



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.Sc.(MSJ)-Hons-2024

Course Name – Introduction to Camera and Lighting

Course Code - BMJ17201 (T)

( Semester I )

Library  
Brainware University  
398, Ramkrishnapur Road, Barasat  
Kolkata, West Bengal-700125

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2:0 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

### Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 10=10

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Explain the purpose of the aperture setting in photography.
  - a) Controls the amount of light entering the camera
  - b) Adjusts the camera's ISO
  - c) Changes the shutter speed
  - d) Focuses the image
- (ii) Illustrate how using a reflector can impact a photograph
  - a) It reduces glare
  - b) It adds color to the image
  - c) It bounces light onto the subject
  - d) It changes the lens focal length
- (iii) Compare the impact of a softbox versus a reflector on lighting
  - a) Softboxes create diffuse light; reflectors bounce light
  - b) Softboxes focus light; reflectors diffuse light
  - c) Softboxes are used for natural light; reflectors are for artificial light
  - d) Softboxes are always used indoors; reflectors are used outdoors
- (iv) Explain the function of the image sensor in a camera.
  - a) Captures light and converts it into an image
  - b) Stores images
  - c) Focuses the lens
  - d) Adjusts the aperture
- (v) Summarize the benefits of using a tripod in photography.
  - a) Stabilizes the camera
  - b) Allows for longer exposures
  - c) Reduces camera shake
  - d) All of the above
- (vi) Compare the advantages of using a mirrorless camera over a DSLR.
  - a) Lighter and more compact
  - b) Longer battery life
  - c) Better image quality
  - d) More lens options
- (vii) Apply the concept of aperture to control depth of field.
  - a) Use a small aperture (high f-stop) for deep depth of field.
  - b) Use a large aperture (low f-stop) for shallow depth of field.
  - c) Use a large aperture (high f-stop) for deep depth of field.
  - d) Use a small aperture (low f-stop) for shallow depth of field.

(viii) Choose the correct ISO setting for low light conditions.

- a) ISO 100
- b) ISO 200
- c) ISO 800
- d) ISO 1600

(ix) Develop a plan to use soft boxes for portrait photography.

- a) Use them for hard shadows.
- b) Use them for soft, diffused light.
- c) Use them for high contrast.
- d) Use them for natural light.

(x) Model the exposure triangle in a diagram.

- a) Show aperture, ISO, and white balance.
- b) Show aperture, shutter speed, and ISO.
- c) Show shutter speed, ISO, and white balance.
- d) Show aperture, shutter speed, and white balance.

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. What type of camera would you classify as best for professional photography? (3)
3. Contrast the roles of a DSLR's viewfinder and a mirrorless camera's electronic viewfinder. (3)
4. Apply different combinations of aperture, shutter speed, and ISO to achieve a well-exposed image in low-light conditions. (3)
5. Organize a studio lighting setup using multiple light modifiers to achieve a Rembrandt lighting style. (3)
6. Adapt the Rule of Thirds to a portrait setting and explain how it enhances the composition. (3)

OR

- Combine different framing techniques to create a more dynamic photograph. (3)

### Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 3=15

7. Develop a lighting plan for a three-point lighting setup using different lighting ratios to convey different moods, and justify your choice of lighting ratios for a formal interview scene and a high-contrast portrait. (5)
8. Utilize the technique of Rembrandt lighting to shape a subject's face in a studio portrait, and explain how adjusting the key and fill lights can alter the final image's mood and style. (5)
9. Imagine you are shooting a landscape at sunset. What settings would you use? (5)

OR

- How does changing the focal length of a lens affect the composition and perspective of a photograph? (5)

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