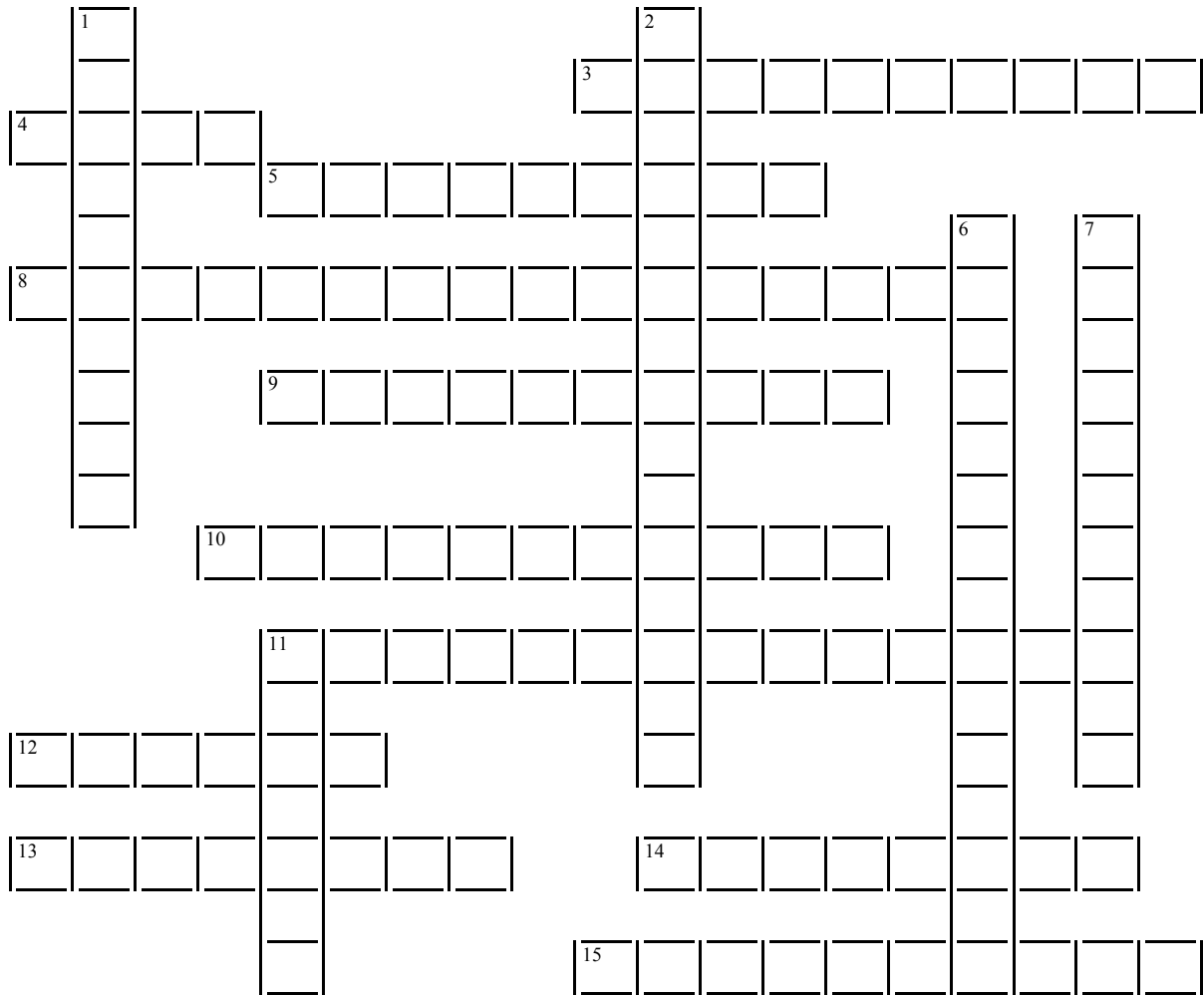


# Photography: Sections Three and Four



## ACROSS

- 3 When all of the film has been used, or exposed, this allows the film to be wound back into the film canister (p8)
- 4 Makes the photo more sharp, very high quality coating, and is also found in our eyes (p8)
- 5 Where rays of light are scattered in all directions, happens on rough surfaces (p9)
- 8 Moves the film along ready for the next picture, so that a picture isn't taken on the same piece of film (p8)
- 9 Darker colours do this better, it's why black objects get hotter in the sun than white objects (p9)
- 10 Light is split in all directions as it passes through the object (p9)
- 11 Opens the shutter for a brief period of time, usually a button (p8)
- 12 Light is unable to pass through it and is either reflected or absorbed (p9)
- 13 A small hole in which light passes. It controls the amount of light that hits the film by adjusting the size of the hole (p8)
- 14 One of the natural forms of light, another natural form of light is moonlight, which reflects from the sun
- 15 Happens on smooth surfaces, more so on lightly coloured or white surfaces (p9)

## DOWN

- 1 Purpose is to show the photographer what the final picture will look like (p8)
- 2 The light wave lengths that we can see, extends from 400nm to 700nm (p9)
- 6 Is a man-made form of light, such as a light bulb or a torch
- 7 Nearly all light passes through this, where a subject will be mostly visible (p9)
- 11 Allows light to pass through for a very short amount of time, the speed in which light is allowed to pass through is called shutter speed (p8)