

*Objective Sample  
Question paper for  
JET-2018  
Entrance Test for **FTII+SRFTI***

For those  
appearing for  
**Cinematography**  
**Specific area.**  
**50-Marks**

Free loadable link at private website  
[www.ftiientranceexam.com](http://www.ftiientranceexam.com)



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## Disclaimer about this sample paper on Cinematography Specific area

by Naresh Sharma:

1. This is to clarify that I, Naresh Sharma, neither was nor is a part of any advisory body to FTII or SRFTI , the authoritative agencies to set up such question paper for JET-2018 entrance exam or any similar entrance exam.
2. As being a graduate of FTII, Pune, 1993, and having 12 years of Industry experience in my quiver as well the 12 years of personal experience of film academics, as being the founder of CRAFT FILM SCHOOL, this sample question-answers format has been prepared to give the aspiring students an idea of variety of questions which can be asked in the entrance test.
3. The sample question paper is mainly focused on Cinematography Specific Area , not in exhaustive list but just a suggestive list.
4. As JET - 2018 doesn't have any specific syllabus, so any question related to General Knowledge/Current Affair can be asked.
5. Since Cinema has been an amalgamation of varied art forms, Entrance Test intends to check as follows;
  - a) Information; and
  - b) Analysis level of students.
6. This sample is targeted towards objective question-answers, which can form part of 50 marks. One need to jot down similar questions connected with Literature/ Painting Music/ Dance / Photography/ Fine arts / cinema for the Other section which constitutes 20 marks etc.
7. As per the question papers uploaded on the FTII website, suggesting that Section -2 will be of general description containing 30 marks, and section-3 will be of specific Area containing 50-marks, students need to pay more attention while preparing for Specialization, which you have chosen to qualify .
8. I have given various possible objective questions pertaining to section-3 of specific Area for Cinematography course only, which is of 50-marks and will be helpful for students who are appearing for: Cinematography course.
9. Part -2 of similar questions will be available on 15th Feb. 2018 for download

For any Query, one can write:

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## Part-A ( Basic Fundamental )

- 1.) Moving picture experts group (MPEG) is used to compress-
  - a) Frames.
  - b) Images.
  - c) Audio.
  - d) Video.
  
2. In the Visible Spectrum the \_\_\_\_\_ colour has the maximum wavelength.
  - a) Violet
  - b) Blue
  - c) Red
  - d) Yellow
  
3. CRT stand for-
  - a) Crystal ray tube
  - b) Cathode ray tube
  - c) Both a& b
  - d) None of the above
  
4. Resolution indicates the amount of detail in a digital photo. It is indicated in PPI, which stands for-
  - a) Pixels per inch.
  - b) Pixels per indicator.
  - c) Pins per inch.
  - d) Print per inch.
  
5. Tiff stand for -
  - a) Total image file format
  - b) Tagged image full format
  - c) Tagged image file format
  - d) Tuffet image file format
  
6. Which image file format is flexible in terms of color( it can be grayscale or CMYK for print and rgb for web ?
  - a) .tiff
  - b) .jpeg
  - c) .png
  - d) .gif

7. Complimentary color of green is-

- a) Magenta
- b) Cyan
- c) Yellow
- d) Orange

8. Complimentary color of blue is-

- a) Magenta
- b) Cyan
- c) Yellow
- d) Orange

9. Secondary color is formed by the sum of two primary colors of equal intensity .

- a) true
- b) false

10 Magenta is form of two primary color –

- a) Red + blue
- b) Green + blue
- c) Red + green
- d) Red + complimentary color

11. Complimentary color of cyan is-

- a) Red
- b) Blue
- c) Green
- d) Yellow

12. Canon introduce ----- lens in 1987 .

- a) EF
- b) EF-S
- c) E
- d) PV

13. Which mount used in Nikon full frame DSLR ?

- a) DX
- b) FX

- c) EF
- d) AF-D

14. JPEG stand for -

- a) Joint photographic excel group
- b) Joint picture elements group
- c) Joint poster expert group
- d) None of the above

