

IBC Digital Video Production Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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- 1. If the goal is to achieve natural-looking colors under lighting, what setting should be adjusted?**
 - A. White balance.**
 - B. ISO.**
 - C. Frame rate.**
 - D. Aperture.**

- 2. What does room tone refer to?**
 - A. The ambient sounds of a particular indoor environment**
 - B. The lighting setup for the room**
 - C. The temperature and humidity in the room**
 - D. The color temperature of the lights**

- 3. Which person is primarily responsible for interpreting scripts, auditioning, selecting cast members, conducting rehearsals, and approving elements of a production?**
 - A. Producer**
 - B. Director**
 - C. Cinematographer**
 - D. Editor**

- 4. In digital video production, what does CGI stand for?**
 - A. Computer-generated imagery**
 - B. Computer-generated interface**
 - C. Creative graphics integration**
 - D. Computer granted imaging**

- 5. Which option best describes how an internship benefits job seekers?**
 - A. Internship provides real-world experience and an advantage over other job seekers**
 - B. Internship guarantees a full-time position**
 - C. Internship replaces formal education**
 - D. Internships occur only online**

- 6. Which piece of hardware allows instant swapping between different cameras?**
- A. Tripod**
 - B. Gimbal**
 - C. Microphone mixer**
 - D. Video switcher**
- 7. Which file format is commonly used to import graphics into a production?**
- A. .jpg**
 - B. .mpeg**
 - C. .wav**
 - D. .txt**
- 8. What is the purpose of a reflector in digital video production?**
- A. To bounce light onto the subject for fill lighting**
 - B. To diffuse light with fabric**
 - C. To measure light levels on set**
 - D. To block sunlight**
- 9. Which term best describes a video production with high-quality lighting and effects?**
- A. Low production quality**
 - B. High production value**
 - C. Standard definition**
 - D. Weak lighting**
- 10. What is the primary purpose of a script in video production?**
- A. To budget the production costs**
 - B. To track shot lists during filming**
 - C. To schedule crew shifts**
 - D. To outline the dialogue and action for a video**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If the goal is to achieve natural-looking colors under lighting, what setting should be adjusted?

A. White balance.

B. ISO.

C. Frame rate.

D. Aperture.

White balance is what you adjust to keep colors looking natural under different lighting. It corrects the color temperature so whites stay white and other colors aren't tinted by the light source. Under indoor tungsten lights, for example, scenes can look too yellow or orange; dialing in the right white balance (often towards cooler, higher Kelvin values) neutralizes that cast so skin tones and whites appear natural. Other settings don't fix color cast in the same way. ISO changes sensitivity and can introduce noise, frame rate affects motion and timing, and aperture changes exposure and depth of field. Those can influence how bright or sharp an image is, but they don't correct the overall color balance caused by lighting. In practice, you'd use a white balance preset that matches the lighting, or set a custom white balance with a gray card, and you can fine-tune in post if needed.

2. What does room tone refer to?

A. The ambient sounds of a particular indoor environment

B. The lighting setup for the room

C. The temperature and humidity in the room

D. The color temperature of the lights

Room tone is the steady, natural background sound of a space when no one is speaking. It captures the ambient noises that give a room its sonic character—things like HVAC hum, electrical hum, air movement, distant traffic, and tiny environmental sounds. Recording this baseline allows you to fill quiet moments in dialogue or between takes so edits feel seamless and the audio stays consistently loud and spectrally balanced. Practically, you capture a short room tone clip in the same space with the same mic setup and levels used for the dialogue, then drop that clip under gaps or use it to smooth fades in your final mix. It isn't about lighting, temperature, humidity, or color temperature—those relate to visuals and environment, not the room's auditory character.

3. Which person is primarily responsible for interpreting scripts, auditioning, selecting cast members, conducting rehearsals, and approving elements of a production?

A. Producer

B. Director

C. Cinematographer

D. Editor

Directing is about turning a script into a realized performance and film language. The director interprets the script, deciding how characters should speak, act, and react, what emotions to emphasize, and what tone to set. Auditions and casting follow to match those character visions; while specialists may handle logistics, the director makes the final call on who fits the roles. Conducting rehearsals is about guiding actors through blocking, timing, and ensemble chemistry so scenes land as intended. Approving elements of a production—such as performances, staging, pacing, and how scenes are shot and presented—falls under the director’s authority, ensuring all creative decisions support the same vision. The producer handles budget and schedules; the cinematographer focuses on camera work and lighting; the editor shapes the final cut after filming. So the person who oversees these artistic decisions from script to screen is the director.

