## MINUTE STARTER

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT 8.21

## Beginning & End-of-Term Exam

## MATCH THE YEARBOOK TERMINOLOGY TO ITS DEFINITION

1	_ Serves as an entry point into the feature story				A. Primary headline	
2	_ Large, catchy words,	B. Eyeline				
3	_ A mini design of photo	C. Folio/folio tab				
4	_ A strip of white space	D. Drop cap				
5	_ Indicates the page nur	E. Content module				
6	_ Eight pages on one si	A. Infographic				
7	_ Typically short stories or groups of facts, figures or opinions presented in a broad				B. Spread	
	range of design forma	C. Multiple				
8	_ Presents facts and fig	D. Signature				
9	_ Two facing pages in a yearbook				E. Quick read	
10	A grouping of pages printed on the same press sheet and folded into a 16-page					
	mini-booklet					
MULT	IPLE CHOICE					
<b>11</b> . The	ere are type(s) of te	ext alignment.				
	A. 1	<b>B.</b> 2	<b>C</b> . 3	D. 4		
12. Alig	nment is important beca	ause:				
	A. It creates clean c	lesigns.	B. It creates relationships between objects.		n objects.	
	C. It guides the read	der.	D. All of the above	D. All of the above		
<b>13</b> . Don	minant elements are usu	ally at least time	es larger than all other ele	ements.		
	A. 1	<b>B.</b> 2	<b>C</b> . 3	D. 4		
<b>14.</b> The	largest element on a sp	oread is called a	:			
	A. Dominant area	B. CVI	C. Focal point	D. All of	the above	
<b>15.</b> Don	minant elements should	be placed on a spread	near:			
	A. The edge	B. The center	C. The gutter	D. Each	other	
<b>16.</b> Pho	otos should vary in	:				
	A. Content	B. Size	C. Shape	D. All of	the above	



17.	Dominant images create vis	sual:		
	A. Hierarchy	B. Chaos	C. Blandness	D. Clutter
18.	A photograph taken from a	bove the subject is called	d:	
	A. Framing	B. Bird's-eye view	C. Selective focus	D. Worm's-eye view
19.	is a photo	composition technique th	at places the main subjec	ct off-center to allow for more visual
	movement within the photo	).		
	A. Framing	B. Leading lines	C. Rule of Thirds	D. Selective focus
20.	is a photo	composition technique th	at produces a shallow de	epth of field to creatively place emphasis on
	parts of the image.			
	A. Framing	B. Partial focus	C. Rule of Thirds	D. Selective focus
21.	Expanded captions have _	parts + an op	otional quote.	
	<b>A.</b> 2	<b>B.</b> 3	C. 4	D. 5
22.	The first sentence of an exp	oanded caption is written	in tense.	
	A. Present	B. Past	C. Future	D. Conditional
23.	This editing mark means _	: (		
	A. Fix spelling	B. Insert word	C. Transposed	D. This isn't a mark
24.	This editing mark means _	: /		
	A. Make into lower	case letter	B. Delete letter	
	C. Make into upper	case letter	D. This isn't a mark	
25.	This editing mark means _	: <i>y</i> /		
	A. Add space	B. Remove space	C. Delete	D. This isn't a mark
26.	In a story, the nut graph is	:		
	A. A paragraph on	the most interesting infor	mation	
	B. The attention-gr	abbing first sentence		
	C. An illustration, p	hoto or chart that accom	panies the story	
	D. A summary of w	hat the story is about		
27.	A photograph taken from b	elow the subject is called	d:	
	A. Framing	B. Bird's-eye view	C. Selective focus	D. Worm's-eye view
28.	This type of marketing is al	oout taking the consume	by surprise, making an i	ndelible impression and creating social buzz,
	often with displays that inte	eract with everyday enviro	onments.	
A. Traditional marketing			B. Guerilla marketing	

