

**THE WORLD'S SIMPLEST PHOTOGRAPHY BOOK**

**CHAPTER 7**  
**Lighting Tools**

1. What difference is there in shooting a subject in bright sunlight and in shade?
2. How can you create shade?
3. What can happen in shade created by leaves?
4. What can be used to block sunlight from a subject and create shade?
5. What does an overhang do?
6. What effect does a high overhang have?
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of light will change, the farther the subject is under the overhang.
8. What does a reflector do?
9. What controls the amount of light reflected?
10. What does blocking light do?
- 11 - 13. Discuss what can be done with one, two and three boards.
14. How is a flash used?
15. How can flash be used in bright light?
16. What is another way flash can be used?

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**CHAPTER 8**

**Flash**

1. Flash is the \_\_\_\_\_ on your subject when it is stronger than the available light.
2. Flash is the \_\_\_\_\_ for your subject when set weaker than the available light.
3. What effect does fill flash create?
4. At what distances is the flash good on most automatic cameras with built-in flash?
5. What must be set on the flash to read the distance chart?
6. What causes red eye?
7. How can red eye be prevented?
8. What is a basic rule of thumb to prevent red eye?
9. What is the advantage of a flash with a movable head?
10. How is a flash synch speed problem created?

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**CHAPTER 9**

**Lens Choice**

1. What does a wide angle lens do?
  
2. What does a telephoto lens do?
  
3. A wide-angle lens \_\_\_\_\_ the scene making objects in front and behind the subject look closer together.
  
4. A telephoto lens \_\_\_\_\_ the scene to make objects in front and in back of the subject look closer together.
  
5. How do wide-angle and telephoto lenses affect the background?
  
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ the lens opening, the more focused the light and the deeper the focus in front and behind the subject.
  
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ lens has close to the same coverage and perspective as you see with your eyes.
  
8. A normal lens is usually \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
  
9. What does a macro lens do?
  
10. What does a zoom lens do?
  
11. A zoom lens lets in \_\_\_\_\_ light than a standard lens.
  
- 12 - 15. What are four reasons to use a telephoto lens for portraits?

16. What change will you probably need to make in the way you hold your camera when you add a longer lens?
  
17. What does a filter do?
  
18. What does a skylight filter do?
  
19. What does a diffusion filter do?
  
20. What does a polarizing filter do?

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**CHAPTER 10**  
**Film**

1. What are two good films for use outdoors in average lighting situations?
2. What do you need in lower light situations?
3. What happens if you use a low speed film in low light?
4. What is the difference between the two negatives on page 96?
5. What is the difference between the two prints on page 96?
6. What are two films that need less light?
7. If you use a high speed film in bright sunlight, your film will probably be  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. What is the difference between the two negatives on page 97?
9. The camera's \_\_\_\_\_ needs to know the film speed so it knows how much light to let in.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ speed film is double the sensitivity to light of \_\_\_\_\_ speed film but half as sensitive as \_\_\_\_\_ speed film.
11. Explain how film emulsion is mixed and how it works.

12. What makes up the image of a negative?
13. Low speed film has smaller \_\_\_\_\_ for more detail in enlargements.
14. A higher speed film needs \_\_\_\_\_ light which lets you use a faster shutter speed to stop action.
15. What should you do at airports to prevent X-ray damage to film?

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**CHAPTER 11**

**Working With a Photo Lab**

1. A photo lab should make a \_\_\_\_\_ print from a good negative.
2. Labs usually print flash photographs too \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What happens if a negative is too underexposed?
4. What is a film's latitude?
5. What happens to the print when the negative is way over-exposed?
6. What areas in a photograph do you need to look at to see if a color print has been printed properly?
7. Distinguish between low contrast and high contrast in black and white photography.
8. Can a photo lab make a cropped enlargement?
9. Should you trim your negatives individually when you take them to a lab?
10. What happens when you make an 8 x 10 print from a 35mm negative?

