

iMedia R093 Practice Exam (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. What is a risk assessment?**
 - A. Health and safety policy**
 - B. Regulation**
 - C. Classification and certification**
 - D. Risk assessment**

- 2. Which item is a new media category?**
 - A. Internet**
 - B. Video**
 - C. Ebooks**
 - D. Websites**

- 3. MP4 uses what type of compression?**
 - A. Lossless compression**
 - B. Uncompressed**
 - C. Adaptive compression**
 - D. Lossy compression**

- 4. Which audio format is uncompressed and known for extremely high quality?**
 - A. Wav**
 - B. Flac**
 - C. Mp4**
 - D. Gif**

- 5. Which organization ensures advertisers follow rules that protect audience members like children?**
 - A. Advertising Standards Authority**
 - B. Office of Communications**
 - C. British Board of Film Classification**
 - D. Pan European Game Information**

- 6. What are the two types of defamation?**
 - A. Invasion of privacy and misrepresentation**
 - B. Libel and Slander**
 - C. Defamation and libel**
 - D. Slander and copyright**

- 7. What is the main purpose of a storyboard?**
- A. to calculate the project budget**
 - B. to provide guidance on how to edit the scenes into a story**
 - C. to provide the viewer with a summary of the project**
 - D. to determine legal rights for the media**
- 8. 8K resolution is defined as what?**
- A. 1920x1080**
 - B. 3840x2160**
 - C. 7600 pixels or more**
 - D. 7680x4320**
- 9. Which term defines the time for a task/activity to be completed?**
- A. The time for a task/activity to be completed**
 - B. The amount of time to complete the whole project**
 - C. The time for a task/activity to be completed**
 - D. The use of a mood board in a project**
- 10. Which mechanisms protect intellectual property?**
- A. Patents**
 - B. Trademarks, copyrights and patents**
 - C. Privacy policies**
 - D. Trade secrets**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a risk assessment?

- A. Health and safety policy
- B. Regulation
- C. Classification and certification
- D. Risk assessment**

A risk assessment is a systematic process for identifying hazards, figuring out who could be harmed and how, evaluating how likely and how serious the harm could be, and deciding what controls are needed to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. It involves identifying potential sources of harm, assessing the effectiveness of current controls, and planning practical actions—like changing procedures, adding protective equipment, or providing training. You then record what you found and review the assessment as conditions change or new information emerges. This is different from a health and safety policy, which is the written plan for how safety is managed; from regulation, which are the legal requirements; and from classification and certification, which relate to labeling and verifying products or systems.

2. Which item is a new media category?

- A. Internet**
- B. Video
- C. Ebooks
- D. Websites

New media is defined by digital, online content delivered and interacted with over computer networks. The Internet serves as the infrastructure that makes online media possible, enabling multimedia, interactivity, hyperlinks, and user participation. Because of that, the Internet is the broad category that encompasses modern digital media. Video, ebooks, and websites are more specific formats or delivery methods rather than the overarching category. Video is a type of content, ebooks are digital books, and a website is a particular online presence or interface. They can exist on the Internet, but they aren't the general category that defines new media.

3. MP4 uses what type of compression?

- A. Lossless compression
- B. Uncompressed
- C. Adaptive compression
- D. Lossy compression**

MP4 is a container that typically stores video encoded with lossy compression. Lossy methods trim away some data that isn't critical to human vision in order to shrink file size, which makes streaming and downloading practical while keeping viewing quality high enough for everyday use. That balance between smaller file sizes and acceptable visual fidelity is what MP4 is built around, using common codecs like H.264 or HEVC that are designed to deliver efficient, perceptually similar results at much lower bitrates than uncompressed video. Lossless compression would preserve every detail, but that creates much larger files, making MP4 far less practical for distribution and playback over networks. Uncompressed video would be extremely huge and isn't how MP4 is normally used. Adaptive compression is not a standard way to describe MP4's primary approach; while codecs may adjust bitrate over time, the defining characteristic of MP4 videos is their lossy compression.

4. Which audio format is uncompressed and known for extremely high quality?

- A. Wav**
- B. Flac**
- C. Mp4**
- D. Gif**

Uncompressed audio preserves every sample exactly as recorded, with no data removed during storage. WAV is the standard uncompressed format that uses PCM data inside a .wav file, delivering extremely high fidelity. Although FLAC also sounds perfect, it uses lossless compression to shrink file size, so it isn't uncompressed. MP4 is a container that typically carries compressed audio streams, so its audio quality varies with the codec chosen rather than being inherently uncompressed. GIF is an image format and not used for audio. So, WAV best fits the description of uncompressed, high-quality audio.

