

Year 9 Photography Vocabulary Summer

Tier 3 Vocabulary

Exposure	In photography, to expose, is to allow light to enter, or interact a camera sensor, film or light sensitive paper.
Cyanotype	A cyanotype is a photogram that produces a cyan-blue print. You do not use a darkroom to develop the image.
Photogram	A photographic print made by laying objects onto photographic paper and exposing it to light.
Darkroom	A room for developing photographic prints and film, in which normal light is excluded. Usually there is a red safety light.
Enlarger	A machine used in a darkroom to project an image from a photographic negative onto light sensitive paper.
Camera Obscura	a darkened box with a convex lens or aperture for projecting the image of an external object on to a screen inside, a forerunner of the modern camera.
Pinhole camera	a camera with a pinhole aperture and no lens.
Negative	A positive image is a normal image. A negative image is the total opposite, sometimes known as an inversion, in which light areas appear dark and dark areas appear light.
Exposure triangle	The three camera settings that work together to control how light or dark a photo is.
Shutter speed	This is how quickly the shutter opens and closes. The longer the shutter speed, the more light gets into the camera.
Aperture	This refers to the size of the iris (hole) within the lens. The bigger the hole, the more light gets into the camera.
ISO	ISO settings are about the light sensitivity of the digital chip or film. Higher ISO settings can result in an image with more digital noise or grain
Vortograph	A vortograph is composed of kaleidoscopic repetitions of forms achieved by photographing objects through a triangular arrangement of three mirrors.