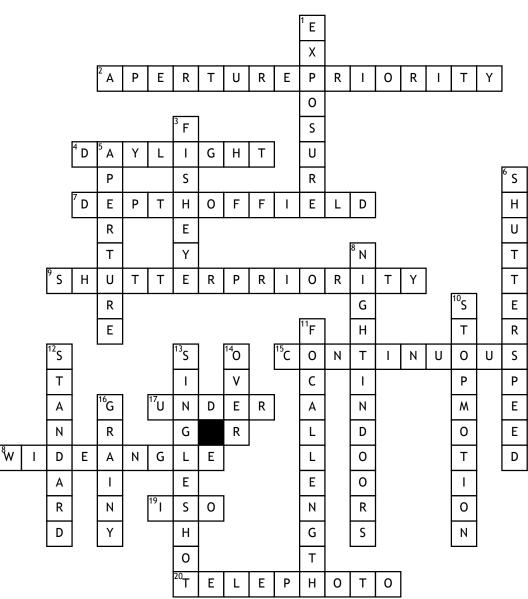
## Intro to Photography



## <u>Across</u>

In this mode, we choose the aperture and the camera chooses the shutter speed, allowing us to control Depth of Field.
 Use ISO 400 in

\_\_\_\_\_•

7. The Aperture controls out

**9.** In this mode, we choose the shutter speed and the camera chooses the correct aperture, allowing us to stop the action.

**15.** In \_\_\_\_\_\_ mode, the camera continues to track the subject, staying in focus even if the subject's distance changes.

**17.** When a picture is too dark, it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ exposed.

**18.** This lens is between 16-35mm

19. Film speed, or \_

or

describes how sensitive the camera is to the light that falls on it.

**20.** This lens is between 70-300mm **Down** 

1. The amount of light that the camera records on the film, or digital sensor, which determines how bright or dark the image is.

3. This lens is between 16-55mm

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ values

determine how large the hole is that lets light into the camera.

6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ determines how much light gets into the camera and depends on how long the hole is open.
8. Use ISO 800 at \_\_\_\_\_\_

**10.** The Shutter Speed determines our ability to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. What a lense's angle of view is, or how much in zooms in or out.

12. This lens is between 45-60mm 13. In \_\_\_\_\_ mode, you press the shutter release half way down and the camera focuses, allowing you to recompose the image without changing focus.

14. When a picture is too bright, it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ exposed.16. The ISO determines how

\_\_\_\_\_\_ the picture is.