

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE XXXX

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No.	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

Duration: One and a Half Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

- USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
- DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

- Check that this question booklet is headed **0736: Cinematic Arts 1**
- Fill in the information required in the spaces above.
- Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification Number.

Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination

- Answer **ALL** the **50** questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
- Each question has FOUR suggested answers: **A, B, C and D**. Decide on which answer is correct. Find that number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.

For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:

[A] [B] ☒ [C] [D]

- Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
- Avoid spending too much time on any question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to the difficult question later.
- Do all rough work in this booklet, using where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
- Texts, notes and pre-prepared materials of any kind are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.
- At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect first the answer sheet and then the question booklet after. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

Turn Over

THE HISTORICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF EARLY CINEMA

1. Who is credited with organizing the first public film screening in 1895?
 - A Thomas Edison
 - B Georges Méliès
 - C Lumière Brothers
 - D Edwin S. Porter

2. Which of the following was a key innovation of the cinematograph?
 - A Adding sound
 - B Recording colour
 - C Portability and projection
 - D 3D imaging

3. What was Georges Méliès famous for introducing in cinema?
 - A Synchronized sound
 - B Realistic documentary
 - C Special effects and trick photography
 - D Digital editing

4. Charlie Chaplin was best known for playing which character?
 - A The Vagabond
 - B The Villain
 - C The Tramp
 - D The Joker

5. What was the first feature-length film to synchronize sound and image?
 - A Modern Times
 - B The Jazz Singer
 - C King Kong
 - D Wings

6. When was the digital camera introduced in Cameroon cinema?
 - A 2010s
 - B 1990s
 - C Early 2000s
 - D 1980s

7. Soviet Montage Theory emphasizes:
 - A Naturalistic acting
 - B Emotional lighting
 - C Editing to create meaning
 - D Musical rhythm

JOB, TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES IN CINEMA

8. The producer's role is best described as:
 - A Managing lighting setups
 - B Designing costumes
 - C Overseeing the business and financial side of the film
 - D Handling makeup

 9. Which of these crew members is typically part of the postproduction team?
 - A Script supervisor
 - B Editor
 - C Gaffer
 - D Set designer

 10. Who leads the lighting team on set?
 - A Key Grip
 - B Gaffer
 - C Director of Photography
 - D Art Director

 11. The Art Director collaborates closely with the:
 - A Editor
 - B Production Designer
 - C Best Boy
 - D Dialogue Coach

 12. What is the primary tool used by a cinematographer?
 - A Microphone
 - B Editing software
 - C Camera
 - D Lighting console

 13. Which document breaks down each scene with required elements like props and cast?
 - A Script
 - B Scheduling postproduction
 - C Listing camera gear
 - D Communicating daily shooting plan

- ## FILM LANGUAGE AND ANALYSIS
14. A pan movement involves:
 - A Moving the camera forward
 - B Turning the camera horizontally
 - C Tilting the camera vertically
 - D Spinning the camera

 15. The Kuleshov Effect shows that:
 - A Meaning changes based on shot juxtaposition
 - B Actors perform better with long takes
 - C Lighting determines tone
 - D Sound is more important than image

16. Rapid cutting between shots increases:

- A Realism
- B Tension or urgency
- C Confusion
- D Dialogue importance

17. Which of these is non-diegetic sound?

- A A car engine in a scene
- B A character's dialogue
- C Background score
- D Footsteps

18. Which of the following is an example of symbolism in film?

- A A broken mirror representing fractured identity
- B A literal mirror reflecting light
- C A clock counting time
- D A window opening to let air in

19. Audience interpretation is influenced by:

- A Only what's on screen
- B Culture, context, and personal experience
- C Just the director's intent
- D Camera models

FILM TYPES AND GENRES

20. Which of the following best describes a non-fiction film?

- A A film with scripted characters and a fictional story
- B A film that records real-life events or people
- C A film with fantasy elements
- D A film that always uses actors

21. Which character type is often found in comedy films?

- A The tragic hero
- B The fool or trickster
- C The silent observer
- D The supernatural villain

22. What usually distinguishes drama films from comedies?

- A Use of slapstick humour
- B Happy endings
- C Focus on emotional conflict and serious themes
- D Frequent jokes and gags

23. Which feature is common in many Cameroonian local film genres?

- A Use of Hollywood-style special effects
- B Incorporation of traditional storytelling and oral culture
- C Exclusive focus on urban life
- D Only documentary style filming

