**Photojournalism Exam Name** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Part 1: Match the photography term with its definition.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Framing A. Composition technique by which lines direct viewers to the subject

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Metering B. Photo with the background cut away, leaving only subject

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Burn C. Color correction tool that allows for very specific areas of correction

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. ISO D. Length of time a camera allows light into the camera’s eye

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Manual mode E. Special file type that allows for advanced photo editing

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Levels F. Composition technique using a repeating element or pattern

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Rule of thirds G. Natural adjustment camera makes to adjust for different light sources

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. White balance H. Multiple photos working together to deliver one cohesive message

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Dodge I. Color correction tool with all bright or dark areas are controlled at once

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Aperture J. A general term for the amount of light that reaches a camera’s lens

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Leading lines K. Photo angle from extreme high vantage point

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Focal point L. Editing tool that allows specific areas of a photo to be made darker

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. RAW M. Composition rule; the photographer is above or below subject

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Selective focus N. Camera setting where the photographer controls all aspects

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Shutter speed O. Artificial light added to a photo

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Photo story P. The amount of light that enters through the camera’s eye

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Worm’s eye view Q. Composition rule; subject is not centered in the photo

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Cropping R. Editing tool that allows specific areas of a photo to be made lighter

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Angles S. Photo’s subject or center of interest

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. JPEG T. Photo taken from extreme low vantage point

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Exposure U. How much of the viewfinder the camera uses to determine exposure

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Flash V. File type that is most common for saving edited photographs

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Cutout W. Composition rule; subject is clear while other images appear blurry

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. Repetition X. The removal of outer parts of an image to improve the overall photo

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Curves Y. Camera’s sensitivity to light

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. Bird’s eye view Z. Composition technique in which elements frame the subject

*Part 2: Match the individual with the task for which he/she is famous.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. Louis Daguerre A. Coined the term “photojournalism”

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. Carol Szathmari B. Civil War photographer accused of moving

bodies

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. George Eastman C. Published first illustrated book

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. Frank Luther Mott D. Took pictures of a galloping horse

\_\_\_\_\_ 31. Mathew Brady E. Lincoln gave him permission to photograph

the Civil War

\_\_\_\_\_ 32. Alexander Gardner F. Photographer of famous “Migrant Mother”

\_\_\_\_\_ 33. Dorothea Lange G. First photojournalist - pics of Crimean War

\_\_\_\_\_ 34. Eadweard Muybridge H. Created an exposure in 30 seconds

\_\_\_\_\_ 35. William Henry Fox Talbot I. Developed the first roll of film for a camera

*Part 3: Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper: (2 pts each)*

36-37. List and explain two tips for taking better portraits.

38-39. Describe action versus reaction when it comes to taking sports photos. Why does a photographer need both?

40-41. Describe how shutter speed affects a photograph. What does a photo taken with a slow shutter speed look like compared to a photo taken with a fast shutter speed?

42-43. Explain the white balance setting. Describe how you might decide which setting to use.

44-45. What is the purpose of taking photos in RAW form instead of JPEG?

46-47. Put the following items in order from least effective to most effective when it comes to color correction, then explain: curves, brightness/contrast, levels.

48-49. Compare and contrast a cropped photo versus a cutout.

50-51. Imagine you are trying to take a photo in a dark hallway of the school. What are two tips that could use to improve the quality of your photo?

52-53. Name and explain two ethical considerations you think are important for photographers to follow.

54-55. Name two common photo manipulations that can get a photojournalist in trouble.

56-57. Describe two different ways a photographer might choose to capture motion.

58-59. In what ways can the visual content of a newspaper change the overall content of the newspaper for a viewer?

60-61. Explain the difference between news and features in photojournalism. How should a photojournalist prepare for these different types of photos?

*Part 4: For each of the following photos, write a caption with headline that follows the guidelines given.*

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| --- | --- |
| 62-63: Newspaper caption.  *(McKinney High School Publications)* |  |
| 64-66: Yearbook extended caption w/ quote.  *(Hannah Kunz - Westlake High School)* |  |
| 67-68: Yearbook summary caption.  (*Lore* Staff) |  |

*Part 5: For each of the following photos, name/explain one composition principle (focal point, framing, angle, leading lines, rule of thirds, selective focus, repetition) demonstrated. Do not use any term more than once.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 69-70:  *(Bryant High School Publications)* |  |
| 71-72:  *(McKinney High School Publications)* |  |
| 73-74:  *(McKinney High School Publications)* |  |
| 75-76:  *(Peri Kincaid - Westlake High School)* |  |
| 77-78:  *(McKinney High School Publications)* |  |

*Part 6: Name one aspect of exposure (ISO, aperture, white balance, shutter speed, metering, flash) the photographer uses in the following photos and explain how it is done well.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 79-81:  *(Bryant High School Publications)* |  |
| 82-84:  *(Bryant High School Publications)* |  |
| 85-87:  *(Bryant High School Publications)* |  |
| 88-90:  *(Casey Simmons - Westlake High School)* |  |

*Part 7: Evaluate the photo story that is shown on the following page. How well do you think the photographer captures the essence of the story? Be specific and provide evidence to support your opinion. (10 points)*