

PHOTOGRAPHY I

EXAM REVIEW

CAMERA TYPES



DIGITAL SINGLE-LENS REFLEX (DSLR)
Cameras that allow you to see the subject
as the lens sees it, which makes your
composition and focus very accurate.

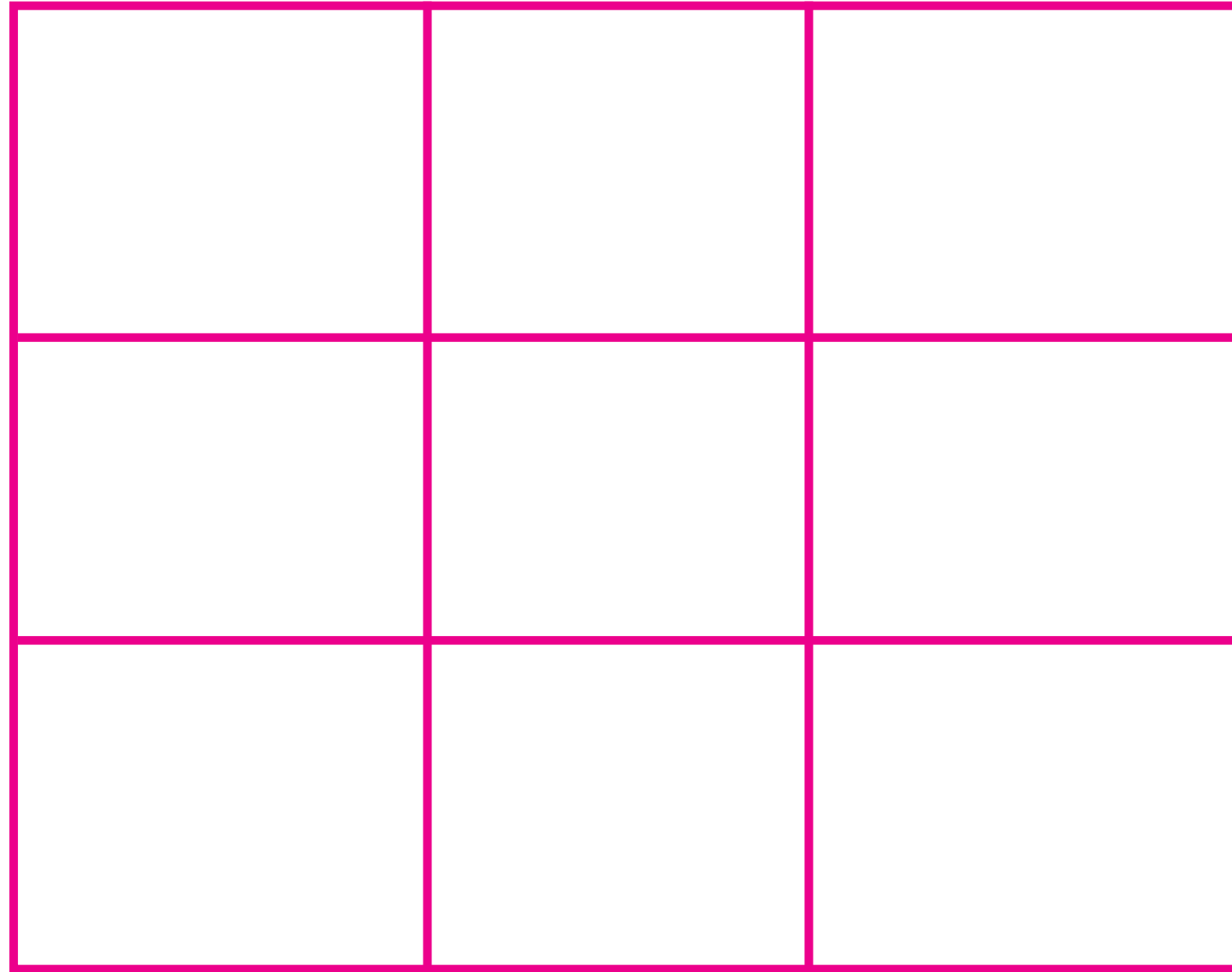


POINT-AND-SHOOT

Compact cameras designed primarily for simple operation.

