MID Term Photography

1. It represents the angle of view of the focal length lens. In other words, the amount of the previous scene of year, the lens will capture. And also, if a large object is the way it appears in the frame is marked. The focal length of Lens , the angle of view becomes narrower.
2. 20 mm = Short focal length

50mm = Normal focal length

300mm = Long focal length

1. **Short focal**

Subject seems further

Wide angle

Increase camera-subject’s distance

**Long focal**

Subject seems closer

Narrower angle

Decrease camera-subject’s distance

**Zoom**

A zoom lens is a camera lens that provides photographers with a useful range of different focal lengths in a single lens. This is compared to a fixed focus lens, only provides a single focal length. The zoom lens allows you to quickly and easily reconstruct the scene while maintaining the same physical position.

1. Between a 50 mm and a 500 mm **Long Focal Lens** requires more light.
2. A.Short focal (vignetting)

B. Long focal(compression effect)

C. Short focal length (distorted perspective)

D . Short focal length (distorted perspective)

E . Long focal length (mirage effect)

1. Between a 50 mm and a 500 mm **Long Focal Lens** offers a larger depth of field.
2. Short Focal Lens
3. f5.6 = B

f22= A

f2 = C

1. A
2. If your camera indicates that at an aperture of f5.6 there isn’t enough light, you would either open up the aperture to let in more light , for instance change to f4. Or you adjust the stutter speed to allow the light coming in from an aperture of f5.6 for a longer time.
3. 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.

1. If we take take a picture of moving objects by using slow shutter speed the the object which is moving will show blur.
2. If camera indicates too much light then we can adjust the lens aperture into f 5.6 to f8.
3. ISO makes images better but also if we can use high ISO it can make a dull effect on the image.
4. Overexposure is a term used to describe the process of exposing film to too much light, which results in the photograph being too bright. In [digital photography](https://www.webopedia.com/definitions/digital-photography/), where there is no film, overexposure refers to a white-looking or washed-out image.
5. True
6. (A) Appear more yellow
7. Appear whiter or bluer.
8. By Using the Kelvin scale the approximate daylight temperature is 3000-4000 K.
9. As the name suggests, white balance balances the color temperature in your image. It adds the opposite color to the image in an attempt to bring the color temperature back to neutral. Instead of whites appearing blue or orange, they should appear white after correctly white balancing an image
10. Auto White Balance
11. Polarizing filters is commonly used in order to limit the amount of light entering the camera
12. Polarizer
13. UV Filter
14. High noon is the worst moment of the day to take pictures outside.
15. B
16. A and C
17. ISO stands for ISO Sensitivity. ISO sensitivity is a measurement of a camera's capacity to catch light in the case of digital cameras. For processing, digital cameras turn light falling on the picture sensor into electrical impulses. If you increase the ISO sensitivity, you can choose from a variety of options.Reduce camera blur with faster shutter speeds.

Aperture:

• F factor is the amount of light that the lens lets into the camera's body (e.g. f5.6) f2.8, f3.5, f.4, f5.6, and so forth. A lower number indicates a larger opening. A higher number indicates a smaller opening.

• A lens with a lower F factor will be more expensive (f2.8, f1.4, f1)

• Allows for reduced light intensity photography • Optimal aperture = more tones, hues, and colours Overexposure occurs when the shutter is left open too long.

Shutter Speed:

Shutter speed is a measurement of how long the shutter is open, expressed in seconds or fractions of seconds: 1 second, 1/2 second, 1/4 second, 1/250 second, 1/500 second, and so on. To put it another way, the higher the shutter speed, the easier it is to capture the subject without blur and “freeze” motion, and the less camera shake there is.