

PHOTOGRAPHY FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

UNDERSTANDING YOUR CAMERA

We are using SLR cameras. What does SLR stand for? What does DSLR stand for?
Why are they called SLR cameras and what are their characteristics?

FILM, DEVELOPING & PRINTING

What "size" film format are we using for our film cameras?
What three-letter abbreviation is used when discussing film's sensitivity to light?
Film is a light-sensitive emulsion painted on flexible plastic, it has a shiny side and a dull side, which is the emulsion side?
The accumulation of metallic silver formed on the negative after development is called...
How do overexposed negatives look? (dense or thin?)
How do underexposed negatives look? (dense or thin?)
What is the large apparatus you used to make a photographic print in the darkroom called?
When printing you image, you use exposure time in the enlarger to control the tone of the _____?
When printing you image, you use filters in the enlarger to control the tone of the _____?
You've just made your first test strip for a print, you take it out into the light, what is the first thing you look for in the tonal quality of the print?

METERING

What are the four factors that determine exposure?
Why is the ISO setting on your camera used? (What does it do?)
Should you use a high or low ISO setting for bright light?
What type of light meter is in your camera?
What tonality does your meter give you an exposure readout for?
What type of scene/light is an overall meter reading good for?
What types of light/scenes are problematic for an overall meter reading?
What tonality does your meter expose for if you point it at a snowbank?
What tonality does your meter expose for if you point it at a black wall?
If you are in a tricky lighting situation, you can meter your _____ to get a correct light reading for your exposure.
What is the AV+/- button on the back of the digital cameras used for?

CAMERA CONTROLS • SHUTTER SPEEDS

What are the two controls in your camera that determine how much light strikes your film?
Which of those controls opens and closes like a curtain in the back of the camera which limits the length of **time** that light strikes your film?
What type of shutter is in your camera?
Does a fast shutter speed let more or less light hit your image sensor?
Does a slow shutter speed cause more or less blurring in your image?
What are the three types of shutter techniques used by photographers to convey a sense of motion in their images?
What are the characteristics of images shot using those three techniques?
To stop all motion in an image, do you use a fast or slow shutter speed?
What shutter technique uses a slow shutter speed while moving the camera at the same speed as a passing subject?
To avoid camera shake when using a slow shutter speed, you should use a?
What are the four factors that determine how much blur is in your image?

CAMERA CONTROLS •THE LENS AND F/STOPS OR APERTURES

What is the most obvious thing a camera lens does?

What are two terms we use to describe lenses?

What is the aperture?

What is focal length?

There are numbers associated with whole f-stops on most camera lenses –be able to tell me which numbers represent a big opening and which represent a smaller opening...

What are two terms that we use to describe the characteristics of a lens?

Lenses range from _____ angle to _____

What is an advantage of a wide-angle lens?

What is a drawback of using a wide-angle lens?

What are the advantages/ disadvantages of using a telephoto lens?

What focal length is a “normal” lens on a 35mm film camera?

What is the definition of “depth of field?”

What are the four factors that determine how much depth of field is in an image?

Which size opening in your lens gives you the most depth of field?

Which size opening in your lens gives you the least depth of field?

What happens to the depth of field when you get closer to the subject?

DSLR CAMERA EXPOSURE MODES

Be able to identify the icons and functions of the following exposure modes

“P” MODE -The camera picks both the _____ and _____

“A” MODE -You pick the _____ the camera picks the _____

“TV” OR “S” MODE -You pick the _____ and the camera picks the _____

“M” MODE -You pick both the _____ and the _____

“PERSON” MODE = used for _____ & _____ depth of field

“MOUNTAIN” MODE = used for _____ & _____ depth of field

“FLOWER” MODE = used for _____ & _____ depth of field

“RUNNER” MODE = used for _____ shutter & _____ photos

“NIGHT” MODE = used for _____ shutter speed & _____

What is reciprocity when talking about exposure?

LIGHT and COMPOSITION and MOMENTS

•To evaluate the progress of your “visual literacy,” I will project images on screen and ask you to identify the lighting and/or camera and compositional techniques used by the visual storyteller.

Identifications will include:

- The various types of lighting angles we’ve discussed in class and their characteristics. (Be able to identify and describe the characteristics of front, side, back, 3/4, bottom & top light).
- When referring to the “quality” of light, what is the distinction between “hard” and “soft” light?
- When talking about light, what is meant by color temperature?
- What is a compositional technique, based on the compositions from 18th century painters, which divides the image area into horizontal and vertical thirds, placing the subject of interest at the intersection of those thirds?
- What are some of the other design/composition principles employed by photographers to create more compelling compositions?
- What is the elusive element that visual storytellers seek, that is brought to the image by the subject, and is captured by the photographer through anticipation and reaction?
- What part of an image does the viewer look at first?
- According to the reading, where should you place the horizon line in your photos?
- Sometimes a photo with perfect balance, symmetry and harmony becomes visually static, or boring. What composition technique does the reading recommend when you’re trying to create a photo with visual tension?