COMPOSITION

In art, **composition** is the way visual elements are
arranged in the artwork.



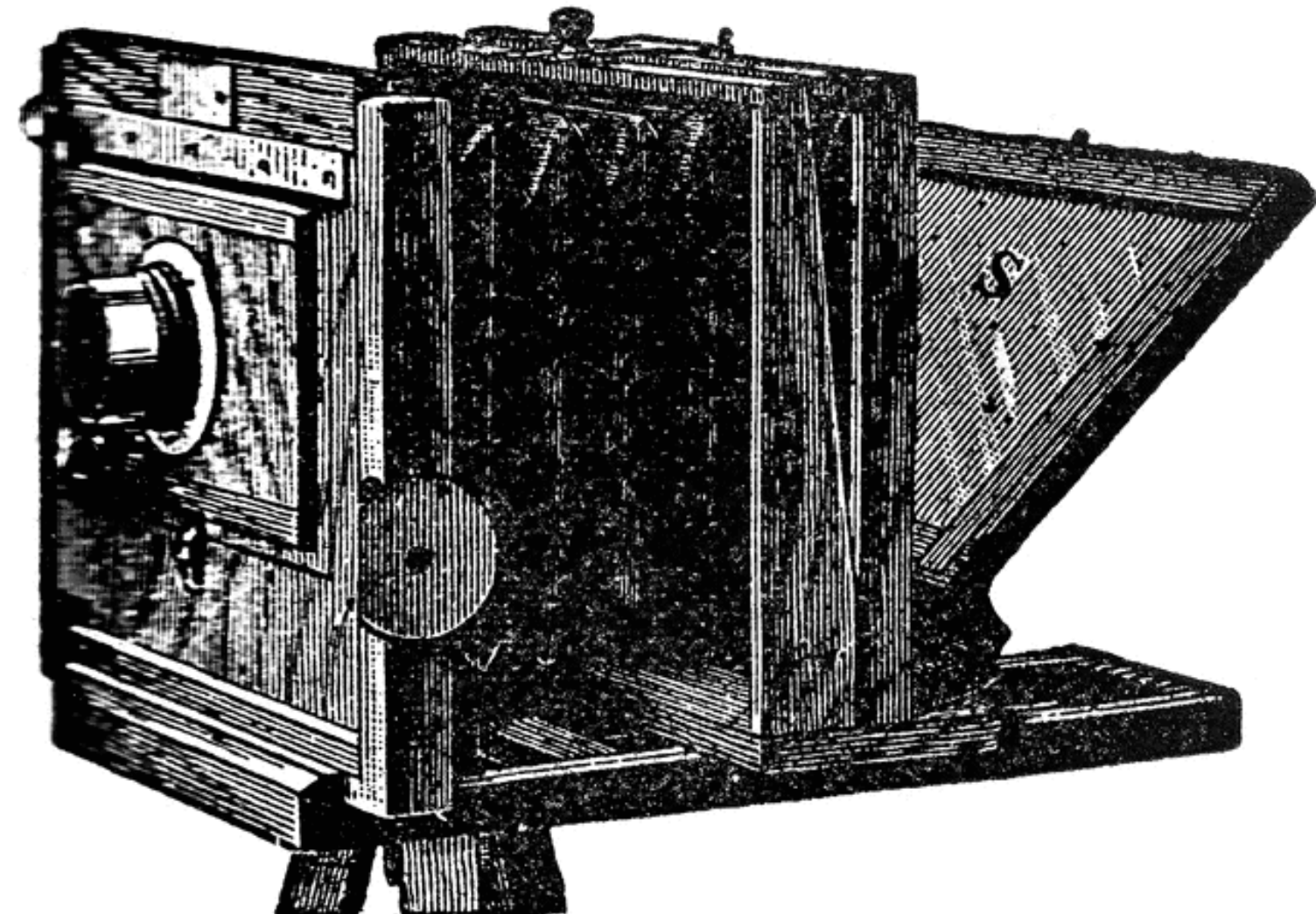
The rule-of-thirds is a guideline for composing visual elements using nine equal parts.



