

# Survey of Motion Pictures Exam 1 Practice (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. Frame-by-frame motion is characteristic of which animation category?**
  - A. Stop Motion Animation**
  - B. 2D Hand-drawn Animation**
  - C. CGI Animation**
  - D. Rotoscoping**
  
- 2. Which served as a temporary film center?**
  - A. Jacksonville Florida Film Production**
  - B. Miami Film Production**
  - C. Coral Gables Biltmore Hotel**
  - D. First Nickelodeon**
  
- 3. Which invention projects painted glass slides for storytelling and entertainment?**
  - A. Magic Lantern**
  - B. Camera Obscura**
  - C. Thaumatrope**
  - D. Photography**
  
- 4. Early photographs required subjects to sit still for minutes due to which technique?**
  - A. Long Exposure Photography**
  - B. Short Exposure**
  - C. Instant Capture**
  - D. Low Light Exposure**
  
- 5. What term describes events before the main narrative begins?**
  - A. Backstory**
  - B. Climax**
  - C. Falling Action**
  - D. Denouement**

- 6. Which statement about The Great Train Robbery is correct?**
- A. It is an early narrative film and features the first close-up shot.**
  - B. It is the first American epic film.**
  - C. It revived the Ku Klux Klan.**
  - D. It was photographed by Matthew Brady.**
- 7. Where was Tarzan filmed?**
- A. Coral Gables Biltmore Hotel**
  - B. Miami Film Production**
  - C. Jacksonville Florida Film Production**
  - D. First Nickelodeon**
- 8. Which statement is true?**
- A. The Squaw Man is the first American epic film.**
  - B. The Great Train Robbery is not an early narrative film.**
  - C. Cecil B. DeMille directed Birth of a Nation.**
  - D. Matthew Brady directed The Squaw Man.**
- 9. Which topic would the marketing approach described for toys aim to promote?**
- A. Early visual devices**
  - B. Modern computers**
  - C. Household appliances**
  - D. Telescopes**
- 10. Which phrase serves as the direct label for the early visual devices in the material?**
- A. Optical Instruments as Toys**
  - B. Visual Apparatus as Toys**
  - C. Toy Devices with Lenses**
  - D. Miniature Projection Toys**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Frame-by-frame motion is characteristic of which animation category?**

- A. Stop Motion Animation**
- B. 2D Hand-drawn Animation**
- C. CGI Animation**
- D. Rotoscoping**

Frame-by-frame motion is created by photographing a scene in many small, sequential changes, so each shot is a single frame. This approach is the hallmark of stop-motion animation, where real-world puppets or objects are moved a tiny amount between exposures and captured frame by frame. When the sequence is played back at normal film speeds, the individual frames fuse into smooth movement. In contrast, 2D hand-drawn animation also uses sequential frames, but the motion comes from drawing each frame by hand rather than physically shifting objects between shots. CGI animation generates movement digitally, not by photographing real frames, and rotoscoping involves tracing over live-action footage rather than producing movement entirely frame by frame from photographed stops.

**2. Which served as a temporary film center?**

- A. Jacksonville Florida Film Production**
- B. Miami Film Production**
- C. Coral Gables Biltmore Hotel**
- D. First Nickelodeon**

In the early days of silent film, production moved around as companies tested locations and chased favorable conditions. Jacksonville, Florida became a temporary film center because its climate allowed year-round outdoor shooting, and it offered affordable studios and crews plus easy access to distribution networks on the East Coast. This mix drew several studios to shoot there for a few years, creating a thriving local production scene before the industry largely settled in Hollywood. The other options don't fit as centers of production: a Coral Gables hotel isn't a production hub, Miami didn't serve as that temporary center in the same sustained way, and a First Nickelodeon refers to early movie theaters rather than a place where films were made.

**3. Which invention projects painted glass slides for storytelling and entertainment?**

**A. Magic Lantern**

**B. Camera Obscura**

**C. Thaumatrope**

**D. Photography**

Projection of painted glass slides for storytelling is a form of early visual entertainment. The device that fits this description is the magic lantern: it holds glass slides painted with scenes, places a bright lamp behind them, and uses lenses to throw the enlarged image onto a wall or screen. By sequencing slides, a storyteller could show a narrative with changing scenes, sometimes with narration, music, or sound effects. This makes it distinct from other optical devices: a camera obscura simply projects the outside world without slides or narrative sequencing; a thaumatrope mixes two images on a disc through rapid rotation for a single combined image; photography records still images but does not project painted slides for live storytelling. So the invention described is the magic lantern.

