

TV 1 Midterm

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The purpose of industrial television is to _____.
A. provide programming to customers who pay scheduled fees
B. communicate relevant information to a specific audience
C. inform the public about various topics
D. provide security surveillance to a predetermined area
- _____ 2. What type of program is produced by small-scale production companies?
A. Wedding videos.
B. Legal depositions.
C. Home inventory.
D. All of the above.
- _____ 3. Ads that run during programs serve to _____.
A. communicate to a specific audience
B. fill time in the programming schedule
C. pay for the purchase price of those programs
D. None of the above.
- _____ 4. Subscriber television systems include _____.
A. DVD rentals
B. cable and satellite services
C. surveillance systems
D. home video
- _____ 5. A major factor in determining the cost of leasing a syndicated television program is _____.
A. size of the potential audience in the viewing area
B. education level of the potential audience in the viewing area
C. gender of the potential audience in the viewing area
D. economic level of the potential audience in the viewing area
- _____ 6. An example of local origination programming is _____.
A. the Super Bowl
B. Channel 5 Kids Club cartoons
C. *Law and Order*
D. *Mickey Mouse Clubhouse*
- _____ 7. During which of the following programs will the advertising rate be the *highest* to run an ad for a new hybrid vehicle?
A. *I Love Lucy*.
B. *Survivor*.
C. The Super Bowl.
D. *Law and Order*.

- _____ 8. During which of the following programs will the advertising rate be the *lowest* to run an ad for a new hybrid vehicle?
- A. *I Love Lucy*.
 - B. *Survivor*.
 - C. The Super Bowl.
 - D. *Law and Order*.
- _____ 9. The Nielsen ratings indicate the _____.
- A. number of ads that run each individual hour
 - B. ratio of the number of positive and negative critical reviews of programs
 - C. cost to produce the programming for that time period
 - D. number of households watching the program for that time period
- _____ 10. Digital television broadcasts became the only broadcast system in the United States on _____.
- A. June 12, 2009
 - B. June 12, 2007
 - C. January 12, 2006
 - D. July 12, 2005
- _____ 11. What is the correct spelling for the plural form of “dolly”?
- A. Dollies
 - B. Dollys
 - C. Dolly’s
 - D. Doilies
- _____ 12. What are the three parts of a camera?
- A. Camera head, camera body, and lens.
 - B. Camera head, viewfinder, and shutter.
 - C. Camera head, viewfinder, and lens.
 - D. Gain control, shutter, and CCD.
- _____ 13. Seeing zebra stripes on the viewfinder indicates that the image _____.
- A. is not lit well enough
 - B. has too much light on it
 - C. is out of focus
 - D. is not color balanced
- _____ 14. What type of lens allows for smooth transitions between a close-up and a long shot?
- A. Wide-angle lens
 - B. Slow lens
 - C. Narrow-angle lens
 - D. Zoom lens
- _____ 15. Which of the following is *not* true of the focal point of a zoom lens?
- A. The focal point is the optical center of the lens.
 - B. The focal point determines the amount of light entering the camera.
 - C. The focal point is the place where the image inverts inside of the lens.
 - D. The focal point moves forward and backward.

- _____ 16. What is the order of the rings on a lens assembly from the front (closest to subject) to the back (closest to camera)?
- A. Focus, zoom, and f-stop.
 - B. Zoom, focus, and f-stop.
 - C. F-stop, zoom, and focus.
 - D. Zoom, f-stop, and focus.
- _____ 17. To increase the clarity of the image when playing back video in slow motion, you should increase _____.
- A. shutter speed
 - B. gain level
 - C. aperture size
 - D. f-stop
- _____ 18. Subjective camera shots are obtained when the _____.
- A. camera focuses only on the most important object in the shot
 - B. camera's viewpoint becomes a character's eyes
 - C. camera smoothly moves as the operator walks, runs, or climbs a staircase
 - D. camera increases its shutter speed
- _____ 19. Which of the following should be used to clean a dirty lens?
- A. Household glass cleaner.
 - B. Lens cleaning paper.
 - C. Saliva.
 - D. Blow on the lens with your breath.
- _____ 20. A CCD is used to _____.
- A. convert light into an electronic signal
 - B. adjust the elements of the camera signal
 - C. focus the light entering the lens
 - D. attach the camera to a tripod
- _____ 21. A camera is "hot" when _____.
- A. it is being raised or lowered on a pedestal
 - B. the lens is zoomed in on a particular object
 - C. the image captured by the camera is being recorded
 - D. zebra stripes appear on the viewfinder
- _____ 22. A _____ lens allows a shot to be focused on an object nearly touching the lens of the camera.
- A. micro
 - B. macro
 - C. mini
 - D. minimum
- _____ 23. The process of changing focus while a camera is hot is called _____.
- A. hit focus
 - B. curl focus
 - C. rack focus
 - D. None of the above.

