

HIGHER NATIONAL UNIT SPECIFICATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

-Unit Number- **D2KS 04**

-Superclass- **KA**

-Title- **TELEVISION ORIENTATION: LIGHTING 1: STANDARD PRACTICE**

-DESCRIPTION-

GENERAL COMPETENCE FOR UNIT: Explaining and applying lighting methods and techniques.

OUTCOMES

1. describe basic electrical principles and explain their application;
2. rig and de-rig lighting systems;
3. apply lighting techniques during production.

CREDIT VALUE: 1 HN Credit

ACCESS STATEMENT: Access to this unit is at the discretion of the centre. However, it would be beneficial if the candidate possessed Higher National Unit 8531317 Television Origination: Lighting: Principles and Basic Practice or equivalent knowledge and skills.

For further information contact: Committee and Administration Unit, SQA, Hanover House, 24 Douglas Street, Glasgow G2 7NQ.

Additional copies of this unit may be purchased from SQA (Sales and Despatch section). At the time of publication, the cost is £1.50 (minimum order £5.00).

HIGHER NATIONAL UNIT SPECIFICATION**STATEMENT OF STANDARDS****UNIT NUMBER:** D2SK 04**UNIT TITLE:** TELEVISION ORIGINATION: LIGHTING 1: STANDARD PRACTICE

Acceptable performance in this unit will be the satisfactory achievement of the standards set out in this part of the specification. All sections of the statement of standards are mandatory and cannot be altered without reference to SQA.

OUTCOME

1. DESCRIBE BASIC ELECTRICAL PRINCIPLES AND EXPLAIN THEIR APPLICATION

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

- (a) Basic electrical principles governing lighting supply are correctly and clearly described.
- (b) Relationship between lighting load and requirements and electrical principles is clearly explained.
- (c) Factors affecting distribution of electrical lighting requirements and its control are correctly and clearly explained.
- (d) Safety procedures applicable to electrical lighting supply are clearly described and conform to current health and safety regulations.

RANGE STATEMENT

Electrical principles and applications: Ohms law; load limits; fuse and ELCB ratings; luminaire rating; dimmers.

EVIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

Brief written and/or oral responses.

OUTCOME**2. RIG AND DE-RIG LIGHTING SYSTEMS****PERFORMANCE CRITERIA**

- (a) The lighting plot is effective in meeting the acquisition requirements accurately.
- (b) The rigging of luminaires is correctly carried out in accordance with the lighting plot and standard procedures.
- (c) The de-rigging is achieved safely following standard procedures.
- (d) All activities are carried out with due regard to current health and safety regulations.

RANGE STATEMENT

The range for this outcome is fully expressed in the performance criteria.

EVIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

Lighting plots for two sequences requiring different lighting conditions. Evidence of actual performance on productions.

Further guidance is given in the content/context section of the support notes.

OUTCOME**3. APPLY LIGHTING TECHNIQUES DURING PRODUCTION****PERFORMANCE CRITERIA**

- (a) Selection and use of appropriate light sources to effect image control for specified acquisition requirements are successful.
- (b) Application of appropriate techniques to create required lighting is successful in meeting acquisition requirements.
- (c) All activities are carried out with due regard to current health and safety regulations.

RANGE STATEMENT

The range for this outcome is fully expressed within the performance criteria.

EVIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

Evidence in the form of two lighting plots and taped sequences to fulfil acquisition requirements. Evidence of actual performance during production.

Further guidance is given in the content/context section of the support notes.

MERIT A pass with merit may be awarded to a candidate who achieves all outcomes and, in so doing, demonstrates superior performance in the following:

- (i) selecting and using resources;
 - (ii) using the production time slot efficiently;
 - (iii) demonstrating technical and aesthetic production techniques.
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ASSESSMENT

In order to achieve this unit, candidates are required to present sufficient evidence that they have met all the performance criteria for each outcome within the range specified. Details of these requirements are given for each outcome. The assessment instruments used should follow the general guidance offered by the SQA assessment model and an integrative approach to assessment is encouraged. (See references at the end of support notes).