**4. Early photographs required subjects to sit still for minutes due to which technique?**

**A. Long Exposure Photography**

**B. Short Exposure**

**C. Instant Capture**

**D. Low Light Exposure**

Early photographs needed people to stay very still because the imaging technique of the time required a long exposure. The light-sensitive materials used (the chemical emulsions on plates or early films) were not very responsive to light, so capturing a visible image meant keeping the camera's shutter open for minutes. Only with extended capture times could enough light accumulate to form a clear image, so any movement would blur the result. That's why subjects had to hold their pose for long periods. As photography advanced and emulsion sensitivity increased, exposure times dropped dramatically, allowing portraits to be taken much more quickly. Short exposure, instant capture, or low-light-specific terms don't describe the underlying limitation of the early processes.

5. What term describes events before the main narrative begins?

- A. Backstory**
- B. Climax**
- C. Falling Action**
- D. Denouement**

Events before the main narrative begins are called backstory. This includes characters' histories, prior events, or world details that shape why things happen in the present story. It provides motivation and context without being part of the current timeline, and it's often revealed through memories, flashbacks, or hints rather than as ongoing action. The other terms describe parts of the story that occur after the setup: the climax is the peak turning point, the falling action follows the climax toward resolution, and the denouement is the final outcome. So backstory is the best fit for events that happen before the main narrative starts.

6. Which statement about The Great Train Robbery is correct?

- A. It is an early narrative film and features the first close-up shot.**
- B. It is the first American epic film.**
- C. It revived the Ku Klux Klan.**
- D. It was photographed by Matthew Brady.**

This film marks a turning point in cinema by moving from simple, single-shot scenes to telling a story through a sequence of images and actions, establishing narrative film as a new idea. It is widely recognized as one of the early films to use a close-up, most famously in the final shot where the outlaw points a pistol directly at the camera, a moment that helped popularize the close-up as a dramatic device. The other statements don't fit: it isn't considered the first American epic film, since epics are much longer, more expansive productions that came later; it has no relation to reviving the Ku Klux Klan; and it wasn't photographed by Matthew Brady, who was a 19th-century photographer.

7. Where was Tarzan filmed?

- A. Coral Gables Biltmore Hotel**
- B. Miami Film Production**
- C. Jacksonville Florida Film Production**
- D. First Nickelodeon**

This question taps into where Tarzan films were shot, illustrating how early productions used Florida locations to stand in for exotic jungle settings. The Coral Gables Biltmore Hotel in Florida served as a filming site for Tarzan, offering lush grounds and distinctive architecture that could stand in for jungle interiors and exteriors in the era's productions. Its grand setting provided the visual vibe filmmakers needed without traveling further abroad. The other options refer to a hotel, production companies, or a theater rather than actual shooting locations, so they don't fit as places where Tarzan was filmed.

**8. Which statement is true?**

- A. The Squaw Man is the first American epic film.**
- B. The Great Train Robbery is not an early narrative film.**
- C. Cecil B. DeMille directed Birth of a Nation.**
- D. Matthew Brady directed The Squaw Man.**

The statement about The Squaw Man being the first American epic film is the true one. This 1914 film, directed by Cecil B. DeMille, is often credited with inaugurating the long-form, grand-scale storytelling that defined the Hollywood epic, marking a shift to feature-length productions with ambitious sets and narratives. The other claims don't fit the historical record: The Great Train Robbery is widely recognized as an early narrative film, not something that denies its early status; Birth of a Nation was directed by D. W. Griffith, not DeMille; and Matthew Brady was a 19th-century photographer, not a film director, so he didn't direct The Squaw Man.

**9. Which topic would the marketing approach described for toys aim to promote?**

- A. Early visual devices**
- B. Modern computers**
- C. Household appliances**
- D. Telescopes**

Toys sell best when the message centers on what can be seen and experienced right away—the toy's look, how it moves, and the fun it enables. This relies on simple, image-first communication that kids can grasp without technical explanation. Early visual devices refer to these basic, visual ways of conveying ideas through pictures and demonstrations, which suit toy advertising perfectly by showcasing play value quickly. In contrast, topics like modern computers, household appliances, or telescopes depend on technical features or specialized uses, which aren't the immediate hook for toys. So the described marketing approach fits best with promoting early visual devices because it emphasizes immediate, visual appeal and imagined play.

**10. Which phrase serves as the direct label for the early visual devices in the material?**

- A. Optical Instruments as Toys**
- B. Visual Apparatus as Toys**
- C. Toy Devices with Lenses**
- D. Miniature Projection Toys**

The main idea is recognizing how the material labels these early visual devices. The best phrase is "Optical Instruments as Toys" because it directly describes what the devices are and how they were presented: optical instruments (tools that manipulate light to create or alter images) that were marketed or framed as toys for people to play with and learn from. This phrasing captures both the technical nature of the devices and their consumer, toy-like context. The other options misalign with how these devices are framed. "Visual Apparatus as Toys" uses a less standard term and broadens the label away from the specific field of optics. "Toy Devices with Lenses" foregrounds lenses and the toy aspect but doesn't name the broad category of devices as precisely. "Miniature Projection Toys" emphasizes projection and small size, which isn't the general label used for these early visual devices.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://surveyofmotionpictures1.examzify.com>**

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

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