

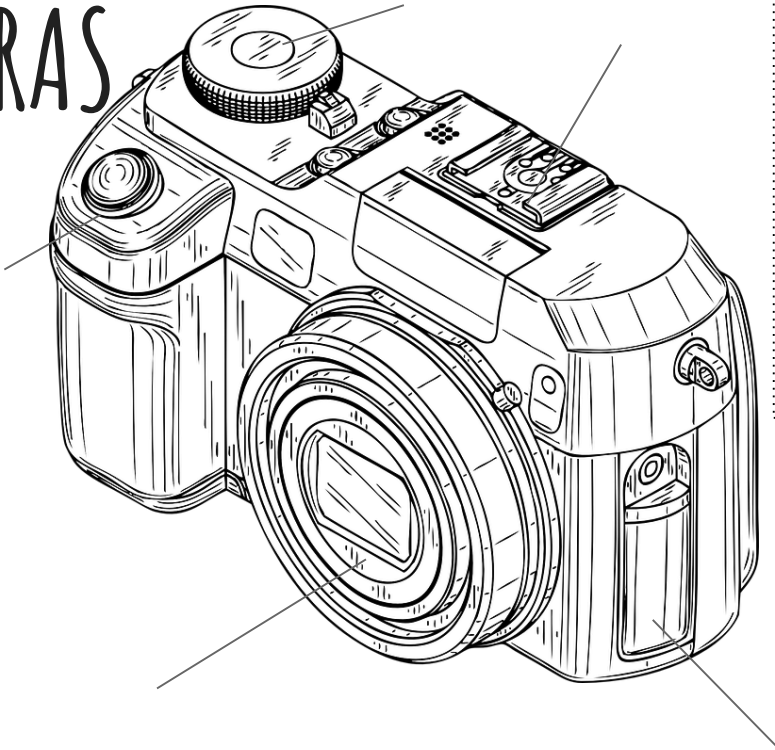
YEAR 10 PHOTOGRAPHY

What exactly does the word “photography” mean? For those of you that might be curious, it means “Writing with Light.” Yes, that is accurate. The word “Photo” stands for “light” and its suffix “graphy” stands for “writing.” That being said, making use of proper light is at the core of achieving good photography.

GCSE FOUNDATION PROJECTS

BASIC PHOTOGRAPHY TERMS AND WHAT THINGS DO: ADD THINGS AS WE GO ALONG

CAMERAS



FILM CAMERA

Label the diagram opposite. What do the different bit of the camera do?

The use these two boxes to describe the difference between a digital and film camera.

MINI PROJECTS... THAT MIGHT BE COMPLETED DURING YEAR 10

- BASIC STILL LIFE ON A TABLE
- HOW TO UPLOAD DIGITAL IMAGES AND STORE THEM ON GOOGLE
- USING A PHONE TORCH TO CREATE SHADOWS (STILL LIFE OBJECTS)
- USING A LIGHTBOX (STILL LIFE OBJECTS)
- LOOKING FOR TEXTURES (ORIGAMI SHOOT)
- COLLECTIONS (FOUND OBJECTS)
- WHAT TO RESEARCH AND HOW TO WRITE ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THEIR WORK
- COMPARE TWO IMAGES OF STILL LIFE, TWO IMAGES OF EGGS
- PERSPECTIVE, FORCED PERSPECTIVE AND FORESHORTENING
- BASIC DARK ROOM SKILLS..WHAT EVERYTHING DOES/H&S
- PHOTOGRAMS IN THE DARKROOM
- LIGHT WRITING/DARKROOM AND LOCATION
- FOUND ALPHABET AROUND SCHOOL/AROUND WEYMOUTH
- UNUSUAL VIEWPOINTS

DIGITAL CAMERA

ANNOTATING YOUR WORK

YOUR WORK WILL BE MOUNTED IN ORDER ALONG WITH WRITTEN EXPLANATIONS/NOTES (CALLED ANNOTATIONS)

RECORDING DETAILS OF:

- WHAT YOU TOOK PHOTOGRAPHS OF
- WHY
- WHAT YOU WERE HOPING TO ACHIEVE
- HOW IT RELATES TO YOUR STUDY
- HOW IT HAS INFORMED YOU (WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED FROM IT)

WHEN YOU PRINT OUT AND MOUNT YOUR WORK, MAKE SURE YOU INCLUDE CONTACT SHEETS, AND ANNOTATE DIRECTLY ONTO PRINTS IF NECESSARY (LOCAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS, VARYING CROP, LAYOUTS AND FORMAT ETC...)

