



Cameras and Photography



Camera

(cam·er·a)



Photo: First hand-held camera that was cheap and simple enough for the masses to use. March 2008. October 2008 by Silvio Tanaka. Some rights reserved Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic.
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Chemical

(chem·i·cal)

Definition:

A substance used in Chemistry or produced by a chemical process

Example:

The man uses *chemicals* to develop a photograph.



Digital (dig·it·al)



Digital Cameras use a “system in which information is represented in the form of numbers.”

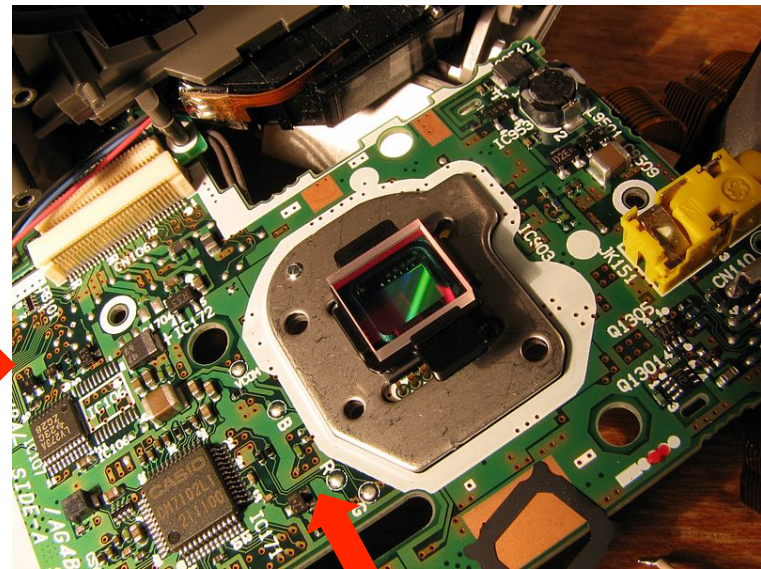
Diode

(di·ode)

Definition: A piece of electrical equipment that makes an electrical current flow in one direction



Example: *Diodes* send electrical currents which allow digital cameras to capture an image.



Left Photo: A modern digital camera, July 2009. Image released into public domain by AJ in en:Wikimedia. http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Digital_Camera.svg

Right Photo: The Business end of a digital camera-the image sensor, April 2007 © 2007 by. John Carney. Some rights reserved using Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic.

Grainy

(grain·y)

Definition: not clear or sharp because of having a picture formed from many dots that are large enough to be seen

Example: This *grainy* picture taken in 1975 shows a Russian cosmonaut and an American astronaut shaking hands.



Image (im·age)



Improvement

(im·prove·ment)

Definition: A change or addition that makes something better

Example: Over the years, camera inventors have made great *improvements* to cameras.

From this



To this



Left: Photo: A photograph of many antique cameras, March 18, 2004. © 2008 by Gabriel Suarez. Some Rights Reserved Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported. Right: Photo: Back side of Fujifilm FinePix F810 digital camera, August 2008. © 2008 by J-P Kärnä. Some rights reserved Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported, 2.5 Generic, 2.0 Generic, and 1.0 Generic

