scene' consists of setting, lighting, costumes and the character's movement and behaviour in the scene. Some include diegetic sound also (sound that emanates from the scene, such as the music that is not being played within a scene or a voice over).
- 'Mise en scene' is designed in mainstream cinema to both, create the narrative as well as take it forward. Before shooting the directors has to have answers to three important questions. What to shoot? How to shoot it? How to present the shot? The codes of 'Mise en scene' are the tools with which the director alters and modifies our reading of the shot. In earlier times, when technology had not made much headway, dialogue and interiors dominated American and foreign screens. After the introduction of the wide screen formats in the 1950s, exteriors, location shooting and other action sequences grew in importance.

c) Compare Fiction & Non-Fiction

Fiction: Any story that is the product of imagination rather than a documentation of fact. Characters and events may be based on real life, but the story is a creation of the author.

Nonfiction: Writing that is not fictional; designed to explain, argue, instruct, or describe rather than entertain.

d) Demonstrate the journey of “Dadasaheb Phalke” in Indian cinema

- Dadasaheb Phalke is considered as the father of Indian cinema. He decided to make a film on the life of Lord Krishna like a silent film on the life of Jesus Christ.

- Dadasaheb Phalke He went to England on February 1, 1912, to bring some much- needed equipment to match the capital and to see the actual work of the film-making house. He learned about movies by studying the book Off Cinematography.
- On his return, he brought a 50-pound Williamson camera, a printing press, and a perforator to drill holes in the film. He first shot a 15 meter short film and showed the documentary to selective peoples like Yashwant Ghanshyam Nadkarni, a famous shopkeeper of cricket and photography goods Abasaheb Chitnis, a well-known solicitor in 1912.
- They were amaze to see the natural transformation of the pea seed in that short film into a vine. This plant growth was depicted in a satirical manner After this, Dadsaheb appointed Dattatraya Damodar Dabke as Raja Harishchandra and completed the first Indian film. Along with Raja Harishchandra, he also made a comedy short film called Pithache Panje. A European editor of the Times of India in Mumbai openly praised India's first film. After Raja Harishchandra, along with Mohini Bhasmasur and Savitri Satyawar, Dadasaheb made a documentary on the caves of Verul and the pilgrimage sites of Nashik and Trimbakeshwar. He was of the opinion that a short film should be shown with every film. Vichitra Shilp, Lakshmi Cha Galicha, Aag Kadyanchi Moj, Dhumrapanachya Lila, and Pithache Panje were all 10 minutes each short films liked by the audience. During this period there were not enough machinery, no technicians, even raw films were not available. At that time, it was almost impossible to get an actress to work in a film even prostitutes were not willing to work. He somehow convinced 'Salunkhe' to work in his first film. Later he got Taramati to play role in Raja Harishchandra.

e) Explain in detail “FTII”

- The Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) was set up by the Government of India in 1960, in the premises of the erstwhile Prabhat Studios in Pune.
- The FTII Campus currently stands on the grounds of the erstwhile Prabhat Studio. Prabhat Studio was a pioneer in the business of filmmaking and shifted to Pune from Kolhapur in 1933. (1mark)
- The archaic studios of the time, which were the production grounds for the films of Prabhat are still present and are being used at FTII.

- The old Studios of Prabhat are now heritage structures and FTII students continue to work at the world's oldest functioning film shooting studios.

a) Distinguish between Impressionism and Cubism.

