Name :	_Class:(<i>M</i> / <i>A</i> / <i>E</i>) Date:
First Roll of Film Checklist: Try to consider design, look for good lighting, shadows, fill the frame. After shooting the film test in class, the remainder can be shot in any order- indicate the frame number in the box. Indoor shots may need a tripod or other camera support.	
This is roll # 1 Film Type	Film Speed (ISO)
Film test white 1 (Include "white 1" Film test black 2 (Include "black 1" Film test Gray 3 (use the camera so Film test Black 4 (use the same so Film test White 5 (use the same so	" tag in image, use camera settings) settings- note what they are) (f/ 1/sec) ettings you used for the gray image)
	your back <i>Sunny 16 exposure</i> ISO 400= F16 at 1/500
☐ Outside shot in shade	,
☐ Landscape distance shot	
Outside Closeup (as close as you	r camera focuses)
☐ Indoor Closeup (as close as your	,
☐ Indoor room shot	
☐ Candid people	
Portrait	
☐ Self Portrait in mirror	
☐ Self Portrait at arms length	
☐ Self portrait using camera timer	
☐ Moving subject fast shutter speed	(freeze motion)
☐ Moving subject slow shutter speed	d (blur motion) (you need tripod or camera support for this)
☐ Camera Horizontal	
☐ Camera Vertical	
☐ Camera tilted off level	
Looking up from low angle	
Looking down from high angle	
☐ Night shot long exposure with car	nera on tripod
☐Use the timer with the camera on the Finish the roll with any other so	

Controlling Exposure- Camera meters and subject brightness

Use the target panels in class to make five exposures.



Black, White and Gray are the building blocks of all photographs.

Our eyes and the camera capture a scene by processing the light reflected from objects that pass through a lens to the retina or film. Our eyes automatically compensate for variations in lighting, the camera needs to be controlled. Some cameras can work automatically, others need manual adjustment. We use a light meter to determine the proper settings. The camera is designed to work with "average" subjects and sometimes is fooled by subjects t hat are predominately light or dark.

This is a simple five frame exercise that can help determine if your camera is working correctly and also demonstrates the way your meter reacts to non average subjects. You must complete this successfully- if it doesn't work the first time - check your camera and repeat the exercise on your next roll.

This is just to get you started, we will cover exposures in more detail later in the class.

Load the camera and make sure the meter is set to the correct film speed (ISO Number) Move in close to the targets to fill the frame with only the appropriate color for each shot. Focus carefully, use a tripod to eliminate any camera movement. Record your exposures; the lens opening (f stop) and the shutter speed.

1) With first white target, adjust your camera settings to match the reading your meter indicates. Compose the frame to include the number 1 and the word White. Make one exposure. $f_{}$ 1/ sec.
2) With the black target, change the settings to match your meter readings. It should be different from the white target. Compose the frame including the number 2 and the word black. Make the second exposure. $f_{}$ 1/ sec.
3) With the gray target, change your settings to match the meter reading. This should be different from the Black & White exposures. Make your third exposure including the number 3 and the work Gray. $f_{}$ sec.
4) DO NOT CHANGE your settings from the Gray #3 target. Move to the White #4 target and expose frame 4 including the word White and the number 4. Your meter tells you that you are over exposing. f1/ sec.
5) DO NOT CHANGE your settings from the Gray #3 target. Move back to the Black target and expose frame 5 including the word Black and the number 5. Your meter tells you that you are under exposing. f1/ sec.

Process your film and make a proper proof contact sheet, your results should look like this

