

# Semester Exam

## 1. History --Be able to identify the following:

camera obscura-  
photographic chemistry-  
emulsion-  
Johann Heinrich Schulze-  
Carl Wilhelm Scheele-  
Thomas Wedgewood-  
Joseph Niepce-  
heliography-  
Louis Jacque Mande Daguerre  
Daguerreotype  
John Plumbe  
William Henry Fox Talbot  
John Frederick William Herschel  
photography-  
Frederick Scott Archer  
ambrotype  
tintype  
carte de visite  
George Eastman  
Kodak cameras  
Mathew Brady-shot the civil war

## 2. parallax

## 3. overexposure and underexposure

**Overexposure** results when \_\_\_\_\_ light has been allowed to reach the film or paper

**Underexposure** occurs when \_\_\_\_\_ light comes through.

**Fogging** is when \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. aperture or F-stop-

- The f-stop is \_\_\_\_\_
- Some common f-stops are \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ light is admitted by using f/2.8 instead of f/4

## 5. shutter?

- The shutter controls the \_\_\_\_\_
- List the **shutter speeds** ordinarily found on today's cameras. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ light is admitted by selecting 1/125 instead of 1/250
- The B setting is \_\_\_\_\_
- Faster-moving subjects require \_\_\_\_\_ to "freeze"
- To avoid blurred images caused by camera movement \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ a moving subject is from the camera, the \_\_\_\_\_

the shutter speed needed to freeze its motion.

## 6. panning

## 7. depth of field

- The \_\_\_\_\_ the aperture, the \_\_\_\_\_ the depth of field.
- What three factors determine depth of field?

## 8. focal length

## 9. film speeds

The \_\_\_\_\_ the speed, or ISO number, the more light sensitive or “faster” the film. The lower the speed, the less sensitive or “slower” the film.

## 10. exposure

- A camera's s \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two ways it controls light.
- The length of time the \_\_\_\_\_ is open and the size of the lens opening control the amount of light to the film.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ measures the amount of light on the subject and tells you how to set the camera.
- A lens opening is also known as an \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- The amount of light going through the lens can be controlled by changing the \_\_\_\_\_ of the adjustable opening inside the lens.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ the hole, the \_\_\_\_\_ the number.
- The timer that controls the \_\_\_\_\_ is set in fractions of a second.
- Changing to a different film speed changes the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ the film needs.
- Select a \_\_\_\_\_ shutter speed to stop motion.
- Use a t \_\_\_\_\_ when shooting at 1/60 or below.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ lens opening (larger depth of field) helps keep objects in front of and behind your subject in focus.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ lens opening helps blur the area in front of and behind your subject.
- Depth of field is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

## 11. FILM & FILTERS

- Photographers used \_\_\_\_\_ prior to the invention of film.
- Every roll of film has at least \_\_\_\_\_ layers.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ the speed or ASA number, the \_\_\_\_\_ sensitive it is to light.
- Photographs are grainy when \_\_\_\_\_ and the graininess is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A filter is used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Black and white printers are used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Polarizing filters are used to 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- Keeping film in a car is a bad idea because \_\_\_\_\_. But if you keep it in a car you should keep it in a \_\_\_\_\_
- Do X-rays in airports ruin film.
- The expiration date on film means \_\_\_\_\_

## 12. LIGHT

- Direct lighting or frontlight is \_\_\_\_\_
- A \_\_\_\_\_ day outdoors can be described as having direct-diffused light?
- When the subject is black and the light comes from behind the subject you get a \_\_\_\_\_
- When shooting with the existing light you could use  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

- What can be a problem in existing light photography since you are using a film with a high ASA number?
- Where is it best to focus in photographing people in existing light?

## 13. Printmaking and Composition

- Using this technique will darken an area of a print by blocking out the rest of the picture.--

•This technique is not necessary if you composed the image carefully in the camera's viewfinder.--

- The process of lightening an area on a print is --
- Six steps should you take before making a print from a negative are:

•The chemicals are in the three processing trays found in the darkroom are:

- Rule of thirds is
- List three angles at which you can take a picture for composition.
- List three types of lighting.
- If fixer happens to get into the developer, it
- The instrument for moving prints from one tray to another is
- Adding extra exposure time to an area to make it darker is
- The device for increasing the size of a negative being projected is
- The device that holds the negatives in the enlarger is
- The box used to store unused photographic paper is the
- The best lens openings for the enlarger is
- The device for holding the photographic paper flat during exposure is the
- The darkroom should be illuminated by a
- The size of the image projected by the enlarger is controlled by
- The image brightness is controlled by
- The device to control the amount of exposure is
- The an image, the sharpness it has.
- What is a contact print?
- What is a contact sheet?
- How do you prevent:
  - a. Out of focus prints?
  - b. Prints from becoming too dark or too light in developer?
  - c. White fingerprints?
  - d. Muddy prints?
  - e. Uneven development?
- What is the difference between a positive and negative image?
- What do you use polycontrast filters for?