- Cubist paintings were often portraits. Using people as subject matter lent itself well to Cubism's concern for representing reality from multiple angles. While portraits were typical in the earlier phase of Cubism, later Cubist artists expanded their subject matter to include still lifes and landscapes.
- Unlike Cubism, capturing the effects of light on landscapes was a primary concern of Impressionist painters, which is why so many Impressionist paintings feature landscapes as subject matter. Rather than work in a studio, many Impressionists preferred to paint en plein air, or outdoors. Painting outdoors required the artists to work quickly but allowed them to accurately capture the fleeting impressions of light on land, sea, and sky.
- Cubist paintings, particularly those of the Analytic Cubism phase, have a monochromatic color palette using dark, earthy tones. Cubists also used black and shades of gray paint to depict shadows.
- On the other hand, Impressionist painters paired complementary colors to depict shadows instead of using black and gray paint. The paints themselves were brighter than those used in previous art movements due to the invention of synthetic pigments, which made paint mixing easier and expanded an artist's mobility beyond the studio. Impressionism's bright hues are evident in Edgar Degas' Landscape at Valery-sur-Somme
- Cubist and Impressionist artists treat the passing of time differently within their paintings. Cubist artists depict various perspectives simultaneously rather than in the sequential order that a viewer

might naturally experience while displaying all of a subject's possible viewpoints and flattening time into a single instance.

- Meanwhile, Impressionism captures a single, fleeting moment in time determined by natural light. Impressionist painters were particularly interested in how natural light illuminated a landscape during a natural event such as a sunrise or sunset.

a) Distinguish between Shot and Sequences.

- In filmmaking, each shot is a single take. The shot might be several seconds or multiple minutes long depending on the individual needs of the film. Multiple shots are captured within a scene to make up the scene composition of the film.
- So, you might hear the cinematographer or director discussing a particular shot. Mentioning the desired angle and action that are to take place during the filming of the shot. There will be multiple shots captured within a scene.
- A sequence is made up of multiple scenes. So, you will have several shots that make up a scene and several scenes that make up a film sequence.
- Together, a finished film or movie that you watch is the result of many shots, formulated into many individual scenes which are sequenced together. Thus, a sequence is the composition of several scenes consisting of several shots.

a) Develop a story of 80–100 words for the epic

Surpanakha is the sister of Ravana. She was the daughter of Sage Vishravasa and Demoness Kaikasi. She was married to Demon Vidyujjihva. Story of Surpanakha is mainly found in the Ramayana and Puranas.

Legend has it that Ravana killed her husband, Vidyujjihva. To console his sister, Ravana promised that he would get her remarried to a man of her choice.

While Surpanakha was searching for a husband, she came across Rama, Sita and Lakshman at Panchavati.

The handsome form of Rama captivated her. She took the form of a beautiful woman and approached him but Rama told her that He was already married.

A dejected Surpanakha approached Lakshman who too rejected her saying that he was just a servant of Rama.

This double rejection brought out her real fierce demonic form. She considered the presence of Mata Sita as the reason for her rejection. She rushed forward to devour Mata Sita.

Lakshmana intervened and cut off her nose.

A bleeding Surpanakha rushed to her cousin Khara. He went with a large army to attack Rama and Lakshmana. Khara was killed and the army routed.

She then went to her brother Ravana. To please his sister, Ravana decided to kidnap Mata Sita. This finally led to annihilation of Ravana and his kingdom.

Surpanakha sowed the seed for the conflict between Rama and Ravana in the Ramayana.
(example)

b) Define Sci-Fi as a genre with an appropriate example

- Science fiction (sometimes shortened to sf or sci-fi) is a genre of speculative fiction, which typically deals with imaginative and futuristic concepts such as advanced science and technology, space exploration, time travel, parallel universes, and extraterrestrial life.

- Science fiction can trace its roots to ancient mythology. It is related to fantasy, horror, and superhero fiction and contains many subgenres.
- Its exact definition has long been disputed among authors, critics, scholars, and readers.
- Examples

c) Distinguish between Action and Thriller

- Thriller: A fast-paced, gripping, plot-centered story...usually the protagonist is in danger from the outset. These fast-paced stories typically involve major threats...and the attempts to prevent something from occurring. Common elements: faster pace, action scenes, plot twists, prominent villain, “ticking clock” timing.
- Action-Adventure: A suspenseful story in which a mission involving risk and danger forms the primary story line...Action sequences are frequently featured, especially those involving chases, explosions, and attacks. Common elements: likeable hero, unlikeable antagonist, physical action, fast pace, violence, changeable setting.
- Ok, so now that we’ve got that out of the way, let’s talk about the three areas that best define these genres as a group: Pacing, Plot, and Dramatic Tension.

a) Analyze the development of films in the US.

