T/C	PICTURE	SOUND	MUSIC
10:00:00:00	Title credits of 'Fall and		Title music by
	Roll'		Amos Zamorski.
10:00:04:01	Fade into an image of a	VO of narrator:	
	sofa, fade in a man sitting	Since computer games	
	on the sofa playing a	appeared in the	
	games console.	1970's	
10:00:08:14	CU of mans hands on the	they've grown into	
1000000	games controller.	a 16 billion	
10:00:09:24	Man sitting on the sofa	dollar industry	
	playing games console,	world-wide but	
	girl walks into shot and	though that sounds	
	sits next to him and starts	massive games are	
	to play with the other	still not a	
10:00:14:23	controller Sequence from a fighting	mass market to	
10.00.14.23	computer game.	match the music and	
	computer game.	movie industries.	
10:00:19:19	CU of somebody playing	Like	
10.00.17.17	a games controller.	Like	
10:00:20:14	CU of a mans face	Hollywood	
10.00.20.11	CC of a mans face	movies	End of title music.
10:00:21:09	Cu of somebody punching	games currently	Incidental music by
	the buttons on a games	have	Amos Zamorski.
	controller.		
10:00:22:11	Cu of somebody punching	a handful of	
	the buttons on a games		
	controller.		
10:00:23:13	A sequence from a	genres. Most of	
	computer game of a car	them short on story	
	pulling away.	but big on action.	
		NO 6 TI	
		VO of woman: The	
		games that I generally	
		like to play are the driving games. I think	
		it's the speed	
10:00:40:12	CU of woman talking.	I think its being	
10.00.40.12	CO of woman tarking.	able to something that	
		you can't generally do	
		when your on the road	
		when you're driving	End of incidental
		for real.	music.
10:00:45:01	CU of a man talking.	Male interviewee	
		talking: I like playing	
		what are called first	

		person shoot em ups where you either run around an underground maze or an outdoor landscape gun in hand blazing away at monsters, aliens or other human beings.	
10:00:55:02	Sequence from a shoot em up computer game.	Sound effects from shot.	
10:00:57:08	CU of a man talking.	Male interviewee talking: I like playing all the football games.	
10:00:58:23	CU of a man talking.	Male interviewee talking: I have all these boyhood wartime fantasies but the beauty of these games is that you can go and play them and relieve your stress without anyone getting hurt.	
10:01:05:15	Sequence from a football computer game.	Sound effects from shot. Commentator on the game: Chest is down, good control	
10:01:09:17	Cuts to a man sitting on a sofa playing the football game.	Man talking: Yesyes.	
10:01:11:21	Sequence from a football computer game.	VO of narrator: In the last few years the adrenaline	
10:01:14:07	Cuts to a man sitting on a sofa playing the football game.	pumping action	
10:01:15:00	CU of the mans hands playing on a games controller which pans up to a CU of his face.	has been suped up with ultra realistic graphics generated by	
10:01:19:18	CU of the mans hands on the game controller.	new games consoles like the	

		dreamcast and	
		playstation.	
10:01:23:06	CU of man talking.	Male interviewee	
10.01.23.00	CO of mail talking.	talking: Graphic	
		realism is	
		fundamental to the	
		importanceto the	
		pleasure of playing a	
		game.	
10:01:26:20	Cu of man talking.	Male interviewee	
10.01.20.20	Cu of man taking.	talking: Graphics	
		have changed so much I mean about 3	
		years ago they were	
		just really blocky and	
		just really didn't move that much or animate	
		that much and now	
10:01:35:15	Cy of a games controller	the consoles	
10.01.33.13	Cu of a games controller.	are just amazing.	
		VO of narrator:	
10.01.26.22	Converse from a con	Though graphic	
10:01:36:23	Sequence from a car	realism is important	
	racing computer game.	there's more to	
		creating games with	
		mass appeal.	
		VO of Dave Cliff:	
		The problem isn't	
		just	
10:01:43:00	MLS of Dave Cliff from	that we need more	
10.01.15.00	Southampton University	powerful computers	
	sitting down talking.	we also need to know	
	Sitting down tanking.	what to do with those	
		computers in order to	
		make the characters	
		that appear in the	
		games more lifelike or	
		more human like or	Incidental music by
		more intelligent.	Amos Zamorski.
10:01:54:11	CU of balls being juggled	VO of narrator: For	I IIIOS ZWIIIOISKI.
10.01.51.11	and pan down to see a	a start objects in	
	mans face.	computer games don't	
		always behave as they	
		would in the real	
		would in the real	

