NSW Education Standards Authority

2022 HSC Entertainment Industry Marking Guidelines

Section I

Multiple-choice Answer Key

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

Section II

Question 16

Criteria	Marks
• Outlines the functions of an HDMI connector	2
• Identifies a function of an HDMI connector	1

Sample answer:

An HDMI connector connects a range of audiovisual equipment such as a digital TV, laptop and PC. It relays the visual and audio signal data.

Question 17 (a)

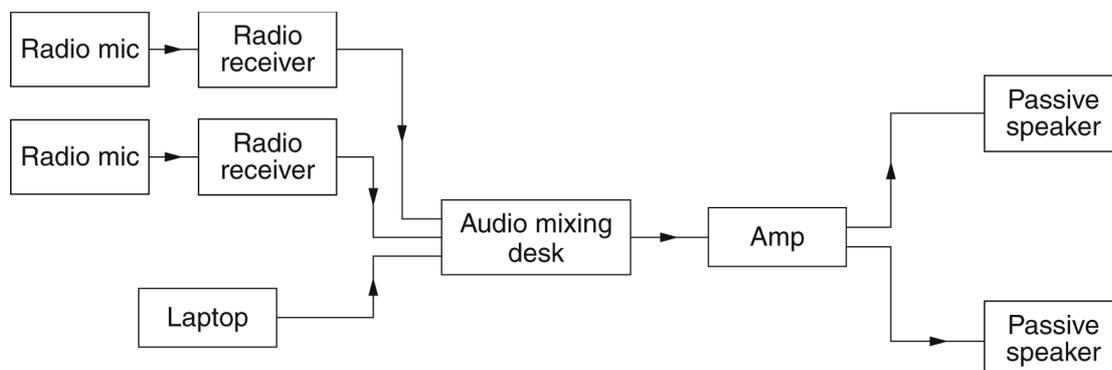| Criteria	Marks
• Outlines how the audio operator uses audio equipment to check the quality of the microphone signal without the audience hearing	2
• Lists information relevant to checking audio signals	1

Sample answer:

The audio operator would use the PFL (prefade listen) to monitor the sound through headphones and not the speakers. LED meter lights may also demonstrate the signal quality.

Question 17 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a functional correctly labelled signal flow chart for the audio set up	3
• Provides a mostly accurate labelled signal flow chart for the audio set up	2
• Provides relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Question 17 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Describes key aspects of the relationship between audio and vision departments	3
• Outlines some aspects of the relationship between audio and vision departments	2
• Provides relevant information relating to audio or vision	1

Sample answer:

The departments need to communicate with each other prior to the show to coordinate equipment and create relevant documentation. They need to work together during the show to synchronise visual and audio elements of the show.

Question 18

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a description of how a digital moving light fixture responds to digital information from a lighting control desk	3
• Provides an outline of how a digital moving light fixture responds to digital information from a lighting control desk	2
• Provides relevant information relating to digital light fixtures	1

Sample answer:

The moving light receives digital information via DMX, where the DMX number on the light matches the number on the desk. The control desk allocates individual channel numbers to control the attributes of the light such as pan, tilt, home, intensity and colour.

Question 19

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive understanding of how TWO staging elements could be incorporated during the performance of a large-scale commercial musical • Uses accurate staging terminology	5
• Provides a sound understanding of how TWO staging elements are incorporated during the performance of a large-scale commercial musical • Uses staging terminology	4
• Provides a basic understanding of staging elements used during a performance	3
• Provides an outline of how staging elements could be used	2
• Provides some relevant information relating to staging elements	1

Sample answer:

A large-scale commercial musical has multiple scenes, a large cast and a large stage area that requires a lot of scenery and scene changes. A revolve can be used to make scene changes faster and smoother by having one scene on the back of the revolve rotate to the front. It can also be used to rotate cast around the stage and they can walk with or against it. Painted floors can aid with the location as part of the scene, eg a tiled floor in a castle, and can assist the lighting design.

Question 20 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides an outline of the difference between internal and external customers for this event	2
• Defines what an internal or external customer is	1

Sample answer:

• Internal customers are stakeholders who work within your company such as the council employees
• External customers are the people that pay for and use the products or services your company offers such as the technical contractors booked to run the event.

