Name _____ Hour ____ Date _____

Photography 1 Final

Matching

1. aperture/f-stop	A. Subject being followed with camera is partially in focus and frozen, but the background is blurred.
2. wide aperture	B. Moving subject will be blurred, but stationary background is clear. This is a result of a slow shutter speed.
3. 1/1000	C. Camera movement during an exposure seen as a blur in an image.
4. shutter speed	D. Equipment used to steady a shot at a low shutter speed. Helps reduce blur.
5. camera blur	E. Used in dark settings, or to have a greater depth of field.
6. stop action	F. Subject is completely stopped, everything is clear and in focus.
7. blurred motion	G. The level of sensitivity of your camera to available light.
8. light meter	H. The shutter speed that freezes fast action, like swinging a bat or car driving by.
9. panning	I. How quickly your shutter opens/shuts.
10. ISO	J. The size of opening of your lens.
11. tripod	K. How your camera measures light.
True/False	

12. If you want to freeze motion, a low shutter speed is the correct setting.	TRUE	FALSE
13. The first thing to check when you begin to shoot is the ISO.	TRUE	FALSE

14. If you widen the aperture, you need to set the shutter speed higher.	TRUE	FALSE
15. When you widen the aperture, it means the number goes lower.	TRUE	FALSE
16. The camera sensor controls the amount of light in the camera.	TRUE	FALSE
17. Depth of field is determined by the shutter speed.	TRUE	FALSE
18. There are many different types of ways to set how the camera meters light.	TRUE	FALSE
19. Capturing blurred motion requires a fast shutter speed.	TRUE	FALSE
20. Depth of field is the area of a photo that is in focus.	TRUE	FALSE

ESSAY BONUS 10 POINTS: Write 1-2 paragraphs about what challenged you the most in Photography this trimester and what you learned from it.

