

FINAL REVIEW

- _____ Lenses are measured in terms of
- A. focal point
 - B. focal length
 - C. range of vision
 - D. focus
- _____ Which lens would make the image largest?
- A. 35 mm
 - B. 50 mm
 - C. 300 mm
 - D. 70-210 mm
- _____ What is the best and easiest way to measure the distance between yourself and your subject?
- A. look at the focal length on your lens
 - B. guesstimate
 - C. focus on the spot and then look at the distance scale
 - D. use a tape measure
- _____ What is zone focusing?
- A. prefocusing using the depth of field scale
 - B. focusing on an object, and then reframing while holding the shutter release halfway
 - C. using the automatic focus
 - D. taking a panoramic shot
- _____ How is lens speed determined?
- A. by the film speed
 - B. by the shutter speed
 - C. by the widest possible aperture the lens allows
 - D. by the aperture the lens is set at
- _____ Which lens is fastest?
- A. wide angle lens
 - B. normal lens
 - C. telephoto lens
 - D. macro lens

- _____ If you want to change the perspective in a photograph so that part of one object appears much larger than the rest of the object (for example, making the boxer's hands seem much larger in proportion to the rest of him), what type of lens should you use?
- A. short lens
 - B. normal lens
 - C. long lens
- _____ If you want to take a portrait of an older woman and make her wrinkles disappear (or at least seem less noticeable), what type of lens should you use?
- A. macro lens
 - B. soft focus lens
 - C. short lens
 - D. telephoto lens
- _____ How can you can achieve excellent depth of field in a photograph?
- A. increase the size of the aperture
 - B. use a short lens
 - C. move closer to the subject
 - D. all of the above
- _____ How can you blur the background when taking a family portrait?
- A. pan the camera
 - B. use a slow shutter speed
 - C. use a long lens
 - D. none of the above
- _____ The substance on film which is necessary to create the image is
- A. acetate
 - B. polyester
 - C. light-sensitive silver halide crystals
- _____ The side of the film which faces the shutter and is yellowish is called the
- A. emulsion side
 - B. rough side
 - C. shiny side
- _____ The particles that form a photographic image are called
- A. pixels
 - B. grain
 - C. emulsion

- _____ The higher the film's ISO number,
- A. the more sensitive the film is to light
 - B. the faster the film
 - C. the grainier the film
 - D. all of the above
- _____ If you want to make a clear, sharp enlargement of a picture, you have to use
- A. fast film
 - B. color film
 - C. slow film
- _____ Because indoor fluorescent light casts a greenish tint, photographers need to correct the color by
- A. using a flash
 - B. using tungsten film
 - C. using a magenta filter
 - D. any of the above
- _____ If you want to make the whites whiter and the blacks blacker and eliminate much of the gray, use
- A. high contrast film
 - B. infrared film
 - C. Polaroid film
 - D. low contrast film
- _____ If you want to shoot photographs in very dark situations, you could use
- A. high contrast film
 - B. infrared film
 - C. Polaroid film
 - D. low contrast film
- _____ Because film is a perishable product, it needs to be stored in a
- A. dark place
 - B. cool place
 - C. dry place
 - D. all of the above
- _____ When going through airport security, protect your film by
- A. having it hand checked
 - B. placing it in a lead-lined bag
 - C. either of the above
 - D. neither of the above. X-rays are safe.

Beginning with f/22 aperture, list all the f/stops in order.

Beginning with 1 whole second speed, list all the shutter speeds in order.

f/4 at 1/1000 is equivalent to _____ at 1/60

f/11 at 1/250 is equivalent to f/5.6 at _____

f/22 at 1/4 is equivalent to _____ at 1/125

f/2.8 at 1/2000 is equivalent to f/8 at _____

f/2 at 1/1000 is equivalent to _____ at 1/60

What three things does DX coding tell modern SLR cameras?

If your light meter reads f/11 at 1/250, but you are unsure and want to bracket. Give me the settings for all the pictures you would take.

You are taking a photograph of a very white/light subject, and your light meter suggests a reading of f/11 at 1/250. What setting will give you a better photograph? Why?

BONUS! Go through a few magazines and find examples of the following aesthetic terms. (As many as you can)

angle
implied movement
rhythm

long depth of field
leading lines
rule of thirds

shallow depth of field
light and shadow
texture