Colorado Teacher-Author ed Instructional Unit Sample

Unit Title: Film and Cinematography

Fundamental Pathway Focus

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT AUTHOR
Denver School District
Beau Augustin

BASED ON A CURRICULUM OVERVIEW SAMPLE AUTHORED BY
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Jay Seller, PhD
MPB Associates
Michael Bautista

This unit was authored by a team of Colorado educators. The template provided one example of unit design that enabled teacher-authors to organize possible learning experiences, resources, differentiation, and assessments. The unit is intended to support teachers, schools, and districts as they make their own local decisions around the best instructional plans and practices for all students.

DATE POSTED: DECEMBER 30, 2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Fundamental Pathway Grade Level Expectations (GLE)</th>
<th>Extended Pathway Grade Level Expectations (GLE)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Technical elements of theatre in improvised and scripted works</td>
<td>2. Technical design and application of technical elements</td>
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<td>3. Expression, imagination, and appreciation in group dynamics</td>
<td>3. Ideas and creative concepts in improvisation and play building</td>
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<td>4. Interpretation of drama using scripted material</td>
<td>4. Creation, appreciation, and interpretation of scripted works</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Perform</td>
<td>1. Communicate meaning to engage an audience</td>
<td>1. Drama and theatre techniques, dramatic forms, performance styles, and theatrical conventions that engage audiences</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Technology reinforces, enhances, and/or alters a theatrical performance</td>
<td>2. Technology reinforces, enhances, and/or alters a theatrical performance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Directing as an art form</td>
<td>3. Direction or design of a theatrical performance for an intended audience</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Evaluation of elements of drama, dramatic techniques, and theatrical conventions</td>
<td>2. Elements of drama, dramatic forms, performance styles, dramatic techniques, and conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Respect for theatre, its practitioners, and conventions</td>
<td>3. Respect for theatre professions, cultural relationships, and legal responsibilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colorado 21st Century Skills

- Critical Thinking and Reasoning: Thinking Deeply, Thinking Differently
- Information Literacy: Untangling the Web
- Self-Direction: Own Your Learning
- Invention: Creating Solutions

The Colorado Academic Standards for Drama and Theatre Arts are not intended to be taught in a linear (checklist of coverage) fashion, but rather should be implemented as a cyclical creative process. Each unit within this sample blueprint intentionally includes standards from all three drama and theatre arts standards to illustrate this process-based philosophy.

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<tr>
<th>Unit Titles</th>
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<th>Unit Number/Sequence</th>
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<td>Film and Cinematography</td>
<td>Quarter/Semester/Yearly</td>
<td>Instructor Choice</td>
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<th>Film and Cinematography (Fundamental and Extended)</th>
<th>Length of Unit</th>
<th>Quarter/Semester/Yearly</th>
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<th>Focusing Lens(es)</th>
<th>Genre</th>
<th>Standards and Grade Level Expectations Addressed in this Unit</th>
<th>Fundamental</th>
<th>Extended</th>
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<td>Structure and Function</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1, DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.2, DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.3, DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.4</td>
<td>DTA09-HSEP-S.1-GLE.1, DTA09-HSEP-S.1-GLE.2, DTA09-HSEP-S.1-GLE.3, DTA09-HSEP-S.1-GLE.4</td>
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<td>DTA09-HSFP-S.2-GLE.1, DTA09-HSFP-S.2-GLE.2, DTA09-HSFP-S.2-GLE.3</td>
<td>DTA09-HSEP-S.2-GLE.1, DTA09-HSEP-S.2-GLE.2, DTA09-HSEP-S.2-GLE.3</td>
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<td>DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1, DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.2, DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.3</td>
<td>DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1, DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.2, DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.3</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inquiry Questions (Engaging-Debatable):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fundamental:</td>
<td>- Why are film genres significant to the study of American cinematography? (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.2-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- How can film genres assist in the understanding of film structure and form?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- How do film genres contribute to American cultural expressions?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- How does the ensemble process help to build a character and self-direction with a film work?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extended:</td>
<td>- How can students differentiate between the various techniques used in filming a (music video vs. a commercial, movie vs. documentary, computer animation vs. cellular film)? (DTA09-HSEP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.2-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)</td>
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<td>- How does the function of a media product (e.g.) commercial, music video) determine structure?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Strands</th>
<th>Create, Perform, Critically Respond</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concepts</td>
<td>Technique, Style, Influence, Tradition, Expressions, Investigation/Discovery, Laws/Rules, Culture, Observation, Composition, Character, Film Mediums, Inspiration, Patterns, Character Choices, Self-Direction, Character Arc, Contribution, Tragedy, Design</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generalizations</th>
<th>Factual</th>
<th>Guiding Questions</th>
<th>Conceptual</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fundamental</strong>: Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres. (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)</td>
<td>What types of American film genres exist?</td>
<td>How are Greek tragedies expressed in American love stories (insert genre)?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>What patterns are consistently present in American horror films (insert genre)?</td>
<td>How are character choices consistent or not consistent in American love stories (insert genre)?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What character choices are revealed in American tragedy films (insert genre)?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fundamental</strong>: Film directors’ style contributes and influences character arcs within a film. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.2-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)</td>
<td>What can a film director do to define character through vocal techniques, body movement, and placement?</td>
<td>How does the character use of vocal techniques influence societal impressions of them in film?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What can a historical/contextual phrase from a film demonstrate about the power of vocal techniques and character choices?</td>
<td>How can a film director add an editorial comment to their visual presentation?</td>
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<td>How can character arc contribute to film style?</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Fundamental:</strong> Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)</th>
<th>What are the characteristics of the different genres of film?</th>
<th>How do different cinematographers/directors use design, structure and form in their filmmaking?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extended:</strong> Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres. (DTA09-HSEP-S.1-GLE.2,4) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2)</td>
<td>What laws/rules are used in organizing the storyline in films that have created genres for various cultures?</td>
<td>How can laws/rules organize a storyline in a film that have created genres in various cultures?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extended:</strong> Investigation and/or discovery of current film mediums provide the foundation for students to create within a genre that will express and inspire. (FS1-GLE1 EO c thru f.) (FS1-GLE3 EO a.) (FS3-GLE 3 EO b, c and f.) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.1-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.3)</td>
<td>What investigation/discovery techniques are used in current film mediums that create a certain genre that will express and inspire their peers?</td>
<td>How can investigation/discovery techniques used in current film mediums create a genre that expresses and inspires their peers?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extended:</strong> Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.3)</td>
<td>What techniques and traditions are employed in creating a film from the beginning, middle and end?</td>
<td>What happens when traditional forms are disrupted in filmmaking?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extended:</strong> Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)</td>
<td>What kinds of observations, research and investigation of compositions in historical context have created film genres?</td>
<td>How can observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context create film genres?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Critical Content:

