

Chapter 1 : Label Parts of the Human Eye

If you're new to digital cameras, you might be wondering what all those parts are for. Here's a quick introduction to the key components of the average non-SLR digital camera: Shutter button: Press this button all the way to take a picture. Control buttons.

Dr Kate says Your eyes are like a wonderful kind of camera. They take pictures of the world around you and send the pictures to your brain. Your brain works out what your eyes are seeing. This happens from the moment that you open your eyes in the morning to when you close your eyes at night. Do you notice something about this drawing? What are the parts of your eye and what do they do? Cornea Cor-nee-a This is the layer that covers the front of your eye. It is clear like glass and it has no blood vessels in it. It focuses the light that is coming in through it, and with the lens it makes sure that the image that reaches the back of the eye is in focus. Sclera Sk-ler-a This is the tough white skin which covers the outside of the eyeball except for the see-through cornea. Iris eye-ris The iris controls the amount of light that enters the eye. The iris is the coloured part of your eye. Pupil pew-pil This is the hole in the middle of the coloured iris. It lets light into your eye. It gets very small in bright light, and bigger in dull light. The lens The lens helps the cornea to focus light onto the retina. They turn the picture into an electrical message for the brain. Blind spot This is a bit of your retina which is not sensitive to light because there are no rods or cones there. It is the spot where the optic nerve is joined on to the retina. Optic nerve op-tic The electrical messages from the retina travel along the optic nerve to your brain. Eyelids These protect your eyes. The eyelids can shut out light so that you can sleep. They will shut very fast if they feel something that is trying to get into your eye. Eyelids blink so they can keep a moist film over the cornea - keeping it healthy. Eyebrows Eyebrows also help to keep dust and sweat out of your eyes. Tear glands These are small glands inside your upper eye lid. Their job is to make tears to keep the surface of your eyeball clean and moist, and help protect your eye from damage. When you blink, your eyelids spread the tears over the surface of the eye. Small things that are on your eye like specks of dust wash into the corner of your eye next to your nose. Sometimes tears flow over your lower eyelid when you cry, or you have hay fever, but mostly the tears flow down a tiny tube at the edge of your lower eyelid, next to your nose. If you look very carefully you can see a tiny dot that is the beginning of that tube. Conjunctiva con-junk-ty-va This is the lining on the inside of your eyelid and the outside of the sclera at the front of your eye except for the special skin of the cornea. You can see some tiny blood vessels on the conjunctiva over your eye. If your eyes get sore, these blood vessels get bigger and your eye looks red. There are two lots of fluid inside the eye. Aqueous humour ak-we-us Aqueous means water, and humour means fluid. Vitreous means glassy, because the vitreous humour is very clear, so that light can pass through it. Ciliary muscles sil-e-re These are a circle of tiny muscles around the lens. They change the shape of the lens by squeezing and relaxing. They squeeze making the lens fat to look at nearby objects, and relax making the lens thinner for far away objects. Your eyes are very beautiful and also very clever, because all the different parts work together to help you see! This is what you will see: The retina The retina lines the inside of the back and sides of the eye. You can see the blind spot on the back lining of the eye there is a little hollow and no blood vessels go over the blind spot. The lens This looks like a thick disc. It is made of lots of thin layers of see-through cells a bit like all the layers in an onion. You can hold it in a pair of tweezers and look through it. If you change the shape by squeezing it, you can see how the image changes as you look through. The iris This is the coloured part of the eye. It has muscles that change the size of the pupil to change the amount of light coming into the eye. The muscles You can see these all round the outside of the eyeball, ready to move it in the direction the cow wanted to look. It really is interesting! Eyes are really amazing. We need to look after them very carefully, because they are so important. Our topics on protecting your eyes and wearing glasses will help you. Shading your eyes under a wide-brimmed hat and wearing sunglasses will protect your eyes from the sun, especially in summer. Staring at a computer screen for a long time makes your eyes dry and sore. Look away and blink often so that you can relax your eye and moisturise it. Our topic Computers and your health has more info about ways to stay comfortable when using the computer. Eye can see butterflies,.

