

## PHOTOGRAPHY

The ASA/ISO most appropriate for shooting portraits with the greatest resolution and least amount of grain is:

- A. 800                      **B. 100**                      C. 400                      D. 3200

2. The camera's aperture has what function?

- A. It controls the length of the exposure for your photograph  
B. It focuses the image with a little help from the photographer  
**C. It controls the amount of light admitted through the camera lens during exposure**  
D. It releases the shutter and is also known as the shutter release button

The camera's shutter has what function?

- A. It controls the length of the exposure for your photograph**  
B. It focuses the image with a little help from the photographer  
C. It controls the amount of light admitted through the camera lens during exposure  
D. It releases the shutter and is also known as the shutter release button

The camera's exposure meter has what function?

- A. It controls the amount of light admitted through the camera lens  
**B. It takes a measure of the light entering the camera based on 18% gray**  
C. On a manual camera, it sets the camera's aperture and shutter speed  
D. It controls the length of the exposure for your photograph

An equivalent exposure for the camera setting of F/8 @ 1/125 would be:

- A. F/11 @ 1/60**  
B. F/22 @ 1/60  
C. F/5.6 @ 1/60  
D. F/16 @ 1/60

What camera parts make up the film transport system?

- A. The lens, flash and camera case  
**B. The film chamber, film take-up spool, film advance lever & rewind knob**  
C. The lens, shutter release button and camera case  
D. All of the above

What is the function of the ASA or ISO dial?

- A. It tells the camera meter what speed of film you are using**  
B. It sets the shutter speed for the camera so you do not have to do it  
C. It sets the aperture for the camera so you do not have to do it  
D. There is no purpose for this dial

Which aperture setting will allow for the deepest depth of field in your photograph?

- A. F/5.6  
B. F/11  
C. F/2.8  
**D. F/22**

Which shutter speed is more likely to blur the motion of a moving subject:

- A. 1/30  
B. 1/500  
C. 1/1000  
D. 1/250

How is the technique of panning accomplished?

- A. By running along beside your subject while shooting and using an extremely fast shutter speed  
B. By using a slow shutter speed such as 1/30 and standing still while waiting for the subject to pass by  
**C. By pivoting at the waist, following the subject with the camera and taking the photo at**

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**a spot on which you have pre-focused**

D. None of the above

What is composition?

**A. The pleasing arrangement of subjects or objects within the frame of the camera**

B. A technique used only in sports photography

C. Following specific rules, never varying or breaking them with your images

D. Using only techniques such as linear perspective in all your photographs

Which type of line adds more movement to a photographic composition?

A. Vertical line

**B. Diagonal line**

C. Horizontal line

D. Perpendicular line

What does the rule of thirds pertain to?

A. Using shape, pattern & texture

B. Using proportion to make your image stand out from the rest of the image

**C. Dividing your image visually into thirds both vertically and horizontally, placing your subject and supporting elements along the lines and not in the center**

D. The rule of thirds pertains to photographic composition, and should never be broken

Where should the horizon line be placed when following the rule of thirds?

A. In the top third of the photograph

B. In the bottom third of the photograph

C. In the middle of the photograph

**D. Both "A" and "B" are correct**

What is linear perspective?

**A. It creates an illusion of depth by capturing the converging lines of an object or the diminishing size of similar objects**

B. A type of pattern that repeats itself over and over again throughout the image

C. A way of balancing your photograph so that evenly weighted objects appear on both sides of your composition

D. It is produced when atmospheric conditions such as mist, smoke or haze cause a light scattering effect which creates several differences in tone

What is aerial perspective?

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**D. It is produced when atmospheric conditions such as mist, smoke or haze cause a light scattering effect which creates several differences in tone**

What are dynamic lines?

A. The use of horizontal lines within your composition

**B. A form of composition which makes use of various types of diagonal lines instead of horizontal or vertical lines**

C. A way of balancing your photograph so that evenly weighted objects appear on both sides of your composition

D. The repetition of a single motif or design element in your composition

Which composition technique will draw the most attention to your subject by throwing the background or foreground out of focus?

**A. Selective Focus**

B. Linear perspective

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- C. Aerial perspective
- D. Dynamic lines

What is the purpose of varying the camera angle?

- A. It helps you choose the best view for your subject
- B. It could help to eliminate distracting details in the background or foreground
- C. It could give you a unique perspective on your subject
- D. All of the above responses would be correct choices**

Depth of field can best be described as:

- A. The degree of focus of the space located in front of the subject
- B. The degree of focus of the space located directly above the subject
- C. The degree of focus of the space between the foreground and background of the subject**
- D. The degree of focus of the space located directly below the subject

What is the manufacturers suggested temperature for the developing chemical when developing black and white film?

- A. 70 degrees
- B. 68 degrees**
- C. 72 degrees
- D. 65 degrees

After processing your black and white film, if your frames are blank (frame numbers are there), the problem which occurred was:

- A. The film was not processed correctly
- B. The film was not loaded correctly**
- C. The film was not exposed correctly
- D. The film was not focused correctly

What are the 3 minimum chemical steps required for developing black and white film?

