



CinemaKino

Every year DEDI receives requests to screen Danish films. Believing it is its role to present Danish art, DEDI coordinated between a number of organisations to make a small library of films available. **CinemaKino** is a mobile box of Danish children and youth films available for the Egyptian audience. It contains a variety of films suitable for different age groups. The box is lendable to any party who approaches DEDI asking for it. Schools, cultural centers, NGO's and similar organisations interested in cinema or education are all invited to ask for **CinemaKino**.

The Danish Egyptian Dialogue Initiative (DEDI) has financed and coordinated this project with its partners. CinemaKino is co-funded by **International Media Support (IMS)** whom has also provided three films for the box. Children films came from the **Danish Film Institute** collection offered to DEDI through the **Danish Embassy in Cairo**. The rest of the films are documentaries from the collection of the **Why Foundation** in Copenhagen.

The box includes a descriptive and facilitation guide-book for the children films which was written by **Metropolis Cinema** in Beirut. The guide helps a teacher or a facilitator to prepare the young audience for each film and discuss it with them afterwards.

To use CinemaKino please consider the following:

The box with its contents is the responsibility of the borrower during the lending period. The box and its contents are expected to be returned in a good shape. Adding, copying or erasing any files from the hard disks is strictly prohibited.

Screening schedule is to be arranged with DEDI in advance and any changes have to be reported in a good time. A short photo report should be submitted to DEDI upon the box return including the number of audience in each screening.

All films are provided in common soft formats. Technical issues concerning playing the films are the responsibility of borrower.



CinemaKino

Guide for animating a screening session with students

Films for kids

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Children 4-6 years old

An animated film is a film using animation, a technique where images or objects are manipulated to appear as moving images. The effect of animation is achieved by a rapid succession of sequential images that minimally differ from each other. In traditional animation, the images were drawn or painted by hand on celluloid to be photographed and exhibited on films. However, most animations are now made with computer-generated imagery.

Animation filmmakers often use drawings to depict another world and characters from their imagination [Philly from Drops is a good example]. However, some animated films can be used to tell stories in our reality.

Preparing the discussion

The experience of watching a film in the cinema

- **Have the students already been to Cinema?**

If not what do they expect?

- **How is watching a film in a cinema different than watching it at home?**

The darkness, the big screen, being within a big group of people.

- **What does it bring to watch a film on a big screen in the dark?**

A bigger sensorial immersion in the universe of the film, like a journey in a different place.

- Short reminder of the rules of behaviour in a cinema (no talking, no making irrelevant noises, no moving around, respecting the film and the other members of the audience).

PETER PIX
directed by Trine Heller Jensen
6x2' - Denmark



Peter Pix is a Danish TV series for children in 12 very short episodes (around 1 minute) broadcasted on the Danish television starting 2014 and directed by Trine Heller Jensen, starring Ernesto Piga Carbone.

Episode 1 - Peter Pix: the egg

Peter Pix sits down at the table to eat an egg for breakfast. When he wants to break the shell, the egg jumps from the eggcup and hides. Peter Pix tries to catch it, but it runs away. The egg hunt starts and when it seems to finally end, the egg jumps inside his pyjamas sleeve and hides.

Episode 2 - Peter Pix: the tablecloth

Peter Pix is reading the newspaper and eating breakfast - a toast with jam and coffee. With his attention completely focused on the paper, he spills his coffee

all over the tablecloth. It slides off the table, wraps itself around Peter Pix and rolls into the washing machine. The tablecloth presses the button and starts the program and washes Peter Pix along with it!

Episode 3 - Peter Pix: the gift

Peter Pix is very bored, all alone at home. So, to have fun, he starts to build a beautiful gift box, before offering it to himself.

Episode 4 - Peter Pix: the love letter

Peter Pix enters with a letter. He smells it, opens it and a red paper heart appears. The heart beats while he looks at a picture of his sweetheart. He starts getting ready for a date. He tries on different shirts, brushes his hair and looks at the mirror. Is something missing? Oh, a beard! He then tries different beards and «paint» them on his face with his fingers.

Episode 5 - Peter Pix: the cake

Peter Pix enters the room with a delicious cake on a plate. The table is very messy so he hovers it to make room for his cake. Peter Pix then sits down to enjoy his treat, but just as he is about to bite into the lovely cake, he hears a sound. The vacuum cleaner appears just behind his shoulders - it is alive!

Episode 6 - Peter Pix: the cardboard box

Peter Pix has lots of books to tidy up and he enters the living room with a stack of moving boxes, which he tries to assemble. He reads the instruction drawings and begins to fold. Suddenly he has formed an airplane, then the Eiffel Tower and in the end a crocodile. Peter Pix feeds it with books and is done tidying up very quickly.

Introducing the film

The film could be introduced briefly by the teacher. If more time is at hand, another way of introducing the film could be the analysis of the poster of the film, to be found below. The poster of the film could be printed out by the teacher and shown to the kids.



This picture shows a man in pyjamas reading the newspaper, early in the morning. One problem: this man is horrified by what appears to be a fictional character

made of cloth (the children should remember that it is the tablecloth, thanks to the title of the episode).

• In your opinion, where is Peter on the picture? And what is the character facing him?

Peter Pix is on the right; he wants to read his newspaper but probably cannot concentrate, surprised or frightened by what he has seen.

Either kids remember from the title of the episode that it is the tablecloth; or they can make suggestions about the type of character facing Peter.

• Based on Peter's expression, do you think this series of short films is rather funny or rather scary?

Explain why.

After the screening

• What kind of animation is the Peter Pix series, according to you?

Peter Pix is a comedy series that uses the technic of slow-motion: several pictures are played one after the other, and, between each picture, the actor and objects around him move to a different place in order to show movement and create the animation effect.

• Does Peter Pix make you think about another comical character?

Children can make suggestions. We can mention Charlie Chaplin or Mister Bean.

• What moments were the most moving moments of the film for you?

For example, when Peter Pix receives a love letter.

• On the other hand, what are the moments that made you laugh the most?

For example, when Peter Pix gets rid of all his books thanks to his new "pet", the crocodile made of cardboard boxes.

DROPS

directed by Karsten Kjørulf-Hoop and Sarah Jungen - 7' - Denmark



The little drop Philly was born in a cloud over Denmark. He finally lands on Earth and starts moving and discovering his new environment among other droplets. When the bright sun is back, Philly and her friend Lilly see the bad weather disappearing, and with it the rain and the droplets! Fear spreads... But the naïve and curious personality of Philly makes him different from the other drops: he absolutely wants to discover what happens when a droplet comes out and exposes itself to the sun light.

• Who are these characters?

It's Philly, the main character of the movie, and Lilly, his friend.