		world.	
10:02:00:18	Computer graphics of a		
	ball falling through a		
10:02:01:09	floor. LA CU of a Mans face.		
10:02:01:09		Dayl Tannings Its	Incidental music
10.02.02.11	MS of Paul Topping, MathEngine Marketing,	Paul Topping: Its hard to tell the	ends.
	talking to camera in his	difference sometimes	Cirds.
	office.	between what you see	
		on the screen and a	
		television picture.	
		Erm but when things	
		look real but don't	
		move in the right way	
10.02.12.22	T A 1-11 C	it jars.	
10:02:12:23	LA bleached image of someone walking away	VO of Male interviewee: People	
	from the camera.	not walking through	
	from the camera.	walls is important,	
		people not banging	Incidental music by
		into each other	Amos Zamorski.
10:02:17:00	CU of man talking.	in a totally, I mean	
		people don't bang into	
		each other on the	
		street so if all your	
		players in a computer	
		game or in a game of football bash into	
		each other	
		consistently it does	
		detract from the	
		realism	
10:02:26:00	Sequence from a	of the game.	
	motorbike computer		
	game.	VO of narrator: Not	
		only does improbable	
		action detract from	
10:02:30:10	A man and a woman are	the appeal of gamesthey are also	
10.02.30.10	sitting on a sofa playing a	marred by a total	
	computer game. The	absence of a plausible	
	couple fad out to leave an	human or even animal	
	image of the empty sofa.	characters.	
10:02:37:03	LS of Peter Molyneux,	Peter Molyneux: Its	Incidental music
	Lionhead Studios	all very well us	ends.
	Founder, talking to	making games that	

	aamara	look almost like	
	camera.		
		movies nowadays but	
		what they have to be	
		filled with is	
		characters that are	
		believable and that's	
		our big problem at the	
		moment. Its rather	
		like when the movie	
		industry was in the	
		black and white phase	
		and then it first went	
		to colour things went	
		wrong and we need to	
		create characters in	
		games that look like	
		and behave like and	
		act like real human	
		beings, characters that	
		make you laugh and	
		cry like characters	
		that you have in a	
		movie.	
1			
10:03:09:09	CU of young woman.	Female interviewee	
10:03:09:09	CU of young woman.		
	CU of young woman.	Female interviewee	
10:03:09:09	CU of young woman. CU of balls being thrown	Female interviewee talking: I've never	Incidental music by
		Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game.	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.
	CU of balls being thrown	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling.	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed on	
	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies are putting all their	
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10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies are putting all their efforts into injecting behavioural reality	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of people at computers.	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies are putting all their efforts into injecting behavioural reality into virtual reality.	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of people at computers. Fade into a pan shot of an	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies are putting all their efforts into injecting behavioural reality into virtual reality. Peter Molyneuxs'	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of people at computers. Fade into a pan shot of an office shelf and a person	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies are putting all their efforts into injecting behavioural reality into virtual reality. Peter Molyneuxs' company Lionhead	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of people at computers. Fade into a pan shot of an office shelf and a person sitting at a computer and	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies are putting all their efforts into injecting behavioural reality into virtual reality. Peter Molyneuxs' company Lionhead studios is focussing	
10:03:11:09	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of people at computers. Fade into a pan shot of an office shelf and a person sitting at a computer and various people in the	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed on making games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies are putting all their efforts into injecting behavioural reality into virtual reality. Peter Molyneuxs' company Lionhead studios is focussing on putting emotion	
10:03:11:09 10:03:13:23 10:03:23:20	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of people at computers. Fade into a pan shot of an office shelf and a person sitting at a computer and various people in the office.	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies are putting all their efforts into injecting behavioural reality into virtual reality. Peter Molyneuxs' company Lionhead studios is focussing on putting emotion into games.	_
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10:03:11:09 10:03:13:23 10:03:23:20	CU of balls being thrown in the air against a white ceiling. Fade into a shot of the white ceiling, pan down to show a large office full of people at computers. Fade into a pan shot of an office shelf and a person sitting at a computer and various people in the office.	Female interviewee talking: I've never cried over a game. VO of narrator: But she might. With their eyes firmly fixed onmaking games appeal to everyone computer scientists at 2 British companies are putting all their efforts into injecting behavioural reality into virtual reality. Peter Molyneuxs' company Lionhead studios is focussing on putting emotion into games.	_

		mathematicians is thinking very hard about how to put convincing movement into games.	
10:03:43:23	MS of Tim Milward, MathEngine head of development. Fade to white.	Tim Milward: One way that people do that is to animate nice motion, nice behaviour of objects.	Incidental music ends.
10:03:51:08	Various cut sequences from a football computer game.	Football game is a typical example, you'll get quite a lot of variation in the animations so a footballer can kick the ball in 10 different ways or 20 different ways but that's it and the game jumps between different animations. VO of Will Osborn: After you've played the game 10 times you'll look at it and say well	
10:04:07:11	CU of Will Osborn, MathEngine Director of Research, talking.	hang on I've seen that happen before.	
10:04:09:02	Man sitting on the sofa playing a computer game.	Man shouting yes, yes.	
10:04:12:00	CU of Will Osborn, MathEngine Director of Research, talking.	Will Osborn: But with Physics your 2 footballers can come together and collide and they will react depending on that	
10:04:19:05	Sequence from a computer game showing a racing car.	VO of narrator: Physics is the key to making everything in the game world move like the real world,	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.

