

GFA INTRODUCTION TO FILM & TELEVISION PRODUCTION (1000) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://gfa1000.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which department is credited with capturing on-set dialogue and ambient noise with the best clarity?**
 - A. Sound department
 - B. 2nd AC
 - C. Hair and makeup
 - D. Location department

- 2. What post-production delivery formats are typical for theatrical and streaming?**
 - A. Theatrical uses MP4.
 - B. Streaming uses TIFF.
 - C. Theatrical deliverables require DCP; streaming uses ProRes, DNxHR/DNxHD, or H.264/HEVC with platform-specific specs.
 - D. Both use ZIP archives.

- 3. Which best defines pre-production in film and television production?**
 - A. The final distribution and marketing of the finished product.
 - B. The planning phase before shooting, including script breakdown, scheduling, budgeting, location scouting, casting, hiring crew, and safety planning.
 - C. The actual shooting of scenes to capture performances.
 - D. The post-production stage that includes editing and color correction.

- 4. What does the term deliverables refer to in post-production?**
 - A. Archiving and delivering final produced assets to clients.
 - B. Ingesting media into editing software.
 - C. Marking up the shooting schedule.
 - D. Selecting wardrobe.

- 5. What is typically included in the safety section of a call sheet?**
 - A. It lists crew salaries.
 - B. It lists camera settings.
 - C. It lists location permits.
 - D. It lists safety information, emergency contacts, medical info, hazards, weather, and procedures for emergencies.

- 6. Which statement best differentiates production design from art direction?**
- A. G&E stands for Grip and Electric; they manage lighting, power distribution, and rigging.
 - B. Art direction handles the execution of design details on sets.
 - C. Storyboard planning sets the budget.
 - D. Production design oversees overall look and feel, including sets and props; art direction handles the execution of design details on sets.
- 7. What is a daily 'dailies' or 'rushes'?**
- A. The daily catering schedule
 - B. A safety briefing for the crew
 - C. Footage shot that day, reviewed by director/editor to assess performance, technical quality, and issue
 - D. The script's final draft
- 8. Which light is opposite the key light in a three-point setup?**
- A. Fill light
 - B. Back light
 - C. Key light
 - D. Hair light
- 9. Which light is described as being placed behind the subject and lighting it from the rear?**
- A. Back light
 - B. Key light
 - C. Fill light
 - D. Rim light
- 10. What are lower thirds and why are they used?**
- A. They are audio cues.
 - B. They identify people, roles, or locations and appear at the top of the frame.
 - C. They are full-screen overlays for opening credits.
 - D. They are on-screen graphics at the bottom identifying people, roles, or locations for viewer clarity.

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. D

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which department is credited with capturing on-set dialogue and ambient noise with the best clarity?

- A. Sound department**
- B. 2nd AC
- C. Hair and makeup
- D. Location department

Sound department is responsible for capturing dialogue and ambient noise with the best clarity. They handle microphone selection and placement, including using a boom operator and lavalier mics, monitor the audio in real time, and manage factors that affect clarity such as mic technique, level adjustments, and minimizing handling and environmental noise. They also record room tone and ambient sound to give editors clean options for dialogue mixing in post-production. The other roles focus on different aspects: the second assistant camera assists with camera tasks and slate management, hair and makeup handles appearance and continuity, and the location department handles scouting and logistical needs for shooting sites.

2. What post-production delivery formats are typical for theatrical and streaming?

- A. Theatrical uses MP4.
- B. Streaming uses TIFF.
- C. Theatrical deliverables require DCP; streaming uses ProRes, DNxHR/DNxHD, or H.264/HEVC with platform-specific specs.**
- D. Both use ZIP archives.

In post-production delivery, the standard formats are driven by how the content will be exhibited or consumed. For theatrical releases, the cinema industry uses a Digital Cinema Package, or DCP, as the delivery package. A DCP is a tightly organized set of digital files that carries image, audio, subtitles, and metadata in a format that is guaranteed to be readable by all DCI-compliant projectors. This universal, standardized packaging ensures consistent playback across different cinemas around the world. For streaming, the delivery approach is different and centers on compatibility with online platforms and devices. Final delivery often uses high-quality master codecs like ProRes or DNxHR/DNxHD for post workflows and archiving, while the distribution to viewers is typically encoded into more compressed formats such as H.264 or HEVC (H.265) with platform-specific specs. Those specs can include the container (often MP4), color space, bitrates, resolutions, audio configurations, and any required HDR metadata. Formats like MP4 or TIFF aren't the cinema delivery standard, and ZIPs aren't playback formats, so they don't align with typical theatrical or streaming delivery pipelines. This combination—DCP for theatrical and ProRes/DNx and H.264/HEVC with platform specs for streaming—reflects real-world industry practice.

3. Which best defines pre-production in film and television production?

- A. The final distribution and marketing of the finished product.
- B. The planning phase before shooting, including script breakdown, scheduling, budgeting, location scouting, casting, hiring crew, and safety planning.**
- C. The actual shooting of scenes to capture performances.
- D. The post-production stage that includes editing and color correction.

Pre-production is the planning phase before shooting begins. It includes breaking down the script to identify what's needed, creating a shooting schedule, budgeting and securing funds, scouting and finalizing locations, casting actors, hiring the crew, and laying out safety plans. This work sets up everything that happens during production by organizing resources, timelines, and contingencies, so filming can run smoothly and safely. The other options describe stages that happen after planning and shooting: distributing and marketing the finished product comes post-release, the actual shooting is production, and editing/color work happens in post-production.

