

FOCUS, BLUR, MOTION AND DEPTH OF FIELD

Name _____

CAPTURING MOTION

One thing that can make a photograph contain BLURRY AREAS is when a subject is IN MOTION.

1. Images captured with a SLOW SHUTTER SPEED such as $\frac{1}{4}$ second will capture movement as :
(circle the correct answer)

SHARPLY FOCUSED

BLURRED

2.-3. Find a photo from the Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/natgeoyourshot/> that demonstrates BLUR due to MOTION. Paste the screenshot below:

4. Photographer's name: _____

DEPTH OF FIELD

As we learned in class, adjusting the size of our APERTURE opening (also called f-stop) on the camera lens will give us different effects in our photo regarding what is FOCUSED and what is BLURRY. We use the term DEPTH OF FIELD to describe how much of the photo is in focus.

5. A photograph that has a SMALL depth of field has focus on: (circle the correct answer)

Only close objects or only far objects

Both close and far objects

6. SMALL depth of field is created by which aperture/f-stop? (circle the correct answer)

F1.7 or F22



7-8. Find a photo from the Nat Geo Instagram that has a small depth of field and paste a screenshot here:

9. Photographer's name: _____

10. A photograph that has a LARGE depth of field has focus on: (circle the correct answer)

Only close objects or only far objects

Both close and far objects

11. LARGE depth of field is created by which aperture/f-stop? (circle the correct answer)

F1.7 or F22



12-13. Find a photo from the Nat Geo Instagram that has a LARGE depth of field and paste a screenshot here:

14. Photographer's name: _____