By placing your focus at an intersection, the rule-of-thirds will help bring emphasis to that element.

EXPOSURE

Photography is all about capturing light. Exposure is the amount of light collected by the sensor in your camera.



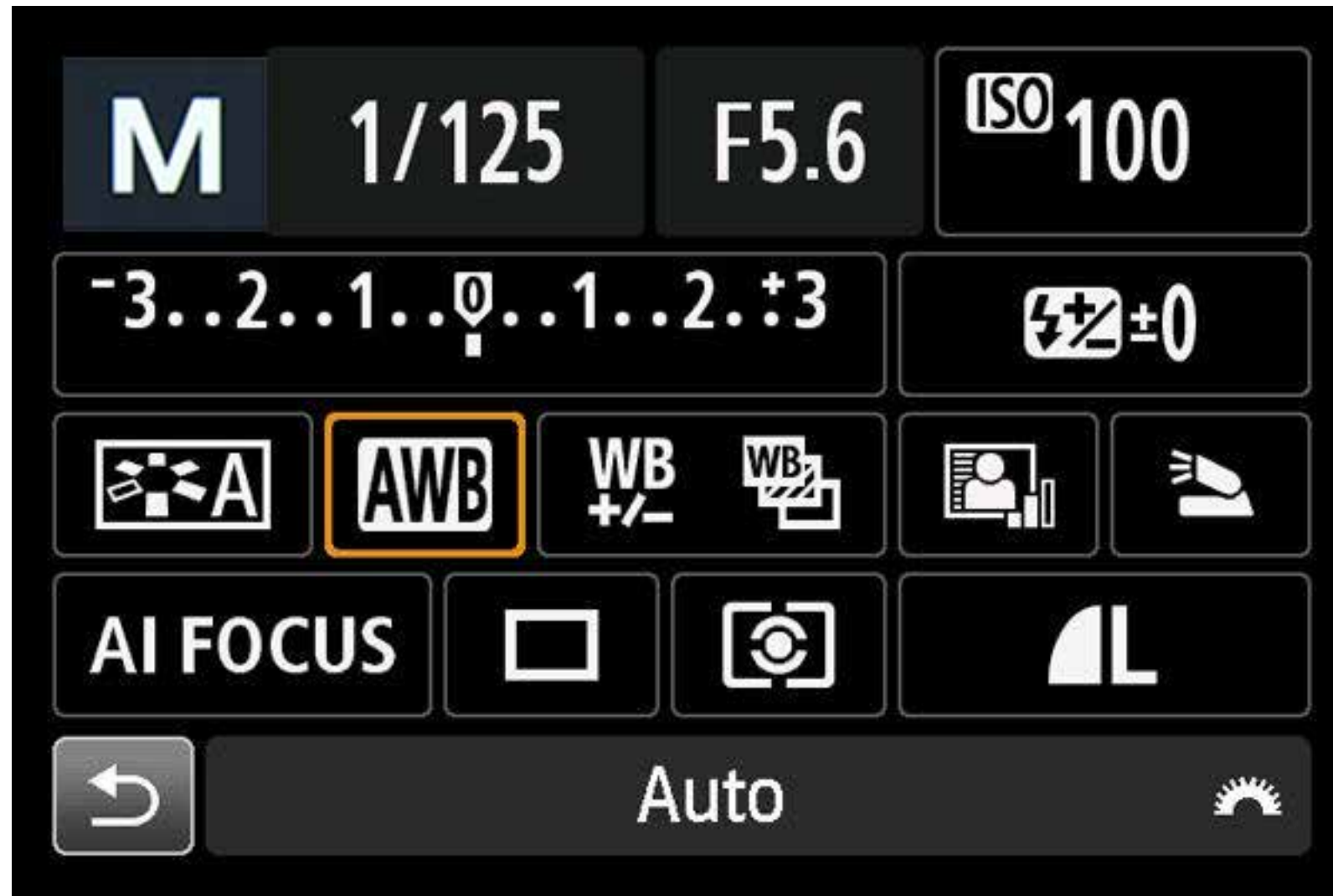
