



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Master of Science in Animation & Multimedia

Course Name – Digital Image Making

Course Code - MMM102

Semester / Year - Semester I

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[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 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty)

(i) Photography' comes from the Greek words PHOTOS and GRAPHS. What does it mean?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) Light modeling | b) Light picture |
| c) Light writing | d) None of them. |

(ii) A small camera, the kind that can fit in your pocket

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| a) DSLR | b) Point and Shoot camera |
| c) SLR | d) Polaroid camera |

(iii) Photography began with the _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| a) Camera Obscura | b) DSLR |
| c) Point and shoot camera | d) BROWNIE |

(iv) DSLR stands for.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Digital Single Lens Reflex | b) Digital Single Lens Reflector |
| c) Digital Single Lens Reflection | d) None of these |

(v) Photography is an art form like _____.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Painting | b) Animation |
| c) Modeling | d) Sculpting |

(vi) Photography began with the Camera Obscura which is derived from _____.

- a) Latin
- b) Greek
- c) French
- d) None of these

(vii) Who is the inventor of Camera obscura?

- a) Chinese Philosopher Mosy
- b) Roger Bacon
- c) Leonardo da Vinci
- d) Joseph knee-ups

(viii) Which camera orientation is short horizontally and long vertically?

- a) Landscape
- b) Portrait
- c) Neither
- d) Both

(ix) What type of digital camera has a detachable lens?

- a) Point and shoot
- b) SLR
- c) Camera obscura
- d) None of these

(x) In digital photography software, the word "default" usually refers to _____.

- a) Settings set by the user
- b) Settings set when the program was installed
- c) User error
- d) Automatic settings programmed by the user

(xi) Digital cameras and scanners are used to _____ images.

- a) Revert
- b) Capture
- c) Collect
- d) Store

(xii) Which term describes the main thing you want your viewer to see in your photograph?

- a) Subject
- b) ISO
- c) DOF
- d) None of these

(xiii) _____ are the creative or artistic bit where we arrange all of the elements of our picture within the frame.

- a) Compose
- b) Expose
- c) Exposure
- d) None of them

(xiv) _____ is both Scientific and Mechanical bit where we expose our film or sensor to light through the lens of our camera.

- a) Compose
- b) Expose
- c) Exposure
- d) None of them

(xv) RGB stands for:

- a) Red, Green, Black
- b) Red, Gray, Black
- c) Red, Gray, Blue
- d) Red, Green, Blue

(xvi) Which term describes unposed photos when the subject is not aware of being photographed?

- a) Posed
- b) Candid
- c) Unplanned
- d) Freestyle

(xvii) Who is invented Digital Camera at first?

- a) Steve Jobs
- b) Aristotle
- c) Bill Gates
- d) Steven Sasson

(xviii) What is the most common lossless image storage format in digital photography?

- a) png
- b) jpg
- c) raw
- d) gif

(xix) What is most commonly regarded as the smallest unit of digital images?

- a) Electronics dots
- b) Pixel
- c) Resolution
- d) Dots

(xx) A three-footed stand often used to balance a camera.

- a) Tripod
- b) Flash
- c) Monopod
- d) Lens

(xxi) The balancing of light within a photograph is known as the:

- a) White balance
- b) The shutter speed
- c) The aperture
- d) The exposure

(xxii) Perfect exposure is a result of the right mixture of:

- a) Shutter speed + aperture + resolution
- b) Exposure + aperture + shutter speed
- c) Film speed + aperture + exposure
- d) Aperture + shutter speed + film speed

(xxiii) Secure Digital cards are small memory devices that can be inserted into some electronic products.

- a) Tripod
- b) Flash Card
- c) SD card
- d) Flash Drive

(xxiv) This means that your subject is sharp and not blurry

- a) Image noise
- b) Focus
- c) Framing
- d) Exposure

(xxv) The button at the top of the camera used to take the picture

- a) Flash
- b) Shutter release
- c) Shutter speed
- d) Lens

(xxvi) Which is a memory device used with digital cameras?

- a) SD card
- b) Floppy disk
- c) Memory stick
- d) All of these

(xxvii) The Subject will be in focus, but objects that are closer or farther away will be out of focus

- a) ISO
- b) Aperture
- c) Deeper Depth of Field
- d) Shallow Depth of Field

(xxviii) The part of the camera that indicates the field of view that is seen by the camera lens.