		whether its race	
10:04:27:05	Common from a	cars	
10:04:27:03	Sequence from a	rope bridges, more	
	computer game showing a	common in games	
	rope bridge.	than in life or	
		water,	
10:04:31:08	Sequence from a	they should	
	computer game showing a	comply with the same	
	boat on water.	fundamental laws of	
		physics that keep Tim	
		upright	
10:04:36:00	Tim in an office riding a	on his unicycle	
	unicycle. He falls off and	-	
	walks off screen.	VO of Tim Milward:	
		Quite simple physics,	
		new turn in physics	
10:04:48:03	MS of Tim Milward,	we don't bother	Incidental music
	MathEngine head of	with relativity or	ends.
	development.	quantum mechanics.	ciids.
	de velopment.	The laws of the new	
		turn in physics are	
		- -	
		quite simple but they	
		have huge amounts of	
		repercussions from a	
		very simple set of	
		rules all sorts of	
100000		behaviour arises	
10:05:03:24	MS of Paul Topping,	Paul Topping:	
	MathEngine Marketing,	Physics does all sorts	
	talking to camera in his	of things for game	
	office.	play depending on	
		what sorts of game	
		you're playing. If	
		you're playing a	
		driving game it will	
		make the car	
10:05:09:09	Sequence from a	feel more realistic.	
	computer game showing a	If you're playing a war	
	racing car.	game of some sort	
10:05:13:19	Sequence from a	we might be able	
	computer game showing	to make the smoke	
	an explosion.	look better and it just	
		gives a richness and a	
		depth to the	Incidental music by
		environment	Amos Zamorski.
10:05:19:06	Shot fades into a CU of a	VO of narrator: As	ZIIIOS ZMIIOISKI.
10.03.17.00	Shot faces lifto a CO of a	1 O ULHALLALUL. AS	

	computer screen.	well as the	
	computer screen.	environments and	
10:05:21:18	Shot showing more clearly the graphics on the computer screen	inanimate objects physics effects the way human bodies move.	
10:05:26:02	MS of someone jumping in the air	People are often animated in games using motion capture techniques	
10:05:30:08	LS of a man playing tennis.	but this limits the game play.	
10:05:32:00	Shot of a screen tracking tennis players movements, pan to the left to see the tennis player.		Incidental music ends
10:05:39:01	MLS of Colm Massey, MathEngine Research.	they tend to look alright so basically they can either use, its called motion capture or an animator can spend a lot of time making the motion look good so when there's no interaction it can look very good, its when they interact that you can see the flaws of the traditional methods for animating humans. So they	
10:05:57:20	Cu of Colms right arm swinging with the office in the background.	are bringing	
10:05:58:20	MCU of Colm moving his head backwards and forwards.	physical models in greatly improves,	
10:06:00:07	Shot of his hand flexing.	how you can interact with	
10:06:02:13	Shot of his foot moving about.	with the character in the game. What we tend to focus on	
10:06:04:15	MLS of Colm Massey, MathEngine Research.	is the skeletal structure beneath the	

10.06.10.02		skin and some, some sorts of muscle models which will if you like bend and stretch the joints of the skeleton.	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.
10:06:19:02	Shot of a wooden artists doll moving its arms and legs.		
10:06:20:07	Sequence from a computer game showing a rope bridge.	Colm Massey: Using the same physics as the rope bridge but the rope bridge and the joints are	
10:06:22:12	MLS of Colm Massey, MathEngine Research.	very simple they just	
10:06:25:04	Screen shots of animation.	VO of narrator: Once physics are programmed in bodies aren't doomed to repeat pre-scripted animated moves. They fall differently as well as with painful realism every time. Colm Massey: The easiest example I can think of	
10:06:39:14	MLS of Colm Massey, MathEngine Research.	which is not so PC if you like but is fighting games. At the moment if your in a battle with another character in the game, once again its prescripted. When you	Incidental music ends.
10:06:50:01	Image of an animated character punching.		
10:06:51:05	MLS of Colm Massey, MathEngine Research.	either a pre-scripted punch one of the characters hits, they fall in a pre-scripted way so the next	

		generation of fighting games how hard you hit	
10:07:03:02	MS of a boxer punching.		
10:07:03:14	MLS of Colm Massey, MathEngine Research.	the character will fall in a completely unscripted way.	
10:07:07:06	MS of a boxer punching.		
10:07:07:17	Sequence of computer graphics.	VO of narrator: Once the laws of physics are introduced its possible to calculate the relative motion of hundreds of objects like shrapnel for explosions, a popular request for games.	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.
	Fade into a shot of Tim Milward, MathEngine head of development.	VO of Tim Milward: One of the problems with the way a lot of explosions are done today is	
10:07:34:09	MLS of Tim Milward, MathEngine head of development.	they'll throw a few objects out of the middle and they'll spin and they'll land and they'll disappear. They might bounce once, the bounce won't be very realistic and the object will just fade away. With proper physics we would like to have	
10:07:47:20	Sequence of computer graphics.	those objects land and settle and shatter. How do you add physics to computer games?	
10:07:57:18	Fade into a MS of Tim Milward, MathEngine head of development.	you get out your University text books and you work out how to get the computer to solve Newton's	Incidental music ends.