- A. Developer, Hypo Clearing Agent and Photo Flo
- B. Developer, Fixer and Photo Flo
- C. Developer, Stop Bath and Fixer**
- D. Fixer, Stop Bath and Hypo Clearing Agent

Which of the following is NOT black and white negative film?

- A. Kodachrome 64**
- B. Tri-X Pan 125 ASA
- C. T-max 400 ASA
- D. T-max 120 100 ASA

What does traditional black and white film emulsion consist of?

- A. Dyes
- B. Silver**
- C. Platinum
- D. Mercury

What are the 3 minimal chemical steps required for developing black and white enlargements?

- A. Developer, Stop Bath and Fixer**
- B. Developer, Fixer and Photo Flo
- C. Fixer, Stop Bath and Hypo Clearing Agent
- D. Developer, Hypo Clearing Agent and Photo Flo

When using polycontrast, variable contrast or multicontrast black and white enlarging papers, what must you consider using to gain a wide range of contrasts in your photographs?

- A. Nothing
- B. Multigrade contrast filters**
- C. An enlarger meant for use with only this type of paper

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D. A grain focuser

Which of the following number of variable contrast filter will give you the most contrast?

- A. 3
- B. 00
- C. **3&1/2**
- D. 1

What safety precautions should you use while handling and working with darkroom chemicals?

- A. Wear a chemical apron
- B. Wear protective eye wear
- C. Wear vinyl gloves
- D. **All of the above**

In case of accidental contact with darkroom chemicals, what should you do?

- A. Wash the affected area thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes
- B. Consult a physician if irritation occurs
- C. **Both "A" and "B" are advisable**
- D. Nothing, the chemicals are harmless

Prior to making an enlargement, what should you do to ensure that you have chosen the desired exposure and contrast?

- A. Nothing, just go ahead and make the exposure
- B. Consult your textbook
- C. **Make a test strip of your image**
- D. Consult your teacher

Color films come in several different speeds and brands. Which of the following is NOT a color film speed or brand?

- A. Kodachrome 64 ASA
- B. **T-max 400 ASA**
- C. Kodak Max
- D. Fujicolor 100

Color enlargers can be either subtractive or additive enlargers. Which color filtration beams will you find on a subtractive color enlarger?

- A. **Cyan, magenta and yellow**
- B. Red, green and blue
- C. Cyan, red and yellow
- D. Green, magenta and cyan

What is the complimentary color of cyan in relation to color photography theory?

- A. Magenta
- B. **Red**
- C. Green
- D. Blue

What color filtration beams will you find on an additive color enlarger?

- A. Cyan, magenta and yellow
- B. **Red, green and blue**
- C. Cyan, red and yellow
- D. Green, magenta and cyan

Which color is so unstable that it is never used during color filtration?

- A. **Cyan**
- B. Red
- C. Green
- D. Blue

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What is the name of the chemicals used to develop color film?

- A. D-76
- B. C-41**
- C. RA-4
- D. Dektol

What is the name of the chemicals used to develop color enlargements?

- A. RA-4**
- B. D-76
- C. C-41
- D. Dektol

What is the order of the chemical steps for developing color film?

- A. Developer, Stop Bath, Fixer
- B. Developer, Fixer, Stabilizer
- C. Developer, Bleach, Stabilizer**
- D. Developer, Fixer, Stabilizer

According to color theory for correcting color shifts, if you have a yellow shift in color and are using a subtractive enlarger, what should the adjustment be?

- A. Add magenta
- B. Add yellow**
- C. Subtract blue
- D. Subtract cyan

According to color theory for correcting color shifts, if you have a blue shift in color and are using a subtractive enlarger, what should the adjustment be?

- A. Add blue
- B. Add green
- C. Subtract yellow**
- D. Subtract cyan

What equipment must you have in order to import an image from a negative into a computer?

- A. A flat bed scanner
- B. A negative scanner**
- C. A digital camera
- D. All of the above

What is a pixel?

- A. Tiny squares that make up a digital image**
- B. A filter than can be used in Adobe Photoshop
- C. A print command for printing digitally
- D. The tool used for cropping images

Solarizing is a process which involves:

- A. Re-exposing the paper to light**
- B. Using a filter while shooting the frame
- C. Printing using multiple negatives
- D. Changing the ASA while shooting

The inventor of the Kodak camera was:

- A. Louis Daguerre
- B. George Eastman**
- C. Joseph Niepce
- D. William Talbot

The Camera Obscura was a device that was first used to:

- A. Roll film
- B. Print a positive**

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### C. Trace images

D. Improve emulsion

Multiple exposing is a process which involves:

A. Exposing your photo paper to more than one negative

B. Exposing your photo paper more than one time

C. Exposing the same frame more than once while shooting

**D. All responses would be correct choices**

After a photo has been exposed to a negative, but before it is placed into the developer, the image on the paper is called what?

