

## Photography Packet 1: Intro to photography

Vocabulary:

- **Computer:** is a general purpose device that can be programmed to carry out a set of arithmetic or logical operations automatically. Since a sequence of operations can be readily changed, the computer can solve more than one kind of problem. A Programmed Machine
- **Shift** (when selecting) To select multiple items that are adjacent, click on the first item. Hold the SHIFT key while you click on the last item. This will select all of the items between the first and the last, or “stretch” the selection across all items.
- **Ctrl** (when selecting): Hold the CTRL key while clicking items in a list to select them. Click every item you want to select.  
If you make a mistake and want to un-select an item, click it again. If it is not selected it will be, and if it is selected it will be un-selected. This is called a toggle.
- **Ctrl A:** Select All
- **Using more than one selection method:** You can select all but one or two items in a list. First select them all using the SHIFT key as directed above. You can also use CTRL+A which is a shortcut to select all. Then hold the CTRL key and click on the items you don't want included.
- **Bridge:** A File Browser  
Adobe Bridge software is a powerful, easy-to-use media manager for visual people. Adobe Bridge helps clear the clutter and lets you focus on what's critical with features such as the Filter Panel, which lets you quickly locate assets by attributes such as file type, camera settings, and ratings. Adobe Bridge immediately shows you what's in your hard drive, network, or storage device without the need to import into a catalog or database.  
  
Staying organized is as simple as viewing your project files with Adobe Bridge.  
  
Adobe Bridge is ideal for creative professionals and photographers who need to deal with visual assets quickly and efficiently.
- **Sorting:** is any process of arranging items according to a certain sequence or in different sets. In Bridge sorting makes it very easy to manage your photographs in a single application. The interface is very easy to use which will make organizing and finding the images that you want to use a simple process. It's possible to rank the images as well, which will order them and make it much simpler to find them.
- **Ratings:** Users can rate photos from one to five stars, and apply colored labels. Labels can also be assigned a custom name, so you could use red for one project, green for another, and blue for your personal photos. User an also filter what is shown according to ratings and labels

- **Workspace:** The Adobe® Bridge workspace consists of three columns, or panes, that contain various panels. You can adjust the Adobe Bridge workspace by moving or resizing panels. You can create custom workspaces or select from several preconfigured Adobe Bridge workspaces.
- **Essentials:** Displays the Favorites, Folders, Filter, Collections, Export, Content, Preview, Metadata, and Keywords panels.
- **Filmstrip:** Displays thumbnails in a scrolling horizontal row (in the Content panel) along with a preview of the currently selected item (in the Preview panel). Also displays the Favorites, Folders, Filter, Collections, and Export panels.
- **Output:** Contains options for creating PDF documents and HTML or Flash® web galleries. Appears when the Output workspace is selected. Where you go to create a contact sheet.
- **Contact Sheet:** A contact sheet is a set of multiple images printed at the same size as the negative, on one page. In film photography, contact sheets were often used to quickly scan for the highest quality images from a roll of film. Negatives were lined up on a glass sheet and laid on top of the photo paper. The enlarger was then turned on to expose the contact sheet. In digital photography, contact sheet refers to any sheet with multiple thumbnail images printed for the purpose of indexing, or for quick reference.
- **Photoshop:** An image editing software developed and manufactured by Adobe Systems Inc. Photoshop is considered one of the leaders in photo editing software. The software allows users to manipulate, crop, resize, and correct color on digital photos. The software is particularly popular amongst professional photographers and graphic designers.

**Main Menu:** The menu bar consists of nine menus: File, Edit, Image, Layer, Select, Filter, View, Window, and Help.

- **Options Bar:** The Options bar Control panel displays options for the currently selected tool.
- **Tools Palette:** The Tools panel contains tools for creating and editing images, artwork, page elements, and so on. Related tools are grouped.
- **Palettes:** help you monitor and modify your work. For example, the Layers palette/panel in Photoshop. Panels can be grouped, stacked, or docked.
- **Working Area:** displays the file you're working on. Document windows can be tabbed and, in certain cases, grouped and docked.
- **Short Cut:** Keyboard commands, or shortcuts, are simply a way to bypass a few mouse clicks when doing tool changes or tool property adjustments. They're a little awkward and cumbersome at first, but once you pick up a couple of commands on the keyboard you'll never go back. The whole idea is that while one hand is running the mouse, the other hand might as

well be doing something too. This method of working with Photoshop can really decrease your time spent on the computer and give you more time to get behind the camera.

