



- C. 1/500 second D. 1/60 second
11. A silhouette is created with \_\_\_\_\_ lighting.  
 A. front B. side  
 C. back D. all of the above
12. Which aperture would you use for the shallowest depth-of-field?  
 A. f22 B. f2.8  
 C. f8 D. f11
13. Which of the following are equivalent exposures?  
 A. f11 @ 1/30 & f5.6 @ 1/60 B. f11 @ 1/30 & f11 @ 1/60  
 C. f2.8 @ 1/250 & f16 @ 1/8 D. f16 @ 1/125 & f8 @ 1/250
14. Selective focus occurs when working with a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fast ISO B. slow ISO  
 C. shallow depth of field D. great depth of field
15. A shutter speed change from 1/30 to 1/125 will be \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of time.  
 A. 4x B. one-fourth  
 C. 2x D. one-half
16. To freeze the motion in a scene, which shutter speed would you use?  
 A. 1/60 second B. 1/15 second  
 C. 1/30 second D. 1/1000 second
17. A film speed of ASA/ISO 100 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is best used to photograph inside a bar  
 B. has a very large grain structure  
 C. is best used for photographing in high levels of light  
 D. has 100 images on a roll
18. Standard film speeds are ASA 50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, and 3200.  
 A. Select a slow film: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B. Select a fast film: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Compare a wider and smaller aperture (3 pts)**

19. a. Draw a wide aperture:

b. Draw a small aperture:

example f-stop: \_\_\_\_\_

example f-stop: \_\_\_\_\_

(Circle one)

Depth-of-field: shallow or great

(Circle one)

Depth-of-field: shallow or great

**Match the words: write corresponding letter (2 pts each)**

- |     |                    |       |                                  |
|-----|--------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 20. | fast shutter speed | _____ | A. good for stop action          |
| 21. | slow shutter speed | _____ | B. creates great depth-of-field  |
| 22. | fast film ISO      | _____ | C. good for low light situations |
| 23. | slow film ISO      | _____ | D. good for blurring of motion   |
| 24. | wide aperture      | _____ | E. comparable to fine grain film |
| 25. | small aperture     | _____ | F. small f-stop, ex. F2.8        |

**Short Answer (4pts)**

26. List two contemporary fine art photographers you are inspired by and explain why they are inspirational to you. (Be specific – use back of page if necessary)

**True or False: Circle T or F (1 pt each)**

- |    |                                                                                   |   |   |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Side lighting tends to emphasize texture and volume.                              | T | F |
| 2. | Moving the camera in the same direction as a moving object is called stop action. | T | F |
| 3. | F2.8 allows more light into the camera than f16.                                  | T | F |
| 4. | Bracketing an exposure means placing the camera on a tripod.                      | T | F |
| 5. | Aperture is how fast the shutter of your camera opens and shuts.                  | T | F |

**Fill in the blanks using the names from reference sheet (last page): (2 pts each)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - The French photography pioneer who invented a process of achieving a lasting image on a silver-coated copper plate.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ - This man conducted studies that consisted of photographing animals and people in motion.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ - An American social documentary photographer whose photographs of people during the Depression include migrant workers and immigrants.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ - The English photography pioneer who was the first to produce a negative from which multiples could be made.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ - A leader and catalyst for pictorial photography, this man photographed, published work, and organized exhibitions of photography and art in New York City. His involvement with photography lead to its acceptance as an art form.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ - This photographer was instrumental in the High Art Movement in the nineteenth century and is known for his composite photographs. Also known as the Father of Photomontage.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ - One of the photographers who documented the Civil War.

**Fill in the blanks using the words from reference sheet (last page): (2 pts each)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - Invented in 1839 in France, this photographic process produces a highly detailed image on a sheet of copper coated silver. Each one is unique, and cannot be reproduced.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ - This process replaced the use of the Daguerreotype and Calotype because of its improved detail, and shorter exposure times.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ - A photograph made without the use of a camera or lens in which objects are placed on a piece of paper or film and then exposed to light.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ - Used as a drafting aid by artists in the early seventeenth century, this oblong box was constructed with a pinhole and lens at one end, and a mirror at a 45 degree angle at the other which projected an image onto a glass screen which could then be traced.

**EXTRA CREDIT: 2 pts each**

1. The first true photograph was made in \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Lewis Hine took photographs documenting \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What does FSA stand for? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Describe the difference between a snapshot photograph and a fine art photograph:

**WORDBANK:**

James Clerk Maxwell  
Dorothea Lange  
Lewis Hine  
William Henry Fox Talbot  
Eadward Muybridge  
Camera Obscura  
Carte-de-visite  
Calotype  
Collodion Wet-Plate

Alfred Stieglitz  
Matthew Brady  
Laszlo Moholy-Nagy  
Louis-Jacques-Mande Daguerre  
Henry Peach Robinson  
Tintype  
Photogram  
Daguerreotype  
Equivalents

**Full Stops:**

**F 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22, 32**

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