IMEDIA R093 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

1. Which term is listed as a camera movement rather than a static angle?

A. Low Angle

B. High Angles

C. Eye Level

D. Tilt

2. Which symbol indicates an unregistered trademark?

A. R in a circle

B. Trademark symbol

C. C in a circle

D. TM

3. Which term describes the size of each pixel in an image?

A. Pixel dimension

B. Resolution

C. Color depth

D. Aspect ratio

4. What does sample rate describe in audio?

A. The depth of color in an image.

B. The compression ratio.

C. The number of samples taken per second, typically measured in kHz; higher rates increase quality and file size.

D. The maximum number of channels.

5. Rights of data subjects include which right?

A. The right to know about how data is collected and used

B. The right to refuse data sharing entirely

C. The right to know about the collection, use and storage of their data

D. The right to transfer their data to other people

6. Which description is given for aspect ratio?

A. A ratio of width to height

B. A widely used term for frame count

C. 1920x1080

D. Height and width in pixels of an image

7. What is intellectual property?

A. A work that is the result of creativity

B. A type of financial instrument

C. A data security practice

D. A brand color

8. Which statement is NOT an advantage of PNG?

A. Lossless compression

B. Transparency

C. Lossy compression

D. Small file sizes on all images

9. Which symbol indicates a registered trademark?

A. TM

B. SM

C. R in a circle

D. C in a circle

10. What term describes using equipment to tell a story, such as lighting?

A. Technical

B. Written

C. Mise en Scene

D. Camera Shots

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which term is listed as a camera movement rather than a static angle?

A. Low Angle

B. High Angles

C. Eye Level

D. Tilt

Tilt is the camera movement here. It involves rotating the camera up or down on a horizontal axis, so the frame continually changes as you shoot. That makes it a movement rather than a fixed point of view. In contrast, low angle, high angles, and eye level describe the camera's fixed orientation relative to the subject—where the camera is positioned, not how it moves. Tilt, by contrast, adds motion to the composition, sweeping vertically to reveal more or reframe the scene as you go.

2. Which symbol indicates an unregistered trademark?

A. R in a circle

B. Trademark symbol

C. C in a circle

D. TM

When marking brand names or logos, the symbol you see tells you the legal status of that mark. An unregistered trademark is shown with TM. It signals that the owner claims rights to the mark in commerce, but it may not be officially registered yet, so the protection isn't as strong as a registered mark. The circled R indicates a registered trademark, which means formal registration has been completed. The copyright symbol signals protection for original works, not branding marks. So the symbol that best communicates an unregistered trademark is TM.

3. Which term describes the size of each pixel in an image?

A. Pixel dimension

B. Resolution

C. Color depth

D. Aspect ratio

Pixel dimension is the number that specifies how many pixels make up the image in width and height, i.e., the image's size in pixel units. Saying an image is 1920 by 1080 tells you there are 1920 pixels across and 1080 pixels down, which is exactly what describes its size in pixels. Resolution is related but can be broader, sometimes signaling detail or display density rather than the exact pixel grid. Color depth refers to how many bits are used to represent each pixel's color, not how many pixels there are. Aspect ratio is about the proportional relationship between width and height, not the pixel count.

4. What does sample rate describe in audio?

A. The depth of color in an image.

B. The compression ratio.

C. The number of samples taken per second, typically measured in kHz; higher rates increase quality and file size.

D. The maximum number of channels.

Sample rate tells you how often the audio signal is sampled per second when converting analog sound to digital. It is the number of samples taken each second, typically measured in kilohertz. Higher sample rates capture more detail and can represent higher frequencies, following the idea that you can accurately reproduce frequencies up to half the sampling rate. That's why increasing the rate improves quality but also increases file size and processing needs. The other options refer to different concepts: color depth is about images, compression ratio is about how much data is reduced, and the number of channels is about how many separate audio paths exist. So the description that fits is that it's the number of samples per second, with higher rates increasing quality and file size.

5. Rights of data subjects include which right?

A. The right to know about how data is collected and used

B. The right to refuse data sharing entirely

C. The right to know about the collection, use and storage of their data

D. The right to transfer their data to other people

Being informed about how personal data is handled is essential. Data subjects have a right to clear information about what data is collected, why it's processed, and how long it's stored. This transparency lets individuals understand the full lifecycle of their data and assess the privacy risks and controls they might want to exercise. The option that mentions collection, use, and storage captures this complete picture—the storage aspect is important because it relates to retention and eventual deletion, not just how data is initially collected or used. The other ideas are less accurate in capturing the full right: simply knowing about collection and use omits how long data is kept; a blanket right to refuse data sharing isn't a universal guarantee and depends on context; and data portability is about obtaining a copy of one's data and moving it to another controller, not about sharing decisions in general.

6. Which description is given for aspect ratio?

A. A ratio of width to height

B. A widely used term for frame count

C. 1920x1080

D. Height and width in pixels of an image

Aspect ratio is the proportional relationship between an image's width and its height. It expresses how wide something is relative to how tall it is, usually written as width:height (for example, 16:9). This captures the essential idea that two images can share the same shape even if one is larger than the other. Saying a specific pixel count, like 1920x1080, describes the image's dimensions or resolution, not the ratio itself. The idea of frame count refers to quantity of frames, not the image's proportions. So, describing width to height as a ratio best captures what aspect ratio means.

7. What is intellectual property?

A. A work that is the result of creativity

B. A type of financial instrument

C. A data security practice

D. A brand color

Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind that can be legally protected, giving the creator exclusive rights to use and benefit from them. This includes works that result from creativity—like books, music, software, and inventions—so describing IP as a work produced by creativity is the best fit. It isn't a financial instrument, a data security practice, or a brand color, so those options don't capture the idea of ownership and protection of creative output. In practice, IP rights help creators control how their work is used and can be licensed or sold.

8. Which statement is NOT an advantage of PNG?

A. Lossless compression

B. Transparency

C. Lossy compression

D. Small file sizes on all images

PNG is defined by lossless compression combined with support for transparency, which makes it ideal for images with text, sharp edges, or overlays where you need exact pixel data and an alpha channel. The statement that isn't an advantage is that it uses lossy compression—PNG does not; it preserves every bit of information during compression. That's why lossy compression is not an attribute of PNG. Also, while PNG can have small file sizes for simple graphics, it isn't guaranteed to be small for all images; photographs with lots of color variation can be larger than comparable JPEGs.

9. Which symbol indicates a registered trademark?

A. TM

B. SM

C. R in a circle

D. C in a circle

Marks use different symbols to show how they're protected. The circled R communicates that a trademark is registered with the government, granting the owner official rights to use it for the listed goods or services. It's a clear signal of formal registration. The circled C is for copyright, not trademark; TM flags a trademark that may be claimed without registration, and SM marks services rather than products. So the circled R is the one that denotes a registered trademark.

10. What term describes using equipment to tell a story, such as lighting?

A. Technical

B. Written

C. Mise en Scene

D. Camera Shots

Using equipment to tell a story centers on the technical side of filmmaking—how tools like lighting, cameras, lenses, and grip gear are used to shape what the audience experiences. Lighting is a clear example: it controls exposure, sets mood, directs where the viewer looks, and can signal time of day or emotional tone, all of which move the narrative forward through technical choices. Mise-en-scène is about what's in the frame—the arrangement of set, props, actors, and lighting as part of the shot—which is more about content and composition than the act of using the tools themselves. Camera shots focus on how the frame is framed and what is captured, rather than the tool-driven storytelling techniques. Written refers to the script or narration. So the term that best describes using equipment to tell a story, such as lighting, is technical.

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!