

## Glossary

**aperture** - an adjustable hole that controls the amount of light entering a camera.

**camera obscura** - a darkened enclosure with a small aperture. Light rays pass through the hole to project images from outside onto a screen.

**darkroom** - a room that is void of light (except for a red light), used by photographers to develop light-sensitive materials such as photographs.

**exposure** - total amount of light allowed to act on a light-sensitive material during the process of taking a photograph.

**film speed** - the sensitivity of a photographic material to light. The higher the film speed, the more sensitive the material is to light and the less time it needs to be exposed to light.

**photographic paper** - paper that is coated with light-sensitive chemicals and is used for making photographic prints.

**pinhole camera** - a light-proof box with a light-sensitive material (such as photographic paper or film) on one side and a small pin sized hole on the other side to let the light in.

**recycling** - processing used materials into new products.

**solargraphy** - the practice of capturing the movement of the sun across the sky using a pinhole camera.

**theory of colour** - Newton's theory that white light is made up of waves of different colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet. He used a prism to refract a ray of light into these constituent colours and to show that there are different wavelengths of light.