

Enrollment No. :

Centre Code :

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Date :

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2024

IDC (MOOCs)

Paper : MOOCIDC1013

(Basics of Photography)

Full Marks : 50.

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 2 hours

(Question carries 1 mark each)
Please tick (✓) the correct answer

*Use of correction fluid is prohibited ** Multiple ticks will be treated as incorrect.*

1. What does the term "aperture" refer to in photography?
 - a) The size of the lens
 - b) The opening in the lens that controls the amount of light entering
 - c) The distance between the lens and the sensor
 - d) The focal length of the lens
2. Which of the following is a unit used to measure light sensitivity in photography?
 - a) Focal length
 - b) Aperture
 - c) ISO
 - d) Shutter speed
3. The depth of field in an image is primarily influenced by:
 - a) ISO
 - b) Aperture size
 - c) Shutter speed
 - d) Camera resolution
4. What is the function of the camera's shutter?
 - a) To control the brightness of an image
 - b) To focus light onto the camera sensor
 - c) To control the duration of light exposure to the camera sensor
 - d) To change the image's color
5. Which of the following is the typical unit of measurement for focal length in lenses?
 - a) Pixels
 - b) Millimeters (mm)
 - c) Inches
 - d) Lux
6. What does the term "white balance" in photography refer to?
 - a) Adjusting the color temperature of the image to make it look natural
 - b) Adjusting the ISO to achieve the right exposure
 - c) The process of focusing on an object
 - d) The process of enhancing the contrast of the image
7. What does a wide aperture (e.g., f/1.4) do to the depth of field?
 - a) Increases depth of field
 - b) Decreases depth of field
 - c) Has no effect on depth of field
 - d) Makes the background appear sharper
8. Which of the following controls the exposure time in a camera?
 - a) Aperture
 - b) Shutter speed
 - c) ISO
 - d) Lens focal length

9. A faster shutter speed (e.g., 1/1000s) results in:
- a) More motion blur
 - b) Less light entering the camera
 - c) A brighter image
 - d) More light entering the camera
10. Which of the following is a type of camera sensor?
- a) CMOS
 - b) LCD
 - c) TFT
 - d) LED
11. In photography, what is a “prime lens”?
- a) A lens with a variable focal length
 - b) A lens with a fixed focal length
 - c) A lens that captures only black and white
 - d) A lens that automatically focuses
12. What does “bokeh” refer to in photography?
- a) The sharpness of the image
 - b) The aesthetic quality of the out-of-focus areas in an image
 - c) The exposure of the image
 - d) The pixel count of the image
13. The exposure triangle consists of:
- a) Shutter speed, ISO, and aperture
 - b) White balance, resolution, and contrast
 - c) Lens focal length, shutter speed, and focus
 - d) Image size, aperture, and color
14. What does a higher ISO setting do in photography?
- a) Increases the camera’s sensitivity to light
 - b) Decreases the camera’s sensitivity to light
 - c) Improves image sharpness
 - d) Controls the shutter speed
15. The “rule of thirds” is a principle of:
- a) Color correction
 - b) Image composition
 - c) Lens selection
 - d) Exposure
16. Which of the following lens types is best for capturing landscapes?
- a) Wide-angle lens
 - b) Telephoto lens
 - c) Macro lens
 - d) Fisheye lens
17. In digital photography, what is “pixelation”?
- a) The removal of pixels from an image
 - b) The reduction of file size
 - c) The visible blocky effect in low-resolution images
 - d) A method for increasing image sharpness
18. What is the primary function of a tripod in photography?
- a) To increase the exposure
 - b) To stabilize the camera during a shot
 - c) To focus the lens
 - d) To adjust the ISO
19. What does “HDR” stand for in photography?
- a) High Definition Resolution
 - b) High Dynamic Range
 - c) High Digital Resolution
 - d) Horizontal Depth Rendering
20. The “exposure compensation” function is used to:
- a) Adjust the exposure to make the image brighter or darker
 - b) Automatically focus on a subject
 - c) Set the ISO level
 - d) Automatically adjust the aperture
21. What is the “viewfinder” used for in a camera?
- a) To adjust the aperture
 - b) To preview and frame the shot
 - c) To measure the ISO level
 - d) To determine the focal length
22. Which of the following is an advantage of shooting in RAW format over JPEG?
- a) Smaller file size
 - b) No need for post-processing
 - c) Higher quality with more detail for editing
 - d) Automatically compresses images

23. A “macro lens” is typically used for:
- a) Portrait photography
 - b) Wide-angle shots
 - c) Capturing close-up details of small objects
 - d) Landscape photography
24. In photography, what does “exposure” refer to?
- a) The brightness or darkness of an image
 - b) The resolution of an image
 - c) The color balance of an image
 - d) The amount of time the camera’s shutter is open
25. The “golden hour” refers to:
- a) The best time for capturing portraits
 - b) The time just after sunrise or before sunset when the light is soft and warm
 - c) The hour when cameras are most expensive
 - d) The middle of the day when light is harsh
26. Which of the following camera modes allows full control over aperture, shutter speed, and ISO?
- a) Auto mode
 - b) Portrait mode
 - c) Manual mode
 - d) Landscape mode
27. Which type of lens is ideal for portrait photography?
- a) Telephoto lens
 - b) Wide-angle lens
 - c) Macro lens
 - d) Fisheye lens
28. The “shutter priority” mode in a camera allows you to control:
- a) The aperture only
 - b) The shutter speed only
 - c) The ISO only
 - d) Both shutter speed and ISO
29. Which of the following camera settings affects the motion blur in your photos?
- a) Shutter speed
 - b) ISO
 - c) Aperture
 - d) White balance
30. In digital photography, “noise” refers to:
- a) Distortion caused by high ISO settings
 - b) A special filter effect
 - c) The visual information in high-quality images
 - d) The background sound of a photo session
31. What is “long exposure” photography used to capture?
- a) Static subjects
 - b) Fast-moving subjects
 - c) Light trails and motion blur
 - d) High contrast images
32. What is the function of the camera lens’s “zoom” feature?
- a) Adjusts the aperture
 - b) Increases or decreases the focal length
 - c) Controls the shutter speed
 - d) Increases ISO sensitivity
33. What does “focal length” of a camera lens determine?
- a) The distance at which objects appear in focus
 - b) The total number of pixels in the image
 - c) The camera’s ISO sensitivity
 - d) The color accuracy of an image
34. The term “composition” in photography refers to:
- a) The resolution of the image
 - b) The arrangement of visual elements within the frame
 - c) The exposure level
 - d) The color balance of an image
35. What type of camera lens is most commonly used for landscape photography?
- a) Standard lens
 - b) Wide-angle lens
 - c) Zoom lens
 - d) Fisheye lens
36. A “telephoto lens” is used for:
- a) Capturing wide shots
 - b) Capturing distant subjects
 - c) Capturing close-up shots
 - d) Capturing underwater subjects

