

## CAMERA BASICS VOCABULARY

### Three Pillars of Exposure:

#### *ISO*

Represents the sensitivity of the camera's image sensor to light

#### *Shutter Speed*

How long a single image is exposed to the outside light

#### *Aperture*

(or F-Stop) Regulates how much the lens will open up and let light into your sensor

### Camera Types:

#### *Camcorder*

A small, portable device that records video and sound.

#### *DSLR [Digital Single-Lens Reflex] Camera*

A digital camera that uses a mirror to direct light onto a sensor to capture images.

#### *Mirrorless Camera*

A digital camera that captures images without a reflex mirror. Rather, light passes directly from the lens to a digital sensor, which then displays the image on the camera's screen.

#### *Webcam*

A video camera that is connected to a computer or integrated in a device and allows its images to be seen online

### Camera Functions:

#### *[P] Program Mode*

The camera automatically sets up both the aperture and the shutter speed.

#### *[Av] Aperture Priority*

You set the aperture in f-stops while the camera sets the shutter speed.

#### *[Tv] Shutter Priority*

You set the shutter speed while the camera sets the aperture in f-stops.

#### *[M] Manual Mode*

You will have complete control of all your exposure settings