## **PHOTOGRAPHY**

Name:	Club:	Date	Leaders Initials
Guidelines for P			
BEGINNING			
1. Learn the	difference between a simple camera and an adjustable camera.		
2. Learn the best way to get dust off camera parts.			
3. Learn the effect of finger prints on a camera lens.			
4. Learn what ASA stands for.			
5. Learn what is meant by a fast film.			
6. Learn what is the cause of an underexposed picture.			
7. Learn what backlighting is.			
8. Learn within what range a flashcube will properly expose film.			
9. Learn what causes "redeye".			<u></u>
	ow your photos look if you are out of range of you flash.		
	e best way to store film.		
	hat is a leading line.		
	hat shooting from a low angle does to the subject.		***
14. Learn w	hat is the first rule of composition.		
	hat may be done to every composition rule of photography.		<u></u>
	hat is the proper way to handle negatives.		######################################
	aree (3) reasons your photos may not be sharp.		
	ree (3) composition techniques.		
	how to compose your photo using the rule to thirds.		
	aree (3) ways to get a clean background when taking a photo.		
	e the two (2) basic types of color film?		
	depth of field?		
	emonstration at County Field Day.		
THEFOLLO	WINGITEMS ARE MANDATORY:		
1. Show thr	ee (3) photos you have taken during the class		
	rview board.	R	
	each part of your camera and tell how it works or what it does.	B-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	<del></del> .
3. Enter a p	noto in the county fair.		

Leaders Signature:\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_

PPFORMS/92/LSR

Name:	Club:	Date	Leaders Initials
Guidelines for Project Prof	·	muais	
INTERMIDATE			
<ol> <li>Name two things at 3. What is meant by</li> <li>Name two things at 5. How many extra af from ASA 100 file</li> <li>If your meter does exposure in bright</li> <li>What is meant by</li> <li>What f-stop will get</li> </ol>	hat happen to film quality when your ASA risesstops or shutter speeds do you gain when you go n to ASA 400 filmn't work, how can you determine a perfect sunlight?		
	nting is best to show texture?		
THE FOLLOWING  1. Enter a photo in the	GITEM IS MANDATORY: ne county fair.	·	
		·	

Leaders Signature: Date:

## **PHOTOGRAPHY**

Name:	Club:	Date	Leaders Initials
Guidelines for Project Profi		Imuais	
Advanced			
	natural light is best for portraits?	1.0	
_	are best for portraits using natural lig		
4. What is a high key	aits, name two ways to reduce imperfo	ection.	
	ght supposed to be positioned?	***************************************	
6. What is horror ligh			
_	n lights used in a studio.		
	est to use for portraits with a 35mm c	camera?	
	t light ratio you can use and still hold		-
your picture?			
	s of fill light that can be used outdoor		
	position for an umbrella on a light so	urce and if	
there is, what is it		1'00	
	e are many types of umbrellas. Name w they effect your lighting.	two different	
THE FOLLOWING	ITEM IS MANDATORY:		
1. Enter a photo in th			
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Leaders Signature:\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_

## BEGINNING 4-H PHOTOGRAPHY ANSWERS

- An adjustable camera has manually adjustable focus, lens openings and shutter speeds. A simple camera does not.
- 2. Blowing.
- Fingerprint oil eats away the coating a glass. Also makes photo unclear.
- 4. American Standrads Assocaiton. Tells you the speed of the film.
- A fast film takes less light ot expost than a slow film. The higher the ASA number, the faster the film.
- 6. Not enough light exposed the film.
- 7. Backlighting comes from behind the subject to the camera. Often results in silhouettes.
- 8. 4 to 9 feet.
- 9. Flash too close to same level of lens.
  - Dark

(°

- 1. For long times, weeks, in freezer; days in refrigerator.
- 2. A line that leads into picture, foreground to background.
- Makes the subject look imposing, lrage, threatening.
- 4. Keep it simple.
- 5. Break any rule as long as it is effective.
- 6. By the edges. Never touch negatives in the center.
- Out of focus, camera shake, subject moving to fast, dirt on lens. Film loaded improperly, cheap lens.
  - Different angles, leading lines, rule of thirds, foreground and/or background in/out of focus, clean backgrounds, subjects at intersecting lines, framing, compose tightly, give room for movement into picture, repitition, KEEP IT SIMPLE.
  - Divide scene into thirds both horizontally and vertically. Where the lines intersect are the best positions for the subject.
- Move in closer, shoot high or low or at different angle, move subject, use larger aperature, telephoto lens.