

## **2017 HSC Entertainment Industry Marking Guidelines**

### **Section I**

#### **Multiple-choice Answer Key**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>
1	C
2	B
3	C
4	B
5	C
6	A
7	A
8	B
9	B
10	C
11	D
12	D
13	B
14	D
15	A

## Section II

### Question 16 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Outlines the difference between a cyclorama and a scrim	2
• Provides some relevant information regarding a cyclorama or a scrim	1

**Sample answer:**

The cyclorama is solid white fabric that is lit from the front and a scrim is a black mesh fabric that is see-through when the area behind it is lit.

### Question 16 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Describes, in the context of the installation of scenic elements above the stage, the relevant safe work procedures and practices required	4
• Describes, in the context of the installation of scenic elements above the stage, some of the relevant safe work procedures and practices required	3
• Outlines some relevant safe work procedures and practices relating to working at heights	2
• Provides some relevant information in relation to safe work procedures and practices	1

**Sample answer:**

Only trained operators should be used to ensure the scenic elements are securely attached and there is correct weight distribution on the bar. All elements should always be inspected prior to use. All personnel should follow safety documentation relating to the fly system. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) should be worn such as gloves and safety boots. When installing the scenic elements, keep the area clear of personnel and obstructions.

**Answers could include:**

elevated work platforms, working at heights, risk assessment, anchor points.

### Question 17 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the specific equipment required to send a signal from a radio microphone to an audio mixing console	2
• Lists some relevant information in relation to the setup of a radio microphone	1

**Sample answer:**

A microphone with a transmitter sends a signal to a receiver that is patched in to the audio system.

**Question 17 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
• Describes both the pre-fade and post-fade auxiliary channels and their functions on an audio mixing console	4
• Describes the functions of either pre-fade or post-fade auxiliary channels on an audio mixing console	3
• Outlines some functions of pre-fade or post-fade auxiliary channel on an audio mixing console	2
• Provides some relevant information regarding an audio mixing console	1

**Sample answer:**

The auxiliary channel allows you to send signals from the mixer to different equipment without going through front of house. This may include foldback for musicians on stage, relay to backstage or to an effects processor. Auxiliaries can send the signal pre-fade or post-fade. Pre-fade is not controlled by the channel fader whereas the audio levels on post-fade are controlled by the channel fader.

**Question 18**

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a detailed description of conflict resolution strategies and communication techniques that the crew can use to effectively move forward with the technical rehearsal • Includes appropriate industry terminology	5
• Provides a description of conflict resolution strategies and communication techniques the crew can use to effectively move forward with the technical rehearsal	4
• Describes some effective strategies relating to conflict resolution and/or communication techniques	3
• Provides some strategies relating to conflict resolution and/or communication techniques	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

The crew will need to use effective teamwork skills, such as cooperation, communication and problem-solving. Establishing a clear chain of communication and command will assist in understanding tasks (for example, ensuring all personnel know who they are to take instructions from). They will do this by seeking clarification and the purpose of instructions so they can prioritise and delegate appropriately. This will calm the situation for all involved because everyone will know what needs doing and therefore minimise confusion.

**Answers could include:**

Conflict resolution, customer service, appropriate documentation/refer back to it to clarify (eg jobs list/stage plan), prompt copy.

**Question 19 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
• Describes the PCBU’s responsibilities as part of the work health and safety consultation process	3
• Describes the PCBU’s responsibilities in relation to work health and safety	2
• Provides some relevant information relating to work health and safety	1

*Sample answer:*

The PCBU should consult with industry representatives, the workers, a safety officer within the organisation and the work health and safety committee when developing the procedures to be followed.

*Answers could include:*

sharing relevant information, workers given the opportunity to express their views during the process (eg staff meeting), workers are advised of the outcome of the consultation (eg staff email, newsletter).

