

NOCTI Television Production 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 the key purpose of leadroom in composition?**
 - A. To frame the subject's eyes**
 - B. To provide space for movement**
 - C. To define background elements**
 - D. To enhance color contrast**

- 2. What is a shot log in television production?**
 - A. A record of all audio tracks**
 - B. A list of camera takes written down on location during the shoot**
 - C. A schedule for production meetings**
 - D. An inventory of props used**

- 3. What term describes moving the camera and tripod from side to side on the X axis, parallel to the picture plane?**
 - A. Trucking**
 - B. Dolling**
 - C. Panning**
 - D. Tilting**

- 4. What does a BNC Cable primarily carry in television production?**
 - A. Audio signals**
 - B. Data signals**
 - C. Video signals only**
 - D. Both audio and video signals**

- 5. What is the most common light-sensitive imaging surface in a video camera that splits white light into red, green, and blue components?**
 - A. Image Sensor**
 - B. Charged Couple Device (CCD)**
 - C. Digital Sensor**
 - D. Video Transmitter**

- 6. In which phase is the script primarily developed?**
- A. Post-production**
 - B. Pre-production**
 - C. Planning phase**
 - D. Editing phase**
- 7. What is a lower third in a television production?**
- A. A graphic identifying a speaker on camera**
 - B. A title for the entire production**
 - C. A commercial break marker**
 - D. A type of film lighting equipment**
- 8. What is the term used for moving the camera up and down along the Y axis while lowering and raising the tripod base?**
- A. Panning**
 - B. Pedestaling**
 - C. Dolling**
 - D. Tilting**
- 9. What is the term for each successive copy made during the dubbing of analogue images or projects?**
- A. Layering**
 - B. Generation**
 - C. Duplication**
 - D. Proliferation**
- 10. Which type of light is used to create even washes of light over the entire set?**
- A. Spotlight**
 - B. Floodlight**
 - C. Backlight**
 - D. Area Light**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the key purpose of leadroom in composition?

- A. To frame the subject's eyes
- B. To provide space for movement**
- C. To define background elements
- D. To enhance color contrast

The key purpose of leadroom in composition is to provide space for movement. Leadroom refers to the area in front of a moving subject, particularly in the context of filming or photography. When a subject is in motion, having extra space in the direction they are moving allows for a more balanced composition and creates a sense of anticipation for the viewer. This technique is particularly important in dynamic shots like tracking or panning because it helps to convey the motion effectively and reduces the feeling of the subject being cramped or confined within the frame. This concept plays an essential role in storytelling through visuals, as it can guide the viewer's eye and enhance the overall narrative by allowing the subject's movement to be more fluid and natural within the frame.

2. What is a shot log in television production?

- A. A record of all audio tracks
- B. A list of camera takes written down on location during the shoot**
- C. A schedule for production meetings
- D. An inventory of props used

A shot log is a crucial tool in television production that serves to document a list of camera takes recorded during a shoot. It provides detailed information about each shot, including aspects like the shot number, scene, take, and any notable details that occurred during filming. This log is essential for the post-production process, as it helps editors determine which takes are the most effective for inclusion in the final cut, facilitating the narrative flow and ensuring continuity. Having a well-maintained shot log aids in streamlining communication among the production team and ensures that key footage is not overlooked or misplaced.

3. What term describes moving the camera and tripod from side to side on the X axis, parallel to the picture plane?

- A. Trucking**
- B. Dolling**
- C. Panning**
- D. Tilting**

The correct term for moving the camera and tripod from side to side on the X axis, parallel to the picture plane, is panning. Panning involves rotating the camera horizontally, allowing the viewer to see a wider view of a scene or to follow action as it moves from side to side. This technique is commonly used in film and television to create fluid movements and to maintain visual continuity within a scene. In contrast, trucking refers to moving the entire camera setup towards or away from the subject, which involves a different axis of movement. Dolling is a term less commonly used in professional settings and can be associated with specific types of equipment used for smooth camera movement. Tilting relates to moving the camera up or down on the Y-axis, altering the vertical perspective rather than the horizontal. Understanding these distinct terms is crucial for effectively communicating in the field of television production.

4. What does a BNC Cable primarily carry in television production?

- A. Audio signals**
- B. Data signals**
- C. Video signals only**
- D. Both audio and video signals**

A BNC cable is primarily used in television production for transmitting video signals. This type of coaxial cable is designed to provide a reliable, high-frequency connection, which is essential for video transmission. BNC connectors are commonly associated with professional video equipment because they maintain signal integrity and provide a secure connection that minimizes interference. While it's true that BNC cables can sometimes be used for data signals in certain contexts, their primary usage in the realm of television production is as a video cable. The design and construction of BNC cables make them particularly suited for carrying composite video signals, which combine video information into one stream. In practice, you will typically find BNC cables being used with video formats such as SDI (Serial Digital Interface) and analog video formats, while audio connections may rely on different types of cables, such as XLR or TRS. This specialized function underscores why the answer highlights video signals specifically, reflecting the common application of BNC cables in the field of television production.

5. What is the most common light-sensitive imaging surface in a video camera that splits white light into red, green, and blue components?