		equations.	
10:08:05:19	MS of Will Osborn,	It's a classical level	
	MathEngine Director of	physics so the stuff	
	Research, talking.	you do at school with	
		balls rolling down	
		planes, erm restitution	
		when you drop a ball,	
		how much energy it	
		looses, Newton's laws,	
		principals of	
		conservation of	
		energy and	
		momentum.	
10:08:22:10	MS of Will Osborn	VO of Will Osborn:	
	writing equations on a	Newton's laws in	
	white board.	themselves are very	
10.00.20.02	NG CWELL O I	simple but	
10:08:29:02	MS of Will Osborn,	even if I have just	
	MathEngine Director of	three objects coming	
10.00.22.12	Research, talking. MLS of Will Osborn	together then its	
10:08:33:13		intractable to solve	
	wiping a white board and	that problem	
	walking off screen.	analytically and you	
		must resort to	
10:08:39:01	Computer sequence of a	vo of narrator: In	Incidental music by
10.00.37.01	teapot being made to look	all computer games	Amos Zamorski.
	real.	objects start as mesh	Timos Zumorski.
		outlines the mesh is	
		then blended with	
		polygons and then	
		shaded. To move the	
		object around the	
		game MathEngine	
		then calculate its	
		physical properties.	
10:08:52:08	Computer sequence of a	VO of Tim Milward:	
	teapot bouncing off of	If you wanted to	
	walls.	simulate it moving	
		you'd have to tell it	
		how heavy it was,	
		you'd have to	
10.00.00.12	MC CT: M:1 1	tell it	
10:09:00:13	MS of Tim Milward,	where the mass was	
	MathEngine head of	distributed and then if	
	development.	you wanted to slide it	

10:09:50:08	CU of words on a computer screen.	and Newton's laws applied the team calculate the location	
		of the location of the moving	
10:09:54:18	CU of a man looking at a computer screen.	object in every frame of the game. Films	
10:09:58:13	CU of words on a computer screen.	display a mere 24 frames a second	
10:10:00:14	Computer sequence from a game of explosions.	but computer games display up to 60 frames a second so that means making up to 60 calculations a second.	
10:10:07:15	CU of words on a computer screen.	Computer games need to go at	
10:10:09:22	MS of Will Osborn, MathEngine Director of Research, talking. Fade between a MS and a CU at the end of the shot.	50 or 60 frames a second in order to animate realistically and not physiologically to see a lack.	Incidental music ends.
10:10:19:19	CU of Will Osborn, MathEngine Director of Research, talking.	We have to do the physical calculations equally 50 60 times a second in order to get the realism.	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.
10:10:26:14	LA shot of a man juggling.	VO of narrator: MathEngine is not the only company to create simulations of physics but it is one of the few doing it in real time. VO Paul Topping:	
10.10.26.10	CVV AD 15	The traditional way of doing it	
10:10:36:18	CU of Paul Topping, MathEngine Marketing, talking to camera in his office.	if you're doing film graphics or if you're doing engineering graphics is to actually pre-render it pre- calculate it so you can	Incidental music ends.

		talza marcha a minuta	
		take maybe a minute calculating the	
		physics that happens	
		in a fraction of a	
		second.	
10:10:48:08	MS of Tim Milward,	Tim Milward: They	
	MathEngine head of	are prepared to wait	
	development.	days or weeks for the	
		results to come out	
		whereas here you	
		want it to be	
10 10 50 10		interactive.	T 1 1 1 1 1
10:10:52:19	Sequence from a	VO of narrator:	Incidental music by
	computer simulation.	MathEngine don't	Amos Zamorski.
		design games themselves. Their	
		physics software is	
		integrated into games	
		by other companies	
		Its also used in other	
		types of software	
		including engineering	
		simulations like this	
		tree logger which was	
		designed to teach	
		people to drive	
		without the risk of	
		crashing a multi-	
		million pound	
		machine.	
		NO CD LT	
		VO of Paul Topping:	
		As computing power	
10:11:18:02	CU of Paul Topping,	increases,even with modern	Incidental music
10.11.10.02	MathEngine Marketing,	consoles we can	ends.
	talking to camera in his	actually put these	VIIGO.
	office.	simulations on	
		everyday machines	
		and perhaps one day	
		we'll have everyone	
		that's learning to	
		drive, learning on a	
		MathEngine	
		simulator.	
10:11:30:01	CU of hands on a steering	VO of narrator: You	Sound effects of a

	wheel	agnit maga yayılma	mataran
	wheel.	can't pass you're	motorcar.
		driving test on a	
	277	MathEngine	
10:11:33:09	CU of a mans face.	simulation yet	
10:11:34:16	MLS showing the man	but their work is	Incidental music by
	sitting at a desk using a		Amos Zamorski.
	driving simulator.		
10:11:36:08	MS of a man behind a	bringing the	
	computer monitor with a	prospect of games	
	pair of gloves on the top	never playing the	
	of the monitor.	same way twice	
	of the monitor.	closer.	
10:11:39:11	Saguanae of computer	Closer.	
10.11.39.11	Sequence of computer		
10.11.45.15	graphics.	C 1 M T 1	T '1 , 1 '
10:11:45:17	MCU of Colm Massey,	Colm Massey: To be	Incidental music
	MathEngine Research.	able to move beyond	ends.
		what the original	
		designer expected,	
		you can't escape from	
		the size of a game that	
		has been designed in a	
		traditional game you	
		basically have to do	
		moves that are	
		allowed. This will	
		completely open up	
		the kind of punches	
		you can throw and	
		how you're going to	
		fall so there will be	
		just larger space to	
		play in.	
10:12:06:19	MS of Paul Topping,	Paul Topping:	
	MathEngine Marketing,	There's a randomness	
	talking to camera in his	and an	
	office.	unpredictability.	
10:12:09:06	MS of Tim Milward,	Tim Milward: and	
10.12.09.00	MathEngine head of	they're not restricted	
	development.	•	
10.12.10.22	1	by um.	
10:12:10:23	MS of Paul Topping,	Paul Topping:	
	MathEngine Marketing,	um.	
	talking to camera in his		
	office.		
10:12:11:19	CU of Tim Milward,	Tim Milward:	
	MathEngine head of	Situations that the	
	development.	programmer	
		1 L - 0 D - 0 - 1 - 1 - 1	I .

