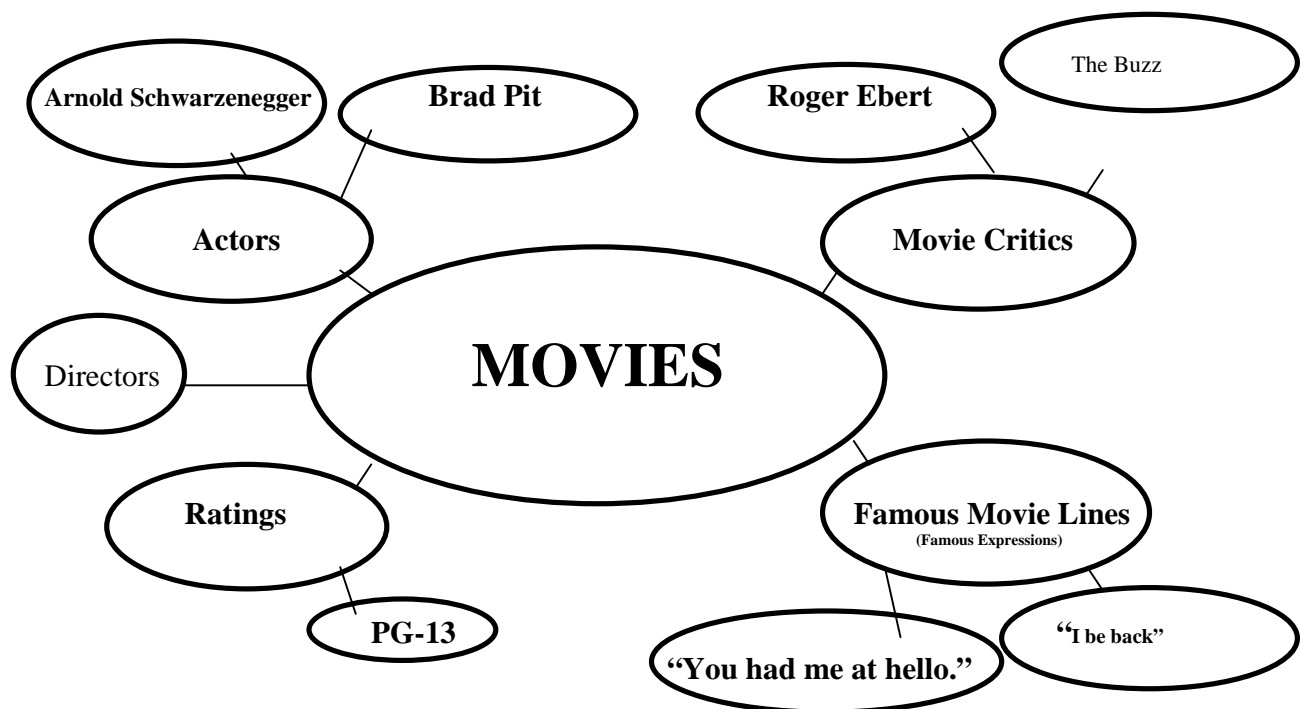


TBLT Materials Development as an Instance of Action Research**Example #1: “Let’s See What You Already Know”:
First Iteration (No Second Iteration)****Let’s see how much you already know!**

In small groups, create a connection-map of all the words that you associate with the word “Movies.” Go as far as you can go and create as many words as you can in just 10 minutes! Good luck! If you have any questions, please ask.

The team with the most words/phrases/expressions wins!

Use this example to get started:



FOLLOW-UP: Now, let’s compare the different “connection-maps” that each group has made and make a class map together!
Can you believe how many words you already know!?!)

Example #2: “Emotions”: First Iteration

Overview Directions:

After a person watches a movie, he/she has opinions about: how the movie started and ended, the acting, the emotions in the movie, how the camera was used, the quality of the special effects, and the overall quality of the movie.

First, let’s focus on:

- I. The emotions in the movie and how they made up feel
- II. How the camera was used (the camera angles)
- III. How to describe the “special effects”
- IV. How to apply what we have learned so far to a critique (*through a real-life example*)

I. Emotions

A) What are emotions?

- Emotions are feelings that people experience during different situations.

B) Examples of emotions that people feel

- See the chart on the next page for some sample emotions that people feel

C) Pre-Listening Questions about Emotions:

- What kinds of emotions do you remember from watching the movie trailers?

- Do you like certain emotions more than others? Which ones?

- Do you associate certain emotions from the chart below with specific kinds of movies? (Example: fear with horror movies)

- Which emotions do your friends like? Do you like these same emotions? Yes? No? Why?



(Source: http://homepage.smc.edu/harrop_adrienne/images/Emotions.JPG)

Example #2 : “Emotions” : Second Iteration

What to think about when Creating a Movie Critique:

Overview Directions:

After a person watches a movie, he/she has opinions about: how the movie started and ended, the acting, the emotions in the movie, how the camera was used, the quality of the special effects, and the overall quality of the movie.

First, let’s focus on:

- V. The emotions in the movie and how they made up feel
- VI. How the camera was used (the camera angles)
- VII. How to describe the “special effects”
- VIII. How to apply what we have learned so far to a critique (*through a real-life example*)

II. Emotions

D) What are emotions?

- Emotions are feelings that people experience during different situations.

