

Third Progressive Assessment
Creative Photography, Treasure Coast High School

1. Define Lens
 - a. A mechanism inside either the camera body that opens and closes, allowing light to hit the film or digital-imaging sensor.
 - b. A transparent photographic image in which the tones or values have been reversed.
 - c. Early color-transparency process.
 - d. A disc of transparent glass or plastic with one or more curved surfaces (also called an element) that focuses on an image onto the film or digital imaging sensor.
2. Who took the oldest surviving photograph?
 - a. William Henry Talbot Fox
 - b. Joseph Nicephore Niecpce
 - c. Louis Jacque Mande Daguerre
 - d. Leon Gimpel
3. Camera Obscura is literally translated:
 - a. Destructive interference
 - b. Rangefinder
 - c. Dark Room
 - d. Room of Light
4. The shutter controls the amount time that light is allowed into the camera.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. If the hole in which light enters into the camera is large, it causes the image to be blurry... light rays bounce off each other. This is known as:
 - a. Aperture
 - b. Angular Velocity
 - c. Acoustic shielding
 - d. Destructive interference

6. The first recorded observation of reflected light rays of an illuminated object passing through a pinhole into a darkened enclosure (was inverted) was recorded by:
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Socrates
 - c. Mo Ti
 - d. Henry Talbot Fox
7. Which of the following photos were taken with a wide-angle lens.



A.



B.



C.

8. The first cameras (camera obscura) were used as drawing aids.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. You will have more destructive interference the smaller the aperture is (the smaller the hole).
 - a. True
 - b. False

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10. What are the three ways we can manipulate light?
- Manipulation, tripulation, refraction
 - Projection, subjection, reflection
 - Projection, refraction, reflection**
 - Injection, projection, refraction
11. The smaller the aperture
- The more destructive interference
 - The fuzzier the projection
 - The sharper the projection**
 - The more light comes in
12. A wide angle lens allows for less of the scene to be seen.
- True
 - False**
- 13.



Above is a picture of the top of one of the cameras we use in class. What is A?

- Mode Dial
 - ISO Control
 - FStop Control
 - Shutter Release**
14. The standard series of aperture numbers are:
- B, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500, 1/1000
 - 35mm, 125mm, 60mm, 80 mm
 - f2, f2.8, f4, f5.6, f8, f11, f16, f22**
 - 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, 3200

15. Use this setting when time is a factor and lighting is constant.
- Program**
 - Aperture Priority
 - Shutter Priority
 - Manual
16. To get this type of photo, the settings you would more than likely have to have are:



- ISO: 800 FStop: 5.6
 - ISO: 400 FStop: 4.5
 - ISO: 200 FStop: 9
 - ISO: 100 Fstop: 22**
17. The setting you use on your mode dial to control depth of field is:
- Program
 - Aperture Priority**
 - Shutter Priority
 - Manual

18.



This photo is a good example of shallow depth of field.

- a. True
- b. False

19. What kind of shutter speed would have been used on the photo below?

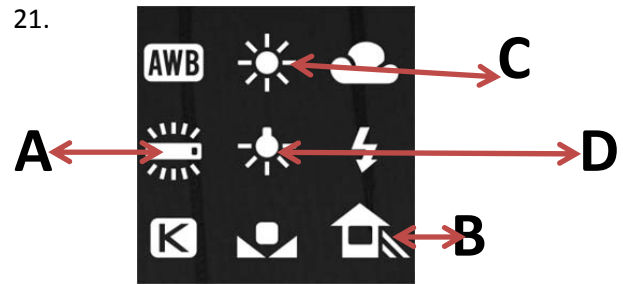
- a. Fast
- b. Slow



20. You're at a school basketball game. You want to get some good action (freeze motion) shots. You are shooting on the manual setting. The gym is dimly lit. Which setting would be most appropriate for this kind of photo?

