

PHOTOJOURNALISM DEFINITIONS (PART 1)

Agitation- moving or shaking film or paper to bring it in contact with a chemical solution.

Air bubbles- tiny bubbles or air that cling to the surface of an emulsion.

Aperture- the lens opening that permits light to pass through to the film.

ASA- an organization that devised a system for rating the speeds of films.

Automatic camera- a camera with a built-in exposure meter that automatically adjusts the lens opening, shutter speed, or both.

Automatic Flash- a unit with an electric sensing cell that controls the amount of light generated by the flash.

Available light- the light, usually of a low level, illuminating a subject.

Backlight- illumination from behind a subject and toward the camera.

Bounce light- light from an electronic flash or other artificial source that is directed away from the subject and toward a reflective surface.

Bracket- to make a number of different exposures of the same subject under the same lighting conditions.

Bulb- a shutter setting that permits a photographer to keep the shutter open indefinitely.

Burning in- a technique for giving additional exposure to part of an image made by an enlarger.

Camera- an instrument with which photographs are taken.

Carrier- the film holder of an enlarger.

Cartridge- a metal or plastic holder for a roll of film.

Cassette- a metal or plastic holder for a roll of film, usually 35mm.

Composition- the visual arrangements of all the elements in a photograph.

Condenser lens- a pair of positive lenses used in many enlargers to help spread light evenly.

Contact print- a print made by exposing contact paper while it is held tightly against the negative.

Contact sheet- a sheet of photographic paper that contains a series of contact prints.

Contrast- the range of tonal values in a negative or print.

Contrast filters- filters used in black- and - white photographs to increase or to decrease tonal separation.

f-number- the numerical expression of the amount of light by a lens.

Focal Length- the distance from the lens to a point behind the lens where the light rays are in focus when the lens is set at infinity.

Focus- to adjust the distance scale on a camera or an enlarger so that the image is sharp.