

Candidate 3 evidence

SECTION 1 — MULTIPLE CHOICE — 10 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Tick (✓) one box in each question.

1. Which camera control does **not** affect exposure? 1

- Aperture
- White balance
- ISO
- Shutter speed

2. Which type of image is represented by this histogram? 1



- Black point
- Low key
- Over-exposed
- High contrast

3. What affects the resolution of a digital image? 1

- Auto-bracketing
- EV number
- White balance
- Pixels per inch

4. Which image was taken using the lowest f-number setting?

1



5. Shutter speed is measured in seconds.
Which shutter speed setting is slowest?

1

5

1/30

1/250

2

6. The photographer made an adjustment to one camera control after taking Image 1, which resulted in Image 2.



Image 1



Image 2

Which statement is correct?

1

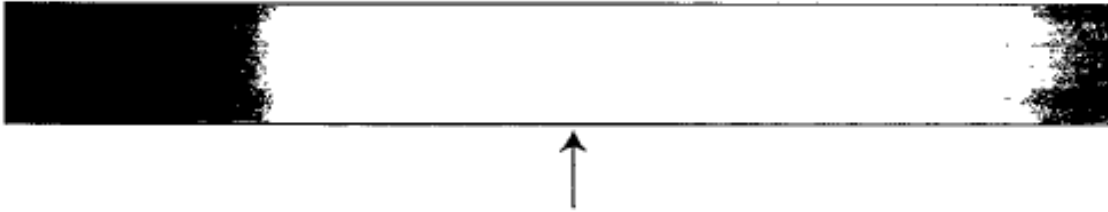
- The ISO has been adjusted from ISO 100 to ISO 400
- The shutter speed has been adjusted from 1 second to 1/125 second
- The f-number has been adjusted from f11 to f22
- The white balance has been adjusted from daylight to cloudy

7. When macro pre-set mode is selected on a DSLR camera, which setting is automatically adjusted?

1

- Aperture
- Auto-bracketing
- ISO
- Shutter speed

8. Which white balance setting is indicated by the position of the arrow? 1



- Fluorescent
- Daylight
- Shade
- Tungsten

9. The photographer applied one post-production enhancement to Image 1, resulting in Image 2.



Image 1



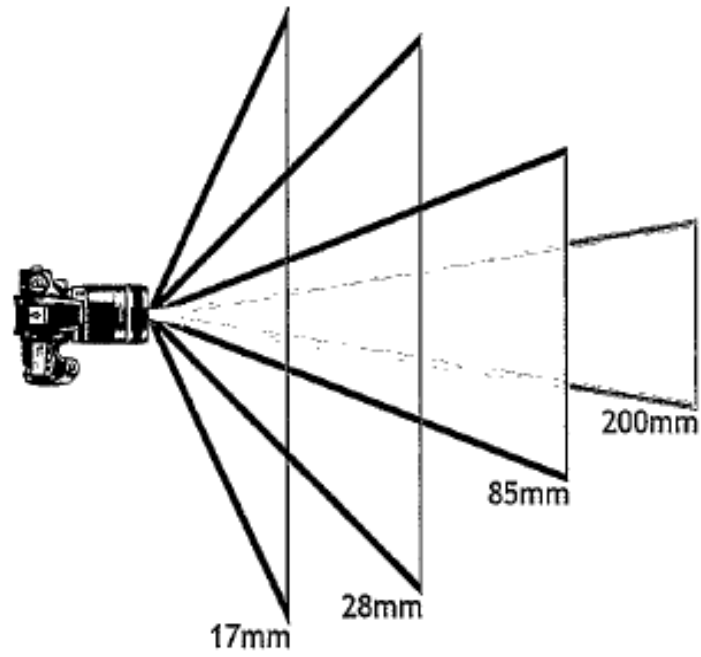
Image 2

Which post-production enhancement did the photographer apply? 1

- Raised brightness
- Reduced saturation
- Increased contrast
- Lightened shadows