- a. F 22, Shutter speed 1/60, ISO 200
- b. F8, Shutter speed 1/30, ISO 100
- c. F5.6, Shutter speed 1/500, ISO 1600
- d. F 11, Shutter speed 1/125, ISO 800

21.



Which white balance setting would be most appropriate for our classroom?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D

22. This photo is a good example of what Art Element?

- a. Color
- b. Shape and form
- c. Line
- d. Texture



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23. A viewpoint would be described as:
- The eyepiece in which one looks through to take the photo
 - The position or location from which a photograph is taken.
 - The numerical representation of the diameter of a lens's aperture.
 - A flexible wire extension attached to the shutter release.
24. Your camera mode dial is set on TV. It is a sunny day. ISO is set at 100. You are at the Daytona 500. You get to stand in the pit with the crew and watch the cars go by. You want to get a freeze shot. Where would you set your shutter speed?
- 1/250
 - 1/60
 - 1/15
 - 1/1000
25. To freeze HUMAN motion, the best speed would be
- 1/60
 - 1/100
 - 1/250
 - 1/500
26. On your mode dial, TV stands for
- Aperture Priority
 - Shutter Priority
 - Program
 - Television



27. This photo would be a good example of



- Panning
- Freeze
- Blur

28. It's a cloudy day, but there is a little light. You are at a baseball game and you want to get a panning photo of someone sliding into home plate. If your camera has the following settings – WB – Cloudy, ISO 200, Mode Dial TV, Continuous shooting, AI Servo – where would you likely start your shutter speed?
- 1/1000
 - 1/60
 - 1/250
 - 1/30
29. Which type of action photography requires you to move the camera with the moving object?
- Freeze
 - Blur
 - Panning
30. You have a new 135mm lens. What would be the lowest shutter speed that you would set your camera on to avoid "hand-shake" if your shutter speed options are: 1/40, 1/60, 1/80, 1/100, 1/125, 1/140, 1/250, 1/400?
- 1/80
 - 1/125
 - 1/140
 - 1/400
31. Which photo is panning?



a.



b.

32. At what time in American history did photojournalism have its beginnings?
- The Industrial Revolution
 - The Civil War**
 - The Civil Rights Movement
 - The 1960's
33. What did Lewis Hine contribute to Photojournalism?
- Photographed dead soldiers during the Civil War.
 - Was the first to use color photography in Photojournalism.
 - Used Photojournalism as a means to campaign against Child Labor.**
 - Was the first to use "street photography."
34. Margaret Bourke-White was famous for
- Photographing during World War II – concentration camps and General Patton's Army.**
 - Photographing during the Civil war – death of soldiers.
 - Photographing for Women's Issues.
 - Photographing as a campaign for Child Labor Laws.
35. Which of the following "journalist habits" apply to photojournalism, as well?
- Who, What,
 - When, Where
 - Why, How
 - All of the above**
36. What art movement is Photo Illustration loosely based upon?
- Avant-garde
 - Bauhaus
 - Cubism
 - Surrealism**

37.



We studied this famous painting in regard to Photo Illustration. Who painted this?

- Jerry Uelsmann
 - Picasso
 - Salvador Dali**
 - Maggie Taylor
38. The editorial concept is
- May employ actors or models to create the photographic image, but the total effect is that the viewer instantly recognizes fantasy, not reality.**
 - Is a photo that looks just like a candid, but is really a complete creation or recreation. Rather than abstracting or idealizing, like the product photo or the concept illustration, the docudrama photo imitates reality; intentionally or not, it fools the reader.
 - Is a photograph of a real object, usually involving food or fashion.
39. What are the three main things a Photo Illustration must convey?
- A story, a mood, and history
 - Concepts, feelings and intangibles**
 - Abstract notions, a lot of color, and line
 - Must be black and white, contrast, and value.

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40.



This photograph is called Threshold. Who did this photograph?

- a. Maggie Taylor
- b. Ansel Adams
- c. Henry Cartier-Bresson
- d. Jerry Uelsmann