**Question 19 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
• Provides strategies required for the lighting technician to safely and effectively address this scenario	3
• Provides some strategies the lighting technician could use to address this scenario	2
• Provides relevant information relating to general safe work procedures	1

*Sample answer:*

The technician should immediately remove the lighting fixture from service, placing an ‘out of service’ tag on it, before resetting the circuit breaker. The technician should report it to the supervisor and secure the fixture in a designated ‘faulty’ area.

**Question 20 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines a range of benefits in using vision technology to replace the scenic elements in the image provided</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines a benefit in using vision technology to replace the scenic elements in the image provided</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lists a benefit in using vision technology to replace the scenic elements in the image provided</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

The main advantage of using vision technology is cost-effectiveness. There is also more creative freedom, more room on stage, fewer crew members required, less dependent on storage, provides a safer work environment.

**Question 20 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines the required vision equipment and describes its application in replacing the scenic elements shown with vision technology</li> <li>• Uses accurate terminology specific to vision technology</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines some of the required vision equipment and describes its application in replacing the scenic elements shown with vision technology</li> <li>• Uses some terminology specific to vision technology</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lists vision equipment required to effectively replace the scenic elements</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information regarding vision systems</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

Equipment required may be: a projection screen and/or surfaces; projector and the placement of it; vision mixer; preview monitor; cues (will need to be sequenced and timed in the production). Students may need to decide front or rear projection. Troubleshooting for matching aspect ratio and scaling.

**Question 21 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explains how different lantern accessories can manipulate a light beam</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Names lantern accessories</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

The beam shape can be changed by using barn doors, gobos, irises, shutters etc. For example, gobos cut off the light at the gate in a silhouette pattern. Barn doors can be used to change the circumference of the pool of light.

**Question 21 (b)**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies an internal component of a lighting fixture and explains how its adjustment affects the light beam</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies an internal component of a lighting fixture and its affect on a light beam</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies an internal component of a lighting fixture</li> </ul>	1

***Sample answer:***

The **focus** is manipulated by the size and shape of the reflector, the lens type, distance between reflectors, light source and lens. This manipulation will affect the beam spread and the focal point of the beam.

## Section III

### Question 22 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gives a detailed description of the information required for the planning and control of possible incident, accident and emergency situations relevant to a Carols by Candlelight picnic event</li> <li>• Provides a coherent response</li> <li>• Includes appropriate industry terminology</li> </ul>	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describes some information required for the planning and/or control of possible incident, accident and emergency situations relevant to this event</li> </ul>	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines some information relating to the control of possible incident, accident or emergency situations</li> </ul>	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some basic information on incident, accident or emergency situations</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

The information required includes the location of firefighting equipment, first aid, emergency access, emergency assembly points, and egress paths. The information is used to plan and prepare for evacuation and other safety procedures. Preparation may include:

- adequate installation of safety signage
- clearly identified, accessible and lit evacuation assembly points
- sufficient first aid facilities and officers for the expected event patronage
- crowd movement is safe, free flowing and orderly
- warden communication systems are in place
- appropriate access for emergency services is available.

Wardens use this information during the event to actively ensure:

- egress paths remain clear in case of potential evacuation
- emergency services access is not obstructed
- first aid is readily available
- over-crowding of patron areas does not occur
- emergency assembly points are kept clear.

**Question 22 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a detailed explanation of effective strategies that would ensure the efficient running of the Carols by Candlelight picnic event</li> <li>• Provides a logical and coherent response</li> <li>• Includes relevant industry terminology</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of strategies that are used to ensure the efficient running of the event</li> <li>• Includes relevant industry terminology</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides an overview of ways the event can be run effectively</li> <li>• Includes some industry terminology</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some basic information on running an event</li> </ul>	1–2

**Answers could include:**

Strategies for resolving the issue:

- actively listening to patron concerns
- prompt response to the problems to prevent situation escalating
- clearly communicating the need for the problem patrons to move with reference to the set safety pathways
- monitor the problem patrons once relocated to prevent recurrence
- listening to patron needs and assisting where necessary
- providing alternatives where appropriate
- non-confrontational body language, tone and language
- being clear, concise and courteous
- referring to a higher level of management/staff if unable to resolve the problem.

