FILM REVIEW

_____ 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 silver 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

_____ The separation layers that record the image on color film are
A. red, yellow and blue
B. red, green and blue
C. red, yellow and green

_____ The separations layers when developing and printing the color photograph are
A. cyan, blue and yellow
B. cyan, magenta and black
C. cyan, magenta and yellow

_____ Because indoor fluorescent light casts a yellowish tint, photographers
need to correct the color by
A. using a flash
B. using tungsten film
C. using a blue 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

_____ 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.

GREY BOOK, PP. 149

People with older cameras have to manually set the ISO every time they load a new roll of film. New cameras have can read the film's DX coding.

What does the DX coding look like?

What three things does the DX coding tell the camera?