VISUAL BRAINSTORM /MINDMAP

THE BEST WAY TO START A PROJECT AND YOUR WORKBOOK IS TO PRODUCE A VISUAL BRAINSTORM. THIS IS SIMPLE A DOUBLE PAGE OF IMAGES, KEY WORDS AND ANNOTATIONS THAT SET YOU ON A PATH IN RESPONSE TO THE OPENING TOPIC OF THE PROJECT. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE SOME PHOTOS TAKE BY YOU, SOME PHOTOS FROM BOOKS/MAGAZINES/INTERNET AND SOME EXAMPLES OF HOW OTHER FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS IN THE PAST HAVE APPROACHED THE SAME OR A SIMILAR TOPIC (REMEMBER TO LEAVE THE FRONT PAGE SPARE FOR YOUR TITLE PAGE YOU WILL COMPLETE LATER).

PROJECT PLAN

IT HELPS TO PRODUCE A BASIC UNIT PLAN OUTLINING:

- THE THEME OF YOUR RESPONSE OF THE TOPIC
- PHOTOGRAPHERS YOU ARE GOING TO RESEARCH TO HELP INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR IDEAS
- METHODS AND PROCESSES THAT YOU WILL USE WHILST PRODUCING YOUR WORK

LAYOUT AND CONTENT OF PHOTOGRAPHERS RESEARCH PAGES

A GOOD WAY OF GAINING AN INSIGHT INTO A PHOTOGRAPHERS' WAY OF WORKING IS TO STEP INTO THEIR SHOES BY TRYING TO RECREATE SOME OF THEIR IMAGES. BUT BEFORE YOU DO THIS YOU NEED TO CLOSELY LOOK AT THEIR WORK TO TRY TO WORK OUT HOW THEY DID IT (WHICH LENS, HOW IT WAS LIT? ETC.) IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU CLEARLY LAY OUT YOUR RESEARCH IN SUCH A WAY THAT THIS METHOD IS CLEAR AS THIS IS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RECEIVE SOME GOOD MARKS UNDER A01. THE SIMPLEST WAY IS AS FOLLOWS:

1 PHOTOGRAPHER INTRODUCTION DOUBLE PAGE

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE PHOTOGRAPHER, THE STYLE AND NATURE OF THEIR WORK, THE MOTIVES AND INFLUENCES AND WHY YOU HAVE CHOSEN THEM IN RELATION TO THE TOPIC (WHAT INSPIRES YOU ABOUT THEIR WORK).

EXAMPLES OF THE TYPE OF WORK THAT INSPIRES YOU

2 IMAGE EVALUATION & RECREATION DOUBLE PAGE

A PRINT OUT OF AN IMAGE OF THEIRS EVALUATED USING THE GUIDE DESCRIBED IN THE NEXT SECTION AND A RECREATION OF THE SAME IMAGE MADE ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE WITH ANNOTATIONS OF HOW YOU ACHIEVED IT.

CONTENT - LOOKING AT THE SUBJECT OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT ABOUT? WHAT IS HAPPENING?

WHERE AND WHEN WAS IT TAKEN?

WHAT DO YOU THINK THAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PHOTOGRAPHER AND SUBJECT/S IS?

WHAT DOES THE PHOTOGRAPH REPRESENT?

WHAT HAS THE PHOTOGRAPHER CALLED THE PHOTOGRAPH?

DOES THE TITLE CHANGE THE WAY WE SEE THE PHOTOGRAPH?

IS IT A REALISTIC DEPICTION?

HAVE ANY PARTS BEEN EXAGGERATED OR DISTORTED? IF SO, WHY?

WHAT IS THE THEME OF THE PHOTOGRAPH?

WHAT MESSAGE DOES THE PHOTOGRAPH COMMUNICATE?

COMPOSITION - HOW THE PHOTOGRAPH IS SET OUT.

FORM - 3 DIMENSIONAL SHAPE THROUGH USE OF TONE

COLOUR -IS THE PHOTOGRAPH COLOUR OR BLACK AND WHITE? HOW DOES THIS AFFECT THE MOOD?

