

SKILLSUSA DIGITAL CINEMA PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Which statement best describes RAW, LOG, and standard gamma workflows?**
 - A. RAW records a flat gamma for broad dynamic range.
 - B. RAW captures sensor data with maximum latitude and needs debayering; LOG records a flat gamma for broad dynamic range for grading; standard gamma is conventional gamma-corrected footage ready for display.
 - C. RAW captures standard gamma output ready for display.
 - D. LOG uses debayering at capture time.

- 2. What term describes the moment when an image is actively being recorded?**
 - A. Hot Camera
 - B. GlideCam or StediCam
 - C. Color Correction
 - D. Rule of thirds

- 3. Which statement correctly contrasts 16:9 and 2.39:1 aspect ratios and their typical use?**
 - A. 16:9 is standard HDTV; 2.39:1 is widescreen theatrical; cropping decisions depend on distribution.
 - B. 4:3 is standard for cinema; 2.39:1 is standard for TV.
 - C. 16:9 and 2.39:1 are interchangeable without affecting framing.
 - D. 2.39:1 is used only for vertical mobile formats.

- 4. Who is the Camera and Lighting supervisor, also known as the Director of Photography?**
 - A. Director
 - B. Assistant Director
 - C. Gaffer
 - D. Director of Photography

- 5. What is ADR and when is it typically used?**
 - A. Analog Data Recording; used to capture sound from vintage mics.
 - B. Active Dialogue Review; used during shooting.
 - C. Automated Dialogue Replacement; used to replace or clean up dialogue in post.
 - D. Automated Dynamic Rendering; used to generate visuals.

- 6. Which shot shows only a part of the characters face; eyes, mouth, etc?**
- A. Establishing Shot
 - B. Extreme Close Up
 - C. Close Up
 - D. Medium Shot/Cowboy
- 7. Which term describes the process of exporting compressed video footage?**
- A. Codec
 - B. Video Compression
 - C. Color Temperature
 - D. Fair Use
- 8. Which shot is the Bird's Eye View, taken from above looking down?**
- A. Extreme Close Up
 - B. Arial Shot
 - C. Establishing Shot
 - D. Wide Shot
- 9. Which term denotes exclusive rights granted to the originator of a work?**
- A. Copyright
 - B. Fair Use
 - C. Color Temperature
 - D. Frame Rate
- 10. Why is room tone important in production audio and how is it used in post?**
- A. Provides consistent ambient room tone for under dialogue and helps fill gaps to avoid jumps during edits.
 - B. Replaces dialogue in scenes.
 - C. Controls the recording gain of the microphone on set.
 - D. Is only used for music playback during production.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes RAW, LOG, and standard gamma workflows?

- A. RAW records a flat gamma for broad dynamic range.
- B. RAW captures sensor data with maximum latitude and needs debayering; LOG records a flat gamma for broad dynamic range for grading; standard gamma is conventional gamma-corrected footage ready for display.**
- C. RAW captures standard gamma output ready for display.
- D. LOG uses debayering at capture time.

This question tests how RAW, LOG, and standard gamma workflows handle image data from capture to grading and display. RAW captures sensor data with maximum latitude because it records largely unprocessed sensor information. It needs debayering (demosaicing) to convert the sensor's color mosaic into full-color images, and it typically isn't gamma corrected yet, giving you the most flexibility for color and exposure decisions in post. LOG applies a flat, logarithmic brightness curve to the image. This preserves a wide dynamic range, keeping detail in both shadows and highlights for flexible grading later. The footage is not meant to be viewed directly as final output; it's a working representation that makes grading decisions more predictable. Standard gamma refers to conventional gamma-corrected footage that's already processed to a display-ready state. It has less latitude for major adjustments but is quick to view and export for typical delivery. The described combination—RAW with maximum latitude and required debayering, LOG for wide dynamic range and grading, and standard gamma for ready-to-display footage—best captures how these workflows complement different stages of production.

2. What term describes the moment when an image is actively being recorded?

- A. Hot Camera**
- B. GlideCam or StediCam
- C. Color Correction
- D. Rule of thirds

The moment the image is actively being recorded is described as the camera is hot. In production slang, a hot camera means the sensor is rolling and footage is being written to storage. You'll hear phrases like "the camera is hot" or "rolling" to indicate that capture is in progress. The other terms don't describe this recording state: GlideCam or StediCam refer to stabilization gear used to smooth motion, Color Correction is the post shoot process of adjusting color, and Rule of thirds is a composition guideline for framing shots. So, the best term for the recording moment is hot camera.

3. Which statement correctly contrasts 16:9 and 2.39:1 aspect ratios and their typical use?

- A. 16:9 is standard HDTV; 2.39:1 is widescreen theatrical; cropping decisions depend on distribution.**
- B. 4:3 is standard for cinema; 2.39:1 is standard for TV.
- C. 16:9 and 2.39:1 are interchangeable without affecting framing.
- D. 2.39:1 is used only for vertical mobile formats.

The main idea here is how aspect ratios relate to where and how media is shown. 16:9 is the frame you see on most modern televisions, streaming devices, and computer screens—that's the standard HDTV. 2.39:1 is a very wide theatrical format used in cinema to create a broad, expansive look. Because content travels to different platforms, the way you frame or crop a shot is decided by how it will be distributed. If a film designed for 2.39:1 is shown on a 16:9 display, you typically preserve the wide composition with letterboxing (black bars) rather than cropping the image, and you may crop or mask differently depending on the target format to keep important visual information intact. In short, the distribution channel drives how the image is cropped or presented, which is why this pairing—16:9 for HDTV and 2.39:1 for cinema, with cropping decisions tied to distribution—is the correct contrast. The other statements misstate typical uses or imply formats can be swapped without affecting framing, or incorrectly assign formats to mobile or TV contexts.