- **Camera:** A camera is an optical instrument that records images that can be stored directly, transmitted to another location, or both. These images may be still photographs or moving images such as videos or movies. The term camera comes from the word camera obscura (Latin for "dark chamber"), an early mechanism for projecting images. The modern camera evolved from the camera obscura. The functioning of the camera is very similar to the functioning of the human eye.
- **Hot Shoe:** A mounting point on the top of a camera to attach a flash unit and other compatible accessories.
- **Shutter-Release:** The shutter-release button (sometimes just shutter release or shutter button) is a push-button found on many cameras, used to take a picture.[1] When pressed, the shutter of the camera is "released", so that it opens to capture a picture, and then closes, allowing an exposure time as determined by the shutter speed setting (which may be automatic). Some cameras also utilize an electronic shutter, as opposed to a mechanical shutter.
- **View Finder:** a viewfinder is what the photographer looks through to compose, and in many cases to focus, the picture. All cameras these days have a screen on the back for framing and viewing photos, but only some possess a viewfinder. Viewfinders allow you to shoot in bright sunlight - a potentially major factor depending on how much outdoor shooting you plan to do. They also use somewhat less power than LCD screens. All SLRs possess a viewfinder, while only a minority of compact cameras and mirrorless cameras include this feature.
- **Flash:** A flash is a device used in photography producing a flash of artificial light (typically 1/1000 to 1/200 of a second) at a color temperature of about 5500 K to help illuminate a scene. A major purpose of a flash is to illuminate a dark scene. Other uses are capturing quickly moving objects or changing the quality of light. Flash refers either to the flash of light itself or to the electronic flash unit discharging the light. Most current flash units are electronic, having evolved from single-use flashbulbs and flammable powders. Modern cameras often activate flash units automatically. Flash units are commonly built directly into a camera. Some cameras allow separate flash units to be mounted via a standardized "accessory mount" bracket (a hot shoe).
- **Lens:** A lens is an optical device which transmits and refracts light, converging or diverging the beam. It gathers and focuses the light.
- **Megapixels:** This term refers to the size of an image, usually in reference to a photo from a digital camera or camera phone. Megapixel means one million pixels. The resolution of digital cameras and camera phones is often measured in megapixels. For example, a 5-megapixel camera can produce images with five million total pixels.

- **SD Card:** Secure Digital (SD) is a nonvolatile (can get back stored information even when not powered) memory card used extensively in portable devices, such as mobile phones and digital cameras.
- **LCD:** Liquid Crystal Display. Use LCD display technology to display images. Is a flat panel display, electronic visual display, or video display that uses the light modulating properties of liquid crystals.
- **Resolution:** is the detail an image holds. measure of digital quality
- **ISO:** International Organization of Standardization. How sensitive your sensor/film is to light
- **Formatting** (a memory card): A memory card should be formatted several times a year, particularly if its performance seems sluggish. Format more often if your camera is used frequently.  
Deletes all images from a memory card, even the ones that may have been protected. It recreates the file system including new directories and folders where images are saved on the card. Unlike erasing, formatting improves the overall performance of a card.  
Deletes and resets the memory card.
- **Time Stamp:** Puts the date on every picture.
- **Camera Modes:** allow photographers to control the parameters of an exposure, specifically, Shutter Speed, Aperture and ISO. While certain modes can fully automate the camera exposure, there are other modes that let the photographer manually control some or all parameters of the exposure.  
Use in various situations. Professional DSLR cameras modes focus more on manual modes, consumer point-and-shoot cameras focus on automatic modes, and amateur consumer cameras often have a wide variety of both manual and automatic modes.  
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