GCSE Media Studies Paper 1 Revision

Monday 13th May 2024 - 1pm

What's assessed

Section A will focus on Media Language and Media Representations.

Questions in this section can test any two of the following forms:

- magazines
- advertising and marketing
- newspapers
- online, social and participatory media and video games.

Section B will focus on **Media Industries and Media Audiences**. Questions in this section can test any two of the following forms:

- radio
- music video
- newspapers
- online, social and participatory media and video games
- film (industries only).

How it's assessed

- *Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes
- *84 marks
- *35% of GCSE

Questions

- •A range of questions relating to an unseen source and Close Study Products.
- *An extended response question (20 marks).

GCSE Media Studies Knowledge Organiser – Magazines



Key Questions

- How are the choices of layout, colour, typography, and language used to convey meaning?
- How is media language used to target a specific audience?
- How are narrative devices used to tempt prospective buyers?
- How has enigma been used to create audience appeal?
- How have the producers chosen to represent the individuals, groups, places, issues they have selected?
- How are stereotypes used or challenged?
- How do audiences interpret the representations on the cover (Stuart Hall)?
- What are the values and beliefs implied by the magazine?

KEY CSPs

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW?

Tatler

Hear

Tatler is Britain's cildest magazine For indeed in 1901).

- Targeted at upper classes and uppermiddle classes.
- Liketivie magazine with focus on fashlors, high society events such as balls and calcium the such as the Royal family and members of the anishooray (people with inherited wealth, stales and land.)
- There are veralions in Russia, Hong Kong and indonesia.
- Over the years, Tetler has remained interested in the lives of the Boyal family, but has tried to re-invertible Boyal family, but has tried to re-invertible Boyal family, and target a younger sudence. The issues that Tabler inconcerned with fand to be political but not in a particularly grity way because the magazine is more interested in fashion, serothandise, beauty and "likestyle" nather than dealing with never in any depth.
- The preoccupation with parties, private achools, fourty holidays and acclusivity. (the Tatter Privilege Club) a sumes a high level of income and an all that abstrade which may allerate or offend people from a different recorder leas. Bits of the readership has an above average into me, the cultural context of the magazine could be judged as 'niche'.

Terler

(Jan 2021)

(Nov 2020)

 Tends to reflect dominant representations/stancopes of sea Bhy upper-class British people.

- From Bouer Media's website about the brand of Heat. "Heat is the brand that sets popular culture slight and gets people talking. Now a huge multiplatform brand that's unrivelled in the entertainment market, heat is more than just a magazine-life and to station, a podicast, an appand has a huge on line and social media presence."
- From the Heat med is pack." In print we bring readers a truly unique, quality experience. From clever A-list societs absolute or experience and part of the celeb confacts to give readers the exclusive every time."
- The magazine a kip offers shopping and lifestyle tips: "Our a lihit/bake approach promise subject for everybody, no matter what shape or size, and our teambest feath or and beauty products to make sure readers spend their hard-earned permise witsely. And Life Hacks gives readers describe time inspo by curating the buzzlest experiences in trusel, food, foreses, well being and homes."
- FEMALE/MALE: 90%/10%
- AND AGE 37
- AGE PROFILE:52%AGE0:15/84(14%15-24,37%25-34)
- SEGMENT: SON ABOUT
- MARITAL STATUS: 57% MARRIED for living with partner) / 48% single
- The people represented on the cover are mostly calls better and well known actors, reality television stars and music artists.

KEY VOCABULARY

| Puffs | Сору | Pugs | Buzz words | Banners | Cover lines | Sell lines | House style | Mode of address | Masthead | Vocabulary |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|------------------------------------|------------|
| Boxes on the front page that promote features found inside the magazine. | Text used in the magazine. | These are placed at the top right and left corners of the page and are known as the 'ears'. Examples of concent that is placed here is the price of the product, the logo or a promotion. | "Free", "Exclusive" and "Wow" are all examples. They attract the readers' attention. | Test which stands out because it's on a coloured background. | Articles highlighted on the front page to drawneaders into the magazine | Persuasive test on the cover that helps to sell the magazine to the audience. | A magazine's distinctive style that distinguishes it from its competitors. | How the magazine talks to its audience. | The name and logo of the magazine. | Definition |





Magazines

Ensure you are able to answer each of these questions to secure your knowledge of the Magazine CSPs.

Magazines can also be an unseen element of Paper 1.

Media Language:

- 1. How does the deliberate choice of each of the following convey meaning to the audience: design and layout, typography, use of colour, and language? Consider the relationships between these elements in creating a specific meaning.
- 2. How have points of view and aspects of reality been portrayed?
- 3. How do these elements conform or reject the conventions of the magazine cover genre?
- 4. How is media language used to target and address a specific audience?
- 5. How are narrative devices used to tempt prospective buyers to delve further into the magazine? How has enigma been used to create audience appeal?

Media Representations:

- 1. How have the producers of Tatler chosen to represent the individuals, groups, places, issues and ideas they have selected?
- 2. Who has been represented, how and why?
- 3. How have stereotypes been used or challenged?
- 4. How do audiences interpret the representations on the cover of Tatler and how are these interpretations influenced by the identity of the reader?