		originally conceived	
10:12:15:05	MS of Paul Topping, MathEngine Marketing, talking to camera in his office.	Paul Topping: They're not quite sure what's going to ha	
10:12:17:03	CU of Tim Milward, MathEngine head of development.		
10:12:17:24	MS of Paul Topping, MathEngine Marketing, talking to camera in his office.	Happen.	
10:12:18:09	Shot of a kitchen with a dog sitting in frame. Man walks into frame.	VO of narrator: If creating believable objects in a game is important vital to making games more compelling is creating characters, animal and human who's behaviour can produce surprises.	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.
10:12:37:19	MCU of Dave Cliff, visiting professor, Southampton University.	If a character in a game always gives a predictable response to certain situations then I think most people would very soon become bored with that game so having some kind of inventiveness or unpredictability or creativity on the part of the synthetic characters inside the game is something that could be really, really valuable	Incidental music ends.
10:12:57:07	Blurred image of fairy lights on a wall panning left to see Dave Cliff sitting at a table typing on his laptop.	and make games much more interesting. VO of narrator: Dave Cliff has	

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		worked on these	
		problems in	
		University and in the	
		games industry but	
		believes competitive	
		pressure will give	
		industry the edge on	
		solving them.	
10:13:10:15	MCU of Dave Cliff,	Dave Cliff: In the	
	visiting professor,	computer games	
	Southampton University.	industry if you work	
		for one company and	
		you're working on a	
		particular project its	
		probably a fair bet	
		that you'rethat there	
		are other companies,	
		your direct	
		competitors that are	
		working on similar if	
		not identical ideas so	
		there's this very big	
		sense of time pressure	
		and of trying to get	
		you're system working	
		and working first and	
		making sure you're	
		fast, that you can	
		deliver it to the	
		market fast and that	
		you are in budget.	
10:13:42:03	Logo of saying Black and	VO of narrator: One	Incidental music by
10.13.12.03	White.	company pursuing the	Amos Zamorski.
		goal of making	THIOS ZMIIIOISINI.
10:13:47:15	Over the shoulder shot of	characters	
10.13.17.13	someone looking at a	unpredictable,	
	computer screen.	intelligent and even	
10:13:50:08	Sequence of computer	emotional is	
10.13.30.00	graphics. Fade into next	Guilford based games	
	shot.	developer Lionhead	
	SHOT.	studios.	
10:13:55:08	Shot of Peter Molyneux,	Peter Molyneux:	Incidental music by
10.13.33.00	founder of Lionhead	=	Amos Zamorski.
	studios, talking to camera.	Making games more emotional is really	AIIIOS ZaIIIOISKI.
		_	
	Fade out of shot.	something that we are	
		all trying to strive for,	

10.14.40.10	Chat of D-4-: M-1		
10:14:48:10	Shot of Peter Molyneux,	you play in the	
	founder of Lionhead	story is that of a God.	
10.11.71.10	studios, talking to camera.		
10:14:51:18	Sequence from the game		
	black and white.		
10:14:53:23	Peter Molyneux sitting in	Peter Molyneux: As	
	front of a computer	a God in this world	
	demonstrating black and	you can do absolutely	
	white.	anything you like.	
10:14:57:18	Sequence from the game	So I can go up and	
	black and white.	look at little villages	
		and watch little	
		people get on with	
		their own lives and	
		very much live their	
		own lives and go	
		down and be very	
		intimate with them,	
		look at all the things	
		that they've got, watch	
10:15:13:00	Datar Malymany sitting in	them going around	
10:13:13:00	Peter Molyneux sitting in	doing their own	
	front of a computer	thing, or I can pull	
	demonstrating black and	back and make a	
10.17.10.06	white.	more	
10:15:18:06	Sequence from the game	godly view on the	
	black and white.	whole world.	
10:15:21:21	Peter Molyneux sitting in	I can go down and	
	front of a computer	have a little look at a	
	demonstrating black and	person, and I can say	
	white.	well I'm not happy	
		with you	
10:15:30:14	Sequence from the game	I can pick that person	
	black and white.	up, I can throw them	
		around	
10:15:37:04	Peter Molyneux sitting in	and start throwing	
	front of a computer	them at people and	
	demonstrating black and	umand just be	
	white	really, really nasty	
		and cruel and vicious	
		and what I'm doing in	
		this world is being an	
		evil God, or I can be	
		wonderfully kind, I	
		can pick up a little	
		person	