**My students will Know...**

- Major directors in American cinematography, such as; Robert Altman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jonathan Demme, DJ Caruso, Mike Nichols, David Lynch, Martin Scorsese, Joel and Ethan Coen, Steven Soderbergh, Terrence Malick, Quentin Tarantino, Alexander Payne, Spike Jonze, Michael Moore, David Fincher, Gus Van Sant. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

**Key Skills:**

**My students will be able to (Do)...**

- Demonstrate the influences of director filmmaking choices and script interpretation (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1)
- Identify director’s style with their trademark genres (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Identify significant trends in the invention process of filmmaking that moved it forward (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Demonstrate characteristics of film genre in a produced short film (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2)
- Work productively in the collaborative environment of filmmaking (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Investigate techniques in lighting and sound design, which demonstrates choice of
### Critical Language:
Includes the Academic and Technical vocabulary, semantics, and discourse which are particular to and necessary for accessing a given discipline.

**EXAMPLE:** A student in Language Arts can demonstrate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement: "Mark Twain exposes the hypocrisy of slavery through the use of satire."

A student in ___________ can demonstrate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement(s):

### Fundamental:
In the comedy The Graduate (1967), (insert film) the visual exploration of innocence lost (insert theme) is discovered against the backdrop and dynamics of the American youth culture of the 1960's (insert context), director Mike Nichols (insert director) makes use of three visual themes of bareness, isolation, and alienation (insert theme).

### Extended:
Through collaboration and problem solving with directors, film production team members will understand the film production vocabulary and process, and how artistic expression is necessary in order to produce a film.

### Academic Vocabulary:
- Genre, plot line, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, complexity, collaboration, choices, inspiration

### Technical Vocabulary:
- Gaffer, camera person, boom, dolly, lighting, sound stage, computer animation, dissolve, highboy, production assistant, props crew, stage decorator, artistic director, track system, editor, sound engineer, pivotal point, subjective shots, objective shots, dutching, frame, shots, assembly, deep focus, insert, character arc
## Unit Description:
In this unit, students will develop the **Fundamental** strand through creating a critical response to a film. The **Fundamental** strand focuses on the students’ exploring personal emotional connections to a filmed screenplay. Students will be asked to analyze and refine filmmaking techniques through the lens of social, political, historical, and/or environmental factors. The unit will culminate in a written film critique in which students identify the numerous styles of filmmaking while considering the context of social, political, historical, and/or environmental factors that are addressed in the work.

## Considerations:
This unit is designed to focus on the Fundamental portion of “Screenwriting and Film Analysis.” When teaching this unit, teachers should focus on students’ understanding of filmmaking techniques and structure through individual emotional response and expression. It is important to take into the consideration the students’ background access and grasp of film history and techniques.

## Unit Generalizations

### Key Generalization:

- **Fundamental**: Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres. (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- **Fundamental**: Film directors’ style contributes and influences character arcs within a film. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- **Fundamental**: Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

### Supporting Generalizations:

- **Extended**: Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres. (DTA09-HSEP-S.1-GLE.2,4) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2) genres.
- **Extended**: Investigation and/or discovery of current film mediums provide the foundation for students to create within a genre that will express and inspire. (FS1-GLE1 EO c thru f.) (FS1-GLE3 EO a.) (FS3-GLE 3 EO b, c and f.) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.1-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.3)
- **Extended**: Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.3)
- **Extended**: Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

