

Intra-Exam of photography

Question 1 Explain briefly what is focal length.

Answer. 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.

Question 2 Identify correctly the following focal length as short, normal or long focal: 20 mm: 50mm: 300mm:

Answer.Short-20mm.

Normal-50mm.

Long-300mm.

Question 3 Briefly describe the following focal length's particularities. Short focal (wide angle): Long focal: Zoom:

Answer. 1.Short focal length lenses are used in architectural, documentary, and landscape photography because they have a wide angle of view. These wide-angle lenses make subjects appear smaller, which requires photographers to stand closer to fill the frame.

2. 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.

3. Zoom in means to make your subject larger in the frame, without actually moving forward yourself (instead, zooming on your lens). On the other hand, to “zoom out” means to go the other way, or to make your subject smaller in the frame.

Question 4 Which lens, between a 50 mm and a 500 mm, requires more light?

Answer. It is not exactly an accurate question. In any given situation both lenses would need the exact same amount of light.

For example in bright sunlight, at 100 ISO, the proper exposure is 1/100th of a second at f/16, regardless of what lens you had on the camera.

However, typically 500mm lenses are relatively slow by today's standards. My 200–500 mm zoom is a f/5.6 lens. While my 50mm is a f/1.4 lens. So theoretically I could shoot in a lower light situation with the 50mm, conversely I would need more light in the 500mm lens scenario. But that would mean we are discussing some more unusual situations. In reality, both lenses would transmit light approximately the same.

Question 5 Identify the correct focal length associated to each of the following possible side effect (perverse effect). Distorsion (zig-zag) of normally straight perspective lines: Corner of the photograph darker than the center (vignetting): Impression that there is less space (on the depth axis) between the elements (compression): Exagerated perspective : The illusion that there is

water (on the ground) in the background part of the composition when a photo is made by a sunny day :

Answer. 1 . 70mm-200mm.

Question 6 Which lens, between a 50 mm and a 500 mm, offers a larger depth of field?

Answer. 1. 50mm.

Question 7 Name the type of lens (and it is also a setting on cameras), make it possible for the photographer to shoot at a very short distance from its subject, allowing to reveal very tiny details otherwise not perceptible

Answer. A Macro lens.

Question 8 Referring to the images at the top of the page, write the letter (A, B or C) corresponding to the following aperture factor :

Answer. f5.6: B Image.

f2: A image.

f22: C image.

Question 9 Referring to the same images, which aperture would offer the greater depth of field? (Write A, B or C).

Answer. C.

Question 10 If your aperture is f5.6 and your camera indicates there isn't enough light, what other aperture could you use, for instance?

Answer. f4.

Question 11 For each of the following type of shutter speed, give an example of speed in fraction of second (e.g. 1/30th).

Answer. Normal shutter speed: 1/60.

Fast shutter speed: 1/2000.

Slow shutter speed : 1/2. Or 1/4.

Question 12 What would happen if you would take the picture of a moving object while using a slow shutter speed?

Answer. This let action blur or even make a moving subject seem to disappear.

Question 13 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. Increase your camera's shutter speed. Shutter speed is the rate at which your camera opens and closes the shutter to let light inside and form an image on the image sensor.

Question 14 What is the purpose of the ISO adjustment and what side effect can it possibly produce ?

Answer. Purpose... In its simplest definition, ISO is your camera sensor's sensitivity to light. The lower the number, the less sensitive it is to light, the higher the number, the more sensitive it is to light. Increasing the sensitivity is particularly helpful in low-light situations when you don't want to use a flash or tripod.

Side effects.. There are side effects of increasing your ISO. The higher your setting, the more noise you introduce. Noise is a visual distortion in the image, meaning that the pixels are not displaying the correct exposure or color. Two common types of noise you might see in your images are luminance and chrominance.

Question 15 What is overexposure ?

Answer. 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.

Question 16 True or false? As a rule, we must always frame the subject being careful to cut it in the articulations (e.g.: knees, hips or neck). Circle your answer. TRUE FALSE

Answer. False ...We must not cut the articulations.

Question 17 Fill the blanks. Warmer is a light, more its color is Yellow. On the contrary, colder is a light, more its color is Blue.

Question 18 Using the Kelvin scale, what is the approximate daylight temperature?

Answer. 5000k.

Question 19 What is the purpose of «white balance »?

Answer. The function that corrects these color issues is the digital camera's "white balance." Essentially, white balance adjusts images to make white subjects look white in the final product. By making good use of white balance, you'll be able to manipulate the tone of your pictures at will.

Question 20 What camera setting assures a correct white balance in most situations?

Answer. Auto White Balance

Most cameras default to the “Auto” white balance setting, which actually works pretty well, most of the time. In auto white balance mode, your camera examines the scene you're trying to photograph and chooses a color temperature (in Kelvin) it thinks will work best.

Question 21 What filter is commonly used in order to limit the amount of light entering the camera (some are gradient)?

Answer. Polarizing filters are typically circular, allowing for easy control of the effect of polarization. Reduces the amount of light entering the lens, thus decreasing camera shutter speed.

Question 22 What filter creates more contrast, concentrates colors and eliminates reflections (e.g. on a window)?

Answer. A polarizing filter, also known as a “polarizer”, is a photographic filter that is typically used in front of a camera lens in order to reduce reflections, reduce atmospheric haze and increase color saturation in images.

Question 23 What filter protects the lens and cuts ultraviolet rays?

Answer. A UV filter is a glass filter that attaches to the front of your camera lens and blocks ultraviolet rays. They used to be necessary for film photography, but now most photographers use them to protect their lenses.

Question 24 What is the worst moment of the day to take pictures outside ?

Answer. High noon is often touted as the worst time of day to shoot a good photo. The direct light of the sun can be harsh, causing colors to bleed and resulting in images that are flat and blown out. But don't be fooled. With a little extra effort, you can take your midday photos from overexposed perfectly composed.

Question 25 Referring to the preceding image, identify the zone(s) of clarity. Write A, B and/or C.

Answer. B.

Question 26 Referring to the same image as question 25, identify the zone(s) which would be blurred (outfocused). Write A, B and/ or C.

Answer. C.

Question 27 Briefly explain the interrelation between ISO, aperture, and shutter speed.

Answer. 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. These examples explain in more detail.