

PHOTOGRAPHY FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE*

UNDERSTANDING YOUR CAMERA

We are using DSLR cameras. Why are they called DSLR cameras, and what are their characteristics?

DARKROOM: DEVELOPING & PRINTING

What is the large apparatus you used to make a photographic print in the darkroom called?
The earliest photographic techniques involved placing objects on photo paper and exposing it to light. The print created by this process is called a _____?
Is the print you created using this process a “positive” image or a “negative” image?
The _____ cameras we used at the beginning of the year are examples of the earliest “primitive cameras,” and are essentially a light proof container with a hole in the side and a “flap” to control the exposure. If you equate the functions of those “primitive” cameras to the functions of the modern DSLR camera, the hole in the side of the camera body is the same as the _____ and the “flap” is the same as the _____.

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 camera called and what is it used for?

CAMERA CONTROLS • SHUTTER SPEEDS

What are the two camera controls that determine how much light strikes your film?
Which of those controls opens and closes like a curtain in the back of the camera and 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 speed 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?
What shutter technique uses a slow shutter speed, but the background is focused, while the subject blurs through the image?
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?
To freeze a fast-moving subject, like a runner, what is the minimum shutter speed you should use?

CAMERA CONTROLS • THE LENS AND F/STOPS OR APERTURES

What is the most obvious thing a camera lens does?

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

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 f/stop numbers represent a big opening and which represent a smaller opening...

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 focal length is a “normal” lens on a “crop-sensor” DSLR 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 (deep) depth of field?

Which size opening in your lens gives you the least (shallow) 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 _____ and 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? (Hint: 1st semester, line 14, shutter speed revisited videos)

LIGHT and COMPOSITION and MOMENTS

•What are the four components of composition mentioned in the “Basics of Composition” videos (1st semester, Line 9.1) (Advanced: 1st semester, line 20).

•**To evaluate the progress of your “visual literacy,” images will be embedded into the test, and I will ask you to identify the lighting, shutter speed, depth of field 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 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?

•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?

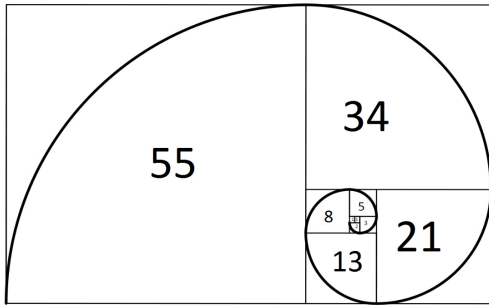
•Design/composition principles employed by photographers to create more compelling compositions? (such as use of line, repetition of shape, unusual perspective, spot of color, use of negative space...)

•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 “seeing photos” 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?
- What is the term for a ratio, or sequence, named after a 13th century Italian mathematician, that appears throughout the natural world, architecture, art and design that is esthetically pleasing to the eye and is the basis for rule of thirds compositions?



PHOTOSHOP SKILLS

- Be able to identify the function (what do they do?) of these seven frequently used keyboard commands....
 ⌘A, ⌘C, ⌘T, ⌘V, ⌘L, ⌘M, ⌘Z,
- When resizing an image what key should you hold down and what area of the image should you drag to prevent distortion of the image?
- When creating a border around an image, what adjustment-setting do you use? (hint: it's at the bottom of the layers pallet).
- When we create images to be viewed on a computer monitor or mobile device, we make the image 1024px x 768px, what is the resolution, or DPI, used for the image? Why that resolution?

The Photoshop toolbar

Be able to identify the function of the Photoshop toolbar icons circled in the example below.



