

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM AND MEDIA STUDIES

PHOTOJOURNALISM (IJM 4105)

JULY 2005 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- i) Answer **all** questions.
- ii) Poor spelling and grammar will be penalised.

SECTION ONE: COMPULSORY

Short Answer (Write answers in your answer book—5 points each)

Briefly:

- 1a. Explain the difference between *underexposure* and *underdevelopment*.
- 1b. Explain the relationship between *f stops* and the size of the *lens opening*.
- 1c. Explain the differences between a *documentary* photograph and an *illustration*.
- 1d. Discuss how you would obtain a proper exposure in a shaded area on a sunny day.
- 1e. Explain when and why you might want to use a tripod.
- 1f. Discuss the difference between *artificial* and *ambient* light.

[TOTAL: 30 marks]

SECTION TWO: COMPULSORY

Multiple Choice (write the correct answer in your answer book—1 point each)

1. Given a camera setting of $1/30$ at $f 8$, which of the following would produce a *one (1) stop underexposure* of this setting?
 - a) $1/60$ at $f 11$
 - b) $1/60$ at $f 8$
 - c) $1/250$ at $f 8$
 - d) $1/60$ at $f 4$
2. According to the *law of reciprocity*, and given a camera setting of $1/125$ at $f 4$, which of the following settings would be equal to this setting in terms of exposure?
 - a) $1/250$ at $f 2.8$
 - b) $1/2$ at $f 5.6$
 - c) $1/15$ at $f 2.8$
 - d) $1/15$ at $f 5.6$

3. Who of the following is widely regarded as a premier war photographer?
a) Rob Finch b) Richard Avedon c) James Nachtwey d) Rick Rickman
4. Which of the following lenses would produce the greatest stacking effect of the elements in the photograph?
a) 135 mm b) 500 mm c) 50 mm d) 28 mm
5. Which of the following f stops uses the narrowest opening when making a picture?
a) f 5.6 b) f 1.8 c) f 16 d) f 8
6. Which of the following is associated with film speed?
a) D 76 b) HIE c) ASA d) TX
7. Focusing on the plane *in front of* the intended subject is known as what?
a) split-screen focusing b) front focusing c) blurring d) back focusing
8. *Strobe light* is best synonymous with what kind of light?
a) ambient light b) artificial light c) diffused light d) specular light
9. *Pulling* your film does what to it?
a) ruins it b) overdevelops it c) overexposes it d) reciprocates it
10. Which of the following is a Web site recommended in the syllabus?
a) www.msn.com b) www.corbis.com c) www.blackstar.org d) www.yahoo.com

[TOTAL: 10 marks]

SECTION THREE: COMPULSORY

(write the correct answer in your answer book—2 points each)

1. Given a camera meter reading of $1/125$ at f 8, you decide to decrease the shutter speed to $1/60$ at f 8. This is called a 1-stop _____ .
2. A collection of pictures that is usually thematic and that does not necessarily tell a story is called a _____ .

3. The phrase _____ refers to the kind of photograph that, according to Alan Berner, is "the part representing the whole....It's inanimate. That excludes appendages of the person. It excludes their livestock, their pets. Unless stuffed."
4. A potent substance called _____ is used during the developing process to solidify the gains made with D 76. It is used prior to rinsing the film.
5. A mechanism in a camera that acts as a door in order to allow light to hit the film is called the _____ .

[TOTAL: 10 marks]

SECTION FOUR: COMPULSORY

(Compose your answers in your answer book—25 points each)

1. You are the editor of a daily newspaper that is generally regarded as an impartial, non-political newspaper. All of your photographers are on leave, except for one. There are two events going on simultaneously. The first is a campaign speech by the incumbent president in a stadium. The second is an anti-president demonstration outside of the stadium. What do you tell your photographer to take pictures of and why? How do you choose what photograph to run when your photographer returns?
2. You are a photographer for a daily newspaper. You arrive on the scene of a drowning accident in which a young boy has died and the family members are grieving over his body. You have your camera with you. Do you take pictures of the dead boy and the family? Why or why not? If so, how? Critically examine any factors you deem relevant.

[TOTAL: 50 marks]