

1. A camera's shutter speed and aperture (lens opening) are two ways it controls light.
2. The length of time the shutter is open and the size of the aperture control the amount of light to the film.
3. The light meter measures the amount of light on the subject and tells you how to set the camera.
4. A lens opening is also known as an aperture or f-stop.
5. The amount of light going through the lens can be controlled by changing the size of the adjustable opening inside the lens.
6. The larger the hole, the smaller the number.
7. The timer that controls the shutter is set in fractions of a second.
8. Changing to a different film speed changes the amount of light the film needs.
9. Select a faster shutter speed to stop motion.
10. Use a tripod when shooting at 1/60 or below.
11. A smaller lens opening (larger depth of field) helps keep objects in front of and behind your subject in focus.
12. A larger lens opening helps blur the area in front of and behind your subject.
13. Depth of field is also known as depth of focus.
14. The three things that control exposure are aperture, shutter speed and film speed.
15. The number that determines the size of the aperture is the F-Number
16. An interchangeable lens is one that can be removed from the body
17. A fixed lens is one that cannot be removed from the body
18. A fixed focal-length lens is one in which the length cannot be changed

19. A zoom lens is one that can be adjusted
20. Grain is the size of dots which create a photographic image
21. A UV or skylight filter protects the lens from scratches or breaks
22. A contact sheet is a same-size as the negative print of all the negatives on a single roll of film
23. When the light is low or the subject has movement, you should use 400 speed film
24. When shooting outdoors with little or no action, or when you want less grain, use 100 speed film.