15. Color is characterized by attributes such as -

- a) hue, brightness, and saturation
- b) Contrast
- c) Hue ,saturation
- d) volume ,saturation

16. When setting the colour space in your camera and you shoot RAW, you should ALWAYS use:-

- a) sRGB
- b) Adobe RGB
- C) Jpeg
- d) None of the above

17. Which filter called ideal portrait filter ?

- a) Soft -fx
- b) Polarize
- c) Centre spot
- d) Star

18. ----- reduces excessive amount of blue haze caused by UV light by absorbing 71% of UV light

- a) Haze 1
- b) Haze 2
- c) Sky 1 a
- d) UV filter

19. Which filter absorbs all UV light reduce haze but maintain color and image quality ?

- a) UV
- b) Sky 1
- c) Haze 1
- d) Haze 2

- Q20. Which filter correct color under fluorescent light for daylight balance film ?
- a) FI –d
  - b) FI –b
  - c) 85
  - d) 80
21. Which one is true among the followings about color conversion filter ?
- a) 85
  - b) 80
  - c) FI-D
  - d) All of the above
22. Light that passes through a filter is always
- a) Dimmer
  - b) Brighter
  - c) Sharper
  - d) Blur
23. Which filter convert tungsten light to daylight ?
- a) 80 b
  - b) 85 b
  - c) FI d
  - d) FI-b
24. Which filter add sparkle to water scene ?
- a) **Star** filter
  - b) Hollywood star
  - c) Hyper star
  - d) Vector star
25. Which filter create warm brown tone effect for that old time feeling ?
- a) Sepia
  - b) Color grade sunrise
  - c) Color warming filter
  - d) 85 c
26. Which filter reduce and eliminates glare ?
- a) Polarize
  - b) ND filter
  - c) Centre spot
  - d) None of the above

27. DLP stand for -

- a) Digital light processing .
- b) Digital liquid processing.
- c) Digital light panel.
- d) None of the above.

28. Brightness information of an image is called ?

- a) Chrominance
- b) Luminance
- c) Hue
- d) Contrast

29. Color information of an image is called?

- a) Chrominance
- b) Luminance
- c) RGB
- d) Saturation

30. How much Luminance comes from green signal ?

- a) 59 %
- b) 31 %
- c) 69%
- d) 11%

31. In NTSC RGB was converted into----- signal and inter-related chrominance signals.

- a) Luminance
- b) Chrominance
- c) Black and white
- d) None of the above .

32. OIS stand for-

- a) Optical image stabilizer
- b) Only image stabilizer
- c) Optical image stability
- d) Optional image stabilizer-

33. To reduce flicker TV frame is divided into

- a) Two fields
- b) Three field

- c) Four field
- d) No field require to reduce flicker

34. NTSC video is transmitted at-

- a) 30 frame
- b) 25 frame
- c) 24 frame
- d) None of the above

35. The screen aspect ratio of traditional television screen is-

- a) 4:3
- b) 16:9
- c) 1.78 :1
- d) 3:4

36.PDP stand for -

- a) Plasma display panels
- b) Pixel display panels
- c) picture display panels
- d) None of the above

37. High definition television use an aspect ratio-

- a) 16:9
- b) 3:4
- c) 1.33:1
- d) 4:3

38. Rate of information content in a video stream called-

- a) Bit rate
- b) Pixel rate
- c) Compression rate
- d) Bit per pixel

39. The minimum frame rate to achieve the illusion of moving image is -

- a) 15 fps
- b) 24 fps
- c) 8 fps
- d) 10 fps

Q-40 Which part of the camera controls the duration for which light is exposed to the digital sensor / film ?

- a) Aperture.
- b) Shutter speed.
- c) The hyper focal distance.
- d) Sensor.

41. What three things determine the exposure for an image ?

- a) Aperture , shutter speed ,ISO.
- b) Aperture ,shutter speed ,metering mode.
- c) Aperture ,f-stop ,spot metering.
- d) Shutter speed ,film speed ,metering mode.

