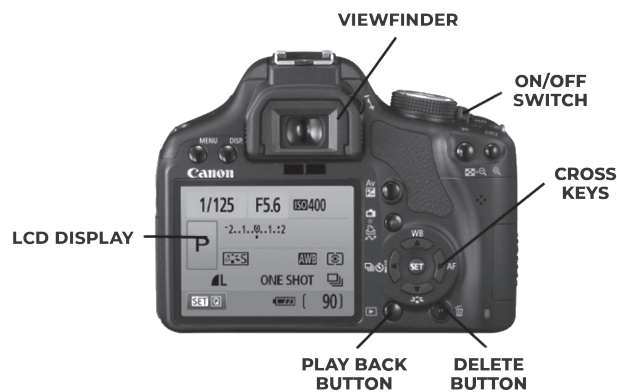
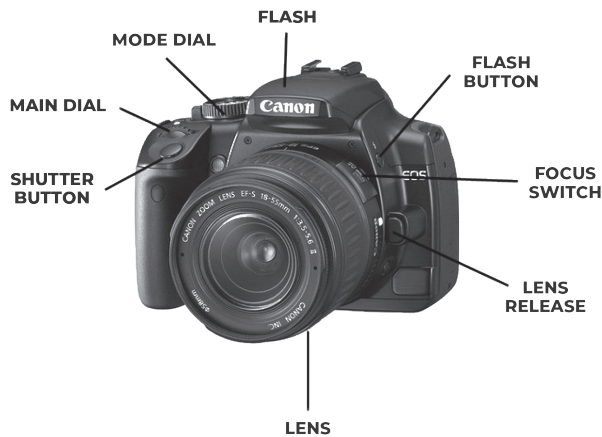


PARTS OF A CAMERA



FLASH Provide a bit of extra light during dim, low light situations.

MODE DIAL Changes the mode of the camera.

MAIN DIAL Changes settings. What it changes depends on the mode.

SHUTTER BUTTON The shutter release button is the mechanism that “releases” the shutter and therefore enables the ability to capture the image. The length of time the shutter is left open or “exposed” is determined by the shutter speed.

FLASH BUTTON Pops up the flash when the camera is not in an automatic mode.

FOCUS SWITCH AF (auto-focus) or MF (manual focus).

LENS RELEASE Press to allow the lens to be switched out.

LENS The lens is one of the most vital parts of a camera. The light enters through the lens, and this is where the photo process begins. They vary in focal length, aperture, and other details.

LCD DISPLAY The LCD screen is found on the back of the body and can vary in size. On DSLRs, the LCD is mainly for viewing photos after shooting, but some cameras do have a “live mode” as well. **VIEWFINDER** The main visual source for image-taking.

POWER SWITCH Turns the camera on and off.

CROSS KEYS Use to navigate images, menu items, settings, and focus points.

DELETE BUTTON Deletes selected images from the memory card.

PLAY BACK BUTTON Displays images saved to the memory card.

STRAP* Attached to the camera and goes around your neck at all times when shooting, protects the camera from being dropped

MEMORY CARD* The memory card stores all of the image information, and they range in size and speed capacity. *not pictured

BONUS

DSLR Digital Single Lens Reflex - the type of camera most journalism programs use. It is a digital version of the traditional film “SLR” - which consists of a single lens reflex (reflective) unit.

When considering an equipment purchase, it’s important to note that camera manufacturers are phasing out DSLRs and replacing them with mirrorless versions.