

B&W Photography
Preparation for Pop Quiz 2
Aperture, Shutter Speed, Exposure, Depth of Field

1. The f-stop measures the size of the opening/aperture in the camera
2. The smaller the f-stop number is, the larger the aperture will be.
3. The larger the f-stop number is, the smaller the aperture will be.
4. Shutter speed describes how long the film is exposed to light with the shutter open.
5. Each increment in the shutter speed doubles or halves the amount of time the film is exposed to light.
6. A tripod is needed when the shutter speed is between 1/30 second and 1 second.
7. Short shutter speeds freeze movement, e.g. 1/1000s.
8. Long shutter speeds blur motion, e.g. 1s.
9. F-22 and 1/1000s (shutter speed) lets in the least amount of light.
10. F-1.4 and 1s (shutter speed) lets in the most amount of light.
11. A light meter measures light and translates that measurement into a workable f-stop and shutter speed combinations.
12. Meters average the light they read.
13. Here are some ways to measure the right amount of light exposure for film:
 - Read light meter
 - Use gray card
 - Expose off skin
 - Read incident light
 - Average the shadows and highlights
 - Bracket

Expose for the shadows and compensate

14. Depth of field is the distance between the closest and furthest objects in a scene

that appear acceptably sharp.

15. Depth of field (DOF) can be measured by:

Aperture

Focal Distance

Focal length of lens