

SPRING SEMESTER REVIEW

- _____ 1. Another name for an exposure meter.
a. lens mount b. aperture c. light meter
- _____ 2. Swinging the camera in the same direction as a moving subject. May create the impression of speed by blurring the background.
a. overexposure b. panning c. light meter
- _____ 3. Term used to describe a smooth, even finish on some photographic papers; not glossy
a. matte b. linen c. overexposure
- _____ 4. The part of the camera that holds the lens to the camera body.
a. shoe b. lens mount c. motor drive
- _____ 5. The frame in an enlarger that holds the negative.
a. filter b. easel c. negative carrier
- _____ 6. A lens that will focus to a magnification ratio of 2:1 without an additional close-up attachment.
a. macro lens b. magnifier c. micro lens
- _____ 7. A condition caused by leaving film or paper in the developing solution too long, usually past the time recommended by the manufacturer.
a. overexposure b. overdevelopment c. fogging
- _____ 8. A photographic image on which the tones have been reversed from light to dark and from dark to light; usually referring to film.
a. latent image b. negative c. film
- _____ 9. An electronic motor, either attached or built in to a camera, that speeds up the film advance. Also called a power winder.
a. macro lens b. advance lever c. motor drive
- _____ 10. A condition caused by allowing too much light to reach the film or paper.
a. overexposure b. light meter c. overdevelopment
- _____
- _____ 11. The distance from the lens to a point behind the lens where the light rays are in focus when the lens is set at infinity.
a. focal length b. focus c. focal point
- _____ 12. Relative sensitivity of film to light, as measured by standard ratings; currently, rated in ISO values.
a. f-number b. film speed c. film
- _____ 13. A solution that makes film or paper insensitive to further exposure to light. Also called hypo.
a. developer b. fixing bath c. stop bath
- _____ 14. A term used to describe a print or negative of low contrast.
a. dull b. fast film c. flat

- _____ 15. The area between the camera and the main subject.
a. focal length b. focus c. foreground
- _____ 16. The numerical expression of the amount of light admitted by a lens, derived from dividing the focal length by the optical diameter of a lens opening.
a. shutter b. f-number c. filter
- _____ 17. To adjust the distance scale on a camera or an enlarger so that the image is sharp.
a. focal length b. focus c. focal point
- _____ 18. A sheet or roll of flexible, light-sensitive material used to record an image in a camera.
a. sleeve b. filter c. film
- _____ 19. A darkening of a negative or print due to extraneous light, chemical action, or storing the film in a hot, humid place.
a. fast film b. filter c. fog
- _____ 20. A colored piece of glass or other transparent material used over a lens to emphasize, eliminate, or change the density or color of the subject.
a. filter b. lens c. flash
-
- _____ 21. A sheet of photographic paper that contains a series of contact prints.
a. contact print b. contact sheet c. underdeveloped
- _____ 22. An instrument with which photographs are taken.
a. Photograph b. Flash c. camera
- _____ 23. A shutter setting that permits a photographer to keep the shutter open indefinitely.
a. 1 b. 1/2 c. Bulb (B)
- _____ 24. A metal or plastic holder for a roll of film, usually 35 mm.
a. Carrier b. Cassette c. Cartridge d. b and c
- _____ 25. A technique for giving additional exposure (darkening) to part of an image made by an enlarger.
a. Dodging b. burning in c. cropping
- _____ 26. The visual arrangement of all the elements in a photograph.
a. Composition b. Cropping c. contrast
- _____ 27. A pair of positive lenses used in many enlargers to help spread light evenly over the negative for projection.
a. Filter b. condenser lens c. focusing lens
- _____ 28. A print made by exposing contact paper while it is held tightly against the negative.
a. contact print b. contact sheet c. underdeveloped
- _____ 29. The film holder of an enlarger.
a. Carrier b. Cassette c. cartridge
- _____ 30. Latin for "room."
a. Camera b. Carrier c. photograph
-

- _____31. A special effect resulting when the chemical reaction of developer slows down and only the wall of bromide remains white.
- a. Distortion b. Sabbattier c. Solarization d. b and c
- _____32. You can create this special effect by bending your paper.
- a. Distortion b. Sabbattier c. Screens
- _____33. Which of the following is NOT a special effect.
- a. Black borders b. Mosaic c. Double Negative d. Portrait
- _____34. If you place only part of the photo in developer, you are creating which special effect?
- a. Selective developing b. Double negative c. Distortion
-