Accurate records should be made of the assessment instruments used showing how evidence is generated for each outcome and giving marking schemes and/or checklists, etc. Records of candidates' achievements should be kept. These records will be available for external verification.

SPECIAL NEEDS

Proposals to modify outcomes, range statements or agreed assessment arrangements should be discussed in the first place with the external verifier.

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HIGHER NATIONAL UNIT SPECIFICATION**SUPPORT NOTES**

UNIT NUMBER: D2KS 04

UNIT TITLE: TELEVISION ORIGINATION: LIGHTING 1: STANDARD PRACTICE

SUPPORT NOTES: This part of the unit specification is offered as guidance. None of the sections of the support notes is mandatory.

NOTIONAL DESIGN LENGTH: SQA allocates a notional design length to a unit on the basis of time estimated for achievement of the stated standards by a candidate whose starting point is as described in the access statement. The notional design length for this unit is 40 hours. The use of notional design length for programme design and timetabling is advisory only.

PURPOSE The purpose of this unit is to enable candidates to acquire the skills necessary to build on the skills gained in the unit 8531317 Television Origination: Lighting: Principles and Basic Practice.

The candidate is introduced to the basic electrical principles necessary to rig lighting safely. Simple plots are devised and these are put into practice.

GLOSSARY

To avoid ambiguity of terms used in unit descriptors, the following definitions have been adopted. The main problem of ambiguity arises over the use of “produce”. This has special meaning in video and television practice. To overcome this use has been made of the word “originate” to cover the complete production process of pre-production, production and post-production activities. (Note: The use of “pre-production”, “production” and “post-production” is fairly widespread but their use can cause ambiguity unless the context of use is very clear. Use of the term “production” can be taken in some contexts to mean the complete process of making a programme).

The performance criteria refer in many instances to “standard production terminology”. There is little standardisation of terminology between the many production houses. What is important is that any organisation consistently uses its own terminology. This glossary defines the terminology that is being used for this descriptor. Centres delivering the unit can use their own terminology provided this is defined and is thus the standard within the centre.

Acquisition (Also see Production)

The activities involved in the actual shooting of the required footage and, if appropriate, the recording of the footage for post-production needs. A team is usually employed in undertaking these activities. This is a specific part of the production process.

Final Programme

The final product originated after post-acquisition activities have been completed. A programme is composed of a number of sequences that form the main part of the programme and normally includes titles, credits, graphics and possibly other supportive elements.

Footage

A term originally used by the film industry and currently still in use in some television and video production houses. The term refers to the visual and live sound recordings made, normally on magnetic tape, during the production phase of the origination process. This is the main recorded material that will be used during the post-production part of the origination process.

Location

There are two uses made of this term. The context of usage will make it quite clear which definition is appropriate.

Location (of a shoot).

This includes studio and/or being "on location".

Location (of equipment at a shoot).

Where a piece of equipment, eg. a camera, is situated with respect to other required acquisition elements for specified shoot conditions. These can be shown on camera and lighting plots.

Main Part of a Programme

The final product without the titles, credits, graphics and other supportive elements that come at the start or end of a final programme. The main part may include embedded graphic and other material.

Originate

The carrying out of all the activities in originating a programme including pre-production, production and post-production activities. A team is usually employed in undertaking these activities (Note: The use of "pre-production", "production" and "post-production" is fairly widespread but their use can cause ambiguity unless the context of use is very clear. Usually "production" is used instead of "originate").

Post-Production

Refers to all the activities required to take all the footage obtained at the production phase of programme origination together with other elements to enable a final programme to be put together.

Pre-Production

Refers to all the planning requirements needed to successfully carry out the production phase (and possibly the post-production phase) of programme origination.

Producing

Undertaking the tasks carried out specifically by a programme producer.

Production (Also see Acquisition)

All the practical activities involved in creating the footage required for post-production needs. A team is usually employed in undertaking these activities. This includes:

- the practical activities during an actual shoot ie. acquisition;
- if appropriate, the recording of the raw footage and associated sound;
- completion of all pre-production requirements and all the other activities required prior to and immediately after the shoot to ensure successful acquisition during this phase of the origination process.

Programme Category

Factual or non-factual types of programme. See Programme Type.

