

High School Photography Fundamentals

Photography · Answer Key · 9 Questions

1. Which three camera settings comprise the fundamental components of the exposure triangle?

- A) Aperture, shutter speed, and ISO**
- B) Focal length, aperture, and white balance
- C) Resolution, ISO, and shutter speed
- D) Depth of field, focal length, and dynamic range

2. What physical change occurs inside a lens when moving to a smaller f-stop number, such as from f/8 to f/2.8?

- A) The lens iris opening expands larger**
- B) The lens iris opening shrinks smaller
- C) The focal length increases
- D) The digital sensor moves closer to the lens

3. Which shutter speed setting is most effective for freezing the motion of a fast-moving athlete?

- A) 1/2 second
- B) 1/30 second
- C) 1/1000 second**
- D) 2 seconds

4. What is the primary visual side effect of setting a digital camera to a very high ISO value?

- A) Increased depth of field
- B) Increased visual noise or digital grain**
- C) Lower color temperature
- D) Motion blur around edges

5. In visual composition, where does the Rule of Thirds recommend placing key photographic subjects?

- A) Dead center in the frame
- B) Along the outer borders of the image
- C) Along grid lines or at their four intersection points**
- D) Only in the bottom left quadrant

6. What light property causes the image formed inside a classic camera obscura to appear upside down?

A) Light traveling in straight lines through a pinhole

- B) Refraction of light through mineral oil
- C) Diffraction caused by polarising filters
- D) Chromatic dispersion of red wavelengths

7. Which unit of measurement is used to specify the white balance or color temperature of a light source?

A) Nanometers

B) Kelvin

- C) Lumens
- D) Candela

8. Standard camera light meters calculate reflected light exposure based on what calibration standard?

A) 100% pure white reflectance

B) 18% neutral gray reflectance

- C) 50% absolute black absorption
- D) 33% daylight ambient reflectance

9. Which combination of camera parameters produces the shallowest depth of field?

A) Small aperture (f/16), wide focal length, far subject

B) Large aperture (f/1.4), long focal length, close subject

- C) Small aperture (f/22), long focal length, far subject
- D) Large aperture (f/2.8), wide focal length, far subject