42 Film speed refers to:

- a) how long it takes to develop film.
- b) how fast film moves through film transport system.
- c) how sensitive the film towards light.
- d) none of the above.

43. Depth of field is controlled by :-

- a) The focal length of the lens.
- b) The size of aperture opening.
- c) The distance between camera and the subject .
- d) All of the above.

44 What type of lens would give a great depth of field ?

- a) 100 mm.
- b) Macro lens.
- c) 14 mm.
- d) 200 mm.

45. DSLR stand for :

- a) Digital single lens reflex.
- b) Digital standard lens refraction.
- c) Digital single light recorder.
- d) All of the above.

46. A fast shutter speed is use to-

- a) Make a picture look blurry.
- b) Freeze the motion.
- c) To make picture having greater depth of filed.

d) None of the above.

47. When in aperture priority mode adjusting exposure compensation will alter-

- a) ISO.
- b) Shutter speed.
- c) Depth of field.
- d) Aperture.

48. What is the 'Vertigo' effect?

- a) Zooming in while moving backwards, making the background seem smaller, but leaving the subject the same size.
- b) Zooming out while moving inwards, making the background seem larger, but leaving the subject the same size.
- c) a) & b)
- d) Zooming in on the subject, making it bigger.

49. Lenses are usually coated with –

- a) Magnesium fluoride.
- b) Sodium fluoride.
- c) Zinc fluoride.
- d) None of the above

50. The difference between the highest and the lowest intensity levels in an image is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Noise
- b) Saturation
- c) Contrast
- d) Brightness

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## Part-B( advance level )

- 1) Which of the following sentences best define: Depth of Field?
  1. The Area in Which objects are 100% fully sharp.
  2. The Area in Which objects is “Acceptably Sharp” in front and back of the Point of Critical Focus.
  3. “Zone of sharpness” in front of the critical point of focus of the lens.
  4. The zone at the focal plane of the film in Which objects are 100% fully sharp
  
- 2) Which of the following is false about “Depth of field” ?
  1. There can be Great vs. Shallow Depth of Field
  2. The Object or Person You Decide to Focus on is Called The Point of Critical Focus
  3. Depth of field doesn’t depend upon the focal length of the lens.
  4. Depth of field depends upon the aperture of the lens.
  
- 3) Which among the following is false about “Depth of Field”?
  1. DOF is great for Short focal length; say 28 mm for 35mm format.
  2. DOF is less for higher shutter speed.
  3. DOF is great in case of subject far away from the camera.
  4. DOF is great in case small iris opening of the lens.
  
- 4) Depth of field is-
  1. More in front ofthe Point of Critical Focus than behind it.
  2. Less in front of the Point of Critical Focus than behind it.
  3. Equal in front and back of the Point of Critical Focus.
  4. Independent of the Point of Critical Focus.
  
- 5) Depth of Field is most Critical in-
  1. Normal lens
  2. Telephoto lens
  3. Wide angle lens
  4. Macro lens.
  
- 6.) Which among the follow is true for Film speed having 100ASA as the speed -
  1. 100 asa film is more sensitive than 200 ASA of the film towards Light.
  2. 100 asa film is more grainy than 50 ASA of the film.
  3. 100 asa large film print, say 12x18, will be more sharp than 50 asa film.
  4. 100 ASA film comes only balanced for day light.
  
- 7)If the correct exposure for 200 ASA of the film is f.8 at shutter speed of 1/125.then what would be the film speed for the shutter speed of 1/60<sup>th</sup> at f.5.6 to get the same exposure-
  1. 100 asa
  2. 200 asa

3. 400 asa
4. None of the above.

8) If the correct exposure for 100 ASA of the film is f.5.6 at shutter speed of 1/60. then what would be the film speed for the shutter speed of 1/120<sup>th</sup> at f.4 to get the same exposure-

1. 50 asa
2. 100 asa
3. 200 asa
4. None of the above.

