INTER-EXAM

PHOTOGRAPHY

Q.1 Explain briefly what is a focal length ?

Ans. 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.

Q.2 Identify all the focal lengths?

20mm- short focal length

50mm-normal focal length

300mm-long focal length

Q.3 Describe properly long and short focals and zoom?

Long focal- Lens focal length tells us the angle of view—how much of the scene will be captured—and the magnification—how large individual elements will be. The longer the focal length, the narrower the angle of view and the higher the **magnification**.

Short focal- 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**.

Zoom- In photographic terms, to “zoom in” means **to make your subject larger in the frame, without actually moving forward yourself** (instead, zooming on your lens). ... They allow you to change focal lengths without actually using a different lens entirely.

Q.4 Which lens between 50mm and 500mm require more light?

500mm lens require more light as compare to 50mm lens.

ANS.5 1-20MM

2-35MM

3-46MM

4-50-60MM.

Q.6Which lens between 50mm and a500mm offers a large depth of field?

Ans 50mm lens offers large depth of field.

ANS7 MICRO LENS

ANS8 1-C,2-B,3-A

ANS9 C

ANS10 F/4.0,F/3.5 OR WE CAN ALSO USE F/2.8.

ANS11 NORMAL SHUTTER-1/60 SEC

FAST SHUTTER-1/2000 SEC.

SLOW SHUTTRER-1/4 SEC.

ANS12 This can create **a still image that appears frozen in time**, without any of the blurring effects associated with subject movement. Slower shutter speeds like 1/60 second and slower cause a blurring effect. ... Because the shutter is open for a shorter duration, this limits the amount of light coming into the camera.

ANS13

1. 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. ...
2. Switch your camera to “sunny day” mode. ...
3. Close your camera's aperture.

ANS14 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.

ANS15. **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.

ANS.16 TRUE.

ANS17 1-YELLOW

2-BLUE.

ANS.18 -6500 K

The Kelvin Temperature Scale

Color Temperature	**Light Source**

3000-4000 K	Sunrise/Sunset (clear sky)
4000-5000 K	Fluorescent Lamps
5000-5500 K	Electronic Flash
5000-6500 K	Daylight with Clear Sky (sun overhead)

ANS.19 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.

ANS.20 **Use 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.

ANS.21STANDARD PHOTOGRAPHIC NEUTRAL FILTER.
ANS.22 POLARIZING FILTER.
ANS.23 UV FILTER.
ANS.24 HIGHNOON
ANS.25 B
ANS.26 A AND C
ANS.27APERTURE,SHUTTER SPEEDAND ISO COMBINE TO CONTROL HOW BRIGHT OR DARK THE IMAGE IS (THE EXPOSURE).