

# 1. Cameras, Exposure and Photography

## **Week-1**

### **Practise Quiz: Camera/Lens**

**A "Camera Obscura" is a:**

Dark room

**When light rays are "focused" on the sensor by a lens in the camera, they are:**  
brought together at a single point.

**Focal Length of a lens can be measured when the lens is focused:**  
at infinity

**On any given camera, a 50mm lens would create an image of a scene that would appear enlarged compared to an image of the same scene created using a 25mm lens.**

True

**Lenses whose focal lengths are longer than 100mm will always have wider angles of view than lenses shorter than 100mm on any given camera.**

False

### **Practise Quiz: Sensor/Shutter**

**The Sensor is designed to record Red, Green, and Yellow light**

False

**Two of the most common Sensor sizes are:**

APS-C, Full Frame.

**The word "Pixel" means:**

Picture Element

### Quiz 1.1.1

A "Camera Obscura" is a:

Dark Room

The Image cast by a lens at the Focal Plane of the camera is NOT:

Right side up

A "Normal" focal length lens:

renders a scene in normal perspective.

A "Full Frame Sensor" is

the size of an average 35mm film image.

The Focal Plane shutter of a Single Lens Reflex camera (SLR):

Consists of two curtains

Which of the following is NOT an activity that we would associate with a photographer's "workflow?"

Reading the camera instruction manual.

A symbol for "AUTO" exposure setting mode is:

a green box

**Practise Quiz: Shutter/Aperture/Exposure**

**When the shutter speed is brief or "fast," the space between the Focal Plane Shutter curtains is narrow.**

True

**The Aperture is:**

Wide open on most digital cameras until the moment of exposure when it adjusts to the setting chosen by the photographer.

**If the Focal Length is 50mm, and the aperture size is 25mm, the f.stop number is:**

f.2

## **Week-2**

### **Practice Quiz: Point and shoot and compact cameras**

**Many people view the first Kodak camera as the first "point and shoot" camera, introduced in:**

1888

**The ViviCam 8118 camera, like many very low priced Point & Shoot cameras, can be used to create:**

only JPEG image files.

**Only the most costly Point & Shoot or Compact cameras are designed to record video images.**

False

**A "hotshoe" is often found on higher priced Compact cameras.**

True

### **Practice Quiz: DSLR cameras**

**The first Single Lens Reflex camera was patented by a French photographer in 1925.**

False

**The term "DSLR" stands for:**

Digital Single Lens Reflex

**The word "Reflex" refers to the action of the:**

mirror

### **Practice Quiz: Mirrorless Cameras**

**A Mirrorless Camera has a reflex viewing system.**

False

**Some Mirrorless Cameras have an "EVF" which stands for:**

Electronic View Finder

**Unlike Compact Cameras, Mirrorless Cameras do not have interchangeable lenses.**

False

### **Quiz 1.2.1**

**The type of lens that makes distant objects appear larger is:**

a "telephoto" lens

**"f.16" refers to a very wide opening of the lens aperture**

False

**When the sensor is set to a higher ISO number:**

it will be more sensitive to light

**A "JPEG" file is a RAW image file**

false

**"CMOS," and "CCD," are terms that refer to:**

types of digital sensors

**The first KODAK camera was introduced in the year:**

1888

**An inexpensive Point & Shoot Camera will almost always create its image files in the format:**

JPEG

**A "DSLR" camera can hold how many lenses at one time?**

a single lens

**Mirrorless cameras are distinguished from Compact cameras primarily because Mirrorless models almost always have the capability to:**

accept interchangeable lenses

**Mirrorless cameras almost always have a "full frame" sensor.**

false

### Quiz 1.2.2

**The iPhone and Samsung Galaxy have cameras with fixed focal length lenses**

True

**The standard lens on the iPhone and the Samsung Galaxy are called a "Wide Angle Lens" (iPhone is 28mm equivalent; Samsung Galaxy is 29mm equivalent). These lenses have a relatively large depth of field, and a broad angle of view (about 70 degrees as compared to 50 degrees for the human eye or normal lens)**

True

**The Samsung Galaxy, in Pro Mode, (like DSLR and Mirrorless cameras) allow the photographer to manually choose various settings that the Iphone and other phones do not allow the photographer to set. Which one of the following cannot be set manually on the Samsung Galaxy phone in Pro Mode.**

Aperture

**Most cellphone cameras, and third party apps, have a mode that allows the photographer to take a "panoramic" 360 degree photograph**

True

**The following options can be found on on iPhone 6 or Samsung Galaxy s6 cameras, and many earlier cellphone cameras, except for which one option which is not standard on any of them yet. Which option?**

Macro

**A tripod is not really necessary most of the time to take a high quality panoramic photograph.**

False

**Both the iPhone 6s and the Samsung Galaxy s6 can mount directly to a tripod without any additional accessories**

False

**The following features are common to almost all Smartphone cameras. Which one is not?**

Wide Selfie Mode

### **Week-3**

#### **Practice Quiz: Camera set up-2**

**"Formatting" the memory card means**

Eliminating all image files on the card, and conveying information that permits the card and camera to work better together.

**The date and time can be set for a period before the current correct date and time, and the camera metadata will make it appear that each photograph was made at that earlier period of time.**

True

#### **Practice Quiz: Camera set up -3**

**The largest image file type that most digital cameras can create is designated with the letters "JPEG."**

False

**An Image Aspect Ratio of "1:1" is the one most often found as the standard setting in digital cameras.**

False



**The Focus Point favored by Professor Glendinning is located in the**

center of the image

**The term "ISO" refers to:**

the sensitivity of the film or sensor to light

**If the camera White Balance is set for Tungsten Light, but an electronic strobe, or "flash" is used, the picture will look too blue.**

True

### **Quiz 1.3.1**

**The Diopter is used to make the viewfinder image sharper**

True

**"Metadata" can include:**

ISO Setting & Date of Exposure

**"Formatting" a memory card means to:**

erase all previously recorded data & make the card work more efficiently with the camera

**A digital camera can often be set to create a RAW and JPEG file for each exposure.**

True

**A RAW file is a fully processed picture file.**

False

**The Image Aspect "SQUARE" is represented by the ratio 4:3**

False

### Quiz 1.3.2

**Prof. Glendinning made a recommendation as to the amount of time to set for "Image Review" (the amount of time the picture is displayed after exposure until the photographer slightly depresses the shutter release button to make it disappear). On any given camera, that amount of time is:**

as long as possible

**According to Prof. Glendinning, the "Auto-Focus Point" is best placed**

in the center of the viewing area

**The "ISO" number of a film or for a sensor setting is an indicator of**

the sensitivity of the sensor to light

**The higher the number of the ISO setting, the:**

the less light will be required to properly expose the picture

**The lower the ISO setting, the:**

more light will be required to properly expose the picture, and the lower the "grain" or "pixelation" of the picture.

**"AWB" stands for:**

Automatic White Balance

**"White Balance" refers to:**

the color of the light source illuminating the scene

**Light meters built into cameras are designed to measure**

reflected light

**Digital cameras with reflected light meters may often be adjusted to**

take a meter reading of only a small area, a "spot," in the scene.

