

MTA 103 – Understanding Photography
Possible test questions
All sections
Dan Wise – Instructor

How many students from advanced photography classes presented their work in class this semester? _____

Both Arthur Tress and Henri Cartier-Bresson have done documentary photography for much of their lives. However, when asked what kind of photography they believed they did, what would their answer be? _____

We saw a slide presentation about a documentary photographer, that photographed a gang in New York, a Circus Clown, and the Civil Rights movement, among other subjects.

What was the photographer's name?

- a. Bret Weston b. Eugene Smith c. Rudi Dietrich d. Bruce Davidson

We saw a film about a photographer that has photographed children in New York for the NYC Parks Department, has produced images based on dreams of both children and adults, and did a story about how a photographer got his lens. What was this photographer's name? _____

Where did Ruth Bernhard get the idea for her "Nude in the Box" photograph?

- a. A book b. Ansel Adams c. The UPS man d. A film

If you over expose your film; will the negative be thinner or denser? _____

When you burn-in an area in a photograph, do you darken or lighten the area?

We saw a film about a woman, that first came to America with her father as a young woman, made portraits of dogs and cats, beautiful color photographs of sea shells, B&W nudes and was introduced to Edward Weston early in her photographic career (he introduced her to photography as art - and changed her life): what's her name?

- a. Ruth Bernhard b. Diane Arbus c. Dorothea Lange d. Annie Liebowitz

** When photographing a dark blue ball against a deep red background;

* What color filter would one use to make the ball lighter? _____

* What color filter would make the wall lighter? _____

Which f stop gives you the most depth of field?

- a. 22 b. 1.8 c. 64 d. 16

T-Max, PLUS-X, TRI-X, FP4, HP5 and other general purpose films we use in MTA 103 are what type of film?

- a. Orthochromatic b. Infra-red c. Panchromatic d. None of the above

** Your camera is set at 1/125 of a second at f-8.

* You need to shoot at f-64. What will your shutter speed be? _____

* You would like to shoot at 1/1000 of a second. What f-stop will you use? _____

When you dodge an area in a photograph; do you darken or lighten that area?

Which f-stop give you the least depth of field?

- a. 16 b. 1.8 c. 22 d. 64

To freeze action in a photograph, which shutter speed would work best?

- a. 1/4 b. 1/60 c. 1/250 d. 1/2000

If you want to make a print smaller; do you raise or lower the enlarger head? _____

If you are using fiber base paper, instead of RC; your developer/fixer/wash times are?

- a. Longer b. Shorter c. The same d. It doesn't matter

What film would be the best choice, if I wanted as much grain as possible in a photograph?

- a. 400 b. 100 c. 25 d. 3200

What developer do we use for paper, in the 103 lab?

- a. Dektol b. T Max c. D-76 d. DK-50

Why do you pre-soak film before development?

- a. To shorten the development time b. For more even development
c. To darken shadows d. None of the above

If you under expose and over develop your film, will you get more or less contrast in your negatives? _____

When using a multi/variable grade paper; what filter would add the most contrast?

- a. #3 b. #2 c. #5 d. #0

If your camera meter isn't working, what photographic "rule of thumb" would you use?

Why does an apple's skin appear red?

- a. It absorbs most of the red waves striking it. b. It reflects all the colors except red
c. Because it's red d. It reflects the red waves striking it

If you expose 400 ISO at 100 ISO, is it over or under exposed?

If you answered question #25 correctly and were using ISO 25 film, what would your shutter speed be if you were shooting at f-8? _____

When using a 50mm lens, what is the slowest "safe" shutter speed to use, when hand holding your camera (as a rule of thumb)? _____

If you are shooting in low light or need to use the highest shutter speeds possible, what ISO film would work best?

- a. 100 b. 25 c. 400 d. 3200

If you are printing; and your print looks pretty good at f-8 at 20 seconds, but you want to make it 20% lighter, what would you do?

What developer do we use for film, in the 103 lab? _____

What is the minimum number of "new" prints required in your final project? _____

You are photographing a red apple and a green apple in a white bowl with B&W film; You want the red apple to appear lighter and the green one to appear darker. What color filter would you use?