9) If the correct exposure for a photograph taken at 400 ASA of the film is f.8 at shutter speed of 1/ 120. Then the same picture taken at the film speed of 200 ASA with the shutter speed of 1/60 at f.4 will be-

1. one stop under
2. two stop under
3. one stop over
4. None of the above.

10) Mid grey is also known as -

1. 50% grey
2. 80 % grey
3. 100% grey
4. none of the above

11) If the exposure reading of the incident light falling on the mid grey chart having grey scale ,is 200 asa film is 11 at 1/500 of the shutter speed. Then the aperture for the reflected Light reading taken under the same light conditions from the two stop Darker grey for the 100 ASA film at 1/500 of shutter speed would be-

1. 5.6
2. 8
3. 4
4. none of the above

12.) If the exposure of the incident light falling on the mid grey chart having grey scale ,for 100 asa film is 5.6 at 1/120 of the shutter speed. Then the aperture for the incident Light reading taken under the same light conditions from the 3- stop lighter grey would be -

1. 5.6
2. 8
3. 4
4. none of the above

13. What is difference between Cooke 5/i and s4/i ?

1. s4/i don't have illuminated focus scale
2. 5/i have illuminated focus scale,
3. Both a & b are correct
4. None of the above.

14. Incident reading on the mid grey, chart having grey scale, and incident reading taken from the 2- stop lighter gray from mid grey under the same light conditions would have a difference of -

1. Half stop
2. One stop
3. Two stop
4. None of the above.

15.) Incident reading on the mid grey chart , chart having grey scale is 5.6, than the reflected reading taken from the two stop darker gray from mid grey under the same light conditions would have a difference of -

1. 2.8
2. 5.6
3. 11
4. None of the above.

16.) In still photography zoom lens having range of 28-70 mm. it is mentioned on the lens aperture ring 3.5- 4.0 .it means at full opening of the lens if we are shooting at at 70 mm telephoto focal length the effective aperture of the lens would be-

1. f.3.5
2. f.4.0
3. Between f 3.5-f 4.00
4. Will depend upon the reading of the exposure meter

17 ) In day to day language ,ND FILTERS having optical density of 0.6 will require

- 1) 1.5 stop compensation in exposure.
- 2) 2.5 stop compensation in exposure
- 3) 1- stop compensation in exposure
- 4) 2- stop compensation in exposure

18.) In a similar brand and of a specific series of any one company , If widest opening of all the lens is F.2 , Which among the following lens will have large diameter of the lens

1. 70 mm
- 2.100mm
3. 120 mm
4. All of them will have the same diameter of the lens.

19.) "Depth of Focus" will be maximum in case of-

1. 28mm
2. 50mm
3. 100mm
4. 200mm

20.) For 35 mm negative in still camera, the image size is.

1. 24x36mm
2. 35x35mm
3. 25x35 mm
4. None of the above

21.)For the medium format still camera having Film size 6x6 Normal lenses will have focal length-

- 1.35mm
- 2.50mm
- 3.80mm
- 4.355 mm

22. If you are given old DSLR Camera in which Negative is used and pressure plate is faulty, it will take out of focus pictures. If among 3 SLR -cameras given to you for check up and you need to find which among them is faulty, which lens would you would prefer to shoot and check-

- 1.28MM
- 2.50MM
- 3.200MM
4. Any of the above mentioned lens.

23.For 35mm format cameras having 500 mm lens will have approximately angle of view-

1. 4 degree
2. 25 degree
3. 50 degree
4. none of the above

24. For audio/ video recording , which among the following is true-

- 1.Higer the S/N ratio figure ,better the picture quality.
- 2.Lower the S/N ratio figure , better the picture the quality.
- 3.S/N is not related to picture quality.
- 4.S/N ratio is not related to audio quality.