Social and Cultural Contexts

- 1. Compare the front covers of Heat and Tatler.
- What issues do they prefer to deal with?
- What are the values and beliefs implied by the choice and the presentation of contents that is illustrated by the front cover?

Advertising



Label the characters according to Propp's character theory

| | | | adforun.com | |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|--|-----|
| 4 | | | | |
| 1. | Explain how inter | extuality is used in the G | alaxy Advert CSP. How is it effective? | |
| | | extuality is used in the G | alaxy Advert CSP. How is it effective? | ••• |
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- 1. Place these shots in narrative order from 1-4.
- 2. Explain which part of Todorov's narrative theory they align to.



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Write down how each of these stills align to the advert's message.

Consider:

- Who is in the shot
- · What are they doing
- Where are they

The **connotations** of that shot – how does it link to the **main message** of the advert?

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| Play (k) | |
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| Play (b) | |
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NHS Blood Donation: Represent

| Conventions of a rap music video | How are they used in the advert? |
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| <u>Posit</u> | tive representation – fill in the blanks |
| portrayed poorly, ofter gang member) or | orically, communities have been falling into familiar (nerdy Asian, Black In contrast the Represent advert chooses amongst these communities, in both |
| The overall representa | tion is that Black and Asian people are a hugely |

stereotypes underrepresented demographics culture
diversity Black and Asian positive blood donations

important part of the _____ at all levels (art, politics, business, medicine). This ____ representation is a powerful way to suggest

that the Black and Asian community should also be well represented in

GCSE Media Studies Knowledge Organiser (KO) – Newspapers



Questions to practice

- How are codes and conventions used to convey
- appeal to their readers? How do the newspapers use narrative codes to
- and layout of the two Newspaper CSPs? stories direct the audience towards a particular How does the way the newspaper represents its What are the similarities and differences in design
- the newspapers' readers? What are the pleasures and rewards on offer to

interpretation

- passive or active? Does the newspaper position its readers to be
- be of the newspaper? What could a negotiated or oppositional reading
- What are the trends towards convergence of media platforms?
- How and why are British newspapers regulated?

KEY CSPs

- Mirror (Tabloid) The Daily
- The Times (Broadsheet)



THE TIMES

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW?

Accessibility/ digital age

Why have print newspaper sales declined:

- Choice and Variety
- The impact of the Cavid-19 pandemic

immediacy and exclusivity

Age of readership

News Values

- immediacy: has it happened recently?
- Familiarity: is it culturally close to us in Britain?
- Amplitude: is it a big event or one which involves large numbers of people?
- Frequency: does the eventhappen fairly regularly?
- Unambiguity: is it clear and definite?
- Predictability: did we expect it to happen?
- Surprise: Is it a rare or unexpected event?
- Continuity: has this story already been defined as news?
- Elite nations and people: which country has the eventhappened in? Does the story concern well-known people?
- Negativity: Is it bad news? Bad news tends to get more focus as it's more sensational/attention grabbing.
- Balance: the story may be selected to balance other news, such as a human survival story to balance a number of stories concerning death

The Role of ISPO (Independent Press Standards Organisation)

UK. They alim to: The independent regulator for the newspaper and magazine industry in the

- Regulate 1500 print and 1100 online titles.
- Listen to complaints about press behaviour.
- Help with unwanted press attention.
- Advise publication editors
- Provide information to the public. Provide a journalist whistleblowing hotline

type or in capitals, which summarises the article.

KEY VOCABULARY

| Standfirst | By−line | Kicker | Dateline | Slogan | Mode of address | Splash | Pug | Circulation | Masthead | Vocabulary |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|-----------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------|
| An introductory paragraph in an article, printed in larger or bolder type or in capitals, which | A line number by the sector of the article. | A kicker is an additional headine for your news. The kicker is displayed at the very top of the news and is that?. | The date and location of the journalist's sorting. | Line of copy which encapsulates the campalgnatrategy. | How the newspaper speaks to its readership. | The lead story. | These are placed at the top right and left correst of the page and are known as the 'cas'. Spaniples of concentration is placed here is the price of the product, the liggion a promotion. | The number of copies that are distributed to news agents and news stands on an average day. | The name and logo of the magnatine. | Definition |





PM: It's last chance on climate

3oris Johnson to tell Cop26 leaders that world must act now or it will be too late

Royals rally to Queen IN THE NEWS



What is being reported? How are images used? How are the people and stories represented? Why are they represented in this way? Taken from THE TIMES INSIDE STORY.

right to be angry, Sharma says

oung have been failed and are

week from Cop26

late flights



Storms force delegates onto



Demands for action as world hots up

Taken from the DAILY MIRROR INSIDE STORY. What is being reported? How are images used? How are the people and stories represented? Why are they represented in this way?



What are the similarities and differences between the newspaper in terms of the design/layout AND representation? Consider why there are these similarities/differences.

| Describe the convention and whether it is a similarity or difference | What meaning does this convey? | Why does the newspaper design this element in this way? The purpose? |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
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Representation:

How are age, ethnicity, gender and social class represented in both newspapers?

Section A – Language and Representations Online and Participatory Media

Section B – Audiences and Industry Radio

Section B – Audiences and Industry music video

Section B – Audiences and Industry newspapers

Section B – Audiences and Industry Online and Participatory

Section B – Audiences and Industry Film