- a. blue b. green c. red d. polarizing

Why would I use a red filter with black and white film?

- a. To lighten foliage b. To make skin darker c. To darken skies
b. For greater detail in shadows

If your camera is set at f-8 and you stop down three stops, what f-stop would you be shooting at? _____

** We saw a slide presentation about a documentary photographer that is best known for his instinct to capture the "decisive moment", combined with a deep understanding and compassion for human nature. What was the photographers name?

- a. Eugene Smith b. Rudi Dietrich c. Heri Cartier-Bresson d. Bruce Davidson

* The photographer from the question above; was in reality, what kind of photographer?

- a. photo-journalist b. surrealist c. studio d. portrait

Your camera is set at f-16 and you want to open up three (3) stops; what f-stop will you use? _____

If you make a 5x7 print and want to make the same print enlarged to 8x10; will you have to use a shorter or longer exposure to get the prints to match? _____

I showed some of my work in class last week. How many color photographs did I show?

We saw a film about a man that did a series of photographs of children's dreams, one about adult fantasies and was also working on several installation projects that he would then photograph and abandon. What was his name?

a. Henry Fox-Talbot b. John Hooton c. Arthur Tress d. Bruce Davidson

My friend Waldo is standing in front of a red barn and wearing a blue shirt; I want the shirt to appear lighter than the barn in the photo. What color filter would work best?

The final project for this class is comprised of three (3) parts. What are they?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

** Your camera is set at 1/30 of a second at f-8.

* You need to shoot at f-22. What is your shutter speed? _____

* You need to shoot at 1/250 of a second. What f-stop would you use? _____

If you want to blur an image; do you use a slower or faster shutter speed? _____

Will a telephoto lens expand or compress spatial relationships in a photograph?

What developer do we use for film, in the 103 lab?

a. D-76 b. Xtol c. DK50 d. T-Max

If you fix your film before you develop it; what can you do to "save" your negatives?

As black and white prints dry, do they get slightly darker or lighter? _____

Which of the following combinations of shutter speed and f-stop is not an equivalent exposure?

a. f 4 @ 1/1000 b. f 11 @ 1/125 c. f 22 @ 1/30 d. f 5.6 @ 1/250

** Your camera is set at 1/60 of a second at f8:

* You want to shoot at 1/1000 of a second. What f stop would you use?

- a. 2.8 b. 8 c. 22 d. 2

* You need to shoot at f 16. What shutter speed should you use?

- a. 1/15 b. 1/30 c. 1/250 d. 1/1000

Which f stop gives you the greatest depth of field?

- a. 8 b. 1.8 c. 11 d. 22

ISO/ASA 100 film is _____ than ISO/ASA 400 film.

- a. Faster b. The same c. Slower d. None of the above

To freeze action a photograph, what shutter speed would work best?

- a. 1/125 b. 1/15 c. 1/1000 d. 1/60

When processed correctly, which film will have the least grain? ISO;

- a. 400 b. 100 c. 3200 d. 25

Which lens would you use to expand spacial relationships in a photograph?

- a. Telephoto b. Normal c. Wide angle d. Flat field

If you expose ISO 100 film at 400 ISO, is it over or under exposed?

- a. Over b. Under

You will get more dramatic (longer) shadows in your photographs if you shoot:

- a. Early morning b. Noon c. Late afternoon d. None of the above

As a rule of thumb; what is the slowest shutter speed you should set, when using a normal lens?(if you are hand holding your camera)

- a. 1/15 b. 1/1000 c. 1/125 d. 1/60

What factor do you use to decide your shutter speed: in the sunny sixteen rule?

- a. Time of day b. Shutter speed c. Film speed d. None of the above

Which f stop gives you the least depth of field?

- a. 8 b. 32 c. 2.8 d. 5.6

What kind of day will give you the most contrast in your image?

- a. Cloudy b. Sunny c. Overcast d. Pay day

Photo flo is a ?

- a. Fixing agent b. Developer c. Wetting agent d. Stop

If you are using RC paper instead of Fiber base -- your developer/fix/wash times are?

- a. Longer b. Shorter c. The same

If you are printing and wanted to make your print twice as dark. What could you do?

