

A DIGITAL CAMERA

1. Fill in the gaps in the text with the words from below.

shutter	flash	screen	resolution
film	zoom	compartment	sensor
electron	slot	aperture	lens
tripod	image	pixels	viewfinder
chemicals	power		

TYPES OF CAMERAS

Cameras come in various shapes and sizes, catering to different preferences and needs. Digital cameras have largely replaced film cameras, utilizing sensors instead of film to record images. Within the digital realm, there are point-and-shoot cameras, digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) cameras, and mirrorless cameras.

Point-and-shoot cameras are compact and user-friendly, suitable for casual photographers. DSLR cameras, with their interchangeable lenses, offer advanced features for enthusiasts and professionals. Mirrorless cameras, lacking the traditional mirror mechanism, are lightweight and versatile, combining high-quality imagery with portability.

HOW DOES A CAMERA WORK?

Classic cameras use photographic _____. It is a strip of plastic which is chemically treated, i.e. coated with light-sensitive _____ (silver halide salts). The sensitivity, contrast, and _____ of the film depend on the size of the crystals in the chemicals. When the film is exposed to light coming in through the lenses, an _____ is formed on it. This image then has to be developed.

At the heart of any camera is the _____, a crucial component responsible for focusing light onto the sensor. The _____, a hole within the lens, controls the amount of light entering the camera. Adjusting the aperture allows photographers to manage exposure, influencing the brightness or darkness of an image.

The _____, another vital element, regulates the duration of light exposure. When the shutter opens, light strikes the camera's sensor, capturing the image. The faster the shutter speed, the shorter the exposure time, resulting in a crisp, freeze-frame effect. Conversely, a slower shutter speed can create a sense of motion.

A modern digital camera does not use photographic film. Instead, the _____, often made of pixels, is the electronic counterpart to film. _____ are the tiny elements that collect light and transform it into electronic signals, forming the basis of the image. Higher resolution sensors contain more pixels, contributing to sharper and more detailed photographs.

The CCD or APS is an electronic device capable of reading out _____ charges. Special capacitors within the sensor convert photons of light into the electron charges. The number of these capacitors determines the number of pixels in an image, i.e. the image's resolution. It is measured in millions of pixels (we used the unit megapixel for every million of pixels in an image).

PARTS OF A DIGITAL CAMERA

Digital cameras have additional components that make them versatile and user-friendly. The LCD (liquid crystal display) _____, or _____, allows photographers to compose and review shots. The power source, usually a rechargeable battery, provides the energy needed for the camera to function. It is stored in the battery _____.

_____ capabilities, both optical and digital, enable photographers to get closer to their subjects without physically moving. Optical zoom adjusts the lens, providing a true zoom effect without compromising image quality, while digital zoom enhances the image digitally, potentially reducing quality.

At the bottom, each camera usually has a socket; that is necessary if you want to mount the camera on a _____, a special stand which prevents it from moving when taking pictures. On the top or on the sides, a digital camera has various keys and dials which operate it. Among the most important are the _____ switch (on/off button), mode dial (changes between different operating modes, like night pictures or landscape), the shutter release button, the cross keys (for navigating the system menu), etc. A camera can have an internal _____, built into the frame of the camera. Other cameras have an external flash mounting point on the top, called a flash hot shoe.

The most important part of any camera, beside the image sensor, is the camera lens, also called a photographic objective. It consists of a system of lenses, through which the light falls when the shutter opens. Cheaper cameras have an integrated lens, whereas better models allow the photographer to change the lens to a different one more suited to a specific task (for example, a lens for close-up photos or a wide-angle lens). A lens release button is pressed to detach the lens. Such lenses have rings on them, which enable the photographer to manipulate some settings, for example the zoom function.

Captured images and even short movies are stored in digital form onto a memory card, which goes in a memory card _____. There are different varieties of memory cards.

For digital photography, ISO refers to the sensitivity of the camera's sensor. The ISO setting is one of three elements used to control exposure; the other two are f/stop and shutter speed. ISO originally referred to the sensitivity of film – its “light gathering” ability.

2. Find the Slovene translations for the expressions below.

shutter	zoom	aperture
electron	slot	compartment
tripod	image	camera
dial	screen	view finder
chemicals	lens	sensitivity
flash	sensor	to expose

3. Explain the differences between a cheap digital camera for inexperienced users and a (semi-) professional model for professional photographers.

4. Answer the questions:

- a. What is the function of the LCD screen in a digital camera?
- b. How does digital zoom differ from optical zoom?
- c. Explain the role of pixels in forming a digital image.
- d. What are the primary advantages of using a digital camera over a film camera?

5. Find the words on the right in the square.

aperture	lens	E	A	Z	M	A	L	W	M	A	O	A	D	F	T	I
camera	pixel	T	Z	X	S	F	A	Y	H	H	T	T	V	Y	A	I
contrast	sensor	W	I	R	A	V	I	E	W	I	H	V	L	R	R	V
dial	shutter	Z	X	E	S	K	D	N	O	R	T	C	E	L	E	B
electron	socket	L	C	T	T	S	E	N	S	O	R	M	Z	C	B	C
film	tripod	G	Q	T	R	E	G	A	M	I	A	B	Q	P	O	C
image	view	K	X	U	V	I	T	D	Z	C	Z	L	I	N	C	J
		E	M	H	M	E	P	G	T	V	X	X	T	C	T	T
		S	R	S	D	L	K	O	R	R	E	R	H	Y	J	S
		S	Y	U	W	B	I	Q	D	L	A	U	C	K	N	O
		J	Q	E	T	S	O	F	L	S	C	V	S	D	A	C
		K	Y	M	N	R	Y	Z	T	R	L	Y	T	H	U	K
		K	C	E	F	N	E	D	I	T	N	L	W	W	E	E
		V	L	W	M	Q	R	P	U	P	C	G	I	G	I	T
		A	U	C	P	B	H	W	A	Q	A	R	L	A	W	J