4. What does the term deliverables refer to in post-production?

- A. Archiving and delivering final produced assets to clients.**
- B. Ingesting media into editing software.
- C. Marking up the shooting schedule.
- D. Selecting wardrobe.

Deliverables are the finished outputs you hand to the client or distributor when a project wraps. In post-production, that means the final master files in the required formats and all the associated assets the client needs—the edited sequence, color-graded version, final audio mix, subtitles or captions, and any platform-specific exports or alternate versions. You may also include supporting files like project archives, and delivery notes or technical specs (EDL/AAF, LUTs). This concept is about what you deliver at the end, not the steps you take along the way. Ingesting media, marking up the shooting schedule, or choosing wardrobe are earlier stages (workflow, planning, or production design) rather than the final outputs.

5. What is typically included in the safety section of a call sheet?

- A. It lists crew salaries.
- B. It lists camera settings.
- C. It lists location permits.
- D. It lists safety information, emergency contacts, medical info, hazards, weather, and procedures for emergencies.**

The safety section on a call sheet is where all urgent, on-site risk and emergency information is gathered so crew can respond quickly. It typically includes who to contact in an emergency, any medical information or special considerations for cast and crew, known hazards on the location, current or forecasted weather conditions, and the procedures to follow if something goes wrong. This consolidation makes it easy for anyone on set to know exactly what to do and who to reach without digging through other documents. Salaries belong to payroll or HR details, not safety. Camera settings are technical notes for the camera team and not about risk management. Location permits are legal/clearance documents; while important, they belong in permissions or logistics, not the safety section. The safety section is specifically about preparedness and response to potential hazards, weather, and emergencies.

6. Which statement best differentiates production design from art direction?

- A. G&E stands for Grip and Electric; they manage lighting, power distribution, and rigging.
- B. Art direction handles the execution of design details on sets.
- C. Storyboard planning sets the budget.
- D. Production design oversees overall look and feel, including sets and props; art direction handles the execution of design details on sets.**

The difference in scope is what the question tests. Production design is about shaping the entire visual world of the film—the overall look and feel, including sets, props, colors, textures, and how the space communicates the story. Art direction, on the other hand, is about putting that vision into reality on the soundstage or locations—taking the designs and actually executing the details on set, coordinating with construction, set dressing, props, and other on-set departments. So the statement that production design oversees the overall look and feel, including sets and props, while art direction handles the execution of design details on sets captures this relationship most clearly. The other options either bring in unrelated roles (like G&E, which is lighting and power) or miss the division between vision and on-set execution.

7. What is a daily 'dailies' or 'rushes'?

- A. The daily catering schedule
- B. A safety briefing for the crew
- C. Footage shot that day, reviewed by director/editor to assess performance, technical quality, and issue**
- D. The script's final draft

Dailies are the footage shot that day, viewed by the director and editor to assess performance, technical quality, and any issues. This daily review helps the team decide whether takes should be re-shot and guides how the edit will proceed, giving a quick snapshot of how the day's material is shaping up in terms of acting, framing, lighting, and sound. They aren't the catering schedule, a safety briefing, or the script's final draft, so they focus on the actual raw footage from that day. In modern workflows, dailies are quickly transferred to a viewing format and shared with key collaborators to make timely production and editing decisions.

8. Which light is opposite the key light in a three-point setup?

- A. Fill light**
- B. Back light
- C. Key light
- D. Hair light

In three-point lighting, the fill light sits opposite the key light to balance the scene. The key light is the main source that shapes the subject, creating shadows on one side. The fill light is placed on the opposite side and is softer and less intense, designed to fill in those shadows so you retain detail without flattening the image. The back light stays behind the subject to separate them from the background, and the hair light adds a highlight to the hair for additional separation. So the light opposite the key, used to soften shadows, is the fill light.

9. Which light is described as being placed behind the subject and lighting it from the rear?

- A. Back light
- B. Key light
- C. Fill light
- D. Rim light

Back lighting involves placing a light behind the subject so the illumination comes from the rear. This setup helps separate the subject from the background and can create a subtle edge or glow around the outer silhouette, especially when the main front light (the key) is shaping the subject. It differs from a key light (the primary frontal light that defines form), a fill light (which softens shadows on the front), and a rim light (a specific back-light that produces a bright contour along the edge). The description—lighting from behind the subject—best matches back lighting, used to add depth and separation from the background.

10. What are lower thirds and why are they used?

- A. They are audio cues.
- B. They identify people, roles, or locations and appear at the top of the frame.
- C. They are full-screen overlays for opening credits.
- D. They are on-screen graphics at the bottom identifying people, roles, or locations for viewer clarity.

Lower thirds are on-screen graphics that appear in the lower portion of the frame to identify people, their roles, or locations. Placing this information in the bottom third lets viewers quickly know who is speaking or where a scene takes place without blocking the action at the center of the shot. They're typically names with titles or affiliations and can include location cues; they may appear and fade as needed to maintain flow. This helps audience understanding in interviews, news, and documentary scenes by providing immediate context without relying on dialogue or separate narration. The other options miss the essential idea: audio cues are sounds, not visuals; placing information at the top isn't a lower third; full-screen overlays cover too much of the frame and aren't used for quick identification.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://gfa1000.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE