

Date: _____

Instructor: John Linn

Student Name/ID#: _____

Total Score:
/ 100

GLENWOOD SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL - PHOTOGRAPHY: 561022 1 PHOTOGRAPHY, 561022 2 PHOTOGRAPHY

Camera Functions Test

INSTRUCTIONS: It doesn't help to have fancy camera if you don't know how to use it. The 3 main concepts to learn are how to adjust your aperture, shutter speed, and ISO. Other than these, your legs, brain, and effort are the most important things for taking good pictures! 70% or 35/50 is a passing grade on this test (2). 40/5 = a 3, and 45/50 = a 4.

QUESTION 1

/1

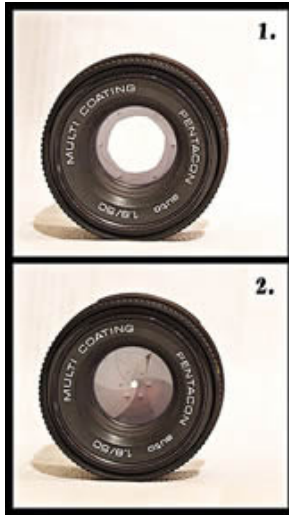
What happens when you push the shutter release button on your camera down *half way* (or you tap on the screen of a smart phone in the camera app)?

- A The camera focuses on something in the field of view.
- B The camera selects an aperture and shutter speed to calculate *correct exposure*.
- C The camera warns if the photo will be under/over exposed or blurry (except on a smart phone).
- D All of these.

QUESTION 2

/1

The following two pictures depict:



A 1. An open shutter. 2. A closed shutter.

B 1. A large aperture. 2. A small aperture.

C 1. A wide-angle lens. 2. A telephoto lens.

D All of these.

QUESTION 3

/1

What is an aperture?

A A shutter that opens and closes to expose the camera's sensor to light.

B The camera's sensor that records the photographic image.

C An adjustable opening in the lens through which light passes.

D All of the these.

QUESTION 4

/1

What two things does the aperture control?

- A Depth of field and the appearance of motion.
- B Depth of field and the amount of time the camera's sensor is exposed to light.
- C Depth of field and the amount of light that passes through the lens.
- D All of these.

QUESTION 5

/1

If you were to compare an aperture to a part of the human eye, which would be the most accurate?

- A The eyelid
- B The pupil
- C The iris
- D The retina
- E All of these

QUESTION 6

/1

Which of the following is smallest aperture yielding the *largest* (deepest) depth of field?

A f/2.8

B f/5.6

C f/22

QUESTION 7

/1

Which of the following apertures would yield the *shallowest* depth of field?

A f/4

B f/8

C f/22

QUESTION 8

/1

The basic definition of depth of field is:

A A photo that is in sharp focus from foreground to background.

B The amount of a photo that is in focus, from foreground to background.

C A photo with the subject in focus while the background is blurry.

QUESTION 9

/1

A photo with a *shallow* depth of field might:

CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY!

- A Be in sharp focus from foreground to background.
- B Have the subject in focus while the background is out of focus.
- C Have the background in focus while the foreground is out of focus.
- D Have the subject in focus while both the foreground and background are out of focus.
- E All of these.

QUESTION 10

 /1

A photo with a *large* depth of field will:

- A Be in sharp focus from foreground to background.
- B Have the subject in focus while the background is out of focus.
- C Have the background in focus while the foreground is out of focus.
- D Have the subject in focus while both the foreground and background are out of focus.
- E All of these.

QUESTION 11

 /1

The following photograph had to be taken with which of the following camera settings? *Hint: the flower is in focus and the background is out of focus.*



A A large aperture

C A small aperture

B A fast shutter speed

D A slow shutter speed

QUESTION 12

/1

The following photograph had to be taken with which of the following camera settings? *Hint: this photo has a large depth of field, both the grass in the foreground and clouds in the background are in sharp focus.*



A A large aperture

B A fast shutter speed

C A small aperture

D A slow shutter speed

QUESTION 13

/1

Which of the following influence depth of field?

CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY!

A Aperture size

B Proximity (distance from the subject)

C Focal length (the length of the lens)

D Shutter speed

QUESTION 14

/1

What two things does shutter speed control?

- A Depth of field and the appearance of motion
- B The amount of time light is exposed to the camera's sensor and the appearance of motion
- C Depth of field and the amount of time light is exposed to the camera's sensor
- D All of these

QUESTION 15

 /1

Shutter speed (exposure time) is measured in:

CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY

- A Seconds
- B Minutes
- C Fractions of a second
- D F-stops
- E Millimeters

QUESTION 16

 /1

Which of the following is the fastest shutter speed?

- A 1/15
- B 1/250
- C 1/500
- D 1"

QUESTION 17

 /1

Which of the following shutter speeds would be the best choice to *stop action or freeze a moment in time*?

A 2"

B 1/250

C 1/500

D 1/2000

QUESTION 18

/1

Which of the following shutter speeds would be the best choice to *blur a moving subject*?

A 1/30

B 1/60

C 1/250

D 1/500

QUESTION 19

/1

The following picture had to be taken with which of the following camera settings? Hint: the water in this photo is blurred.



A Large aperture

B Slow shutter speed

C Small aperture

D Fast shutter speed

QUESTION 20

/1

The following picture had to be taken with which of the following camera settings? *Hint: the water in this photo is "frozen" or stopped in action.*



- A Large aperture
- B Slow shutter speed
- C Small aperture
- D Fast shutter speed

QUESTION 21

/1

If you see this symbol flash on your camera screen it means:



- A Your camera is almost out of battery power.
- B Your photo will be underexposed (due to lack of light).
- C Your photo will be blurry from a slow shutter speed (due lack of light).
- D Your photo will be blurry due to a large aperture.

QUESTION 22

/1

Your camera calculates correct exposure at f/2.8 (aperture) and 1/250 (shutter speed). Highlight the aperture and shutter speed combination that would yield an equivalent exposure with the *largest depth of field*?

Aperture/Shutter speed half stops:

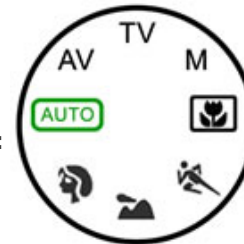
1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22

1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500, 1/1000

QUESTION 23

/1

The M on the mode selector dial stands for _____ and allows you to:



- A Manual mode, and allows you to set the aperture and shutter speed independently.
- B Macho mode, and allows you to flex your photographic muscles.
- C Macro mode, and allows you to shoot close ups.
- D Manual mode, and allows you to reference the camera's instruction manual.

QUESTION 24

/1

AV (Canon) or A (Nikon) on the mode selector dial stands for _____ and allows you to:



- A Aperture variety or aperture placement mode, and allows you to select a shutter speed while the camera selects an aperture for you.
- B Aperture value or aperture priority mode, and allows you to select an aperture while the camera selects a shutter speed for you.
- C Aperture viability or aperture positive mode, and allows you to select both the aperture and shutter speed independently.

QUESTION 25

/1

TV (Canon), or S (Nikon) stands for _____ and allows you to:



- A Time vector or shutter speed mode, and allows you to select both the aperture and shutter speed independently.
- B Time variety or shutter program mode, and allows you to select an aperture while the camera selects a shutter speed for you.
- C Time value or shutter priority mode, and allows you to select a shutter speed while the camera selects an aperture for you.
- D Television and allows you to watch TV on your camera.

QUESTION 26

/1

In landscape mode, the camera automatically tries to select: 

- A A small aperture for a large depth of field B A large aperture for a shallow depth of field
- C A small aperture for a shallow depth of field D A large aperture for a large depth of field

QUESTION 27


/1

In portrait mode, the camera automatically tries to select: 

- A A small aperture for a large depth of field B A large aperture for a shallow depth of field
- C A small aperture for a shallow depth of field D A large aperture for a large depth of field

QUESTION 28

/1

In Action mode, the camera selects: 

- A A slow shutter speed to blur the motion B A slow shutter speed to stop the motion
- C A fast shutter speed to stop the motion D A fast shutter speed to blur the motion

QUESTION 29

/1

Macro mode allows you to: 

- A Shoot large objects. B Shoot close ups of small objects.
- C Shoot objects from greater distances. D Pick flowers.

QUESTION 30

/1

Program mode allows you to: **P**

- A Take photos with a programmed aperture. B Take photos with a programmed shutter speed.
- C Take photos with a programmed aperture and shutter speed. D Take photos automatically but still program some settings (ISO, white balance, light metering, exposure compensation).

QUESTION 31

/1

This mode allows you to:



- A Switch on the flash.
- B Switch off the flash.
- C Reduce glare.
- D Shoot lightning bolts from your camera.

QUESTION 32

/1

ISO controls:

- A The sensitivity of your camera's aperture.
- B The sensitivity of your camera's shutter.
- C The sensitivity of your camera's image sensor (to light).
- D The sensitivity of your camera's innermost feelings.

QUESTION 33

/1

Which of the following ISO settings is more sensitive to light but will also result in *more* digital noise (graininess)?

ISO SCALE							
50	100	200	400	800	1600	3200	6400

- A 100
- B 200
- C 400
- D 800
- E 1600

QUESTION 34

/1

Which of the following ISO settings is less sensitive to light but will also result in the *less* digital noise (graininess)?

ISO SCALE							
50	100	200	400	800	1600	3200	6400

A 100

B 200

C 400

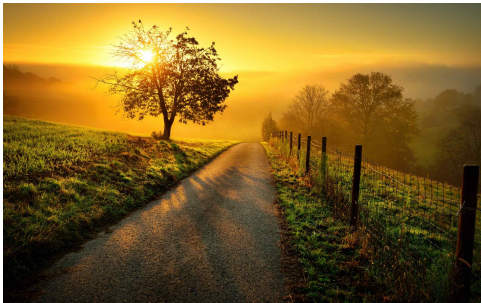
D 800

E 1600

QUESTION 35

/1

Which of the following ISO settings would best for taking landscape photos on a sunny day with the use of a tripod?



Hint: you have plenty of light, nothing is moving, the camera is stabilized so you don't have to worry about slow shutter speeds, and you want to minimize noise.

A 100

B 200

C 400

D 800

QUESTION 36

/1

Which of the following ISO settings would be best for taking stop action photos in dim light conditions where the subject are moving, like at a GSHS football game?



Hint: it's dark and you want to avoid slow shutter speeds and blurriness, so you're willing to accept some digital noise.