**"MF" is a symbol associated with**

Manual Focus

## **Week-4**

**Practice Quiz: Vantage point**

**A visual "blockage" is**

an element, often in the foreground, that interferes with the view of a scene. It may add an unusual, unexpected, element to the composition and content, or it may just be distracting.

**"Normal vantage point," is a term that is often used to describe:**

a position from which the photographer may find it difficult to make the most creatively unique and personal expression about any given subject matter.

**Graded Quiz**

**For most photographers, a "normal" vantage point**

is their normal eye-level, or normal distance from a person, place, or thing.

**Which TWO of the following significant factors impacting creative and compositional success of a picture are related to choices a photographer makes in regard to their use of the FRAME?**

How relationships between persons, places, or things are created by enclosing them in the frame & Whether to use the frame edge to "chop" partial portions of persons, places, or things, in unfamiliar ways.

## 2. Camera Control

### Week-1

#### Practise Quiz: Exposure Quiz

**Which of the following factors does not contribute to the creation of a "normally" exposed photograph?**

The options chosen for video mode

**Aperture refers to how long the shutter stays open before it closes**

False

**A "normal" exposure can lose bright values or dark values as long as it captures the medium values**

False

**The most common light meter on all digital cameras - cellphone, point-and-shoot and DSLR cameras is an incident light meter**

False

#### Reflected Light Meter & Meter Modes Quiz

**Which of the following is not a metering mode?**

Bounceback

**Center-Weighted averaging metering measures only a small spot in the center of the frame, not other areas of the scene.**

False

**Matrix or Evaluative Metering is the default metering method used on most cameras**

True

**Which one is accurate?**

Meter measures the light intensity in several regions of the scene, and combines the results, according to a method specific to the camera, to determine the “best” result. The number of regions used varies widely, and from camera to camera. Most of the variation in method has to do with how much priority is given to the Auto Focus point, and how many zones are used. . Experimentation can help, but it is oftendifficult to determine exactly how the camera reacts and why to various situations.

**Center-weighted metering is often used for portraits**

True

**True or False: The built in light meters on cellphone, point-and-shoot, mirrorless, and DSLR cameras are reflected light meters.**

True

**Which statement about reflected light exposure meters is false.**

In a scene with many deep dark zones, ff you meter the darkest spot, it will be treated as middle gray, and the brighter values will be correct.

**Practise Quiz: Equivalent Exposure Comb & Shooting Modes – MAPS**

**If the lens is set to f/11, at 1/250<sup>th</sup> of a sec. and the ISO is set at 200, changing the ISO to 400 doubles the effect of light by making the sensors twice as responsive to the light coming in (also increases the chance of digital noise).**

True

**Which of these groups of settings show two sets that are not equivalent?**

f11, 1/60 sec

**If your settings are f/11, 1/125 sec, and ISO 400, if you cut the ISO in half, lowering it to 200, then to get the equivalent exposure, you could leave the aperture set at f/11 and change the shutter speed to 1/60 sec.**

True

**If the lens is set to f/11, at 1/250 sec, ISO 200, then which of the following is false:**

Changing the f-stop to f16

**True or false: The following settings are all equivalent: f/16 at 1/250, f/8 at 1/60, f/4 at 1/15**

False

**The lower you set the ISO the more likely that the result will be an increase in digital noise artifacts in the image, especially in darker areas of the scene.**

False

**True or False: In the Manual mode, the camera automatically adjusts the shutter speed and the aperture according to a program built into the camera and attempts to automatically establish the settings for the "optimal exposure."**

False

**Which of the following is NOT a Shooting Mode found on DSLR, Mirrorless, and Point-And-Shoot cameras?**

ISO Priority Mode



### **Practise Quiz: Stop Action, Camera Blur**

**There are three factors that contribute to being able to "freeze or stop" the action of a fast moving subject:**

True

**To "stop" the motion of a fast moving subject, you need to keep the shutter open for a long time (long exposure) to give the action time to be completed.**

False

**Which of the following is not true?**

The direction

**Just as when we set an exposure for the purpose of freezing motion, when we want to create camera blur we must coordinate aperture, shutter speed, and ISO to purposely underexpose tonal values so the effect will be clear.**

False

**Camera blur works best with moderately to extremely slow shutter speeds**

True

**Which of the following is incorrect?**

A subject moving

### **Practise Quiz: Exposure – Summative Quiz**

**Center-weighted metering is often used for portraits**

True

**Which of the following factors does not contribute to the creation of a "normally" exposed photograph?**

The options chosen for panorama mode

**If the lens is set to f/11, at 1/250<sup>th</sup> of a sec. and the ISO is 400 changing the ISO to 200 cuts in half the effect of light by making the sensors half as responsive to the light coming in (also decreasing the chance of digital noise)**

True

**Spot metering measures only a small spot in the center of the frame, not other areas of the scene.**

True

**The most common light meter on all digital cameras - cellphone, point-and-shoot, and DSLR cameras is a reflective light meter**

True

**Which of these groups of settings are not equivalent?**

f/11, 1/60 sec

**Which of the following is not a Shooting Mode found on most DSLR, Mirrorless, and many Point-and Shoot Cameras?**

Solo Mode

**Which one is accurate?**

Meter measures the light intensity in several regions of the scene, and combines the results, according to a method specific to the camera, to determine the "best" result. The number of regions used varies widely, and from camera to camera. Most of the variation in method has to do with how much priority is given to the Auto Focus point, and how many zones are used. . Experimentation can help, but it is oftendifficult to determine exactly how the camera reacts and why to various situations.

**If your settings are f/11, 1/120 sec, and ISO 400, if you cut the ISO in half, lowering it to 200, then to get the equivalent exposure, you can leave the f/11 and change the shutter speed to 1/60 sec**

True

**Which of the following is incorrect?**

A subject moving side to side is likely to create less blur than one moving toward or away from the camera.

**If the lens is set to f/11, at 1/250 sec, ISO 200, then which of the following is false:**

Changing the f-stop to f/8, cuts by half the light coming in (opening twice as large) changing the f-stop to f/11, doubles the light coming in (opening half as large)

**There are three factors that contribute to being able to "freeze or stop" the action of a fast moving subject:**

True

**Which statement about reflected light exposure meters is true?**

Reflected light exposure meters assume the scenes values average out to middle gray

**Which of the following is not a metering mode?**

Peripheral

**Aperture refers to how long the shutter stays open before it closes**

False

**In Program Mode, the camera chooses either the Aperture setting or the Shutter Speed setting, and the photographer chooses the other**

False

**Which of the following is not true?**

The direction the subject is moving in relation to the camera is irrelevant to the shutter speed needed to "freeze" motion

**Just as when we set an exposure for the purpose of freezing motion, when we want to create camera blur we must coordinate aperture, shutter speed, and ISO to purposely underexpose tonal values so the effect will be clear.**

False

## **Week-2**

### **Practice Quiz: Focal Length Basics**

**On average, the focal length of the pupil, the lens, of most of the eyes of mature adult humans is approximately:**

17mm

**A "telephoto" lens is one that:**

has a longer focal length

**An APS-C sensor is larger than a Full Frame sensor.**

False

**In general, the Normal Focal Length lens for any film or sensor size can be determined by simply taking its:**

Diagonal Measurement

**The horizontal Angle of View of the human eye is:**

much wider than that of the "Normal" lens for any given sensor.