Chapter 2 : Label The Parts Of The Eye - ProProfs Quiz

When it comes to shooting, a vital part of the camera is the viewfinder. Nowadays, there are cameras that do not come with viewfinders, only with Live View shooting. However, as you get more experienced with photography, you will realise how much shooting with a viewfinder can affect your photos.

Share on Facebook The main advantage of a single-lens reflex SLR camera over its point-and-shoot counterpart is you can control the shutter speed and aperture settings. This allows you to have more creative control over the resulting photograph. SLRs also usually have detachable lenses and the ability to use an external flash, resulting in more components than basic film cameras. It controls the width of the opening that lets light into the camera, and influences how much of the depth of a photograph is in focus. Basic SLRs have an aperture ring located close to where the lens meets the camera body. Newer SLRs have a selector dial and a digital panel that displays the aperture setting as a number, such as 4 or 5. It controls whether moving objects will appear sharp or blurry. Basic SLRs have a shutter speed dial on top of the camera body marked with numbers that can range from 1 to , representing fractions of a second. Sometimes these cameras have a film speed, or ISO, selector embedded within the dial you can access by lifting its edges and twisting it to the desired film speed. Video of the Day Lens Most SLR cameras have a detachable lens so you can choose between long, short, normal or zoom options. You may have to hold down a lens release button on the front of the camera body and simultaneously twist to unlock it and remove the lens. Lenses and camera bodies are marked with a small dot of a particular color to show you where to insert a different lens and twist it into the lock position. Shutter Release Button and Film Advance Lever The shutter release button works just like its counterpart on a point-and-shoot camera. When you press it all the way down, the camera makes an exposure. Older cameras also have a film advance lever that moves the film into place for the next exposure; you cannot make another exposure before pushing it forward. Newer SLRs automatically advance the film for you. Flash Hotshoe Many SLRs come outfitted with a flash hotshoe on top and in the center of the camera body. The hotshoe is a small area surrounded by two metal or plastic grooves with small circle sensors in the middle. These sensors help the flash and the camera communicate so you can make proper exposures with an attached flash. Rewind Release Button and Rewinder While newer SLRs automatically rewind film when it is done, this process is manual with an older camera. The film release button is located on the bottom of the camera body, underneath where you load the film. Once you press it, you can use the rewinder crank on top of the camera body to wind the film back into its cartridge.

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The camera body is the most basic part of a camera. It is the box that holds the film and the camera controls. The lens is either built-into the body or attaches to the body.

Chapter 4 : 10 Basic Camera Parts - Steve's Digicams

There are 10 basic camera parts to identify in today's digital world. Whether you have a digital compact or a digital SLR, these parts will inevitably be found on most cameras. The lens is one of the most vital parts of a camera. The light enters through the lens, and this is where the photo.

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Label and define the parts on your diagram. provides protection to the delicate internal parts of the camera. Types-parts of calendrierdelascience.com [Compatibility Mode].

Chapter 6 : Parts of a camera Quiz - By spellcheck

DOWNLOAD PDF LABEL THE PARTS OF A CAMERA

Label the parts of the camera with the terms below.

Chapter 7 : Human Eye Anatomy - Parts of the Eye Explained

The camera's aperture is a diaphragm located in the lens of an SLR camera. It controls the width of the opening that lets light into the camera, and influences how much of the depth of a photograph is in focus.

Chapter 8 : Kids' Health - Topics - Eyes - how your eyes work

The lens is the "eye" of the camera, the part through which light enters. Photographers can regulate the amount of light that gets in. Lenses are equipped with focusing devices (often adjustable rings that can sharpen or blur according to desired effect) and aperture control, which determines how wide the "eye" opens.

Chapter 9 : Parts of a Camera for Kids | It Still Works

On the front of a camera lens there is a glass lens that focuses light into the camera body and onto the film. Inside the lens body, there are several other optical lenses that further refine the image.