# ENGLISH

Lesson 3

## Year 5

**Topic: Analysis of a written comparison**

## Exploring narrative in a film adaptation 1

Today you will:

- understand the effect of text structures, language features, visual features and multimodal features in an adaptation on an audience.

### Resources

**Text**

Your chosen novel

**Digital**

Slideshow — Lights, camera, action: Camera

**Find and prepare**

Sheet 3 — Shot size, camera angles, point of view and camera movement

### Key terms

camera angle, camera movement, camera shots, crane shot, handheld camera, oblique, panning, point of view shot, shot size, tilting, tracking shot

For definitions and explanations of terms, please see the Glossary.

### Lesson

#### Review features of an animated film

In this lesson, you will consider what happens when a narrative text is adapted to a film.




You have seen examples of different kinds of animated films. Let's revise the features of stop-motion, or claymation, animations and computer-generated animations.

1. Read the descriptions of animated film features below and indicate whether each one is a feature of stop-motion animations or computer-generated animations. The first one has been done for you.

| Feature | Stop-motion animation | Computer-generated animation |
|---|---|---|
| captures one frame at a time and pieces them together to give the impression of movement | ☑ | ☐ |
| objects in the animation are not real and cannot be touched | ☐ | ☐ |
| uses clay figures or other 3D objects | ☐ | ☐ |
| uses computer technology to create moving images | ☐ | ☐ |

2. Name a stop-motion or claymation animation you have seen.

3. Name a computer-generated animation you have seen.

## Review features of a transformation or adaptation



You may have transformed texts in other lessons. Transforming a text is when you take one type of text such as a narrative poem and turn it into another type such as a digital multimodal presentation with pictures and sound.

When a text is transformed or adapted, the features of the text often change too. Transforming a narrative poem into a digital multimodal narrative can affect the text structure and language features of the poem. It also adds visual features such as images, multimodal features such as sound or audio, and digital features such as hyperlinks.

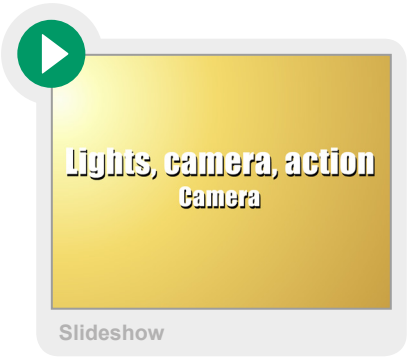
4. Tick the type of text that best suits the actions below. The first one has been done for you.

| Actions | Book | Film |
|---|---|---|
| read words | ☑ | ☐ |
| listen to music and sound effects | ☐ | ☐ |
| view moving images | ☐ | ☐ |
| view illustrations | ☐ | ☐ |
| listen to dialogue | ☐ | ☐ |




Do you know how a director uses the camera to create mood and feeling? No? Then welcome to my film school. Filmmakers choose different camera shots to reveal settings and characters to the audience. A good film can make you laugh, cry or simply entertain you. Let's get started!

5. Open the **Slideshow — Lights, camera, action: Camera** and read through *Basic film terms*.




6. Open **Sheet 3 —** Shot size, camera angles, point of view and camera movement and complete the activities.

## Reading

Remember to complete your daily reading today.

Read the next few chapters of your chosen novel. Chapter length varies in novels. Some novels only have 1 or 2 pages to a chapter and others have many pages. You should read about 10 to 15 pages for books up to 150 pages, and up to 20 to 25 pages for books over 200 pages in length.

You can read when you first wake up, during free time, or at bedtime.

At the end of each text, reflect upon:

- your enjoyment level
- interesting points about your reading and the text.