

# University of Central Florida (UCF) FIL2424 Introduction to Film Production Final Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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## Questions

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1. What element in script writing is centered and indented?
  - A. Dialogue
  - B. Action
  - C. Character names
  - D. Scene headings
2. What is typically the first step in the visual effects workflow?
  - A. Rotoscoping
  - B. Motion tracking
  - C. Compositing
  - D. Ingesting footage
3. What budgetary classification does a director fall under?
  - A. Above the line
  - B. Below the line
  - C. Production costs
  - D. Post-production costs
4. Could editor Eddie Hamilton start editing scenes before the film was developed and scanned?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No
  - C. Only partially
  - D. Depends on the scene
5. What role does craft services play in film production?
  - A. Providing props
  - B. Feeding the crew
  - C. Managing budgets
  - D. Directing the film

6. An over-the-shoulder shot is classified under which approach category?
- A. Shot composition
  - B. Camera angle
  - C. Camera movement
  - D. Shot size
7. What is the primary responsibility of the 1st Assistant Director in terms of position breakdown?
- A. Scheduling
  - B. Budgeting
  - C. Location scouting
  - D. Camera operation
8. A production sound mixer is responsible for recording all sounds on set including effects, foley, and ambience. Is this statement true or false?
- A. True
  - B. False
  - C. Depends on the production
  - D. Only during post-production
9. Who is responsible for feeding the crew outside of meal breaks?
- A. Craft services
  - B. Production assistants
  - C. Catering managers
  - D. First assistants
10. Which unit does the 2nd assistant director work under?
- A. Production unit
  - B. Director's unit
  - C. Producer's unit
  - D. Art department

## Answers

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

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## Explanations

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## 1. What element in script writing is centered and indented?

- A. Dialogue
- B. Action
- C. Character names
- D. Scene headings

In scriptwriting, dialogue is positioned in the center of the page and indented to visually separate it from other elements, making it clear for actors and crew members to read during production. This formatting helps enhance readability and follows industry standards, enabling seamless communication on set. Character names, which are also important in the script, are aligned and capitalized above the dialogue but are not centered. Scene headings introduce each new scene and are typically aligned to the left, while action descriptions provide context and are also aligned left but are not indented or centered like dialogue. By centering and indenting dialogue, scripts create a clear and organized presentation that improves the flow of the reading process for cast and crew alike.

## 2. What is typically the first step in the visual effects workflow?

- A. Rotoscoping
- B. Motion tracking
- C. Compositing
- D. Ingesting footage

The first step in the visual effects workflow is ingesting footage. This process involves transferring the raw video material from the camera or storage devices into a digital environment where it can be accessed and manipulated for further editing and effects work. Ingesting footage is crucial because it sets up the foundation for all subsequent visual effects processes. When footage is ingested, it's typically organized and stored in a way that allows visual effects artists to easily access the clips they need for rotoscoping, motion tracking, compositing, and other tasks. This initial step also ensures that the footage is properly formatted and ready for the software tools that will be used to create the visual effects. The other steps in the workflow, such as rotoscoping, motion tracking, and compositing, are essential but build upon the initial ingestion of that raw footage, as they often require the footage to be established and accessible before any effects can be successfully applied.

3. What budgetary classification does a director fall under?

A. Above the line

B. Below the line

C. Production costs

D. Post-production costs

In film production, budgetary classifications help to distinguish between various cost categories. A director is classified as "above the line" because they are part of the creative team that has a significant influence on the artistic and financial direction of the film. This classification typically includes key creative personnel such as producers, directors, writers, and sometimes lead actors. These individuals usually have fixed salaries and their costs are incurred before the actual production begins. In contrast, "below the line" refers to the more technical and operational staff involved in the filmmaking process, such as crew members (like camera operators and grips) and various production costs that arise during the shoot. Understanding these classifications is crucial as they help in evaluating the budget allocation and the financial dynamics of a film project. The costs associated with "above the line" personnel are usually higher and have a more direct impact on the film's creative output, which is why the director fits this classification.

4. Could editor Eddie Hamilton start editing scenes before the film was developed and scanned?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only partially

D. Depends on the scene

The idea that an editor can start editing scenes before the film is developed and scanned hinges on the current technology used in film production. Traditional film editing relies heavily on obtaining the footage in a viewable format, which means the raw film must go through a development process to convert the physical film into digital data. When film is shot, it exists as unprocessed raw footage. Before this footage can be edited, it needs to be transformed into a digital format that an editor can work with. This process includes development (for capturing the images) and scanning (for digitizing them), both of which are essential steps. Neither of these can be bypassed if the goal is to edit the raw footage effectively. Given these requirements, it is accurate to state that Eddie Hamilton cannot begin editing until the film has been both developed and scanned. This is why the correct answer is that he would not be able to start editing scenes until these processes are complete.