A 200

B 400

C 800

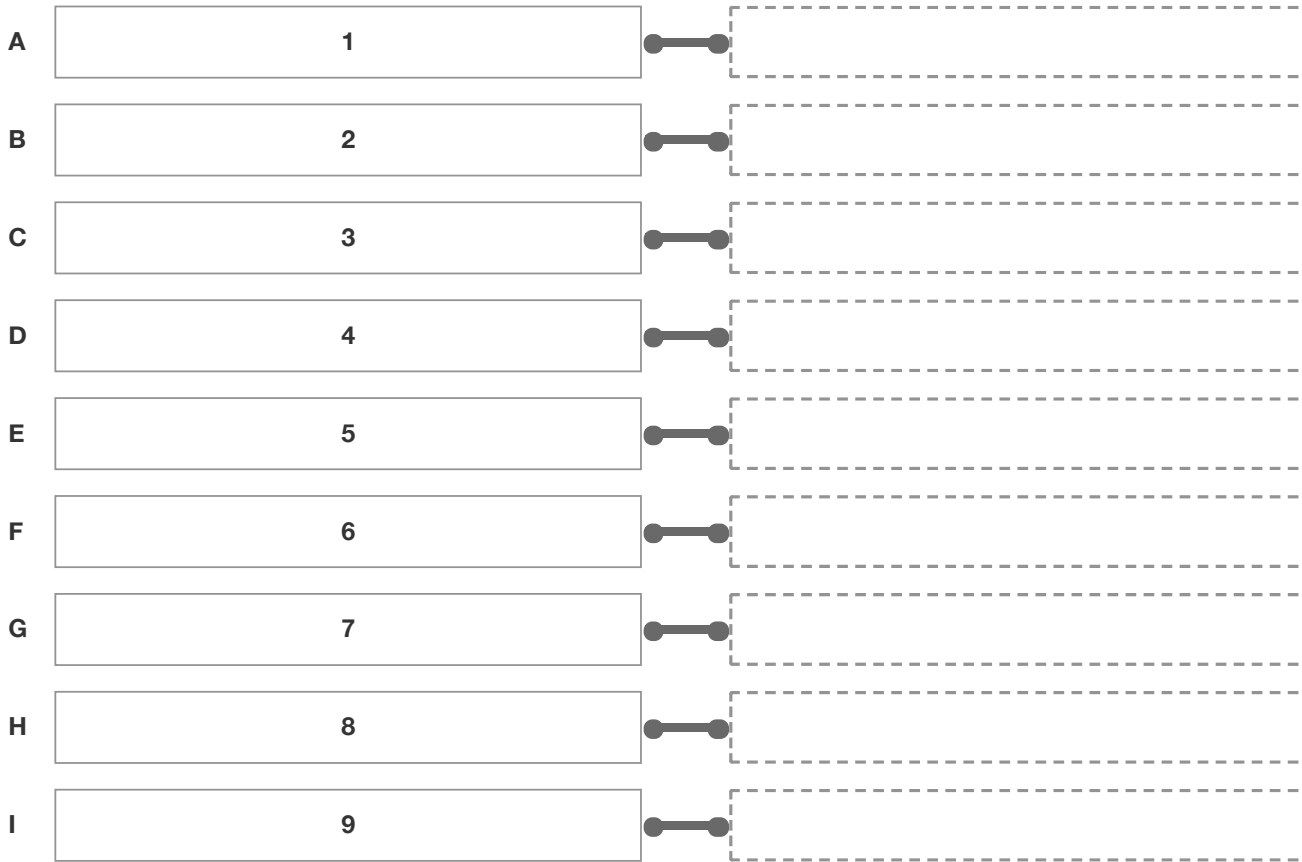
D 1600

QUESTION 37

/1

Match the numbers with the corresponding lens parts:





- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Rear Cap | 2 | Focal Length Range | 3 | Zoom Ring | 4 | Depth of Field Indicator | 5 | UV Filter |
| 6 | Focusing Ring | 7 | Front Cap | 8 | Distance Indicator | 9 | Focus Mode Switch | | |

QUESTION 38

/1

What kind of lens is this (used by wildlife photographers and professional sports photographers)?



A Wide Angle

B Fisheye

C Tilt-shift

D Telephoto

QUESTION 39

/1

What kind of lens is this (used by landscape photographers, the hood on the end helps prevent sun glare)?



A Fisheye

B Wide Angle

C Telephoto

D Tilt-shift

QUESTION 40

/1

The bottom of the camera display (-2--1---0--1--2+) depicts what camera function?



- A Aperture value
- B Exposure Compensation
- C Shutter priority
- D Exposure quality

QUESTION 41

/1

Exposure compensation allows you to:

- A Increase the amount of light entering the camera by 1 or 2 stops
- B Increase or decrease how dark or light the picture appears on the LCD screen
- C Intentionally over or under expose a photograph
- D Fix an under or overexposed photo in the field
- E All of these.

QUESTION 42

/1

You just took a picture of your friend skiing at Sunlight Mountain Resort, but because much of the frame was occupied by bright white snow, your camera "squinted" (let less light in) and the snow turned out light gray instead of white. Which of the following actions could you take to prevent this unwanted effect?