- A. Image Sensor**
- B. Charged Couple Device (CCD)**
- C. Digital Sensor**
- D. Video Transmitter**

The most common light-sensitive imaging surface in a video camera that splits white light into red, green, and blue components is a charged couple device (CCD). A CCD is an electronic hardware component that converts light into an electrical signal. When light enters the camera, the CCD sensor captures the light and separates it into its primary color components—red, green, and blue—using a color filter array. Each of these components is then processed to create the full-color image that is recorded. Charged couple devices are widely used in video cameras, especially in older models, due to their high-quality image capture and color reproduction capabilities. They are able to capture light with high fidelity, which is crucial for producing clear and vibrant video footage. As a result, CCD sensors have become a standard in the industry for professional and consumer video cameras alike.

6. In which phase is the script primarily developed?

- A. Post-production**
- B. Pre-production**
- C. Planning phase**
- D. Editing phase**

The script is primarily developed during the pre-production phase because this is the stage where all the foundational elements of a film or television project are established. In pre-production, the screenwriter works to craft the narrative, develop characters, and structure the storyline. This phase is critical as it translates initial ideas into a detailed script that will guide the entire production process. Engaging in discussions and revisions is common, as collaborative input from directors, producers, and other creatives helps to refine the script. The clear intention during this phase is to ensure that the script is complete and polished before any filming begins, enabling the production team to have a strong blueprint to follow. The post-production phase focuses on editing and refining the final product after filming, while the planning phase might refer to the initial stages of project development without the actual scriptwriting occurring. The editing phase is concerned primarily with assembling and finishing the footage to create the final version of the film or show rather than developing the script.

7. What is a lower third in a television production?

A. A graphic identifying a speaker on camera

B. A title for the entire production

C. A commercial break marker

D. A type of film lighting equipment

A lower third is primarily recognized as a graphic element displayed on the lower third of the screen, which serves to identify a speaker or provide additional information during a television production. This graphic typically contains the name of the person speaking and often includes their title or role, helping viewers understand who is presenting information or speaking on camera. This practice enhances audience engagement by providing context and identification, which is especially important in news broadcasts and interviews where multiple individuals may be featured. The other options, while related to television production in different aspects, do not accurately describe what a lower third is. A title for the entire production would be presented differently and usually occupies a more prominent position on the screen. A commercial break marker serves a different purpose, indicating transitions in programming rather than providing information about on-screen talent. Lastly, film lighting equipment pertains to aspects of production that deal with the visual quality of the content but is not related to on-screen graphics.

8. What is the term used for moving the camera up and down along the Y axis while lowering and raising the tripod base?

A. Panning

B. Pedestaling

C. Dolling

D. Tilting

The term that describes the movement of the camera up and down along the Y axis while adjusting the height of the tripod base is referred to as pedestaling. This technique allows the operator to create a vertical movement that can enhance storytelling by following action or revealing elements in the scene more dynamically. Panning involves moving the camera horizontally while keeping its position fixed, which does not relate to vertical movements. Dolling typically refers to moving the camera on a dolly or a wheeled platform, allowing for smooth, lateral or forward/backward movements rather than vertical adjustments. Tilting refers specifically to pivoting the camera up or down from a fixed position, which does not involve raising or lowering the tripod itself. Therefore, pedestaling is the appropriate term for this specific vertical movement technique in television production.

9. What is the term for each successive copy made during the dubbing of analogue images or projects?

- A. Layering**
- B. Generation**
- C. Duplication**
- D. Proliferation**

The term for each successive copy made during the dubbing of analogue images or projects is referred to as "generation." In this context, a generation represents a distinct copy made from an original source. Each time a copy is produced from the original or from a previous copy, it constitutes a new generation. This term is significant in television production because the quality of the image may degrade with each generation. Therefore, when working with analogue formats, it is essential to minimize the number of generations to preserve the integrity of the original content as much as possible. Understanding this concept helps in making informed decisions about workflows and the management of media assets in production environments. The other options, while related to production terms, do not accurately capture the specific process of creating successive copies in this context. Layering refers more to the process of stacking visual or audio elements rather than the concept of duplication. Duplication generally means creating a copy but does not specify the sequential aspect, and proliferation suggests a rapid increase but lacks the direct connection to the copying process in media. Thus, "generation" is the most precise term in describing the concept of successive copies in analogue dubbing.

10. Which type of light is used to create even washes of light over the entire set?

- A. Spotlight**
- B. Floodlight**
- C. Backlight**
- D. Area Light**

A floodlight is specifically designed to provide a broad beam of light that illuminates a wide area. This is essential in television production when the goal is to achieve an even wash of light across the entire set. Floodlights help minimize harsh shadows and ensure that the lighting is uniform, which is crucial for maintaining an aesthetically pleasing scene and enhancing the overall look of the production. Floodlights are often used in larger spaces or on sets where multiple subjects may be performing simultaneously. By providing consistent and widespread illumination, they help create a balanced lighting environment, allowing the focus to remain on the performance rather than on lighting inconsistencies. Using floodlights in combination with other types of lights—such as spotlights for specific focuses or accent lighting—can help achieve a more dynamic lighting setup. This versatility is vital in ensuring that scenes are lit appropriately for the desired mood and clarity.

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://noctitelevisionproduction.examzify.com>

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

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