

# Lighting Test

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_ /23      Mark: \_\_\_\_\_ /29

**Part A: Identify each kind of light pictured here. Write the name in the blank.**



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B: Circle the correct answer for each question.**

1. When hanging lights from the grid, what is the first thing you should do?
  - a) Secure the C-clamp to the rigging.
  - b) Secure the F-clamp to the rigging.
  - c) Clip the safety chain to the rigging.
  - d) Open the stand fully.
  - e) All of the above
  
2. Lights become very hot very quickly. If you need to adjust lighting once in use:
  - a) Turn light off, with 5 minutes then adjust.
  - b) Splash with cold water. (If you circle this, you need your head checked.)
  - c) Never adjust lighting
  - d) Use a pole or gloves to change light direction or adjust barn doors.
  - e) All of the above
  
3. You should never touch the light housing with your bare hands once in use.
  - a) True
  - b) False

# Lighting Test

4. The Fresnel lens is named after its inventor, a lighthouse keeper, Frederic Fresnel.

- a) True
- b) False

5. This light provides a soft, direct light.

- a) Leko (or Ellipsoidal)
- b) Lensless (Direct lights)
- c) Fresnel
- d) Scoop
- e) All of the above

6. This light contains a small mirrored surface behind the bulb.

- a) Leko (or Ellipsoidal)
- b) Lensless (Direct lights)
- c) Fresnel
- d) Scoop
- e) All of the above

7. This light is much lighter and more portable than a Fresnel and is often chosen for remote shooting.

- a) Leko (or Ellipsoidal)
- b) Lensless (Direct lights)
- c) Fresnel
- d) Scoop
- e) All of the above

8. This light uses a heat resistant lens that provides an even and directional beam of light.

- a) Leko (or Ellipsoidal)
- b) Lensless (Direct lights)
- c) Fresnel
- d) Scoop
- e) All of the above

# Lighting Test

9. This light has a large, matte-surfaced housing, which affects the quality of light.

- a) Leko (or Ellipsoidal)
- b) Lensless (Direct lights)
- c) Fresnel
- d) Scoop
- e) All of the above

10. This light uses a high intensity, hard-edged beam of hard, directional light.

- a) Leko (or Ellipsoidal)
- b) Lensless (Direct lights)
- c) Fresnel
- d) Scoop
- e) All of the above

11. This light is often used to flat light backgrounds.

- a) Leko (or Ellipsoidal)
- b) Lensless (Direct lights)
- c) Fresnel
- d) Scoop
- e) All of the above

12. This light is used for projecting gobo (or cookie) light patterns

- a) Leko (or Ellipsoidal)
- b) Lensless (Direct lights)
- c) Fresnel
- d) Scoop
- e) All of the above

13. This light is used in studio as auxiliary lighting, adding specific spot lighting when needed.

- a) Leko (or Ellipsoidal)
- b) Lensless (Direct lights)
- c) Fresnel
- d) Scoop
- e) All of the above

# Lighting Test

14. Three point lighting is a common lighting technique that lights everything on set by only using 3 lights.

- a) True
- b) False

15. Three point lighting is a technique that uses 3 lights for each person or subject on set.

- a) True
- b) False

16. This light provides the main source of illumination on a person in a shot.

- a) Fill light
- b) Back light
- c) Key light
- d) Background light
- e) All of the above

17. This light is placed opposite the Key light to provide illumination on the other side of the talent's face.

- a) Fill light
- b) Back light
- c) Key light
- d) Background light
- e) All of the above

18. This light is usually found between the 4 and 5 o'clock position.

- a) Fill light
- b) Back light
- c) Key light
- d) Background light
- e) All of the above

# Lighting Test

19. This light is placed above and behind the subject.

- a) Fill light
- b) Back light
- c) Key light
- d) Background light
- e) All of the above

20. This light is used to separate the talent from the background, creating depth.

- a) Fill light
- b) Back light
- c) Key light
- d) Background light
- e) All of the above