- _____ 24. The ____ indicates the size of the ____, which creates the size of the ____.
- A. f-stop, iris, aperture
 - B. iris, aperture, f-stop
 - C. aperture, f-stop, iris
 - D. aperture, aperture, iris
- _____ 25. The camera shot of an entire basketball team is a ____ shot.
- A. multi
 - B. group
 - C. team
 - D. None of the above.
- _____ 26. An editing system that uses high capacity computer hard drives to process the audio and video with many editing options available is a ____ editing system.
- A. linear
 - B. time-based
 - C. non-linear
 - D. luminance
- _____ 27. The quality of copied videotapes is *not* affected by ____.
- A. the quality of the videotape
 - B. use of a vectorscope
 - C. use of a time base corrector
 - D. the quality of the VCRs
- _____ 28. In the first stage of the editing process, previewing the raw footage, the ____ is created.
- A. EDL
 - B. take log
 - C. clips
 - D. timeline
- _____ 29. When editing music into a dialogue scene, the music should be no more than ____ of the level of the dialogue on a VU meter.
- A. 10%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 50%
 - D. 60%
- _____ 30. Several minutes of room tone recorded on location can be used in the editing process to ____.
- A. amplify low dialogue if performers are under-recorded
 - B. remove static caused by a mic cable that might have a bad ground wire
 - C. provide a level to match the music and sound effects
 - D. fill in silence between speeches when editing dialogue from two cameras
- _____ 31. Cutaways can be used to ____.
- A. pick up the pace of a program to increase interest
 - B. bridge jump cuts created when editing audio speeches
 - C. support the message of a program by showing visuals of topics mentioned in audio
 - D. All of the above.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 32. An edit where the video cuts to the new scene before the audio cuts to the new scene is called a(n) _____.
A. audio delay
B. capture
C. clip
D. video delay
- _____ 33. A(n) _____ is a captured scene or piece of video that can be used when compiling the completed program.
A. bin
B. export
C. clip
D. dub
- _____ 34. A _____ is a device used in duplication systems that increases the signal coming in before splitting it into multiple outputs.
A. time base corrector (TBC)
B. processing amplifier (proc amp)
C. distribution amplifier (DA)
D. non-linear editing system

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Cable television systems are franchised by state governments.
- _____ 2. Hair and eye color are audience demographic factors considered when making programming decisions.
- _____ 3. An affiliate is a broadcast station that has aligned itself with a particular network.
- _____ 4. The fee charged to air an ad is the same each time the ad is run, regardless of the day of week or time of the day.
- _____ 5. Television programs are cancelled when they receive bad reviews by the critics.
- _____ 6. All analog television broadcasts ceased on June 12, 2009.
- _____ 7. There are more jobs available in the broadcast area of television production than in the nonbroadcast area of television production.
- _____ 8. A school-wide television broadcast that can only be received within the walls of the school building is an example of a CCTV system.
- _____ 9. Prime time police dramas and situation comedies are produced by network production departments.
- _____ 10. An affiliate must buy, lease, or produce its own programming to fill gaps in the broadcast day *not* covered by network programming.