35. List the steps (procedures) to making a contact print.

36. List the steps to making a test strip

37. List the steps to making an enlargement

38. List 3 common disasters and what causes them in both prints and film processing.

- _____39. Setting at which objects farthest from the camera are in focus.
- a. Infinity Lens b. Glossy c. Distortion
- _____40. An organization that devised the speed, or light sensitivity, of films. Replaced ASA numbers.
- a. ISO b. Latent image c. Image
- _____41. Light falling on the subject from the same position as the camera.
- a. Infinity Lens b. Double negative c. Distortion
- _____42. A strip at the beginning of a roll of film used to thread it into the camera.
- a. Leader b. Front lighting c. Lens
- _____43. The fitting, usually on top of the camera, meant to hold the flash unit or other accessories.
- a. Infinity Lens b. Shoe c. Interchangeable lens
- _____44. Term used to describe the mirror-like finish of a print.
- a. Infinity Lens b. Shoe c. Interchangeable lens
- _____45. The invisible image left by the action of light on photographic materials.
- a. Infinity Lens b. Shoe c. Interchangeable lens
- _____46. One or more pieces of optical glass or plastic arranged to collect and focus light rays and form an image on film or paper.
- a. Infinity Lens b. Shoe c. Interchangeable lens

_____ 47. The visual result of an exposure and development on a photographic emulsion.
a. Infinity Lens b. Shoe c. Interchangeable lens

_____ 48. A lens which can be removed from a camera body.
a. Infinity Lens b. Shoe c. Interchangeable lens

_____ 1. A chemical solution used to make a latent image on paper or film visible.
A. Fixer
B. Developer
C. Stop bath

_____ 2. Filters used in black-and-white photography to increase or to decrease tonal separation.
A. Skylight filters
B. Correction filters
C. Contrast filters

_____ 3. The distance in front of and behind the point of focus that appears sharp. It varies with the focal length of the lens, the distance of the subject, and the aperture chosen.
A. Depth of focus
B. DIN
C. Depth of field

_____ 4. The range of the tonal values in a negative or print.
A. Composition
B. Contrast
C. Contrast filters

_____ 5. The small distance that film can be moved inside a camera and still produce properly focused images. This term is often confused with a similar term.
A. Depth of focus
B. DIN
C. Depth of field

_____ 6. A system for measuring film speed, used in Germany and Europe.
A. DIN
B. Diffusion
C. Diaphragm

_____ 7. A lighttight container used for processing film.
A. Developing Tank
B. Enlarger
C. Cartridge

_____ 8. An adjustable opening, usually mounted in the lens barrel, that controls the amount of light reaching the film or paper. The openings are usually calibrated in f-numbers.
A. DIN
B. Diaphragm
C. Shutter

_____ 9. Light rays scattered in all directions; in an enlarger, light rays passed through a disc or lens so that they project an image evenly.

A. DIN

B. Diffusion

C. Diaphragm

_____ 10. Using only part of a recorded image.

A. Cropping

B. Composition

C. Contrast

_____ 1. ASA

_____ 2. Available light

_____ 3. Bracket

_____ 4. Agitation

_____ 5. Automatic flash

_____ 6. Bounce flash

_____ 7. Air bubbles

_____ 8. Backlight

_____ 9. Aperture

_____ 10. Automatic camera

- A. The lens opening that permits light to pass through to the film. The size of the aperture is controlled by an iris diaphragm whose size is indicated by a numerical scale of f-stops.
- B. A camera with a built-in exposure meter that automatically adjusts the lens opening, shutter speed, or both.
- C. The light, usually of a low level, illuminating a subject. It is also called existing light.
- D. Light from an electronic flash or other artificial source that is directed away from the subject and toward a reflective surface, like a ceiling or wall, so as to cast a soft, diffused light on the subject.
- E. Moving or shaking film or paper to bring it in contact with a chemical solution.
- F. An American organization that devised a system for rating the speeds of films. Now replaced with ISO ratings.
- G. A unit with an electronic sensing cell that controls the amount of light generated by the flash. It helps to produce proper flash exposures over a range of distances without the need to readjust the lens aperture.
- H. Illumination from behind a subject and toward the camera.
- I. To make a number of different exposures of the same subject under the same lighting conditions.
- J. Tiny bubbles of air that cling to the surface of an emulsion. If not dissolved, usually by agitation, they may appear as black spots on the print.

Quiz

1. How many steps does it take to process film? What are these steps?
2. What are in the trays found in the darkroom? List them in the correct order.

Define the following vocabulary words.

3. Shoe

4. ASA

5. Filter

6. Fog

7. Parallax

8. ISO

9. Panning

10. Agitation

11. Matte

12. Bulb (B)

13. Fill flash

14. Shutter

15. Leader

16. Bounce Flash

17. Glossy

18. Burning in

19. Dodging

20. What is cropping?

21. Crop this picture. Use a Red Grease Pencil to make your crop marks!

22. What is good contrast?

23. When is the most important time to control contrast?

24. What is composition?

25. List 5 elements of composition.