***Film History: An Introduction, 4e* (Thompson)**

**Chapter 1 The Invention and Early Years of the Cinema, 1880s-1904**

1) Which form of entertainment was NOT a staple of American popular culture immediately prior to the invention of the cinema?

A) freak shows

B) music hall entertainment

C) historical theater

D) radio

Answer: D

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2) Which of the following is a George Eastman invention that was used in designing machines to take and project motion pictures?

A) celluloid roll film

B) metal slide

C) paper roll film

D) glass lantern slide

Answer: A

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3) Which of the following was NOT a necessary precondition for the invention of cinema?

A) a photographic base flexible enough to pass through a camera rapidly

B) the capacity to project a rapid series of images on a surface

C) the ability to encode an optical soundtrack directly on a filmstrip

D) the existence of an intermittent mechanism for both cameras and projectors

Answer: C

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4) Étienne Jules Marey provided an important precursor of motion pictures with his invention of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which exposed twelve images around the edge of a circular glass plate that made a single revolution in one second.

A) a photographic gun

B) a colored zoopraxiscope

C) the Kinetoscope

D) the Cinématographe

Answer: A

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5) The Zoetrope was:

A) the theater that exhibited projected films for the first time in the United States.

B) the camera-projector developed by the Lumière brothers.

C) a nineteenth-century optical toy.

D) the studio in which the earliest Edison films were shot.

Answer: C

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6) Which of the following early cameras also doubled as a projector?

A) the Cinématographe

B) the Biograph

C) the Bioscop

D) the Praxinoscope

Answer: A

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7) Edison's Kinetoscope viewing box was initially highly profitable, but its popularity declined:

A) because of competition from amusement parks.

B) because Edison oversaturated the market with the devices.

C) because other inventors found ways to project films on a screen.

D) because Edison lost a patent-infringement suit filed by American Mutoscope.

Answer: C

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8) Around 1895, the Lumière brothers decided to shoot their films at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which became the most commonly used international film speed for about twenty years.

A) sixteen frames per second

B) forty-six frames per second

C) twenty-four frames per second

D) sixty frames per second

Answer: A

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9) The Vitascope, a projector manufactured and marketed by Thomas Edison, was invented and initially exhibited by:

A) Norman Raff and Frank Gammon.

B) Otway and Gray Latham.

C) Herman Casler and W. K. L. Dickson.

D) C. Francis Jenkins and Thomas Armat.

Answer: D

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10) Short travelogue films offering views of distant lands were originally known as:

A) panoramas.

B) scenics.

C) tropicals.

D) actualities.

Answer: B

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11) Which of the following nations was NOT one of the three primary film-producing countries during the first decade of cinema?

A) the United States

B) France

C) Germany

D) England

Answer: C

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12) What cinematographic innovation is Lumière camera operator Eugène Promio credited with?

A) superimposition

B) slow motion

C) the close-up

D) the moving camera

Answer: D

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13) Which of the following studios or individuals was NOT a significant producer of films in France in the middle and late 1900s?

A) Léon Gaumont

B) Émile Reynaud

C) Pathé Frères

D) Georges Méliès

Answer: B

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14) Early English cinema became famous for its:

A) special-effects cinematography.

B) primitive star system.

C) literary adaptations.

D) religious spectacles.

Answer: A

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15) The most notable British film producers of the early twentieth century worked in or near the city of:

A) Manchester.

B) Dover.

C) Brighton.

D) London.

Answer: C

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16) What type of motion picture did NOT have a role in reviving audience interest in American films around 1898?

A) prizefight films

B) Passion Plays

C) Spanish-American War actualities

D) exotic dance films

Answer: D

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17) Which Edwin S. Porter film is known to be the first to use printed intertitles in American cinema history?

A) *Jack* *and* *the* *Beanstalk*

B) *Life* *of* *an* *American* *Fireman*

C) *Uncle* *Tom's* *Cabin*

D) *The* *Great* *Train* *Robbery*

Answer: C

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18) Edwin S. Porter's *Life* *of* *an* *American* *Fireman* (1903) is notable for:

A) its extensive use of intercutting and sophisticated stop-motion effects.

B) the successive shots that show the same action from two vantage points.

C) the release of each of its shots as a separate film.

D) its adaptation of a best-selling novel.

Answer: B

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19) Which of the following was NOT a factor in the increased concentration by motion picture producers on fiction filmmaking in the middle 1900s?

A) the difficulty of planning nonfiction films in advance

B) the proliferation of source material in newspapers and periodicals

C) the rise in popularity of fiction films

D) the cost of sending camera operators off to shoot actuality footage in distant locales

Answer: B

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20) Locally produced motion pictures began appearing in each of the following countries prior to 1900 EXCEPT:

A) India.

B) Spain.

C) England.

D) Bolivia.

Answer: D

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21) The cinema was one of the first significant technologies pioneered during the industrial revolution, later followed by the telephone and the automobile.

Answer: FALSE

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22) There is no single inventor of motion pictures; the cinema instead came about through an accumulation of contributions from inventors worldwide.

Answer: TRUE

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23) The 35mm film gauge pioneered by W. K. L. Dickson in the 1890s remained the standard gauge for motion pictures for over a hundred years.

Answer: TRUE

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24) The fiction film was the most well-received type of motion picture until 1900, when it was supplanted in popularity by actualities.

Answer: FALSE

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25) Most films created during the 1890s contain between five and ten shots.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) The first exhibitions of projected motion pictures in many countries were put on by Lumière representatives.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

27) Georges Méliès was an early master of sophisticated stop-motion effects.

Answer: TRUE

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28) Copyright laws passed in the late 1890s helped curb the illegal duplication of film prints and enabled the top U.S. film producers to gain control over the circulation of their movies.

Answer: FALSE

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29) Explain the role of the Kinetoscope during the period of cinema's invention. How did the Kinetoscope modify the capabilities of earlier camera and projection systems?

Answer: Answer may vary.

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30) What steps did France's Lumière brothers take to make cinema a commercially viable enterprise? What kinds of Lumière movies were the most popular? How did the Lumières' activities influence the development of world cinema?

Answer: Answer may vary.

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31) In what ways did motion picture exhibitors in the late 1890s influence the presentation of motion pictures, or how audiences experienced motion pictures? Why did their control over their programs diminish around the turn of the century?

Answer: Answer may vary.

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32) What were Edwin S. Porter's significant contributions to the development of early narrative film? In what sense did Porter build upon the innovations of contemporaneous filmmakers, and for what purposes?

Answer: Answer may vary.

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