**The original APS format camera was a film camera, not a digital camera.**

True

**The distortion that we associate with telephoto lenses is often called:**

compression of space

### **Practice Quiz: Focal Length Effects**

**The "Multiplier Effect" in regard to a lens of a given focal length:**

indicates the effective change in focal length related to the size of the sensor.

**A fixed focal length lens has only one focal length.**

True

**Most zoom lenses in the under-\$1,000 price range have a maximum aperture of about f.1.2.**

False

**A fixed focal length lens is often referred to as a:**

"Prime" lens

### **Practice Quiz: Lens Specialties**

**Macro photographers always use a microscope instead of a camera**

False

**We usually associate microphotography with:**

miniature photographs

**A macro lens of a focal length longer than 100mm would be more useful for**

photographing a closeup view of a hungry wolf's eye.

**The Tilt-Shift lens is an important tool for an architectural photographer to use to limit distortion resulting from:**

tilting the camera up to include the top of a tall building. 5.

**A "Fisheye" lens is characterized by an angle of view (also known as "field of view") of:**

180°

**Lensbaby specialty lenses for Smartphones are securely attached and perfectly centered by means of:**

magnetism

### **Quiz: Lens Summative Quiz**

**If we could insert a longer focal length pupil, our eyes would act like a:**

Telephoto lens compared to our normal vision.

**A wide-angle lens is one that has a:**

Shorter Focal length than the normal lens for a given sensor size.

**Telephoto lenses are associated with a certain kind of distortion of perspective, known as:**

Compression of space.

**A zoom lens:**

Can include wide angle, normal, or telephoto focal lengths in its range.

**A "Prime" lens is:**

A Fixed Focal Length Lens.

**At any given focal length, a fixed focal length lens will:**

generally be noticeably sharper than a zoom lens.

**A Fisheye lens is characterized by a: (NOTE: there are multiple correct answers to this question and you must check them both to be marked "correct.")**

field of view of 180° & a very short focal length

**A Tilt-Shift lens is an essential tool for: (NOTE: there are multiple correct answers to this question and you must check them both to be marked "correct.")**

architectural photography & interpretive food photography.

**The lens filter which severely reduces the total amount of light passing through the lens is a:**

Neutral Density Filter

**A device that permits a photographer to use Nikon lenses on Canon cameras is:**

a Lens Adapter

## **Week-3**

### **Practice Quiz: Aperture and Depth of Field**

**Depth of Field is determined primarily by the aperture setting, the focus distance (distance from camera to subject focus point), and the focal length of the lens. Sensor size can also be a factor, especially in mobile phone and small point-and-shoot cameras.**



True

**The more wide the opening of the lens aperture (associated with small f/stop numbers, ie. f/1.4), the larger the area of sharp focus in the image from foreground to background (known as Depth of Field, DOF).**

False

**Which of the following aperture settings would be least likely to be useful if our goal were to create a photograph in which everything is sharply in focus from the foreground, through the middle ground, to the most remote background?**

f/1.4

**A photograph made with a 135mm lens, opened up to f/1.4, focused on a subject in the close foreground could easily generate a blurry background (with distinctive bokeh patterns)**

True

### **Practice Quiz: Focal Length and Depth of Field**

**All zoom lenses have a single fixed focal length**

False

**Which one of the following is not used to refer to the focal length characteristics of a group of fixed length lenses?**

Zoom

**Which one of the following is true?**

Longer focal length compress the sense of perspective depth

## **Practice Quiz: Focal Distance and Depth of Field**

**The distance from the camera to the subject is the focal distance**

True

**The farther the subject is from the camera's lens, the more shallow the depth of field**

False

## **Quiz: Depth of Field Summative**

**Which of the following is not used to refer to the focal length characteristics of a group of lenses?**

Zoom

**Which of the following aperture settings would not be able to create a photograph in which everything in a narrow slice in the foreground is sharply in focus and the rest of the foreground, through the middleground, to the most remote background, is blurry, and full of geometric blur patterns called "bokeh"?**

f/16

**The farther the subject is from the camera's lens, the more shallow the depth of field**

False

**The most desirable depth of field is always defined as the condition when the entire image is sharply in focus from the foreground, through the midground, to the background.**

False

**The more wide open the lens (small f/stop numbers, ie. f/1.4), the larger the area of sharp focus in the image (depth of field, DOF)**

False

**Which is false?**

The wider the lens, the shallower the depth of field (DOF)

**The distance from the camera to the subject is the focal distance**

True

**Depth of Field is determined by the aperture setting, the focal distance (distance from camera to subject), and the focal length (and sensor size).**

True

### 3. Principles of Photo Composition and Digital Image Post-Production

#### Week-1

##### Quiz: Design Elements 1

"Visual Weight" is usually increased in an area of a picture if:

a person is in that area.

A root of the word "rhythm" is a Latin term meaning

to flow

Composition is the act of arranging visual elements to:

convey content

The process of creating a visual art composition results in connections between the elements that lead to meaning, similar to the connections created by a writer, in regard to a concept described as:

syntax

##### Quiz: Design Elements 2

SHAPE is the 3-dimensional aspect

False

Texture can be a key element in conveying new content to a viewer, because:

It relates to the least used of our Five Senses, the sense of Touch

FORM is often conveyed by variations in light and shadow

True

**"VALUE" is a term often used in place of the term "COLOR."**

False

### **Practise Quiz: Design Elements 3**

**According to Prof. Glendinning, photographs that have as their primary content a visual element, such as Line, are:**

that is often, but not always

**An "implied line" is one which:**

is invisible

**Two colors that are among those considered on the "cool" portion of the Color Wheel are:**

Blue and Green

### **Quiz: Design Elements Final**

**"Visual Weight" is usually increased in an area of a picture if:**

a person is in that area.

**A root of the word "rhythm" is the Latin term "rhein," meaning:**

to flow

**In a picture that is rich in subject matter, composition is the act of arranging:**

visual elements to convey content

**FORM is the 3-dimensional aspect**

True

**Of our Five Senses, the one that is least used, and most closely associated with the camera lenses ability to convey the element of Texture to a viewer, is:**

Touch

**"VALUE" is a term often used in place of the term "COLOR."**

False

**According to Prof. Glendinning, photographs that have as their primary content a visual element, such as Line, are:**

that is often, but not always

**An "implied line" is one which:**

is invisible

**Two colors that are among those considered on the "cool" portion of the Color Wheel are:**

Blue and Green

**"Harmonious" colors are mainly found:**

adjacent to each other on the Color Wheel.

