Teacher’s Copy

Spelling

Model Animation

Instructions:

- Explain to the pupils that the complete passage will be read aloud while they follow in their own booklet.
- Explain to the pupils that they will hear the passage a second time and they should write the words spoken by the teacher in the correct gaps.
- Allow the pupils sufficient time to write in the missing word before continuing to read the passage.
Model Animation

Model animation, such as in the Wallace and Gromit films, originally developed \textit{from} puppet shows. These have \textit{always} been popular, particularly in Europe.

The basic principles of model animation are the same as for drawn animation. Initial ideas and storyboards are drawn on paper, before the models are \textit{built}.

The models are made using different types of \textit{material}.

Plasticine or modelling clay can be moulded around a wire \textit{skeleton}. Layers are added \textit{until} the final shape is complete and every detail is shown. Adding \textit{clothes} can make the models look more colourful.
Models’ body parts do not have to be in proportion. They stand up better if they have big feet. These give the models extra support. The models are then placed in a set, which must relate to their size and height. When characters are in their houses, their heads should not touch the ceiling!

Early films using model animation were often silent because it was impossible to make models ‘speak’. New techniques have overcome these difficulties and talking models and voice-overs are now used. Animators sometimes talk to themselves in front of the mirror to watch how their faces change. The problem is trying to make a model’s face move in the same way! It is amazing how realistic Plasticine models have become.