25.Which among the following is false about colour temperature-

1. colour temperature of the sun light keep changing
2. colour temp in the morning is low and high in the afternoon.
3. colour temp becomes lower as the voltage becomes lower
4. colour temperature is independent of the colour composition of light

26.)If the day light balance film is used in tungsten bulb, light -up situation ,it will give

1. orange cast
2. bluish cast
3. green cast
4. will give no cast

27.) orange cast can be removed from the picture while shooting by using

1. 80 b filter on the lens
2. 85 filter on the lens
3. Y-1 FILTER on the lens
4. ND filter on the lens

28.) If 85 N 0.6 FILETR is used in front of the lens then exposure compensation required will be

1. 1 stop
2. 2 stop
3. 3 stop
4. BETWEEN 3 AND 4 STOPS .

29.) Which among the following is false about ND FILTER.

1. It cuts down the light without affecting the color temp of the light.
2. It cut down the light without affecting the Intensity of light
3. It can also be used behind the lens in VIDEO CAMERA .
4. ND Filter also comes mixed with 85 filter.

30.) Which among the following is false about Polarizer filter

1. it can be used in outdoor situation only
2. it need to be checked by rotating for optimum effect in front of the lens.
3. exposure compensation is required while using it.
4. It is used to cut down glare from the glass

31.) Filter factor of the polarizer is

1. 1-stop
2. 2-stop
3. It Varies depending upon the position of the Sun
4. None of the above

32.)Y-1 filter gel is used for-

1. Cutting down the Excessive blue and UV component of HMI light.
2. Is used on tungsten light for converting it to day light
- 3, Is used on day light to convert it into tungsten light.
4. None of the above.

33.) " Day for Night " in color film is shot -

1. Using day light balance film in tungsten light
2. Using tungsten light balance film in day light
3. Daylight light balance film using HMI LIGHT
4. None of the above.

34.) The eye is much more sensitive to

1. Green light
2. Red light
3. Blue light
4. Orange light.

35 .Which is false statement about “Neutral Density Filters”

1. To reduce the amount of light that can pass through the lens.
2. ND filters help us in situations like to enable slow shutter speeds to be used.
3. To increase depth of field by allowing wider apertures to be used.
4. To decrease the effective ISO of high speed film (ie: above ISO 400) and allow it to be used outdoors in **bright** situations.

36. which among the following is Not Nominee for the Best Cinematography Oscar in announced in JAN 2018 .

- 1.Blade Runner 2049 : DOP- Roger A. Deakins & Darkest Hour: DOP- Bruno Delbonnel
- 2.Dunkirk : DOP- Hoyte van Hoytema & .Mudbound : DOP- Rachel Morrison
- 3.The Shape of Water : DOP- Dan Laustsen
- 4.Beauty and the Beast : DOP -Jacqueline Durran

37. In India we have the recording system of-

1. PAL
2. NTSC
3. SECAM
4. Non of the above

38.In motion picture if you are shooting at 96 FPS, then which of the following is true

1. you need to cut down the aperture by 1- stop to compensate the exposure.
2. you need to cut down the aperture by 2- stop to compensate the exposure.
3. you don't need to compensate the exposure.
4. All the above are false.

39.Filter 80-B also comes mixed with Neutral density filter as

- 1.only -80N3
- 2.only-80N6
- 3.all the combination of - 80N9, 80N3, 80N6
4. none of the above.

40. Filter 80 also comes mixed with Neutral density filter as

- 1.80N3
- 2.80N6
- 3.80N9.
4. none of the above.

41. which among the following is false about DENSITY in characteristic curve.

- 1.it is plotted on the x-axix in characteristic curve.
2. it is log of opacity
3. it can be any number between 0 and 3
4. the density of 2 has an opacity of 100.

42. Which among the following is TRUE about incident light readings-

- 1.Incident reading and reflected reading are the same at mid grey value of mid grey chart.

2. All exposure meters of still cameras are based on incident reading.
3. Incident reading is used for shooting white lace curtains lit by sun light from behind
4. Exposure meter is used only for measuring incident reading.

43. Which among the following is false about SPOT meter.

1. It is used for objects lit from inside or behind.
2. It always has a fixed angle of view.
3. It always reads reflected reading.
4. It always gives reading to convert any grey shade to mid grey.