10:15:50:20	Sequence from the game black and white.	and I can say, you know if you want some food you can always go over here and help these farmers out and just really help these little people out living their lives so you can be whatever you want to be in the world. Now as you play through this story	
10:16:08:22	Peter Molyneux sitting in front of a computer demonstrating black and white	one of the first things you get to meet is a creature.	
10:16:12:11	Sequence from the game black and white.	My creature is an apehello!	
10:16:19:17	LS of office with a man working on a computer.	VO of Narrator: The creatures are created	
10:16:20:22	MLS of office with man working on a computer.	by Lionheads	
10:16:21:22	MS of office with man working on a computer.	chief scientist	
10:16:22:16	CU of man working on a computer, he turns around and roars like a Lion.	Richard Evans. (Roars like a Lion)	Sound effect of a Lion.
10:16:27:02	MS of Richard Evans, Lionhead studios chief scientist.	Richard Evans: The idea is that you are a God doing things in the world but you also have this agent who tries to perceive what you want and helps you out doing it so he's supposed to be a useful helper he's also supposed to be physiologically plausible and sweet,	
10:16:41:01	Sequence from the game black and white showing the helper character.	capable of making you feel some sort of empathy towards him.	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.

		VO of narrator: You start to feel empathy towards him because although some of his actions and appearance are programmed in	
10:16:49:08	CU of fingers on a keyboard.	like this character	
10:16:51:08	MS of someone programming a character on the computer.	his personality isn't.	
10:16:53:15	CU of an animated character on a computer screen.	This he learns from you.	
10:16:57:12	Peter Molyneux sitting in front of a computer demonstrating black and white.	Peter Molyneux: All we've done is thought of 2 ways that you can teach you're creature, the first way is that he watches you play the game. If you're nasty and mean and vicious he will be inspired by that so for example if I just ermgo down here and pick a little person and throw that	Incidental music ends.
10:17:13:23	Sequence from the game black and white showing the helper character.	little person around, he'll see that and that's like saying to him okay that's cool to be mean and vicious.	
10:17:20:19	Peter Molyneux sitting in front of a computer demonstrating black and white.	Equally if he sees me being nice I can pick up a tree and move that tree and place it down by the village just to be nice to the villagers he'll be inspired by that.	
10:17:33:01	Sequence from the game black and white showing the helper character.	That's the first way he learns,	
10:17:36:03	Peter Molyneux sitting in	the other way that	

	C	1 1	
	front of a computer demonstrating black and	he learns is by me telling him off.	
	white.	Cining mini on.	
10:17:39:04	CU of Peter Molyneux.	Sound of a Lion	Sound effect of a
10.17.39.01	Co of Feter Worlding.	roaring.	Lion.
10:17:42:08	Sequence from the game	I can either give him a	
	black and white showing	little	
	the helper character.		
10:17:44:20	CU of someone using a	clip round the	
	mouse.	1	
10:17:46:00	Sequence from the game	head to say bad or I	
	black and white showing	can really tell him off	
	the helper character.	by really hitting him	
		and really laying into	
		him which he doesn't	
		like at all and is	
		probably going to feel	
		a bit depressed by it.	
		Or you can say that	
		you've been good and	
		you can do that just	
10.10.00			
10:18:03:01	CU of someone using a	by stroking him.	
10 10 04 15	mouse.	A 1.1 T . 1	
10:18:04:15	Sequence from the game	And the more I stroke	
	black and white showing	him the more he likes	
10:18:12:03	the helper character.	it, I can tickle his feet.	
10:18:12:03	Peter Molyneux sitting in	And that was just	
	front of a computer demonstrating black and	playing with him and telling him yeah that	
	white.	was really good what	
	winte.	you did. If you really	
		want to you can	
10:18:19:10	Sequence from the game	tickle him down	
10.10.17.10	black and white showing	there which perhaps	
	the helper character.	you don't want to do.	
10:18:25:23	MLS of Peter Molyneux	The first way was	
	sitting and talking to	really inspired by me	
	camera.	looking at young	
		children.	
10:18:31:01	LS of a child playing with		
	toys.		
10:18:36:20	MLS of Peter Molyneux	And the horrible	
	sitting and talking to	realisation, and it was	
	camera.	a horrible realisation	
		that children actually	

the time. If
ing to a child
8
g this is a pen
write with it
look up in
es and they
and you know
y've learnt
pen.
n I turn back
t looking at a
game on tv
art swearing
they are not
enough goals.
e realisation
child doesn't
rning at all.
Snap!!
Iolyneux:
t was the
onal leap
e creatures
is that why
e get the
to learn all Incidental music by
. Amos Zamorski.
narrator: As
acter learns
onality either
devilish or
I E In aid and all annuals
d Evans: Incidental music ends.
arn what sort ends.
hey learn what
lesires are
nt in certain
ns so for
the creature
t off and be
LOH AHO DE '
ed at night 'Il just think

