

Graphic Communications I - 2017 Spring Benchmark #2

1. The number of pixels or dots per inch in an image determines its .
 - A. color of image
 - B. quality of optics
 - C. filter power
 - D. resolution
2. Which of the following is not a digital camera removable memory card?
 - A. xD
 - B. SD
 - C. Compact flash
 - D. Flash port
3. Which of the following is a format design used to store images as digital files?
 - A. WAVE
 - B. FFIT
 - C. JPEG
 - D. LCCD
4. Which of the following is not a type of power source for the digital camera?
 - A. Lithium-ion battery
 - B. Alkaline battery
 - C. Nickel-metal-hydride battery
 - D. Aluminum oxide battery
5. The standard color temperature reference for digital cameras and daylight film emulsions is .
 - A. 5500 K
 - B. 4500 K
 - C. 5575 K
 - D. 3500 K
6. _____ scanners typically use a set of three PMTs to gather color information.
 - A. Flatbed
 - B. Drum
 - C. Handheld
 - D. Film
7. What is the light source often found in a flatbed or film scanner?
 - A. Halogen
 - B. PXA lamps
 - C. Quartz
 - D. Fluorescent
8. Which term relates to the ability of a digital imaging device to supply the data in horizontal and vertical dimensions?
 - A. Tonal resolution
 - B. Spatial resolution
 - C. Exposure resolution
 - D. Grain resolution
9. _____ cameras are characterized by high- or ultra-high resolution and excellent noninterpolated rendition.
 - A. Point-and-shoot
 - B. Field
 - C. Studio
 - D. Drum
10. When digitizing an image, the detail is lost when increasing the number of pixels.
 - A. True
 - B. False

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11. Smoother color graduation is the result of setting a higher bit depth.
 - A. True
 - B. False
12. Pixels all have the same shape.
 - A. True
 - B. False
13. A single type of CCD configuration is found on digital cameras.
 - A. True
 - B. False
14. Field cameras are known for their portability.
 - A. True
 - B. False
15. There is change in the focal length between film and digital cameras.
 - A. True
 - B. False
16. A small amount of power is needed to operate a digital camera.
 - A. True
 - B. False
17. The size of the LCD screen determines the size of the final image.
 - A. True
 - B. False
18. The direction of daylight affects the color temperature.
 - A. True
 - B. False
19. The screen ruling is the ruled lines per inch on a halftone screen.
 - A. True
 - B. False
20. In image replacement systems, high-resolution images do not automatically replace low-resolution FPO files.
 - A. True
 - B. False
21. Artwork must be properly sized and rotated before it is scanned.
 - A. True
 - B. False
22. Photos taken with a film-based camera are in _____ format.
 - A. grid
 - B. analog
 - C. optical viewfinder
 - D. monitor
23. Pixels are arranged in columns and rows to form a(n) _____.
 - A. grid
 - B. analog
 - C. optical viewfinder
 - D. monitor
24. An image being digitally photographed in a studio can be viewed on a computer _____.
 - A. grid
 - B. analog
 - C. optical viewfinder
 - D. monitor
25. In order to frame the scene before shooting the picture, the operator looks through the _____.
 - A. grid
 - B. analog
 - C. optical viewfinder
 - D. monitor

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26. A(n) _____ unit on a digital camera gives added illumination.
- A. Filters
 - B. flash
 - C. scanner
 - D. USB
27. A(n) _____ is an electronic device that measures the color densities of a color photo to create four color separations.
- A. Filters
 - B. flash
 - C. scanner
 - D. USB
28. _____ are used to apply special effects to bitmap images _____.
- A. Filters
 - B. flash
 - C. scanner
 - D. USB
29. Most serial and parallel ports have been replaced by the _____.
- A. Filters
 - B. flash
 - C. scanner
 - D. USB
30. _____ are used to isolate an area to protect it while changes are being made to another area of the image.
- A. Buffer
 - B. HMI
 - C. Masks
 - D. FireWire
31. What type of interference occurs when the crests of multiple light waves pass through the same point at the same time?
- A. Destructive
 - B. Incident
 - C. Constructive
 - D. Reflected
32. _____ is the attribute that defines a color's degree of strength, or difference from white.
- A. Constancy
 - B. Induction
 - C. Saturation
 - D. Contrast
33. Which of the following is created by adding white to a color?
- A. Brightness
 - B. Tone
 - C. Hue
 - D. Tint
34. Which term indicates the lightness or darkness of a color?
- A. Value
 - B. Chroma
 - C. Hue
 - D. Shade
35. Ink colorants that do not dissolve but mix thoroughly in solutions or substances are called _____.
- A. solvents
 - B. pigments
 - C. varnishes
 - D. dyes

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36. Which of the following is not an abbreviation for a process color?
- A. Y
 - B. C
 - C. B
 - D. M
37. Which of the following is not a method of making color separations?
- A. Direct screen photographic
 - B. Graduated screen photographic
 - C. Indirect screen photographic
 - D. Electronic
38. Which of the following filters is used to produce the yellow printer?
- A. Blue
 - B. Green
 - C. Red
 - D. Black
39. Which of the following instruments is the most accurate type of color measurement device?
- A. Scanner
 - B. Colorimeter
 - C. Densitometer
 - D. Spectrophotometer
40. The adjustment eyes make to lighting conditions is called .
- A. adaptation
 - B. afterimage
 - C. contrast
 - D. exposure
41. Light is a combination of the invisible wavelengths.
- A. true
 - B. false
42. Violet light has the longest visible wavelength.
- A. true
 - B. false
43. Light always travels in a straight line.
- A. true
 - B. false
44. Refraction takes place when the direction of light is changed.
- A. true
 - B. false
45. Every color has a specific location with the Munsell system. .
- A. true
 - B. false

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46. Many people are blind to all colors.
A. true
B. false
47. Aging does not impact visual accuracy and adaptation.
A. true
B. false
48. The three additive primary colors are red, green, blue
A. true
B. false
49. A beam of light coming toward a surface is called the incident beam.
A. true
B. false
50. Without light, there is no color.
A. true
B. false