## Performance Assessment: The capstone/summative assessment for this unit.

### Claims:
Critiquing a variety of film genres leads to the understanding of filmmaking techniques and structure.

### Stimulus Material:
You are a film critic for an entertainment team from a local newspaper/magazine. Your team prides themselves on understanding the specific requirements of particular genres of film (e.g. plot lines, character types, and cinematography elements). Your team’s deadline is approaching to submit your latest reviews of films in the following genres: horror, sci-fi, action, and/or romantic comedy. You and your writing team will need to submit a full review to your editor that has been drafted in almost final copy.
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| Product/Evidence: | Students will demonstrate their understanding of the following film elements through embedding the following elements into a written final critique/review:  
• Film patterns as related to genres  
• Rules for each genre  
• Styles of each genre |
| Differentiation: | Students may also include the following elements for a more detailed review/critique:  
• Connections to other modern media (e.g. YouTube, Vines/GIFs, viral videos)  
• Cultural influence within genres  
• Director’s style |

Texts for independent reading or for class read aloud to support the content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improv Texts</th>
<th>Sketch Comedy Texts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **How to Make a Movie in 10 Easy Lessons: Learn how to write, direct, and edit your own film without a Hollywood Budget.** by Robert Blofield  
**How to Shoot Video That Doesn't Suck: Advice to Make Any Amateur Look Like a Pro,** by Steve Stockman  
**How to Make Movies: Low-Budget / No-Budget Indie Experts Tell All,** by Kevin J. Lindenmuth  
**Filmmaking For Dummies,** by Bryan Michael Stoller and Jerry Lewis  
**First Time Director: How to Make Your Breakthrough Movie,** by Gil Bettman  
**How To Make A Movie,** by Nitin Das  
**On Film-making: An Introduction to the Craft of the Director,** by Alexander Mackendrick and Paul Cronin  
**The Digital Filmmaking Handbook, 5th Edition,** by Sonja Schenk and Ben Long  
**Cinematic Storytelling: The 100 Most Powerful Film Conventions Every Filmmaker Must Know,** by Jennifer Van Sijll  
**Writing About Movies (Third Edition),** by Karen Gocsik and Dave Monahan | **A Third Face: My Tale of Writing, Fighting and Filmmaking,** by Samuel Fuller and Christa Lang Fuller  
**The Sound of Music: The Making of America's Favorite Movie,** by Hirsch, Julia  
**As You Wish: Inconceivable Tales from the Making of The Princess Bride,** by Cary Elwes and Joe Layden  
**The Drop Box: How 500 Abandoned Babies, an Act of Compassion, and a Movie Changed My Life Forever,** by Brian Ivie and Ted Kluck  
**Nature and My Cine Camera - Story and Lessons of Making Eighty Nature Films,** by Oliver G. Pike  
**Valentines & Vitriol,** by Rex Reed  
**Conversations In The Raw,** by Rex Reed  
**Big Screen, Little Screen,** by Rex Reed  
**An Introduction to Criticism: Literature - Film – Culture,** by Michael Ryan  
**How to Read a Film: Movies, Media, and Beyond,** by James Monaco |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ongoing Discipline-Specific Learning Experiences</th>
<th>Teacher Resources:</th>
<th>Student Resources:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skills:</strong> Writing Skills (see HS Reading/Writing units for good writing skills) Knowledge of filmmaking techniques, genres and styles.</td>
<td><strong>Assessment:</strong> Journal reflections on film studies Journal page template</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Skills:

| Discerning details within various film styles/genres |

| Understanding filmmaking techniques and language |

## Assessment:

- Bibliography of researched sites and connections

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## Prior Knowledge and Experiences

The students should have some prior experience in working with film, and film productions. The students should have exposure and experience in viewing a variety of contemporary and non-contemporary film genres. Students should feel comfortable with basic understanding of film terms, styles and genres, and the accompanying film tricks used in those genres. Knowledge of basic film terms and film industry vocabulary is encouraged but not mandatory.

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## Learning Experiences # 1 – 10

### Instructional Timeframe: Teacher Determined

### Learning Experience #1

The teacher may introduce an animated short film (e.g. Pixar shorts), so that students can differentiate between animated film genres.

### Generalization Connection(s):

| Fundamental: Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres. |
| Fundamental: Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style |
| Extended: Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context. |

### Teacher Resources:

- [YouTube Pixar short of Birds](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gq0jfzgvvrM)
- [Pixar Site for Published Short Films](http://www.pixar.com/short_films/)

### Student Resources:

- See Teacher Resources

### Assessment:

Students will individually write an initial, short critique of the same film to include the following within their summaries:

- Characters
- Plot
- Style

[Film Review Template](http://vannindz.com/new-gadgets/film-review-template)

### Differentiation:

- **Access (Resources and/or Process)**
- **Expression (Products and/or Performance)**
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(Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.)

Students may use a patterned template of a story summary. http://tiosimobook37.soup.io/post/459460554/story-outline-template (Story Template)

Students may write group essay or class poster of these elements.

