**POTOGRAPHY AND VIDEOGRAPHY**

**Basic Concepts**

1. What is photography?

- Photography is the art and practice of capturing images using a camera to record light on a photosensitive surface or digital sensor.

2. What are the primary goals of photography?

- To document events, tell stories, express artistic vision, and communicate messages visually.

3. List three different types of photography.

- Portrait photography, landscape photography, and documentary photography.

4. What is the difference between digital and film photography?

- Digital photography captures images electronically with a digital sensor, allowing for immediate review and editing, while film photography records images on light-sensitive film, requiring chemical development.

**Camera Basics**

5. What are the three main components of the exposure triangle?

- Aperture, shutter speed, and ISO.

6. Define aperture in photography.

- Aperture is the opening in a camera lens through which light enters. It is measured in f-stops and affects the depth of field and exposure.

7. What is shutter speed?

- Shutter speed is the length of time the camera's shutter remains open to expose the sensor or film to light, affecting motion blur and exposure.

8. Explain ISO in photography.

- ISO measures the sensitivity of the camera sensor to light. Higher ISO settings increase sensitivity, allowing for better performance in low light but can introduce noise.

9. What is white balance, and why is it important?

- White balance adjusts the color temperature of an image to ensure that whites appear white and colors are accurate under different lighting conditions.

**Composition**

10. What is the rule of thirds in photography?

- The rule of thirds divides an image into nine equal parts using two horizontal and two vertical lines. Placing key elements along these lines or at their intersections creates a balanced and interesting composition.

11. Define leading lines in photography.

- Leading lines are natural or man-made lines within a scene that guide the viewer's eye toward the main subject of the photograph.

12. What is the purpose of framing in photography?

- Framing involves using elements within the scene to create a "frame" around the subject, drawing attention to it and adding depth to the image.

13. Explain the concept of depth of field.

- Depth of field refers to the range of distance within a photo that appears acceptably sharp. A shallow depth of field isolates the subject from the background, while a deep depth of field keeps more of the scene in focus.

14. What is the importance of perspective in photography?

- Perspective affects how the subject and scene are perceived. Different angles and viewpoints can change the sense of depth, scale, and the relationship between elements in the image.

**Lighting**

15. What are the different types of natural lighting?

- Direct sunlight, diffused light (overcast skies), and golden hour light (early morning and late afternoon).

16. What is three-point lighting?

- A studio lighting setup that uses three light sources: key light (main light), fill light (reduces shadows), and back light (separates the subject from the background).

17. Explain the use of a reflector in photography.

- A reflector bounces light back onto the subject, filling in shadows and providing more even lighting.

18. What is the difference between hard and soft light?

- Hard light creates sharp, well-defined shadows, while soft light produces gentle, diffused shadows. Hard light is direct, and soft light is diffused.

19. How can you create a silhouette in photography?

- To create a silhouette, position the subject against a bright background and expose for the background, causing the subject to appear dark and featureless.

Practical Application

20. Describe how you would approach taking a portrait photograph.

- Choose an appropriate location and background, consider lighting (natural or artificial), select a suitable lens (often a medium to telephoto), use a wide aperture for a shallow depth of field, and guide the subject to achieve a natural pose and expression.

21. What are some common mistakes to avoid in photography?

- Common mistakes include poor focus, incorrect exposure, distracting backgrounds, improper framing, and not considering the light source and its effect on the subject.

22. How can post-processing enhance a photograph?

- Post-processing can correct exposure, adjust color balance, enhance details, remove unwanted elements, and apply artistic effects to improve the overall quality and impact of a photo.

23. What are some popular photo editing software programs?

- Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Lightroom, and Capture One.

24. What is the importance of metadata in digital photography?

- Metadata includes information about the photo, such as camera settings, location, and copyright details. It helps organize, manage, and protect digital images.

Evaluation and Critique

25. What are some criteria for evaluating the quality of a photograph?

- Criteria include composition, exposure, focus, lighting, color balance, and the emotional or narrative impact of the image.

26. How can constructive feedback improve your photography skills?

- Constructive feedback highlights strengths and areas for improvement, providing specific suggestions that can help refine techniques and develop a better understanding of photographic principles.

27. What is the purpose of a photo critique?

- A photo critique aims to analyze and discuss the technical and artistic aspects of a photograph to identify areas for improvement and to celebrate successful elements.

28. Describe the process of iterating a photo based on critique feedback.

- Review the feedback, identify actionable changes, reshoot or re-edit the photo incorporating the suggestions, and compare the results to assess the effectiveness of the changes.

**Videography**

**Basic Concepts**

1. What is videography?

- Videography is the process of capturing moving images on electronic media or film. It involves shooting, editing, and producing videos to convey stories, events, or messages.