Programme Class

Live or

Pre-recorded (for later transmission)

Programme Type

Type of programme within a programme category. A documentary would be a factual programme and a drama non-factual.

Sequence

A series of edited scenes that comprehensibly communicates a pre-conceived concept.

Standard Procedures

All production houses have their own standard ways of carrying out duties and procedures. Centres should adopt their own set of standard procedures that should be followed consistently by all their candidates.

Standard Production Terminology

This is the production terminology used by a specified production house or centre. For the purpose of delivery of this unit a centre is free to use its own terminology provided it is defined.

Television

“Television” and “video” are considered to be synonymous terms. “Television” is used throughout this descriptor. When referring to recording tape the term “video tape” is used.

Video

See Television

CONTENT/CONTEXT The general context for this unit is that a candidate will be responsible for specified lighting requirements of an origination. The candidate should normally be working as a member of a team, other candidates concurrently undertaking different origination units.

Corresponding to outcomes:

1. This outcome covers the very basic electrical requirements that will ensure correct and safe use of luminaires. Candidates should check that cable sizes, fuse and ELCB ratings are appropriate and should realise the dangers of using incorrectly rated protective devices, cables and connectors. Calculations should be kept to a minimum eg. candidates should be able to calculate total loadings from luminaire power ratings to show cables and dimmers are not overloaded and that power supply can provide the required current. Problems associated with out-of-doors operations should be covered.
2. This is a practical outcome. The lighting plot(s) should be for fairly straightforward applications ie. two and/or three point lighting not involving too many arrangements. The final lighting rigging should be in accordance with the agreed plot(s). All activities should be carried out safely and the final arrangement should be made secure. Standard procedures refer to those that are currently being used by the production centre and should be defined. Candidates should be applying the electrical knowledge relating to Outcome 1 to this outcome.
3. This is also practical a practical outcome. The candidate should be undertaking the various tasks as part of the acquisition process with other candidates concurrently undertaking different roles covered by other units.

APPROACHES TO GENERATING EVIDENCE Corresponding to outcomes:

1. This outcome is essentially theoretical. The theory should be applied to the rigging process covered by Outcome 2.
- 2&3. These are very practical outcomes and candidates should be undertaking the various tasks as part of an actual production.

The carrying out of these outcomes will be done in conjunction with a team of candidates undertaking an actual production. Most of the other candidates will be concurrently taking other units.

The candidate will be operating as a crew member when undertaking these outcomes. Because most of the other crew members will be concurrently undertaking different units, care will have to be taken over the construction of practical checklists. A lecturer will require a suitable management tool that will cover several units at the same time, will be an aide-memoire, and will accurately record what candidates have and have not achieved. A matrix checklist would provide such a working tool and would enhance the reliability of assessment.

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES Corresponding to outcomes:

1. Questions/tests that mainly consist of restricted response and/or extended response and/or structured questions. Questions should be set that relate the knowledge to practical acquisition and should be written to have a contextual setting. For written tests a pass mark between 70 - 80% would be appropriate. Different questions are likely to demand different amounts of effort and time in providing answers. A marking scheme with suitably weighted marks will probably be required. Leaving the taking of a test(s) until much of the practical work of Outcome 2 is complete would mean that candidates should have a better understanding of the relationship between theory and practice.
2. The candidate should produce two lighting plots that meet the acquisition requirements. For the practical work observation checklists that are designed to cover the outcome criteria would be appropriate.
3. This outcome covers the lighting aspects of the acquisition of footage. Evidence should be in the form of the recorded sequences and the corresponding production documents so that the lighting requirements can be compared with the finished product. NB: The production documents could be the result of a different candidate's work.

An observation checklist should be used to cover the practical processes undertaken.

PROGRESSION On completion of this unit candidates may wish to progress to the next unit in the series of Higher National units concerned with lighting 8531407 Television Origination: Lighting 2: Advanced Practice (Single Camera).

REFERENCES

1. Guide to unit writing.
2. For a fuller discussion on assessment issues, please refer to SQA's Guide to Assessment.
3. Information for centres on SQA's operating procedures is contained in SQA's Guide to Procedures.
4. For details of other SQA publications, please consult SQA's publications list.

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