

Candidate 1 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Section 2	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
7.	<p>Shutter Island, directed by Martin Scorsese, is a revealing, deceiving and captivating film. The movie is a film noir thriller that discovers the psychological challenges that the main character (Andrew Laeddis) faces.</p> <p>From the very beginning of the film, Scorsese has created an atmosphere that has shocked the audience by using a range of techniques.</p> <p>At the very beginning, Scorsese has created an atmosphere for that runs throughout the film. The atmosphere has then caused the audience to constantly feel shocked and apprehensive. This is because the audience realise that the director has hinted ^{from the start} that the main character ^{the main character} is in fact two characters but one man, who is deluding himself into the character that we are first introduced to - Teddy Daniels - and plays this character constantly even at the end of the film. This creates more shock, especially as the audience find out that he is in a state of guilt and denial.</p>	

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7.	<p>The very first sequence is of a boat emerging out of the dense fog. This shocks the audience as they have no sense of where the boat is going, why it is going and where it has come from. The feeling of shock is then continued when the non-diegetic sound of a fog horn is heard. that The audience are feeling apprehensive and on-edge as the fog is very disorientating. It at could also symbolise the character's state of mind: Teddy Daniels is lost in his own guilt and denial.</p>
	<p>The next ^{camera} shot is of a man with his head down the toilet heaving. This causes shock within the audience as they weren't expecting it. that. What also continues the shock is the next shot. The camera angle is positioned over the shoulder so that the audience get a clear view of his reflection in the mirror. The camera shot and the dialogue - used "Pull yourself together Teddy" - used makes the audience wary of Teddy and unsure whether he is to be trusted or not. This is also because the mirror could symbolise some sort of mental health disorder such as 'Split Personality', and therefore</p>

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7.	Continuing the feeling of shock.
	<p>The next shot is where Teddy Daniels looks out of the window. This shocks the audience as they see a man standing out there in a very similar outfit to him. What also sets the atmosphere is that the audience notice colour manipulation: the sky, sea and the dreary costumes the two characters wear are all monochrome. As Teddy makes his way outside the audience's feeling of shock increases. This is due to the obscure creepy room that he walks through full of rusty handcuffs and chains. It also creates a sense of fear and question as to why they are there and what the boat is used for.</p>
	<p>Outside, the director has used techniques to continue ^{continue} the apprehension and shock. This is done by the dialogue. As the two characters speak the audience learns that they are both marshals investigating a mental institute. Another technique that Scorsese has used to increase the shock is by hinting that ^{throughout} the film that he isn't Teddy Daniels, who is investigating ^{a supposed} marshal, investigating a mental institute. This is shocking</p>

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<p>for the audience as they find out that it is just one big experiment to help the main character to deal with his guilt and denial.</p> <p>Not only does the dialogue and hints cause shock within the audience, but the audience also learn that Teddy's wife died and has a flashback. The flashback is of him and his wife, then rapidly changes to the a camera shot of the waves. This makes the audience feel even more shocked and confused - questioning whether his his wife died in the fire or was it something else. Another question being asked is whether water had anything to do with it. So far, Scorsese has managed to continue the shock that continues continuously runs throughout.</p> <p>As the two characters speak, a wide-angle camera shot of the island is shown. This shocks the audience as the island looks creepy, isolated and desolated. What also shocks the audience is the the deep, dramatic orchestral music that is played as they near the island. The next technique that Martin Scorsese has used is the the dialogue.</p>	

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7.	The captain is eager to get going and seems on-edge.
	This is shocking and makes the audience feel uneasy as the director has hinted that the island isn't a nice place.
	As they near the docks, se shock is created as the creepy low music increases and the audience can see guards standing there. being This causes the audience to feel apprehensive and shocked because the guards look on edge and are clutching their guns. This makes the audience question why they are acting like that if they are marshals.
	The next shot is when they arrive at the island and continues the apprehension and shock. This is due to the guards in the background searching for something. What also continues the feeling is the guards as the uneasiness creates an atmosphere.
	Heading up to Ashecliffe, shock is continued in the audience as they get ^{the director} has used various camera angles to show different sections of the institute. To help set the tone, Martin Scorsese has also increased the music as they make the journey up to Ashecliffe.

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7.	<p>So far, the director has achieved an apprehensive and shocked audience that was is gripped as to what is will happen and what they will see. What also shocks the audience is the camera shot of the barbed wire. This is scary and shocking for the audience because they don't understand why they zoomed in or kept the shot longer than usual. This makes the audience feel on-edge but and nerve-racking as to what Toddy will face as when he arrives.</p>
	<p>In conclusion, Scorsese has not created the feeling of shock that runs continuously throughout the audience by using a range of techniques such as: camera shots and angles, costumes, setting, sound and dialogue.</p>