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- _____ 11. Studio cameras are often taken into the field for remote shooting.
- _____ 12. The viewfinders on studio cameras are usually 1" in diameter.
- _____ 13. Adjusting the gain control can brighten a dark image somewhat, but the side effect is that the image becomes grainy.
- _____ 14. The diopter adjustment on the viewfinder allows the operator to customize the viewfinder's magnification to the operator's vision needs.
- _____ 15. Zebra stripes alert the camera operator that the level of incoming audio is too high.
- _____ 16. Using auto-focus on a camera enhances the operator's ability to obtain creatively-composed shots.
- _____ 17. Zooming from a wide shot to a close-up does *not* create the feeling of the camera moving physically into the set.
- _____ 18. Professional camera operators hand-hold a camera as much as possible.
- _____ 19. Always use two hands when shooting with a hand-held camera.
- _____ 20. A friction head tripod is the best tripod for smooth camerawork.
- _____ 21. A set must be constructed for each scene in a program.
- _____ 22. Pre-focusing a zoom lens is a two-step process.
- _____ 23. Most shots on television have great depth of field.
- _____ 24. The number of lighting instruments used in a shot determines the depth of field.
- _____ 25. The rule of thirds requires that the most important object in a shot be in the center of a tic-tac-toe grid imposed on the camera viewfinder.
- _____ 26. A large shot that tells the reader where and when the action is taking place is called a natural shot.
- _____ 27. A high angle shot is achieved when the camera is positioned higher than the subject in the shot and is tilted to look down on the subject.
- _____ 28. To get a shot that imparts neutral feelings toward an individual, the camera lens should be at eye level of the talent.
- _____ 29. Pedestal is a studio camera mount, as well as a camera movement.
- _____ 30. A tape that has been copied from a copy of a master tape is considered second generation.

Name: _____

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- _____ 31. A time base corrector corrects mechanical errors related to the operation of a VCR.
- _____ 32. A proc amp corrects mechanical errors related to the operation of an NLE.
- _____ 33. A distribution amplifier is used when splitting scenes into clips.
- _____ 34. All NLEs essentially operate the same way.
- _____ 35. The time code provides an exact address for each frame of video.
- _____ 36. Broadcast journalists must make ethical editing decisions when editing long-winded answers to questions.
- _____ 37. Increasing the cut rate is *not* a way to improve the pacing of the program.
- _____ 38. When a clip is trimmed, the head and tail are removed.
- _____ 39. The timeline in the editing process is the schedule by which the program must be completed in order to be aired on time.

Completion

Complete each statement.

1. A 30-second program interruption to sell a product is called a commercial by consumers, but a video professional would call this an ad or a(n) _____.
2. _____ television is a fee-based television distribution system that typically delivers programming via underground wire.
3. _____ television is a fee-based television distribution system in which the programming signal is transmitted from Earth, into space, back to a small receiving dish on the consumer's property, and into receivers connected to televisions.
4. Originally, _____ television was intended to support or replay existing classes, but it has come to include programming designed to inform the public about any topic.
5. Training videos used to inform employees about new techniques and operational issues, and videos used to communicate corporate-level policies are examples of corporate television, also known as _____ television.
6. Video cameras installed in and around a prison, bank, traffic intersection, ATM, parking lot, or government building are all examples of _____ television.
7. A(n) _____ is a corporation that bundles a collection of programs and makes the program bundles available exclusively to its affiliates.

Name: _____

ID: A

8. After a program has run on network television for at least three years, the episodes can be bundled and leased as a package to television stations in a process called _____.
9. Determining the potential audience at a specific time of day involves examining the _____ of viewers, such as age, race, gender, education level, and economic level.
10. Programming produced in a specific area that is intended to be viewed by an audience in that area is called _____.
11. A(n) _____ camera is very large and too heavy to be used in the field.
12. A(n) _____ is a three-wheeled cart into which the legs of a tripod are fitted into so the camera can be rolled across a smooth surface.
13. A studio camera can be attached to a(n) _____, which is a large, single column on wheels that is pneumatically or hydraulically controlled.
14. The three-legged stand that a camera is most often attached to for support is called a(n) _____.
15. The _____ is a piece of equipment that controls the color, tint, contrast, and brightness in the video signal sent from the camera.
16. A lightweight portable device that is both a camera and a recorder is called a(n) _____.
17. A camera that can be configured to operate in the field and be integrated into a multi-camera studio is called a(n) _____.
18. The front surface of the CCD is called the _____.
19. Light goes through the lens and strikes the front of the _____, which then converts the light into electronic signals.
20. The _____ is a small monitor attached to a camera that allows the operator to see the image the camera is recording.
21. When adjoining lines of contrast are as sharp as possible, the image is said to be in _____.
22. The assembly of glass discs on the front of a camera is called the _____.
23. To “tighten a shot” means the same thing as _____.
24. To “widen a shot” means the same thing as _____.