TONE -IS THE PHOTOGRAPH HIGH OR LOW CONTRAST? HOW AND WHY? THE QUALITY OF LIGHT SOURCE CAN AFFECT THE TONAL CONTRAST? WHAT KIND OF LIGHT SOURCE IS THERE?

LINE -WHAT SORTS OF LINES ARE THERE IN THE PHOTOGRAPH? HOW HAVE THEY BEEN POSITIONED IN RELATION TO THE REST OF THE COMPOSITION? WHAT EFFECT DOES THIS HAVE?

SHAPE -WHAT SORTS OF SHAPES ARE THERE IN THE IMAGE? DO THEY REMIND YOU OF ANYTHING? DO YOU THINK THE PHOTOGRAPHER MEANT THIS? WHAT KIND OF MARKS DOES THE PHOTOGRAPHER USE?

PATTERN/TEXTURE -WHAT KINDS OF PATTERNS AND/OR TEXTURES ARE THERE IN THE PHOTOGRAPH?

HOW DOES THE PHOTOGRAPH MAKE YOU FEEL?

WHY DO YOU THINK YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

DOES THE COLOUR, TEXTURE, FORM OR THEME OF THE PHOTOGRAPH AFFECT YOUR MOOD? HOW AND WHY?

MAKE IT PERSONAL!
Don't copy and paste from wikipedia!

HOW DO YOU GET ASSESSED?

Assessment Criteria	What does this mean to your work?
AO1: Developing ideas through investigations informed by contextual and other sources, demonstrating analytical and cultural understanding	You need to refer to artists and photographers to help inspire and develop your ideas. Demonstrate you understand their work through visual and written responses . Analyse the work of others' making connections with your own work – use your student handbook to refer to.
AO2: Refining ideas through experimenting and selecting appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes	Experimenting and trying out ideas through using a variety of media, techniques, processes. Document everything even if the work is not as successful – it's part of your 'refining' journey. Don't give up, try to develop responses which are linked. Improve the quality of your work. Record exposure times, notes on contact sheets, ideas.
AO3: Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to their intentions in visual and/or other Forms.	The quality of your photographs. Refer to the formal elements. Make sure your work is well presented to show off the quality of your work.
AO4: Present a personal, informed and meaningful response demonstrating analytical and critical understanding realising intentions and, where appropriate, making connections between visual, written, oral or other elements.	Producing a final outcome which is linked to the work of others. Analyse and evaluate your work. Focus on the quality of your outcomes. Work beyond - take risks

- BASIC STILL LIFE ON A TABLE

IN THIS PROJECT YOU WILL PLAY AROUND WITH EVERYDAY OBJECTS IN THE CLASSROOM AND EXPERIMENT WITH SETUPS, LAYOUTS, VIEWPOINTS, LIGHTING AND FORMATTING TO CREATE A RANGE OF OUTCOMES IN BLACK AND WHITE AND COLOUR. THIS WILL HELP WITH WORK ON TYPOLOGY, STILL LIFE, COMMERCIAL/ADVERTISING STYLE PHOTOGRAPHY. YOU WILL USE NATURAL LIGHT, CLASSROOM LIGHTING, PHONE TORCHES, LAMPS AND LIGHT COMING THROUGH A WINDOW AS WELL AS LEARNING TO USE A LIGHT BOX. WE MAY ALSO DO SOME STUDIO LIGHTING FOR THIS PROJECT. WE WILL REVISIT THIS TOPIC THROUGHOUT THE YEAR AS YOU LEARN NEW SKILLS.



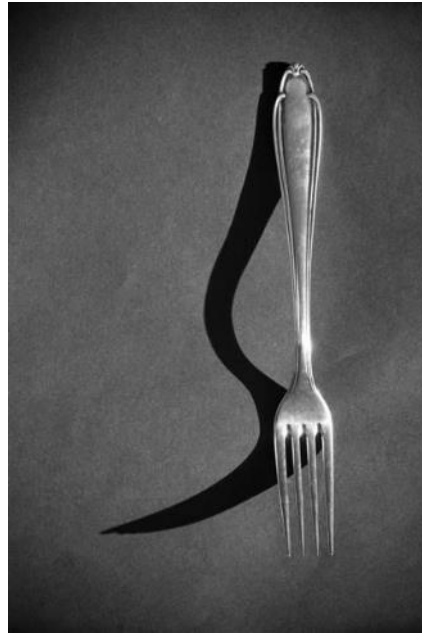
The examples below show some of the things you can do wrong like, having too much in the background, getting the wrong contrast or picking a poor viewpoint so your object can't be recognised easily. Some objects will look better in colour, while others would be better shot in black and white.



