

## *Digital Photography – Intra Exam*

Ans1:- Focal length is the distance between the centre of curved mirror and its focus. The focal length of their optical system is the measure of how strongly the system converges or diverges light. Positive focal length indicates that a system converges light. Negative focal length indicates that a system diverges light.

Ans2:-

20mm: short

50mm: normal

300mm: long

Ans3:- Short focal(wide angle):- The shorter the focal length, the wider the angle of view and greater the area captured. Magnification is low.

Long focal:- The longer the focal length, smaller the angle of view and higher the magnification and lesser the area captured.

Zoom:- Zoom is the lens ability to change the focal length. Zoom is the ratio between the smallest and the largest focal length in a lens where its variable.

Ans4:- A lens does not need light. An exposure taken at the same ISO and shutter speed at say F/8 will be identical in exposure in both a 50 and 500mm lenses. So both lens require same amount of light.

Ans5:-

1. Distortion (zig-zag) of normally straight perspective lines: 20mm
2. Corner of the photograph darker than the center : 35mm
3. Impression that there is less space between the elements : 46mm
4. Exaggerated perspective : 50-60mm

Ans6:-

Ans7:- Macro Lens

Ans8:-

f5.6: B

f2: A

f22: C

Ans9:- f2: B

Ans10: We need a larger aperture. We can understand it by in this way, the greater the value of denominator lower will be the visibility ,

Formula for the same is given by,

$$D = f / N$$

Where ,

f = constant focal length of the lens

N = focal ratio of lens

thus, an aperture of f/4.0, f/3.5, f/2.8, f/2.0, etc., will work.

Ans11:-

Normal shutter speed: 1/60

Fast shutter speed: 1/2000

Slow shutter speed : 1/4

Ans12:- Slower shutter speeds causes a blurring effect of moving object. While taking picture using slow shutter speed it is necessary to focus upon the stabilisation of hand ,so we can use tripod for that to avoid unnecessary other movements. More the slower the shutter speed ,the easier it will be to see the resulting blur.

Ans13: Shutter speed is responsible for two things: changing the brightness of your photo and creating dramatic effects by either freezing action or blurring motion. By using a quick shutter speed, your camera sensor is only exposed to a small fraction of light, resulting in a darker photo.

Ans14:- 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.

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.

Ans15:- Overexposure : This means extra light being present in the photo i.e. if the extra / too much light is directly hitting the camera or the film of the camera, this leads to overexposure and the photo we get is over exposed or washed out.

Ans16:- TRUE.

In a frame, one should be careful to highlight on the object and cut carefully at articulations. So, given statement is true and must be followed.

Ans17:- yellow, blue.

Ans18:-

Ans19:- Purpose of white balance : The white balance is the process of eradication any duplicate or unrealistic color from the actual color of the photo.

It's main purpose is to eradicate any duplicate colour ( mostly in a white object ) present in the object in the photo so as they appear white even in the photo similar to the actual color.

Ans20:- the daylight temperature in kelvin according to the given photo is approximately 299.05 K to 313. 15 K.

Ans21:- Polarizing filters or ND fillter

Ans22: A polarizing filter, also known as a “polarizer”,

Ans23:- The UV filter is used to protect the lens and it cuts the UV rays. This filter is applied to the front of the lens to protect the lens from the UV damage.

Ans24:- The High noon is the worst time of the day to take the pictures outside. This is because there is direct sunlight which can lead to blown out and completely flat images.

Ans25:- The zones of clarity according to given image is B .

For a given image to make it more clear than others there are maily two methods :

1. that image should be greater in space and number so that it could be noticed.
2. the image should be darker in colour than other so that it can be caught by eyes firstly.

So according to this B is the zone of clarity.

Ans26:- the zones which will be outfocused are A and C

Explanation : the zones are outfocused due to the above given reasons in :

- 1.the colour of the image is so light and can't be caught easily if some dark color is present.
- 2.Each part contain very less number of image as comparison to the dark one, this is another biggest reason why the images are looking outfocused.