• Why are they happy?

They are together under the sun's rays. Even if Philly and Lilly are drops of water that must pay attention to the bright sun, the rain allows them to expose themselves to the sun and therefore, celebrate by dancing!

• Do you know what technique has been used to create the poster of Drops?

The technique of watercolour. Watercolour is a kind of painting often used to make landscapes and can also be used to make portraits, or to illustrate in a more obvious way the movement of the characters and their lightness.



• Do you know which material(s) are used for watercolour?

You need a box of watercolour paint, thick paper, a soft bristle brush, a large glass of water and a cloth, to clean the brush between each colour.

After the screening

- **What do you see around Philly and Lilly all along the short film?**

Natural elements such as the sun, clouds, water, trees, flowers; other droplets as well.

- **Do you know what the 4 seasons of the year are?**

Winter, spring, summer and autumn

- Let's play a game: For each natural element on the left, what is the corresponding season on its right? It is possible that one natural element corresponds to more than one season.

Sun	
Cloud	
Water	Winter
Tree	Spring
Flower	Summer
River	

- **What is your favourite season?**

Explain why through activities you do specifically during your favourite season.

ERNST

directed by Alice de Champfleury
2x7' - Denmark



Ernst is a Danish TV series for children in 7 short episodes (around 7 minutes) broadcasted on the Danish television starting 2000 and directed by Alice de Champfleury.

Episode 1 - Ernst goes hiking

Ernst and Mother have gone on a camping trip into the mountains. Mother presses on, brimming with energy, while Ernst lags behind, because it's a little hard. Up at the summit, Ernst's mom puts up the tent and she starts to prepare the meal. Ernst looks around and starts to gather firewood along the edge of the forest. He catches sight of a huge moose, looking at him. After eating dinner Ernst follows the moose's tracks into the woods.

Episode 2 – Ernst and the train journey

Ernst and Mother board a train heading out of town. Inside the train, Mother locates their seats. Ernst goes outside the compartment into the passageway and takes a look out the window. The train stops at a station. Ernst gets his eye on a waffle stand on the platform. He runs back to his compartment? But Mother is gone. Ernst suddenly sees his mother on the platform. Ernst gets off the train to look for her. But it turns out, that it was not his mother he saw on the platform, and the train drives away without him. Luckily Ernst and his mother are reunited in the end.



This picture shows a boy, surprised but not afraid (yet), facing an animal out from behind a tree. The boy is small and the animal is very tall. One may be afraid for this little boy, but the animal seems as surprised and curious as the boy facing it.

- In your opinion, where is Ernst on the picture? And what is the name of the animal in front of him? Ernst is on the right; he wears shorts and hiking shoes, padded with big socks. The animal facing Ernst is called a moose.

AFTER THE SCREENING

Episode 1 – Ernst goes hiking

- **What does prevent Ernst to get asleep in the tent he shares with his mom?**

Ernst's mom is snoring in the tent while Ernst is next to her.

- **What does Ernst do before to go having dinner with his mom?**

Ernst looks around and gathers firewood along the edge of the forest.

- **Which animal does Ernst follow into the woods?**

A huge moose.

Episode 2 – Ernst and the train journey

- **What are Ernst and his mum doing?**

They are about to take the train together.

- **What do you see at the train station?**

Suitcases, the ticket counter, the ticket inspector using his whistle...

- **What happens when Ernst goes missing?**

Ernst's mom is looking for him everywhere, inside their wagon and outside the train.

Let the kids tell about an episode where someone/something has gone missing.

- **Did you find the person/thing that was lost?**

Talk to the kids about what to do if they get lost:

Find an adult that looks nice and helpful.

It is a good idea to know you address and a phone number of a parent.

Children 7 to 10 years old

Animation cinema

An animated film is a film using animation, a technique where images or objects are manipulated to appear as moving images. The effect of animation is achieved by a rapid succession of sequential images that minimally differ from each other. In traditional animation, the images were drawn or painted by hand on celluloid to be photographed and exhibited on films. However, most animations are now made with computer-generated imagery.

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a) Dubbing

In cartoons, they are actors who lend their voice to the characters: they do what is called dubbing.

A "voice actor" never appears on the screen. He lends his voice to characters in animated films or video games, for example. The dubbing actors transform their voice: they are able to make several changes, to take different tones, as well serious as. Even if it never appears on the screen, a voice actor remains a comedian: he must be able to embody a character and transmit emotions to the audience . . . only thanks to his voice!

Dubbing is not just about cartoons or video games. In TV series and foreign films, dubbing actors also intervene. In France, for example, the original dialogues of a foreign film are replaced by dialogues in French. That's why, sometimes, from one film to another, two different actors can have the same voice. They are doubled by the same voice actor/actress!

b) Stop-motion

Stop-motion is an animation technique that physically manipulates an object so that it appears to move on its own. The object is moved in small increments between individually photographed frames, creating the illusion of movement when the series of frames is played as a fast sequence.

If time allows, teachers can build an activity, after the screening, around stop-motion. For example, they can use a phone or a tablet computer and download a stop motion animation app, like "Stop Motion Studio", and make a short stop-motion film with the children.

1. Preparing the discussion

1. The experience of watching a film in the cinema

- **Have the students already been to Cinema?
If not what do they expect?**

- **How is watching a film in a cinema different than watching it at home?**

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No talking, no making irrelevant noises, no moving around, respecting the film and the other members of the audience.

2. Introducing the film

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FINDING HOME
Christian Kuntz
13' - Denmark



The bear Bertram is adopted by his human parents and dreams about finding out where he is really from. With his stuffed animal, the puffin Muffin, Bertram sets out an adventure to find the bears that look just like him.

This picture shows a character jumping from one rock to another to cross a river. The environment around him is a coniferous forest, thorny trees, and the big moon above him allows him to light up in the dark night. He's probably looking for something or someone in the forest.

• What can you say on the poster of this short film thanks to its title?

This animal that we see is surely lost, and looking for his home and his family.

• Can you describe this character? Do you notice anything strange?

This character appears to be an animal because he has large ears that point upward and a "snout", which means the nose and mouth of an animal.

It is strange that this animal wears clothes: a jacket, a sweater and pants like a young boy.

After the screening: the questions / discussion

• Who is the animal character on the poster?

And his faithful friend?

Do they look at bears the same way?

The main character that we see on the poster is Bertram, a bear, followed by his faithful friend Muffin, a puffin. Bertram is absolutely fascinated by wild bears, at the contrary of Muffin who thinks they can be dangerous.

• Where do Bertram and Puffin go?

Do they manage to find Bertram's real home?

