

Castle Score

MAKEorBREAK™

Got the answer?
Be the first to stand
with your group!

Got it? ... castle,
... any other group's.
The group with the most
castles wins. Enjoy!

Oral Visual Texts
Level 2

1	21	41
2	22	42
3	23	43
4	24	44
5	25	45
6	26	46
7	27	47
8	28	48
9	29	49
10	30	50
11	31	51
12	32	52
13	33	53
14	34	54
15	35	55
16	36	56
17	37	57
18	38	58
19	39	59
20	40	60

**English SAMPLE
Level 2 Oral Visual Texts**

Score

Answer

Question 1:
What is a short, usually amusing, story or account of an incident, often biographical or personal?

Answer:
An anecdote

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 2:
What is the term for the consumer of a text, either read or viewed?

Answer:
The audience

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 3:
Does a rhetorical question require a response from a character or from the audience?

Answer:
No (although it may create a strong emotional appeal and involve the audience more deeply).

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 4:
In a film, back story is:

- a) The sequel
- b) The prequel
- c) The events which take place before the current action
- d) A documentary about spines

Answer:
c) The events which take place before the current action (and which help bring about events in the film).

Score

Answer

Question 5:
In a film, a flashback would be:

- a) A film about a pyromaniac
- b) A transition to an earlier scene or event
- c) A very fancy fake tan
- d) A memory

Answer:
b) A transition to an earlier scene or event

Score

Answer

Question 6:
What is the main purpose of using a CU (close up) or ECU (extreme close up) camera shot on a character's face?

Answer:
To show their facial expressions, eyes and to reveal their emotions.

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 7:
Yes or no: is dialogue used to reveal important character traits and to show character interactions with others?

Answer:
Yes

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 8:
Why would a director choose to shoot a scene in slow motion?
a) For dramatic effect, so no detail is missed
b) To emphasise interactions between characters
c) To change the pace of the film in order to notify the audience of the importance of a scene
d) All of the above

Answer:
d) All of the above

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 9:
True or false?
In a film, the director uses the setting, including both time and place, to create mood.

Answer:
True

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 10:
In a visual text, slang or colloquial dialogue helps to create authentic characters. If it provides evidence for a character's actions or motivation, is it acceptable to quote slang in a formal essay?

Answer:
Yes. However, keep the quote brief and relevant, and use quotation marks.

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 11:
When handwriting the title of a film, how should you punctuate it?

Answer:
By underlining, e.g. To Kill a Mockingbird.

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 12:
When handwriting the title of a television programme, what is the punctuation convention?

Answer:
Quotation marks, e.g. "Six Feet Under".

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 13:
What term would be used to describe a situation where the meaning of a statement or of dialogue is different from what is actually said or occurs?

Answer:
Irony

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 14:
What is the term that describes the contrast between a character's hopes and dreams and what is finally and realistically achieved?

Answer:
Tragic irony

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 15:
What is biography?

Answer:
A person's life story.

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 16:
Is an analogy similar to a metaphor?

Answer:
Yes. (Analogy is often used to help provide insight by comparing an unknown subject to one that is more familiar.)

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 17:
An author creates a written text; a _____ creates a visual text.

Answer:
Director

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 18:

What is the purpose of a low angle shot, where the camera is angled to look up from a low perspective?

- a) To make other characters or objects seem disproportionately large or intimidating
- b) To give a good view of low-lying objects

Answer:

a)

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 19:

Are camera shots visual features or verbal features?

Answer:

Visual features

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 20:

What does the Latin term *alter ego* mean?

Answer:

Second or other self. (It can refer to the other side of a character's personality, different from the one most people see.)

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 21:

True or false?

Background music and integrated music contribute to the mood of the scene or action.

Answer:

True

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 22:

What is *key light*?

Answer:

The primary source of illumination.

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 23:

What is the film terminology for an instantaneous cut from one scene or action to another and why would it be used?

Answer:

Jump cut; to create fast-paced action or surprise.

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 24:
Cross cutting, or parallel editing, is when the p.o.v (point of view) switches alternately from events at one location to those at another location. What is the purpose of this film technique?

Answer

Answer:
To create dynamic tension (or drama).

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 25:
B_____ means looking at something in a one sided or prejudiced way. It is frequently an opinion disguised as fact.

Answer

Answer:
Bias

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 26:
What would a director hope to achieve with a *limited depth of field*, where only action close to the camera is in clear focus?

Answer

a) To focus audience attention on the important action
b) To sell designer goods in product placements

Answer:
a)

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 27:
A h_____ a_____ s_____ is taken from above a subject. It can be used to create an effect of dominance.

Answer

Answer:
High angle shot

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 28:
Which would be the best meaning or meanings for the term *troll*:

Answer

a) A prehistoric cave dweller
c) A (supernatural) fairytale creature which dwells in caves
d) To draw a baited line through the water to catch fish
e) both c and d

Answer:
e) both c and d

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 29:
What is it called when a director builds and reveals a character through their speech, actions, movements and gestures?