Question 20 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a sound description of a range of effective customer service strategies the production company could use to provide quality customer service	3
• Provides a basic description of effective customer service strategies the production company could use to provide quality customer service	2
• Provides relevant information	1

Sample answer:

The production company could use customer service strategies such as effective verbal and written communication techniques to establish the customer's needs and expectations. Production meetings and event running sheets used by knowledgeable and trained staff would fulfil the requirements on the day of the event.

Question 20 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a detailed explanation of how codes of practice and industry standards should be applied to the safe running of the naming ceremony	4
• Provides a sound explanation of how codes of practice and industry standards should be applied to the running of the naming ceremony	3
• Provides some information relating to codes of practice and industry standards	2
• Provides relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Codes of practice and industry standards are practical guides for the production company to use in the safe running of the event to comply with the mandatory requirements of the WHS Act. They are created by industry associations such as LPA for the tools and resources that cover a range of activities such as noise and crowd control, as well as safe work practices for internal and external customers.

Question 21 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides an outline of work activities that use PPE during bump in	3
• Identifies some work activities that use PPE during bump in	2
• Provides information relating to PPE	1

Sample answer:

PPE is used during bump in in a theatre to keep us safe and uninjured. Specific signage advises what item of PPE is required to be worn. For example, a high-vis vest would be worn when loading/unloading scenery from a truck to ensure the worker is seen. Gloves are worn to prevent burns when rigging or handling hot lights.

Question 21 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a thorough explanation of the purpose of different types of legislation that are relevant to the entertainment industry	5
• Provides a sound explanation of the purpose of different types of legislation that are relevant to the entertainment industry	4
• Provides a basic description of legislation relevant to the entertainment industry	3
• Lists some information relating to purpose of legislation	2
• Provides information relating to legislation	1

Sample answer:

The purpose of legislation is to provide a set of legal obligations that must be followed to protect and regulate the arts industry. For example, the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* is relevant in the entertainment industry to ensure a safe workplace and is used to create policies and guide procedures such as risk management.

Copyright protects the form of expression of ideas. The *Copyright Act 1968* regulates copyright in Australia in relation to original dramatic and musical works. Copyright can be obtained through a licence from APRA or through the performance rights for a school musical from such places as MTI Australasia and Origin. This is to ensure that royalties and payment are equitable for both the original artist or composer as well as the production company putting on the show.

Section III

Question 22 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive description of the safe work procedures and practices that relate to performers and backstage crew leading into this event	5
• Provides a detailed description of the safe work procedures and practices that relate to performers and backstage crew leading into this event	4
• Provides an outline of the safe work procedures and practices that relate to performers or backstage crew to this event	3
• Identifies some information relating to safe work procedures and practices that relate to this event	2
• Provides relevant information relating to safe work procedure or practices	1

Sample answer:

Provide a range of information prior to the event for both artistic and staging personnel that details the safety and staging requirements and expectations. Gather information on each item in advance using effective communication techniques. Conduct a risk assessment to identify potential hazards such as manual lifting for a diverse range of staging needs. Provide designated areas for all set, prop and musical instruments to minimise debris and trip hazards and to allow operations to run smoothly. Provide a safety induction for all attendees backstage. Allocate backstage crew to specific roles and positions with all required roles and responsibilities. Create and follow a backstage running sheet. Communicate effectively between all parties involved in the event to ensure understanding and clarity of safe work procedures and practices.

Question 22 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides an extensive explanation of the steps the lighting desk operator needs to undertake to effectively prepare and operate this event • Includes accurate technical terminology	9–10
• Provides a detailed explanation of the steps the lighting desk operator needs to undertake to effectively prepare and operate this event • Includes technical terminology	7–8
• Provides a sound description of the steps the lighting desk operator needs to undertake to effectively prepare this event OR • Provides a detailed description of some of the steps the lighting desk operator needs to undertake to operate effectively	5–6
• Provides an outline of some of the steps the lighting desk operator needs to undertake to prepare or operate the lighting desk effectively	3–4
• Provides relevant information relating to lighting desk operations	1–2

Answers could include:

Steps in operations
- Definition of an operator in relation to the venue
- Gather information on the lighting equipment to assess what is required and what is available
  – email, call, venue inspection
  – use any available lighting paperwork such as stage diagrams, lantern schedules, lighting plans
- Create a range of lighting paperwork
  – Cue sheets
  – Magic sheets
  – Lighting plot
- Gather information on each performance requirement from the Production Team
  – Attend a production meeting
  – Ascertain any special lighting FX

