

## Quiz 1: Video Comm Rules and Procedures

Fill in the blanks 1.) Mr. Cyphers' number one rule is **RESPECT**.

**Respect \_\_\_\_\_, respect \_\_\_\_\_, and respect \_\_\_\_\_.**

- True / False 2.) In order to charge the battery, it should be left on the camera when in the storage closet.
- True / False 3.) Students do not need crew passes when shooting on campus. Teachers and staff know that students carrying camera equipment are allowed to be in the hallways.
- True / False 4.) It is never permissible to take cameras into bathrooms or locker rooms.
- True / False 5.) To take equipment out of the classroom, students must sign out each piece of gear on the equipment sign-out sheet in the binder.
- True / False 6.) When not in use, our cameras must be stored in the equipment cabinet.
- True / False 7.) Students can let their friends handle Video Comm equipment.
- True / False 8.) The most delicate part of the camera is the lens. We should avoid touching this part at all times.
- True / False 9.) The tripod quick release plate that is screwed to the bottom of the camera should be stored with the tripod, not the camera.
- True / False 10.) Students don't need to worry about importing their footage to a computer after shooting. It will be safe stored on the cameras.
- True / False 11.) Because there is no way to know what individual was responsible for the equipment, every member of the group will lose points if equipment is not properly signed out, used, or returned.
- True / False 12.) Video students are never allowed to disturb other students while shooting around campus.
- True / False 13.) If the weather is dry and warm, and if students have asked Mr. Cyphers before leaving the room, students may take equipment outside to work on projects.
- True / False 14.) Ms. Cannon's classroom rules must be followed because we are guests in her room.
- True / False 15.) Only one member of a film crew needs to wear a crew pass.
- True / False 16.) Unless told otherwise, students should push in their chairs at the end of class.
- True / False 17.) All backpacks and bags belong in the cubbies under the SmartBoard screen. This rule must be followed so that we can keep the room clear of obstructions.
- True / False 18.) Equipment that is not working must be brought to the teacher immediately. Students should not try to fix equipment by themselves.
- True / False 19.) White balancing should happen at the start of every shoot.
- True / False 20.) When groups are working outside the classroom, group members may split up to work on different aspects of the project.
- True / False 21.) Shaky footage is still useful; we can make it look better through editing and digital effects.

## Quiz 2: Camera Handling and Operation



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Word bank:

- Battery
- Power button
- Auto/Manual select
- HD Record mode button
- Microphone
- Record/Playback switch
- LCD Screen
- Record Button
- Lens
- Zoom control

11. Which shot is properly white balanced?



12. Write two or three complete sentences explaining the purpose of white balancing a camera. Why do good camera operators white balance? When should you white balance your camera?

13. True or False: To White Balance a camera, you should put a white piece of paper right up against the camera lens.

14. True or False: When you white balance your camera, you are telling the camera what white is so it can calibrate all the other colors.

15. True or False: Color Temperature is a means of measuring the quality of hue of a source of light and is measured in degrees Kelvin.

16. True or False: Light with more blue hues has a higher color temperature.

17. True or False: Candlelight has a lower color temperature than the light of the sun on a clear day.

18. True or False: It is ok to rely on automatic camera settings once in a while.

19. True or False: Letting too much light in through the camera's aperture can lead to underexposed shots.

20. True or False: Aperture is measured in "f-stops".

21. True or False: Setting your aperture to f/22 outside on a sunny day will result in an overexposed shot.

22. True or False: Changing the focus from one subject to another within a shot is called "follow-focus"

23. In addition to the questions on this quiz, each student must demonstrate that he or she can:

**Set the camera shooting mode**  
**Attach the camera to a tripod**  
**White balance a camera**

**Adjust the exposure**  
**Adjust the focus**  
**Remove the camera from the tripod**

## Quiz 2 - Composition

**Directions:** Match the term below with the shot that matches it at right.

### Shot Types

- Wide Shot (WS) \_\_\_
- Medium Shot (MS) \_\_\_
- Close Up (CU) \_\_\_
- Extreme Close Up (XCU) \_\_\_

### Other Shot Types

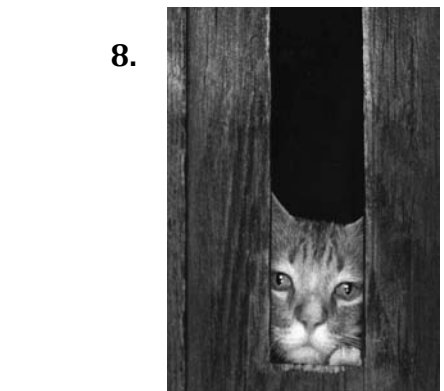
- Over the Shoulder (OTS) \_\_\_
- Two Shot \_\_\_

### Camera Angles

- High Angle \_\_\_
- Eye Level (Eye Line) \_\_\_
- Low Angle \_\_\_

### Composition

- Framing \_\_\_
- Eyes on Upper Third \_\_\_





Directing Attention

- Color and Contrast \_\_\_
- Leading Lines \_\_\_
- Simulate Depth \_\_\_

Visual Organization

- Simplicity \_\_\_
- Show Action \_\_\_

Composition

- Head room \_\_\_
- Nose room \_\_\_

12.