Output and Converted

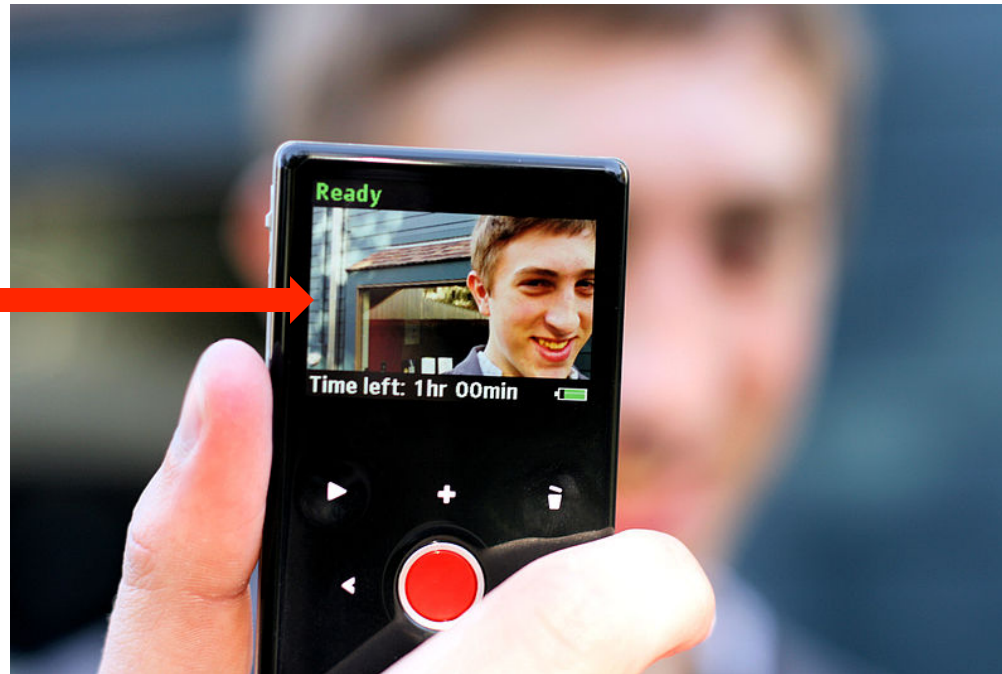
(out·put) (con·vert·ed)

Definition (output): The results produced by a computer or other process.

Definition (converted): To change, or to make something change, from one form, system, or purpose to another.

Digital cameras take the *output* from electrical currents and *convert* them into a into an image.

Output



Photographer

(pho·tog·ra·pher)



Practical (prac·ti·cal)

Definition: Useful,
or appropriate for a particular
purpose.



VS.



Example: Digital Cameras are
more *practical* and easier for
people to use.

Sensitive

(sen·si·tive)



Definition: Reacting to very small changes in light, temperature, sound, etc.

Example: Cameras use light *sensitive* film to capture images.

Sensor (sen·sor)

Definition: a device that can detect a person or thing



Example: *Sensors* know when to open doors or capture light in a camera.



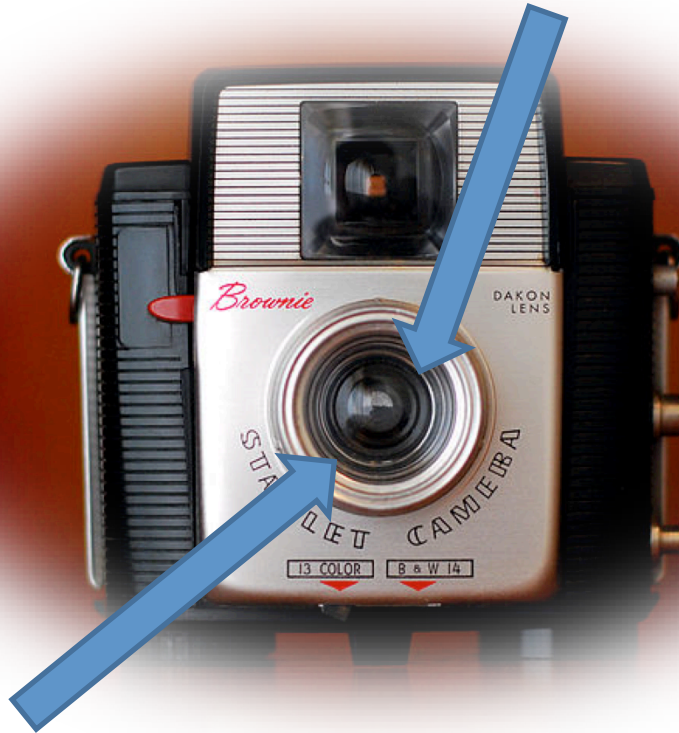
Viewfinder (view·find·er)



Shutter

(shut·ter)

Definition: A part of a camera that opens to let light onto the film



Example: When you take a picture, the *shutter* opens and lets light into the camera, allowing the film to capture the image.

Plate

(plate)

Definition: a sheet of material (as glass or plastic) coated with a light-sensitive photographic emulsion



Example: Photographers, who used older cameras, printed their pictures on glass or metal *plates*.