C. Cause marketing



D. Social media marketing

<b>29.</b> This 1	type of marketing is	effective because it reach	nes consumers electronic	cally, making it easy and convenient to make		
purch	nases with the click	of a button.				
	A. Traditional ma	rketing	B. Targeted market	ing		
	C. Cause marketing		D. Email marketing			
<b>30.</b> A prir	mary headline over a	a secondary headline is c	alled a:			
	A. Hammer	B. Kicker	C. Tripod	D. Wicket		
<b>31.</b> A sin	gle-line secondary h	neadline over the primary	headline is called a	:		
	A. Hammer	B. Kicker	C. Tripod	D. Wicket		
<b>32.</b> A mu	ılti-line secondary he	eadline <b>besides</b> the prima	ary headline is called a	:		
	A. Hammer	B. Kicker	C. Tripod	D. Wicket		
<b>33.</b> A mu	ılti-line secondary he	eadline <b>on top</b> of the prim	nary headline is called a _	:		
	A. Hammer	B. Kicker	C. Tripod	D. Wicket		
WHAT	TYPES OF LEA	DS ARE THESE?				
34. Unwi	lling to accept the n	ews he had just received	from the doctors, he low	vered his head in defeat. His mother sat		
spee	chless in the corner,	, one tear rolling down he	r face as she saw her so	n's chance to claim a state wrestling medal		
disap	pear because his h	eart just wouldn't allow it.				
	A. Narrative	B. Direct quote	C. Descriptive	D. Startling statement		
35. Deior	n Sanders, Jr. know	s what they say in the hal	lways. They say he'll be	a terrible quarterback. That he's too short. Tha		
he ca	an't see squat past t	the six-feet-something off	ensive linemen. That he's	s cocky. That he'll never amount to anything.		
They	say he'll never be h	is dad.				
	A. Narrative	B. Direct quote	C. Descriptive	D. Startling statement		
<b>36.</b> "Coa	ch Hawkins!" Brad I	Hawkins, the longtime We	estlake athletic trainer, red	cognized Coach Steven Ramsey's voice over		
the n	oise of the spectato	ors behind him. But he ha	d never heard Ramsey's	voice like that. Hawkins ran to Ramsey, who		
was	crouched over varsit	ty player Matt Nader plea	ding with the athlete. "Ha	ang in there. Don't leave us. Everything's going		
to be	all right."					
	A. Narrative	B. Direct quote	C. Descriptive	D. Startling statement		
<b>37.</b> Junio	r Josh Duckworth h	nas a fetish. OR She nev	er knew she had it.			
	A. Narrative	B. Direct quote	C. Descriptive	D. Startling statement		
TRUE/F	ALSE					
Write in t	he correct answer	or, if filling in a bubble st	neet, choose A for true o	or B for false.		
38	Eyelines	Eyelines aren't a method of aligning items on a spread.				
39	Size 8-	Size 8–10 pt font is best for captions.				
40	Primary headline fonts should be three times the size of the secondary headlines.					
41	A comn	A common headline writing strategy is to use rhyming words.				





42	A transition in a story can include facts, indirect quotes or partial quotes.
43	In a lead paragraph, a direct quote connects to the nut graph.
44	A survey has a larger sample size than a poll.
45	Polls are frequently used by the professional media to sample public opinion.
46	Ten is a common sample size for surveys.
47	It's okay if captions contain some generalities.
48	Every caption should include the 5Ws and H.
49	Promotion incentives create a sense of urgency.
50	A good theme should be recognizable, relevant and repeatable.
51	A conceptual spin-off features key words pulled from the theme statement.
52	A written statement cannot be considered libel if the writer was making a joke.
53	Under fair use, yearbooks and newspapers can use other people's photos, music and artwork because it
	is considered educational and within a school setting.
54	Every photo should have a caption, even if it is only an identification of the people in the photo.
55	The organization of a yearbook staff echoes corporate organizational structure.
56	Knowledge of theme development is rarely used in the corporate world.
57	It is okay to use famous art or photos of celebrities in your publication because only the people at your school will know.
58	A yearbook builds school spirit and chronicles the year, so it is important to include every student at least three times.
50	You should only take pictures during an event, not before or after.
	10 point font is utilized most consistently for news feature stories as well as alternative story size.
	Unplanned white space weakens the design on yearbook spreads.
	It is bad to adjust spread layout templates to fit the content you have because they were designed that
OZ	way for a reason.
63	Photos, text and graphics in a modular block don't have to be related.
64.	It is okay to use placeholder names in captions or articles because they will be switched out later.
	Pages should be submitted to the plant as double page spreads if they are to count towards a deadline.
66	It is okay to take photos directly off of Facebook for yearbook spreads because the resolution is good.
67	The yearbook theme should be a secret until the book is distributed.
68	An eyeline is a horizontal line of white space that spans a double page spread.
69	Clichés should be avoided at all costs.
70	A pica is a common unit of measurement in desktop publishing.



