

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Camera Terms

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. The hole in the iris of a lens is also called the   | A. Iris                         |
| 2. The most common light-sensitive imaging surface on a video camera is the _____. It is divided up into a large number of light-sensitive small areas (known as pixels) which can be used to build up an image of the scene of interest. In short, it is the light sensitive IMAGING SURFACE, inside the camera where the image is formed. Light is converted into electrical energy. | B. ELS                          |
| 3. script abbreviation for close-up.   | C. Depth of Field               |
| 4. moving the camera and tripod TOWARD OR AWAY from an object on Z.  | D. Spreader or spider           |
| 5. script abbreviation for extreme close-up.   | E. Great or Deep Depth of Field |
| 6. script abbreviation for extreme long-shot.  | F. Lead Room                    |
| 7. The calibrated ring on the lens indicating the aperture setting is called the ____-_____.   | G. F-Stop                       |
| 8. all the objects in the scene on Z are rendered in sharp focus.  | H. OTS                          |
| 9. the blank space left between the top of the object or subject and the upper edge of the frame.  | I. CU                           |
| 10. In a lens with an ADJUSTABLE APERTURE a diaphragm opens and closes. It is called an _____ because it functions like the human eye.   | J. MS                           |
| 11. The camera support or rig that allows the operator to pedestal, pan and tilt the camera during the move is called a _____ or crane.  | K. Charged Coupled Device (CCD) |
| 12. the term for the space left in front of a person moving on X toward the edge of the frame.   | L. ECU                          |
| 13. script abbreviation for long-shot.   | M. Prism Block                  |
| 14. script abbreviation for medium shot.   | N. Panning                      |
| 15. script abbreviation for over-the-shoulder.   | O. Pedestal                     |
| 16. to swivel (pivot) or rotate the camera on X horizontally.  | P. Quick Release Plate          |

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 17. moving the camera up and down on Y, lowering or raising it to the base. It does not tilt during this movement.   | Q. White Balance                |
| 18. White light entering a camera lens passes through a _____, which splits the white light into its red, green and blue components. These three separate lights are each sent to a different chip. Or sensor. | R. LS                           |
| 19. a tripod mechanism that facilitates quick and accurate mounting and dismounting of the camera to the tripod head.  | S. Zoom Lens                    |
| 20. only a thin band on Z is rendered in sharp focus.  | T. Dollying                     |
| 21. can be used to stabilize tripod legs by applying it at the bottom. It prevents them from moving too far apart under a very heavy Camera load and falling.  | U. Trucking                     |
| 22. Body, Lens and the Viewfinder.   | V. Aperture                     |
| 23. moving the camera lens up and down on Y without moving the tripod.   | W. 3 Parts of the Studio Camera |
| 24. moving the camera and tripod from SIDE TO SIDE on X parallel to the picture plane.   | X. Jib arm                      |
| 25. must be set to ensure that the colors are recorded correctly before you begin shooting because different "white" light sources favor different colors of the spectrum. (Daylight is BLUE, Tungsten is RED) | Y. Tilting                      |
| 26. may be designated a "6X lens" (6:1). This means it will blow the image up 600%.  | Z. Headroom                     |