MANUAL CAMERAS

M: Fully Manual Setting

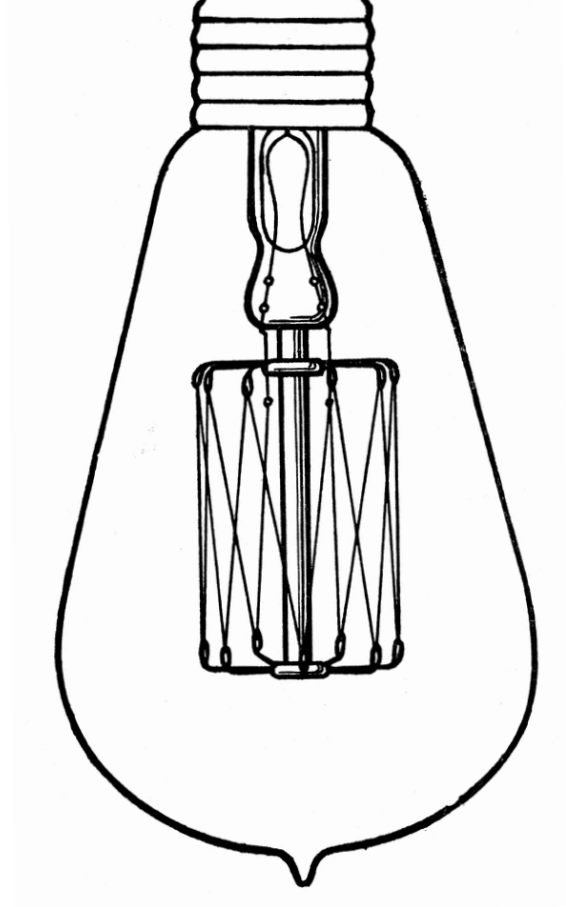


The light meter on your camera will let you know if your image is correctly exposed.

light meter



Creating a good exposure requires 3 elements:



ISO

First set the ISO or film speed on the camera.