IDEAS: Pile up some spoons and try to capture the shapes and curves, or fill glasses with coloured water and create a rainbow effect. Choose 4 favourite objects and try different arrangements.



- USING A PHONE TORCH TO CREATE SHADOWS
- USING A LIGHTBOX to capture small still life setups.



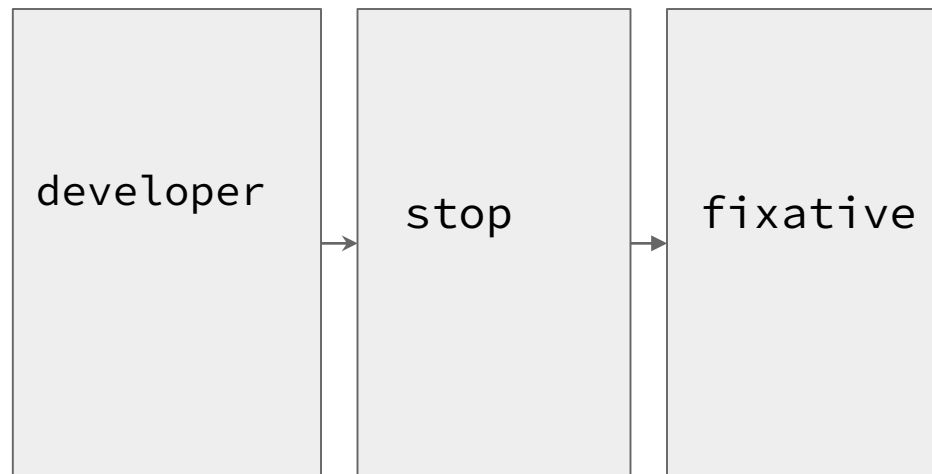
Very simple setups can be made to look magical just using a torch or fairy lights. Try lighting from the side or above to create more shadows and depth.



Chiaroscuro...light and shade. Chiaroscuro is the idea of creating drama using extremes of contrast. Renaissance painters used it extensively. Whole areas of an image would be really dark with no detail and then a small area would be lit from the side or below, accentuating the face or a single object.



● BASIC DARK ROOM SKILLS..WHAT EVERYTHING DOES/H&S



Prints move from left to right through the three trays.

