

Candidate 1 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Section 1	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
2a	<p>'Hidden figures' uses a wide range of representations throughout the film. The most important is the representation of black people/people of colour. The three main characters are black females who are looked down on at their place of work - NASA - for potentially not being as able as the other groups of people i.e. men, white people. However black people in the film are represented to be strong and dedicated to their work. They are also shown to be extremely proud of their ethnicity. An example of this is Mary pleading her case to a court to be the first black women to attend a segregated school - a case she ends up winning. This shows black people are represented in a positive, headstrong way and that although the odds are stacked against them, they fight for their rights and freedom. Another example</p>	

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	<p>of this is Katherine's speech to Mr Harrison about the struggle she goes through because of segregated restrooms. She exclaims she works like a dog and has to run 40 minutes away just to use a restroom she is allowed to use. The speech is empowering and leads to Mr Harrison destroying all 'coloured bathroom' signs, which shows what Katherine said was powerful and meaningful.</p> <p>Another A negative representation in the film is white people. The majority of white characters are represented in a cruel, demeaning manner. The white staff at NASA believe they are much more capable at handling numbers and any heavy workload than any person of colour is within the organisation. An example of this</p> <p>Most white characters are surprised to see a black female</p>

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2b	<p>calculations, he criticises her and makes out her second opinion doesn't matter because he knows what he's doing - more than allegedly more than she does.</p> <p>Audiences will respond toⁱⁿ a number of ways to the varied representations in 'Hidden Figures'. men would Most the men would be unhappy and respond in a negative way to the way they are represented in the movie. As men are seen in the movie to be sexist and ignorant towards the women in the film, some men, especially male feminists, would feel unhappy with the way they are shown in the film^{this} because not all men are like that. Especially in relation to the time the film was released, these mindsets have changed since the 60s and the</p>

Candidate 2 evidence

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2a.	<p>'Get Out' is a horror film directed by Jordan Peele who wanted to create a modern viewpoint through representation of characters on the traditions of the horror genre.</p>
	<p>Chris is represented as a non stereotypical black character, as Peele wanted to create a realistic protagonist for his film. Stereotypically black characters would be portrayed as violent or aggressive, and often coming from poor backgrounds they would have little personality or character traits and would most commonly be found as background characters. However Chris Chris opposes this stereotype by being shown to be caring, gentle and being portrayed through his his relationship with the white woman Rose. They are clearly very affectionate and their relationship itself provides change from historic stereotypes as in the past it was illegal to have a interracial relationship, let alone to have it portrayed by the protagonist. Chris is also shown to be wealthy through the use of his</p>

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	<p>luxurious New York apartment. The apartment is wide and spacious, and is covered in his photos photographs, showing his success in the arts industry. This sets him apart from the the stereotype for black characters as they often wouldn't have jobs and would would rely on being in a gang. However However, Chris has made his fortune genuinely and represents the modern, realistic life style of black Americans, which is not shown in the stereotypical more films that came before.</p>
	<p>Chris is also represented as a stereotypical horror protagonist. This is because Peck wanted to keep the atmosphere of horror throughout the film. Chris is shown to be trusting and naive In horror films the main character is often foolish when making decisions, as traits such as an overly trusting nature and ignorance lead lead them to be unhappy uncertain as to what is happening leading to misjudged</p>

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	<p>when he revealed her to be the self villain.</p> <p>Horror villains are not commonly conventionally attractive white women, and Rose for the first half of the film appears to be the loving, liberal girlfriend of Chris, willing to fight against the racist system. This is shown when she stands up for Chris when a skinhead police officer wrongfully asks for his identification. However, once her true nature has been revealed, it is implied that the she only stood up for him to hide any evidence of Chris coming to her house.</p> <p>She is also revealed to have white supremacist racist views of the world. This is shown in the ending sequence when she is dressed in fully white clothes, evoking evoking the outfits worn by the the KKK, who share her views on racism. Her racist views on segregation can be implied from the way she eats, and she</p> <p>Her true racist nature is also shown in the ending sequence as she sits on her bed choosing her next victim. As she does there this, she drinks water milk.</p>

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	and eats cereal dry from a bowl. This can be used to suggest his opinions on segregation as she keeps the out white milk and colourful cereal separate.
b.	Peck created these representations to appeal to his target audiences, including liberal black and white audience members. However, these representations were not always received well by his audience.
	Chris is represented as a non-stereotypical black character, as he is caring and kind, and not a background character. However, some audiences felt like he did not subvert the stereotype, as he still has the traits of a stereotypical horror protagonist. This leaves his character feeling two-dimensional and badly written, as he does not change change or learn for the majority of the film. His character also feels underdeveloped, as in the ending sequence he once again struggles to defend himself, and leaves the scene before the audience can feel like he