They go together into the forest, to be able to see and to meet real wild bears. As soon as they arrive to a river where many wild bears are catching fishes, Bertram feels suddenly home. Unfortunately, as soon as it is night time and Bertram has to get into a cave with the other bears, he is rejected and has to accept that he is too different from the wild bears to stay among them.

• **How does the film end? Describe what you understood.**

The end of the film changes the meaning of everything we see before it. Bertram is not a bear; he is a boy dreaming of being a big wild bear, maybe because he feels small and bored from the urban way of life. He feels also special, in a way that he could become someone else if he wanted to. The faithful Muffin is not a real animal either; it is a cuddly toy, but a bird nonetheless.

HAVING A BROTHER
Esben Toft Jacobsen
8' – Denmark



This picture shows an animal character, more precisely a hedgehog that stands on his feet and holds in his hands a small red suitcase. The Danish title of the film is visible in the upper part of the poster, with as background the branches of a tree. This hedgehog stands on the top of a hill, surrounded by tall grass and yellow flowers. His expression is happy, almost malicious.

- **What do you think is the most strange on this poster? Why?**

Children can make suggestions. The character, a hedgehog, stands while he is an animal. He also holds a suitcase, which suggests that he is a hedgehog not banal, a hedgehog traveller.

- **The expression of this hedgehog makes him think that he is preparing something. Imagine what.**

The presence of the suitcase in his hands can serve as a clue: surely the hedgehog is preparing a trip and this trip will also be synonymous with adventures and unforeseen.

After the screening

- **At the beginning of the film, Morten's mom is not present. Why?**

Morten's mom is not at home because she is having a second child at the hospital, Morten's new little brother.

- **Is Morten happy to see his mom come home?**

Morten has no time to be and feel happy having his mom back home. Both of his parents are focusing on the baby while Morten seems not important at all to his parents. Quickly, Morten becomes jealous and regrets that he has a little brother getting all the attention.

- **What does he decide to do? And what is his reaction when he executes his plan?**

Morten has an idea that can be very dangerous: he wants to have the baby away from the house. But, once he gets rid of the new born, hidden in his little red suitcase that we see on the poster of the film, he understands that something terrible could happen if the baby gets hurt or lost. Morten finally runs to save the baby and to bring it back home, where he knows his parents will take better care of it than him.

HELIUM
Anders Walter
23' - Denmark

A young boy Alfred is dying, but through the stories about Helium - a magical fantasy world, told by the hospital's caretaker Enzo, Alfred regains the joy and happiness of his life and finds a safe haven away from daily life.



This poster shows four different pictures, a large one and three others on the bottom. In big letters, the title of the short film is right in the middle: Helium. On the biggest picture, we see a short-haired blond boy, sitting on the mantelpiece of an old house and holding an object. The most interesting is all around him, weightless (as in space) among the clouds and the red light of the sun. These flying objects, we do not see

them very well, but they indicate that this film has a share of extraordinary...

- **In your opinion, based on the shape of the object, what does this young boy hold in his hand?**

Based on the shape of the object and also on how the boy holds it at the end of his fingers, it looks like it's a toy: an airplane model.

- **Where do we see another character from this movie? The place where he is and the colour of his clothes make you think of what kind of place?**

There is a second character at the bottom left of the movie poster. This character is dressed all in blue, and sitting near the young boy who is in a single bed all white. So we can logically think that both are in the room of a health centre.

- **Can you name 4 different elements that make up a movie poster?**

The nominations and awards received at film festivals (for example, the Tiff mention that this film was shown at the Toronto International Film Festival, Canada), a photo taken from the film or based on the world of film, the title (roughly and on a white background, which is quite rare for a traditional movie poster), and credits: the mention of the people who worked on the film in different areas (actors, editing, music, etc.) placed at the bottom of the poster.

After the screening

- **Do you know the first names of the two main characters, the boy and the caretaker?**

The boy is named Alfred, and the caretaker Enzo.

- **Where do they meet? And why in this place?**

They meet for the first time in Alfred's hospital room, where he is currently cured for a rare and serious disease.

- **Alfred, the boy, collects specific objects. Which ones?**

Alfred has a passion for the skies, and collects any existing airship. There is in the hospital room several objects showing the boy's interest for skies and travelling.

- **What place does Enzo talk to Alfred about? What will make Alfred able to go?**

Enzo talks about an extraordinary place to Alfred: Helium. Enzo pretends that in order to access Helium, an imaginary paradise with flying houses, Alfred needs an inflatable red dog, just like the one Enzo offers to him.

MY AUNTIE'S TALES

Directed by Tone Mygind Rostbøll

Denmark - 2017 - 7x10 min



Six-year-old Theodor has been allowed to accompany his aunt on her travels at sea. She is first mate aboard an incredible sailing ship whose mast is as tall as the Round Tower in Copenhagen. Theodor's maternal aunt, who goes by the name of Lola, has sailed the seven seas for as long as she can remember. She can tie knots, raise the sails and climb all the way up the ship's highest mast. She is also a master storyteller. Every day is a new adventure, whether Theodor finds a letter in a bottle, he catches fresh provisions or joins the hunt for the great white whale, Moby Dick. But have no fear - with Lola at his side and her wondrous tales, Theodor is ready to overcome every challenge the oceans can throw at him - in true shipmate style.

Episode 1 - The white whale

Theodor notices a gold coin in the mast of the ship. Where is it there and why cannot Theodor take it for his own coins collection? Lola, to explain the reason why it has to stay this way, tells to her nephew the great story of the biggest whale ever, Moby Dick, and Captain Ahab, obsessed with the idea of capturing it.

Episode 2 - More provisions

There is no more food on the ship, and all the crew to feed! Thanks to Lola's story about the great Danish sailor Jens Munk, who joined an expedition to discover a new road to India in 1616, the crew knows where to find food, and not any food: sea food!

Episode 3 - On track

Lola, next to her nephew, is drawing something quite mysterious: it is the Big Dipper, a group of stars that is easy to see while navigating by night. Close from the Big Dipper is located Polaris, a very important star for all sailors. Why? It indicated the North Pole!

Episode 4 - Message in a bottle

Busy fishing on the canoe next to the ship, Theodor lays hands on a glass bottle filled with a rolled up letter: it looks like an SOS from someone at sea. Surprisingly, there is nothing written on the letter. Lola, as great storyteller, will tell Theodor about Alexander Selkirk, who stayed a long time alone on a desert island before to finally finds the technic to be rescued.

Episode 5 - The raft

Theodor notices the golden anchor around Lola's neck. What does this mean? Does every sailor wear an anchor, as a necklace or a tattoo? Lola says it has to be a sailor who crossed an ocean or a sea. Theodor doesn't need more to start thinking about making his own journey across seas.