44. Which is false among the following regarding "Color temperature" -

1. Is a way of measuring the quality of a light source.
2. A light with higher color temperature has "more" yellow lights
3. Spectral composition of light.
4. Is measured in degree Kelvin.

45. When setting the color space in your camera and you shoot RAW, you should always use:

1. sRGB
2. Adobe RGB
3. Jpeg
4. None of the above.

46. In day to day language, ND FILTERS are identified as ND 3, ND 6, ND 9. The so-called 3, 6, 9 numerical values are actually

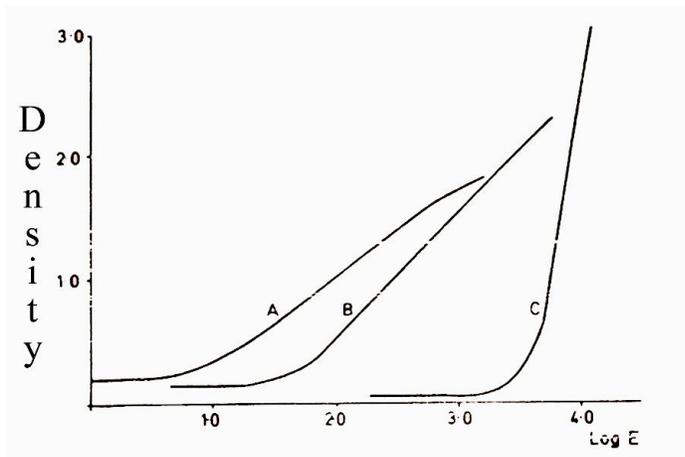
1. Filter factor.
2. Reflectance
3. opacity
4. none of the above

47. In additive colour when we mix which of the following light colours, the result is white

1. yellow and blue
2. yellow and green
3. yellow and red
4. yellow and cyan.

48. Video resolution for 3D- video is measured in

1. Voxels
2. Pixel
3. Resolution
4. Megapixel



49. Which is the false statement about the Above Characteristic curve

1. film A- is the fastest film
2. film c-is the most contrasty film among A,B,C
3. film A will be most suitable for high contrast copy.
4. gamma value of the film B will be between is zero and two

50. For the above Sensitometry curve which among the following is true.

1. gamma value of A is more than one
2. gamma value of the B is less than one
3. gamma value of C is less than one
4. gamma value of C will be more than B.

51. The bright, highlight tones of a subject are indicated on what portion of a characteristic curve?

1. Toe
2. Straight line
3. Shoulder
4. Threshold

52. At what section of a characteristic curve does the density decrease when there is an increase in exposure?

1. Toe
2. Straight line
3. Shoulder
4. None of the above

53. The range of exposures covered by the straight-line section of a characteristic curve is known by what term?

1. Emulsion latitude
2. Exposure latitude
3. Useful exposure range
4. Total exposure scale

54. Cameras with larger photo sites, or a greater pixel size or pixel pitch, will have –

1. Ability to record a greater dynamic range
2. More detail and a higher contrast ratio
3. Larger photo sites allow for the collection of more light
4. all of the above

55. Frame dimension of ultra 16mm is

1. 11.66 X 6.15
2. 12.52 X 7.41
3. 10.26 X 7.49
4. 11.65 X 6.14

56. What does the vertical axis represent on a characteristic curve?

- 1) Exposure
- 2) Gamma
- 3) Density
- 4) Contrast

57. What does the horizontal axis represent on a characteristic curve?

- 1) Exposure
- 2) Gamma
- 3) Density
- 4) Contrast

58. Usually ----- are converted to TIFF before editing and color-correcting.

1. raw
2. nef
3. jpeg
4. cr2

59. NTSC-first developed for ----- in 1941.

1. Monochrome
2. Color
3. Black & white
4. CMYK

60. Projector aperture of super 16 mm film is

1. 11.76 by 7.08 mm
2. 11.66 by 6.15 mm
3. 10.26 by 7,49 mm
4. 9.60 by 7.01 mm

61. \_\_\_\_ compresses each frame based on the information contained in the frames before and after. It groups a certain number of frames together before compressing