Answer

Answer:
Characterisation

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 30:
Choose the correct word:
“*This is a fast-paced and gritty cereal/serial.*”

Answer:
Serial (although a gritty cereal could be partially correct).

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 31:
What is the term for the placement of people or objects within a frame, and for camera movements within the frame?

Answer:
Composition (of the shot).

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 32:
In a visual text, what is the difference between a commentator and a narrator?
a) The commentator is supposed to be unbiased; the narrator talks about events from their (character’s) perspective.
b) The commentator comments on sports scenes in the film; the narrator tells stories.

Answer:
a)

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 33:
True or false?
An *analysis* might show a good understanding of the techniques a director chooses and how these contribute to a revelation of character and plot; *perceptive analysis* would explain how these techniques reveal not only character, but also the main ideas and themes of the visual text.

Answer:
True

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 34:
Apart from entertainment, what is the director’s purpose in making a film?

Answer:
To reveal important themes and messages (with which people universally identify).

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 35:
Insert the correct word: A *flat/round* character is often built around a single idea or quality and is used to help convey how the main character, or protagonist, behaves and relates to others.

Answer:
Flat

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 36:

A _____ character is often a stereotype.

Answer

Answer:
flat

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 37:

Insert the correct words: *flat/round* characters are usually more fully developed. A *flat/round* character is often the protagonist in the story.

Answer

Answer:
Round, round

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 38:

_____ characters are more involved in conflicts, which frequently lead to character change by the conclusion of the story.

Answer

Answer:
Round

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 39:

A protagonist is the main character in a story. Often the h_____ is the protagonist.

Answer

Answer:
hero/heroine

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 40:

When the protagonist is in conflict with another important character, that person or rival is referred to as the a_____.

Answer

Answer:
Antagonist

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 41:

The antagonist is often the v_____.

Answer

Answer:
Villain

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 42:
An anti-hero is not a _____, but is frequently an outsider who passively observes. Often an anti-hero lacks traditional heroic qualities such as physical prowess, or a sense of duty.

Answer:
Villain

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 43:
This describes which genre of transactional writing: "A _____ describes its subject and analyses its method and technical qualities. Its function is to give an audience an accurate idea of the film."

Answer:
A review

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 44:
Which of these describes an *anti-climax*?
a) A disappointing or ineffective conclusion to a series of events
b) A sudden change from a serious subject to one that is disappointing, ludicrous or inconsequential
c) Both of the above

Answer:
c)

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 45:
Objective camera is a device involving minimal camera movement or editing. Why would a director choose this filming technique?
a) To make the film look like real life or like an amateur film
b) To make the audience identify with the characters
c) To look unedited and sincere
d) All of the above

Answer:
d)

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 46:
What does high-key light do?

Answer:
Brilliantly illuminates a set.

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Answer

Question 47:
What does low-key light do?

Answer:
Provides dim lighting and shadows.

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 48:

A rhetorical question is one in which the speaker expects no answer. Rhetoric is more complex. It is:

- a) Techniques of using language ineffectively
- b) The movement of an organism towards or away from a current of water
- c) The art of using speech to persuade, influence or please; oratory
- d) All of the above

Answer:

c)

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 49:

Rhetorical speech can have negative implications. R_____s_____ can be more focused on effect or style rather than content or meaning. This can come across as _____.

Answer:

Rhetorical speech, contrived

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 50:

What is the term that describes the artistic direction, the organization and the presentation of a film, play or performance?

Answer:

Production design

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 51:

"A _____ is a unifying idea, image, or motif, repeated or developed throughout a work."

Answer:

Theme

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 52:

What is narrative?

- a) The act or process of telling a story
- b) The related account of events in a tale
- c) Both of these things

Answer:

c)

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 53:

What is the word that describes the combination of traits and qualities of a person, and also describes a person represented in a play, film or story?

Answer:

Character and a character

Score

Answer

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 54:
What is the film terminology that describes the narrative growth of a story in a film? This growth is created through visuals, sound and characterisation.

Answer

Answer:
Continuity

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 55:
What does sequence mean?
a) The production of a sequel
b) An arrangement of two or more things in an order, not necessarily chronological
c) Spangles sewn onto a dress, designed to sparkle in artificial light
d) All of the above

Answer

Answer:
b) (c) is sequins.)

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 56:
What is a clip?

Answer

Answer:
A brief segment or excerpt from a film.

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 57:
A v_____ o_____ is spoken language not directly spoken by characters on the screen at the time. It is frequently the voice of the narrator.

Answer

Answer:
voice over

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 58:
A cinematographer, or director of photography, supervises all aspects of _____ from the operation of cameras to lighting.

Answer

Answer:
Filming

MAKEorBREAK?

Score

Question 59:
The _____ is responsible for the artistic and technical aspects making a film or television programme.

Answer

Answer:
Director

MAKEorBREAK?

Question 60:

The _____ is the person who takes overall administrative responsibility for a film or television programme, including finance and management.

Score

Answer

Answer:

Producer. (Sometimes this role blends with that of the director, giving the producer a share in the artistic and thematic direction of the production.)