PARAGRAPH 5

Although early exhibitors regularly accompanied movies with live acts, the substance of the movies themselves is mass-produced, prerecorded material that can easily be reproduced by theaters with little or no active participation by the exhibitor. Even though early exhibitors shaped their film programs by mixing films and other entertainments together in whichever way they thought would be most attractive to audiences or by accompanying them with lectures, their creative control remained limited. What audiences came to see was the technological marvel of the movies; the lifelike reproduction of the commonplace motion of trains, of waves striking the shore, and of people walking in the street; and the magic made possible by trick photography and the manipulation of the camera.

7. According to paragraph 5, what role did early exhibitors play in the presentation of movies in theaters?

- ○ They decided how to combine various components of the film program.
- ○ They advised filmmakers on appropriate movie content.
- ○ They often took part in the live-action performances.
- ○ They produced and prerecorded the material that was shown in the theaters.

PARAGRAPH 6

With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope, which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid. It suddenly became public—an experience that the viewer shared with dozens, scores, and even hundreds of others. At the same time, the image that the spectator looked at expanded from the minuscule peepshow dimensions of 1 or 2 inches (in height) to the life-size proportions of 6 or 9 feet.

8. Which of the following is mentioned in paragraph 6 as one of the ways the Mutoscope differed from the Kinetoscope?

- ○ Sound and motion were simultaneously produced in the Mutoscope.
- ○ More than one person could view the images at the same time with the Mutoscope.
- ○ The Mutoscope was a less sophisticated earlier prototype of the Kinetoscope.
- ○ A different type of material was used to produce the images used in the Mutoscope.

9. The word "It" in the passage refers to

- ○ the advent of projection
- ○ the viewer's relationship with the image
- ○ a similar machine
- ○ celluloid

10. According to paragraph 6, the images seen by viewers in the earlier peepshows, compared with the images projected on the screen, were relatively

- ○ small in size
- ○ inexpensive to create
- ○ unfocused
- ○ limited in subject matter

11. The word "expanded" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ○ was enlarged
- ○ was improved
- ○ was varied
- ○ was rejected

PARAGRAPH 3

(1) Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time (rather than one at a time) and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission. (2) About a year after the opening of the first Kinetoscope parlor in 1894, showmen such as Louis and Auguste Lumière, Thomas Armat and Charles Francis Jenkins, and Orville and Woodville Latham (with the assistance of Edison's former assistant, William Dickson) perfected projection devices. (3) These early projection devices were used in vaudeville theaters, legitimate theaters, local town halls, makeshift storefront theaters, fairgrounds, and amusement parks to show films to a mass audience. (4)

12. **Directions:** Look at the part of the passage that is displayed above. The numbers (1), (2), (3), and (4) indicate where the following sentence could be added.

When this widespread use of projection technology began to hurt his Kinetoscope business, Edison acquired a projector developed by Armat and introduced it as "Edison's latest marvel, the Vitascope."

Where would the sentence best fit?

- ○ Choice 1
- ○ Choice 2
- ○ Choice 3
- ○ Choice 4

13. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

The technology for modern cinema evolved at the end of the nineteenth century.

- •
- •
- •

Answer Choices

1. Kinetoscope parlors for viewing films were modeled on phonograph parlors.
2. Thomas Edison's design of the Kinetoscope inspired the development of large-screen projection.
3. Early cinema allowed individuals to use special machines to view films privately.
4. Slide-and-lantern shows had been presented to audiences of hundreds of spectators.
5. The development of projection technology made it possible to project images on a large screen.
6. Once film images could be projected, the cinema became a form of mass consumption.

LIVEWORKSHEETS