Q1 Explain briefly what is focal length?

**Ans - Focal length, usually represented in millimeters (mm), is the basic description of a photographic lens. ... The longer the focal length, the narrower the angle of view and the higher the magnification. The shorter the focal length, the wider the angle of view and the lower the magnification.**

Q2 Identify correctly the following focal length as long ,short and normal length.

Ans - 20mm short lenght

50mm normal lenght

300mm long

Q3 Briefly describe the following focal length’s particularities

- Short Focal ( wide range)

-Long Focal

-Normal Focal

Q4 Which lens, between a 50 mm and a 500 mm, requires more light.

**Ans – Both the lenses will require the same amount of light** .

Q5 Identify the correct focal length associated to each of the following possible side effect(perverse effect

* Distortion ( zig zag) of normally straight perspective lines
* Corner of the photograph is darker than the centre( vignetting)
* Impressions that there is less space betwwen the elements (compression)
* Exagerated perspective
* The illusion that there is water (on the ground) in the background par of the composition when a photo is made by a sunny day

Q6 Which lens between , a 50 mm and a 500 mm , offers a larger depth of field

**Ans - assuming they both have similar size aperture, then the longer focal length has a larger depth of field since it would have a larger f-ratio. The shorter f-ratio lens should have a smaller depth of field**

Q7 Name the type of lens (and is also a setting in camera) , make it possible for a photographer to shoot it from a very short distance from the subject, allowing to reveal tiny details otherwise not perceptible.

Q8 Referring to the Images at the top of the page, write the letter (A B C) corresponding to the following aperture factor

F5.6 -B

F2 - A

F22 – C

Q9 Referring to the same images , which aperture would offer the greater depth of field

Answer C

Q10 If your aperture is f.6 and your camera indicates there is not enough light , what ` other aperture you could use for instance?

**Ans - Overexposure is when an image appears brighter than it should, or brighter than neutral exposure. When too much light hits the camera’s sensor, it results in an extremely bright image that is now *overexposed.* Overexposure limits detail in the photo and reduces any opportunity for shadowing or distinguishable highlights in the image**.

Q11 For each of the following type of shutter speed , give an example of speed in fraction of seconds

Normal shutter speed

Fast shutter speed

Slow shutter speed

Q12 What would happen if you capture image of moving object while using a slow shutter speed?

Answer the camera can not focus on the object and the object will result in blurr and glitch

Q13 If your camera indicates too much light, and that you could only adjust the shutter speed , what could you do to rectify the situation?

Answer We will fasten the shutter speed so that less light reaches the sensor resulting in darker image.

Q14 What is the purpose the of ISO adjustment and what side effect it can produce?

Answer We can adjust the brightness using it. Sometimes it may make a pitcture more or less brighter

Q15 What is overexposure?

**Ans - In photography and film, exposure is the process of using light to create an image. In the days of film, exposure was achieved with a chemical process between the light and the celluloid**.

Q16 As a rule we must always frame the subject being careful to cut in the articulations ( TRUE OR FALSE)

Ans -

Q17 Warmer is the light , more its color is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . On the contrary , colder is the light , more its color is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q18 Using the Kelvin scale , what is approximate daylight temperature?

Q19 What is the purpose of white balance?

Ans - **It adds the opposite color to the image in an attempt to bring the color temperature back to neutral. Instead of whites appearing blue or orange, they should appear white after correctly white balancing an image. In simpler language, white balance in digital photography means adjusting colors so that the image looks more natural.**

Q20 what camera setting assures correct white balance in most situations ?

* Answer This is the white balance setting to use when shooting indoors under incandescent lights. Tungsten lighting gives off an orange tint, so this white balance cools off the colors by adding a little blue. Use this setting while shooting indoors with fluorescent lights.

Q21What filter is commonly used in order to limit the amount of light entering the camera(some are gradient)?

ANSWER vivid

Q22 what filter creates ore contrast concentrates colors and eliminate reflection?

**Ans - Circular Polarizing Filter creates more contrast concentrates colors and eliminate reflection**.

Q23What filter protects the lens and cuts ultraviolet rays?

**Ans - The Vivitar filters remove all the reflections from glass or water, along with cutting through haze to improve the contrast and color of your photos. This kit comes at a relatively affordable price. All pieces are very durable and can last for months, depending on how well you take care of them.**

Q24What is the worst moment of the day to take pictures outside?

**Ans - High-Noon or Mid-Day Photography in the Brutal Outdoors: The WORST Time for Taking Pictures Most photographers agree that high-noon is not a great time for most photographic genres. In fact, many photographers call it the worst time to take photos outdoors**.

Q25Referring to the preceding images identify zones of clarity, Write A ,B,C.

Ans B and c

Q26 Referring to the same image as ques 25 identify the zones which would be blurred (outfocused)

ANS a

Q27Briefly explain the interrelation between ISO, aperture and shutterspeed.

**Ans - Aperture, shutter speed and ISO combine to control how bright or dark the image is (the exposure).**

**Using different combinations of aperture, shutter speed and ISO can achieve the same exposure. A larger aperture allows more light to hit the sensor and therefore the shutter speed can be made faster to compensate**