**Photo & Film Class - Review for Final Exam**

## **Photography** **'Photo' = light** *in Greek* **+ 'Graphy' = to draw** *in Greek* **= “Drawing with Light”**

## **‘Camera’ = room** in Italian ‘**Obscura’ = dark** in Italian = “Dark Room”

## A Camera Obscura was used to trace images; it was a darkened room or a dark box with a very small hole in one wall side that lets in light.

## **Camera Exposure**  There are three main exposure controls, often referred to as the 3 pillars of photography: **Aperture, Shutter,** and the **ISO**(Camera Sensor)

## ​**Aperture** ​The aperture of the lens is the size of the opening that is in the lens.   Larger apertures let more light in quickly and have a small focal range, making it easier to blur the background. Small apertures light in slower and have more depth the field, meaning more of the foreground and background will be in focus.

## **Shutter Speed**

## The shutter opens and closes to let light in for a desired amount of time.

## **Slow Shutter Speeds (Long Exposures)** The longer the shutter is open the more light will enter, but the subjects might move and look blurry. 1/30 of a second and slower exposures like 3 seconds are more likely to look blurry.

## **Fast shutter speeds** such as 1/125 of a shutter speed and faster like 1/2000 of a second can stop action and make moving object sharp.

**ISO**

## ISO sensitivity is a measure of the camera's ability to capture light via the sensor. A low ISO such as ISO-100 produces great quality images. High ISO like ISO-2000 produce pixelated images of lower quality.

**Composition**

**&**

**Design**

## **The placement or arrangement of visual elements or 'ingredients' in a work of art. It can also be thought of as the organization of the 7 Elements of Art according to the Principles of Design.**

**7 Elements of Art**

**Line – Space – Shape – Form – Color – Texture - Value**

**Line** - **Line is one of the most import elements of art in Photography.**

**Diagonal Lines** - creates more dynamic designs and give a feeling of movement and action.

**Horizontal Lines** – create a feeling of peace, and stillness.

**Leading Line**- A strong guiding line that makes the viewer eyes go in a specific direction across the image. Leading lines look best when they lead the viewer’s eye to the center of interest.

**Center of Interest** is that part of the picture which attracts the mind.

**Focal Point** is the area of a picture that attracts the eye.

**Rule of Thirds** – aligning your main subject on a cross lines of a grid with 3 horizontal areas and 3 vertical areas. (It looks like a tic-tac-toe game.)

**Steelyard** **Balance** - A design that is heavy on one side, *and light on the other, but still balanced.*

**Framing -** A design technique that places a part of the picture as a frame around the main subject in order to emphasis the center of interest.

**Rule of Odds** -  The rule of odds states that images are more visually appealing when there is an odd number of subjects.

## **Symmetry -** Symmetry creates a perfectly balanced artwork.This could be the objects themselves, but it can also relate to colors and other compositional techniques.

## **Camera Lens**

## **‘mm’ on a Lens** stands for millimeter, and this is the distance between your **camera's** sensor, and the **lens**. It controls the angle of the lens view which changes the width of the photo.

18 mm wide angle lens

50 mm normal (close to the human eye’s view)

200 mm telephoto (zoom)

Macro Lens – close up

## **Macro Photos – Close up photos**

**Blurring Backgrounds**

## Blur the background by shooting close to an object and being far away from the background.

Blur the background by opening up your aperture to a large f-stop such as f/1.4 of f/1.2.

On an I-phone switch to “portrait mode” which will open up your aperture.

**Lighting**

**Golden Hour -** is the hour of [daytime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daytime) after [sunrise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunrise) & the hour before [sunset](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunset), during which [daylight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daylight) is redder and [softer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_and_soft_light) than when the [Sun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun) is higher in the [sky](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sky).

**Three-Point Lighting** is a standard method of lighting a scene which includes a Key Light, a Fill Light and a Back Light.

