

Photography I – Mid-Term/Final Quiz Review:

Contact Sheets (A print the size of a negative is a 'contact print'. Contact sheets are used as 'proof sheets' to help determine promising images)

Negative density = A dark image on the negative is of higher density than a more transparent image

While exposure determines the detail of the shadows, development determines the highlight detail placement.

A negative with a short tonal range, meaning that there is less variation in the gradations of light, is considered to be of low negative film density. Conversely, a negative with a lot of tonal variation is described as having a long tonal range and a high negative film density.

"Flat" print = (low contrast)

Contrast (in reference to a printed image) Contrast refers to the difference between shadows and highlights. High-contrast prints have mostly dark shadows and light highlights, while low-contrast prints are mostly gray, with few solid blacks or whites.

Aperture openings on enlarger (smallest opening? Largest opening?)

Film processing troubleshooting: film clear except for numbers along edge (*film didn't advance in camera, unexposed*), all negatives came out really dark (*Film overexposed*)

Test strips (*informs correct exposure time for final print*)

Fast/slow films & grain (*Film speed describes a film's threshold sensitivity to light, film grain increases with faster film*) *Grainier: This is because the speed at which film emulsion reacts to light is related to the physical size of the silver halide grains in the film. Larger clumps react more quickly but have greater grain size.*

Low light shooting yielding out-of-focus images (*don't go slower than 1/60 w/o tripod*)

Burning/Dodging – *which is which and how do I achieve each?*

Raising/lowering enlarger head results in? (*The larger the print, the more exposure it needs, raising the head also enlarges the image*)

Increasing the development time of your negatives ...increased contrast? Yes. *The highlights will continue to lighten/develop/become more dense. Increasing or decreasing the negative's development time doesn't affect the shadow densities nearly as much as it affects the highlights (middle and highlight densities increase at a much*

faster rate as the negative continues to develop) Therefore, contrast of the negative increases.

What does “fixer” do when developing film? *Lightsafe.*

Bracketing –what is it and how do I do it?

Dust –what does it look like on prints and how can I avoid it?

When are prints safe to expose to light during the developing process?

Darkroom printing decisions: image too light—what to do next?

Darkroom equipment/enlarger parts identification (refer to image below)

