

## **Week 6 Review Sheet**

| is light that already exists (as opposed to   |
|---|
| being added by the photographer) where a photograph is to be made.  |
| Automatic flash is an electronic flash unit that uses its cell or the camera's to determine the   |
| duration of the flash for normal exposure by measuring the light reflected back from the subject.   |
| light is indirect light produced by pointing  |
| the light source at a ceiling or other surface to reflect the light back toward the subject. Softer and less harsh than direct light.   |
| is light that has been scattered by reflection or by passing through a translucent material. An even, often   |
| shadowless, light.  |
| is light shining directly on the subject and producing strong highlights and deep shadows.  |
| is a short burst of light emitted by an   |
| electronic flash unit or strobe to illuminate the scene being photographed and a flash can also be defined as the equipment used to produce this light.   |
| light is a light source or reflector used to lighten shadow areas so that contrast is decreased.  |
| A number is a number rating for a flash unit that can be used to calculate the correct aperture for a paricular ISO speed and flash to subject distance. Basically this is a rating telling you how powerful your flash is. |
| light is the primary source of illumination, casting the dominant shadows. Sometimes called the main light.   |
| A can be any surface - a ceiling, a card, an umbrella, a white wall, for example - used to bounce light onto a subject.   |