## **Week-2**

### **Quiz: Composition**

**When a photograph has very similar numbers and kinds of objects or visual elements on either side of a center line, its composition can most appropriately be described as being:**

Symmetrical

**We most often use perspective to organize photographs of small still life settings.**

False

**Riding a bike in a straight line is like creating a composition that is :**

Symmetrical

## **Week-3**

### **Practice Quiz: Lightroom: Overview, Importing, Organizing – Summative**

**Almost all forms of digital photography need some form of post-processing.**

True

**Which task cannot be done in Lightroom?**

Editing the binary code of the image file to create a “glitch art” image

**Lightroom has four panels and a workspace. The top panel is the same in each of the modules. In addition to the name of the program (or your own customized name), it has the name of each module: Library, Develop, Map, Slideshow, Print, Web**

False

**Organizing your directories and files on your hard disk, using a consistent set of naming methods - like a date followed by a short verbal abbreviation - helps make the best use of Lightroom's search functions, virtual collections, and keywords and tags.**

True

**Once files are imported into Lightroom, and registered in the Lightroom database, you have to navigate to the directory on your computer when they are stored, and click on the filename you want to open, before you can do anything with it.**

False

**There are three ways to import images from a camera, a card reader, or the computer: Copy as DNG (digital negative) - Copy to new location, import, and convert to DNG; Copy - Copy photos to a new location and add to catalog; and Move - move photos to a new location and add to catalog**

False

### **Practice Quiz: Lightroom: Library Module - the Panels – Summative**

**The Navigator panel allows you to choose various degrees and modes of zoom to view the chosen image**

True

**Catalog allows you to see all the files and directories on your hard disk, whether you have imported them or not**

False

**Collections show you all the similar files in a chosen directory**

False

**The Publish Services panel provides ways to set up the sending of your photographs to the hard disk, or to social media sites, like Facebook, Flickr, etc.**



True

**Histogram, found in the right panel of the Library Module (and the Developer Module), shows both the color channels and the overall distribution of darks, midrange, and light values in the selected image. It also shows where light and dark values peak too high or low (to retain any detail at all)**

True

**Keywording does not allow you to enter more than a single keyword to be associated with an individual image, or for a group of images**

False

**Keywords are the only kind of metadata DSLR, point-and-shoot, and Mirrorless cameras can create and recognize.**

False

**The Library module allows you to create custom Keyword Sets that can be assigned to one or more images, and reused in the future.**

True

### **Practice Quiz: Lightroom: View Modes, Ranking, Flags, Collections, Meta**

**Which of the following is not a keyboard shortcut in Lightroom?**

typing the letter "u" undoes the previous action

**Which of the following is not an option shown above the "filmstrip" bar, above the panel at the bottom of the screen, in the row of icons that allows you to choose how images are displayed in the Workspace?**

Full, which shows the image full size

**There is an important distinction between the "remove" operation and the "delete" operation: "remove" takes the image out of the Lightroom catalogue and directories but leaves them on the hard disk; "delete" takes the image out of the Lightroom catalogue and directories, and removes the image from your hard disk (it can only be recovered with a file recovery program).**

True

**In the Library Module, under the Photos menu, you can choose menu selections, (or in the Develop Module in the palette at the top of the “film strip” panel - as you'll find in the next lesson), you can set icons that set Flags (flag on or off), Ratings (one to five stars), and Color Labels (five different colors, or none). All of these can be used to supplement filters of various kinds, and keywords, in deciding which images to display, or to select, or to view, and can also be used to provide you a visual reminder of which images you want to work on further, or of what you thought the quality of the image was.**

True

**A collection is a kind of virtual folder within Lightroom, a folder that brings together images from one or many directories, to be displayed and called up whenever you click on the unique name you give it.**

True

## Quiz: Lightroom: Library Module – Summative

**A collection is a kind of virtual folder within Lightroom, a folder that brings together images from one or many directories, to be displayed and called up whenever you click on the unique name you give it.**

True

**The rightmost option in the Navigator panel allows you to choose various ratios that determine the size of the zoom box you can move around the image, by selecting ratios from a menu, such as 1:16, 1:8 . . . 8:1, 11: 1**

True

**The Catalog panel allows you to see all the files and directories on your hard disk, whether you have imported them or not**

False

**In the Library Module, under the Photos menu, you can choose menu selections, (or in the Develop Module in the palette at the top of the “film strip” panel - as you'll find in the next lesson), you can set icons that set Flags (flag on or off), Ratings (one to five stars), and Color Labels (five different colors, or none). All of these can be used to supplement filters of various kinds, and keywords, in deciding which images to display, or to select, or to view, and can also be used to provide you a visual reminder of which images you want to work on further, or of what you thought the quality of the image was.**

True

**Collections show you all the similar files in a chosen directory**

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**Keywording does not allow you to enter more than a single keyword to be associated with an individual image, or for a group of images.**

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**Histogram, found in the right panel of the Library Module (and the Developer Module), shows both the color channels and the overall distribution of darks, midrange, and light values in the selected image. It also shows where light and dark values peak too high or low (to retain any detail at all)**

True

**The Publish Services panel, in the Left panel, provides ways to set up the sending of your photographs to the hard disk, as well as to social media sites like Facebook, Flickr, etc.**

True

**Which of the following is not a keyboard shortcut in Lightroom?**

typing the letter "u" undoes the previous action

**Keywords are the only kind of metadata DSLR, point-and-shoot, and Mirrorless cameras can create and recognize.**

False

**Which of the following is not an option shown above the "filmstrip" bar, above the panel at the bottom of the screen, in the row of icons that allows you to choose how images are displayed in the Workspace?**

Full, which shows the image full size

**The Library module allows you to create custom Keyword Sets that can be assigned to one or more images, and reused in the future.**

True

**Create Smart Collection allows you to specify the criteria that will be used to create the set of images that are added to the collection, like "all the images with a white flag, or all the images with five stars"**

True

**The Navigator panel allows you to choose various degrees and modes of zoom to view the chosen image**

True

### **Quiz: Developer Module 1 – Summative**

**Presets, found in the left panel of the Developer Module, are specific configurations of settings that create a specific overall effect. They are similar to the Effects and Filter Panels found on many cellphone apps.**

True

**Collections do not work the same way in the Develop Module as they do in the Library Module**

False

**The histogram in Lightroom is similar to that found on many cameras. One important feature that distinguishes the Lightroom histogram from that found on most cameras has to do with the fact that the histogram in Lightroom updates to reflect changes in the image as you edit it.**

True

**There is a toolbar in the Developer Module, that has icons that initiate the use of six of the most powerful and frequently used post-processing tools in Lightroom. Which of the following descriptions is NOT an accurate description of one of those tools and how it works?**

The Red Eye

### **Practise Quiz: Developer Module 2 – Summative**

**In the Develop Module, within the Detail Panel, there are controls for Sharpening and controls for Noise Reduction. In sharpening, amount has to do with intensity (Increasing amount too much can actually introduce unwanted artifacts). Radius defines how far the sharpening extends, and it looks for areas of high contrast. Detail generally has to do with how textured things look. Luminance can**