Episode 6 - Little sailor

Theodor cannot always be helpful on the ship, though he asks all the time if he can help the crew out. It is just that he is small or not enough strong to do some specific works. However, he knows a lot thanks to Lola, and is once again about to discover the incredible story of a pirate who first designed the famous black and white pirate flag.

Episode 7 - Wind in the sails

In order to take some speed, a ship needs wind. Once the sails are set, there is not so much more the crew can do to move faster. It was without taking into account Lola's story about Klabautermann, the sailors' Black Peter, who becomes furious if one is not behaving properly on a boat. Maybe, in order to take speed, Lola and Theodor have to make him angry just a little bit...

The director, Tone Mygind Rostbøll

Tone Mygind Rostbøll is a female writer and director, known for My Auntie's Tales (2017), When a man comes home (2007) and Lulu (2014). Her TV mini-series My Auntie's Tales was nominated for Best Short-Format TV Series during the Danish Film Award in 2018.

The time of the great shipping expeditions

The great discoveries designate the movement of exploration of the terrestrial surface undertaken by the Europeans in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The need to find direct routes to supply luxury goods from East and Africa pushes Europeans toward the seas.

The use of new navigation techniques allows this adventure on unknown seas. The Portuguese, then the Spaniards, and then the French and the English, are the actors of this movement which upset the history of the "discovering" people and the "discovered" people. The speed of the ship is estimated by the captain taking into account the winds, the state of the sea, possible ocean currents. The use of the compass, from the thirteenth century for Europeans, allows determining the cardinal points, so to rectify the direction of a journey.

This object is circular in shape thanks to a magnetic needle. The needle is drawn towards the magnetic north pole of the Earth. This pole is close to the geographi-

cal North Pole. The needle always indicates the north, and serves Theodor and Lola all along the way. Thanks to the exchanges between Europe, East and Asia, the compass was adopted by the European navigators who were then able to undertake the great discoveries, including that of America by Christopher Columbus, party of Spain in 1492.

Pirates most common expressions

PIRATE: True outlaw who loots and kills on sea.

PRIVATEER: Boat Captain who acts under the orders of the King / of his Government.

FILIBUSTER: Pirate "adventurer" who attacks Spanish boats.

HELMSMAN: Sailor who holds the helm.

CABIN BOY: Young inexperienced sailor, often the one who washes the pontoon!

PORTSIDE: Left side of the ship (when looking forward).

STARBOARD: Right side of the ship (when looking forward).

THE HOLD: Part of the ship under the bridge, intended to receive cargo and prisoners.

SCUTTLE: To voluntarily sink one's own ship, for example to escape the enemy.

AN HOT TODDY: Hot drink made of water, rum, sugar and lemon.

THE FLAG: The flag is the standard of the ship. Decorated with the emblems of death, the pirate flags, hoisted before the collision, ordered the enemy ship to surrender. These flags were not always black, some were

white, but the worst were the red ones, which meant that the fight would be ruthless!

Preparing the discussion

1. The experience of watching a film in the cinema

• Have the students already been to Cinema?
If not what do they expect?

• How is watching a film in a cinema different than watching it at home?

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• What does it bring to watch a film on a big screen in the dark?

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The poster of the film (to be found below) could be printed out by the teacher and shown to the kids.



Analysis of the poster

The TV mini-series *My Auntie's Tales* doesn't really have one single poster to analyse, but many beautiful pictures taken at sea. Here is one where we can see both Theodor and his aunt Lola working at the same thing: make knots around big wood trunks in order to build a handmade whale trap. Lola seems to be more experienced than Theodor in doing knots, and also more confident on a ship because she doesn't wear a lifejacket like her nephew. This picture gathers what is important for a real sailor: the horizon above the sea, the obsession of a well done work and, finally, cooperation with others. When you see the big number of knots on this boat, what do you think will happen next?

We can probably expect that Lola, as a true knots master, comes to help Theodor and teach him the proper way to make the most solid knot as possible, in order to catch a whale as big as Moby Dick.

After the film - the questions / discussions

Each of those questions can lead to a discussion around the film and its themes.

Episode 1 - The white whale

How is named the biggest white whale ever?

And the famous captain hunting it?

The whale name is Moby Dick and the captain is Captain Ahab. They both are characters of Herman Melville's novel, "Moby Dick", published in 1851 and still very famous today.

Could you tell what kind of whale it is, according to Lola's story?

Moby Dick is a sperm whale, all white, fast and very powerful. So much that it broke Captain Ahab's first ship.

Why is there a gold coin stuck in the mast of the ship?

This gold coin is a gift for whoever will see the first Moby Dick of its time, a great whale or sea creature that would challenge the hunting skills of a ship's crew. Today, whale hunting is forbidden or extremely reprehended by association for animals' protection and the majority of the world citizens. Japan, Norway

and Iceland still practice it in their own maritime area.

Is Theodor finally getting his own gold coin? Why?

Yes, Theodor finally gets his own gold coin! But for what reason exactly? Because he had this idea of building a whale trap only to see an actual whale, and to capture it. What he finally sees inside his trap is a diver, equipped with long flippers that look just like the whale tail.

Episode 2 - More provisions

What happens that makes everyone worried about food?

There are no more provisions at all on the ship, and the closest town is miles away. In order to find some food, the crew will have to go on an expedition with a canoe and improvise a 100% seafood menu for the day.

What is the name of the main character in Lola's new story?

Lola tells about the story of Jens Munk, a Dano-Norwegian navigator and explorer. He was at that time working for the King Christian IV of Denmark and is mainly known for his attempts to find the northwest road to India.

What is the name of the third sailor, going with Lola and Theodor on the island? Why is he named this way?

The sailor aside Lola and Theodor during their food expedition is named Pande, because he does the best

pancakes that a sailor can wish for.

Episode 3 - On track

What did Christophe Colomb use in order to find its way in 1492?

He used stars to find its way. One of them indicates north, and helps sailors to reach their destination. Though Christophe Colomb used to know perfectly how to read directions with the stars, he thought he discovered while he was the first European to put a foot on North America.

What is the name of the group of stars drawn by Lola on a sheet of paper?

The group of stars drawn by Lola is the Big Dipper. A sailor can more easily hope to find them out among all the stars because they are close to each other and make together the shape of rectangle.

What is the name of the star indicating the North Pole?

Polaris is the name of the big star indicating the North Pole. A sailor just needs to follow it with his ship in order to reach the Arctic Ocean.

What did people use to believe about the earth shape when Christophe Colomb left Spain to go on his expedition?

