



# PHOTOGRAPHY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Club: \_\_\_\_\_

Date

Leaders  
Initials

## Guidelines for Project Proficiency Award

### INTERMEDIATE

1. Name two things a telephoto lens will do to a photograph.
2. Name two things a wide-angle lens will do to a photograph.
3. What is meant by pan action?
4. Name two things that happen to film quality when your ASA rises.
5. How many extra f-stops or shutter speeds do you gain when you go from ASA 100 film to ASA 400 film.
6. If your meter doesn't work, how can you determine a perfect exposure in bright sunlight?
7. What is meant by depth of field?
8. What f-stop will give the most depth of field?
9. Name what type of lens gives the most depth of field.
10. What type of lighting is best to show texture?
11. Name two ways to use your flash.

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### THE FOLLOWING ITEM IS MANDATORY:

1. Enter a photo in the county fair.

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



BEGINNING 4-H PHOTOGRAPHY  
ANSWERS

1. An adjustable camera has manually adjustable focus, lens openings and shutter speeds. A simple camera does not.
2. Blowing.
3. Fingerprint oil eats away the coating a glass. Also makes photo unclear.
4. American Standards Association. Tells you the speed of the film.
5. A fast film takes less light or exposure 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.
0. Dark
1. For long times, weeks, in freezer; days in refrigerator.
2. A line that leads into picture, foreground to background.
3. Makes the subject look imposing, large, 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.
7. Out of focus, camera shake, subject moving too fast, dirt on lens. Film loaded improperly, cheap lens.
8. 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, repetition, KEEP IT SIMPLE.
9. Divide scene into thirds both horizontally and vertically. Where the lines intersect are the best positions for the subject.
0. Move in closer, shoot high or low or at different angle, move subject, use larger aperture, telephoto lens.