Extensions for depth and complexity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access (Resources and/or Process)</th>
<th>Expression (Products and/or Performance)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See above</td>
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</table>

Critical Content:

- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.
- Summary essay structure
- Critique elements

Fundamental:

- Major directors in American cinematography, such as; Robert Altman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jonathan Demme, DJ Caruso, Mike Nichols, David Lynch, Martin Scorsese, Joel and Ethan Coen, Steven Soderbergh, Terrence Malick, Quentin Tarantino, Alexander Payne, Spike Jonze, Michael Moore, David Fincher, Gus Van Sant. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Aspects of filmmaking developmental research and structure, such as historical inventions that contributed to the state of the art (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Conventional filmmaking vocabulary in American cinematography and theme identification and structure (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.2)

Extended:

- Identify necessary requirements for a film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.2)
- Identify cultural/historical influences of particular eras/genres. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Possible artistic expressions within a specific cultural/historical setting. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Techniques used in problem solving for film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Using tactics that are effective in group collaborations. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2)
- The steps necessary to implementing a production of a film. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

Key Skills:

Fundamental and Extended:

- Demonstrate the influences of director filmmaking choices and script interpretation (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1)
- Identify director’s style with their trademark genres (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Identify significant trends in the invention process of filmmaking that moved it forward (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
### Critical Language:
Opening shots, final shots, credits, graphics, animations, atmosphere, mood, visual storytelling, dialogue, conflict, cinematography, lens choice, depth of field and focus, framing or shot length, lighting exposure, camera movement and angles, music, sound levels, editing, scene length and flow, audience engagement, narrative, character choices and tactics, filmmaker’s vision, director’s use of film elements

### Learning Experience #2
The teacher may lecture and preview a particular genre, so that students can identify particular storytelling tactics used related to genre.

| Generalization Connection(s): | **Fundamental:** Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres.  
**Extended:** Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres.  
**Fundamental:** Film directors’ style contributes and influences character arcs within a film.  
**Fundamental:** Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style  
**Extended:** Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films.  
**Extended:** Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context. |
| Student Resources: | Notepad, study guide (designed by teacher), see Teacher Resources |
| Assessment: | Students will individually write and orally share out an initial and general critique of the film presented to include the following within their summaries: (Pick any of the following based on specific goals of the assignment):  
Characters, Plot, Style, Technique, Laws/Rules, Culture, Composition, Film Mediums, Patterns, Character Choices, Character Arc, Design Genre, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, lighting, computer animation, shots, action  
http://vannindz.com/new-gadgets/film-review-template (Film Review Template) |
<p>| Differentiation: | Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance) |</p>
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### Critical Content:

- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.
- Summary essay structure
- Critique elements

**Fundamental:**

- Major directors in American cinematography, such as; Robert Altman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jonathan Demme, DJ Caruso, Mike Nichols, David Lynch, Martin Scorsese, Joel and Ethan Coen, Steven Soderbergh, Terrence Malick, Quentin Tarantino, Alexander Payne, Spike Jonze, Michael Moore, David Fincher, Gus Van Sant. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Aspects of filmmaking developmental research and structure, such as historical inventions that contributed to the state of the art (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Conventional filmmaking vocabulary in American cinematography and theme identification and structure (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.2)

**Extended:**

- Identify necessary requirements for a film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.2)
- Identify cultural/historical influences of particular eras/genres. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Possible artistic expressions within a specific cultural/historical setting. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Techniques used in problem solving for film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Using tactics that are effective in group collaborations. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2)
- The steps necessary to implementing a production of a film. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

### Key Skills:

**Fundamental and Extended:**

- Demonstrate the influences of director filmmaking choices and script interpretation (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1)
- Identify director’s style with their trademark genres (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Identify significant trends in the invention process of filmmaking that moved it forward (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
Colorado Teacher-Authored Sample Instructional Unit

- Demonstrate characteristics of film genre in a produced short film (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2)
- Work productively in the collaborative environment of filmmaking (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Investigate techniques in lighting and sound design, which demonstrates choice of genre (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

Critical Language:
Opening shots, final shots, credits, graphics, animations, atmosphere, mood, visual storytelling, dialogue, conflict, cinematography, lens choice, depth of field and focus, framing or shot length, lighting exposure, camera movement and angles, music, sound levels, editing, scene length and flow, audience engagement, narrative, character choices and tactics, filmmaker’s vision, director’s use of film elements

Learning Experience #3
The teacher may preview selected scenes from multiple genres, so that students can engage with examples and categorize them into specific genres based on cinematic elements used.

Generalization Connection(s):
Fundamental: Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres.
Extended: Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres.
Fundamental: Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style
Extended: Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context.

Teacher Resources:

Student Resources:
Notepad, study guide (designed by teacher), see Teacher Resources

Assessment:
Students will individually write and orally share out an initial and general critique of the film presented to include the following within their summaries: (Pick any of the following based on specific goals of the assignment):
Characters, Plot, Style, Technique, Laws/Rules, Culture, Composition, Film Mediums, Patterns, Character Choices, Character Arc, Design Genre, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, lighting, computer animation, shots, action
http://vannindz.com/new-gadgets/film-review-template (Film Review Template)

Differentiation:
(Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.)

Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance)
--- | ---
Students may respond to the film presented through multiple written, orally, or kinesthetic extension activities (tableau creation, pitching a possible sequel, parameters and concept of a remake). | Students may create and respond to the film presented in small groups through a compare and contrast of other examples in the genre (or other genre) from individual previous experiences.