**Key Light** – The main light that is used in setting up lights for any photographer or cinematographer.

**Fill Light** – The second most powerful light often placed at the side and at face height of the subject.

**Back Light** – sometimes called a “Hair Light” or “Rim Light” placed in back to make the subject glow.

**Backlighting** – When the main source of light is behind the photography subject.

**Photoshop Shortcuts**

**Command T = Free Transform (changes shape, size, rotate, flip, skew, & distort)**

**Command J = Duplicates Current Layer**

**Command I = Inverts Layer**

**Command X = Cut**

**Command C = Copy**

**Command V = Paste**

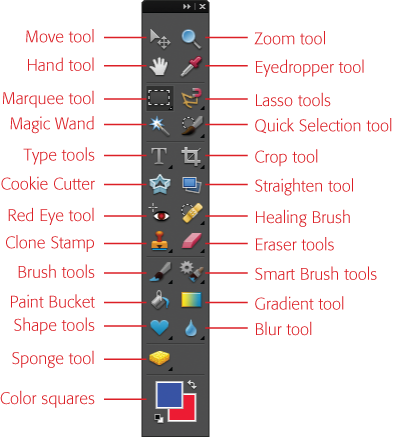
**Command + = Zoom in**

**Command - = Zoom out**

**[ = Decrease brush size**

**] = Increase brush size**

**Photoshop Icons**



**Photo**

**&**

**Photoshop History**

## **Louis Daguerre**1787 - 1851 The French showman, invented the Daguerreotype Photograph Daguerreotype was the first publicly available photographic process, widely used during the 1840s and 1850s.   The images are on a mirror-like silver surface, kept under glass, they slightly move when turned, and appear either positive or negative depending on the angle at which it is viewed.

## **Henri Cartier Bresson**1908 - 2004 Considered the “father of street photography”.  The French Photographer, Bresson wrote the book "The Decisive Moment", that teachs ​photographers to be patient and wait for the perfect moment to shoot.

## **Ansel Adams** 1902 - 1984 Adams was an American landscape photographer and environmentalist.   He is known for his black-and-white images of the American West. He helped found  "Group f/64", an group of photographers advocating "pure" photography which favored sharp focus and full tonal range.

## **Robert Capa**1913 - 1954 American photographer Robert Capa is one of best known War Photographers and adventure photographers.  Robert Capa famously photographed the Spanish Civil War & World War II.

**Dorothea Lange** 1895 - 1965

Dorothea Lange was an American documentary photographer best known for work for the Farm Security Administration documenting iconic images of the Great Depression, Dust Bowl and WWII Japanese-American internment camps.

**Shepard Fairey** 1970 - current  
American contemporary street artist, graphic designer, activist, illustrator, and founder of OBEY Clothing who emerged from the skateboarding scene. Created "We the People" and "Obama Hope" and was later sued for stealing the photo for the Obama Hope poster from the internet.

**Erik Johansson** 1985 - current

## Erik Johansson is a Swedish-born artist based in Prague who creates surreal images by recombining photographs and other materials. He captures ideas by combining images in new ways to create what looks like a real photograph, yet with logical inconsistencies to impart an effect of surrealism.

**Film**

**Flip Book** - A flip book a series of pictures that vary gradually from one page to the next, so that when the pages are turned rapidly, the pictures appear to animate or show movement.

**Stop Animation - Stop Motion -** is an [animated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animation) film making technique in which objects are physically manipulated in small increments between photographed frames so they appear to show motion.

**Storyboard -** A storyboard is a visual graphic organizer that has [images](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image) displayed in sequence for the purpose of [pre-visualizing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Previsualization) a [motion picture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film) or animation.

**Jobs working in the Film Industry**

**Director** - You’ll need to ensure that the story is being told correctly through the actors’ eyes and ensure that all creatives are correct, both post and preproduction.

**Producer** - They are the head of the business, ensuring that everything is in place and is running smoothly. A producer can be involved in budgeting, hiring a crew, fine-tuning scripts – whatever is necessary to produce an award-winning movie.

**Director of Photography** – chief over the camera and light crews working on a film, television production.

**Cinematographer -** A cinematographer is essentially the head of the film crew. They use both technical and creative knowledge to ensure the director’s vision is logical through careful planning and preparation. They are essentially the eye behind the camera, making all visual elements come to life.

**Key Grip** - A key grip manages all the equipment that is used to support cameras, tripods and lighting.

**Gaffer** – A gaffer is the head of the lighting department.

**Movie Editor**

**Composer**

**Set Designer**

**Set Decorator**

## **Visual Effects Artist**

**Location Manager**

**Screenwriter**

**Runner**

**Program Researcher**

## **Production Designer**

**Hairdresser**

**Makeup Artist**

**Costume Designer**

**Prop Master**

**Actor / Actress**