At the time Christophe Colomb left Spain, in 1492, people were pretty scared for him that he would fall "over the edge", because they were strongly convinced

that the Earth was flat, with a beginning and an end, "the edge".

Which direction does Theodor has to keep following, while Lola isn't here with him?

Lola insists that Theodor focuses and keeps on following south while she is not here with him. Theodor is distracted by a lightened globe in the ship and abandons the commands.

Episode 4 - Message in a bottle

What happens in the first seconds of this episode, after the opening credits?

Theodor fishes a glass bottle in the sea and is intrigued with the content of it: a rolled up letter that can probably be from someone lost at sea.

Who's the famous character Lola is speaking about?

Lola speaks about Alexander Selkirk, born in 1676 in Scotland. He is the sailor whose adventure inspired Daniel Defoe's novel Robinson Crusoe.

How long was Alexander Selkirk left alone on a desert island?

He was alone precisely 4 years and 4 months before an English ship saves him from the desert island.

What is the best technique to be able to write an SOS message without using ink?

Lemon juice, invisible to human's eye on paper, can be a proper tool to write desperate (or secret) messages, like an SOS at sea in a glass bottle.

What does Theodor needs to take with him in order to repair Jeppe's seaplane?

Theodor needs to take a very specific tool: a monkey wrench. This will help Jeppe to repair his seaplane and go back on his course.

Episode 5 - The raft

Theodor sees something around Lola's neck. What it is, and what does this symbol stand for?

Theodor is intrigued by what Lola wears around her neck. It is a small golden anchor, like the one that prevents any ship from moving around on the water. Lola tells Theodor that she could get one because she personally crossed an ocean, the Atlantic Ocean.

Who became famous for crossing an ocean with only a raft?

Lola tells about the story of Thor Heyerdahl, who crossed the Pacific Ocean on a home-made raft.

How long did he take to do so?

Thor Heyerdahl took exactly 101 days to complete his journey.

Which decision does Theodor make after hearing Lola's story about Thor Heyerdahl?

He absolutely wants to build a raft in order to get an anchor too. Him and Lola help each other in order to build a small wood raft on an island, before trying it out together on the sea. After a short journey, Theodor succeeded his test: he is a true sailor and deserves to get an anchor, sculpted in wood by his aunt Lola.

Episode 6 - Little sailor

What did the flags use to allow, before the invention of radio?

Before radio ever existed, a flag in the hands of a good sailor was a very good way to communicate with a near ship. Bending and stretching flags, a sailor could speak to any other sailor or captain on another boat not too far from his.

What the name of the pirate who first draw and used the flag of pirates?

His name was Black Bart, and he first had the idea to scare the other sailors only using a (very) scary flag.

How was he during his lifetime; particularly bad or kind of well-behaved?

He was an original pirate: instead of fighting and drinking all the time, he made sure he had proper nights and no rum, the drink of pirates, in order to stay well-being and live a long time the life of a pirate.

Why exactly did he create this black and white flag for?

Black Bart was not so big and not so tall. He thought about the options he had to scare people as soon as he would go somewhere: a scary and unique flag, sending a bloody message to anyone would look his way.

Episode 7 - Wind in the sails

What does make Lola angry about Theodor's behaviour? At sea, whistling is exclusively for emergencies. Theodor, playing chests with his aunt, only uses it because he is thinking of his next move in the game.

Describe the character that Lola speaks about? Is he real? Only real for sailors?

Lola speaks about Klabautermann, who lives in every ship's mast. He is not real but Lola is scared of him because, once, she whistled for no reason on a ship and faced a big storm after that.

What do Lola and Theodor both do after sharing that story?

They both go up on the deck of the ship in order to help the crew to set the sails.

Finally, is it the sails or the imaginary whistle blower Klabautermann that is supposed to have made the ship moving?

After the captain of the ship asked Theodor to whistle just a little bit, the wind is back and it makes the ship moving on the sea. Nonetheless, there is no way to know if it is Klabautermann or the change of wind that is responsible for the boat moving again.

Children 11 years old and above

Antboy
Directed by Ask Hasselbalch
Denmark - 2013 - 77 min



Based on a series of children's books by Kenneth Bøgh Andersen, Antboy tells the story of 12-year-old Pelle who accidentally gets bitten by an ant and develops unimaginable superpowers. With help from his friend, comic book nerd Wilhelm, Pelle creates a secret identity as the superhero Antboy, and becomes a local crime fighter. When a super villain, The Flea, enters the scene, Antboy must step up to the challenge.

The director

Ask Hasselbalch made his feature film debut with Antboy (2013) which had its world premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival and won a Danish Robert Award for Best Children/Youth Film in 2014. He has later directed the two sequels, Antboy: Revenge of the Red Fury (2014), which also won a Robert Award, and Antboy 3 (2016), which was nominated for several prizes. The Shamer's Daughter 2 - The Serpent Gift (2019) is his fourth feature film.

Adaptation of a famous Danish comic book

Kenneth Bøgh Andersen was born in Denmark in 1976 and is one of Denmark's best-known children's writers. His books have been translated into over fifteen countries and his comic Antboy has been adapted by Ask Hasselbalch, one of Denmark's most talented young film directors. Like the film, the comic book tells the story of a boy bitten by an ant and discovers that it has transmitted its powers. Speed of movement, excessive force, and ability to climb vertically, jaws steel ... He is now getting a new identity: Antboy, the ant boy. Determined to impress the rich beautiful girl of the class, Amanda, and save the city of Middlellund, Antboy will face challenges: where to find people to save in order to become a real superhero? How to prevent his attempts from failing? Furthermore, he often needs sugar to recharge his super boy energy. Will not all these constraints limit it in its prowess?

Preparing the discussion

1. The experience of watching a film in the cinema

- **Have the students already been to Cinema? If not what do they expect?**
- **How is watching a film in a cinema different than watching it at home?**
The darkness, the big screen, being within a big group of people.
- **What does it bring to watch a film on a big screen in the dark?**

A bigger sensorial immersion in the universe of the film, like a journey in a different place.

- Short reminder of the rules of behaviour in a cinema [no talking, no making irrelevant noises, no moving around, respecting the film and the other members of the audience].

2. Introducing the film

The film could be introduced briefly by the teacher. If more time is at hand, another way of introducing the film could be the analysis of the poster of the film, as suggested below. The poster of the film (to be found below) could be printed out by the teacher and shown to the teenagers.

Analysis of the poster

1. The foreground

In the foreground of the poster stands the young super-hero Antboy, hands on his waistband full of sugar batteries, cloak in the wind, surrounded by his two only friends and henchmen in his war against evil oppression. On the left, Wilhelm has the reputation of being a nerd in the school but he is also the greatest expert of super heroes. He holds one of these comic albums that he loves so much. On the right side of the hero, his friend Ida, the sister of the most beautiful girl in the class Amanda, wears her earphones and carries a unique rebellious style in this small and calm city. Above them, the title of the film is written

in very large lettering and respects the traditional style of posters of superheroes, colourful and bright.