10. What does this diagram represent?

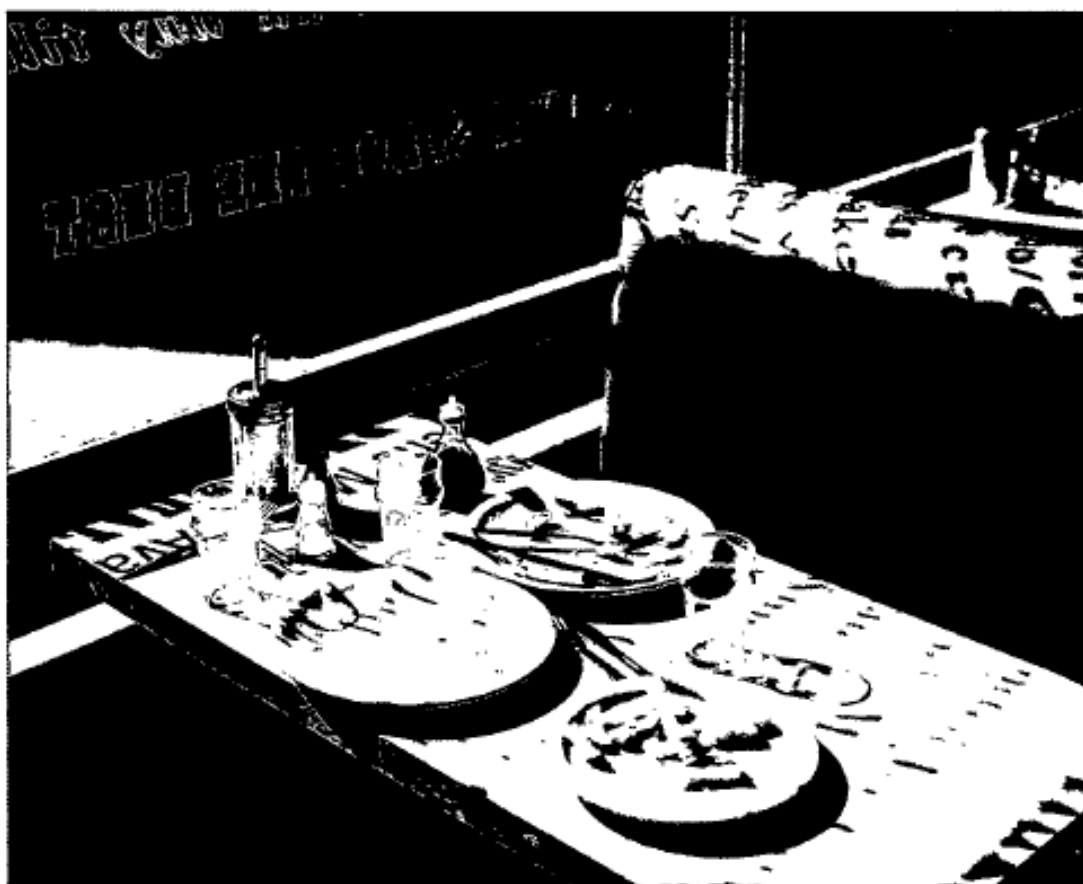
1



- Depth of field
- Colour cast
- Tonal range
- Focal length

SECTION 2 — ANALYSIS — 20 marks

Attempt BOTH questions



Untitled #6 (2019) by Ian Howorth

Refer to this image on the supplementary sheet when answering question 11.

11. (a) Identify one camera control that the photographer could have used when capturing this image.

Explain the effect of the camera control on this image.

2

Camera control a low F#

Explanation because this has been used to blur the background, eliminating unwanted distractions and ensuring that the table has the viewers full attention.

11. (continued)

- (b) Explain the visual effect of the following two pieces of equipment on this image.

2

Equipment: standard lens

The standard lens is used to mimic the natural field of view of the human eye, and this immerses the viewer in the image, making it look as though we are going to take a seat at the table.

Equipment: neutral density filter

A neutral density filter has been used to limit the amount of light entering the camera. Seeing as the photo has been taken at a window on a bright sunny day, it ensures that the photo remains correctly exposed.

11. (continued)

- (c) Explain how three visual elements have been used for creative effect in this image.