5. Which organization ensures advertisers follow rules that protect audience members like children?

- A. Advertising Standards Authority**
- B. Office of Communications**
- C. British Board of Film Classification**
- D. Pan European Game Information**

Advertising rules are enforced to keep ads truthful, decent, and not exploitative, with special protections for children. The organization that takes the lead in policing advertising across all media in the UK is the Advertising Standards Authority. It administers the CAP and BCAP codes that govern what can be said in adverts and how products can be marketed, including specific rules to shield younger audiences. When an ad breaches these codes, the ASA can require changes or remove the ad, ensuring advertisers follow the rules to safeguard viewers, especially children. Ofcom handles broader communications regulation, including broadcasting standards and network operations, rather than the specific advertising codes. The British Board of Film Classification focuses on age ratings for films, not on advertising rules. Pan European Game Information rates games, which is about content suitability, not advertising compliance. So the ASA is the best fit for enforcing advertising rules that protect children.

6. What are the two types of defamation?

- A. Invasion of privacy and misrepresentation**
- B. Libel and Slander**
- C. Defamation and libel**
- D. Slander and copyright**

Defamation is the harm caused by false statements about a person's reputation. The two forms are libel, which is defamation that is written or in a permanent form, and slander, which is defamation that is spoken aloud. This distinction matters because written statements tend to be more easily circulated and persistent, while spoken statements can spread quickly in conversation, broadcasts, or live events. The other options mix unrelated torts—such as invasion of privacy, misrepresentation, or copyright—none of which are the two categories of defamation.

7. What is the main purpose of a storyboard?

- A. to calculate the project budget
- B. to provide guidance on how to edit the scenes into a story**
- C. to provide the viewer with a summary of the project
- D. to determine legal rights for the media

Storyboarding serves as a planning tool that translates the script into a sequence of visual frames, outlining each shot, camera angle, and how scenes cut together. Its main purpose is to guide how scenes are edited into a coherent story, showing the pacing, transitions, and visual storytelling before filming or animation begins. This helps directors and editors plan which shots are needed, how the story unfolds, and how the audience will experience it, ensuring the edit supports the narrative. It isn't used to calculate budgets, provide a viewer summary, or determine legal rights, which are handled in other pre-production or production tasks. A storyboard also helps you spot potential problems early and clearly communicate the vision to the rest of the crew.

8. 8K resolution is defined as what?

- A. 1920x1080
- B. 3840x2160
- C. 7600 pixels or more**
- D. 7680x4320

8K is defined by the horizontal pixel count, aiming for about eight thousand across. That means any display with roughly 7,600 horizontal pixels or more falls into the 8K range, with 7680x4320 being a common exact example. The option that expresses this threshold—around 7,600 pixels or more—best captures the general definition of 8K. The other choices describe lower resolutions or a single exact format, which don't convey the broader threshold concept.

9. Which term defines the time for a task/activity to be completed?

- A. The time for a task/activity to be completed
- B. The amount of time to complete the whole project
- C. The time for a task/activity to be completed**
- D. The use of a mood board in a project

Duration is the amount of time required to complete a specific task or activity, measured from start to finish. It focuses on the single task, not the entire project. This makes it the best fit for the question, which asks for the time to complete a task/activity. The other ideas refer to the overall project timeline or to a planning artifact (a mood board), not the length of time for one task. For example, if a task starts Monday and ends Wednesday, its duration is two days.

10. Which mechanisms protect intellectual property?

A. Patents

B. Trademarks, copyrights and patents

C. Privacy policies

D. Trade secrets

Protecting intellectual property relies on formal rights that give creators control over their work and inventions. The main mechanisms are patents, trademarks, and copyrights. Patents grant exclusive rights to make, use, or sell an invention for a period of time, encouraging innovation. Trademarks protect brand identifiers—like logos and names—so consumers can reliably recognize the source of goods or services and avoid confusion. Copyrights shield original works of authorship, such as books, music, and artwork, giving the creator control over reproduction and distribution. Privacy policies are about handling personal data, not safeguarding IP. Trade secrets exist as another form of protection by keeping certain information confidential, but they're separate from the three primary categories listed. So the combination of trademarks, copyrights and patents covers the major, widely recognized ways to protect intellectual property.

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://imediar093.examzify.com>

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

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