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	<p>has truly changed as a character character the black American audience may also dislike the casting of Chas, as his actor is a British man.</p> <p>In the ending sequence, Chas uses cotton to block his ears and save himself from the murder cocks, a tribute to the cotton slaves in plantations would have spent their lives collecting. However having a British actor playing a character deeply tied to America and its history feels disingenuous and does not accurately represent African Americans in today's society.</p>
	<p>Rose and the Ammitages are portrayed as cloaked villains, with a over the top, unreal element to their racism from the Coagula. Black audiences may not have liked this portrayal as it trivialises the real aspect of racism that many face every day, and the disconnect that the Ammitages have to real racism may allow white audiences to feel like they are nothing like the Ammitages and therefore cannot be racists, allowing them to keep any personal prejudices they may have.</p> <p>The use of micro aggression in the party</p>

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sequence, however, allows the liberal white audience to reflect on their ~~pre~~ prejudices and misconceptions about black people and may help ~~people to white people~~ the white audience to change their perceptions and attitudes towards black people.

Continuing Chris' representation, people in the black audience may feel like he is a negative representation of black appearances, as many of his expressions throughout the film create a link to derogatory ~~chance~~ caricatures of black people in the past, shown through the contrast to his nude eyes and white teeth to his dark skin. Film critic Armond White showed his disdain for this portrayal, as it creates a negative, racist image of ~~white~~ black people's appearances.

The opening sequence is supposed to pay ~~due~~ tribute to the case of Trayvon Martin, a black man who was killed in a white suburban area. However, many people in the black audience felt like this ~~was~~ trivialised

Candidate 3 evidence

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	Section 1	
②	In Alfred Hitchcock's 1960 feature film	
(a)	"Psycho", representations are used to	
	to present the main protagonists in different	
	ways. The two protagonists, Marion Crane	
	played by Janet Leigh, and Norman	
	Bates played by Anthony Perkins, are both	
	represented as not wholly good or wholly bad.	
	Throughout the film, Hitchcock makes	
	clever use of mirrors to echo such	
	differences in these characters. For example,	
	Marion is reflected in mirrors at her	
	home, in her car, and at the Bates	
	Motel to represent her inner conflict	
	between good and bad. Norman can also	
	be seen reflected in mirrors throughout	
	the film, however this is to represent	
	more literally his split personality	
	which is revealed to audiences at the	
	end of the film.	
	The representation of Marion as good is	
	established early on in the movie.	

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	<p>She is seen stealing \$40,000 from a client at work in the hopes she can help her financially unstable boyfriend Sam who she wishes to marry. As she flees Phoenix, Arizona with the money, it is quickly evident that she is no hardened criminal - she practically gives herself away to everyone she encounters. As After leaving Phoenix, she is plans to sell her car and buy a new one so she cannot be traced, however she is being followed by a policeman and acts so suspiciously that the car salesman wonders if something is wrong. Later in the film, Marion stops off at the Bates Motel for the night where she meets the manager Norman Bates. The pair can be seen having a heart to heart in a two-shot, where Marion reveals the psychology behind her criminality. In dialogue, Norman says "we all go a little mad sometimes" to which Marion replies "just one time can be</p>

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	<p>enough. It is made clear to viewers that Marion realises she is in the wrong - she experienced her moment of madness and decides she must return to Phoenix with the money and make up for what she's done. This reinforces Marion as a morally good woman who simply made a mistake. However before Marion gets the chance to return the money, she is brutally murdered in the infamous shower scene. The film killed her for her bad actions.</p>
	<p>This representation of Marion as bad also lingers from the beginning of the text. In the opening scene as the camera dissolves into the hotel window where her and Sam lay, she can be seen wearing a white bra. This very simply represents her innocence and the good side of her character. However, after stealing the money, Marion is seen wearing a black bra as she packs a black purse before before</p>

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	<p>running away. This simple switch from the white to black represents Marion's dark, criminal side - she is no longer an innocent, good character. Bluntly, Marion stole the money for selfish, morally wrong reasons. Although she wanted to support her boyfriend Sam financially, what she really wanted was to get married for her own sake.</p>
	<p>As for Norman Bates, he too is initially represented as a good character when we first meet him at the Bates Motel. He comes across as a kind, eager to please man who wants to provide Marion with a good service. In conversation, he reveals his inner demons with Marion, and it is implied through dialogue that he has to cope with his abusive mother. This may evoke great sympathy from viewers as they feel sympathy towards Norman and his less than ideal circumstances.</p>