4. In digital video production, what does CGI stand for?

A. Computer-generated imagery

B. Computer-generated interface

C. Creative graphics integration

D. Computer granted imaging

CGI stands for computer-generated imagery. This term describes images and sequences created with computer software—3D modeling, textures, lighting, animation, and rendering—rather than captured directly by a camera. In digital video production, CGI lets you build worlds or creatures, add effects, or replace backgrounds, and it’s commonly combined with live-action footage as visual effects. The other phrases aren’t standard in the industry: a computer-generated interface would refer to a graphical user interface, not the imagery; creative graphics integration is a generic description, not the established term; computer granted imaging isn’t a recognized term.

5. Which option best describes how an internship benefits job seekers?

- A. Internship provides real-world experience and an advantage over other job seekers**
- B. Internship guarantees a full-time position**
- C. Internship replaces formal education**
- D. Internships occur only online**

Internships mainly help job seekers by giving real-world, hands-on experience that sets them apart. They let you apply classroom knowledge to actual projects, show employers you can deliver tasks, and demonstrate professionalism and initiative. This practical background often strengthens a resume and provides concrete examples to discuss in interviews, giving you an edge over applicants with only coursework. Internships don't guarantee a full-time position; while some lead to offers, others don't. They also don't replace formal education—they supplement it by adding applicable experience. And internships aren't limited to online formats—many are in-person, hybrid, or remote—so the statement that they occur only online isn't accurate.

6. Which piece of hardware allows instant swapping between different cameras?

- A. Tripod**
- B. Gimbal**
- C. Microphone mixer**
- D. Video switcher**

In live video production, you need a device that selects which camera feed is shown on the program output at any moment. A video switcher acts as the central hub for multiple camera inputs and lets you cut or transition instantly between them, delivering the immediately visible swap you need during a live event. Tripods just support a single camera, so they don't switch sources. A gimbal stabilizes a camera's movement, not its inputs. A microphone mixer handles audio levels for multiple mics, not video sources. The video switcher is the only hardware designed to route and switch between different camera feeds on the fly.

7. Which file format is commonly used to import graphics into a production?

- A. .jpg**
- B. .mpeg**
- C. .wav**
- D. .txt**

When you bring graphics into a production, you want a format that is widely supported and keeps file sizes reasonable. JPEG fits that need because it's a universally recognized image format supported by nearly all video and graphics editing software, making imports smooth from any source. Its lossy compression reduces file size significantly, which helps keep timelines responsive while still preserving photographic quality for complex imagery. The other options aren't image formats suited for importing graphics: MPEG is for video, WAV is audio, and TXT is plain text. If you need transparency or lossless editing, other formats like PNG or TIFF would be better, but given the choices, JPEG is the practical choice for importing graphics.

8. What is the purpose of a reflector in digital video production?

- A. To bounce light onto the subject for fill lighting**
- B. To diffuse light with fabric**
- C. To measure light levels on set**
- D. To block sunlight**

A reflector is used to bounce existing light onto the subject, creating fill lighting that softens shadows and reduces contrast. By catching light from a key light or the sun and redirecting it toward the subject, you can brighten the shadowed side without adding another light or more power. Surface color matters: white gives neutral fill, silver increases brightness with a cooler highlight, and gold adds a warm glow. This makes reflectors a portable, quick way to shape a scene, especially outdoors or in tight spaces. Diffusers spread or soften light by transmission, rather than bouncing it, so they serve a different purpose; a light meter is used to measure light levels, and blocking light is done with flags or black materials, not with a reflective surface.

9. Which term best describes a video production with high-quality lighting and effects?

- A. Low production quality**
- B. High production value**
- C. Standard definition**
- D. Weak lighting**

In video work, production value describes the overall quality and polish of the final product, driven by how well lighting, camera work, sound, sets, and effects come together. When lighting is thoughtfully planned and executed—proper exposure, mood, and contrast—and the effects are clean and convincing, the result signals high production value and a more professional look. That combination best captures the idea of high-quality lighting and effects. The other options don't fit as well: low production quality would indicate the opposite, standard definition refers to resolution rather than overall quality, and weak lighting is just a symptom, not a label for the entire production's quality.

10. What is the primary purpose of a script in video production?

- A. To budget the production costs**
- B. To track shot lists during filming**
- C. To schedule crew shifts**
- D. To outline the dialogue and action for a video**

The script's primary purpose is to lay out what is said and what happens on screen, serving as the narrative blueprint of the video. It tells who says each line, the order of events, and the on-screen actions, guiding actors on dialogue and timing and giving the crew a clear roadmap for blocking, pacing, and coordinating visual and audio elements. This clarity helps keep performances consistent and ensures the story unfolds smoothly from scene to scene. Other production documents focus on different needs—budgets control costs, shot lists map out visuals to capture during filming, and crew schedules coordinate when people work—so while those are essential, they don't define the storytelling flow the script is built to establish. A shooting script may add camera cues, but the core role is communicating the narrative and the required on-screen actions.

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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://ibcdigitalvidproduction.examzify.com>

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

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