## **Beginning Photography Movement**

**Consider Motion:** Action creates excitement and the stronger the movement the greater the excitement.

Be aware of - Motion is controlled by the shutter speed and but remember to adjust your aperture accordingly .

**1.Blurred**. The slower the shutter speed, the more blurred the image. Since a slower shutter speed will allow a longer amount of time for light to expose your film, you must use a smaller aperture when shooting at a higher speed shutter. Use your light meter, point of departure, or see below table

**2.Stop Action . By using faster shutter speeds and the panning technique, the action is frozen. A faster shutter needs more light, so have a larger aperture.** 







## PHOTO SHOOT: Break into groups:

## take turns taking pictures/being models for each other- take 1/2 roll for each technique.

SUBMIT:

\_\_\_2 8X10 PRINTS (with exposure info. on back & prints numbered: i.e. 1 & 2- EXPOSURES)

\_\_CONTACT SHEET

\_\_\_NEGATIVE SLEEVE with name

\_\_\_TEST STRIPS

You will expose 1 roll of film using Slow Shutter Speeds ( 30th, 15th, 8th, 4th, ½ , 1 sec

You will capture MOTION or the act of movement on your film.

Before you make an exposure, remind yourself about the camera controls that you have and HOW the use of those controls will affect the resulting photograph. Be aware of the following:

> Your light meter. Be sure you are not overexposing your film by letting in more light with a slow shutter speed? If so, then you need to close down your aperture.

> Stability. You must be sure the camera is steady, by the use of a tripod or setting the camera on a table etc,

Experimentation: Try a variety of slow speeds and DOCUMENT. USE EXPOSURE CHART
Helpful hints:

Shoot in low light such as dawn or dusk to force your shutter speed to be slower. If you shoot inside, remember to over develop your film to increase contrast.

Film Due: \_\_\_\_\_\_Develop film: \_\_\_\_\_Project Due \_\_\_\_\_