- a) Lens
- b) Viewfinder
- c) Camera body
- d) LCD Display

(xxix) A number that represents a combination of a camera's shutter speed, aperture, and ISO.

- a) Exposure Value (EV)
- b) White balance
- c) Rule of Thirds
- d) Aperture

(xxx) This metering evaluates system the light in the middle of the frame and its surroundings and ignores the corners

- a) Matrix
- b) Partial
- c) Spot
- d) Center weighted

(xxxii) Which camera (from around 1984) used solar energy to assist the batteries?

- a) Nikon FA
- b) Pentax LX
- c) Ricoh XR-S
- d) None of these

(xxxiii) What is shutter speed measured in?

- a) Stops
- b) F Numbers
- c) Seconds
- d) Exposures

(xxxiiii) Which is a larger aperture opening?

- a) 1.4
- b) 2.8

c) f16

d) f8

(xli) What does depth of field refer to?

a) Taking a light reading of a scene to find the correct exposure.

b) Adjust Exposure Compensation to over-expose the scene and lighten the image.

c) The distance between the closest subject in focus to the farthest subject in focus.

d) The amount of light that hits the camera's film/sensor; a balance of aperture and shutter speed.

(xlii) Increasing a digital camera's film speed, will _____.

a) increase image noise and increase contrast.

b) decrease image noise and increase sharpness.

c) have no effect on the image quality.

d) increase image noise and decrease exposure.

(xliii) In sports and action photography, keeping track of your aperture is important because...

a) Adjusting the aperture 'freezes the action' in the frame

b) The colors will be off at higher aperture

c) Your subject will move in and out of your 'field of focus'

d) None of these

(xliv) The term "Depth of Field" means:

a) The exposure

b) The sensitivity of the ISO setting to light

c) The amount of focus retained from the focus point on the subject to the background.

d) The F Stop

(xlv) When you want to have the background of your subject out of focus (blurry) you

a) Set your mode to the flower icon for

b) Set your mode to the Mountain icon for

close ups.

c) Set your mode to Aperture Priority (AV or A) & set a low f-stop number.

landscapes.

d) Set your mode to Shutter Priority (S) & set a high shutter speed.

(xlvi) What is a often a side effect of using a camera's highest ISO setting?

a) Digital noise

b) Colour imbalance

c) Battery drain

d) None of these

(xlvii) What does AF stand for?

a) Auto focus

b) Auto function

c) Automatic flash

d) None of these

(xlviii) A camera lens that magnifies the image.

a) Zoom lens

b) Manual focus

c) Auto focus

d) Aperture

(xlix) A macro lens is a lens that:

a) Is Very small in size

b) Creates great bokeh

c) Is used for extreme close ups

d) Makes you a professional

(l) Which is a telephoto lens?

a) 35mm

b) 100mm

c) 8mm

d) 50mm

(li) Which is a zoom lens?

a) 35mm

b) 55mm-250mm

c) 8mm

d) 50mm

(lii) Lens flare is caused by_____.

a) zooming the image while taking the photograph

b) back reflection of light on lens elements

- c) lenses heating up in sunlight
- d) plastic lens elements

(lii) A 'Zoom' Lens is also known as a...

- a) Teleporting Lens
- b) Telephonic Lens
- c) Television Lens
- d) Telephoto Lens

(liv) Position the most important elements in our scene at the points where they intersect. These are called _____.

- a) golden points
- b) power points
- c) Both of these
- d) None of these

(lv) Which compositional technique uses lines to bring the viewer into, out of, and around the photograph?

- a) Rule of Thirds
- b) Filling the Frame
- c) Leading Lines
- d) Diffused Background

(lvi) Circles of confusion are most prominent in

- a) mirror lens
- b) zoom lens
- c) fisheye lens
- d) None of these

(lvii) Incident light

- a) falls on the subject
- b) backlights the subject
- c) is reflected from the subject
- d) None of these

(lviii) Slight _____ can be fixed by editing programs after it has been shot.

- a) Colour
- b) Aperture problems
- c) Blurs
- d) Over and under exposure

(lix) What is a photon?

- a) A particle of light energy
- b) A stream of light energy
- c) A measure of light energy
- d) None of these

(lx) What type of development process does Kodachrome need?

a) Additive

b) Dye replacement

c) Subtractive

d) None of these