24. What role does music and dance often play in African local genres?

- A To fill time with no narrative purpose
- B To enhance storytelling and cultural expression
- C To confuse the audience
- D To replace dialogue entirely

25. What is one way African local genres preserve cultural heritage?

- A By copying Western scripts
- B By adapting folktales and proverbs into film stories
- C By avoiding traditional music
- D By focusing only on modern city life

SCREENWRITING

26. The main difference between a theme and a plot is:

- A Plot is about characters' goals; theme is about deeper meaning
- B Theme is action; plot is emotion
- C Plot is always longer
- D Theme comes after the story

27. A character's goal must be:

- A Confusing and abstract
- B Hidden from the audience
- C Clear and motivating their actions
- D Irrelevant to the theme

28. The antagonist is usually:

- A The narrator
- B The romantic interest
- C The person or force opposing the protagonist
- D A silent character

29. Conflict is essential because:

- A It slows the plot
- B It makes the story boring
- C It creates tension and drives the narrative
- D It only works in action films

30. What does "show, don't tell" mean in screenwriting?
- A Use lots of text
 - B Let the camera tell the story visually
 - C Use only dialogue
 - D Skip emotions

31. A beat in screenwriting refers to:
- A A moment of silence
 - B A pause or shift in action or emotion
 - C A location change
 - D A musical note

FILM ECONOMY AND LAW

32. What is the primary source of revenue for most commercial films?
- A Film festivals
 - B Merchandise
 - C Box office sales
 - D Production grants

33. A completion bond guarantees:
- A Distribution rights
 - B Star participation
 - C The film will be completed on budget and schedule
 - D Censorship approval

34. Ancillary rights refer to:
- A Tax credits
 - B Non-theatrical revenues (DVD, merchandising, etc.)
 - C Camera equipment
 - D Sound effects

35. Film distribution windows refer to:
- A Camera settings
 - B Timeframes for releasing a film across platforms
 - C Studio budgets
 - D Costume changes

36. The Berne Convention deals with:
- A Music distribution
 - B Filmmaking equipment
 - C International copyright protection
 - D Film marketing

SOCIOLOGY OF CINEMA

37. What does it mean to say cinema is a "mirror of society"?
- A Cinema only shows fictional stories
 - B Cinema reflects social realities and issues
 - C Cinema ignores social problems
 - D Cinema is made only for entertainment

38. A stereotype in cinema is:
- A A detailed, complex character
 - B An oversimplified and fixed idea about a group
 - C A unique portrayal of a person
 - D A technical filmmaking term

39. Cinema can influence society by:
- A Reinforcing stereotypes only
 - B Ignoring social issues
 - C Raising awareness and promoting change
 - D Providing only entertainment

40. Youth films often explore themes of:
- A Political history
 - B Coming of age and identity
 - C Mythical creatures
 - D War strategies

41. One way local cinema preserves cultural identity is by:
- A Using universal English dialogue
 - B Including local languages, traditions, and stories
 - C Copying Hollywood films exactly
 - D Avoiding social issues

FILM DIRECTING

42. What is the primary role of a film director?
- A Managing film finances
 - B Overseeing creative vision and guiding the production
 - C Writing the film script
 - D Acting in the film

43. Which department does the director often work with to decide the film's visual style?
- A Sound department
 - B Cinematography department
 - C Marketing team
 - D Costume department

44. During shooting, the director's main job is to:
- A Write the soundtrack
 - B Ensure the actors deliver performances that match the vision
 - C Build the sets
 - D Distribute the film

45. Mise-en-scène includes which of the following?
- A Lighting, costumes, set design
 - B Film marketing
 - C Post-production editing
 - D Sound mixing

46. What is a “table read”?
- A Actors reading the script aloud together
 - B Planning camera angles
 - C Designing costumes
 - D Editing footage

PROFESSIONAL FILM PRODUCTION

47. Why is scheduling important in film project planning?
- A To select music
 - B To organize the timeline of activities
 - C To finalize credits
 - D To write the script

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48. A call sheet is:
- A A list of scenes to be shot
 - B A daily schedule sent to cast and crew
 - C A type of camera lens
 - D A sound effect
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49. “Polish” in post-production refers to:
- A Adding subtitles
 - B Final touches like colour grading and sound mixing
 - C Casting actors
 - D Shooting extra scenes

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50. Audience feedback helps filmmakers to:
- A Increase budget
 - B Understand viewer reactions and improve
 - C Choose camera angles
 - D Write music
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STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK