

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. Light travels in a straight line
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Film speed/ISO tells you how sensitive a particular film or digital sensor is to light.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. The first cameras (camera obscura) were used as drawing aids.
 - a. True
 - b. False

11. You will have more destructive interference the smaller the aperture is (the smaller the hole).
- True
 - False**
12. What are the three ways we can manipulate light?
- Manipulation, tripulation, refraction
 - Projection, subjection, reflection
 - Projection, refraction, reflection**
 - Injection, projection, refraction
13. A mirror is an example of this type of light manipulation:
- Refraction
 - Reflection**
 - Projection
 - Subjection
14. How long of an exposure did it take for the first photograph?
- 2 hours
 - 16 hours
 - 5 hours
 - 8 hours**
15. The smaller the aperture
- The more destructive interference
 - The fuzzier the projection
 - The sharper the projection**
 - The more light comes in
16. A wide angle lens allows for less of the scene to be seen.
- True
 - False**

17.



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**
18. All of the below are shared between the digital SLR and film SLR, EXCEPT:
- Shutter release, mirror, lens
 - View finder, lens, shutter
 - Focus ring, zoom ring, Main control dial**
 - Pentaprism, flash shoe, aperture
19. 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
20. How many pixels are in a megapixel?
- 1,000,000**
 - 100,000
 - 10,000
 - 1,000
21. Use this setting when time is a factor and lighting is constant.
- Program**
 - Aperture Priority
 - Shutter Priority
 - Manual

22. To get this type of photo, the settings you would more than likely have to have are:



- a. ISO: 800 FStop: 5.6
- b. ISO: 400 FStop: 4.5
- c. ISO: 200 FStop: 9
- d. ISO: 100 Fstop: 22

23. The setting you use on your mode dial to control depth of field is:

- a. Program
- b. Aperture Priority
- c. Shutter Priority
- d. Manual

24. You are outside. Your best friend wants to have you take his photo. You are at Blowing Rock Beach near Jupiter and it's about 4p.m., so the sun is moving more towards the West. Your friend poses on a nice rock and the sun is to your back. Your mode dial is set on AV. Which of the following settings would be best for a SHALLOW depth of field?

- a. Fstop: 5.6
ISO: 100
- b. Fstop: 22
ISO: 400
- c. Fstop: 11
ISO: 1600
- d. Fstop: 9
ISO: 800

25.



On the photo above, what is A?

- A. Depth of field scale
- B. Main Control Dial
- C. Mode Dial
- D. ISO

26.

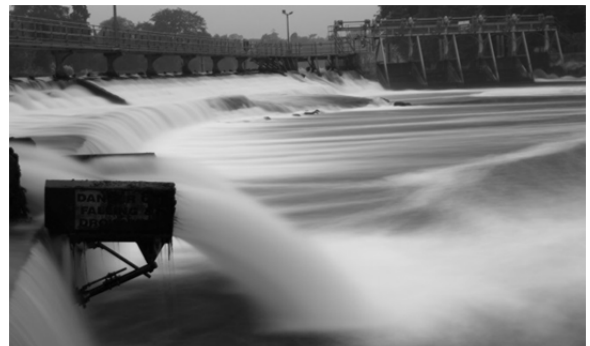


This photo is a good example of shallow depth of field.

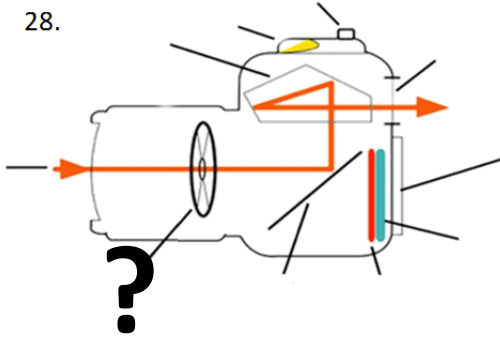
- a. True
- b. False

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

- a. Fast
- b. Slow



28.



The diagram above was introduced in class in regards to the inside and other parts of the DIGITAL camera. What is the question mark referring to?

- a. Aperture opening
- b. Lens
- c. Mirror
- d. LCD control panel

29. When taking a photo with an SLR, the mirror always stays in place, even when you press the shutter release.

- a. True
- b. False

30. Which shutter speed below is the SLOWEST shutter speed?

- a. 1/2000
- b. 1/125
- c. 1/50
- d. 1/250

31.



