

1. What number f-stop does a large aperture hole have?

f/1.4 would be a large aperture hole.

2. What type of aperture hole does f/5.6 have?

f/5.6 would be a medium sized hole.

3. F in “f-stop” also refers to:

“F-stop” stands for full-stop, but it also refers to the depth of field and the focal point of the image.

4. If you want to change the aperture to let in the least amount of light what would you set the aperture to?

To let in the least amount of light you could set the aperture as low as f/32.

5. If you want to change the aperture to let in the most amount of light, what would you set the aperture to?

To let in the most amount of light you could set the aperture as high as f/1.4.

6. The f-stop also determines the “depth of field” or how much depth of the picture will be in focus. Using the picture in the note, explain how much of an image will be in focus if you use f/32.

If you used an aperture of f/32, the entire photo would be in focus.

7. How much of the image will be in focus if you use the aperture of f/1.4?

Closer subjects will be in focus if you use an aperture of f/1.4.

8. If you want to adjust the shutter speed to capture or freeze something in motion, what would you set the shutter speed to?

If you wanted to “freeze” something in motion, you would set the shutter speed to a really smaller number, like 1/250 or 1/500.

9. If you want to adjust the shutter speed to create an image blur, what might you set the shutter speed to?

If you wanted to create image blur, you would set the shutter speed to something really slow, like 1/25 or higher.

10. If you have your shutter speed at 1/25 you might consider using a tripod. Why is this?

You'll want to use a tripod because the image sensor is exposed for so long; the smallest movements (from either camera shake or subject movement) will create a blurred photo.