

Answers to Chapter 2: Getting to Know Cameras Quiz

1. The HiRISE camera was built for:
 - a. NASA's trip to Saturn.
 - b. NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter spacecraft.**
 - c. Sputnik.
 - d. Apollo 11.
2. A pinhole camera has:
 - a. A very small lens.
 - b. Only a hole where a lens would typically be.**
 - c. A motorized shutter.
 - d. A built-in light meter.
3. Viewfinder cameras use a(n):
 - a. Rangefinder optical system.**
 - b. Through the Lens (TTL) optical system.
 - c. Optical system similar to that of the pinhole camera.
 - d. Optical system similar to that of all digital cameras.
4. True or false: On a 35 mm camera, a 100 mm lens is considered a wide-angle lens.
 - a. True
 - b. False**
5. The piece of glass located above a 35 mm TTL camera's mirror is called the:
 - a. Focal plane.
 - b. Shutter.
 - c. Tilt mirror.
 - d. Pentaprism.**
6. If a lens is a prime lens, it:
 - a. Can only be manually focused.
 - b. Is more expensive than non-prime lenses.
 - c. Has an extra coating that protects the lens surface.
 - d. Has a single fixed focal length.**
7. An aperture is a:
 - a. Series of leaf-shaped metal pieces within the lens.
 - b. Series of leaf-shaped metal pieces within the camera.
 - c. Type of filter that protects the surface of the lens.
 - d. Hole through which light enters the camera.**
8. A change from f/4 to f/8 equals a change of:
 - a. 1 stop.

- b. **2 stops.**
 - c. 3 stops.
 - d. 4 stops.
- 9. A change in shutter speed from 1/125-second to 1/250-second is a change of:
 - a. **1 stop.**
 - b. 2 stops.
 - c. 3 stops.
 - d. 4 stops.
- 10. Most 35 mm cameras have:
 - a. **Focal-plane shutters.**
 - b. Leaf shutters.
 - c. Twilight shutters.
 - d. Nonelectronic shutters.
- 11. Gating of a digital shutter refers to:
 - a. Sizing the shutter to the size of the lens.
 - b. The physical opening and closing of the shutter.
 - c. **The turning on/off the sensor's collecting of light information.**
 - d. The turning on/off the lens' ability to focus.
- 12. A sensor's ability to capture a full scene is based on:
 - a. The quality of the camera.
 - b. The size of the sensor.
 - c. The size of the lens.
 - d. **Both b and c.**
- 13. Making a waterfall appear smooth and milky in a photograph requires a:
 - a. Very fast shutter speed.
 - b. Relatively fast shutter speed.
 - c. **Slow shutter speed (2-8 seconds).**
 - d. This is impossible without the use of Photoshop.
- 14. The major benefit of medium-format cameras is:
 - a. Their larger size increases the weight of the camera and hence increases its stability.
 - b. **Their larger sensors increase the amount of visual information collected per photo.**
 - c. Their greater expense prevents nonserious amateurs from purchasing them.
 - d. Their greater size makes it easier to hand-hold them.
- 15. Which statement is *not true* about large-format cameras?
 - a. Large-format cameras come in only one size.
 - b. **Large-format cameras come in two styles, field and monorail.**

- c. Large-format cameras are useless in architectural photography.
- d. Large-format cameras are not helpful for sports photography.