3

Visual element 1 point of interest colour

Explanation The bright yellow colour of the chips on the plate stand out against the and pop against the white table and plate, and this works well at drawing the viewers eye towards them and establishing a focal point

Visual element 2 line leading line

Explanation the edge of the diner table has been used for creative effect as it acts as a leading line, guiding the viewers eye up from the ~~bottom~~ bottom right of the table to the left.

Visual element 3 pattern repetition

Explanation The repetition of the various plates and glasses on the table is effective as it ~~naturally~~ ^{naturally} draws the viewers eye across the table, ensuring we take in ~~all~~ the entire picture.

11. (continued)

- (d) Explain how the photographer has used symbolism to communicate a message in this image.

3

The photographer has used captured ~~food~~ ^{dishes that have been used} half eaten food and ~~used dishes~~ in the photograph to ~~communicate~~ show that somebody has been eating here ~~recently~~. The fact that the food ~~hasn't~~ ^{hasn't} been pushed suggests that they got full or had to leave ~~because~~ ^{and shows} that the diner is still in business. The ~~photographer has captured~~ ^{retro} the ~~style~~ salt shaker the photographer has captured in the image contrasts with the more modern salt ~~shakers~~ ^{shakers} we use today, and this suggests that the diner ~~was~~ ^{was} is retro and older. It creates a nostalgic feeling, of the past. Additionally, the orange coloured ~~leather~~ ^{leather} stool is also symbolic of ~~the~~ ^{typical} retro ~~diner~~ ^{diners}, particularly those in the 60's/70s and this further ~~adds to~~ ^{the} the ~~dated and nostalgic feel~~ ^{communicates} communicates that the diner is dated and ~~perhaps~~ stuck in the past.



What Are You Looking At? (2016) by Richard Morgan

Refer to this image on the supplementary sheet when answering question 12.

12. Discuss the technical and creative factors which the photographer could have considered when creating this image.

10

The photographer has used a fast shutter speed in this image. We know this as there is no motion blur, and the moment looks frozen in time. This allows us to see clearly the facial expressions of the people as they look up towards the sky.

The photographer has used a large F# in this photo. We know this as the photograph is in clear focus from foreground all the way to the background. This is effective as the fact that the

12. (continued)

background is in clear focus allows us to see the huge number of people who have gathered in the street.

The photographer has also used a low ISO. We know this as there is no visual grain in the photograph. This creates a clear photograph with no visual ^{distructions} ~~distructions~~ and this also lets us see clearly the peoples facial expressions.

The photographer has ~~used~~ taken this photograph from a front on perspective. This is effective as it immerses the viewer into the photograph, making us feel as though we were in the crowd and a part of the scene.

The photographer has decided to ~~take~~ ~~convert~~ this image to black and white. This decision to remove the colour makes the photograph less busy and chaotic for the viewer, but also ~~creates a dramatic mood~~ works well at creating a dramatic mood and feel.

12. (continued)

The photographer has used focal point. The man to the right of the image is the only person who is not looking at the sky, and naturally this makes him stand out from the crowd and draws the viewers eye to him. Additionally his gingham pattern shirt ^{pops out} from the other peoples shirt, and this too makes him stand out.

The photographer has used a leading lines in this image. The people to the left of the photo are sitting/standing in along a line and this draws the viewers eye into the photograph and also creates a sense of depth.

The photographer has used patterns in this image. The ~~man~~

The photographer has created a sense of depth and •

by capturing this photograph from a low angle of view

12. (continued)

The photographer has created an ~~overall~~ ~~deliberate~~ ~~conscious~~ ~~deliberate~~ ~~deliberate~~ uneasy mood and atmosphere in this photo. By capturing ^{cramped in the street} the huge number of people this makes the photo seem crowded and claustrophobic for the viewer. Additionally everybody appears to be looking at the story and this creates a feeling of unease as we don't know what it is they are looking at.

The photographer has used rule of thirds in this photograph. The man looking at the camera has been positioned on the right third, and this ~~creates~~ draws our eye towards him and his facial expression, as well as adding a sense of balance to the photograph.

The photographer has taken a candid photograph. Despite the man looking at the camera, he and the people around him aren't posed and this ~~creates a natural~~ makes the photo look natural and unforced and further immerses the viewer, making us feel a part of the scene. ~~and~~ ~~also~~