

Photography – Camera Tools and Functions Study Guide for Test

Your name: _____

Please answer these by writing or circling the correct answer.

1. Which is the fastest film speed? 200 or 3200?
2. This is the tone (or value) to which all light meters average the light given off by the scene which is being photographed?
3. This tool indicates how much light is being allowed into the camera based on the current aperture, shutter speed, and ISO settings.
4. What is a change in an exposure setting, either aperture or shutter speed, that either doubles or halves exposure?
5. What happens to a print when using higher ISO films?
6. What happens to digital photos the when you shoot on higher ISO settings?
7. What controls the duration (time) of an exposure on a camera?
8. What is the tool that controls the volume of light (the opening) entering the camera during an exposure?
9. What is another term for aperture?
10. Why do smaller aperture numbers (as they are displayed on the camera) represent larger openings?
11. If you start with a shutter setting of 250 and you move your shutter setting to 500, how much more or less light is being let into the camera?
12. If you start out with a shutter setting of 2000 and you move your shutter setting to 500, how much more or less light are you allowing into the camera?

13. If you start out with an f-stop of f/16 and you change it to f/11, how much more or less light is allowed into camera?
14. If you start out with an f-stop of f/22 and you change it f/8 how much more or less light is allowed in?
15. What is the ideal shutter speed to shoot pan and blur motion (when you are holding the camera with your hands as opposed to a tripod)?
16. If you start with your settings at f/5.6 @ 250 and you move your shutter to 1000, what must you move the aperture to in order to get an equivalent exposure?
17. Which aperture setting would produce the largest depth of field? f/8 or f/22?
18. This is the concept which denotes all combinations of shutter speed and relative aperture settings that give the same amount of light striking the light sensitive surface.
19. If you start with your aperture and shutter speed set at f/11 @ 250 and you move your shutter to 60, what must you set the aperture to in order to get an equivalent exposure?
20. If you start with your settings at f/2.8 @ 1000 and you move your aperture to f/5.6, what must you move the shutter speed to in order to get an equivalent exposure?
21. Which aperture setting would produce the shallowest depth of field? f/1.7 or f/8?
22. Which aperture is most often used for portraits to de-emphasize the background and make the face stand out? f/2.8 or f/16?
23. Which aperture would be best used to shoot a landscape and get the most of scene in focus with the largest depth of field? f/4 or f/22?

24. Which shutter speed would best freeze motion? 1/60 or 1/2000?

25. What is the combined effect of the **volume** of light striking the light sensitive surface and its **duration**?

26. Exposure compensation:

Explain how you would approach these challenges:

A. You have a backlit person as your subject and you want the detail in her face to be visible. How do you do this with your camera?

B. Likewise, you have a backlit subject and you want him to be in silhouette. When you shoot at the normal exposure (18% gray or Zone V), the subject has detail in the dark areas and you want it completely dark. Explain how you would achieve the silhouette with your camera.

27. What is the best mode, generally, to shoot motion photography: Shutter Priority Mode (Time Value Mode), Aperture Priority Mode (Aperture Value Mode), or Program Mode?

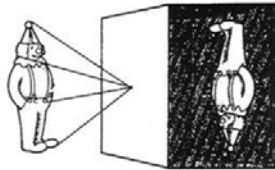
28. When shooting on Aperture Priority Mode (Aperture Value Mode), to get the proper exposure, you set the _____ and the camera sets the _____.

29. What is the best mode, generally, to shoot portrait photography so that you can control depth of field: Shutter Priority Mode (Time Value Mode), Aperture Priority Mode (Aperture Value Mode), or Program Mode?

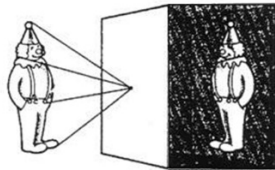
30. When shooting on Shutter Priority Mode (Time Value Mode), to get the proper exposure, you set the _____ and the camera sets the _____

31. Which diagram demonstrates how an image is projected inside a camera?

A.



B.



32. White balance is a function of a digital camera used to _____ for _____ colors of light being emitted by _____. In digital photography the term is generally used to describe a function of a digital camera that allows you to _____ the device to correctly display the color white. Once this _____ has been done, the camera should then display _____ correctly as well.

33. Bracketing is the process where you shoot the exact same scene at different ex_____ settings.

34. What are the three factors that affect depth of field?