more sensitive to light
lower quality

1600

800

400 is safe for indoor & outdoor shooting

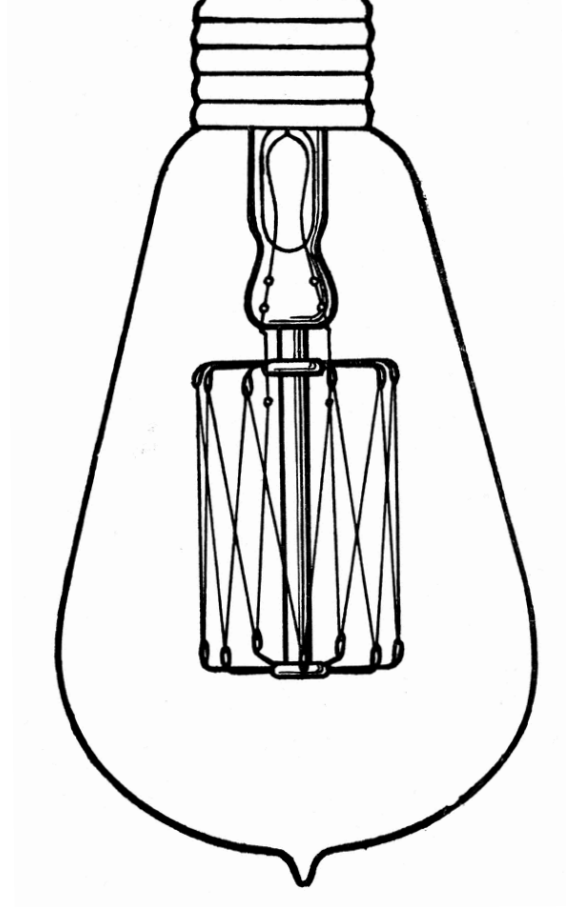
200

less sensitive to light
higher quality

100

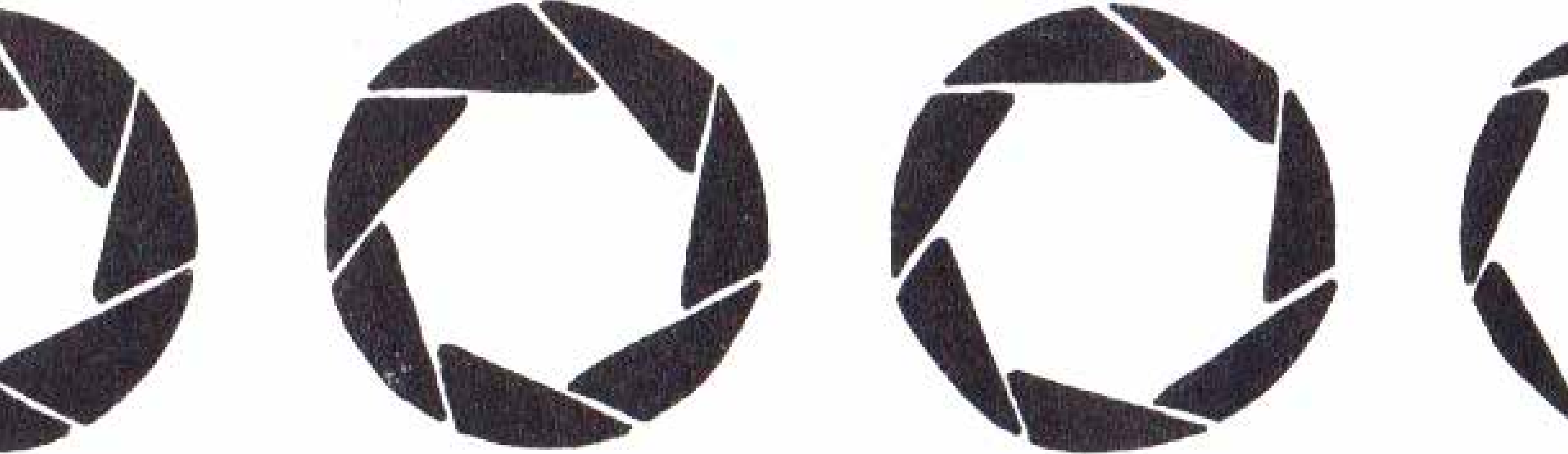
80



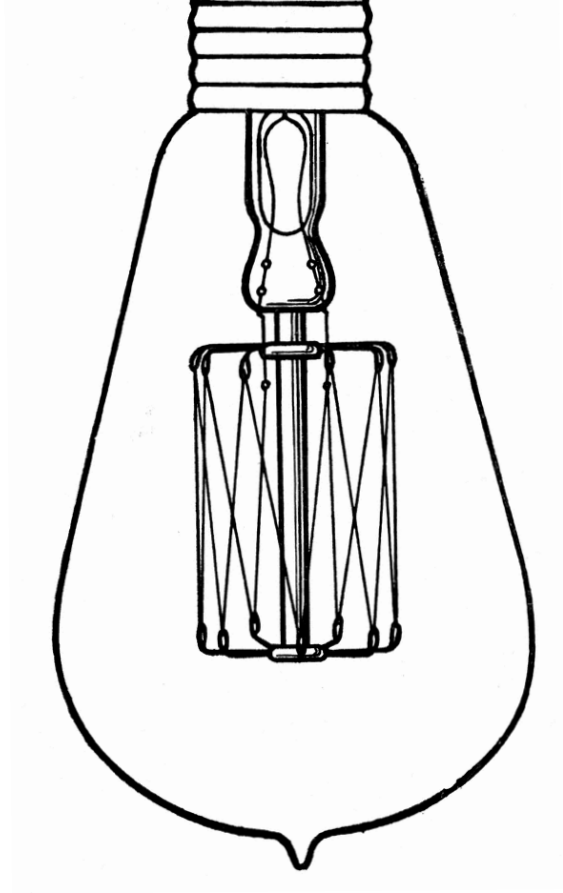


APERTURE (F - STOP)

