The Camera and it's Variations Study Procedure & Practical Assignments

1. Review the lesson "The Photo Equipment Technician." Be certain you understand the method of study and the procedure you should follow in completing your assignments.

2. Read and study "The Camera and it's Variations."

3. You should know:
A) The definitions for all new terms introduced in your text.
B) The basic parts contained in all cameras.
C) The various camera controls and their purposes.
D) The distinguishing features of various camera types.

4. Recognizing camera types by appearance and/or operational features. With the help of photographic magazines/blogs/camera reviews test reports and equipment data assign and appropriate make and model and it's identifying features for each of the camera type categories that follow. DO NOT USE ANY OF THE REPRESENTATIVE CAMERA MODELS SHOWN IN YOUR TEXT.

Some type categories can be identified by a single feature. Other types can only be properly categorized through a combination of design and operational features. For Example, if a type category was shown for a "Twin Lens Reflex, 35mm (Miniature)", possible response could be : Tessina 35 - Reflex Viewfinder with separate viewing and taking lenses; the viewing system lens moves with the taking lens as you focus; full range of shutter speed and diaphragm settings; uses standard 35mm film cassettes.

NOTE: Your local library is a good reference for magazines, Google is a valuable research tool for other photographic reference materials you may find useful for this and future lessons.

A) 110 Pocket Instamatic

Make & Model_____

Viewing System _____

Focusing System _____

Shutter Speed Range _____

Film size _____

B) Single lens reflex, 35mm (miniature) _____

Make & Model _____

Viewing System _____

Focusing System _____

Shutter Speed Range _____

Film Size _____

C) Single Lens Reflex, Medium Format _____

Make & Model _____

Viewing System _____

Focusing System _____

Shutter Speed Range _____

Film Size _____

D) Twin Lens Reflex, Medium Format _____

Make & Model _____

Viewing System _____

Focusing System _____

Shutter Speed Range _____

Film Size _____

E) Rangefinder/Viewfinder, 35mm (Miniature)

Make & Model _____

Viewing System _____

Focusing System _____

Shutter Speed Range _____

Film Size _____

F) Rangefinder/Viewfinder, Medium Format

Make & Model _____

Viewing System _____

Focusing System _____

Shutter Speed Range _____

Film Size _____

G) Self Processing

Make & Model _____

Viewing System _____

Focusing System _____

Shutter Speed Range _____

Film Size _____

H) View Camera

Make & Model _____

Viewing System _____

Focusing System _____

Shutter & Speed Range _____

Film Size _____

I) Motion Picture Camera

Make & Model _____

Viewing System _____

Focusing System _____

Shutter Speed Range _____

Film Size _____

5. Many of the new terms introduced in your new text " The Camera And It's Variations" are listed on the fourth page of your Study Procedure and Practical Assignments. The definitions for twenty of these terms are shown below. Match the twenty terms that best fit the definitions shown. For Example, your response to a definition that read "The light-sensitive material that records the image" would be the term "film."

Definitions	Terms
A) The difference between the image seen through a viewfinder system and the image formed on the film.	_____
B) The process of turning the image upside down in relation to the image.	_____
C) The setting on a cameras shutter speed control that open as long as you hold down the release button.	_____
D) A calibration for the size of the diaphragm opening. The focal length of a lens divided by the diameter of the lens opening.	_____

E) A focusing system using the selected distance settings for "normal" subjects. May be a limited focusing system with two or more detented positions of the focusing ring. Calibrations are often symbols rather than feet or meters. _____

F) The housing in an SLR that holds the mirror and it's operating parts. _____

G) An opaque protecting sheet usually metal, for a cut-film, plate or film-pack holder. Must be pulled out before taking a picture. _____

H) A plate containing a hole of a calibrated size. Used in early camera design to control the intensity of light passing through the lens. _____

I) A prism with five sides. The prism used in most SLR's, having five outer sides and three internal reflecting surfaces. _____

J) A lens aperture calibrated by actually measuring the amount of light passing through a lens (rather than by a formula). _____

K) A device for setting the lens focus. Most of these devices optically measure the distance to the subject. In many cameras It couples to the focusing control. _____

L) The process of changing the image position from left to right as compared to the subject position, as with an ordinary household mirror. _____

M) A plastic focusing screen which has a series of concentric ridges acting to increase the brightness of the image. May Serve as the focusing screen or may be used in conjunction with a focusing screen. _____

N) A lens with no focusing control. _____

O) The period of time which there is no image viable through the viewing system of an SLR because the mirror is raised (in the "taking" position). _____

P) Distortion of the image resulting from the camera position. _____

Q) The distance in front of and behind the subject in which the focus is acceptably sharp. _____

R) A pair of optical wedges (prisms) in the center of a reflex camera's focusing screen. If the lens is out of focus, vertical lines in the image appear separated by the wedges. In use, you focus the lens until the two halves if the image come together. _____

S) A mechanism consisting of a set of overlapping leaves forming a hole in their center. The leaves can open and close to change the size of the hole through which light passes. _____

T) A distance beyond measurement. The maximum distance setting on a lens. At this setting, the lens moves as close as it can to the film. _____