- 1) inter frame
- 2) intra frame

- 3) all IPB
- 4) none of the above

62. Chroma sub-sampling is a process in which the \_\_\_\_ value of each pixel is preserved

- 1) luminance
- 2) chrominance
- 3) RGB
- 4) none of the above

63. Achroma sub-sampling of 4:4:4 means-

- 1) that there is no sub-sampling happening
- 2) every two pixels share a chroma sample
- 3) luminance is recorded for every pixel
- 4) chroma value is not recorded for every pixel

64. With the camera operating at 24 fps and a 180° shutter, the exposure time is

- 1)  $\frac{1}{48}$ th of a second
- 2)  $\frac{1}{60}$ th of a second
- 3)  $\frac{1}{24}$ th of a second
- 4) none of the above

65. Panasonic has \_\_\_\_ log

- 1) V log
- 2) V log L
- 3) both 1 & 2
- 4) log C

66. \_\_\_\_ measures the video signal on a scale of IRE units ( the Institute of Radio Engineers).

- 1) waveform monitor
- 2) GAMMA
- 3) VECTORSCOPE
- 4) NONE of the above

67. The minimum level at which we see black in the video picture is \_\_\_\_\_ IRE units on the waveform monitor

- 1) 0 IRE
- 2) 100 IRE
- 3) 10 IRE
- 4) 1000 IRE

68. Moving the gamma up has the effect of compressing the \_\_\_\_\_ and stretching the \_\_\_\_\_, thus allowing more detail in the highlights of the picture

- 1) Black ,white
- 2) White ,black
- 3) Luminance ,chrominance
- 4) Chrominance ,luminance

69. When gamma is manipulated on a video camera, the action is graphically displayed on a\_\_\_\_\_

- 1) waveform monitor
- 2) vectorscope
- 3) viewfinder
- 4) none of the above

70. If the gamma level is raised, the picture becomes more

- 1) saturated
- 2) softer.
- 3) grainy
- 4) 1 & 2

71. Which file format is exclusive for web image -

- 1 .png
- 2 .jpg
- 3 .gif
4. .tif

72. Which image file format can also used for animation.

- 1 .png
2. .jpg
3. .gif
- 4.tiff

ANSWER SHEET OF PART -A	
	50-objective-questions
QUESTION NUMBER	ANSWER
1	(a) Frames
2	(c) Red
3	(b) Cathode ray tube
4	(a) Pixel per inch
5	(c) Tagged image file format
6	(a).tiff
7	(a) Magenta
8	©Yellow
9	(a) True
10	(a) Red + blue
11	(a) Red
12	(a) EF
13	(b) DX
14	(d) None of the above
15	(a) Hue ,saturation and brightness
16	(a) s RGB
17	(a) Soft -FX
18	(a) Haze -1
19	(d) Haze 2
20	(a) FL- D
21	(d) All of the above
22	(a) Dimmer
23	(a) 80 C
24	(a) Star filter
25	(a) Sepia

26	(a) Polarize
27	(a) Digital light processing
28	(b) Luminance
29	(a) Chrominance
30	(a) 59%
31	(a) Luminance
32	(a) Optical image stablizer
33	(a) Two field
34	(a) 30 Frames
35	(a) 4:3
36	(a) Plasma display pannel
37	(a) 16:9
38	(a) Bit rate
39	(d) 10 fps
40	(b) Shutter speed
41	(a)Aperture ,shutter and ISO
42	(c)How sensitive film towards the light
43	(d) All of the above
44	(c) 14mm
45	(a) Digital single lens reflex
46	(b) To freeze the motion
47	(b) Shutter speed
48	(c) A & B
49	(a) Magnesium Fluoride
50	(c) Contrast