Name: _____

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25. _____ is the distance in millimeters from the optical center of the lens to the back of the lens assembly.
26. The f-stop indicates the thickness of the iris, which determines the size of the _____.
27. The _____ is comprised of metal blades that can rise and lower to increase the amount of light allowed into the camera.
28. A lens that is capable of small aperture settings and lets little light into the camera is a(n) _____ lens.
29. A camera lens that can produce a large aperture and let a great deal of light into the camera is a(n) _____ lens.
30. When shooting a high contrast image, the auto-iris should be turned _____.
31. A(n) _____ device allows the camera operator to obtain completely smooth camerawork when walking, running, or climbing stairs.
32. When a camera is placed on a tripod or pedestal, the operator aims the camera by moving the _____.
33. A fluid head can provide varying levels of resistance called _____.
34. A(n) _____ is a camera mount that uses the concept of a lever and fulcrum and allows a camera to be raised high over the set, while being controlled by a camera operator on the ground.
35. If a camera operator zooms in on an object, that object will appear to _____.
36. A variable focal length lens is another name for a(n) _____.
37. Activating the _____ circuit while pointing the camera at a white object “teaches” the camera how to replicate colors accurately.
38. A lens feature that allows a camera to focus on an object nearly touching the lens is called _____.
39. The closest an object can be to the camera and still be in focus is the _____.
40. The distance between the closest point to the camera that is in focus and the farthest point from the camera that is also in focus is called _____.

Name: _____

ID: A

41. The technique of shooting the foreground and background out of focus and the middle ground in focus is called _____.
42. If the audience at home sees the camera focus shift on their television screen, the camera operator has performed a(n) _____.
43. Placing the important items in a shot near the intersections of the lines on a tic-tac-toe grid superimposed on the camera viewfinder is good camera composition because it exemplifies the _____.
44. The space between the top of an object and the top of the video frame is called _____.
45. The space in front of the talent in a shot, between the talent's nose and the edge of the frame, is called _____.
46. A(n) _____ is an individual picture taken by a camera while shooting the program footage.
47. A(n) _____ is a numerical list of each image that an individual camera needs to capture while shooting a program.
48. A(n) _____ shot is another name for a medium long shot (MLS).
49. A close-up (CU) is sometimes called a(n) _____ shot.
50. An extreme long shot (XLS) is sometimes called a(n) _____ shot.
51. A shot of a defendant's face as the jury foreman reads the verdict is an example of a(n) _____ shot.
52. A very common shot used in interviews is abbreviated OSS, which stands for _____.
53. Scanning the set horizontally without moving the position of the tripod is called _____.
54. Moving the camera toward the set is called _____.
55. Moving the camera in a circle around an object on the set is called _____.
56. If the camera operator uses a(n) _____ shot, the talent appears to be powerful and worthy of respect.
57. Edit through black is another way of referring to _____.

Name: _____

ID: A

58. The take log evolves into the _____.
59. The process of removing a completed program from an NLE and placing it on a medium for the audience to see is called _____.
60. The frequency of edits or cuts during a program is called the _____.
61. The process of rearranging scenes into their proper order, while removing bad takes and keeping good ones, is called _____.
62. The process of bringing raw footage into an NLE is called _____.
63. Each individual frame of video has a unique address called a(n) _____, which might read 01:23:13:07.
64. On an NLE, all the clips for one program are stored in a(n) _____, which is a file name of the title of the program.
65. A(n) _____ is a dissolve where the same or very similar actions, items, or concepts appear on either side of the edit point.
66. The way one scene ends and the next scene begins is called _____.
67. A copy of a tape is called a(n) _____.
68. A(n) _____ editing system is tape based and can only perform edits that place Scene 2 on the end of Scene 1 and then Scene 3 on the end of Scene 2, etc., causing the rest of the program to “move on down” the tape to make room for the insert.
69. A(n) _____ is a cut where the same or very similar actions, items, or concepts is on either side of the edit point.
70. The final fine tuning of an individual scene to get rid of parts of the head and tail in order to determine the exact frame where the scene will begin and end on the finished program is called _____.
71. _____ is the process of dividing the raw footage into individual scenes on an NLE.
72. The exact location where the edit is to occur on the scene is called the _____.