2. The Background

In the background of the poster, we can notice a house on the right, which is the place where Pelle Nøhrmann is bitten by the last ant of its kind, an ant gifted with superpowers. Later in the movie, Pelle Nøhrmann will have to come back to this same house as Antboy this time, in order to save Amanda, the rich beautiful girl of the class in love with Antboy but not with Pelle. In the background on the left, we see another building, bigger this time: it is most probably the school of the three teenagers, in which they cannot share their secrets about Antboy and the adventure that they are

living together. In the upper part of the poster stands, lurking in the dark, the super villain of the film, The Flea, as if he watched over the city and been up to no good.

We can notice that the poster is trying to show the two complementary sides of one person: Antboy/Pelle Nøhrmann. Both sides will have to be one in order to save Middlellund and its people from the danger and chaos orchestrated by The Flea.

After the film – the questions / discussions

Each of those questions can lead to a discussion around the film and its themes.

1. The characters of the film and their relationship to each other

Pelle, friendless, wishes he was noteworthy to his classmates, and especially to one of them, Amanda, the beautiful girl who doesn't even know he exists. From the moment he is bitten by an ant, his entire little world will quickly have to change, because the city is facing its greatest threat ever: one of the former employees of Exofarm, a biological research company run by Amanda's and Ida's father, uses the properties of insects in order to modify human DNA and its abilities. This person, first sick and handicapped, modifies his genetic code thanks to blood injections to become an uncommon super-villain: The Flea. With Wilhelm's help in superheroes expertise, the only classmate who

knows the truth about Pelle's superpowers, and Ida's friendship, the rebellious girl of the class, Antboy will get rid of his super evil enemy.

2. Questions

How does the movie Antboy begin? Have you noticed a particular aesthetic?

At the beginning of the movie, the story is told through comics panels. Colourful, expressive and simple to understand, this visual introduction allows the film director Ask Hasselbalch to address very efficiently to the movie's young spectators during the first seconds of his film.

What is the name of the city in which the story is happening? According to Ida's teacher, who deserves to be seen as famous among the city's people?

The city's name is Middlellund. It is a quiet and very normal city. While Ida doesn't understand why her teacher asks the students to do their homework about a famous figure from Middlellund, claiming that there is no one really famous from here, the teacher replies that the Exofarm CEO, Ida's and Amanda's father, is somehow famous.

How is Pelle generally treated at school? Is he the only one in this case?

Pelle, alone and used to stay away from his classmates on the upper terrace of the school, is clearly a victim of bullying from two bigger classmates, Mark and Allan,

the strongest of the class. However, Pelle is not the only one in this situation, because he will help the other victims of bullying as soon as he gets his super powers.

How does Wilhelm notice that Pelle acquired super powers?

The first occasion where Wilhelm actually notices something weird about Pelle is when the latter is late for class and violently pulls off the door's handle from the door. The second time is not only in the presence of Wilhelm: all class is present to see Pelle knocking out the sports teacher in the school's gym.

What are Antboy's super powers? What is his only weak point?

Antboy got a large number of super powers from the ant bite: Speed of movement, excessive force, the ability to climb vertically, steel jaws, acidic urine. His weak point is sugar; he needs to keep eating some in order to reach his full super boy potential.

**What about The Flea, what are his super powers?
What is his weak point?**

Dr. Gæmelkrå didn't get his super powers the same way as Pelle. He uses insects' DNA and injects it to himself with blood. He gets from it an excessive force, and the ability to jump very high from one location to another. It is basically a fleeing technic. But as soon as The Flea interrupts the blood injection, his abilities are decreasing much faster than Antboy whenever he lacks of sugar.



IQBAL FAROOQ AND THE SECRET RECIPE
Directed by Tilde Harkamp
Denmark - 2015 - 90 min



Iqbal is a charming, imaginative and fun boy, which according to his father is not enough if you want to make it in life. But when Iqbal, his friend Sille, and his little brother Tariq, create a potent mixture that blows up the school building, Iqbal's father is the least of his worries. Two criminals are eager to get a hold of the bomb recipe and use it to level the beloved amusement park in Copenhagen Tivoli, to the ground and build a huge multi storey car park instead. When Tariq can not remember the exact recipe, the criminals kidnap the cute little brother Dindua. The hunt has started to free Dindua and save Tivoli - and this requires cooperation, courage and last but not least, lots of imagination.

The director, Tilde Harkamp

Tilde Harkamp is a director and assistant director born in Denmark in 1969. She is known for *Iqbal Farooq and the secret recipe* (2015), *Isa's steps* (2008) and *Unit 1* (2000). Her film *Iqbal Farooq and the secret recipe* was nominated for Best Children/Youth Film and for Best Adapted Screenplay during the Danish Film Award in 2016.

Preparing the discussion

1. The experience of watching a film in the cinema

- Have the students already been to Cinema? If not what do they expect?

- How is watching a film in a cinema different than watching it at home?

The darkness, the big screen, being within a big group of people.

- What does it bring to watch a film on a big screen in the dark?

A bigger sensorial immersion in the universe of the film, like a journey in a different place.

- Short reminder of the rules of behaviour in a cinema (no talking, no making irrelevant noises, no moving around, respecting the film and the other members of the audience).

Introducing the film

The film could be introduced briefly by the teacher. If more time is at hand, another way of introducing the film could be the analysis of the poster of the film, as suggested below.

The poster of the film (to be found below) could be printed out by the teacher and shown to the students.



Analysis of the poster

1. The foreground

In the foreground, two men wearing what it seems like expensive suits are looking at us. The first one is smiling, his hands and arms crossed over his body. He seems like he knows what will happen. The second one is looking at the audience with a different look on his face: is he wondering how good their evil plan is? Those two men are the “bad guys”, they will go after Iqbal and his family only to pursue the evil plan of destroying the amusement park of Copenhagen!

The title of the film puts the emphasis on the name of our hero: Iqbal. The font used for his name is bigger than the rest, and red. We can guess Iqbal is the main character of the film.

2. The background

In the background of the poster, three children are standing tall, smiling. They do not seem worried about the two men in the front: can you guess the end of the film with their attitude?

The three children are the main protagonists of the film: Iqbal in the centre, his best friend Sille on the right, and his little brother Tariq on the left. Tariq is holding a test tube filled with a green and smoky mixture: it is the secret recipe mentioned in the title of the film.