**best be set by looking. In general, sharpening for screen is different than for print, although both the export panel and the print module allow you to specify which you want.**

True

**In the Developer Module, the Tone Curve Panel, the HSL/Color/B&W Panel, and the Split Toning Panel all have to do with adjusting aspects of color or tone in color and black and white images.**

True

### **Quiz: Lightroom: The Developer Module – Overall Summative**

**Only fuzzy or blurry images need to be sharpened in post-processing.**

False

**Collections do not work the same way in the Develop Module as they do in the Library Module**

False

**In the Developer Module, the Tone Curve Panel, the HSL/Color/B&W Panel, and the Split Toning Panel all have to do with adjusting aspects of color or tone in color and black and white images.**

True

**There is a toolbar in the Developer Module, in the right panel below the Histogram, that has icons that initiate the use of six of the most powerful and frequently used post-processing tools in Lightroom. Which of the following descriptions is NOT an accurate description of one of those tools and how it works?**

The Red Eye

**When exporting images, various file naming conventions are available. Which one of the following is not one of the conventions (the actual suffix of the name created is dependent on the choice made in File Settings)**

There is an option to specify

**In the Developer module, within the Basics panel, in the Presence component, sliding the Saturation slider to the left, to -100, removes all color from a color image, creating a black & white version. (To make a desirable black and white image, most like requires changing other categories as well)**

True

**Snapshots allow the photographer to name a particular state in the process of editing, and enables giving that state a name, and later, reverting to that point in the process by selecting the created name. It names a particular stage in the "History" of the editing process.**

True

**In the Develop module, choosing the Radial Filter from the toolbar under the Histogram panel, allows the user to create a circular or oval frame for the image, cropping out the rest**

False

**In the Develop module, if you do not choose "resize to fit", you will only be able to specify the resolution (in either pixels per inch or pixels per centimeter). None of the other options will be available.**

True

**The export command in the file menu opens a dialogue box that determines various things. Which of the following is NOT an accurate description of the options it makes available:**

Social Networking Destination

**A collection is a kind of virtual folder, one that can bring together images from any range of different directories, to be displayed and called up by clicking on its unique name (Note, collections only exist in Lightroom - they don't show up as directories on the hard disk). You can only access and create Collections in the Library module, so you have to change to the Library Module from the Develop Module, if you want to access or create a Collection.**

False

**In the Develop Module, within the Detail Panel, there are controls for Sharpening and controls for Noise Reduction. In Sharpening, amount has to do with intensity (Increasing amount too much can actually introduce unwanted artifacts). Radius defines how far the sharpening extends, and it looks for areas of high contrast. Detail generally has to do with how textured things look. Luminance can**

**best be set by looking. In general, sharpening for screen is different than for print, although both the export panel and the print module allow you to specify which you want.**

True

**The histogram in Lightroom is similar to that found on many cameras. One important feature that distinguishes the Lightroom histogram from that found on most cameras has to do with the fact that the histogram in Lightroom updates to reflect changes in the image as you edit it.**

True

**Which of the following is NOT an accurate description of a component in the Basic Panel (in the Right Panel of the Develop Module):**

The Presence Panel

**Presets, found in the left panel of the Developer Module, are specific configurations of settings that create a specific overall effect. They are similar to the Effects and Filter Panels found on many cellphone apps.**

True

### **Quiz: Lightroom – The Remaining Modules – Summative**

Writing a page-long text to accompany each photograph

True

True

True

False

True

True

False

## **Week-4**

### **Quiz: SmartphoneApps - Processing – Summative**

**Almost all cellphone apps for post processing have features that incorporate most of the features found in the Modules in Lightroom, the Library, Develop, Book, Map, Slide, and Web Modules**



False

**Most of the cellphone apps for post-processing also have cameras within the app that have some features not found in the standard cellphone camera.**

True

**Which of the following is NOT something that can be adjusted in the Refine menu of PixlrPro (desktop)?**

ISO

**Many aspects of the Developer module are incorporated into Lightroom Mobile in the Presents and Adjust Panels, and the Develop strip which allows the photographer to control B&W, White Balance, Temperature, Tint, AutoTone, Exposure Compensation, Contrast, etc. numerically, or by choosing off and on.**

True

**The Fast Menu within Pixlr Pro, overrides (ignores) settings in the "Influence Panel" (available in the Pro version - it allows you to turn on a mask, invert the mask, duplicate it, or delete it, and to set feathering, turn it into an erase tool, and choose between color, brush, gradient, marquee, and object selection options). It allows the photographer to create adjustments using Crop, Straighten (includes rotation), Auto Resize, Auto Contrast, Auto Fix (attempts to adjust all parameters to an "ideal" image), Heal (line heal and clone tool), Focal (adjustments within oval or rectangular gradient fields), and splash (creates selective color effects in a resulting image converted to B&W, except for the color parts)**

True

**Most of the cellphone effects and filters are similar to the Presets found in the Develop module in that they are applied as a whole to the image (Pixlr Pro has "influence masks" which allow the user to apply effects or filters selectively to parts of the image, a few apps also have this feature, but most don't have the option to build up an effect detail by detail.**

True

**Pixlr Pro (desktop) provides menus that allow for choosing various options within a category: Effects, Overlay (different kind of textures to combine with the image), Border (film sprockets, etc.), Stylize (various tonal effects), Stickers (prefabricated graphics to add to the photograph), and Type (text to add to the image)**

True

**VSCO, also called VSCO Cam, is a photography app where you can create an account and upload or take photos, edit and add filters, and share them with other VSCO users or on other social media sites. It provides filters, that can be purchased in sets, that emulate the color and tonal characteristics of various kinds of film that have been cherished by film photographers over the last few decades. A key difference between VSCO and [Instagram](#) is that there is limited social interaction. There are no “likes”, there is no commenting on photos. The emphasis in VSCO is on creating and sharing stunning and artistic looking photos**

True

**The Camera+ App is the only cellphone app with features that are more sophisticated than the standard camera that comes with most cellphones.**

False

**PicsArt is a powerful photo editing, drawing, and collage making app. It includes hundreds of photo editing features, customizable filters, text options, a collage maker, and a camera. The app also doubles as a fully-equipped digital drawing suite, with the option of drawing on a blank canvas, photo, or background using various artistic brushes and layers. PicsArtists can directly share their creations on a variety of social networks, including PicsArt, Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Google+ and Flickr, among others. PicsArt allows people to contribute their image to the community and allows anyone from anywhere in the world to download the image and use it to make their own edits**

True

## **4. Photography Techniques: Light, Content, and Sharing**

### **Week-1**

#### **Practise Quiz: Portrait and Landscape Genres**

**Most portraits are shot with direct, hard lighting.**

False

**Diffraction is not a problem when taking landscape photographs.**

False

**Placing your subject near a large window, or bank of window, in the absence of strong direct sunlight coming through the window, is usually a reliable way to get soft, diffused indirect light on your subject.**

True

**Wide angle lenses and super wide angle lenses are widely used in portraiture.**

False

**Ambient light is the light that "happens to be part of a situation or context". It is also sometimes called continuous light, or circumstantial light. In general, it refers to the light found in a situation (that is, not added). Often it is called "natural light." It can involve light that is not from the sun, neon lights in a night scene, or from the inside of a storefront, and so forth, but most generally is used for situations where no light is added, or the main light comes from a source like the sun. Reflectors are often used to gain some control over the consistency and distribution of the light.**

True

#### **Practise Quiz: Genres of Still Life, Landscape, and Portrait**

**Most still life images try to take up as little space in the image as possible with the actual subject.**

False

**All of the following relationships are important in landscape photography, except for one. Which one?**

Using a macro lens to get the maximum amount of detail in the image.