4. Who is the Camera and Lighting supervisor, also known as the Director of Photography?

- A. Director
- B. Assistant Director
- C. Gaffer
- D. Director of Photography**

The Camera and Lighting supervisor is the person who designs and oversees how the scene will look through both the camera work and the lighting. This role is filled by the Director of Photography, also known as the Cinematographer. They partner with the director to plan shot composition, camera placement, lens choices, lighting style, exposure, and color to achieve the film's visual aesthetic. They supervise the camera crew and the lighting team, guiding how the lighting is crafted and how scenes are framed and captured. The Director focuses on performances and storytelling, while the Assistant Director handles scheduling and on-set logistics, and the Gaffer runs the lighting setup under the Director of Photography's guidance. So, the Director of Photography is the correct designation for the Camera and Lighting supervisor.

5. What is ADR and when is it typically used?

- A. Analog Data Recording; used to capture sound from vintage mics.
- B. Active Dialogue Review; used during shooting.
- C. Automated Dialogue Replacement; used to replace or clean up dialogue in post.**
- D. Automated Dynamic Rendering; used to generate visuals.

ADR stands for Automated Dialogue Replacement, a post-production process where actors re-record their lines to replace or clean up dialogue after filming. It's used when the on-set audio is unusable due to noise, mic issues, or other imperfections, or when the performance needs to be adjusted or added after shooting. The actors record in a soundproof studio, watching the scene so their new dialogue matches the timing and lip movements, and the result is blended with the original soundscape for a seamless track. The other terms don't describe this specific practice of re-recording dialogue in post-production.

6. Which shot shows only a part of the characters face; eyes, mouth, etc?

- A. Establishing Shot
- B. Extreme Close Up**
- C. Close Up
- D. Medium Shot/Cowboy

An extreme close-up is a shot that tightens the frame to a small portion of the face—often just the eyes or the mouth. This focuses attention on a specific feature to emphasize emotion, reaction, or a particular detail, making the viewer feel closely connected to the character's inner moment. The question describes showing only part of the face, which matches this strong, detail-oriented framing. In contrast, an establishing shot sets the scene and location; a close-up typically frames the entire face or head-and-shoulders; a medium shot shows more of the body, usually from the waist up. So the shot that best fits "only a part of the face" is the extreme close-up.

7. Which term describes the process of exporting compressed video footage?

- A. Codec**
- B. Video Compression
- C. Color Temperature
- D. Fair Use

When you export compressed video, the key idea is encoding with a codec—the algorithm that compresses and later decompresses the video data. The codec determines how the frames are reduced in size, which compression method is used, and what format the data will take for playback. Because a codec is the specific mechanism that actually handles the compression step, it's the most precise term for describing the process of exporting footage in a compressed form. Video Compression describes the general idea of reducing file size, but it doesn't name the tool or method used. Color Temperature relates to lighting and white balance, not data reduction. Fair Use is a legal concept about intellectual property, not video encoding.

8. Which shot is the Bird's Eye View, taken from above looking down?

- A. Extreme Close Up
- B. Aerial Shot**
- C. Establishing Shot
- D. Wide Shot

A Bird's Eye View is a shot taken from directly above the scene, looking straight down. An aerial shot delivers that exact top-down perspective, usually filmed from a helicopter, drone, or other high platform, and it's great for showing layout, geography, or the scale of a location. The other options don't match this overhead angle: an extreme close-up focuses on a tiny detail up close, an establishing shot is a broad view used to set the location but isn't necessarily overhead, and a wide shot shows a large area at a normal angle rather than from above. So the aerial shot is the one that best represents a Bird's Eye View.

9. Which term denotes exclusive rights granted to the originator of a work?

- A. Copyright**
- B. Fair Use
- C. Color Temperature
- D. Frame Rate

Copyright is the legal protection that grants the creator exclusive rights to their original work. It lets the originator control how the work is reproduced, distributed, performed or displayed, and who can create derivative works or license the rights to others. This framework encourages creativity by letting creators benefit from their work while providing clear rules about what others may or may not do with it. For example, a film, a photograph, a novel, or software fits under copyright because it is an original work fixed in a tangible form. Fair Use is a limited exception that allows certain uses of a copyrighted work without permission under specific circumstances (such as criticism or education), but it does not provide ownership. Color temperature and frame rate are technical terms related to lighting and video timing, not rights. Therefore, the term that denotes exclusive rights granted to the originator of a work is copyright.

10. Why is room tone important in production audio and how is it used in post?

- A. Provides consistent ambient room tone for under dialogue and helps fill gaps to avoid jumps during edits.**
- B. Replaces dialogue in scenes.
- C. Controls the recording gain of the microphone on set.
- D. Is only used for music playback during production.

Room tone is the quiet, consistent ambient sound of the recording space captured on set. It's recorded with the same microphone setup used for the scene so it matches the room's acoustics and background noise. In post, this ambient bed is used to fill gaps under dialogue and between takes, preserving a steady noise floor and preventing noticeable jumps when edits occur. By inserting room tone in those moments, the audio stays smooth and natural even if a line is cut, there's a pause, or different takes are mixed together. It's not meant to replace dialogue, and it doesn't control recording gains or provide music; those tasks belong to other parts of production and post.

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:

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

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