

Unit 2**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. Motion picture viewing apparatus developed by the Edison laboratories in which a single spectator watched a movie through a small viewer.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. Zoopraxiscope | c. Kinetograph |
| b. Kinetoscope | d. Dickson device |
- _____ 2. Editing that cuts between shots that would otherwise make up completely independent sequences, used to establish relationships between different events, usually occurring simultaneously events.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a. Insert shot | c. Cross-cutting |
| b. Continuity editing | d. Match cut |
- _____ 3. In a narrative sequence, this is a shot that marks a shift from the main action (in a distinct change of space or time) in order to indicate passage of time or provide reference to the time, build suspense, show reactions, or provide outside information, after which there is a cut back to the primary sequence underway.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. Cutaway | c. Insert |
| b. Match cut | d. Assembly |
- _____ 4. The first widely used type of photograph in which the image is recorded on a mirrored surface coated with silver halide particles. It cannot be duplicated to print multiple images.
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. Zoetrope | c. Phenakistoscope |
| b. Daguerreotype | d. Kinetoscope |
- _____ 5. A coating of light-sensitive silver salts, held in gelatin, that forms a layer on the base of a film roll.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. Emulsion | c. Niépce |
| b. Celluloid | d. Kinetograph |
- _____ 6. These are the small, regular holes on the sides of a strip of film that the camera uses to move the film forward. For 35-millimeter film, there are normally four holes per frame; for 16-millimeter film, there is one hole per frame.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. Maltese cross | c. Cross-cutting |
| b. Splicer holes | d. Sprocket holes |
- _____ 7. A phenomenon articulated by a Russian filmmaker in which the meaning and significance of individual shots is changed by the way in which they are put together.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Pudovkin process | c. Moscow transition |
| b. Match cut | d. Kuleshov effect |
- _____ 8. An open-topped container designed to store individual pieces of film during the editing process. Supports at either end of the container hold a crossbar that has many thin hooks on which film strips can be hung.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a. Celluloid | c. Splicer |
| b. Trim bin | d. Emulsion bucket |

18. The _____ is the last edited version of a motion picture that will not undergo more cutting. At this point, composed music can be recorded to match the finalized sequences and the final sound mix is completed. This term is also used to designate the right of directors or producers to retain control over the state of the final, released version of a movie.
19. The _____ is an advanced edit of a motion picture that has completed the precisely selected arrangement of sequences and construction of the motion picture in order to move towards absolutely final editing decisions and approval to not make any more picture edits.
20. Following the initial assembly of the footage, the _____ is an edited version of a motion picture that constructs the general story line and establishes the basic sequences. However, it is not yet finely or precisely edited, and significant improvements on the editing of the film are still expected.
21. In editing, the _____ is created by initial selection and arrangement of usable footage into sequences that approximate the expected cut of the motion picture.
22. The _____ is an invisible line perceived between the eye of a person and what is being seen by that person. An _____ match cut is an edit in which spatial logic dictates that the position of the eyes of a character in one shot matches the subject being perceived in another shot, including looks between characters.
23. The _____ is a device used for cutting and attaching individual pieces of film. There are different models of this instrument, including ones that work with cement adhesive and others with tape.
24. An _____ shot clearly identifies the location of a scene, usually shown as the first shot of a sequence after a change in location.
25. The standard size gauge of film stock, measured in millimeters, which contains four perforations on either side of the rectangular frame: _____ .
26. The _____ is a mechanism that opens and closes to allow light to pass through the lens into the camera and onto the recording surface (such as celluloid film). In motion pictures, the _____ typically opens and closes twenty-four times per second.
27. In photography, a camera commonly produces a _____ of the recorded image from which prints can be made. In filmmaking, the process of printing from the original _____ is complex and can include many steps to produce the prints that will be seen in theaters.
28. Image projection device that normally functioned through the use of a light source such as a candle, a lens, and transparent slides. The _____, essentially a precursor to the slide projector, could create dissolves between images and simulate movement on the screen by passing superimposed slides across each other.

Name: _____

ID: A

29. A _____ is a device affixed to or mounted on a camera that admits light and generally allows for control of focus or exposure.
30. The transparent, flexible material—at first cellulose nitrate and later cellulose acetate—used as a base for photographic film: _____ .

Essay

Answer questions completely to receive full credit. Remember to:

- Be specific! Use appropriate terms to be clear in your discussion.
 - Use examples to support your argument.
 - If appropriate, use personal perspective - your own observations and experiences - to illustrate your responses.
 - If allowed by instructor, employ drawings or diagrams to support your argument.
31. Many people contributed to the technical development of motion pictures. Select two of the following figures and, for each one, indicate and explain at least one distinct contribution to the invention of cinema: Nicéphore Niépce; W.K.L. Dickson; Eadward Muybridge; Louis Lumière; Emile Reynaud.
 32. Many people contributed to the developments of motion picture language in the early years of the cinema. Select one of the following figures and indicate and explain at least one distinct contribution to motion picture communication: Georges Méliès; G.A. Smith; Alice Guy Blaché; Edwin S. Porter.

Case

Filming Assessment

You will be graded on accomplishing one set of shots correctly, in proper sequence.

Make sure to allow enough time for the complete takes to be registered properly and viewable.

You will be separated into appropriate sized groups by your instructor. You are solely responsible for the shots that you direct.

At the beginning of your shoot, fill out a sheet to indicate who is completing each sequence (A, B, or C).

Do not zoom during your shots.

Unless otherwise indicated, use a tripod.

Film the following script for each sequence:

CHARACTER 1 and CHARACTER 2 are talking.

CHARACTER 1

Where did you go last night?

CHARACTER 2

Nowhere. Here's your pencil.

CHARACTER 1

Thanks. I heard you were out.

CHARACTER 2

Well, nothing really. Just a movie.

33. **A:** During the shooting of this sequence, you **must not cross the line**. This sequence contains the following shots in order:

Medium Close-up of Character 1

Medium Close-up of Character 2

Full Close-up of Character 1

Extreme Close-up of Character 2

- B:** During the shooting of this sequence, you **must cross the line**. You are demonstrating "what not to do" according to standard technique. This sequence contains the following shots in order:

Medium Close-up of Character 1

Medium Close-up of Character 2

Full Close-up of Character 1

Close Shot of Character 2