**Answers to Chapter 2: Getting to Know Cameras**

**Quiz**

1. The HiRISE camera was built for:
   1. NASA’s trip to Saturn.
   2. **NASA’s Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter spacecraft.**
   3. Sputnik.
   4. Apollo 11.
2. A pinhole camera has:
   1. A very small lens.
   2. **Only a hole where a lens would typically be.**
   3. A motorized shutter.
   4. A built-in light meter.
3. Viewfinder cameras use a(n):
   1. **Rangefinder optical system.**
   2. Through the Lens (TTL) optical system.
   3. Optical system similar to that of the pinhole camera.
   4. 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.
   1. True
   2. **False**
5. The piece of glass located above a 35 mm TTL camera’s mirror is called the:
   1. Focal plane.
   2. Shutter.
   3. Tilt mirror.
   4. **Pentaprism.**
6. If a lens is a prime lens, it:
   1. Can only be manually focused.
   2. Is more expensive than non-prime lenses.
   3. Has an extra coating that protects the lens surface.
   4. **Has a single fixed focal length.**
7. An aperture is a:
   1. Series of leaf-shaped metal pieces within the lens.
   2. Series of leaf-shaped metal pieces within the camera.
   3. Type of filter that protects the surface of the lens.
   4. **Hole through which light enters the camera.**
8. A change from f/4 to f/8 equals a change of:
   1. 1 stop.
   2. **2 stops**.
   3. 3 stops.
   4. 4 stops.
9. A change in shutter speed from 1/125-second to 1/250-second is a change of:
   1. **1 stop.**
   2. 2 stops.
   3. 3 stops.
   4. 4 stops.
10. Most 35 mm cameras have:
    1. **Focal-plane shutters**.
    2. Leaf shutters.
    3. Twilight shutters.
    4. Nonelectronic shutters.
11. Gating of a digital shutter refers to:
    1. Sizing the shutter to the size of the lens.
    2. The physical opening and closing of the shutter.
    3. **The turning on/off the sensor’s collecting of light information.**
    4. The turning on/off the lens’ ability to focus.
12. A sensor’s ability to capture a full scene is based on:
    1. The quality of the camera.
    2. The size of the sensor.
    3. The size of the lens.
    4. **Both b and c.**
13. Making a waterfall appear smooth and milky in a photograph requires a:
    1. Very fast shutter speed.
    2. Relatively fast shutter speed.
    3. **Slow shutter speed (2-8 seconds).**
    4. This is impossible without the use of Photoshop.
14. The major benefit of medium-format cameras is:
    1. Their larger size increases the weight of the camera and hence increases its stability.
    2. **Their larger sensors increase the amount of visual information collected per photo.**
    3. Their greater expense prevents nonserious amateurs from purchasing them.
    4. Their greater size makes it easier to hand-hold them.
15. Which statement is *not true* about large-format cameras?
    1. Large-format cameras come in only one size.
    2. **Large-format cameras come in two styles, field and monorail.**
    3. Large-format cameras are useless in architectural photography.
    4. Large-format cameras are not helpful for sports photography.