- a. Open up one stop b. Double the time c. Stop down one stop d. Cut the time in half

What developer do we use for **film** in the 103 labs?

- a. Dektol b. T max c. D76 d. DK50

If you expose 400 ISO/ASA film at 100 ISO/ASA, is it over or under exposed?

- a. Over b. Under

What factors affect depth of field?

- a. Aperture b. Lens focal length c. Subject distance from lens c. Film type

When making an enlargement, do you raise or lower the enlarger head to make the image bigger?

- a. Raise the head b. Lower the head

If a print is too dark, how do you make it lighter?

- a. Increase exposure time b. Decrease exposure time c. Open up d. Stop down

If you change from f-16 to f-8; did you open up or stop down? _____

When you burn-in an area in a photograph, do you darken or lighten the area?

What film would be the best choice, if I wanted as much grain as possible in a photograph?

- a. 400 b. 100 c. 25 d. 3200

What developer do we use for **paper**, in the 103 lab?

- a. Dektol b. T Max c. D-76 d. DK-50

Can you shoot ISO 400 speed film at 800, 1600 or even 3200 ISO and get usable results is you "push process" the film"(yes or no will suffice)?

If you are printing; and your print looks pretty good at f-8 at 20 seconds, but you want to make it 20% lighter, what would you do?

What developer do we use for film, in the 103 lab? _____

What is the minimum number of “new” prints required in your final project? _____

You are photographing a red apple and a green apple in a white bowl with B&W film; You want the red apple to appear lighter and the green one to appear darker. What color filter would you use?

- a. blue b. green c. red d. polarizing

Why would I use a red filter with black and white film?

- a. To lighten foliage b. To make skin darker c. To darken skies
b. For greater detail in shadows

You have been using a 35mm SLR camera this semester. What do the letters SLR stand for? _____

The first roll film camera was produced in the late 1800's by Eastman. How many pictures were on each roll? _____

What was the “camera obscura”?

- a. An early pinhole camera b. A heliograph
c. A “dark chamber” used by artists in the 10th century
d. The first camera with a glass lens

If you over expose your film & develop it normally; will it be more dense than usual, or less dense? _____

What was the biggest obstacle early photographic image makers had to overcome?

- a. Forming an image b. Finding a light sensitive material c. Fixing the image
d. Focusing the image

We recently saw a film on a woman who purchase her first camera in 1901 for \$15, what was her name? _____

Annie Liebowitz got her start in photograhly working for what magazine?

What factor do you use to decide your shutter speed, in the Sunny 16 rule?

- a. Shutter speed b. Time of day c. ISO d. All of the above

When using a multi/variable grade paper; what filter would add the most contrast?

- a. #3 b. #2 c. #5 d. #0

If you are using RC paper instead of Fiber base -- your developer/fix/wash times are?

- a. Longer b. Shorter c. The same

When you “open up” from f-11 to f-8 are you letting in more or less light?

If you are using RC paper; how long were you instructed to develop your paper? _____

Why do you agitate your film and paper during development?

a. for more even development b. to “clear” your film c. to keep the film on the reel from sticking together d. none of the above

What is the recommended temperature for developing your film?

a. 68 degrees b. 70 degrees c. 72 degrees d. huh??

When developing film; what do you do with the fixer after you are finished with that “step” in the development process? _____

Do you use the fixer straight or mix it 1:1 with water, when developing film? _____

Why do you use filters when printing with variable contrast papers (multi-grade - poly max - etc)?

a. make the print darker b. make the print lighter c. contrast control d. none of the above

What type of meter do you have in your camera?

a. incident b. reflected c. silicon blue d. sunny 16

If you over expose your film; will the negative be thinner or denser? _____

Why would you “push” your film (under expose & over develop it)?

a. to make the photograph more grainy b. to shoot at a higher shutter speed in lower light
c. because you made a mistake and shot your 100 ISO film at ISO 400 and want to “save” the images d. all of the above

We saw a film about a woman who is best know for her photographs taken from her apartment window over looking Central Park. She is also know for her documentary photography, and a series she did while living in Paris. What is this photographers name?

a. Ruth Orkin b. Mary Ellen Mark c. Diane Arbus d. Dorthea Lange