The rest of the background is white, the poster only focuses on the main protagonists of the film. This helps us understand what the film is about!

After the film – the questions / discussions

Each of those questions can lead to a discussion around the film and its themes.

How many brothers and sisters does Iqbal have?

Iqbal has a big family! He lives with his parents, his big sister and his two little brothers.
How big is your family?

Where does Iqbal live?

Iqbal and his family live in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark. Do you know where is Denmark?

How does Iqbal get all his psychologist appointment canceled and why?

His friend Sille calls Iqbal's dad and presents herself as the psychologist. She tells him her aunt died and that she has to cancel the sessions. By getting the appointments canceled, Iqbal can convince his dad to go camping.

What form of racism does Iqbal face in the film?

In several moments in the film, we hear comments on Iqbal's origins (his family is from India). The angry neighbor tells them to go "back home", the journalist covering the explosion makes references to "terrorism" and the making of "a bomb".
This question can open a discussion on racism, do the children know what it is? Do they hear of people facing racism in Europe?

How does Iqbal finally put up the tent, without tools?

Is this a regular camping tent, according to you? Iqbal asks everyone around him (family, friends, campers) for help: this shows solidarity can be of great help when we face a situation we cannot resolve alone.
No, it looks like a circus tent.

Why do the business men kidnap Dindua, Iqbal's little brother?

They want to know the recipe of the “bomb” Iqbal created in chemistry class. Iqbal cannot remember the recipe which caused the explosion, so the two business men kidnap Dindua and ask for Iqbal that he meets with them in Copenhagen the next day with the secret recipe, or he will not see Dindua again.

Why does Sille get angry at Iqbal?

Because he does not take responsibility for his actions and blames his little brother and Sille for inventing the explosive liquid.

Who does Iqbal go to talk to after the fight?

His aunt Fatwa. She reassures him and he finds a way to apologize to his brother and Sille.

How does Iqbal, Tarik and Sille get to the hotel room to rescue Dindua?

Through the ventilation system of the hotel and helped by the entire family!

How do the two business men realize the mom and aunt Fatwa are not investors from Mumbai?

Because aunt Fatwa understand when one of them speaks in Danish.

If you were in Iqbal's situation, what would you do to rescue your little brother/sister?

This is an open question to close the discussion. The teacher can put the emphasis on solidarity, asking for help from friends and family.



14 years old and above

THE SHAMER'S DAUGHTER
Directed by Kenneth Kainz
Denmark - 2015 - 96 min



The Shamer's daughter, Dina, has unwillingly inherited her mother's supernatural ability. She can look straight into the soul of other people, making them feel ashamed of themselves. When the sole heir to the throne is wrongfully accused of the horrible murders of his family, Dina's mother is lured to Dunark under false pretences to make him confess. Neglecting to use her ability for the wrong purposes, she is taken prisoner. It is now up to Dina to uncover the truth of the murders, but soon she finds herself whirled into a dangerous power struggle with her own life at risk. In a semi realistic medieval fantasy world with Dragons and Witchcraft, Dina and her family are thrown into the adventure of a lifetime in order to put the rightful heir to the Kingdom of Dunark on the Throne.

The film director

Kenneth Kainz was born in 1970 in Denmark. He made his debut working for television, directing commercials and developing TV series. He wins the 2013 adult's jury award for best animated feature for his film *Otto the Rhino* (2013) in the Chicago International Children's Film Festival. He has later directed *The Shamer's daughter* (2015), for which he received many awards at the 2016 Danish Film Awards: Best Children/Youth Film; Best Adapted Screenplay; Best Costume Design; Best Original Music; Best Visual Effects. Ask Hasselbalch, who directed the three sequels of the superhero character *Antboy*, directed *The Shamer's Daughter 2 - The Serpent Gift* (2019).

Historical film

The historical film is a cinematographic genre. A historical film tells a story that is either based on real events or fictional, but always with a historical background or facts that really happened. However, it can never exactly describe history: on the one hand, nobody can know history enough to make it a film, the details are thus invented and part of the *mise-en-scène*: the directing. On the other hand, a historical film has its own history: the plot. If the historical framework is often true, the individual stories in the film are written nowadays; for example, *The Shamer's Daughter* is a fantasy film in a specific historical context: the medieval era, at the time of popular beliefs around the existence of witches, wizards and

dragons. Even if it contains a lot of mistakes, or rather invented facts, a historical film is usually a good way to understand the mood of an era, especially if the director, the screenwriter and the set designer have been well-documented. *The Shamer's Daughter* thus tells the story of a young shamer, a notorious fictional character, a witch daughter named Dina with the gift of probing the minds of people who feel shame, therefore almost everyone. Dina evolves in a monarchical society, a political regime in which the power is in the hands of a sovereign called the monarch, who can be king, queen, emperor, sultan, etc... The king aims at gathering his people around a coat of arms, the emblem of his house.

In Denmark, the monarchy was abolished at the beginning of the 19th century, in 1818, Denmark establishing a constitution and a free elected parliament.

Preparing the discussion

1. The experience of watching a film in the cinema

• Have the students already been to Cinema?
If not what do they expect?

• How is watching a film in a cinema different than watching it at home?

The darkness, the big screen, being within a big group of people.

- **What does it bring to watch a film on a big screen in the dark?**

A bigger sensorial immersion in the universe of the film, like a journey in a different place.

- Short reminder of the rules of behaviour in a cinema
No talking, no making irrelevant noises, no moving around, respecting the film and the other members of the audience.

Introducing the film

The film could be introduced briefly by the teacher. If more time is at hand, another way of introducing the film could be the analysis of the poster of the film, as suggested below. The poster of the film (to be found below) could be printed out by the teacher and shown to the teenagers.

Comparison between two posters

A film can be released in several countries, and very often, the poster will be different from one country to another. The different elements represented on the poster are more or less abundant and detailed. There is a big difference between the Danish poster of the film and the Polish poster of the film.



1. The Danish poster (on the left)

The Danish poster puts more emphasis on the mysterious and fantastic aspect of the film. The poster highlights the main character, a young girl with green eyes wearing a fur coat. She has dirt on her face that almost looks like make-up in order to stay hidden. While this coat may suggest that the girl evolves in an unfriendly, even hostile environment, the piece of silver fabric she wears below it comes from the upper classes' wardrobe. This character intrigues a lot being at a crossroads: between poverty and a fugitive's life, and the abundance of the royal court and its dangers.

