

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHY?

Name: _____

Per: _____

Date: _____

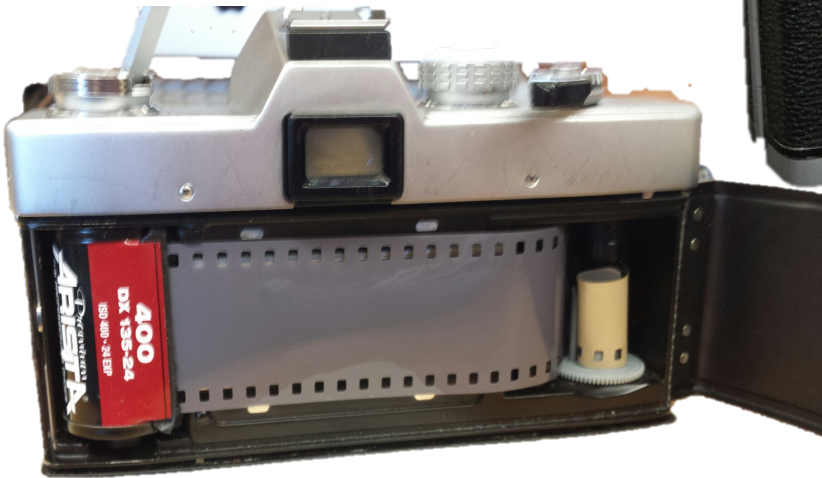
Write the correct letter associated with the term on the line next to the definition.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------|
| __F__ | 1. Having too much light when taking a picture. | A. Bracketing |
| __Q__ | 2. The distance between the nearest and the furthest objects in a photographic scene that appear to be acceptably sharp and in focus. | B. Film negatives |
| __N__ | 3. A light tight box that records light on film using a lens. | C. Shutter speed |
| __P__ | 4. Refers to the many ways to get the same lighting in a situation using different settings on the camera. | D. Camera Obscura |
| __B__ | 5. Processed reversal film that contains images and produces prints in color and B/W. | E. Cropping |
| __U__ | 6. A machine that allows you to "enlarge" negative images onto photo paper. | F. Overexposure |
| __S__ | 7. A light sensitive medium for exposure in a camera and used to produced photographs. | G. Focus |
| __A__ | 8. Refers to the technique of taking several shots of the same subject with different camera settings. | H. Aperture |
| __L__ | 9. Dividing the frame of your picture into nine parts (3 vertically and 3 horizontally) keeping the points of interest on the intersections and grid lines. | I. Tonal or Value Range |
| __O__ | 10. Metal piece used to frame an image onto photo paper for printing. | J. Negative sleeves |
| __D__ | 11. It is the natural optical occurrence when an image is projected onto a surface opposite a small hole. | K. Light meter |
| __R__ | 12. Having too little light when taking a picture. | L. Rule of Thirds |
| __H__ | 13. The setting of the opening in a lens that lets in a certain amount of light. | M. Print |
| __J__ | 14. The protective plastic carrier to hold your film images in. | N. Camera |
| __M__ | 15. An image from your film negatives that has been processed onto emulsion coated photo paper. | O. Picture easel |
| __I__ | 16. An effective black and white subject or print shows this throughout the composition. | P. Rule of Reciprocity |
| __K__ | 17. Measures the subject lighting suggesting an appropriate aperture setting/f-stop and shutter speed to achieve the correct exposure for the image and film speed you are using. | Q. Depth-of-field |
| __T__ | 18. Refers to the amount of light that reaches a photographic surface (film, paper or sensor). | R. Underexposure |
| __C__ | 19. The length of time the film is exposed to light in a camera. | S. Film |
| __E__ | 20. Taking away any unwanted portion of your image that is not necessary for the final print. | T. Exposure |
| __G__ | 21. The action taken to make the image clear and sharp. | U. Enlarger |

IDENTIFY THE KEY PARTS TO THE CAMERA

Use this list of nineteen terms to label the camera part noted in the photos.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Lens | 11. Battery Cover |
| 2. Shutter Release Button | 12. Tripod Socket |
| 3. Film Take-Up Spool | 13. Sprocket |
| 4. Film Rewind Button | 14. Depth of Field Scale |
| 5. Film/ Focal Plane Shutter (behind) | 15. Film Rewind & Back Cover Open Knob |
| 6. Focusing Ring | 16. Battery Switch |
| 7. Film Cartridge Chamber | 17. Rewind Shaft |
| 8. Film Advance Lever | 18. Film Counter |
| 9. Finder Eyepiece/ Viewfinder | 19. Shutter and ASA Speed Dial |
| 10. Diaphragm ring for Aperture | |



Aperture F-STOPS	SHUTTER SPEEDS
22	1000
16	500
11	250
8	125
5.6	60
4	30
2.8	15

It is an overcast day and you are considering different depths of field for a certain scene Ex: a person sitting on a bench. **You set your aperture f/stop at f/8 and the shutter speed suggested is 1/125. Your film speed is fast at ASA/ISO 400.**

Use the **RULE OF RECIPROCITY** to fill in the missing exposures.

