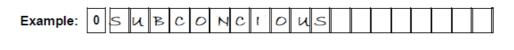
Part 3

For questions 17 - 24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.



IN GLORIOUS MULTI-COLOUR

Colour is one of the most powerful tools in filmmaking, influencing how audiences perceive a story on both conscious and (0) levels. Filmmakers	CONSCIOUS
use colour palettes strategically to evoke emotions, set the tone, and support	CONSCIOUS
(1) themes. Different movie genres often employ distinct colour schemes	NARRATE
to create an immediate visual identity, making it easier for (2) to connect	VIEW
with the intended mood of the film.	
Action movies, for example, frequently rely on high-contrast colour schemes,	
often combining cool blues and teals with warm oranges. This blue-orange	
contrast not only adds (3) but also increases the sense of urgency and	
intensity typical of the genre.	VIBRANT
Horror movies, on the other hand, use colour to evoke fear, (4) and	COMFORT
suspense. Dark, desaturated palettes with deep reds, eerie greens, and stark	CONFORT
shadows are common. Reds signify blood, danger, and violence, while sickly	
greens can create (5) Films like The Conjuring utilized muted tones with a	ANXIOUS
greenish tint to foster a sense of dread and unease.	
Romantic comedies and dramas often employ warm, inviting colour schemes	
filled with soft pastels, pinks, and golden hues. In La La Land, vibrant colours like	
deep purples, rich blues, and golden yellows (6) the emotional impact of	HIGH
key scenes.	
Colour in film is not just an (7) choice but a storytelling device. By	ARTIST
understanding the emotional and psychological effects of different colour	
palettes, filmmakers can subtly guide audience reactions and (8) the	DEEP
cinematic experience.	