5. What role does craft services play in film production?

- A. Providing props
- B. Feeding the crew
- C. Managing budgets
- D. Directing the film

Craft services play a vital role in film production by ensuring that the crew has access to food and beverages throughout the day. This service is crucial for maintaining the crew's energy and morale during long shooting hours. Craft services typically set up a designated area where snacks, meals, and drinks are available, catering to various dietary needs to accommodate everyone on set. The focus is primarily on the well-being of the crew, which directly contributes to a more productive and efficient working environment on set. A well-nourished crew is essential for sustaining focus, creativity, and collaboration, which are crucial elements in the film production process.

6. An over-the-shoulder shot is classified under which approach category?

- A. Shot composition
- B. Camera angle
- C. Camera movement
- D. Shot size

An over-the-shoulder shot is classified under the approach category of camera angle because it fundamentally involves the positioning of the camera in relation to the subjects in the frame. This type of shot is typically captured by placing the camera behind one character's shoulder, providing a perspective that includes part of that character's head and shoulder in the foreground while focusing on the subject or action in front of them. This technique is often used in dialogue scenes to create intimacy and a sense of connection between characters, as it visually aligns the audience with one character's viewpoint. By doing so, it establishes a spatial relationship between the characters and enhances the storytelling aspect of the scene. The classification as a camera angle emphasizes the importance of perspective and how it influences the viewer's understanding and emotional engagement with the unfolding action. Other approach categories like shot composition focus on the arrangement of visual elements within the frame, camera movement refers to how the camera is physically moved to follow action or reveal information, and shot size pertains to the framing of subjects (like close-up or wide shot). Although these concepts also play integral roles in film production, the over-the-shoulder shot is specifically characterized by its angle, making it a distinctive type of camera angle technique.

7. What is the primary responsibility of the 1st Assistant Director in terms of position breakdown?

- A. Scheduling
- B. Budgeting
- C. Location scouting
- D. Camera operation

The primary responsibility of the 1st Assistant Director (1st AD) is scheduling, which is a crucial aspect of film production since it helps organize the entire shooting process. The 1st AD works closely with the director to create a production schedule that outlines what scenes will be shot on which days, taking into account factors such as actor availability, location constraints, and the logistical requirements of each scene. By establishing a clear and efficient schedule, the 1st Assistant Director ensures that the production stays on track, meets deadlines, and operates smoothly, which is essential for managing the many moving parts of a film shoot. While budgeting, location scouting, and camera operation are also important tasks in a film production, they do not fall under the primary responsibilities of the 1st Assistant Director. Budgeting is typically handled by the producer and production manager, location scouting is often managed by the location manager, and camera operation is the domain of the cinematographer and camera crew. The 1st AD's primary focus is on scheduling and the overall management of the shooting timetable, making sure that everyone is coordinated and prepared for their respective roles at the right times.

8. A production sound mixer is responsible for recording all sounds on set including effects, foley, and ambience. Is this statement true or false?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Depends on the production
- D. Only during post-production

The statement is false. A production sound mixer primarily focuses on recording dialogue and live sound on set during the filming process. While they may capture some environmental sounds, sound effects, and ambience, their primary responsibility does not typically encompass foley, which refers specifically to the reproduction of everyday sound effects that are added in post-production to enhance audio quality. Foley is created separately in a controlled environment after the filming has concluded, making it the job of a foley artist rather than the production sound mixer. Thus, the role of the production sound mixer is not inclusive of all sounds—particularly those that are crafted in post-production, such as foley.

9. Who is responsible for feeding the crew outside of meal breaks?

A. Craft services

B. Production assistants

C. Catering managers

D. First assistants

Craft services is responsible for feeding the crew outside of meal breaks. This department is dedicated to providing snacks, drinks, and light meals throughout the day to keep the crew energized and satisfied while they work. Craft services typically sets up a designated area where crew members can access refreshments at their convenience, ensuring that everyone has what they need to maintain their energy levels during long shooting days. While production assistants may help with various tasks, including running errands and supporting different departments, they do not have the specific role of managing food service on set. Catering managers, on the other hand, are responsible for organizing and providing full meal services during designated meal breaks, rather than for casual snacking throughout the day. First assistants (such as first assistant directors or first assistants in other departments) focus on more specialized roles within the production process and are not directly involved in food services. Therefore, craft services is the essential team for maintaining crew morale and well-being with ongoing snacks and refreshments.

10. Which unit does the 2nd assistant director work under?

A. Production unit

B. Director's unit

C. Producer's unit

D. Art department

The 2nd assistant director primarily works under the director's unit. This role is integral to managing the daily operations on set and ensuring that the director's vision is realized efficiently. The 2nd assistant director often handles the scheduling, facilitates communication between various departments, and assists the 1st assistant director in managing the cast and crew. By working closely with the director, the 2nd assistant director helps to keep the production on schedule and running smoothly, making their role pivotal within the director's team. The other options, while important in the filmmaking process, do not accurately reflect the specific organizational structure that the 2nd assistant director operates within. The production unit is broader and encompasses various roles, including those outside the creative vision set by the director. The producer's unit focuses more on the financial and logistical aspects, while the art department deals with the visual elements of the film, rendering them less relevant to the directorial support needed from the 2nd assistant director.