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## Chapter 8: Assignment 8

1. **In your own words, what are the six stages of filmmaking, and what is each stage's role in the process?**
  - a. Development - This is the stage where an idea is developed and turned into a script which is written and refined.
  - b. Financing – This stage requires the producer to put a business plan together and approach either a studio, who will greenlight the project if they like it and provide the required funding in exchange for the distribution rights and profits, or approach outside investors to raise the capital required for the film and negotiate the profits, terms and conditions.
  - c. Pre-Production – This stage is where the producer breaks down the script into a storyboard and/or shot list in order to develop a schedule and a budget. Based on the schedule and the budget, the producer and their team would scout locations, identify and attain required permits and/or licenses, buy insurance, develop an equipment list, cast actors, put the crew together such as the gaffers and grips, organizing catering and making travel arrangements, if travelling is required.
  - d. Production – This stage is when the actual shooting occurs to capture all the video and audio required to put the film together.
  - e. Post-Production – This stage is taking all the video and audio and putting the story together based on the script using non-linear editing tools. This is also where music is added, audio enhanced, color correcting of the video, special effects and titles added.
  - f. Marketing and Distribution – Once the final product is completed, this is when the film is marketed extensively either through film festivals, your own network or using social media and other online forums. At this point, hopefully it will be sold both domestically and internationally to say a studio, video on demand (VOD) such as Netflix or Amazon, or other online distribution channel.
  
2. **How many phases can development be broken into? What are those phases and what is their significance?**

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The three phases in the Development stage are the idea phase, writing phase and re-writing phase. The idea phase is coming up with an idea and then building that idea into a story with characters and a plot. The writing phase is coming up with the first draft of the script and the re-writing phase is the multiple reviews of the first draft and updating the script based on feedback from all involved to get to a completed script.

**3. What causes a script to get caught in “development hell”?**

A script can get caught in “development hell” when there is a failure in being able to lockdown the script due to difficulties between the filmmaker and the writer(s). This causes the time taken for development to extend thus spending more and more money. This is a time when the project should be re-evaluated such as dropping it or rethink a new strategy.

**4. What is the different between a “producer” and an “executive producer”?**

An executive producer is either the person who finds the funds for making the film or the one who provides the funds. The producer is basically the CEO for the film leading the charge for getting the film made. The producer brings in the executive producer to find the funds whereas the producer manages hands on all the stages of the film such as development, pre-production, production, post-production and marketing and distribution.

**5. What positions make up a producer’s original staff? What does each position do?**

The producer’s original staff consists of the executive producer, a line producer and a production accountant. The executive producer is already explained in Question 4. The line producer will help the producer put together the logistical plan to make the movie and the production accountant will manage the finances and maintain financial records for the movie.

**6. Explain the difference between “linear” editing and “non-linear” editing?**

The difference between linear and non-linear editing came about due to a change in technology from tape to computer systems. Linear editing was about cutting tape, which is destructive, in a pre-determined order to put together a film or video. Non-linear editing is non-destructive using computer software such that individual clips can be cut and arranged in many different ways and the editor does not need to follow a pre-determined sequence.