13.



14.



15.



17.



16.



18.



**Short Answer:**

19. Please write 2-3 sentences explaining the purpose of an Establishing Shot:

20. You should always have your subject "clear the frame". What does this mean?

## Quiz 4 - Editing

**Directions:** Circle or write the correct answer. Read each question carefully.

- True or False:** A *cut* is a decision about what will be left out of the final film
- True or False:** A *trim* involves splitting one clip up into several smaller clips
- True or False:** An editor who removes a few frames from the end of a clip is performing a *splice*.
- True or False:** A *jump cut* is essentially an abrupt transition from one shot to a shot with very similar content.
- True or False:** *A-Roll footage* is the primary footage for a film, the main storytelling footage. An interview with someone who is providing information about the topic is an example of A-Roll.
- True or False:** *B-Roll footage* is the extra footage collected to support the story. These could be clips of people in action, or on-location footage that provides additional visuals to tell your story.
- True or False:** The part of the iMovie interface where the imported clips are stored is called the *bin*. iMovie calls collections of imported footage *Events*.
- I've just opened up iMovie and can't find my project. I should:
  - Scream and whine to Mr. Cyphers that my project is missing
  - Blame the other class for deleting it
  - Check out a camera and reshoot my entire video
  - Click to open the *Project Library* in the top left part of the screen and then scroll down until I find my project
- What five components make up the "grammar" of video? Write these components *in the correct order* below:
- In video production it's important to "shoot to edit". This makes things easier when you get your footage back to the editing room. Name three things you can do to help you "shoot to edit":
- This is a birds-eye-view of two people having a conversation. I want to shoot three shots that I'm going to edit together into an interview sequence. I'd like **one wide shot and two close-ups** and I don't want to break the 180° Rule. Draw below where I should place my three cameras:





## Quiz 6 – Continuity, continued

**Matching:** Write the type of continuity described in the statement. Read each statement carefully.

**A. Continuity of Information**

**C. Continuity of Action**

**E. Continuity of Motion**

**B. Continuity of Look**

**D. Conventional Continuity**

\_\_\_\_ 1. This is another name for the 180 Degree Rule.

\_\_\_\_ 2. We expect characters on a westward road trip to be shown moving from screen right to screen left.

\_\_\_\_ 3. Carefully placed cuts can ensure this type of continuity and can help hide the edits.

\_\_\_\_ 4. Consistent and deliberate screen direction reveals characters' relationships to each other, such as in a chase scene.

\_\_\_\_ 5. A disruption of this type of continuity occurs when props or objects do not match from shot to shot.

### Video 1 Terminology

**F. Eyeline matching**

**H. Screen direction**

**J. Cutting on action**

**G. Master shot**

**I. Glance-object pair**

\_\_\_\_ 6. A wide shot that closer shots should be compared to so ensure continuity

\_\_\_\_ 7. This ensures characters look the correct direction, as in a conversation, adding a sense of realism to your sequence.

\_\_\_\_ 8. This editing technique that is the best way to make a cut invisible.

\_\_\_\_ 9. A shot of a character looking at something should logically precede a shot of whatever that character is looking at.

\_\_\_\_ 10. The direction an audience sees a character moving in the frame, either right to left or left to right.

### Character Movement

**K. Racing or in pursuit**

**M. Bound for the same destination**

**L. Moving away from each other**

**N. Acting independently**

\_\_\_\_ 11. Characters starting from *different* places and moving in *opposite* directions

\_\_\_\_ 12. Characters starting from *different* places and moving in the *same* screen direction

\_\_\_\_ 13. Characters starting from *the same* place and moving in *different* directions

\_\_\_\_ 14. Characters starting from the *same* place and moving in the *same* screen direction



**Quiz 7 - Storyboarding**

**Part 1: Identification.** Match the following description to the image on the right.

- \_\_\_ 1. Camera pulls back from a subject
- \_\_\_ 2. Zoom out from a close-up to a 2 shot
- \_\_\_ 3. Tracking shot: person on left of screen gets closer to person on right. With a focus on what is in the left person's hand
- \_\_\_ 4. CU of two people falling. Camera tracks their fall through the air
- \_\_\_ 5. Extreme Close-up (XCU)
- \_\_\_ 6. High Angle Shot
- \_\_\_ 7. Over-the-shoulder Shot
- \_\_\_ 8. Tilt down

9. What is happening in #9? Give the shot type, the angle of the shot and the action that is happening.

Shot type: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Camera angle: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Action: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

#9