Originally the center of American cinema was New York. But the rainy and ever overcast weather did not allow to engage in normal shooting of films. The quality of the material was then directly dependent on sunlight. In the city, then there were small film studios, for which it was too expensive to rent premises for their whims.

The situation was further aggravated by the fact that in 1909 Thomas Edison tried to monopolize this industry. He created his kinotrest, which included the largest film companies and film suppliers.

Edison tried to control all the filmmakers. He imposed a tribute to filmmakers who had to pay a round sum for the right to make and show films. In the end, this scared away many directors who were not part of the monopoly. The latter tried to sue Edison. As a result, fled to the west coast of the United States.

Recall that Thomas Edison was an American inventor who became the ancestor of the film industry, having designed the kinetoscope.

The Edison affair existed until 1913. As a result of litigation, the company was closed due to a violation of antitrust laws. But thanks to him, European cinema did not affect the distinctive American style, since Edison had removed competitors.

The first Hollywood film and the era of silent films

In the suburbs of Los Angeles is the village of Hollywood. For filmmakers of the time, this was the perfect place to shoot. Here the sun was shining almost all year round, roughly speaking, it was a paradise — mountains, forests, deserts. One could easily embody any idea.

Since the land in this area was sold at a ridiculous price, a grandiose construction started here. The popularity of Hollywood can be explained by the fact that the movie business is aimed at the mass audience. Here, the producers ruled the ball, who set goals and planned the budget, and the directors faded into the background.

Born a system of movie stars who studied acting in the walls of film companies. They drew the image, and if the actor liked the public, it was shot more often. The beginning of the era of the capital of the American cinema can be considered a mute western "Indian husband", which was shot in 1914. Cinemas grew while mushrooms after the rain and every year the number just grew. The entrance to them was very cheap. This led to the fact that small film companies began to go broke. To replace them, began to appear large film industry.

The pioneer in silent movies can be considered David Griffith. He was one of the most talented directors in the country and his students and followers also achieved a lot of success in this field.

Griffith made a significant contribution to the history of American cinema - for 5 years of work, he made about 500 films.

The appearance of film studios and the first sound film

By 20 years of the 20th century, Hollywood secured the title of the center of the American film industry. The first of the major studios appeared Universal Studios, then Paramount Pictures. All the famous Warner Brothers, appeared only in 1923. And a little after that, the no less famous to date film studios Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Columbia Pictures are created.

The first film with sound can be considered "Jazz Singer", which was filmed in 1927. People immediately lost interest in silent films. Even the beginning of the Great Depression did not exclude lovers of high-quality motion pictures.

After the release of the film, the film company Warner Brothers, which released the film, took a leading position.

The Golden Age of Hollywood

This period begins exactly after the release of the film "Jazz Singer". Hollywood has already decided what is interesting to its audience. Major film companies continued to shoot comedies, westerns and melodramas.

Movie stars could also dictate their own terms and choose films for participation. Now, on a par with film producers, they moved and changed the film industry.

Soon cartoons entered the arena. In 1937, Walt Disney released Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. The picture brought great fees. The release of cinema has become massive, and the

artistic value was nothing compared with the profits. The highest grossing film in the history of cinema of that time can be considered the film "Gone With the Wind", shot in 1939.**New**

hollywood and what now

Since the beginning of the 60s, interest and attention to cinema began to fall. People are no longer interested in traditional genres and sample films. Even large companies fell under the threat of ruin. Then it was decided to call young directors to make a touch of freshness in the familiar pictures, inspiration was taken from European copyright cinema.

However, in the 70s it became clear that the experiments failed and did not bring the necessary fees, and Hollywood returned to its traditional paintings.