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(b)	These representations of Marion and Norman are influenced by institutions and audience in different ways.
	<p>One important internal institution which had a huge impact on the film was the famous actors Janet Leigh and Anthony Perkins. In the 1950s and 60s, Perkins Perkins was very much typecast as the typical 'boy next door' character in romantic-comedy films. Audiences were used to seeing Perkins in this positive light that the initial representation of Norman as nice and pleasant is a very believable one, leading audiences into a false sense of security. When the dark side ^{representation} of Norman's personality is revealed to viewers at the end of the film, they will likely be extremely shocked and scared. In this instance, such a star name was an allowance for the film as the representation of Norman was much more sinister due to audience expectations entering the film.</p>

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By representing Norman as a normal guy to begin with. before shocking audiences with the plot twist that he is a lunatic, audiences may feel more scared as the film encodes the idea that such crazy monsters as Norman Bates could be all around us - they appear just like anyone else at first. ~~that's why~~

Moreover, the external institution that is the ~~Psycho~~ market controls ~~and~~ influence the representation of Norman as before ~~and~~ becoming a film, Psycho was a well-known novel. In the book, Norman Bates was an overweight slob and so casting Anthony Perkins - the opposite of that - further leads audience into a false sense of security, once again adding to the shock value when Norman is represented as crazy at the end of the film.

Different audience groups will read the film and the representations of the

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<p>protagonists in different ways. The primary target audience of the young couples aged 17-25 years old will likely respond well to Psycho as a result of the representations. The plot twist which reveals Norman to being represented as a lunatic works well within the psychological horror genre which is popular amongst the target audience. These viewers will likely take a dominant hegemonic reading of the film as simply due to the tension and suspense created through language features as well as the varying representation of main characters. When Marion is represented as a criminal, suspense is built as she's leaving Phoenix due to her suspicious behaviours and the fact it seems others are catching on to her. Such mystery within this representation of her character keeps viewers hooked.</p>	
2	
<p>However not all audiences will respond positively to those representations. fa</p>	

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	<p>example, the the LGBTQ+ community may take great offense in Norman's representation. Norman is a queer coded character as shown through the mise-en-scene of his dress and wig. Particularly in 1960, at that time homosexuality and mental illnesses were often linked in audiences minds. By representing Norman in this light, the film reinforces tired and damaging stereotypes surrounding the LGBTQ+ community, hence why many may take an oppositional reading of the film. By representing Norman as a crazy, morally bad villain, the film reinforces the idea that this is because Norman is queer-coded - is he gay? trans? Audiences don't know but fear his character none the less.</p>
	<p>Moreover, some female audiences may take an oppositional reading to the film due to the representation of Marion Crane. Although she is represented as a sexually liberated, independent woman (which was especially frowned upon in the 50s and</p>

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	60s when the film was released), the film
	kills her for it, reinforcing the representation
	of Marion as a morally bad criminal.
	Many female audiences may want to see more
	powerful, liberating representations of female
	characters as they are tired of the harmful
	stereotypes reinforced by much of the
	media at the time. Whilst Marion was
	represented as the powerful female lead
	at the beginning of the film, she is
	killed half-way through the narrative where
	a male - Norman Bates - takes over.

Candidate 4 evidence

2)

a) In TDK Batman is represented as a strong and powerful male hero. There are many scenes in this film which consist of Batman performing dangerous stunts and getting into fights just so he can save the lives of other innocent people. For example there is a scene in TDK where Joker breaks into a party and throws Rachel through the window of the skyscraper which makes everyone think that she is going to die as it is a massive fall that no one could even hope of surviving from. Batman however jumps out of the window after her and risks his own life just to save hers. This is a selfless act that many wouldn't even think about doing however Batman does it and emphasises his role of being a hero. As Batman is falling down above Rachel there is an extreme long shot from a birds eye angle which shows just how high up they are and how far down the drop really is. This once again is used to emphasise that Batman is risking his own life just so he can save someone else. Batman in the end manages to catch up to Rachel and glide down while holding her onto a taxi which results in them both surviving and Batman successfully saving her life. Another scene that represents Batman as a hero in this film is the interrogation scene. During this scene Batman and Joker are having a one on one conversation in which Joker is saying everything he possibly can to try and wind up and annoy Batman. Many close up shots of Batmans serious facial expressions and to show that he isnt reacting to what Joker is saying. At the end of this coversation however he gets so annoyed that he picks up Joker and pushes him against the glass window. This represents Batman as the hero as it shows that he isnt afraid to hurt Joker (the villain) and it emphasises that no matter how dangerous Joker is, Batman is fully capable of stopping him from taking even more innocent lives.