2. The Polish poster (on the right)

The Polish poster is much fuller than the Danish poster. Not only it represented the face of the main character, partially hidden by her hair which makes it more difficult to know if it's either a girl or a boy,

there is also the character embodying the second role of the plot, Drakan, appearing in the lower part of the poster leading his troops armed with spears, and shields. Faces are covered with Machiavellian masks. In the background of the poster, you can see a city strewn on a cliff overlooking a rough sea. On this poster, it's easier to know what will probably have to face Dina to regain her freedom. Thanks to her piercing gaze and her eyes dyed with bright green, we can understand that Dina hides resources and knowledge that exceed the physical strength of her enemies, certainly a special gift like magical abilities.

After the film - the questions / discussions

Each of those questions can lead to a discussion around the film and its themes.

1. The characters of the film and their relationship to each other:

Dina Tonnerre is the Shamer's daughter. She is the only who inherited the gift of telepathy, which consists in reading people's mind.

Drakan is the king's illegitimate son. His only goal is to have power for himself, and live as the new omnipotent king of Dunark, under the name of the Dragon Lord.

Nicodemus is the legitimate son of the king of Dunark, Lord Ebnezer, assassinated by Drakan. Despite his position, he doesn't wish to rule, and will help Dina and her family fighting Drakan.

Melussina Tonnerre is Dina's mother, a shamer and a witch according to the people of Dunark. She is brought to the city in order to establish either if Nicodemus is guilty or not of the murder of his father, the king Lord Ebnezer, and his wife and little son.

Rose is Dina's friend and ally. While she doesn't seem to care for Dina at first, she will help her fighting Drakan in the final battle and before that to go unnoticed with men clothes and a short haircut.

The Weapons Master is one of Drakan's henchmen. After having remorse and even shame serving under the fake and bloody reign of Drakan, he chooses to help Dina fighting for her and protecting her and her mother.

Lady Death [also known as Lady Lizea] on the right and the Law Master, at the back on the left, both play a minor part in the film. Lady Death is Drakan's mother, greedy for power and for revenge on the House of Ravens of Lord Ebnezer. The Law Master embodies supreme authority between the time when the royal family is assassinated and the moment when Drakan imposes himself as sole true leader and new king.

2. Questions

How does the movie begin? Could you find another famous movie with a similar aesthetic?

The movie starts with a chambermaid walking to the royal bedroom. It allows us to discover everybody's life inside a medieval castle. However, the movie opens with a tragedy: the ruling king, Lord Ebnezer Ravens, his wife Adela Ravens and their 4 year old son Bian have been murdered.

The aesthetic of the movie can be seen as similar as the Lord of the Rings trilogy. The plot is also taking place in a medieval background.

What is the name of the city in which the story is happening?

The plot is taking place in Dunark, a medieval seignury composed of the city of Swill Town and the Dunark Rock.

How is Dina treated in her village?

Dina, the Shamer's daughter, is rejected by almost everyone in her village. Only the blacksmith dares looking at her straight in the eyes. The young people in the village, who could be Dina's friends, are simply too scared to look at her.

What is Dina's gift? Is she really comfortable with it?

Dina is a shamer. She has the gift of reading people's mind. Because she is rejected for having this gift, she wishes she never inherited it from her mother.

What about Drakan, what unnatural gift does he get from dragons? How?

Drakan has a superhuman strength, thanks to dragon's blood. He drinks the fresh blood after he extracted it from the beast, and even gives some to his old mother, postponing her death.

What is the name of the reigning family, before Drakan murdered them? Which name is called the lordly authority, after Drakan becomes the ruling sovereign?

The reigning family belongs to a house called the House of Ravens. The king's name is Lord Ebnezer Ravens of Dunark. Once the latter is found dead in his bed with his wife and son, Drakan changes the name of the supreme authority to The Order of the Dragon, and names himself the Dragon Lord.

What is the respective colour and symbol of both Houses?

The House of Ravens is represented on its flags, shields and blazons by a raven on a blue background. The Order of the Dragon is represented by a dragon on a red background.

What is the name of the true heir of the throne? How is he different from his dad, the murdered king, Lord Ebnezer?

The true heir of the throne is Nicodemus Ravens. He is different from his dad because he doesn't wish to fight or to be brave. He is cautious, rational, and educated.

Who was Nicodemus's mentor? How is he related to Miss Petri, the pharmacist?

Nicodemus's mentor is Master Maunus, a brilliant apothecary. His niece, Miss Petri, is the one taking care of Dina when she first gets bitten by a dragon and after that of Dina and Rose when Master Maunus and Dina's mother, Melussina Tonnerre, are imprisoned.

Who does embody the supreme authority while Nicodemus is not yet charged of murder and Drakan is not yet the new Lord of Dunark?

The Law Master, the guardian of the Law in Dunark, embodies the supreme authority while Nicodemus Ravens is captive. Drakan murders him in front of many witnesses, greedy for power and prestige.

Who is Drakan and how is he related to the murdered king, Lord Ebnezer?

Drakan is the illegitimate son of the true king, Lord Ebnezer. The latter had a hidden relationship with Drakan's mother, who is also greedy for power and wealth.

What are the two names of Drakan's mother?

Drakan's mother is named with two different titles during the movie: Lady Death and Lady Lizea.

Is Drakan fully honest to his mother? Why?

Drakan happens to lie to his own mother when she asks him if either or not Dina could see the truth in his

eyes when she looked into them. He lies to her saying that she couldn't. In truth, Dina was able to read Drakan's memories but only ones from his childhood and youth.

What are the 3 reasons why Drakan wants to execute Dina's mother, Melussina Tonnerre, in the Arsenal Court?

Drakan wants to execute Dina's mother publicly because:

- He wants Dina to get out of where she is hiding from him.
- He wishes his reign starts in a very spectacular way.
- He aims at removing fear from "his" people about the Shamer's dark magic.

What is the name of Dina's new friend? How is she behaving with Dina at first, before to know who Dina really is?

Dina's new friend is named Rose. She first rejects Dina as everybody else, refuses to share a place to sleep with Dina, demands food from her, and even threatens her with a knife. Once she learns who Dina really is, she will show herself sympathetic and help her to face Drakan.

What plan does the Weapons Master suggest to Dina, Rose, and Nicodemus, in order to save Dina's mother, Melussina Tonnerre?

The Weapons Master suggests that Dina has to play the

key role in defeating Drakan: She should face him and look at him straight in the eyes in public in order to extort memories from him and find proofs that he is actually guilty for the crime of the royal family, the Ravens.

How does the film end, according to you? In which place does the last scene take place?

The movie ends positively, since no one from Dina's family has been hurt and Nicodemus, the true heir of the throne, is saved and far from Drakan's authority. We can imagine that, in a not too distant future, Nicodemus and Dina will be once again part of the Durkan kingdom, but in brighter days. The last scene of the film is taking place in a mountainous place called the Highlands.



CinemaKino