

# Frequently Used Terms

These are basic definitions and will be expanded in class.

- **Camera** – Any light-gathering device. Also referred to as the “body”.
- **Lens** – Optical piece, allowing light into the camera. Also referred to as “glass”.
- **Sensor** – Part of the camera that records an image.
- **ISO** – Sensitivity of the sensor to light. Low number means less light, more detail. High number means higher sensitivity, grainier detail.
- **Aperture** – Diameter of opening, allowing light to hit the sensor. Small number means shallower depth of field, more light. Larger number means more detail, less light.
- **Shutter Speed** – The length of time that the aperture is open, allowing light to hit the sensor.
- **Photoshop** - Adobe's photo-editing program, often used as a verb to indicate that something has been modified in an image.
- **Flash** – Can indicate a camera-mounted light (speedlight) or a studio light.
- **Full Frame Sensors (“FX”)** – Camera sensors the same size as 35mm film.
- **Digital Crop Sensor (“DX” or “APS-C”)** – Smaller sensor than the 35mm sensor. This is most common sensor type in digital SLR cameras.
- **Micro 4/3** – Smaller sensor type, found in many Olympus and Panasonic cameras. Nikon, Pentax and Sony also have versions.
- **Nikon, Canon, Pentax, Sony, Olympus, Panasonic, Leica, etc** – Camera manufacturers.
- **Hot Shoe** – The port on top of the camera body, used to mount flashes or other accessories.