In TDK the Joker is represented as an evil and heartless villain who would do anything to hurt other people. There are many scenes that prove this however the opening bank robbery scene is one of the most disturbing as Joker doesn't just kill the innocent civilians, he also kills the people who were supposed to be on his team. This scene starts by showing Joker and his henchmen breaking into the bank with their guns and masks on. They then go on to shoot many innocent people who work at the bank or who are just visiting it. This represents Joker as the villain right from the start of the film as no kind hearted or good person would just willingly shoot and kill innocent people like it is nothing. Further on in this opening scene one of Joker's henchmen is breaking into the safe with all of the money. Joker comes up behind him and he waits until the guy successfully opens the safe before shooting and killing him. This is very disturbing as is emphasises the fact that Joker is heartless and

he doesn't care who you are or what you do for him, there is still a high chance he will kill you. After Joker grabs the money and loads it into his stolen school bus, he has a confrontation with one of the workers at the bank. A close-up shot is used of Joker taking off his mask and revealing his face. Joker has all of his typical clown make up on which is very uncommon for villains as usually they are wearing darker clothes and they have no make up on. Joker puts some sort of grenade in the workers mouth which has a string attached to it. Joker then gets on the bus and begins to drive away. This pulls the string and triggers the grenade. At this point everyone is thinking that this worker is going to get his head blown off however all this grenade does is release some sort of gas that makes the man pass out. This emphasises the fact that Joker is not the same stereotypical villain that is common in other superhero films as he likes to mess around and play with the people that he kills. This links to the name 'Joker'.

b) In TDK Batman is represented as a strong and powerful male hero. This could attract a male audience as they will like to see men being shown as brave and strong in films as it could make them feel proud to be male and happy that they are being represented as heroes in films. During this film Batman performs various dangerous stunts and gets into various fights which show how powerful and strong he truly is. One scene in particular which represents Batman as a hero is the party scene. This scene consists of Joker showing up to a party and throwing Rachel out of the window. This leads many people to believe that she is going to die however Batman has other ideas. Batman jumps out of the window after her and risks his own life just so he can save hers. An extreme long shot is used from a birds eye angle whilst Batman and Rachel are falling towards the ground which emphasises just how big the drop is and how brave Batman is actually being. Batman is risking his life just to save someone else which will make the male audience feel happy as their gender is being shown as brave and selfless. Batman is then able to catch up to Rachel and he grabs hold of her before gliding down onto a taxi to slow the fall. He successfully manages to save Rachel's life which represents him as a hero as it is common in Superhero films for the hero to try and protect and save the lives of innocent people. This will appeal to the target audience of males as they will surely want to watch a film where a man is being shown as a brave, strong and selfless hero who risks their lives to save others.

One other audience that TDK could appeal to is feminists. This is because one of the main characters in this film is a woman called Rachel. At the start of the film Rachel is represented as a strong and independent woman as she is dressed in a suit and trousers which is usually more commonly worn by men. This will attract a Feminist audience as it is uncommon for woman to be shown as strong and independent in films as they are usually just used for the love interest. As the film goes on however Rachel is shown to rely more and more on male characters. This could frustrate a feminist audience as it is following the stereotype that females rely on males and they can't do many things by themselves. One scene that shows this is the party scene. Firstly, feminists will be annoyed by the fact that Joker (a male character) easily grabs hold of Rachel (a female character) and is able to overpower her. This represents Rachel as a weak woman who isn't able to defend herself against a strong man. Joker then manages to throw Rachel out of the window only for her to be rescued by Batman. This once again will really annoy feminists as this film is following the common stereotype that women need men to protect them. Also in TDK Rachel is tied up by Joker and there is a ticking timer which is counting down the time Rachel has left to live before she is blown up. Batman tries to save her but in the end isn't able to which means Rachel eventually dies. This will frustrate a feminist audience as Rachel who is the only female main character in the film has died quite early on in the film and now all of the main characters are male. This also emphasises the fact that Rachel is represented as a weak woman who isn't able to defend herself as she was killed by Joker who is a male character.

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