Currently, Hollywood still holds the highest ratings in the world. This is due in large part to the fact that the films are aimed at the mass audience. The history and development of American cinema is very interesting. So, just Hollywood gave the world the lion's share of motion pictures that many people remember after years.

It was here that the stars were born, which are worshiped and which will be remembered for a long time. Cinema, which plunges into the world of illusions and dreams, separates from the gray reality.

b) Analyze Alfred Hitchcock and his contribution to cinema

- Sir Alfred Hitchcock, (1899-1980) was an English filmmaker and producer who pioneered many techniques in the suspense and psychological thriller genres. After a successful career in his native United Kingdom, he moved permanently to Hollywood, when David O. Selznick signed him on a 7 year contract beginning March 1939. Alfred Hitchcock was unquestionably the greatest filmmaker who did more than any director to shape modern cinema, which would be utterly different without him.

- His flair for narrative, cruelly withholding crucial important (from his characters and the audience) and engaging the emotions of the audience like no else. From, *The Man who knew too much* (1934) up to *Notorious*
- (1946), Hitchcock's tales tend to be espionage films, although *Young and Innocent* (1937) was an exception, being a crime story without espionage. He did some romantic dramas too, about hero worshipping women who were involved with men who eventually, got them caught up in murderous situations. *Rebecca* (1940), *Suspicious* (1942), *Shadow of a doubt* (1943). From the *Paradine Case* (1947) through *Marnie* (1964), Hitchcock converted over to pure crime thrillers, largely without spy elements.
- However in the later era he made a major change of approach in dealing with the spy films, these included the remake of, *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (1956) and *North By Northwest* (1959).
- However all his spy film had a hint of humour. His espionage films created a new genre. During the 1960s, Hitchcock branched out into the horror films, with *Psycho* (1960) and *The Birds* (1963).
- The horror films were a major genre of 1960's and early 1970's film making, attracting much of the top talent of the era. *Easy Virtue* (1928), was a genre in total contrast to the kind generally used by Hitchcock.
- It was a romantic melodrama set against a backdrop of upper class wealth. The conflict between a worldly, sophisticated woman with a secret past and a proper family in British upper-crust society is the central plot.
- However, it is interesting to note, that many of his later films had bits and pieces similar to those from, *Easy Virtue*.

c) Summarize movie *Citizen Kane*

Citizen Kane (1941) is considered the greatest motion picture to come out of America during the black and white era. It also marks the peak of Orson Welles film making career. The movie opens with an unforgettable image of a distant fog-shrouded castle on a hill. It's a classic gothic shot, goes a long way towards establishing *Citizen Kane*'s mood. We learn that this place, called Xanadu, is the abode of America's Kubla Khan, Charles Foster Kane (Welles), a one time newspaper magnate who had the potential to be appointed as the President, if only he had not succumbed to an ill advised extra marital affair. Xanadu, in the words of the faux newsreel that gives a brief history of Kane's life, is the "costliest