**Effective still life images can be created with the dramatic qualities of hard light and shadows, and with the soft diffused effects of soft light and shadows. One or the other might work best, depending on the specific composition and context of the objects making up the still life.**

True

**One of the most prominent forms of photographic portrait is one the single individual. The framing of portraits of a single individual has to do with how much of the subject's body appears within the frame of the image. The following types of framing are most common: Head Shot (could include upper shoulders and neck to top of head); Half-Length Shot (from the waist up); Three-Quarter-Length Shot (from the knee up); Full Length Shot (full body). Obviously, the face is smaller, the more of the body is included.**

True

**In creating a still life, composition becomes even more important, as the subject matter, by itself, may not be striking. In a sense, everything depends directly on composition: Leading lines, geometric relationships, the perspective implications generated by the objects (including other principles like the grid of thirds, the use of negative space, etc.), the positioning of shadow, the use of contrasting and complementary textures, as well as the hardness or softness of chosen lighting, quite directly determine the effectiveness of the image.**

True

## **Quiz: Portrait, Landscape, Still Life, Tableau – Summative**

**In the following sequence of statements, either all are accurate (choose "True), or one is inaccurate (choose "False).**

**In general, the genre of "still life" involves inanimate objects placed into a composed order, in a context, with a background. Many different kinds of objects can be used - a random collection of objects taken from everyday life - a collection of different colored feathers, books next to a watch on a table top, and so forth. They can also sometimes involve people in the image.**

False

**Most portraits use soft, indirect, diffused light. The use of hard, direct light is unusual and quite rare, although on occasion, in the right context, it can be highly evocative and effective.**

True

**In the following sequence of statements, either all are accurate (choose "True), or one is inaccurate (choose "False).**

**Landscapes portray the physical character of landforms - mountains, hills, valleys, island geography, water forms - bays, inlets, etc. - and so forth. They never involve human subjects.**

False

**A tableau image - deriving originally from a party pastime involving recreating scenes from famous paintings, where participants would dress up, use props, stand in front of created backgrounds, and so forth - within photography, is a genre that in some cases has involved recreating old paintings or scenes from novels, but also creating photographic scenes related to new narratives, some literary, some cinematic, some poetic, some social and satirical.**

True

**In making portraits, the focal length of the lens is an important choice. Most portrait photographers prefer wide and super-wide angle lenses because of the depth of field and the flattering effect they have on the face.**

False

**Most of the images in the "Manipulated Landscape" genre (or sub-genre) are created using post-processing effects, like splitting the image into a positive and negative panel, or inserting fragments from the image of a landscape scene back into the scene itself. Some multiple exposure overlays can be created in the camera, but this is more exceptional, than part of the rule.**

True

**The golden formula that ensures a good landscape photograph involves setting the f-stop to the highest number (f/16 or f/22 or higher), finding the right distance to get the entire area in the frame, minimizing the foreground, and using the fastest shutter speed you can use.**

False

**One of the most important choices in the creation of a still life have to do with how much space your subject - the objects - take up in the frame, and how much space is left (sometimes, if dark, or shadowy, that space, might be functional negative space).**

True

**When taking photographic portraits, focus and depth of field are extremely important choices. Many portraits are taken in a way that ensures the eyes will be most crisply sharp, even if there is a very shallow depth of field. When metering, many photographers prefer to set the camera to spot focus (or partial) metering.**

True

**When shooting portraits of the face, many photographs strive to have everything in the frame in the sharpest possible focus. Other photographers use low f-stops (f/1.4 etc.) to get the bokeh and blurred background that helps isolate and emphasize the subject, In these photos, the eyes might be sharply in focus, but the nose and cheeks softly blurred.**

**Although most photographers, creating portraits, choose to have the eyes sharply in focus, both approaches outlined above can be effective.**

True

**The golden hour is the name for the time right after sunrise, or right before sunset, when the available light is soft, and often has a golden hue. Shooting during this time allows you to get rich and varied highlights and shadows into your landscapes (the highlights and shadows would be harder in bright, midday light, and the highlights more glaring, the shadows deeper, and both more uniform, swallowing detail)**

True

**A genre is a particular concept that suggests the shared characteristics of a set of different works, in our case, photographs. The word means "a kind" of work, or works of "one specific kind".**

True

**In the following sequence of statements, either all are accurate (choose "True), or one is inaccurate (choose "False).**

**Most "tableau" images call on you to use your portrait photography skills, your landscape (and/or cityscape) skills, and you skill working with "still lives." Tableau images often require considerable preparation of a set, or location, and often use makeup, costumes, and props, and many times, a sizeable group of models, or actors, to create a single photograph. Tableau images are all taken in studios.**

False

**Still life images can effectively use either hard, direct lighting or soft, indirect lighting. Which will be appropriate depends on the objects, the intended order, and the desired emotional ambience - hard lighting lends itself to certain kinds of dramatic effects, or austerity and roughness; soft, diffuse lighting can be more suggestive, elegant, smooth and so forth. Ultimately, the choice of lighting is crucial to creating the photographer's intended concept, and cannot be evaluated independently of that concept.**

True

**The focal point in a landscape photograph, like in a portrait or still life, draws your eye to an important part of the picture, like a visual magnet.**

True

**In portraiture, framing has to do with how much of the subject is chosen to be in the image. All portraits focus on the head and face.**

False

## **Week-2**

**Practice Quiz: Light, Energy, Color**

**Intensity and quality of light refer to the same thing.**

False

**When working with ambient light, although this is true when working with studio light as well, one important choice has to do with how close your subject is to your light source. If you are working with people, or things, you can move them closer to the source, or further away, to effect changes in the quality of the light. It is important to remember the "inverse square law" and keep in mind, that each step away, the light decreases even more dramatically, and each step toward the source, leads to an even brighter source.**

True

**There are our important qualities of light for photographers to think about in every situation, no matter whether working with studio light, or with ambient light. Which one of the following is NOT one of those important qualities?**

Quantity – Whether there is one or many sources of light.