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### Critical Content:

- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as: Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.
- Summary essay structure
- Critique elements

#### Fundamental:

- Major directors in American cinematography, such as: Robert Altman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jonathan Demme, DJ Caruso, Mike Nichols, David Lynch, Martin Scorsese, Joel and Ethan Coen, Steven Soderbergh, Terrence Malick, Quentin Tarantino, Alexander Payne, Spike Jonze, Michael Moore, David Fincher, Gus Van Sant. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as: Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary. DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Aspects of filmmaking developmental research and structure, such as historical inventions that contributed to the state of the art (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Conventional filmmaking vocabulary in American cinematography and theme identification and structure (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.2)

#### Extended:

- Identify necessary requirements for a film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.2)
- Identify cultural/historical influences of particular eras/genres. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Possible artistic expressions within a specific cultural/historical setting. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Techniques used in problem solving for film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Using tactics that are effective in group collaborations. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2)
- The steps necessary to implementing a production of a film. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

### Key Skills:

#### Fundamental and Extended:

- Demonstrate the influences of director filmmaking choices and script interpretation (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1)
- Identify director’s style with their trademark genres (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Identify significant trends in the invention process of filmmaking that moved it forward (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Demonstrate characteristics of film genre in a produced short film (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2)
- Work productively in the collaborative environment of filmmaking (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Investigate techniques in lighting and sound design, which demonstrates choice of genre (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
Critical Language:
Opening shots, final shots, credits, graphics, animations, atmosphere, mood, visual storytelling, dialogue, conflict, cinematography, lens choice, depth of field and focus, framing or shot length, lighting exposure, camera movement and angles, music, sound levels, editing, scene length and flow, audience engagement, narrative, character choices and tactics, filmmaker’s vision, director’s use of film elements

Learning Experience #4
The teacher may preview selected scenes from crossover or hard to define genres, so that students can engage with examples and categorize them into specific genres based on cinematic elements used.

Generalization Connection(s):
Fundamental: Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres.
Extended: Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres.
Fundamental: Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style
Extended: Investigation and/or discovery of current film mediums provide the foundation for students to create within a genre that will express and inspire.
Extended: Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films.
Extended: Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context.

Teacher Resources:

Student Resources:
Notepad, study guide (designed by teacher), see Teacher Resources

Assessment:
Students will individually write and orally share out an initial and general critique of the film presented to include the following within their summaries:(Pick any of the following based on specific goals of the assignment):
Characters, Plot, Style, Technique, Laws/Rules, Culture, Composition, Film Mediums, Patterns, Character Choices, Character Arc, Design Genre, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, lighting, computer animation, shots, action
http://vannindz.com/new-gadgets/film-review-template (Film Review Template)

Differentiation:
(Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.)
Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance)
---|---
Students may respond to the film presented through multiple written, orally, or kinesthetic extension activities (tableau creation, pitching a possible sequel, parameters and concept of a remake). | Students may create and respond to the film presented in small groups through a compare and contrast of other examples in the genre (or other genre) from individual previous experiences.

Critical Content:
• Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and
Colorado Teacher-Authored Sample Instructional Unit

Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.

- Summary essay structure
- Critique elements

Fundamental:
- Major directors in American cinematography, such as; Robert Altman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jonathan Demme, DJ Caruso, Mike Nichols, David Lynch, Martin Scorsese, Joel and Ethan Coen, Steven Soderbergh, Terrence Malick, Quentin Tarantino, Alexander Payne, Spike Jonze, Michael Moore, David Fincher, Gus Van Sant. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Aspects of filmmaking developmental research and structure, such as historical inventions that contributed to the state of the art (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Conventional filmmaking vocabulary in American cinematography and theme identification and structure (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.2)

Extended:
- Identify necessary requirements for a film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.2)
- Identify cultural/historical influences of particular eras/genres. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Possible artistic expressions within a specific cultural/historical setting. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Techniques used in problem solving for film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Using tactics that are effective in group collaborations. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2)
- The steps necessary to implementing a production of a film. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

Key Skills:

Fundamental and Extended:
- Demonstrate the influences of director filmmaking choices and script interpretation (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1)
- Identify director’s style with their trademark genres (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Identify significant trends in the invention process of filmmaking that moved it forward (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Demonstrate characteristics of film genre in a produced short film (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2)
- Work productively in the collaborative environment of filmmaking (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Investigate techniques in lighting and sound design, which demonstrates choice of genre (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

Critical Language:

Opening shots, final shots, credits, graphics, animations, atmosphere, mood, visual storytelling, dialogue, conflict, cinematography, lens choice, depth of field and focus, framing or shot length, lighting exposure, camera movement and angles, music, sound levels, editing, scene length and flow, audience engagement, narrative, character choices and...
### Learning Experience #5

The teacher may provide students with 30-second clips and instruction of how to screen capture slides of the clip, so that students can create presentations breaking down each shot (while using a screen capture) to analyze uses of lightning, angles, pans, etc.

