

Digital photography (PHN) - Intra exam

Name : _____

Mark : _____

Question 1

/1

Explain briefly what is focal length.

Question 2

/3

Identify correctly the following focal length as short, normal or long focal :

20 mm : _____

50mm : _____

300mm : _____

Question 3

/5

Briefly describe the following focal length's particularities.

Short focal (wide angle):

Long focal :

Zoom :

Question 4

/2

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

Question 5

/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) :

Exaggerated perspective :

The illusion that there is water (on the ground) in the background par of the composition when a photo is made by a sunny day :

Question 6

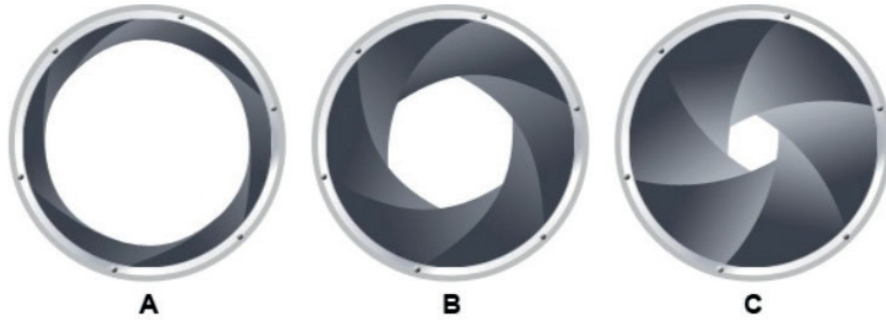
/2

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

Question 7

/2

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



Question 8

/3

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

$f5.6$: _____

$f2$: _____

$f22$: _____

Question 9

/2

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

Question 10

/2

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

Question 11

/3

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

Normal shutter speed: _____

Fast shutter speed: _____

Slow shutter speed: _____

Question 12

/2

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

Question 13

/3

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

Question 14

/3

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

Question 15

/2

What is overexposure?

Question 16

/1

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

/2

Question 17

Fill the blanks.

Warmer is a light, more its color is _____. On the contrary, colder is a light, more its color is _____

/1

Question 18

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

/2

Question 19

What is the purpose of « white balance »?

/1

Question 20

/2

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

Question 21

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

/1

Question 22

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

/1

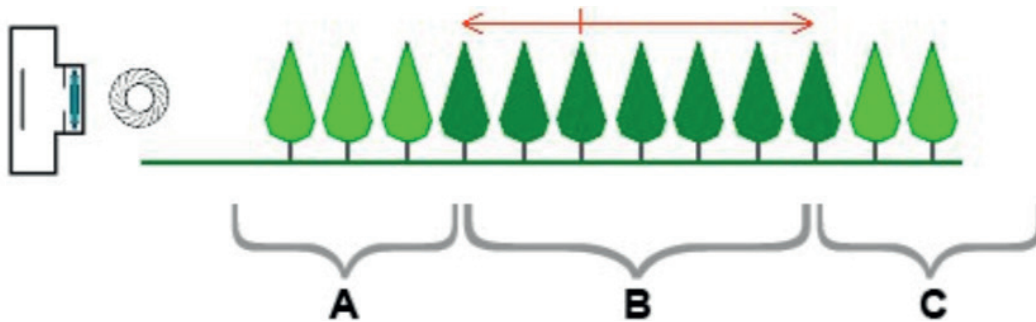
Question 23

What filter protects the lens and cuts ultraviolet rays ?

/1

Question 24

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



Question 25

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

/2

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.

/2

Question 27

/5

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