

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

## UNDERSTANDING YOUR CAMERA WORKSHEET\*

1. There are a variety of camera types and styles available to the photographer...

- The \_\_\_\_\_ camera produces big negatives, but sees the image upside down.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ camera is lightweight, does not use a mirror or pentaprism, but sees with an electronic viewfinder. They have many of the same features of an SLR, such as interchangeable lenses & autofocus, but generally tend to be smaller in size and lighter in weight.
- The \_\_\_\_\_, or **SLR** camera allows the photographer to see the image through the lens, a variety of lenses are available, it can be used without a tripod and it has adjustable f-stops and shutter speeds.

## METERING AND EXPOSURE

2. There are three variables that control exposure -this is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ triangle.

- The camera's \_\_\_\_\_ setting. This determines the camera's sensitivity to light.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ which determines the length of time the camera shutter stays open. The shutter settings are measured in fractions of seconds.
- The size of the hole in the lens, which is called the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

3. ANOTHER KEY COMPONENT FOR EXPOSURE (not usually mentioned in the exposure triangle) IS THE AMOUNT OF \_\_\_\_\_ light for the scene you want to photograph.

4. To set your camera controls to make a good exposure, you must use your camera's reflective light meter to measure the light.

5. Your camera has a \_\_\_\_\_ light meter, which tells you the correct exposure settings for an image that is \_\_\_\_\_% gray.

6. Your camera's overall light meter readings work well for scenes with an equal distribution of shadows, mid-tones and highlights, but It can be fooled by scenes with....

- A \_\_\_\_\_ subject against a very dark background.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ subject against a very light background.

7. If you are in a tricky lighting situation, you use the camera's exposure \_\_\_\_\_ button, which allows you to lighten or darken your exposure.

8. Or, if you are in a tricky lighting situation, meter your \_\_\_\_\_ to get a correct light reading for your exposure, then set your camera exposure manually...

9. An easy way to get good exposures when photographing outside on a bright sunny day, is by using the "sunny f/16 rule." It states that: "If you are shooting outside on a bright sunny day, and your subject is front-lit, use manual exposure settings and set your lens on \_\_\_\_\_ and the shutter speed to the match the camera's \_\_\_\_\_."

**WORD BANK** • VIEWFINDER CAMERA • MIRRORLESS CAMERA • SLR (SINGLE LENS REFLEX CAMERA) • ISO • SHUTTER SPEED • APERTURE OR F/STOP • REFLECTIVE LIGHT METER • AVAILABLE LIGHT • EXPOSURE COMPENSATION BUTTON • SUNNY f/16 RULE

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

## DIGITAL EXPOSURE MODES

semi-automatic, manual and "scene" modes

### SEMI-AUTOMATIC AND MANUAL MODES

-used to give you creative choices in your photography

1. "P" MODE -The camera picks both the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. "A" MODE -You pick the \_\_\_\_\_ & the camera picks the \_\_\_\_\_
3. "TV" OR "S" MODE -You pick the shutter speed the camera picks the \_\_\_\_\_
4. "M" MODE -You pick both the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_

### SCENE MODES

-used to give you even easier creative choices in your photography

5. "PERSON" MODE = used for \_\_\_\_\_ & shallow \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_
6. "MOUNTAIN" MODE = used for \_\_\_\_\_ & deep \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_
7. "FLOWER" MODE = used for \_\_\_\_\_ & shallow \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_
8. "RUNNER" MODE = used for \_\_\_\_\_ shutter speed & \_\_\_\_\_ photos
9. "NIGHT" MODE = used for \_\_\_\_\_ shutter speed & \_\_\_\_\_