monument of the man to himself". Within moments of the film's eerie, visually stunning opening, Kane is dead, uttering the word, "Rosebud" as he hunches over. His death, like his life is a big news event, and the paper he owned, the "New York Inquirer", is desperate to unravel the mystery of his last uttered word. Is it a woman he bedded? A horse he bet on? A beloved pet? Some long-lost unrequited love? The truth, which is not revealed until the closing scene, represents, one of the all time greatest motion picture ironies, and leads us to believe that, on some level, Kane regretted not having led a simple, quiet life. After showing Kane's death, Citizen Kane presents a ten minute, "newsreel" that details the man's larger than life accomplishments. Then, as a reporter (William Alland) from the "Inquirer" digs into Kane's past to learn the meaning of Rosebud, the Moghul's history is unfolded through a series of extended flashbacks that represent the sometimes overlapping, non chronological accounts of five eyewitnesses. The movie traces how Kane, aided by his closest friend Jedediah Leland (Joseph Cotton) builds a nationwide newspaper, through cutthroat, dishonest means, his marriage to Emily Norton (Ruth Warrick), the President's niece, his political aspirations, his extramarital affair, his divorce and his going into seclusion at the Palace of Xanadu and then, finally awaiting his own death. Citizen Kane is a thinly disguised biography of publishing King William Randolph Hearst, who was offended with Welles's characterization of him. As a movie, it is a visual masterpiece, a kaleidoscope of daring angles and breathtaking images that had never been attempted before. Toland perfected a deep focus technique that allowed him to photograph backgrounds with as much clarity as foregrounds. Welles also pioneered several visual effects in order to cheaply shoot things like crowd scenes and large interior spaces. Scenes effectively employed miniatures to make the film look much more expensive than it truly was, such as various shots of Xanadu. A loud, full screen close up of a typewriter typing a single word ("weak"), magnifies the review for the, "Chicago Inquirer". Welles produced a layered and complex soundtrack for the film. For example, in a scene, when the elderly Kane strikes Susan in a tent on a beach, and the two characters glower at each other, a woman at a nearby party can be heard hysterically laughing in the backyard, her giddiness in grotesque counterpoint to the misery of Susan and Kane. In addition to expanding on the potential of sound as a creator of moods and emotions, Welles pioneered a new aural technique to link complex montage sequences via a series of related sounds or phrases. Welles also pioneered the technique of putting the audio ahead of the visual in scene transition, as a scene would come to a close, the audio would transition to the next scene before the visuals did. Citizen Kane was far ahead of its time. Uncompromising unsentimental drama of the sort was not in vogue during an era that was better known for titles like "the wizard of Oz" gone with the wind.

a) Criticize a scene shown from the movie "Ee.Ma.Yau."

There is no reality as strong as death. Everything else is below it. The film Ee.Ma.Yau tells a tale that is as strong as death (or more than that). This dark fantasy is viscous at times, depressing and refreshing at same time, which leaves the audience awestruck. Following its state award triumph, the film Ee.Ma.Yau has been the much awaited movie of the year. Directed by Lijo Jose Pellissery, the film proves it was worth waiting for. Lijo has set his standard high with hit movies like City of God, Amen and Angamaly Diaries. But Ee.Ma.Yau, is arguably one of the finest films in Mollywood in a very long time. The film

talks about a funeral. It deals with grief and asks a question — how do you say goodbye to someone so close to you after his/her death?

Chemban Vinod, who plays the lead character Eeshi, has already been getting a lot of praises for his natural acting. But he just produced a masterful performance in this film. There is not even a single shot that leaves you in doubt of his acting talent. Such a mix of effortlessness and subtlety in acting really deserves a lot of credit. Vinayakan, who has been amusing everyone with his humongous transformation over the past few years, is at his best. Her plays the role of Ayyappan, the best friend of Eeshi. Throughout the film, he and Chemban Vinod are competing with themselves with brilliant on screen performances. Ayyappan is as good as his Ganga of Kammattipadam.

The other cast members including Pauly Kannamaly and Dileesh Pothan have also produced their best performances till date. Pauly's performance is definitely over the top and nobody can disagree the fact that she deservedly won the state award. Lijo's casting is absolutely spot on. You can't blame yourself if you find it hard to decide who did it well in the movie. This movie's backbone is its strong script and dialogues. The dialogues are as natural as you could relate to them yourself. P.F. Mathews was on top of his game when he wrote the script. The background score always played a pivotal role in movies. No difference in this one also. It is so powerful and dark that it increases the intensity of the film. After watching the funeral scene, the soulful sound of a clarinet won't be the same whenever you hear it.

The 'hero' of all Lijo Jose Pellissery films is Lijo himself. "It's a director's movie", that's what you can call all his films. For all Malayalis who worship works of the likes of Kubrick, Tarantino, Scorsese and Anurag Kashyap, it is high time to add Lijo's name to their list. One can easily part Malayalam industry and its history as before and after Ee.Ma.Yau, soon to be crowned as a touchstone for all. The movie talks about a funeral and nobody is leaving without shedding a drop of tear or without a heavy heart. With groundbreaking filmmaking, Lijo has set a standard that is not easy to conquer. Without a shadow of doubt, this has to be one of the finest dark movies that Malayalam cinema has ever seen.

