

Photo Jeopardy Semester Review

Camera Types

100

This camera can be made from everyday household objects.

200

Utilized for drawing Dioramas and background scenery for theater productions in the late 18th century, these were rather hard to carry to locations.

300

Although suffering from a reversed image, this camera yields a moderately large negative, can be easily shot at waist level and is used in fashion and advertising.

400

_____ Four drawbacks to this camera include an upside down focusing image, its bulk, and the need for both a tripod and focusing cloth.

500

The two camera types which suffer from parallax.

Processing & Darkroom Knowledge

100

This must be done in absolute darkness. Even without the use of safelights.

200

When processing paper it is the length of time a print stays in the holding bath.

300

This is the length of time you should fix film.

400

Before adjusting the image size on the enlarger you should do this.

500

Checking for correct focus while printing is easy if you have one of these.

Photo Chemicals

100

The first chemical when processing prints or film.

200

Contamination of chemicals is sometimes caused when people do this.

300

You can recycle these chemicals after using them.

400

This chemical eliminates water spots when processing film.

500

The chemical compound name for stop bath when processing film.

Camera Parts

100

If you don't want your film to rip, before rewinding the film, you should press this.

200

The pinhole in a pinhole camera must be covered by this to control exposure.

300

The four minimal and most important things to have in a working camera.

400

This part controls light and depth of field on your camera.

500

This part controls light and time on your camera.

Miscellaneous

100

This is the correct aperture setting using the sunny 16 rule for tornado dark.

200

This creature's residue was suggested to stick emulsion to glass.

300

Of the two choices, F/16 and F/2.8, it will render the clearest image when shooting.

400

It is the relationship between shutter speed and aperture.

500

He said, "If your pictures aren't good enough, you're not close enough."

Historic Processes

100

_____ Civil War soldiers had these taken to keep their loved ones close to their hearts. They endured because of their strength and flexibility.

200

The cousin of a famous photographer, he suggested using eggs to stick the emulsion to glass in what became known as the albumen process.

300

This process necessitated taking an entire darkroom to the location of the shoot.

400

It was a collodion negative backed by black velvet or paper to produce a positive image.

500

Andre Desderi developed this four-lensed camera which revolutionized portrait taking.

Photo-Math

200

Decreasing the aperture by one f/stop will do this to the light.

400

It is the lowest possible shutter speed where motion is frozen?

600

At F/8, it is the distance in feet which will be in focus.

800

They are the missing shutter speeds in the following sequence:

1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8,, 1/250, 1/500, 1/1000, 1/2000, 1/4000.

1000

They are the next three f/stops in the following series:

F/2, F/2.8, F/4, F/5.6, F/8, F/11, F/16, F/22...

Photo History

200

This precious metal is "ingrained" in photographic films and chemistry.

400

The amount of time the first photograph took to expose.

600

Although William Henry Fox Talbot is given credit for the Calotype or Talbotype, this British knight was the brains behind him.

800

It can be described as a trustworthy young female in uniform, a delicious snack or a children's camera marketed by Kodak.

1000

The birthplace of photography is in this country.

Composition Elements

200

Refers to equal visual weight.

400

A verbal example of this composition element is an echo.

600

Often thought of as a tic-tac-toe board, this element places a subject on intersecting lines in the corners.

800

The background may be fuzzy while the main interest remains sharp.

1000

He coined the phrase, "the decisive moment".

Grab Bag

200

This has been frequently described as "Camera one, camera two, camera one, camera two..."

400

This shutter speed allows one to "paint with light."

600

Using the Sunny 16 rule this is the lighting condition for f/5.6.

1000

This photographer made a pepper seem more than just a pepper.

Photogenic Personalities

200

As the inventor of commercial photo processing, this philanthropist eventually committed suicide posing the question, "My work is done. Why wait?"

400

From his balcony, this Frenchman took the world's first photo. A scene of his garden.

600

He sold the patent on his invention to the French Government and retired on a government pension.

800

His invention, the Calotype, was the first photographic process to render both a print and a negative. Like Daguerre, he also named his process after himself.

1000

His process combined the best attributes of the Daguerreotype and Calotype.

What's Wrong With My Photos?

200

Your prints and film will fade if you do not process them in this chemical.

400

Overall grey or severe dark tones on the edges and central part of your picture are caused by this. Light houses are there to guide you through it.

600

Yellow, purple and white splotches on film are caused by errors while performing this act of processing.

800

Erratic light and dark areas on your print are often caused by not doing this.

1000

If a print is too dark, besides decreasing the aperture size, you can do this to make it lighter.

Final Jeopardy

If a light meter reading denotes a correct exposure at 1/125 @ F/16, an equivalent exposure at 1/4000 of a second would necessitate using this F/stop.