What kind of shutter speed would be used to capture a photo like the one above?

- a. Fast
- b. Slow

32.



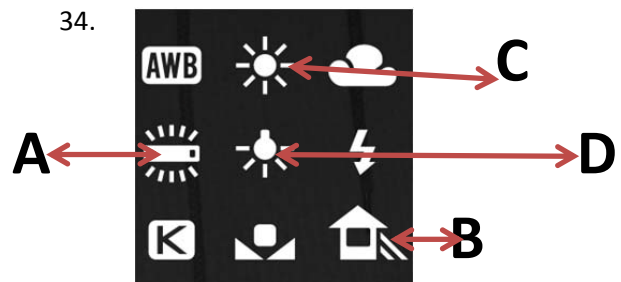
The photo above is a good example of large depth of field.

- a. True
- b. False

33. 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

34.



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

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

35. The zone system
- a. was invented by Jerry Ulesmann and is used to create better positives exposures and control Photoshop images.
 - b. was invented by Maggie Taylor and is a way to standardize exposures and control negative development.
 - c. was invented by Mo Ti and is used to control aperture, fstop, shutter speed and iso.
 - d. was invented by Ansel Adams and is a way to standardize exposures and control negative development.

36. The strongest element in this photo is:



- a. Contrast
 - b. Value
 - c. Shape/Form
 - d. Space
37. Identify this tool



- a. Graffiti tool
 - b. Paint Bucket tool
 - c. Paint brush tool
 - d. Quick Selection tool
38. This photo is a good example of what Art Element?

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



39. The arrangement and relationship of the different parts that make up the whole image is known as :

- a. Composition
- b. Unity
- c. Variety
- d. Balance

40. What Design Principle is used in this photo.

- a. Line
- b. Unity
- c. Texture
- d. Emphasis

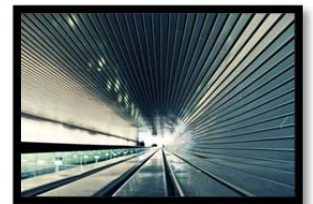


41. Which is the best way to hold and control your camera?



42. The strongest element in this photo is:

- a. Line
- b. Color
- c. Space
- d. Texture



43. Elements are the building blocks of Design Principles

- a. True
- b. False

44. This photo is a strong example of what design principle?

- a. Color
- b. Texture
- c. Movement/rhythm
- d. Value

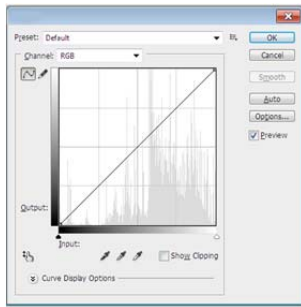


45. This tool in Photoshop

- a. Is called the eyedropper tool and it copies color
- b. Is called the move tool and it is used to select and move items around.**
- c. Is called the quick selection tool and it selects areas by color and pixel.
- d. Is called the crop tool and is used to crop images to certain sizes.

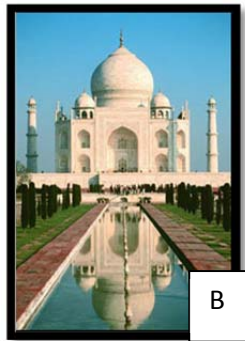
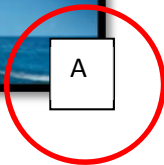


46.



This tool is called _____ and is similar to a _____ on our digital cameras.

- a. Hue, RGB
 - b. Selection, Shutter
 - c. Brush, white balance
 - d. Curves, histogram**
47. Which photo below most demonstrates asymmetrical balance.



48. What ELEMENT is used to create the **Design Principle** of CONTRAST in this photo?



- a. Value**
 - b. Space
 - c. Line
 - d. Texture
49. Sometimes black and white photography is better because
- a. It's better suited for graphic design
 - b. It's better suited for rendering textures
 - c. It's better suited for handling high contrast
 - d. All of the above.**
50. A mark made by a moving point is called:
- a. Movement/rhythm
 - b. Line**
 - c. Shape and form
 - d. Emphasis