**A DIGITAL CAMERA**

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.

A modern digital camera does not use photographic film. When the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opens, light falls through the newly-made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, through the lenses and onto a CCD image \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The CCD (charge-coupled device) is an electronic device capable of reading out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ charges. Special capacitors within the CCD convert photons of light into the electron charges. The number of these capacitors determines the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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).

Web cameras and cell phone cameras use a similar device, called an APS (active-pixel sensor) or a CMOS APS. These are usually cheaper than CCDs, but may cause the image to be tilted, because they capture the image one row at a time.

A camera requires batteries to work. They are stored in the battery \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. At the bottom, each camera usually has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ socket; that is necessary if you want to mount the camera on a tripod, 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function.

Digital cameras also feature an LCD (liquid crystal display) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the back. It is used to show the menu options and various settings, as well as for seeing the image the image sensor would capture at any given point. Nevertheless, most photographers prefer to use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finder. With better cameras, the light coming through the lens is reflected into the view finder at the top of the camera with a system of mirrors.

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

**EXERCISES**

1. **Fill in the gaps in the text with the words from bellow.**

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

1. **Find the Slovene translations for the expressions bellow.**

shutter-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electron-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tripod-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dial-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

chemicals-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flash-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zoom-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slot-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

image-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ screen-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lens-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sensor-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

aperture-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compartment-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ camera-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

view finder-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sensitivity-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to expose-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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1. **Find the words on the right in the square.**

E A Z M A L W M A O A D F T I

T Z X S F A Y H H T T V Y A I

W I R A V I E W I H V L R R V

Z X E S K D N O R T C E L E B

L C T T S E N S O R M Z C B C

G Q T R E G A M I A B Q P O C

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

APERTURE

CAMERA

CONTRAST

DIAL

ELECTRON

FILM

IMAGE

LENS

PIXEL

SENSOR

SHUTTER

SOCKET

TRIPOD

VIEW