Depth of field	Aperture/f-stop	Shutter speed
4. Deep	22 _16_	_15_ Cannot take 30 without a tripod.
5. Shallow	_4_ 5.6	500 _250_
6. Mostly middle ground with some background	11 8	_60_ 125

Note: there is no relationship between the numbers set across from each other.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES?

SLR	Shutter speed	bracketing
Focus	F-Stop	flash
Exposure	TTL	rule of reciprocity
ISO	photography	

In the sentences below, fill in the blanks from the terms shown in the table.

1. **Exposure** is determined by shutter speed, aperture and lighting and refers to the amount of light reaching the film, paper or sensor.
2. **Photography** refers to the art or practice of taking and processing photographs on a light sensitive surface.
3. **Focus** refers to the sharpness and visual clarity of an image or subject.
4. **F-Stop** is the name that photographers use when discussing the size of aperture. It indicates the depth of field in the photograph.
5. When the light seen through the viewfinder and the light hitting the image are both seen through a single lens you are using an **SLR** camera known as a single lens reflex camera. It creates a "what you see is what you get" scenario. The metering is called **TTL**.
6. The light source for shooting in low-light areas is known as the **flash**.
7. **Shutter speed** determines the exposure time or how long film or a digital sensor is exposed to light in a camera.
8. When you take several shots of the same subject changing the aperture or shutter speed to achieve a successful exposure result and or depth of field, you are **bracketing**.
9. The International Standards Organization determines the **ISO** of the camera's film. It is one of three factors determining the exposure of a photo, along with aperture and shutter speed. It refers to the film speed that measures the photographic film's sensitivity to light.

True or False?

- T 10. In general, the rule of reciprocity follows this relationship between aperture and shutter speed for exposure: once an exposure setting is determined, for every change in aperture or f/stop, you move the shutter speed setting that many "clicks" in the opposite direction.
- F 11. Faster shutter speeds (higher numbers) allow more light into the lens.
- F 12. A lower aperture number creates a smaller lens opening to allow more light.
- T 13. With a 50mm lens, you will likely avoid camera shake with shutter speed settings faster than 1/30.
- F 14. Only F-stops and shutter speeds work together to determine the correct exposure and the ISO/ASA is ignored.
- T 15. Depth-of-field refers to the distance between the nearest and the furthest objects in a photographic scene that appear to be acceptably sharp and in focus.

HOW DO LIGHT METERS WORK?

Choose the term to correctly complete each sentence. Please write it accurately.

THE FSTOP	F/16	A MIDDLE GRAY THAT IS NOT DARK AND NOT THE DESIRED RESULT
A MIDDLE GRAY VALUE	F/4	LIGHT GATHERING DEVICE OF A CAMERA
1/125	F/8	AN AVERAGE GRAY THAT SHOWS A PROPER EXPOSURE
SHUTTER SPEED	THE LIGHT IN A SCENE	YOU WILL READ A BLEND OF GRAYS AND HOPE TO ACHIEVE AN AVERAGE GRAY
LENS		A MIDDLE GRAY THAT IS NOT WHITE AND NOT THE DESIRED RESULT

- Light meters read THE LIGHT IN A SCENE and recommend THE FSTOP and SHUTTER SPEED to produce A MIDDLE GRAY VALUE.
- The LIGHT-GATHERING DEVICE OF A CAMERA, typically containing a group of compound lenses to make things look clearer, smaller, or bigger is called a LENS.
- What are you likely to be "reading" with your meter and what are you hoping to achieve?
YOU WILL READ A BLEND OF GRAYS AND HOPE TO ACHIEVE AN AVERAGE MIDDLE GRAY.
- If you take a meter reading of something **dark**, the f/stop might be F/4 and the shutter speed might be set to 1/125. The result might be A MIDDLE GREY THAT IS NOT DARK AND NOT THE DESIRED RESULT.

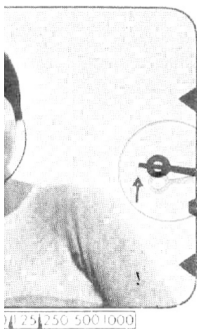
EXTRA CREDIT: Why do you think the meter reading selected this f/stop?

- If you take a meter reading of something **white or light**, the f/stop might be f/16 and the shutter speed might be set to 1/125. The result might be A MIDDLE GRAY THAT IS NOT WHITE AND NOT THE DESIRED RESULT.

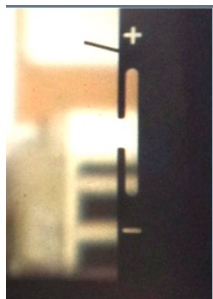
EXTRA CREDIT: Why do you think the meter reading selected this f/stop?

- If you take a meter reading of something **grey**, the f/stop might be f/8 and the shutter speed might be set to 1/125. The result might be A GRAY THAT SHOWS A PROPER EXPOSURE.

- Which photo shows the correct meter setting for a Minolta and Pentax camera? Circle the correct letter.



7. Y / N



8. Y / N



9. Y / N



10. Y / N