2. What are the primary goals of videography?

- To inform, entertain, educate, and evoke emotions through visual storytelling and moving images.

3. List three different types of videography.

- Documentary videography, commercial videography, and narrative filmmaking.

4. What is the difference between videography and cinematography?

- Videography often refers to shooting events or short videos with a focus on capturing real-time action, while cinematography is more associated with filmmaking and involves a more artistic approach to shot composition, lighting, and camera movement.

Camera Basics

5. What are the three main components of exposure in videography?

- Aperture, shutter speed, and ISO.

6. Define frame rate in videography.

- Frame rate is the number of frames captured per second in a video. Common frame rates include 24 fps (film look), 30 fps (broadcast standard), and 60 fps (smooth motion).

7. What is the significance of resolution in video?

- Resolution refers to the number of pixels in each frame, affecting the clarity and detail of the video. Common resolutions include 1080p (Full HD) and 4K (Ultra HD).

8. Explain the concept of white balance in videography.

- White balance adjusts the color temperature of the video to ensure that whites appear neutral and colors are accurate under different lighting conditions.

9. What is the purpose of a neutral density (ND) filter in videography?

- An ND filter reduces the amount of light entering the lens, allowing for wider apertures or slower shutter speeds in bright conditions without overexposing the footage.

Composition and Camera Movement

10. What is the rule of thirds in videography?

- Similar to photography, the rule of thirds in videography divides the frame into nine equal parts. Placing key elements along these lines or intersections creates balanced and engaging compositions.

11. Define and give an example of a pan shot.

- A pan shot involves moving the camera horizontally from one side to another, such as following a moving subject across the scene.

12. What is the difference between a zoom and a dolly shot?

- A zoom shot changes the focal length of the lens to move closer or farther from the subject, while a dolly shot involves physically moving the camera towards or away from the subject, maintaining a consistent perspective.

13. Explain the concept of depth of field in videography.

- Depth of field refers to the range of distance within a shot that appears in focus. A shallow depth of field isolates the subject from the background, while a deep depth of field keeps more of the scene in focus.

14. What is the importance of shot composition in videography?

- Shot composition determines how elements are arranged within the frame, influencing the viewer’s focus, the storytelling, and the visual appeal of the video.

**Lighting**

15. What are the different types of artificial lighting used in videography?

- Types of artificial lighting include tungsten lights, LED lights, fluorescent lights, and HMI lights, each offering different color temperatures and characteristics.

16. What is three-point lighting?

- A lighting technique using three light sources: key light (main light), fill light (reduces shadows), and back light (separates the subject from the background).

17. Explain the use of a reflector in videography.

- A reflector bounces light back onto the subject, filling in shadows and providing more even lighting, similar to its use in photography.

18. What is the difference between hard and soft light in videography?

- Hard light creates sharp, well-defined shadows, while soft light produces

gentle, diffused shadows. Hard light is direct, and soft light is diffused.

19. How can you create dramatic lighting for a video scene?

- Dramatic lighting can be created using high contrast, strong directional light, and shadows to enhance mood and tension. Techniques like low-key lighting (more shadows) and chiaroscuro (strong contrast) are often used.

Practical Application

20. Describe how you would approach shooting a short documentary.

- Research the topic, create a storyboard, plan the shots, conduct interviews, use appropriate lighting and sound equipment, and capture B-roll footage to support the narrative. Edit the footage to create a cohesive and engaging story.

21. What are some common mistakes to avoid in videography?

- Common mistakes include shaky footage, poor audio quality, incorrect exposure, lack of continuity, and insufficient lighting.

22. How can post-production enhance a video?

- Post-production can correct color and exposure, enhance audio, add special effects, create smooth transitions, and compile the footage into a polished final product.

23. What are some popular video editing software programs?

- Adobe Premiere Pro, Final Cut Pro, and DaVinci Resolve.

24. What is the importance of a storyboard in video production?

- A storyboard visually outlines the sequence of shots and scenes, helping to plan the narrative structure, shot composition, and timing of the video.

Evaluation and Critique

25. What are some criteria for evaluating the quality of a video?

- Criteria include visual quality, sound quality, storytelling, editing, composition, and overall impact.

26. How can constructive feedback improve your videography skills?

- Constructive feedback provides insights into what works and what doesn’t, helping to refine techniques, improve storytelling, and enhance technical skills.

27. What is the purpose of a video critique?

- A video critique aims to analyze and discuss the technical and artistic aspects of a video, providing feedback to improve its quality and effectiveness.

28. Describe the process of iterating a video based on critique feedback.

- Review feedback, identify specific areas for improvement, make necessary adjustments in editing or reshoot scenes, and evaluate the revised video to ensure it addresses the feedback effectively.