- A Decrease the exposure compensation to deliberately underexpose the photo
- B Increase the exposure compensation to deliberately overexpose the photo
- C Choose a faster shutter speed to deliberately underexpose the photo
- D Choose a smaller aperture to deliberately underexpose the photo
- E Go to Snowmass instead because the light is too bright at Sunlight!

QUESTION 43

/1

Resolution refers to:

- A The size (dimensions) of an image, measured in pixels (or megapixels).
- B The quality of an image, measured in kilobytes or megabytes (file size)
- C The contrast of an image, displayed in a histogram.
- D The promise you made to yourself on New Year's Day but already broke.

QUESTION 44

/1

In digital photography compression refers to:



- A** The size (dimensions) of an image measured in pixels (or megapixels)
- B** The quality of an image measure in kilobytes or megabytes (file size)
- C** The quality of an image measured in contrast
- D** The immense pressure created by test questions filling your brain with knowledge.

QUESTION 45

/1

Which light metering mode might be the most appropriate for a picture of something like the moon (where the background is much darker than the subject)?



A Evaluative (auto)

B Partial

C Spot

D Center-weighted average

QUESTION 46

/1

Which of the following white balance modes would work best for the type of lighting in a typical high school classroom (or inside a store like Lowes or Target)?

A Sunlight

B Fluorescent

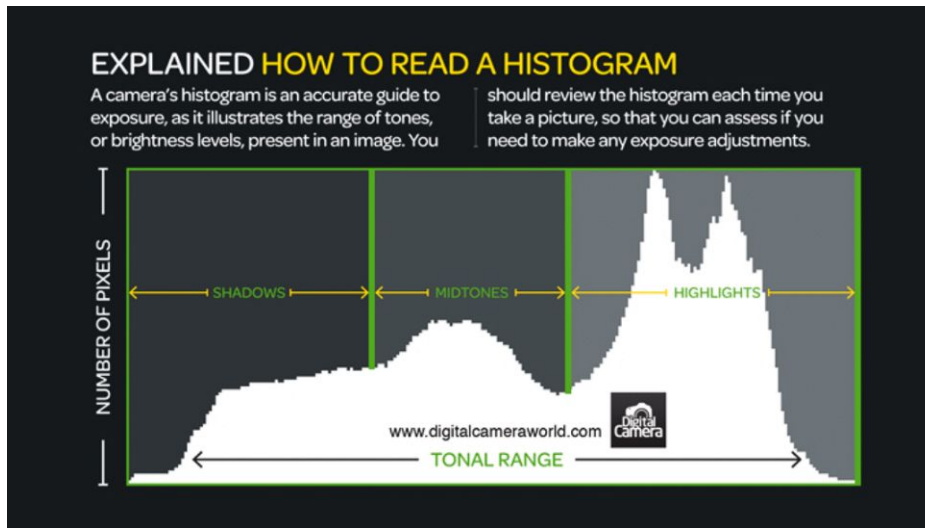
C Incandescent (tungsten)

D Cloudy

QUESTION 47

/1

A histogram:



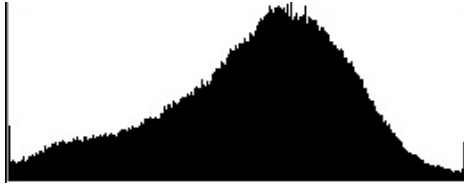
- A Displays the relative distribution of highlights, midtones, and shadows in a photo
- B May indicate whether a photo is over or under exposed
- C May indicate whether a photo has an effective level of contrast
- D All of these.

QUESTION 48

/1

The display button (DISP.) on many cameras allows you to view a histogram alongside a photo to evaluate exposure and contrast.

The following histogram most likely indicates:



A An overexposed photo

B An evenly exposed photo

C An underexposed photo

QUESTION 49

/1

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