Strategies include:

- site induction
- toolbox talks/event briefings
- information packs for volunteers
- ensure crew/volunteers are wearing a uniform that is highly visible
- ensure crew/volunteers are provided with verbal responses to give to patrons in situations of potential conflict
- ensure egress paths are clearly marked and barricaded
- ensure crew/volunteers are actively monitoring their area of responsibility
- provide a communication system and chain of command between crew and volunteers so they can seek assistance without delay
- always working in pairs with unruly patrons
- there is an appropriate ratio between crew/volunteers and expected patron numbers.

## Section IV

### Question 23

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a detailed overview of the role of a department/s in a hierarchical structure relating to the performing arts centre</li> <li>• Uses industry terminology</li> </ul>	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a detailed overview of the role of a department/s in a hierarchical structure</li> <li>• Uses some industry terminology</li> </ul>	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a general overview of the role of a department/s</li> <li>• May use some industry terminology</li> </ul>	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a basic description of the role of a department/s</li> </ul>	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information relating to department responsibilities</li> </ul>	1–3

***Answers could include:***

Responsibilities specific to one department including:

- Personnel
  - department head
  - technicians
  - operators
  - riggers
  - designers
  - training
- Documentation
  - stage plans
  - schematics
  - signal flow diagrams
  - prompt copy
  - production schedule
- Equipment
  - operator’s console
  - leads (department specific)
  - maintenance
  - troubleshooting/problem-solving
- Policies and procedures
  - production reports
  - incident reports
  - share resources and synchronise cues to execute together
- Shared workspaces
  - bio box
  - workshop

- loading dock
- stage
- Stages of production
  - pre-production
  - during production
  - post production.

# 2017 HSC Entertainment Industry Mapping Grid

## Section I

Question	Marks	HSC content – focus area
1	1	Safety — WHS compliance – page 39
2	1	Staging — Production operations – page 45
3	1	Vision — Equipment – page 50
4	1	Safety — WHS Compliance – page 39
5	1	Audio — Equipment – page 23
6	1	Safety — Safe work practices and procedures – page 41
7	1	Working in the industry – page 56
8	1	Safety — Risk management – page 40
9	1	Staging — Production operations – page 46
10	1	Lighting — Basic theory – page 32
11	1	Safety — Risk management – page 40
12	1	Customer service — Workplace policy and procedures for customer interactions – page 28
13	1	Audio — Audio concepts – page 23
14	1	Staging — Safe work procedures and practices – page 46
15	1	Lighting — Basic theory – page 32

## Section II

Question	Marks	HSC content – focus area
16 (a)	2	Staging — Production operations – page 46
16 (b)	4	Staging — Safe work procedures and practices – page 46
17 (a)	2	Audio — Equipment – page 23–24
17 (b)	4	Audio — Equipment – page 23
18	5	Working in the entertainment industry — Working with others – page 59
19 (a)	3	Safety — WHS compliance – page 39
19 (b)	3	Lighting — Safe work procedures and practices – page 34
20 (a)	3	Vision — Equipment – page 50
20 (b)	4	Vision — Equipment – page 50
21 (a)	2	Lighting — Equipment – pages 32–33
21 (b)	3	Lighting — Equipment – pages 32–33

## Section III

Question	Marks	HSC content – focus area
22 (a)	7	Safety — Incidents, accidents and emergency procedures – page 42

22 (b)	8	Customer service — Customer dissatisfaction, problems and complaints – page 29 Safety — Incidents, accidents and emergency procedures – page 42
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**Section IV**

Question	Marks	HSC content – focus area
23	15	Working in the entertainment industry and workplace — Nature of the industry – pages 54–55, Entertainment industry worker – page 58 Audio — Production context: audio – pages 20–25 Lighting — Production context: lighting – pages 30–36 Staging — Production context: staging – pages 43–47 Vision — Production context: vision – pages 48–52