

What to study and know for your Grade 10 Digital Photography exam

Elements of composition

- Centre of interest
- Uncomplicated backgrounds
- Strategies to improve composition (at least three)
- Rule of thirds effect, placement, and the actual grid
- Subject with room in which to move
- S curve and effect
- Diagonal lines and effect
- Symmetrical balance
- Asymmetrical balance
- Framing
- Border merger
- Near merger

White balance

- What it does
- Auto versus manual preset
- How to manually set white balance

Lighting setups

- Single lamp set ups and effects (harsh, medium, above, below, behind)
- Two lamp set ups and effect (balanced, 60/40)

Tight and environmental portraits

- Definition of headshot/tight portraits
- Tips and tricks for headshots
- Definition of environmental portraits
- Characteristics of this style of portrait

Famous photographers

- Steve McCurry – his style for colour, most famous image, and his history with color film from the photo essay we viewed online
- Yousef Karsh and his style of lighting subjects – the Churchill portrait, for example
- Annie Leibovitz and her style of colour and lighting in celebrity portraits, plus her history as a staff photographer for *Rolling Stone* and her most famous images
- Mary Ellen Mark and her portraits showing contrast and oddness
- Ansel Adams' work with landscape and his zone system ranging from 100% black to 100% white
- Alfred Eisenstadt's most famous images

- Arnold Newman's most famous images

MLA image citations

- You will need to know how to write a citation for an image from a website.

ISO

- What is it/does
- When low and high ISO settings are needed
- Auto ISO versus when photographer sets it
- Which dial modes allow a photographer to set ISO and which do not

The camera: settings and know how & lenses

- Mode dial settings and effects
- Priority modes and when to use them
- Camera shake – what it is and how to solve it
- Manual and meter
- Child portrait and its effect on colour
- Landscape and its effect on images
- Macro lens is used for close ups
- Telephoto (zoom) is used for zooming in or getting close from far away
- Action/sports
- No flash
- Our two lenses and their aperture ranges (1.8 and 3.5) and which is better suited to certain lighting conditions
- What a macro lens is and what it does
- What a telephoto lens is and what it does

Importance, Effect, and Controls of exposure

- Definition of exposure
- Definition of bracketing and its effect on photos (how they appear different)
- Perfect exposure and how it's attained (happy meter)
- What an overexposed and underexposed photo looks like
- Why shutter and aperture are the most important controls
- Camera shake and its effect
- Make meter happy

Shutter controls light and motion

- Three types of shutters
- Shutter length's effects on motion
- Three factors that influence a sharp or frozen subject
- Three panning techniques and their effect
- Factors affecting capturing motion

- Techniques for panning
- Direction of movement
- Effect of longer and shorter shutter lengths

Aperture and DOF

- Definition of DOF
- Aperture's effect on DOF
- Effects of DOF on photos
 - Shallow
 - Medium
 - Full or deep
- The simple rule of DOF
- Hyperfocal distance
- Apparent sharpness
- Three factors that affect DOF
- The simple rule for understanding DOF (wide aperture=shallow DOF)

Focusing

- What each of these focus modes stands for, and what each does:
 - AF-A
 - AF-C
 - AF-S
 - M
- What each of these focus area modes does:
 - Auto-area
 - Single point and the number of points available (11)
 - Dynamic area

Your exam will have 65 multiple choice questions in this order:

Composition	10 questions
Exposure	10 questions
Aperture & shutter	11 questions
ISO and WB	6 questions
Focusing	4 questions
Portraits and lighting	5 questions
Camera settings and lenses	11 questions
Famous photographers	8 questions

Other in this order:

MLA citation	/5
Image analyses (two images)	/10
Long answer	/20