A. Invisible

B. Transparent

C. Filtered

**D. Latent**

The effect of burning a print can best be described as:

A. Lightening the whole print

**B. Darkening an area of the print**

C. Lightening an area of the print

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The inventor of the Polaroid camera was who:

A. George Eastman

B. Louis Daguerre

**C. Edwin Land**

D. Joseph Petzval

What is a common program used for manipulating digital images?

**A. Adobe Photoshop**

B. Microsoft Word

C. Clarisworks

D. Kai's Power Tools

The ASA/ISO most appropriate for shooting portraits with the greatest resolution and the least amount of grain is:

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The camera's aperture has what function?

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Which type of line adds more movement to a photographic composition?

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What does the rule of thirds pertain to?

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- C. In the middle of the photograph.
- D. **Both "A" and "B" are correct.**
- E. None of the above are correct.

One of the most common composition faults of amateur photographers is poor background.

- A. **True**

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B. False

Photographic composition can be defined as:

- A. An arrangement of picture elements so that they make a strong visual statement.
- B. A selection of elements and their arrangement within the picture area.
- C. The process of exposing, developing and printing a picture.
- D. Contriving a situation for the purpose of photographing it.
- E. **A, B, and D**

Depth of field is the distance between the camera and the point which is farthest away that is in focus.

- A. **True**
- B. False

The greater the distance that the camera lens is focused on, the greater the depth of field.

- A. **True**
- B. False

One of the factors which has an effect on “depth of field” is the size of the diaphragm opening.

- A. **True**
- B. False

What is aerial perspective?

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What is a common program used for manipulating digital images?

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- A. **Adobe Photoshop**
- B. Microsoft Word
- C. Clarisworks
- D. Twitter

The smaller the f-stop number on a camera, the greater the depth of field.

- A. True
- B. False**

To take a good picture it is necessary to have an expensive camera.

- A. True
- B. False**

Dodging is a technique used to lighten a certain part of a picture.

- A. True**
- B. False

As a general rule, the pictorial quality of a landscape picture can be enhanced by an interesting foreground.

- A. True**
- B. False

If a picture is rather gray all over, it is considered as one which is lacking in contrast.

- A. True**
- B. False

The term "balance" when associated with photographic composition refers to holding the camera perfectly level either horizontally or vertically when shooting a picture.

- A. True
- B. False**

Which of the following is NOT a principle of composition?

- A. Rule of thirds
- B. framing
- C. center of interest
- D. simplicity
- E. fixing**

Which of the following will assure the photographer that he will not get an absolute formal type of balance in his composition?

- A. simplicity
- B. framing
- C. neutral background

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- D. cluttered background
- E. **perspective angle**

The “rule of thirds” is a term associated with:

- A. processing
- B. chemical mixing
- C. **composition**
- D. none of the above

A charged coupled device is used in digital cameras.

- A. **True**
- B. False

Electronic images are more detailed than images taken with a conventional camera.

- A. **True**
- B. False

The computer is considered an electronic darkroom.

- A. **True**
- B. False

The advantage of electronic photography is that the resolution is far superior to conventional photography.

- A. **True**
- B. False

A major advantage of electronic images is the ability to edit photographs on a computer.

- A. **True**
- B. False

The aperture controls the speed of the lens opening.

- A. True
- B. **False**

Color or black and white images can be produced using electronic photography.

- A. **True**
- B. False

The shutter speed controls the length of time for exposure.

- A. **True**
- B. False

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Cropping permits one to print only specific portions of an image.

- A. **True**
- B. False

The shutter speed determines how the camera movement affects the final image.

- A. **True**
- B. False

The shutter speed can cause and create special effects.

- A. **True**
- B. False

The shutter is a device mounted on the camera which controls the flash.

- A. True
- B. **False**

One main component for composition in photography is the rule of thirds.

- A. **True**
- B. False

Artificial light is light added to the existing light on a scene.

- A. **True**
- B. False

Too little light causes underexposure.

- A. **True**
- B. False

Overexposure is due to not enough light.

- A. True
- B. **False**

A white-looking or washed-out image due to too much light is considered to be an

- A. underexposed image.
- B. Unimpressive image.
- C. **Overexposed image.**
- D. All of the above.

A light meter is a device used in photography to

- A. determine the angle the photo needs to be taken at.

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- B. **measure the amount of light and proper exposure.**
- C. add extra light when taking a photo.
- D. None of the above.

The camera obscura was a device that was first used to:

- A. roll film
- B. print a positive
- C. **trace images**
- D. improve emulsion

A slash or strobe unit speed matching the camera shutter speed is called synchronization?

- A. **True**
- B. False

A fixed focus lens is when the focus is not adjustable.

- A. **True**
- B. False

A movable lens on a camera is called a zoom lens.

- A. **True**
- B. False

The purpose of the composition technique called framing is

- A. to distract the viewer
- B. to give the photo context
- C. to lead the eye to the main focal point
- D. A and C
- E. **B and C**