Entries and exits with safe working conditions
- Familiarise themselves with the lighting desk and equipment
- Clarify the information with stage management via a range of communication methods
- Record basic scenes/submasters to accommodate the majority of the items on the running sheet
- Check lamps

Lighting Desk/Fixture Operations
- Explain the type of lighting desk and its capabilities/restrictions
- Lighting cues in operation
- Key functions of a lighting desk
  – Submasters/groups
  – Recording scenes/states
  – Recall any FX

- Types of lights and their relation to the specific items to work effectively
- Use of atmospherics and any associated issues

Documentation
- Event running sheet
- Lantern schedule
- LX Plan
- Sub/group list (manual or onscreen).

Section IV

Question 23

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive explanation of the artistic, production and technical roles within the entertainment industry • Provides a logical and cohesive response • Uses relevant entertainment industry terminology	13–15
• Provides a detailed explanation of the artistic, production and technical roles within the entertainment industry • Provides a logical response • Uses entertainment industry terminology	10–12
• Provides a sound description of the artistic, production and technical roles within the entertainment industry OR • Provides a detailed description of the artistic and/or production and/or technical roles within the entertainment industry • Uses some entertainment industry terminology	7–9
• Provides a basic description of the roles within the entertainment industry	4–6
• Provides some relevant information on roles within the entertainment industry	1–3

Answers could include:

- Identifies live production departments under the categories of artistic, production and technical and their function in a range of contexts within the entertainment industry
- Identifies a range of specific roles and role types within these departments and how these roles function under the artistic, production and technical categories
- Roles may include:
  – Stage Manager
  – Production Manager
  – Director
  – Designers
  – Technicians
- Explains skills, knowledge and personal attributes of the roles
- Explains the key functions of these roles in relation to the entertainment industry
- Details the collaboration and relationships between roles in an entertainment context
- Discusses a range of aspects to present the function of the artistic, production and technical roles in context such as:
  – Communication
  – Legislation
  – A range of contexts and venues
  – Training/licences.

2022 HSC Entertainment Industry Mapping Grid

Section I

Question	Marks	HSC content – focus area
1	1	3.1 Lighting — equipment accessories – page 33
2	1	3.2 Customer service — customers – page 27
3	1	3.7 Working in the entertainment industry and workplace — employment – page 56
4	1	3.2 Customer service — communication technology – page 28
5	1	3.5 Staging — production operations – page 45
6	1	3.3 Audio — workplace procedures and practices – page 24
7	1	3.6 Vision — vision system cues – page 50
8	1	3.1 Audio — trouble-shooting and problem-solving – pages 24–25
9	1	3.4 Safety — safe work procedures and practices – pages 40–41
10	1	3.6 Vision — equipment – page 50
11	1	3.2 Customer service — quality customer service – how work is organised – page 27
12	1	3.4 Safety — WHS compliance – pages 38–39
13	1	3.3 Lighting — equipment and basic theory – pages 32–33
14	1	3.6 Vision — basic electrical theory – page 50
15	1	3.1 Audio — equipment and audio concepts – page 23

Section II

Question	Marks	HSC content – focus area
16	2	3.6 Vision — equipment – page 50
17 (a)	2	3.1 Audio — audio equipment – page 23
17 (b)	3	3.1 Audio — audio concept, equipment – pages 23–24
17 (c)	3	3.6 Vision — production context – page 40
18	3	3.3 Lighting — basic theory – page 33
19	5	3.5 Staging — production operations – page 45
20 (a)	2	3.2 Customer service — customers – page 27
20 (b)	3	3.2 Customer service — quality customer service – page 27
20 (c)	4	3.4 Safety — WHS compliance – pages 38–39
21 (a)	3	3.4 Safety — safe work procedures – page 40
21 (b)	5	3.7 Working in the entertainment industry and workplace — working in the industry – page 55

Section III

Question	Marks	HSC content – focus area
22 (a)	5	3.5 Staging — safe work procedures and practices – page 46
22 (b)	10	3.3 Lighting — production context, lighting equipment and lighting cues – pages 31–33

Section IV

Question	Marks	HSC content – focus area
23	15	3.7 Working in the entertainment industry and workplace — nature of the industry, entertainment industry worker, work practices, working with others – pages 54–55, 57–60