

## Chapter 9 Quiz

1. The niche for a Director of Photography is to make certain that the film is getting the highest quality of visual images as possible. The cinematographer plays with several elements to produce a work of art. The cinematographer works with the camera angles and manipulates the lighting and set.
2. The Director of Photography has two crew members: the 1st assistant camera operator and the 2nd assistant camera operator. The 1st assistant's role entails the maintaining of the sharpness of the film's images, whereas the 2nd assistant's job is to load the camera with new film and prepare it for new shot and operating the clapboard.
3. Humans have stereovision, which just means we have two eyes that combine one image. In filmmaking you must add lightening in order to create depth perception for the audience.
4. There are three main lights used in cinematography. First you have the key light. This light is directly pointed at the subject, and it helps to create the face look flat and eliminates the shadows. Secondly, there is a fill light. The fill light is faced on the side of the subject and creates shadows. Finally, there is the background light which is placed behind the actor/actress and allows for the audience to see the separation between the subject and the background.
5. The tungsten light provides a yellow light whereas HMI lights are blue. HMI lights are typically used outside and tungstens are used inside. Both are a great source for establishing themes and moods.
6. They will often use gels to go over the lights, skrimms are things you put in front of a light that diffuse it. Cucolorises are usually wood, plastic or fabric. "Cucolorises" are things to make patterns with the light. They use bouncers, these are used to bounce light to another direction. C-stands are a big part to lighting crew, they hold bigger lights to position a certain way they want. And sandbags are used to hold them steady.
7. All cameras are different but every camera consists of a few components. These standard things on every camera are lenses, aspect ratios, and filters.
8. When choosing your DP you want to look for specific qualities. The DP should be experienced, smart, competent, easy going and that his artistic style goes well with the idea for the film
9. The lens
10. The lens is a few glass elements of different shapes and/or sizes and their held together by a plastic or metal barrel. The main purpose of a lens is to create a sharp image of an object and display it on the focal plane.
11. Focal length deals with lens magnification. The image will be bigger if the focal length is greater. The focal length lense also involves the field of view which just means the whole area that will be seen on the final shot.
12. On a digital camera the iris is an adjustable aperture used to control the amount of light coming through the lens. The more the iris is opened the more light it lets in and the brighter the picture will be.
13. The shutter is what controls how much light is let into the camera.

14. The importance of well executed sounds is significant because if it is not recorded correctly than more money must be used to re-record. Extra sounds like cars and trains in the background are frustrating during recording and make the sound mixers job complicated.
15. The sounds crew consists of one or two assistants, a mixer, and a boom operator.
16. The mixer needs to sure levels in proper range in order for the audio to sound well. If a sound is recorded at too high of a frequency, then it will sound distorted and be more difficult to fix after production
17. The tasks of a sound assistant include attaching mics to the actors, retrieving those mics later, changing the batteries of those mics, and wrapping cable wires.
18. Time code is used to sync up the audio with the video so it will match up perfectly in the final product.