Short Answer

1. List three examples of local origination programming in the area you live. Please provide specific program titles.
2. What are three sources of programming available to broadcast stations?
3. Identify three program types that are produced by large-scale video production companies.
4. Name three program types that are typically available for syndication.
5. Why do television stations run children's programming in the early mornings, but *not* during the middle of weekdays?
6. What is the biggest factor in determining how much a network or station will charge to run a company's ad?
7. How does a network determine the size of a program's viewing audience?
8. How does a station pay for its overhead (salaries, utilities, equipment) and the programming it leases through syndication?
9. What percentage of all the television programming produced each year is viewed through broadcast television?
10. The fold-out monitor on the side of the camera cannot be used when shooting with a field camera held on the operator's shoulder. Why?
11. When is the fold-out monitor on a field camera used by the camera operator?
12. What happens to portions of an image where zebra stripes are displayed if the zebra stripes are ignored?
13. What are the three steps to pre-focus a zoom lens?
14. What three factors affect depth of field?
15. What three things can be done to decrease a camera's DOF?
16. Why are there so many lights in the ceiling of a television studio?
17. News anchors are seated behind news desks. Why are the news desks usually on a platform?
18. *What is the difference between real time and screen time? Give an example not found in the textbook of screen time being used instead of real time.*

19. Give an example of your own creation of a matched dissolve.
20. Compare the processes involved in both linear and non-linear editing.

Matching

Match each term to the corresponding description or example. Terms are used only once.

- A. spot
- B. subscriber television
- C. surveillance television
- D. educational television
- E. industrial television
- F. closed circuit television
- G. program ratings
- H. local origination
- I. network programming
- J. syndication
- K. affiliate

- _____ 1. Audience size.
- _____ 2. My DVR connected to my television.
- _____ 3. Training on how to rotate stock on store shelves.
- _____ 4. Sullivan County Sports Roundup.
- _____ 5. A video camera in a jewelry store.
- _____ 6. Prime time drama and comedy programs.
- _____ 7. *Sesame Street*®.
- _____ 8. A television ad for a product or service.
- _____ 9. A bundle of programs available for leasing.
- _____ 10. Cable television.

Match the shot abbreviation to the corresponding shot description.

- A. CU
- B. MS
- C. ELS
- D. ECU
- E. DOF
- F. LS
- G. MCU
- H. MLS

- _____ 11. A person from head to toe and as much more as possible.
- _____ 12. A person from around the middle of the chest to the top of the head.

Name: _____

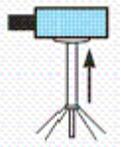
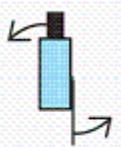
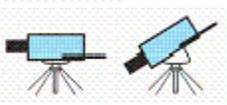
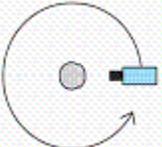
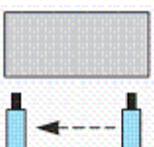
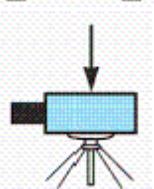
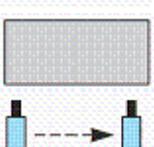
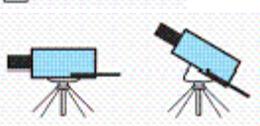
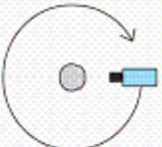
ID: A

- _____ 13. A person from just above or below the knees to the top of the head.
- _____ 14. A person from head to toe.
- _____ 15. A person including the top of the shoulders to the top of the head.
- _____ 16. A person from just above or below the waist to the top of the head.
- _____ 17. A shot of an eye.

Name: _____

ID: A

Match the camera movement illustrations with the corresponding script abbreviation.

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 
- E. 
- F. 
- G. 
- H. 
- I. 
- J. 
- K. 
- L. 

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 18. DO
- _____ 19. DI
- _____ 20. TU
- _____ 21. TD
- _____ 22. PL
- _____ 23. PR
- _____ 24. TR
- _____ 25. TL
- _____ 26. PedU
- _____ 27. PedD
- _____ 28. AR
- _____ 29. AL

Indicate whether the following transitions are acceptable or unacceptable according to guidelines for smooth, comfortable-to-the-audience editing. Answers may be used more than once.

- A. Acceptable
- B. Unacceptable

- _____ 30. Shot with no action cut to shot with no action.
- _____ 31. Moving camera cut to still camera.
- _____ 32. Shot with action cut to shot with no action.
- _____ 33. Moving camera cut to moving camera.
- _____ 34. Still camera cut to moving camera.
- _____ 35. Still camera cut to still camera.
- _____ 36. Shot with no action cut to shot with action.