		don't like this but over time you can train him	
		that you don't want him to be frightened at nigh time you only want him	
10:19:45:12	Sequence from the game black and white showing the helper character fighting another character.	to be frightened when something scary is approaching him that might damage him.	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.
		VO of narrator: Something scary like a kick boxing cow. Although the creature learns he is born with some behaviour programmed in.	
		Richard Evans: At some level	Incidental music ends.
10:20:00:07	MS of Richard Evans, Lionhead studios chief scientist.	the creatures behaviour has to be programmed; it's not magic. We are writing a computer programme. So the basic building blocks that the creatures perform are programmed so I tell it how to pick things up, so the little building blocks of action are pre- programmed into the game. But then the way in which we sequence them together and the way in which they decide what to do in certain situations is determined by the creatures own mind	

		and his own mental state.	
10:20:23:23	Old footage of a robot talking.	I can perform 30 separate and distinct acts.	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.
10:20:27:19	CU of robots feet.	VO of narrator: This technology	
10:20:28:21	LS of the robot walking along.	is called artificial intelligence	
10:20:31:18	HA MS of a man twiddling knobs. Old footage.	or AI. Philosophers	
10:20:35:09	LS of a woman hugging a primitive robot.	and computer scientists	
10:20:35:09	CU of the robots claw like hands.	have long hoped that it would	
10:20:36:09	LS of a woman hugging a primitive robot.	one day be possible to make	
10:20:38:14	CU of a computer screen which unsteadily pans past other machinery. Fade into next shot.	computers and robots as intelligent as humans and they've managed to create computers	
10:20:43:17	Shot of 2 men playing chess. Fade into next shot	that are brilliant at specific things like beating a grand master at chess.	
10:20:48:13	Fade into a picture of a computer screen. Fade into next shot.		
10:20:53:05	MCU of Dave Cliff, visiting professor, Southampton University.	Dave Cliff: For a lot of its history artificial intelligence concentrated on trying to get computers to do the things that a human needs a degree level training to do so typical examples were translating from one language to another say from English to French or diagnosing bacterial blood diseases from patients symptoms. Kind of	Incidental music ends.

		things that if you saw	
		a human do it you'd	
		say gosh that person	
		must have gone to	
		college. But it turns	
		out that an awful lot	
		of the intelligence that	
		you need in computer	
		games isn't that kind	
		of degree level	
		intelligence it's more	
10.01.20.15	MG (D: 1 1E	like common sense.	
10:21:38:15	MS of Richard Evans,	Richard Evans: In	
	Lionhead studios chief	computer games its	
	scientist.	not like you're trying	
		to make them clever	
		or good at sums its	
		more that you're	
		trying to make them	
		plausible	
10:21:33:16	LS of 2 children playing	so its more like	
	with toys.	artificial stupidity.	
		VO of narrator:	Incidental music by
		Which is just as well	Amos Zamorski.
		as most computers are	
		incapable of thinking	
		through things that	
		through things that	
		even the youngest	
		even the youngest child can do like	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater.	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from scratch.	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from scratch. VO of Peter	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from scratch. VO of Peter Molyneux: We've got	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from scratch. VO of Peter Molyneux: We've got some very, very	
		even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from scratch. VO of Peter Molyneux: We've got some very, very bright	
10:21:55:11	CU of Peter Molyneux	even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from scratch. VO of Peter Molyneux: We've got some very, very brightpeople here and it	Incidental music
10:21:55:11	CU of Peter Molyneux sitting and talking to	even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from scratch. VO of Peter Molyneux: We've got some very, very bright	Incidental music ends.
10:21:55:11	_	even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from scratch. VO of Peter Molyneux: We've got some very, very brightpeople here and it soon became very apparent that there	
10:21:55:11	sitting and talking to	even the youngest child can do like putting on a sweater. So Peter and his team had to start developing the model for the creature from scratch. VO of Peter Molyneux: We've got some very, very brightpeople here and it soon became very	

		1 /1 1 1	
10.22.17.00		make this model because this model could learn in a very unique way, learn by experience and rewarding ermwe had to build a whole new model.	D : 1
10:22:17:00	CU's of scanned sections from the brain with computer graphics super imposed.	VO of narrator: One technique mimics the way our brains work. As we learn the connections inside our brains our reinforced creating pathways known as neural pathways. As the creature learns pathways are created from	Beeping sound effects.
10:22:34:10	Over the shoulder shot of a man working on a computer.	strings of computer code. VO of Dave Cliff: What happens in situations where	
10:22:39:07	MCU of Dave Cliff, visiting professor, Southampton University.	the same behaviour is that the connection strengths are reinforced, they grow and stronger connections are made and where you want similar occasions where you want not to be the result of similar behaviours then you delete those connections or reduce the strength, its so called neural network learning. And it does draw some inspiration from what's understood of real	