The aperture controls how much light is allowed into the camera.



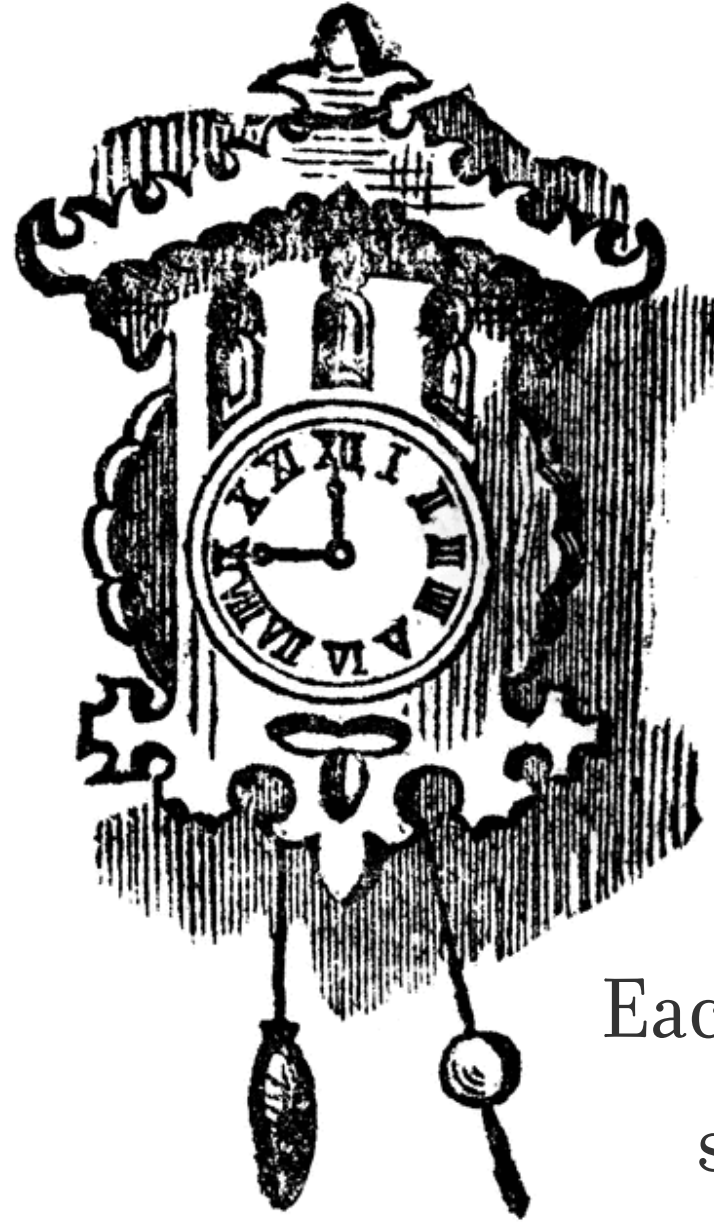
In general, when photographing in low light, a large aperture (low f-stop) is required to allow enough light to reach the sensor.



SHUTTER SPEED

The shutter speed controls the time that the lens is open.

