Study Questions to “Outside Shots”


Minnesota Conservation Volunteer magazine is your guide to wild things. Every other month, six times a year, the magazine arrives in your school library. Each one has a story for Young Naturalists like you. Are you curious about wild things? Young Naturalists tells true stories that can answer all kinds of questions such as these—

Have you ever heard of a purple wartyback? How about a pink heelsplitter, pimple-back, or monkeyface? All are Minnesota freshwater mussels. Read Young Naturalists stories to learn which species (kinds) of critters live in Minnesota—frogs, salamanders, snakes, wild cats, wild dogs, weasels, mice, and rabbits.

Want to peek inside the den of a red fox and see how the kits grow up? Are you a rock hound searching for agates? Have you ever wondered what's alive under snow? How do animals see? Why is a bluebird blue? How do birds fly?

Would you like to hear the true story of giants of the ice age? Young Naturalists also tells you about the underground universe. You can read the story of a tiny owl that went to a hospital with an injured wing. Find out about a boy who worked in a logging camp. Read the story of Ojibwe children today hunting and gathering like their ancestors did.

Learn how to get started camping, snowshoeing, ice fishing, or canoeing.

Find these stories and more online at www.mndnr.gov/young_naturalists.

Your knowledge of wild things helps you explore and enjoy the outdoors. Have fun!

Prepared by Jack Judkins, Curriculum Connections Minnesota
“Outside Shots” Study Questions
Multidisciplinary classroom activities based on the Young Naturalists nonfiction story in

1. How old was the author when he took his first photograph?
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

2. When is it a good time to take photos?
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

3. What subjects should you photograph?
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

4. Why is it a good idea to take your camera along when you travel to new places?
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

5. Look at the photo on page 31. What makes it interesting?
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
6. What do you think the author means when he writes, “... see ordinary things in extra-ordinary ways”?
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

7. The word photography comes from what language? ____________________What does it mean? ____________________

8. Why are the hours just after sunrise and just before sunset good times for taking photos?
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

9. When the sky is ____________ or ___________, keep it out of your pictures.

10. “Composing” a photo means ____________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

11. What should you do to keep clutter out of your photos?
____________________________________________________________________

12. Draw lines in the box below to show the “rule of thirds.”

    ____________________
    ____________________
    ____________________
    ____________________
13. Select two of the nine right ingredients for a good photograph and explain why they are important components of a good picture.

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

14. A picture's format is either ___________________ or ___________________.

15. How do the lines in a photo affect the way you view that picture?

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

16. The author concludes his article by suggesting that you make mistakes. Why?

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Challenge: What does the saying “a picture is worth a thousand words” mean? Create a story for the photo on page 30.

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

1. A bird’s-eye view means you are looking at the subject from what direction?
   A. below
   B. above
   C. right
   D. left

2. Moving closer to your subject simplifies the
   A. background.
   B. foreground.
   C. subject.
   D. none of the above

3. The golden hours are
   A. just before sunrise and just after sunset.
   B. just before sunrise and just before sunset.
   C. just after sunrise and just after sunset.
   D. just after sunrise and just before sunset.

4. What does the photo on page 31 demonstrate?
   A. shape
   B. pattern
   C. background
   D. foreground

5. What time of year is best to shoot pictures of clouds?
   A. winter
   B. spring
   C. fall
   D. summer
   E. all of the above
**Student Study Guide: Vocabulary**

**COMPOSING** creating, arranging, or putting elements (subject, light, format, point of view) together

**DIGITAL CAMERA** a camera that does not use film, but instead records the image on a sensor where it can be viewed immediately.

**DIMENSIONAL** related to the dimensions (length, width, height) of an object

**FORMAT** the format of a photo refers to either a vertical or horizontal orientation

**HOARFROST** needle-like ice crystals

**PASTEL** a pale or subtle color

**POINT OF INTEREST** what the eye of the viewer settles on; the main subject of the photo

**POINT OF VIEW** position from which the subject is photographed

**SATURATE** to increase the difference or separation between colors

**TEXTURE** the contrast, lines and patterns in the photo

**VIBRANT** bright

**VIEWFINDER** separate lens the photographer looks through to compose a photo. Most compact digital cameras do not have viewfinders. Instead, the image is viewed on a monitor.
**Student Study Guide: Vocabulary cards**

*Cut along horizontal lines, fold in the middle and tape or staple. Blanks are provided to allow you or your students to add new words or phrases.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>What does <strong>COMPOSING</strong> a photograph mean?</strong></th>
<th>**When a photographer is <strong>CREATING, ARRANGING, OR PUTTING ELEMENTS (SUBJECT, LIGHT, FORMAT, POINT OF VIEW) TOGETHER he or she is</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**What is a <strong>DIGITAL CAMERA?</strong></td>
<td><strong>A CAMERA THAT DOES NOT USE FILM, BUT RECORDS THE IMAGE ON A SENSOR, is a</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**A <strong>DIMENSIONAL photo is a picture that</strong></td>
<td><strong>A PHOTOGRAPH THAT EMPHASIZES THE DIMENSIONS (LENGTH, WIDTH, HEIGHT) OF AN OBJECT is referred to as</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**The <strong>FORMAT of a photograph is its</strong></td>
<td><strong>The VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL ORIENTATION OF A PHOTOGRAPH is its</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**What is <strong>HOARFROST?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Needle-like ice crystals are called</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a <strong>pastel</strong> color?</td>
<td>A <strong>pale or subtle color</strong> is called a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the <strong>point of interest</strong> in a photograph?</td>
<td>The <strong>main subject of the photo</strong> is called the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the <strong>point of view</strong> of a photograph?</td>
<td>The <strong>position from which the subject is photographed</strong> is called the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To <strong>saturate</strong> is to</td>
<td>To <strong>increase the difference or separation between colors</strong> is to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is <strong>texture</strong>?</td>
<td>The <strong>contrast, lines and patterns in a photo</strong> is its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When a color is <strong>vibrant</strong> it is</td>
<td>When a color is <strong>bright</strong> it is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is a **viewfinder**?

A *separate lens the photographer looks through to compose a photo* is called a