

1 About Video

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____

Reading Review

Write a brief answer for each question below. If you are not sure of an answer, review the appropriate section of the chapter to find it. Answer each question with complete sentences for full credit.

1. Name the two main media that are the “parents” of video.

2. Explain some ways, in which film is superior to video,

3. Explain some of the drawbacks of film.

4. How does a “visually literate” person view what is presented on television?

5. Explain how the video screen may be thought of as a “window.”

6. Describe some ways in which the video world differs from the real world.

7. Name the four major elements of the language of video expression.

8. Relate each of four the elements to elements of spoken or written language.

9. Name the three major phases (parts) of video production.

10. Video editing is said to be very satisfying creatively. Why do you think this might be the case?

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Vocabulary Review

Match each term to its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the space. (Not every one of these terms is defined in the *Technical Terms* section in the textbook, and some of the definitions do not apply to any term listed below.)

Terms

- _____ 1. Broadcast
- _____ 2. Camcorder
- _____ 3. Digitize
- _____ 4. Film
- _____ 5. Gray scale
- _____ 6. High Definition video
- _____ 7. Image
- _____ 8. Live
- _____ 9. Postproduction
- _____ 10. Preproduction
- _____ 11. Production
- _____ 12. Resolution
- _____ 13. Scene
- _____ 14. Sequence
- _____ 15. Shoot
- _____ 16. Shot
- _____ 17. Television
- _____ 18. Video
- _____ 19. Video world
- _____ 20. Visual literacy

Definitions

- A. Editing a program on computers and other digital equipment.
- B. An audiovisual medium that records images on transparent plastic strips by means of photosensitive chemicals.
- C. Editing the audio and video raw materials of a production to create a finished program.
- D. A display of two different images at the same time.
- E. To record film or video; also, an informal term for the production phase of a film or video project.
- F. A transition in which the last image in the outgoing section gradually evolves into the first image of the incoming section.
- G. The range of brightness values in an image, from black to white.
- H. Separate sound recordings that are combined to create a program's sound track.
- I. The ability to evaluate the content of visual media through an understanding of the way in which it is recorded and presented.
- J. A copy of the original camera film that is edited to create a program.
- K. A group of related scenes. Like a chapter in a written composition.
- L. The distribution of TV programs through electrical signals sent through the air.
- M. The amount of fine detail carried by an image.
- N. To record images and sounds as numerical data, either directly in a camcorder or in the process of importing them to a computer.
- O. The process of actually videotaping the material for a program.
- P. Video whose images show much finer detail than those of traditional video.
- Q. Studio-based, multicamera video that is often produced and transmitted live.
- R. Preparing the program content and organizing the shoot, before production actually starts.
- S. An imaginary world behind the video screen that looks like the real one but operates by quite different rules.
- T. Recorded and (usually) transmitted for display continuously and in real time.
- U. An audiovisual medium that records on magnetic tape or disk by electronic means; also, single-camera taped program creation in the manner of film production, rather than studio television.
- V. A single video picture, like a single word in speech.
- W. A group of closely related shots, like a written paragraph.
- X. An appliance that both captures moving images (camera) and stores them on tape (recorder).
- Y. A set of continuous images, comparable to a written sentence.