State the functions of “Oscar Awards”

- The Oscars The Oscars (also known as the Academy Awards) are presented annually by the Academy of Motion Pictures, Arts and Sciences, to recognize excellence of professionals in the Hollywood film industry, including directors, actors and writers.
- The formal ceremony at which the awards are presented is one of the most prominent award ceremonies in the world. The first Academy Awards ceremony was held in 1929. The awards are based on the votes from its active members.
- The general rules are that the movie should have released in the previous calendar year and must be feature length, defined as a minimum of 40 minutes and it must exist either on a 35mm or 70 mm film print on progressive scan digital cinemá format.
- The Major Awards are presented at a live televised ceremony. This is an elaborate extravaganza, with the invited guests walking up the red carpet. They also have a section, where the films of other countries are also nominated and awarded. It is by far the most prestigious film awards in the world. The first ever movie to receive an Oscar was Wings in 1929. In 2002, Hollywood's Kodak Theatre became the permanent home of the awards.

Appraise the technical aspects of Hitchcock films.

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- Alfred Easy Virtue (1928), was a genre in total contrast to the kind generally used by Hitchcock. It was a romantic melodrama set against a backdrop of upper class wealth. The conflict between a worldly, sophisticated woman with a secret past and a proper family in British upper-crust society is the central plot.
- However, it is interesting to note, that many of his later films had bits and pieces similar to those from, Easy Virtue.
- Technical aspects of Hitchcock films Hitchcock enjoyed technical challenges in film making. In the film, Lifeboat (1944), Hitchcock stages the entire action of the movie in a small boat, yet manages to keep the cinematography from being monotonous repetition.
- Similarly, the entire action in Rear Window either takes place in or is seen from a single apartment.
- In, Spellbound (1945), two unprecedented point of view shots were achieved by constructing a large wooden hand (which appeared to belong to the character whose point of view the camera took) and outsized props for it to hold, a bucket-sized glass of milk and a large wooden gun.
- As part of a creative campaign, the climatic gunshot was hand coloured red on some copies of the black and white print of the film. Rope (1948) was another film which stood out technically for the fact that the entire film appears to have been shot entirely in one single take. a half to ten minutes each.
- Some transitions between reels were The film was actually shot in 10 takes, ranging from four and cleverly concealed by having a dark object fill the entire screen for a moment. next take with the camera in the same place.
- Hitchcock used those points to hide the cut, and began the Hitchcock's film, Vertigo (1958) contains a camera technique developed by Irmin Roberts that has been used many times by filmmakers, wherein the image appears to, "stretch". This is achieved by moving the camera in the opposite direction of the camera's zoom.

- It has come to be known as the, "Dolly Zoom" or "Vertigo Effect". Other notable aspects of Hitchcock's films are with reference to: Psychology of character
- Hitchcock's films sometimes feature characters struggling in their relationships with their mothers. North by Northwest,
- The Birds, Frenzy, Strangers on a Train, Notorious and Psycho, all deal with a man's varied emotions shared with his mother. Type of cast and relations with actors Hitchcock's heroines are usually beautiful, cool blondes who seem proper at first, but when aroused by passion or danger, respond in a more sensual, animal or even criminal way.
- The Steps, Marnie, To Catch A Thief, Rear Window, Psycho, Topaz. When it came to his approach to his actors, Hitchcock believed, that actors should only concentrate on their performance and leave work on script and characters to the directors and screen writers. For Hitchcock, the actors, like the props, were part of a film's settings. Another speciality of Hitchcock was his brief appearance in many of his own films, usually playing upon his portly figure in an incongruous manner.
- Alfred Hitchcock will be known in history as one of the first directors to whom you could apply the, "auteur theory", which stresses the artistic authority of the director in the film making process.