**Color is a result of a source of light, and of how that light is absorbed and reflected as it travels from the source. Different wavelengths of light (electromagnetic radiation, or visible light, the part of the spectrum eyes can respond to) are reflected and absorbed in different ways, and the specific configuration of absorption and reflection produces a "color".**



True

**Light scatters off of smooth surfaces the same way as it scatters off of textured surfaces**

False

**Color is a product of both the source of light and reflected light that hits our eyes. White is the result of almost all wavelengths of light being reflected back to our eye; Black is a result of almost all the wavelengths being absorbed. Other colors are in between: some wavelengths are reflected back, in degrees, as some wavelengths are absorbed in various degrees. The colors of light are said to have a temperature that goes from "hotter" red colors, and their temperatures (like the light in fires, candle light, etc to "coolr blue colors, and their temperatures (like the light in the shade, or on an LCD screen). All of these factors of color temperature are conditions that photographers cannot control.**

False

### **Practice Quiz: Ambient Light & People & Landscapes**

**No matter whether photographing people, a landscape, a cityscape, the color and light intensity of the surrounding environment - walls, floor, or ground has little or no effect on the color and light intensity of your subject.**

False

**Unlike landscapes where the photographer cannot move the subject, portraits and pictures of things allow the photographer to have an important degree of control over the impact of ambient light. Moving the subject closer, or further away from the source of light, and changing the angle of the subject, as well as the angle of the camera, in relation to the direction of the light source provides a significant degree of variety to the photographer.**

True

**The role played by the foreground in Lanscape and Cityscape photographs is not very important.**

False

**When working with ambient light and people, four qualities of light are extremely important: direction, quality, intensity, and color. Within this group, one particularly important choice is where you put the human subject in relation to the light source: closer or distant to the source of light, one side or the other of the light source, facing the source or having it to the subjects back, having the source come from above, or below. All of the choices have a huge impact on the final image.**

True

**When working with ambient light and landscapes, cityscapes, or even, interiorscapes, one important choice has to do with where your subject is in relation to the source of light and the camera. Unlike people, the subject in landscapes and cityscapes can't be moved. But the relationship of the camera to the source of light can be changed. Unfortunately, this choice has little consequence**

False

**In landscape photography, the influence of the time of day on the quality of light can influence the color of light, the intensity of light, and its relative hardness and softness, and also the richness of highlights and shadows. All of these factors lead photographers to revisit places at different times, in different seasons, and so forth, to acquire the richest and most expressive variety a particular locale, or context has to offer.**

True

### **Quiz: Summative – Ambient Light**

**When working with ambient light, although this is true when working with studio light as well, one important choice has to do with how close your subject is to your light source. If you are working with people, or things, you can move them closer to the source, or further away, to effect changes in the quality of the light. It is important to remember the "inverse square law" and keep in mind, that each step away, the light decreases even more dramatically, and each step toward the source, leads to an even brighter source.**

True

**There are three things that can happen when light moves from a source and hits a surface:**

1. It reflects. (Reflection) - Light hits the surface and bounces off (There are two types of reflection: specular reflection - when light bounces off of smooth surfaces; diffuse reflection - when light bounces off of textured surfaces).

2. It is absorbed. (Absorption) - Light hits a surface and is absorbed, converted to heat.

3. It passes through. (Transmission): Light hits a surface and passes through.

True

In the following sequence, if all statements are true, mark it "True", if one is false, mark it "False."

Color is a product of both the source of light and reflected light that hits our eyes. White is the result of almost all wavelengths of light being reflected back to our eye; black is a result of almost all the wavelengths being absorbed. Other colors are in between: some wavelengths are reflected back, in degrees, as some wavelengths are absorbed in various degrees. The colors of light are said to have a temperature that goes from "hotter" red colors, and their temperatures (like the light in fires, candle light, etc to "cooler blue colors, and their temperatures (like the light in the shade, or on an LCD screen). All of these factors of color temperature are conditions that photographers cannot control.

False

There are our important qualities of light for photographers to think about in every situation, no matter whether working with studio light, or with ambient light. Which one of the following is NOT one of those important qualities?

Quantity – Whether there is one or many sources of light.

Color is a result of a source of light, and of how that light is absorbed and reflected as it travels from the source. Different wavelengths of light (electromagnetic radiation, or visible light, the part of the spectrum eyes can respond to) are reflected and absorbed in different ways, and the specific configuration of absorption and reflection produces a "color'.

True

Certain times of day are associated with certain qualities of light. The Golden Hour is the hour (roughly) right after sunrise and right before sunset. When the sun is near the horizon, sunlight travels through a greater depth of atmosphere, reducing the intensity of the [direct light](#), so that more of the illumination comes from [indirect light](#) from the sky, reducing the [lighting ratio](#). More blue light is scattered, so if the sun is present, its light appears more reddish. In addition, the sun's small angle with the horizon produces longer shadows. Less technically, this time is renowned for its lush "golden" cast.

True

**The ratio of subject to light source describes the following relationship, and its variants: The larger the size of light source compared to the subject, the softer will be the light, and the other way around.**

True

**In landscape photography, the influence of the time of day on the quality of light can influence the color of light, the intensity of light, and its relative hardness and softness, and also the richness of highlights and shadows. All of these factors lead photographers to revisit places at different times, in different seasons, and so forth, to acquire the richest and most expressive variety a particular locale, or context has to offer.**

True

**When photographing a subject, the color and light intensity of the surrounding environment - walls, floor, or ground has little or no effect on the color and light intensity of your subject.**

False

**Intensity and quality of light refer to the same thing.**

False

**Light scatters off of smooth surfaces the same way as it scatters off of textured surfaces**

False

**Unlike landscapes where the photographer cannot move the subject, portraits and pictures of things allow the photographer to have an important degree of control over the impact of ambient light. Moving the subject closer, or further away from the source of light, and changing the angle of the subject, as well as the angle of the camera, in relation to the direction of the light source provides a significant degree of variety to the photographer.**

True

**Trying various angles in relation to the source of light, as well as distances from the subject to the source of light, doesn't really have much point when you are taking photographs of objects and things using ambient light.**

False

**Light is a form of electro-magnetic radiation that can be registered by the eye.**

True

**Ambient light is the name of light created using various kinds of artificial lights in a studio situation.**

False

### **Week-3**

#### **Quiz: Light Quiz 1**

**The more "normal" the light is in any given situation:**

the less it is noticed by the viewer.

**The Main Light is:**

the one that creates the most brilliant highlights and deepest shadows

**"Flat" lighting effects are characterized by hard shadows and crisply bright highlights that create an emphasis on 3 Dimensional Form.**

False

**Lighting that is associated with scary scenes in horror movies is often directed from:**

below, aimed up at a human subject

### **Quiz: Light Quiz 2**

**The opposite of "Hard" light is "Direct" light.**

False

**Diffused light creates:**

shadows with soft edges

**The smaller the light source in relation to the subject:**

the harder and more contrasty it will be.

**The more diffused the light source, the more the light rays are hitting the subject from a narrow range of angles, creating shadows with edges that are more distinct.**

False

### **Practice Quiz: Flash Types**

**Generally, only the most expensive digital cameras do not have a built-in flash.**

True

**Dr. Harold Edgerton was a professor at Michigan State University.**

False

**The Brownie Hawkeye camera was the first consumer-level camera to include a built-in strobe flash unit.**

False

**An electronic flash bulb is a sealed glass tube filled with a gas that emits an intense and very brief blast of light when an electrical charge passes through it.**

False

### **Quiz: Flash Quiz**

**A flashbulb emitted a brief burst of light by:**

burning an aluminium metal filament

**The electronic strobe flash-tube is:**

filled with a gas

**Some camera and flash combinations allow a setting often known as ETTL, which:**

controls the amount of light emitted by the flash, based on the amount of ambient light in the scene to balance the exposures.

