

**MORE ON SHUTTER, APERTURE AND DEPTH OF FIELD
PHOTOGRAPHY IN FOCUS, PP. 80-89**

1. From fastest to slowest, list all the standard shutter speeds.
2. The shutter speed determines how _____ is rendered in a photograph.
3. The selection of a shutter speed is influenced by what three things?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
4. The faster the object is moving, the FASTER/SLOWER the necessary shutter speed to freeze the action.
5. If a fast-moving object is moving perpendicular to the camera, use the FASTEST/SLOWEST possible shutter speed to freeze the action. If the same object is moving directly toward or away from the camera, you can use a shutter speed that is ONE/TWO/THREE stops FASTER/SLOWER.
6. The closer you are to the moving object, the FASTER/SLOWER the shutter speed needs to be.

COPY THE ENTIRE CHART ON PAGE 82. YOU WILL NEED THIS FOR REFERENCE.

8. A _____ caused by the use of a slower shutter speed can heighten the sense of movement.
9. What is the best body position to steady your camera?

10. At speeds slower than $1/60$, how should you steady your camera?

11. What is total image blur and how do you achieve it?

12. Another way to achieve a sense of movement is to blur the moving object while freezing the rest of the picture. How do you achieve this effect?

13. Still another way to add a sense of motion is panning. Describe the correct way to pan with a perpendicularly moving object.

14. What are the two main functions of the aperture?

a.

b.

15. Beginning with $f/1.4$, list all the standard f /stop numbers.

16. Higher f/stop numbers produce LARGER/SMALLER apertures, while lower f/stop numbers produce LARGER/SMALLER apertures.
17. Each time you go up an f/stop (that is, you go from f/8 to f/11), you are letting in TWICE/HALF as much light.
18. If a lens opens up to f/1.4, it is considered a FAST/SLOW lens. If a lens only opens to f/4, it is considered a FAST/SLOW lens.
19. Depth of field is determined by what three things?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
20. The LARGER/SMALLER the aperture, the longer the depth of field.
21. The CLOSER/FARTHER you are from the subject, the longer the depth of field.
22. The SHORTER/LONGER the lens focal length, the longer the depth of field.
23. The speed of a film indicated its relative _____ to light.
24. Film is measure in _____ numbers, which used to be called ASA.
25. The higher the speed, the MORE/LESS light the film needs to take a good picture.
26. Fill in the appropriate ISO numbers:

low speed:

medium speed:

high speed:

very high speed:

27. Why is it not accurate to say that the purpose of the shutter is to control how much light hits the film or to say the purpose of the aperture is to control how much light hits the film?
28. Why can't I just give you a chart to memorize so you will always know how to set your f/stop and shutter speed so you will always get perfect exposure?
29. When controlling depth of field is more important, choose the _____ first. When freezing or blurring action is more important, choose the _____ first.
30. How does film speed affect your exposure settings?