| Generalization Connection(s): | **Fundamental:** Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres.  
**Extended:** Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres.  
**Fundamental:** Film directors’ style contributes and influences character arcs within a film.  
**Fundamental:** Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style  
**Extended:** Investigation and/or discovery of current film mediums provide the foundation for students to create within a genre that will express and inspire.  
**Extended:** Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films.  
**Extended:** Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context. |
| Teacher Resources: | [www.netflix.com](http://www.netflix.com), [https://teachfilmstudy.com](https://teachfilmstudy.com), [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com), presentation facilitation (i.e. projector) |
| Student Resources: | Notepad, study guide (designed by teacher), computer, screen capture, presentation software (powerpoint, google slides, keynote), see Teacher Resources |
| Assessment: | Students will individually write and present a presentation of their selected clip that will include a description of the following items within the genre: (Pick any of the following based on specific goals of the assignment): Characters, Plot, Style, Technique, Laws/Rules, Culture, Composition, Film Mediums, Patterns, Character Choices, Character Arc, Design Genre, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, lighting, computer animation, shots, action, cinematography elements |
| Differentiation: (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.) | Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance) |
| | Students may respond to the film presented through multiple written, orally, or kinesthetic extension activities (tableau creation, pitching a possible sequel, parameters and concept of a remake). | Students may create and respond to the film presented in small groups through a compare and contrast of other examples in the genre (or other genre) from individual previous experiences. |
| Extensions for depth and complexity: | Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance) |
| Critical Content: | See above | See above |

- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as: Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.
| Summary essay structure
| Critique elements

**Fundamental:**
- Major directors in American cinematography, such as; Robert Altman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jonathan Demme, DJ Caruso, Mike Nichols, David Lynch, Martin Scorsese, Joel and Ethan Coen, Steven Soderbergh, Terrence Malick, Quentin Tarantino, Alexander Payne, Spike Jonze, Michael Moore, David Fincher, Gus Van Sant. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Aspects of filmmaking developmental research and structure, such as historical inventions that contributed to the state of the art (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Conventional filmmaking vocabulary in American cinematography and theme identification and structure (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.2)

**Extended:**
- Identify necessary requirements for a film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.2)
- Identify cultural/historical influences of particular eras/genres. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Possible artistic expressions within a specific cultural/historical setting. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Techniques used in problem solving for film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Using tactics that are effective in group collaborations. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2)
- The steps necessary to implementing a production of a film. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

**Key Skills:**

**Fundamental and Extended:**
- Demonstrate the influences of director filmmaking choices and script interpretation (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1)
- Identify director’s style with their trademark genres (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Identify significant trends in the invention process of filmmaking that moved it forward (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Demonstrate characteristics of film genre in a produced short film (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2)
- Work productively in the collaborative environment of filmmaking (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Investigate techniques in lighting and sound design, which demonstrates choice of genre (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

**Critical Language:**

Opening shots, final shots, credits, graphics, animations, atmosphere, mood, visual storytelling, dialogue, conflict, cinematography, lens choice, depth of field and focus, framing or shot length, lighting exposure, camera movement and angles, music, sound levels, editing, scene length and flow, audience engagement, narrative, character choices and tactics, filmmaker’s vision, director’s use of film elements
Learning Experience #6

The teacher may provide students with 1-minute clips and instruction of how to orally critique, so that students can create presentations breaking down their 1-minute clip to analyze genre aspects.

| Generalization Connection(s): | Fundamentally: Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres.  
Extended: Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres.  
Fundamentally: Film directors’ style contributes and influences character arcs within a film.  
Fundamentally: Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style  
Extended: Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films.  
Extended: Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context. |
| Student Resources: | Notepad, study guide (designed by teacher), see Teacher Resources |
| Assessment: | Students will individually write and orally share out an initial and general critique of the film presented to include the following within their summaries: (Pick any of the following based on specific goals of the assignment): Characters, Plot, Style, Technique, Laws/Rules, Culture, Composition, Film Mediums, Patterns, Character Choices, Character Arc, Design Genre, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, lighting, computer animation, shots, action |
| Differentiation: (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.) | Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance) |
| | Students may respond to the film presented through multiple written, orally, or kinesthetic extension activities (tableau creation, pitching a possible sequel, parameters and concept of a remake). | Students may create and respond to the film presented in small groups through a compare and contrast of other examples in the genre (or other genre) from individual previous experiences. |
| Extensions for depth and complexity: | Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance) |
| | See above | See above |
| Critical Content: | • Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.  
• Summary essay structure  
• Critique elements  
Fundamentally: |
**Key Skills:**

### Fundamental and Extended:
- Demonstrate the influences of director filmmaking choices and script interpretation (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1)
- Identify director’s style with their trademark genres (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Identify significant trends in the invention process of filmmaking that moved it forward (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Demonstrate characteristics of film genre in a produced short film (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2)
- Work productively in the collaborative environment of filmmaking (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Investigate techniques in lighting and sound design, which demonstrates choice of genre (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

### Critical Language:

- Opening shots, final shots, credits, graphics, animations, atmosphere, mood, visual storytelling, dialogue, conflict, cinematography, lens choice, depth of field and focus, framing or shot length, lighting exposure, camera movement and angles, music, sound levels, editing, scene length and flow, audience engagement, narrative, character choices and tactics, filmmaker’s vision, director’s use of film elements
Learning Experience #7

The teacher may provide students with 30-second clips and basic instruction of how to edit captured video, so that students can create shot for shot recreations of their 30-second clip discovering angles, lighting and cinematic devices used in defining genre.

