Mid term exam

Ans 1:

Focal length describes the angle of view of a lens. That is, how much of a scene before us the lens captures. And in addition, how large subjects within the frame appear. The longer the focal length of a lens, the narrower its angle of view.

Ans 2:

20 mm is short focal length

50mm is normal focal length

300mm is long focal length

Ans 3 :

Short focal

- Increase camera-subject's distance
- Wide angle
- Subject seems further

Long focal

- Decrease camera-subject's distance
- Narrower angle
- Subject seems closer

Zoom

A zoom lens is a type of camera lens that offers the photographer a useful range of different focal lengths in a single lens. This is in comparison to a prime lens, which only offers a single focal length. A zoom lens allows for quick and easy re-framing of a scene while staying in the same physical position.

Ans 4:

Long focal lens

ANS 5 :

1.short focal (vignetting)

2. long focal(compression effect)

3. short focal length (distorted perspective)

4 . short focal length (distorted perspective)

5 . long focal length (mirage effect)

Ans 6:

Long focal lens

Ans 7:

Short focal lens.

Ans 8:

F5.6 is B

F2 is A

F22 is C

Ans 9:

A

Ans 10:

Modifying one adjustment = need to compensate with other

Ans 11:

Normal shutter speed: 1/60 or 1/125 of second

Fast shutter speed: over 1/125 of second

Slow shutter speed : under 1/60 of second

Ans 12:

If we take take a picture of moving objects by using slow shutter speed the the object which is moving

are show blur

Ans 13:

We could adjust the lens aperture into f 5.6 to f8

Ans 14:

ISO makes better images and side effect is high ISO when enough light makes a very nice illustration effect

Ans 15:

Overexposure is the result of too much light hitting the film or, in a digital camera, the sensor. Overexposed photos are too bright, have very little detail in their highlights, and appear washed out.

Ans 16:

True

Ans 17:

1 appear more yellow

2 appear whiter or bluer.

Ans 18:

By Using the Kelvin scale the approximate daylight temperature is 3000-4000 K.

Ans 19:

White balance is a setting on your camera which is used to control how colors are captured in different types of light. When you correctly set your white balance, you are taking into account the “color temperature” of the light in your scene. Color temperatures range from cool (blue tint) to warm (orange tint).

Ans 20:

By Using Auto White Balance.

Ans 21:

Polarizing filters is commonly used in order to limit the amount of light entering the camera (some are gradient)

Ans 22:

A polarizing filter, also known as a “polarizer”, is a photographic filter that is typically used in front of a camera lens in order to reduce reflections, reduce atmospheric haze and increase color saturation in images.

Ans 23:

A UV filter is a glass filter that attaches to the front of your camera lens and blocks ultraviolet rays.

Ans 24:

High noon is often touted as the worst time of day to shoot a good photo .

Ans 25:

B

Ans 26:

A

Ans 27:

Iso : ISO Sensitivity. In the case of digital cameras, ISO sensitivity is a measure of the camera's ability to capture light. Digital cameras convert the light that falls on the image sensor into electrical signals for processing. If you raise ISO sensitivity, you can choose faster shutter speeds and reduce camera blur.

Aperture :

• Quantity of light the lens let in the camera’s body

• Designation : F factor (e.g. f5.6) [Presentation : 1.23] f2.8, f3.5, f.4, f5.6, etc. Smaller number = bigger opening Bigger number = smaller opening

• Lens with smaller F factor = very expensive (f2.8, f1.4, f1)

• Allows to make pictures with lower light intensity

• Optimal aperture = More tones, tints, colors Too opened = overexposure Too closed = underexposure

• Lens more important than body Basic (cheaper) camera body with good lens = great option!

shutter speed

Shutter speed is a measurement of the time the shutter is open, shown in seconds or fractions of a second: 1 s, 1/2 s, 1/4 , 1/250 s, 1/ 500 s, etc. In other words, the faster the shutter speed the easier it is to photograph the subject without blur and “freeze” motion and the smaller the effects of camera shake.