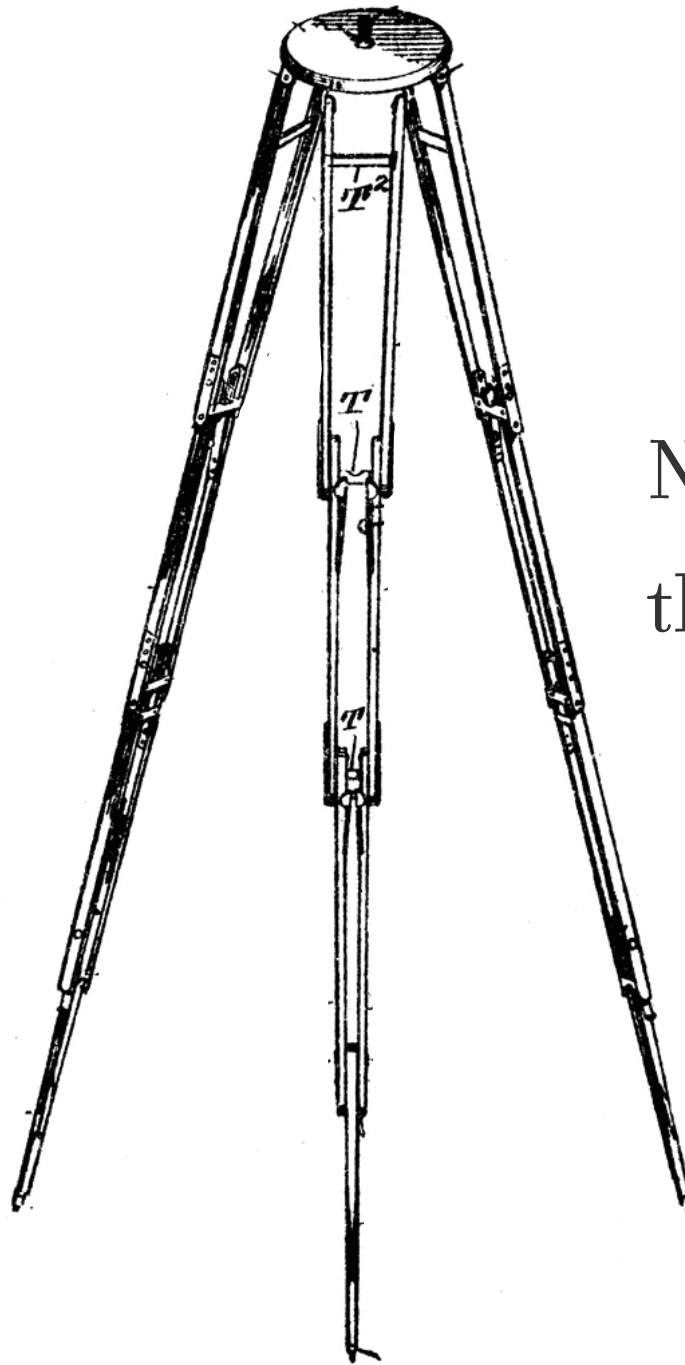
The longer the lens is open the more light let in.



Each number is a fraction of a second...

so 1000 = $1/1000$ of a second

1 = $1/1$ = 1 full second



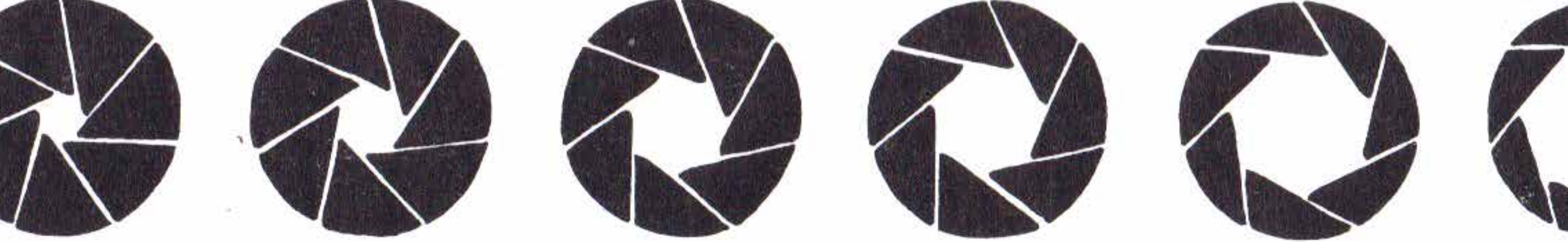
Never use a shutter speed under 60 without a tripod;
the motion of your body will blur the image.

