

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

**Chapter 2 The International Expansion of the Cinema, 1905-1912**

1) Which of the following was NOT a significant factor in the expansion of the French film industry in the mid-1900s?

- A) the expansion of the largest motion picture firms
- B) the popularity of imported American films
- C) the targeting of more affluent audiences
- D) increased leisure time for French citizens

2) The French screen comic Max Linder was important to early film history because:

- A) he was the most successful of the Chaplin imitators.
- B) he started the trend of French comics working in Italian films.
- C) his caricature appeared in the first French animated picture.
- D) his films reflected the French film industry's bid for middle-class respectability.

3) Which French director supervised Gaumont's film production until 1908?

- A) Louis Feuillade
- B) Ferdinand Zecca
- C) Alice Guy
- D) Émile Cohl

4) In Italy, cinema won respect as a new art form earlier than in other European countries primarily because of:

- A) the opening of many permanent movie theaters.
- B) the ubiquity of films projected at traveling fairs.
- C) the publication of serious film journals.
- D) tariffs imposed by the Italian government on exported films.

5) Which type of film was NOT characteristic of Italian cinema of the 1910s?

- A) the multireel picture
- B) the historical spectacle
- C) the neorealist film
- D) the comic series

6) Which European production company specialized in crime thrillers and somewhat sensationalistic melodramas?

- A) Film d'Art
- B) Nordisk
- C) Itala
- D) Ambrosio

- 7) Which of the following is true of nickelodeons that spread in the United States between 1905 and 1907?
- A) They were seasonal.
  - B) They were open only to select audience.
  - C) They were more expensive than vaudeville houses.
  - D) They were more regularly available than traveling exhibitions.
- 8) Since 1897, the Edison company tried to force its competitors out of business by:
- A) importing multireel foreign films.
  - B) suing them for patent infringement.
  - C) producing films with more risque or salacious content.
  - D) hiring away their biggest stars.
- 9) In December of 1908, the Edison company and American Mutoscope & Biograph (AM&B) created the Motion Picture Patents Company (MPPC) to:
- A) gain a larger share of the U.S. market.
  - B) encourage independent filmmakers in the United States.
  - C) expand the distribution of American films abroad.
  - D) encourage the production of feature-length motion pictures.
- 10) The first distributor to effectively defy the Motion Picture Patents Company (MPPC) and start his own production firm—the Independent Motion Picture Company—was:
- A) William Fox.
  - B) J. Stuart Blackton.
  - C) Carl Laemmle.
  - D) Harry Warner.
- 11) Multireel films were uncommon in the United States in the nickelodeon era because:
- A) exorbitant production costs made them unprofitable.
  - B) the Motion Picture Patents Company's (MPPC's) rigid release system allowed for only single reels.
  - C) audiences could not follow the plots of many longer pictures.
  - D) studios could not convince seasoned playwrights to work in Hollywood.
- 12) The first American film companies were located in:
- A) Chicago.
  - B) Southern California.
  - C) Florida.
  - D) New York and New Jersey.
- 13) By the late nickelodeon era, every aspect of silent film style came to be used to:
- A) enhance narrative clarity.
  - B) beautify a film's female lead.
  - C) showcase the talent of the actors.
  - D) emphasize spectacle.

14) Which of the following is NOT true of the use of expository intertitles in films circa 1914?

- A) They were used to set up the situation.
- B) They suggested characters' thoughts more precisely than did gestures.
- C) They summarized the upcoming action.
- D) They were often written in the third person.

15) The term "reframing" refers to:

- A) building a new lighting setup following the completion of a scene.
- B) the act of moving a camera toward an actor, from a long shot to a close-up.
- C) a slight readjustment used by the camera operator to keep an actor in the frame when he or she moves about.
- D) a return to a static shot of a character after he or she has had a dream or a flashback.

16) In the silent era, what color tint was commonly used to signify an interior space at night?

- A) blue
- B) sepia
- C) amber
- D) violet

17) In using analytical editing, a filmmaker:

- A) breaks down a single space into separate framings—for example, by cutting in closer to the action.
- B) cuts back and forth between two different spaces to imply that the actions in those spaces are taking place simultaneously.
- C) cuts from a shot in which characters leave the frame to a shot in which they reappear at the opposite side of the frame.
- D) cuts between two different spaces, such as a bank and a tenement, to make a social comment.

18) An "insert" is a specific type of cut used in:

- A) parallel editing.
- B) contiguity editing.
- C) crosscutting.
- D) analytical editing.

19) Which of the following shot combinations is best described as a shot/reverse shot?

- A) Shot A shows a character looking offscreen; Shot B shows what that character is looking at but not from his or her optical point of view.
- B) Shot A shows a character looking offscreen; Shot B shows another character looking in the opposite direction at the first.
- C) Shot A shows a character's interior state; Shot B shows that character in his exterior surroundings (or vice versa).
- D) Shot A shows a character looking offscreen; Shot B shows what that character is looking at from his or her optical point of view.

- 20) Which of following is one of the earliest animation techniques that made use of frame-by-frame animation of objects?
- A) pixilation
  - B) cel shading
  - C) rotoscoping
  - D) skeletal animation
- 21) Pathé developed a hand-stencil coloring system and was using it to add color to all its releases by 1905.
- 22) By 1910, Denmark was second only to France in the number of films it sent around the world.
- 23) During the U.S. nickelodeon boom, most films shown in nickelodeons came from abroad.
- 24) The Motion Picture Patents Company (MPPC) was an oligopoly because its member firms cooperated to control the U.S. market and block the entry of new companies.
- 25) By 1905, film companies began to give screen credit to actors and exploited their popular actors for publicity.
- 26) In or around 1909, filmmakers began to put the camera slightly closer to the actors so that their facial expressions would be more visible.
- 27) Surviving footage from the earliest known Indian feature film, *Raja Harishchandra*, reveals that its director understood and employed contemporaneous principles of western filmmaking.
- 28) What is the difference between vertical integration and horizontal integration? In your answer, discuss the strategies pursued by Pathé Frères in the mid to late 1900s.
- 29) What were the factors behind the nickelodeon boom of the mid-1900s? What were the reasons for the nickelodeon's popularity—what advantages did this type of exhibition venue offer to both theater owners and patrons?
- 30) In what ways did the motion picture industry in the late 1900s attempt to make films more prestigious and film going more respectable? What pressures were producers and exhibitors responding to?
- 31) Explain the difference between intercutting, analytical editing, and contiguity editing by providing a brief example (actual or hypothetical) of each.
- 32) How did film animation develop in the early twentieth century? What types of animation techniques did the earliest animators use? Give examples of specific animators or from specific films.