<b>CINEMATOGRAPHY SECTION: ADVANCE LEVEL</b>	
<b>QUESTION NUMBER part-B</b>	<b>ANSWER</b>
1	(2 ) acceptably sharp in front and back AT the point of critical focus
2	(3)depth of field doesn't depend upon focal lenth of the lens
3	(2)DOF is less for higher shutter speed
4	(2) less in front of the point of critical focus
5	(4) macro lens
6	(2) 100 ASA film is more grainy than 50 ASA
7	(4) none of the above
8	(2) 100 ASA
9	(2) Two stop
10	(4) none of the above
11	(3) 4
12	(4) none of the ABOVE.
13	(3) bote 1 & 2
14	4. ) NONE OF THE ABOVE.IT WILL REMAIN SAME
15	1) F 2.8
16	(2) f4.0
17	(4) 2 stop compensation in exposure
18	(3) 120 mm
19	(1) 28 mm
20	(4) none of the above
21	(3) 80 mm
22	(1) 28 MM
23	(1) 4 degree
24	(1) higher the s/n ratio figure better the picture quality
25	( 4) LENS HAVING CRITICAL DEPTH OF FOCUS WILL BE USED TO CHECK
26	(1) orange cast
27	(1) 80b filter on the lens
28	(4) BETWEEN 3 AND 4.
29	( 2)..

30	(1) it can be used in outdoor situation only
31	(1) one stop
32	(1) LIGHT YELLOEW COLOUR GEL
33	(2) using tungsten balance light for daylight
34	(1) green
35	(3) to increase DOF by allowing wider aperture to be used
36	(4) beauty and the beast : DOP jackqueline durran
37	(1) PAL
38	(4) YOU HAVE TO OPEN UP TWO STOP APPERTUER
39	(4) 85 DONOT COMES WITH nd FILTER
40	(4) SAME AS ABOVE EXPLANATION
41	(4) the density of 2 has an opacity of 100
42	(2) all exposure meter of still camera are based on incident reding
43	(1)it is used for object lit from inside or behind
44	(2) a light with higher color temerture has more yellow light
45	(1) sRGB
46	(4) none of the above
47	(1) yellow + blue
48	(1) voxel
49	( 3)...
50	( 4) ...
51	(3) SHOULDER
52	(4) none of the above
53	(1)Emultion latitute
54	(1) ability to record a greater dynamic range
55	(1) 11.66b by 6.15
56	(3) density
57	(1) exposure
58	(1) raw
59	(1) monochrome
60	(1) 11.76 by 7.08 mm
61	(1) inter frame

62	(1) luminance
63	(1) that there is no sub- sampling
64	(1) 1/48th of a second
65	(3) both 1 and 2
66	(1) waveform monitor
67	(1) 0 ire
68	(1) black & white
69	(1) waveform monitor
70	(1) saturated
71	(1) .png
72	(3) .gif

## Admission Notice

# CRAFT FILM SCHOOL

## CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN ART OF FILM & TELEVISION

Applications are Invited for the Next Session Starting from 31st July,2018 for the one year

# P.G Diploma After Graduation

1. Cinematography
2. Film Direction
3. Acting & Modeling
4. Fashion Photography & Videography
5. Editing
6. Sound Recording & Audio Engineering
7. TV Journalism, News Reading & Anchoring
8. Creative Writing (Dialogue, Script & Copy Writing)
9. P.R. Advt & Event Management
10. Radio Jockey (3 Months Part Time)
11. Wedding Planning (1 Month)

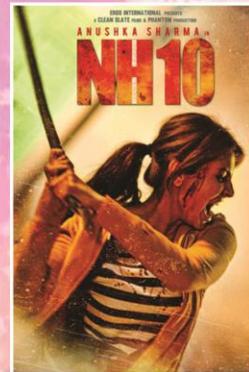
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Oscar Winning Film "Amelie" Editor Herve Schneid

Arvind K , Cinematographer For Gangajal, Aphan

Aseem Sinha, Editor of 60 Films Including Films For Shyam Benegal



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