DEPTH - OF - FIELD



Depth-of-field refers to the zone of focus in a photograph.

The depth-of-field is determined by 2 controllable factors:

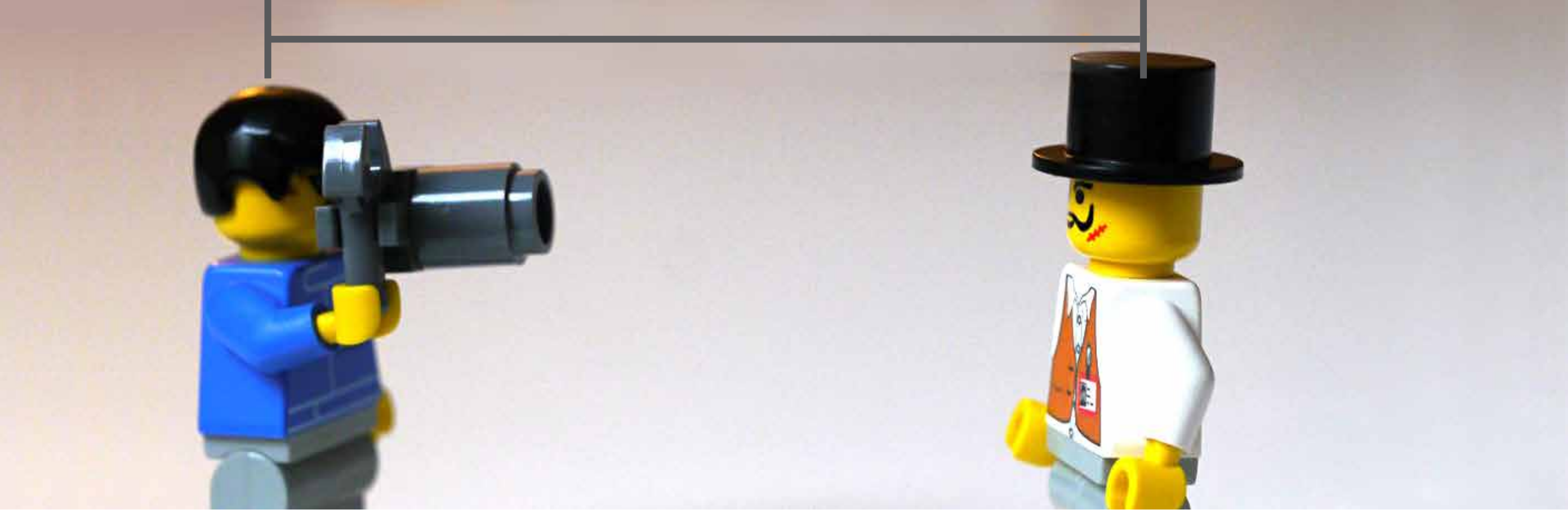


APERTURE (LENS OPENING)

The smaller the aperture (larger number), the larger the depth-of-field.

for example:

f8 creates an area with a larger depth-of-field than f3.4 -
more will be in focus in f8



DISTANCE

The longer the distance from the camera to the subject,
the larger the depth-of-field.

for example:

A lens focused 5 feet away from the subject creates an image with much less depth-of-field than a lens focused 15 feet away from the same subject at the same aperture.

COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPHY

Combining two or more separate photographs to create one



Resolution refers to the amount of pixels in your image.



PANOGRAPHY

Panographs are made up of multiple pictures
collaged together to create a bigger scene