**The Flash Mode option often referred to as "Slow Sync," is:**

used most often at night when there is a lit scene in the background, such as a city skyline.

**"Lens Shadow" is most often associated with use of a built-in flash and a:**

lens hood and short focal length lens

**Built-in flash units are generally large enough to create soft, diffused, light.**

False

**The Kelvin temperature of built-in and auxiliary strobe flash units is almost always very close to:**

5500° Kelvin, like sunlight is.

**An auxiliary flash unit that is designed to send information to a specific brand of camera, and receive information as well, is known as a:**

Dedicated Flash

**The Lightsphere by Gary Fong, and the frosted plastic cap manufactured by Vello, are among many such items whose purpose is to:**

diffuse the light from the flash/strobe unit, to decrease contrast and create softer shadows

**The "Sync Speed" is the slowest shutter speed that can be used with a flash/strobe.**

False

**"Second Curtain Flash" is a setting that:**

until just before the shutter begins to cover the sensor at the end of exposure.

**"Slow Sync" is a setting that is often used:**

a dimly lit background requiring a longer shutter speed

**Practice Quiz: Practise Makes Perfect**

**When the image of an object is "skewed," the object appears:**

distorted in proportions compared to the actual dimensions



**The "figure-ground" relationship is important in conveying:**

the position of 3-dimensional object in space

**The 3-dimensionality of the space behind an object can be indicated by creating a graduated shadowing of the background with a:**

large sheet of foam-core or other board in between the lamp and the background.

**A key component of any copy stand for photography of flat objects is:**

2 lamps of identical size, shape, and intensity.

**When used in a copy stand setting, a Smartphone's case should always remain on.**

False

**The Kelvin Temperature of a lamp indicates its:**

Color balance

**The brightness of the LumeCube lamps Prof. Glendinning used in his copy stand demonstration were measured in units called:**

Lumens

**Setting copy stand lamps at different heights and angles on either side of the object to be photographed is an essential step in accurate photography.**

False

**In photographing a flat object on a copy stand, it is important to leave as much space as possible around the object.**

False

**The mathematical formula of the Inverse Square Law indicates that when a light source is moved twice the distance from the subject it illuminates, the intensity of the light falling on that subject is:**

one-quarter in intensity

### **Quiz: Kitchen Table Lighting**

**The name of the tape commonly found in pro photo studios, favored because it does not leave a residue on surfaces it touches, is:**

Gaffer's tape

**We use long rolls of paper to create a seamless backdrop, also known by a "term of art" known as:**

infinity backdrop

**One of the general rules for good photography of objects is to:**

establish a figure-ground relationship to convey three dimensionality

**What type of shadow is often used to convey a sense of three dimensionality?**

a shadow cast slightly in front of the subject, when viewed from the camera vantage point.

**A shadow that gradually darkens in the area behind an object is called:**

fall-off

**When photographing flat objects in a "copy-stand" setup, it is important for:**

same intensities

**An essential tool for photographing flat objects in a copy stand setting is a:**

bubble level

**In a copy stand setting, the lights should be placed so that they:**

Slightly overlap each other

**When setting up a copy stand lighting arrangement, it makes sense to light the area under the camera that will fit:**

The largest work to be photographed first.

**In the demonstration lesson, Prof. Glendinning turned "Peter Rabbit" to face to the right instead of left, in part because:**

The stuffed animal would take on a more animated appearance.

## **Week-4**

**Practise Quiz: Practise makes perfect quiz!**

**ICC Profiles are a description of:**

the capabilities of the display or recording device or other material in the digital image workflow to handle the full spectrum of contrast.

**"Color Space" refers to the range of Red, Green, and Blue only, not Cyan, Magenta, or Yellow.**

False

**Every device has the same Color Profile, to be sure that they will all work properly together.**

False

**Adobe Photoshop, Lightroom, and other quality imaging software programs are designed so that they do not become part of the solution to Color Management.**

False

**"Hue" is a term related to color that is commonly understood by most people to refer to:**

The individual named colors themselves

**"Saturation" is a term related to color that is commonly understood by most people to refer to:**

The purity of the color itself.

**"Brightness" is a term related to color that is commonly understood by most people to refer to:**

The lightness or darkness of the color itself

**A primary goal of Calibration is to create what characteristic across the various stages of a color image in the monitor/print workflow.**

Consistency

**The most accurate method for calibrating a monitor is:**

to use a colorimeter, such as a Color Munki

**"Duplex" printing capabilities in an inkjet printer means:**

that it can print on both sides of the paper.

**A printer that can be used without a computer must usually be equipped with:**

a memory card slot and an LCD monitor

**Refillable ink tanks give printers the capability of:**

printing as many as 4,500 black and white prints without changing inks.

### **Quiz: Calibration**

**The Color Profile is a written description of:**

the Color Space of a device

**Color Management is:**

only possible when the Color Profile of all devices in the image chain are known

**A common software for Color Management is:**

Adobe Photoshop

**The three main characteristics we associate with colors are:**

Hue, Saturation, and Brightness

**The best system for accurately calibrating a computer monitor is:**

to use a colorimeter.

**The Print Image and the Screen Image of the same picture file will always look the same after calibration has been accomplished.**

False

**"Calibration by Eyeballs" means:**

Calibrating the printer and monitor by visual comparison of the print with the monitor image, and subsequent adjustment to bring them into close alignment.

**The ideal viewing environment for a print is under:**

5,000° Kelvin light sources

## **Quiz: Sharing Online**

**Being a photographic "Goose that lays Golden Eggs" in the context of social media sites means:**

being a provider of photographs which bring value to those sites and site owners.

**"GPS" technology in relation to photography adds what is called "GeoTagging" information to identify the location the picture was made.**

True

**Right-clicking a copyrighted photograph posted on a website, and downloading it to a hard drive, can be justified as a legitimate act because it is a separate recording of the photograph.**

False

**"Royalty Free" means that once an initial fee is paid for the use of the photograph, the purchaser can use it as many times as they like.**

True

**Prof. Glendinning considers it most important for his website to have the first photograph that a visitor will see be a picture of:**

Himself

**Prof. Glendinning's website is [www.peterglendinningphotography.com](http://www.peterglendinningphotography.com)**

False

**Prof. Glendinning recommends that for your first website you start from scratch, building every part of it yourself until you are satisfied with the result and able to launch it on your own.**

False

**One general rule for photographers' website designs is that the location of the photographer's practice is almost never stated, as it would discourage potential customers who are some distance from them.**

False

**The copyright to a photograph is a right that exists:**

at the moment of exposure

**A photographer must be a citizen of the United States of America to register their pictures for copyright protection under its jurisdiction.**

False