E) Examples of emotions that people feel

- See the chart on the next page for some sample emotions that people feel
- Repeat some of the emotions after your instructor and watch him/her act out some of the emotions on the chart

C) Can you guess which emotions?

- Next your instructor will act some more out and he/she will call on you to guess which emotions
- You and your partners will get into small groups and act out some emotions and have the other pairs/small groups in the class guess which emotions you’re acting out

D) Practicing the vocabulary

- Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences below. Select one of the emotions from the chart that best answers how you feel in the situation described.
- Example: I feel **lonely** when I visit a new place for the first time.
- Normally I am _____ when I go out with my friends.
- I feel _____ when I have lots of homework to complete.
- When I have a stomachache or a headache, I feel _____.
- After I study a lot and get a good grade on a test, I am _____.

E) Pre-Listening Questions about Emotions:

- 1) Name three emotions that you remember from watching the movie trailers:

TBLT Materials Development as an Instance of Action Research

2) In the chart below you will see examples of movie genres. Write the types of emotions you feel when you think of this particular movie genre.

Movie genre	Emotions
Horror movie/Scary movie	
Comedy	
Science fiction	
Action/Adventure movie	
Romantic movie	

3) Now compare your chart with your partner(s). Do you have the same emotions as your partners for the movie genres? If so, which ones are similar? Which ones are different? (Your instructor will call on you and make a list for the class so you can compare your choices with the other students.)



(Source: http://homepage.smc.edu/harrop_adrienne/images/Emotions.JPG)

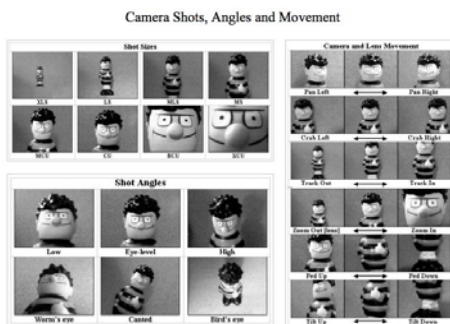
Example #3: “Camera shots (The Cinematography)”: First Iteration

Camera Shots (The Cinematography)

A) Introduction

- When you watch a movie, it is important to know how the video camera films different parts of a movie. These camera shots help to show different emotions in the acting or make certain parts of the movie important for your understanding of the film. (Example: a “zoom-in shot” can show a person’s face and show the emotion on the person’s face)

B) Examples of different camera shots, angles and movements



(Source: <http://www.jasonohler.com/imageLib/CameraShotsAnglesMovement%20copy.jpg>)

F) Questions about camera shots and movements:

- What kinds of camera shot angles have you seen in the movie trailers so far?

- What kinds of camera lens movements have you seen so far?

- Which emotions do you remember seeing in certain camera shot angles and certain camera lens movements?

Shot angles: _____

Lens movements: _____

- Did these shots and movements help you to better see and understand the emotions in the actions?
Yes? No?

Example #3: “Camera Shots (The Cinematography)”: Second Iteration

III. Camera Shots (The Cinematography)

A) Introduction

- When you watch a movie, it is important to know how the video camera films different parts of a movie. These camera shots help to show different emotions in the acting or make certain parts of the movie important for your understanding of the film. (Example: a “close-up shot” can show a person’s face and show the emotion on the person’s face)

B) Examples of different camera shots

- Close-up Shot: a very detailed image of a particular object (example: the baby’s head)**



(Source: <http://www.coldwells.org/images/AndrewCloseUp.jpg>)

- Medium Shot: a shot of a person from the waist up to the head.**



(Source: http://accad.osu.edu/~midori/03_763/cinema/medium.jpg)

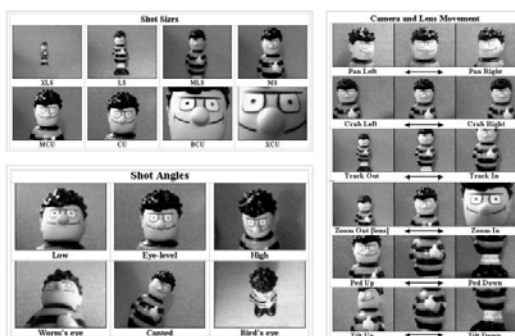
- Long Shot: an image showing the entire object and the object’s surroundings (example: the lion)**



(Source: http://www.pirateplanet.com/Brookfield_Zoo_3/Sleepy_Lion_Long_Shot.jpg)

Other Examples of different camera shots, angles and movements

Camera Shots, Angles and Movement



(Source: <http://www.jasonohler.com/imageLib/CameraShotsAnglesMovement%20copy.jpg>)

Reference:

- XLS = Extra Long Shot
- LS = Long Shot
- MLS = Medium Long Shot
- MS = Medium Shot
- MCU = Medium Close-up
- CU = Close-up
- XCU = Extra Close-up

TBLT Materials Development as an Instance of Action Research

G) Questions about camera shots:

H) Name the kinds of camera shots that you have seen in the movie trailers so far:

Movie trailer	Examples of camera shots

I) Now compare your answers with those of your partner(s). Do you have the same answers as your partner? Yes? No? Which answers are the same? Which answers are different?

J) Name the emotions that you remember seeing in certain camera shots:

Camera shot	Emotions

- Did your partners write down the same emotions as you for each shot? Yes? No?

K) Did these shots help you to better see and understand the emotions in the actions? Yes? No?