		neural networks in	
		real brains	
10:23:04:24	LS of children playing.	in real animals.	
10.23.04.24	LS of children playing.	III I Cai aiiiiilais.	
		VO of narrator: But	
		to make computers as	
		clever as a	
10:23:08:21	CU of toys on the floor	naughty boy	
10.23.00.21	falling over.	naugnty boy	
10:23:09:16	Screen shot of a sequence	they'd need to know	
10.23.07.10	from the game black and	everything we know	
	white showing the helper	about the world, an	
	character.	impossible task. So	
		Lionhead is working	
		on systems that learn	
		what they need to	
		know about the	
		limited environment	
		in which they exist.	
		VO of Peter	
		Molyneux: The	
		reason why I	
10:23:22:17	MLS of Peter Molyneux	can say our	
	sitting and talking to	creatures are as	
	camera.	intelligent as any	
		artificial intelligence	
		is that we cheat.	
10:23:33:02	LS of Peter Molyneux	And the way that we	
	sitting and talking to	cheat is that the	
	camera.	creature is caught	
		within our world and	
		we have described	
		this world to him so	
		when he walks over to	
		a tree he knows it's a	
		tree, he knows its	
		wood, he knows it	
		burns, he knows all	
		sorts of things about	
10.00.70.11		it. Its not like	
10:23:50:11	Screen shot of a sequence	the real world.	
	from the game black and	Y/O 4	
	white showing the helper	VO of narrator: But	
	character.	there was some early	
		problems with the	

		technology.	
		weimology.	
		VO of Richard	
		Evans: The first time	
		the beast was	
10:23:57:10	CU of Richard Evans,	let loose in the	
10.23.37.10	Lionhead studios chief		
	scientist.	world quite a lot of	
	scientist.	things went wrong to	
		be honest with you.	
		Which I think is	
		inevitable. To start	
		with he just stood	
		there looking down at	
		his feet and I just	
		thought why is he	
		doing that he should	
		be off doing	
		something slightly	
		more exciting but I	
		de-bugged the code a	
		bit and it turned out	
		he was trying to eat	
		himself, he was	
		hungry as soon as he	
		was born and he didn't	
		realise that eating	
		himself was	
		impossible and so he	
		tried to eat himself.	
10:24:18:14	MLS of Peter Molyneux	Peter Molyneux:	
	sitting and talking to	Once you have this	
	camera.	simulation of a human	
		being, of the	
		emotional content,	
		and not only a human	
		being but the animals	
		of the world if you	
		like then the	
		permutations start	
		coming through and	
		are really fascinating	
		in themselves.	
10:24:31:00	MCU, oblique angle of	Time to show you	
	Peter Molyneux in front of	what you really can	
	computer.	do with rocks. I want	
	F	to pick that up and I	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	p viat ap alla i	<u> </u>

		want you to throw it at those little people.	
10:24:41:01	ECU of Peter Molyneuxs face.	VO of narrator: Though Peter knows the design of the creature intimately, it still surprises him.	
		VO of Peter Molyneux: The ape and me	
10:24:47:18	Screen shot of a sequence from the game black and white showing the ape creature.	have given many demonstrations to many people and he always overshadows me. VO of narrator: He dances well but is he actually alive,	
10:24:58:08	MLS of Dave Cliff, visiting professor, Southampton University, with a dog.	somewhere in the continuum of life between a rock and a human.	
10:25:03:13	MCU of Dave Cliff, visiting professor, Southampton University.	Dave Cliff: Well I think its actually a very difficult question to answer as to whether they're alive or not, and I suspect that if you've got a 100 biologists or a100 artificial life scientists in a room and asked them that question, they wouldn't all agree. I think some people would think that they probably could be	
10:25:20:05	Sequence from the game black and white showing the ape creature walking forward.	VO of Dave Cliff:classed as alive but others would say definitely not.	Incidental music by Amos Zamorski.
		VO of narrator:	

	T	ı	,
10.25.22.16		But as the computer power available to ordinary consumers doubles every 18 months, who knows what's possible with this kind of technology	
10:25:32:16	Sequence from the game black and white showing the ape creature against the sea.	in computer games in the future. VO of Peter	
		Molyneux: There has not been a single moment for the computer games industry to ever catch its breath	Incidental music ends.
10:25:42:00	MLS of Peter Molyneux in a blue room.	to ever say, right, we're on a level playing field now. There's always new hardware, new innovations, new software techniques, new tools to consider. And also we are constantly pushing the barriers, we're constantly flying the envelope, and	
10:26:01:03	MCU of person working in front of a computer.	constantly doing that	
10:26:01:21	Stressed man wearing headphones.	means that we	
10:26:03:14	MCU of three people in front of computers.	constantly have to innovate and	
10:26:05:08	Oblique MCU of person in front of computer.	heartbreaking though it is you have to	
10:26:07:04	LMS of Peter Molyneux in a blue room.	archive all your stuff, stick it on the shelf and say, that's what I thought was the greatest thing in the world, then, and	

		this is going to be the greatest	
10:26:14:20	Various ECU's of Peter Molyneux	thing in the world.	Credit music by Amos Zamorski.
10:26:18:24	LS of Tim in an office riding a unicycle.		
10:26:20:15	Shot of a wooden artists doll moving about and then being pushed off a desk top. Credits start to appear at		
10:26:23:00	the end of the shot. LS of a child playing with toys and stamping on them.		
10:26:26:22	CU of the toys being stamped on.		
10:26:27:17	Shot of the helper character from black and white waving goodbye and various shots from the game.		
10:26:35:08	Sequence of computer graphics where a ball falls from the top of the screen.		
10:26:37:10	Shot of the helper character from black and white waving goodbye.		
10:26:40:04	Illuminations logo.		
10:26:45:06	End of programme.		End of credit music.