

Judging Kit #5 Photography Test

1. Recommendation that the focal point be off center is the _____ guideline.
A. leading lines
C. Rule-of-thirds
B. diagonal
D. strong subject
2. Depth of field is:
A. Part of the photo out of focus
C. Foreground only in focus
B. Space in focus
D. Background only in focus
3. What light source most often causes "red eye" in a photo?
A. diffused light
C. incandescent light
B. sunlight
D. camera flash
4. Which one is not a design principle that helps to improve composition?
A. rule of thirds
C. golden circle
B. depth of field
D. golden triangle
5. The exposure of a photo is controlled by:
A. shutter speed
C. Aperture
B. the ISO
D. all of the above
6. Light that is found outside on an overcast day is:
A. reflected light
C. direct light
B. diffused light
D. back light
7. To freeze the motion in an image, use:
A. the snow setting
C. a slow shutter speed
B. an icy white balance
D. a fast shutter speed
8. The word Photography means:
A. natural light
C. artificial light
B. sun light
D. painting with light
9. What is the focal point of a photo?
A. the biggest thing in the photo
C. the thing in the middle of the photo
B. the main point of interest
D. none of the above
10. Composition is:
A. the way a photo is printed
C. subject arrangement in the photo
B. the focus of a photo
D. the way the photo is mounted
11. A fuzzy photo may be caused by:
A. over exposure
C. movement during exposure
B. underexposure
D. sharp focus
12. Negative space is:
A. the subject area of the photo
C. the area of the photo that is printed
B. the cropped area of the photo
D. the least important area of the photo
13. A release button is found on:
A. only a SLR camera
C. only a camera phone
B. only a point and shoot camera
D. all cameras

14. Sunsets provide good opportunities to photograph _____.
A. Portraits
B. backgrounds
C. pets
D. silhouettes
15. In a picture, the _____ is the subject.
A. positive space
B. negative space
C. both A and B
D. neither A nor B
16. People tend to squint when they are photographed using:
A. front lighting
B. top lighting
C. side lighting
D. diffuse lighting
17. The part of the camera that focuses the image on the sensor is:
A. the body
B. the memory card
C. the lens
D. the screen
18. What do you use to get closer to the subject?
A. LCD screen
B. head
C. feet
D. eye
19. An artificial light source is:
A. the flash
B. the sun
C. the moon
D. the lens
20. Panning works best when the subject is:
A. moving from one side of the frame to the other
B. moving straight away from the camera
C. moving straight at the camera
D. a pan
21. If you want a fast shutter speed for taking a picture you should use which mode on your camera:
A. Portrait
B. macro
C. sport
D. museum
22. Move closer to your subject to make it:
A. Taller
B. darker
C. lighter
D. larger
23. To bring out texture in a subject use:
A. back lighting
B. flash
C. side lighting
D. front lighting
24. If you need a large depth of field, use which of the following camera modes?
A. scenic mode
B. sports mode
C. portrait mode
D. museum mode
25. To really bring out skin tones in a photo, which of the following camera modes is best?
A. Sports
B. scenic
C. portrait
D. snow scene

Intermediates stop here, seniors continue to the end

26. What camera function will help you take a darker photo?
- A. auto focus
 - B. automatic exposure
 - C. exposure compensation
 - D. white balance
27. Depth of field is controlled by:
- A. white balance
 - B. image size
 - C. aperture size
 - D. shutter speed
28. What does the Bulb or "B" setting for shutter speed do?
- A. sets the fastest possible shutter speed
 - B. records video
 - C. holds the shutter open for as long as the photographer wants
 - D. let's the camera choose the shutter speed
29. Aperture is also called:
- A. film speed
 - B. f-stop
 - C. white balance
 - D. filter
30. An SLR camera:
- A. must have an LCD screen
 - B. doesn't need a memory card
 - C. allows the photographer to look through the lens to frame and focus the photo
 - D. the image in the view finder is a digital image
31. A panorama is:
- A. a photo that zooms in really close to the subject
 - B. a photo that shows a wide, unbroken view of a large area
 - C. a photo where the photographer followed the subject's movement
 - D. a photo that doesn't look like anything
32. Image quality can be improved by:
- A. taking photos only on auto settings
 - B. using flash all the time
 - C. using the lowest possible ISO
 - D. using only natural light
33. The histogram tells you:
- A. history of your camera
 - B. the exposure of the photo
 - C. settings used to take the photo
 - D. where the photo was taken
34. What is the value of a color?
- A. the name of the color such as "red"
 - B. how pure a color is
 - C. how light or dark the color is
 - D. the number the computer associates with the color

35. What does redirecting the light of a flash off another surface do?
- A. change the necessary white balance
 - B. change the color of the light
 - C. change the angle and quality of the light
 - D. all of the above
36. A short telephoto - ____mm to ____mm is ideal for portraiture.
- A. 8mm to 35mm
 - B. 90mm to 135mm
 - C. 200mm to 300mm
 - D. 35mm to 60mm
37. To stop a racing car, set your shutter speed at:
- A. 1/250
 - B. 1/50
 - C. 1/100
 - D. 1/1000
38. In shutter priority mode:
- A. you set the aperture (f-stop) and the camera selects the shutter speed
 - B. you set the shutter speed and the camera selects the aperture (f-stop)
 - C. you set the ISO and the camera selects the shutter speed
 - D. you set the ISO and the camera selects the aperture (f-stop)
39. If you want your subject in focus but the background blurry, use:
- A. large f-stop number
 - B. small f-stop number
 - C. medium f-stop number
 - D. no f-stop number
40. Strong sunlight produces:
- A. dark highlights
 - B. soft detail
 - C. hard detail
 - D. a calm mood
41. What is rear-curtain synchronization?
- A. firing the flash just before the shutter closes at the end of the exposure
 - B. firing the flash as the shutter opens at the beginning of the exposure
 - C. firing the flash in the middle of the exposure
 - D. firing the flash only at the backdrop
42. What is the unit used to measure the color of the light?
- A. Hertz
 - B. tungsten
 - C. degree kelvin
 - D. watts
43. When a camera takes a light reading from a very small section in the center of the frame, it's:
- A. auto metering
 - B. quick metering
 - C. spot metering
 - D. manual metering
44. How can you store your photos, so that you never lose them?
- A. on DVDs
 - B. on the memory card
 - C. on the computer
 - D. on any two or more different places
45. Which f-stop will have the largest lens opening (aperture)?
- A. f/22
 - B. f/8
 - C. f/11
 - D. f2.8

46. Great portrait photos:

- A. captures a person's physical characteristics
- B. captures character/ personality
- C. demonstrates the photographer's skill/imagination
- D. all of the above

47. Aperture priority mode allows the photographer to set:

- A. Aperture
- B. ISO
- C. white balance
- D. all of the above

48. Shutter speeds are measured in:

- A. fractions of a minute
- B. fractions of a second
- C. fractions of an hour
- D. none of the above

49. A polarizing filter controls:

- A. haze and sunlight
- B. reflection and mood
- C. haze and reflection
- D. sparkle in solarization

50. What part of a digital camera will make color look normal in different types of light?

- A. Histogram
- B. portrait mode
- C. white balance control
- D. scenic mode