



**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

BGDA(UG SDE)
III SEMESTER

CORE COURSE
Bachelor of Graphic Design and Animation (BGDA)
Fundamentals of Cinematography : Film & TV

Prepared by

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QUESTION BANK

1. Back lighting

A. Light from the foreground
C. Light behind the object

B. Light behind camera
D. None of these

2. Colour noise

A. Accuracy of signals
Vibration

B. Disturbance
D. None of the above

C.

3. Composition

A. Arrangements of camera parts
of elements

C. Focusing

B. Pleasing arrangements

D. None of the above

4. Lenses are usually coated with

A. magnesium fluoride

C. zinc fluoride

B. sodium fluoride

D. none of these

5. 'Camera' is actually a Latin word meaning

A. picture box
above

B. room

C. light box

D. none of the

6. Incident light

A. falls on the subject

C. backlights the subject

B. is reflected from the subject

D. None of these

7. MFD stands for _____

A. Minimum Focusing Distance

C. Distance Minimum Focusing Direction

B. Maximum Focusing

D. None of the above

8. Wide angle lens

A. Focal length is smaller

C. Large size of the lense
aboveAspect ratio

B. Focal length is longer

D. None of the

9. key light

A. Principle Illuminator

C. Soft light

B. Back light

D. None of the above

10. POV

A. Point of View

C. Photographs of visual

B. Picture of vision

D. None of the above

11. Edison is considered the father of movie studio. His studio was known as

- A. Edison Parlour
C. Black Maria
- B. Film strip parlour
D. Black Edison
12. The first shot is a man looking up. The second shot is a low angle shot of a high rise apartment. The second shot is a _____ shot
- A. long shot
C. extreme long shot
- B. mid – shot
D. point - of - view
13. A camera mounting that straps the camera to the body of the operator to keep the recorded image reasonably steady is known as _____
- A. Steadicam
C. studycam
- B. Sturdycam
D. none of the above
14. ENG
- a) English News Group
c) Electronic News Group
- b) Electronic News gathering
d) English News Gathering
15. Aspect ratio
- a) Proportion between width and height
c) Ratio of a monitor frame
- b) Ratio of a video frame
d) None of the above
16. Camera angles, continuity, cutting, close-ups andare the five C's of Cinematography
- a) Compulsion
c) co-operation
- b) calculation
d) composition
17. Film strip normally runs at a speed of _____ per second
- a) 24 frames
b) c) 30 frames
- b) 25 frames
d) 16 frames
18. A low angle shot emphasizes the _____ of the person in the shot
- a) Brutal character
- b) prominence

c) Idiotic nature

d) low class status

19. The adjustable flaps on a lighting instrument which control the throw of light is known as

a) Light flaps

b) adjusters

c) bouncers

d) barn door

20. Steadicam is _____

a) a device on which camera is mounted

b) a camera fitted to the body of a person who shoots

c) a device fitted to a camera for flexible shots

d) a small camera used during shoots for publicity shoots

21. Jib arm is a/an _____

a) Arm of the camera
editing

b) transition device in video film

c) Device on which camera lens is mounted for flexible movement

d) None of the above

22. _____ is a device which converts motion picture film image into video

a) Cinetal

b) Telecine

c) Telepic

d) Motiontel

23. "Kino-Pravda", a newsreel of unstaged shots is produced by _____

a) V.I. Pudovkin

b) Siegfried Kracauer

c) Dziga Vertov

d) Mack Sennett

24. The horizontal movement of the camera is called _____

a) tilting

b) zooming

c) panning

d) dollying

25. Which of the following is an ideal device on which camera can be mounted for taking various kinds of dynamic shots?

a) Dolly

b) Track

c) Crane

d) Jib arm

26. An establishing shot is _____

- a) an extreme long shot
c) a mid shot
- b) a wide angle shot
d) an extreme close-up
27. _____ defines the place or setting where the action is laid
- a) Scene b) shot c) Sequence d) Take
28. A continuous view filmed by one camera with out interruption
- a) Camera Angle b) Shot c) Aerial shot d) None of the above
29. A _____ is a series of scenes, or shots, complete in itself.
- a) Sequence b) take c) tracking shot d) none of the above
30. An objective camera angle is referred to as _____
- a) High angle b) Low angle c) Zoom - in angle d) audience point of view
31. The first shot is a man looking up. The second shot is a low angle shot of a high rise apartment. The second shot is a _____ shot.
- a) Long shot b) mid - shot
- c) Extreme long shot d) point - of - view
32. In TV interview double look means _____
- a) The gaze of the interviewer towards interviewed
b) Looking only at the person being interviewed
c) Looking at both the interviewer and camera lens
d) None of the above
33. What is the angle of view on a fisheye lens?
- A. 180 degrees B. 225 degrees C. 270 degrees D. 290 degrees
34. Parallax error is due to
- A. your flash mis-timing being separate B. viewing and taking lenses

- C. flaws in ultra wide angle lenses D. none of these
35. Daylight colour film is balanced for light at
- A. 3200 K B. 3400 K C. 5400 K D. 3000 K
36. Circles of confusion are most prominent in
- A. mirror lens B. zoom lens C. fisheye lens D. None of these
37. What is 'chiaroscuro'?
- A. a lens aberration B. a light and shade effect
C. warped negative film D. None of these
38. What temperature should colour film be developed at?
- A. 95 degrees Celsius B. 100 degrees celsius
C. 105 degrees Celsius D. None of these
39. Candela is the unit of:
- A. Illumination B. Luminous intensity
C. Luminance D. Light energy
40. Lenses are usually coated with
- A. magnesium fluoride B. sodium fluoride
C. zinc fluorite D. none of these
41. Visible spectrum of the light has a wavelength in the range of:
- A. 1000 to 4000 A° B. 4000 to 7000 A°
C. 7500 to 12500 A° D. 12500 to 30000 A°
42. What is a 'dolly'?
- A. a heavy tripod B. a remote flash
C. a camera case D. None of these
43. Focal length
- A. Distance between film and centre of lens
B. distance between foreground and background

- C. Distance between object and film.
D. None of the above
44. Fill-In-Light
- A. Back ground light
C. Natural light
- B. Additional light to soften
D. None of the above
45. Back lighting
- A. Light from the foreground
C. Light behind the object
- B. Light behind camera
D. None of these
46. Ambient light
- A. available light at surrounding
C. Artificial light
- B. Backlight
D. None of the above
47. Autofocus
- A. Lens automatically focus
C.view finder focus
- B. Manual focus
D. None of the above
48. Camera modes
- A. Portrait
B. lens
C. View finder
D. Focal length
49. Aperture:
- A. Controls the size of the hole
C. Controls CCD
- B. Controls speed of shoot
D. none of the above
50. Amount of light that falls in to the sensor of the camera
- A. Exposure
C. Depth of Field
- B. White balance
D. Three point lighting
51. Contrast
- A. Balancing Pixels
C. Scaling Files
- B. Dealing with Colour
D. masking
52. AERIAL SHOT
- a) shot be taken from a plane
c) Shot taken by macro lens
- b) Wide angle shot
d) None of the above.
53. ANGLE ON
- a) scenes taking place in large settings corner
b) Scene taking place in

c) Scene in a room

d) None of the above.

54. Tripods

a) Portable three leg frame
three wheels

b) Camera trolley with

c) Dolly

d) None of the above

55. Track shot

a) Dolly
above

b) Trolley

c) Tripod

d) None of the

56. Wide angle lens

a) Focal length is smaller
c) Large size of the lens

b) Focal length is longer
d) None of the above