Generalization Connection(s):

**Fundamental:** Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres.

**Extended:** Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres.

**Fundamental:** Film directors’ style contributes and influences character arcs within a film.

**Fundamental:** Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style

**Extended:** Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films.

**Extended:** Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context.

Teacher Resources:

- [www.netflix.com](http://www.netflix.com)
- [https://teachfilmstudy.com](https://teachfilmstudy.com)
- [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com)
- Editing software, cameras

Student Resources:

- Computer capable of playback and editing, notepad, see teacher resources

Assessment:

Students will individually write and orally share out an initial and general critique of the film presented to include the following within their summaries: (Pick any of the following based on specific goals of the assignment):

- Characters, Plot, Style, Technique, Laws/Rules, Culture, Composition, Film Mediums, Patterns, Character Choices, Character Arc, Design Genre, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, lighting, computer animation, shots, action

Differentiation:

(Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.)

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<td>Students may create and respond to the film presented in small groups through a compare and contrast of other examples in the genre (or other genre) from individual previous experiences.</td>
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Extensions for depth and complexity:

Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance) |
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Critical Content:

- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.
- Summary essay structure
- Critique elements
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<td>The steps necessary to implementing a production of a film. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)</td>
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<td>Work productively in the collaborative environment of filmmaking (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)</td>
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<td>Investigate techniques in lighting and sound design, which demonstrates choice of genre (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)</td>
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</table>
## Learning Experience #8

The teacher may preview episodic pilot (or other examples), so that students can expand their media review and critical response to a medium length format.

| Generalization Connection(s): | **Fundamental:** Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres.  
**Extended:** Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres.  
**Fundamental:** Film directors’ style contributes and influences character arcs within a film.  
**Fundamental:** Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style  
**Extended:** Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films.  
**Extended:** Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context. |
| Student Resources: | Computer capable of playback and editing, notepad, see Teacher Resources |
| Assessment: | Students will individually write and orally share out an initial and general critique of the film presented to include the following within their summaries: (Pick any of the following based on specific goals of the assignment): Characters, Plot, Style, Technique, Laws/Rules, Culture, Composition, Film Mediums, Patterns, Character Choices, Character Arc, Design Genre, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, lighting, computer animation, shots, action |
| Differentiation: | (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.) |
| Extensions for depth and complexity: | Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance) |
| Critical Content: | Students may respond to the film presented through multiple written, orally, or kinesthetic extension activities (tableau creation, pitching a possible sequel, parameters and concept of a remake). | Students may create and respond to the film presented in small groups through a compare and contrast of other examples in the genre (or other genre) from individual previous experiences. |

- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.
- Summary essay structure
- Critique elements

**Fundamental:**
- Major directors in American cinematography, such as; Robert Altman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jonathan Demme, DJ Caruso, Mike Nichols, David Lynch, Martin Scorsese, Joel and Ethan Coen, Steven Soderbergh, Terrence Malick, Quentin Tarantino, Alexander Payne, Spike Jonze, Michael Moore, David Fincher, Gus Van Sant. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3)
Colorado Teacher-Authored Sample Instructional Unit

<table>
<thead>
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<td>• Demonstrate the influences of director filmmaking choices and script interpretation (DTA09-HSFP-S1-GLE.1)</td>
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<td>• Aspects of filmmaking developmental research and structure, such as historical inventions that contributed to the state of the art (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S3-GLE.1)</td>
<td>• Identify director’s style with their trademark genres (DTA09-HSFP-S1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S3-GLE.1,2,3)</td>
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<td>• Conventional filmmaking vocabulary in American cinematography and theme identification and structure (DTA09-HSFP-S3-GLE.1) and (DTA09-HSFP-S3-GLE.2)</td>
<td>• Identify significant trends in the invention process of filmmaking that moved it forward (DTA09-HSFP-S3-GLE.1,3)</td>
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<td>Extended:</td>
<td>• Demonstrate characteristics of film genre in a produced short film (DTA09-HSFP-S3-GLE.1,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identify necessary requirements for a film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S3-GLE.2)</td>
<td>• Work productively in the collaborative environment of filmmaking (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S3-GLE.1)</td>
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<td>• Identify cultural/historical influences of particular eras/genres. (DTA09-HSEP-S3-GLE.1)</td>
<td>• Investigate techniques in lighting and sound design, which demonstrates choice of genre (DTA09-HSFP-S1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S3-GLE.1,2,3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Possible artistic expressions within a specific cultural/historical setting. (DTA09-HSEP-S3-GLE.1)</td>
<td><strong>Critical Language:</strong> Opening shots, final shots, credits, graphics, animations, atmosphere, mood, visual storytelling, dialogue, conflict, cinematography, lens choice, depth of field and focus, framing or shot length, lighting exposure, camera movement and angles, music, sound levels, editing, scene length and flow, audience engagement, narrative, character choices and tactics, filmmaker’s vision, director’s use of film elements</td>
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**Learning Experience #9**

The teacher may introduce a short film (live action), so that students can differentiate between film genres using short films.

**Generalization Connection(s):** **Fundamental:** Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres.
Extended: Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres.

Fundamental: Film directors’ style contributes and influences character arcs within a film.

Fundamental: Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style

Extended: Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films.

Extended: Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context.


Student Resources: Computer capable of playback and editing, notepad, see Teacher Resources

Assessment: Students will individually write and orally share out an initial and general critique of the film presented to include the following within their summaries: (Pick any of the following based on specific goals of the assignment): Characters, Plot, Style, Technique, Laws/Rules, Culture, Composition, Film Mediums, Patterns, Character Choices, Character Arc, Design Genre, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, lighting, computer animation, shots, action

Differentiation: (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.)

Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance)
--- | ---
Students may respond to the film presented through multiple written, orally, or kinesthetic extension activities (tableau creation, pitching a possible sequel, parameters and concept of a remake). | Students may create and respond to the film presented in small groups through a compare and contrast of other examples in the genre (or other genre) from individual previous experiences.

Extensions for depth and complexity:

Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance)
--- | ---
See above | See above

Critical Content:

- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.
- Summary essay structure
- Critique elements

Fundamental:
- Major directors in American cinematography, such as; Robert Altman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jonathan Demme, DJ Caruso, Mike Nichols, David Lynch, Martin Scorsese, Joel and Ethan Coen, Steven Soderbergh, Terrence Malick, Quentin Tarantino, Alexander Payne, Spike Jonze, Michael Moore, David Fincher, Gus Van Sant. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as; Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary. DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Aspects of filmmaking developmental research and structure, such as historical inventions that contributed to the...
Key Skills:

- Conventional filmmaking vocabulary in American cinematography and theme identification and structure (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.2)
- Identify necessary requirements for a film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.2)
- Identify cultural/historical influences of particular eras/genres. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Possible artistic expressions within a specific cultural/historical setting. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Techniques used in problem solving for film production. (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Using tactics that are effective in group collaborations. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2)
- The steps necessary to implementing a production of a film. (DTA09-HSEP-S2-GLE.2) and (DTA09-HSEP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

Fundamental and Extended:

- Demonstrate the influences of director filmmaking choices and script interpretation (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1)
- Identify director’s style with their trademark genres (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)
- Identify significant trends in the invention process of filmmaking that moved it forward (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,3)
- Demonstrate characteristics of film genre in a produced short film (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2)
- Work productively in the collaborative environment of filmmaking (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)
- Investigate techniques in lighting and sound design, which demonstrates choice of genre (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)

Critical Language:

- Opening shots, final shots, credits, graphics, animations, atmosphere, mood, visual storytelling, dialogue, conflict, cinematography, lens choice, depth of field and focus, framing or shot length, lighting exposure, camera movement and angles, music, sound levels, editing, scene length and flow, audience engagement, narrative, character choices and tactics, filmmaker’s vision, director’s use of film elements

Learning Experience #10

The teacher may introduce criteria for a full-length motion picture critique, so that students can critique a full-length motion picture while being able to make informed responses on the execution of elements of genre.

Generalization Connection(s):

- **Fundamental**: Film patterns, rules, and styles often communicate film specific genres.
- **Extended**: Laws/Rules govern various styles of organizing the storyline in films that create culturally determined genres.
- **Fundamental**: Film directors’ style contributes and influences character arcs within a film.
- **Fundamental**: Specific genres and styles shape aspects of technical design, structure and form and validate filmmaking style
**Teacher Resources:**  
Extended: Techniques and traditions dictate the form and substance of films.  
Extended: Film genres emerge through observation, research and investigation of compositions in historical context.  


**Student Resources:**  
Computer capable of playback and editing, notepad, see Teacher Resources

**Assessment:**  
Students will individually write and orally share out an initial and general critique of the film presented to include the following within their summaries: (Pick any of the following based on specific goals of the assignment): Characters, Plot, Style, Technique, Laws/Rules, Culture, Composition, Film Mediums, Patterns, Character Choices, Character Arc, Design Genre, climax, focus, relationships, system, design, aesthetic, lighting, computer animation, shots, action

**Differentiation:**  
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<td>Students may create and respond to the film presented in small groups through a compare and contrast of other examples in the genre (or other genre) from individual previous experiences.</td>
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**Extensions for depth and complexity:**  
Access (Resources and/or Process)  
Expression (Products and/or Performance)  
See above  
See above

**Critical Content:**

- Major styles and genres in American cinematography, such as: Action, Adventure, Drama, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Epics, Historical, Musical, Horror, Dance, Science Fiction, War, Westerns, Docudrama, Documentary.  
- Summary essay structure  
- Critique elements  

**Fundamental:**

- Major directors in American cinematography, such as; Robert Altman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jonathan Demme, DJ Caruso, Mike Nichols, David Lynch, Martin Scorsese, Joel and Ethan Coen, Steven Soderbergh, Terrence Malick, Quentin Tarantino, Alexander Payne, Spike Jonze, Michael Moore, David Fincher, Gus Van Sant. (DTA09-HSFP-S.1-GLE.1,2,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,3) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1,2,3)  
- Aspects of filmmaking developmental research and structure, such as historical inventions that contributed to the state of the art (DTA09-HSFP-S2-GLE.1,4) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1)  
- Conventional filmmaking vocabulary in American cinematography and theme identification and structure (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.1) and (DTA09-HSFP-S.3-GLE.2)  

Extended:
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### Critical Language:

- Opening shots, final shots, credits, graphics, animations, atmosphere, mood, visual storytelling, dialogue, conflict, cinematography, lens choice, depth of field and focus, framing or shot length, lighting exposure, camera movement and angles, music, sound levels, editing, scene length and flow, audience engagement, narrative, character choices and tactics, filmmaker’s vision, director’s use of film elements