Timings for developing your print

Developer: 1 minute +

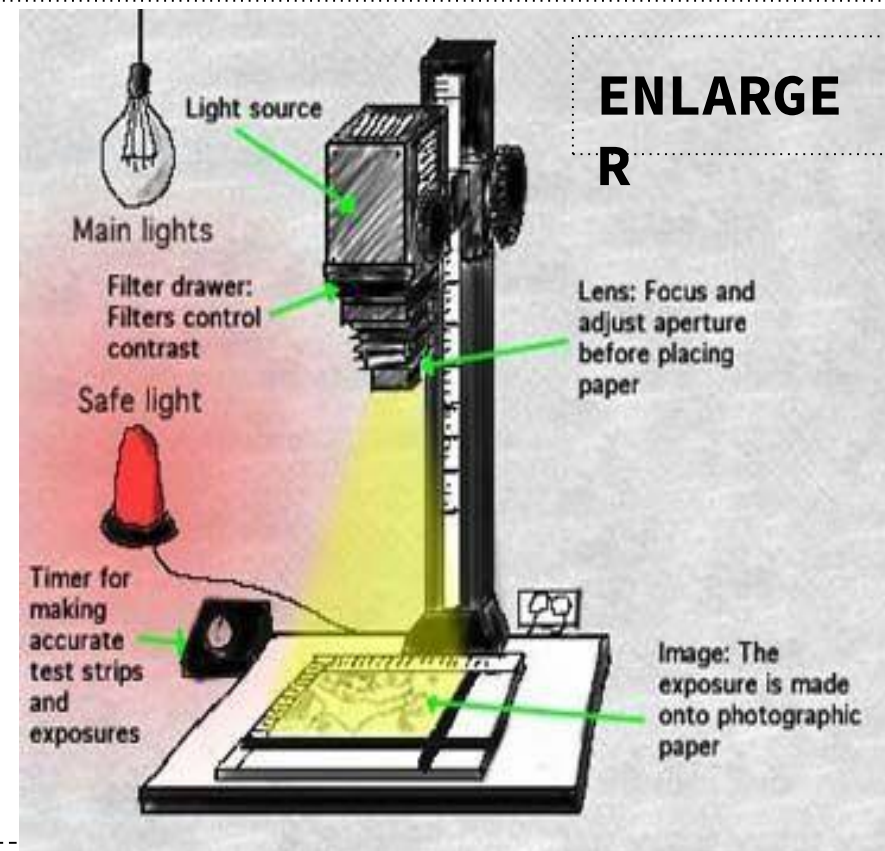
Stop: 30 seconds +

Fix: 5 minutes + (you can pop your print out to check it after about 1 minute)

Wash: 10 minutes +

Times will vary depending on the paper type and strength of chemicals.

FOLLOW THE TEST STRIP PROCEDURE FROM THE PHOTOGRAMS SLIDE TO DO TEST STRIPS BEFORE PRINTING FULL SIZE PRINTS FROM YOUR NEGATIVES. REMEMBER TO CHECK THE ENLARGER IS WORKING, PLUGGED IN AND THAT THE RED FILTER IS OVER THE LENS BEFORE YOU PUT ANY PAPER UNDERNEATH IT. CHECK THE TIMER IS WORKING. KEEP PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER IN A SEALED, LIGHT TIGHT BOX OR BAG UNTIL YOU NEED IT. MAKE SURE THE RED SAFE LIGHT IS ON AND MAIN LIGHT IS TURNED OFF BEFORE YOU GET ANY PAPER OUT. WE WILL GO THROUGH THE BASICS EVERY TIME WE USE THE DARKROOM TO REMIND YOU WHAT TO DO.



The chemicals will usually be ready to use. If you do need to mix them fresh, remember to always read the labels on the chemicals and follow the mixing guide accurately. You can use gloves and a mask if you prefer. Do not drink any of the chemicals and if any is splash in to your face or eyes seek immediate attention from a teacher/the school nurse. You should not be working unattended in the darkroom!



● PHOTOGRAMS IN THE DARKROOM

When making a photogram you are basically making a huge negative through which the light from the enlarger passes on to the paper. The paper will be exposed at different rates, depending on how dense/thick the objects are. Eg a solid metal object will block the light completely but a thin feather will let a lot of light through. Each photograph is different because the objects move.



DO A TEST STRIP FIRST BY LAYING ONE OBJECT ON A STRIP OF PAPER AND SLOWLY EXPOSING 2CM AT A TIME. YOU WILL USE A PIECE OF CARD TO COVER UP THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.

Photo paper test strip held down with a finger

Card moved along in 2cm steps



We will use a range of natural and man made objects to create our photographs by placing them on top of photographic paper and exposing them to light from the enlarger. You will make a test strip to see how long the exposure needs to be, then do a full sized print. Make sure to use the red filter when arranging the objects and move it away from the lens when you do the exposure.

USEFUL PHOTO EDITING APPS/WEBSITES

Prisma - This free photo editing app uses artificial neural networks (whatever that means), which enables users to make photos appear like they were painted by Picasso, Munch, or even Salvador Dali.



Snapseed - Snapseed is a complete and professional photo editor developed by Google. It has all the classic photo editing abilities, like turning, cropping, straightening, and adding text, as well as 29 filters.



Adobe Photoshop Express - Adobe Photoshop Express Editor is a free photo editor. It is jam-packed with features that will allow you to make your images pop. You will be able to remove red-eye, resize images, make colour corrections, and more.



Adobe Photoshop Fix - Adobe Photoshop Fix isn't for adding filters or effects to your photos. Instead, it's designed for fixing or removing unwanted aspects of your images. You can use this intuitive and simple photo editing app to make professional-level edits to your portraits. To start, it covers all of the basics – you can adjust highlights, shadows, colours, and more.

PHOTOPEA is a website version of photoshop and it's free!

You will need to download a range of apps during the course, including some that allow you to adjust the shutter speed of your phone camera. If you find more good Apps please share in class. Slow shutter speed is a great app for doing light writing and star trails, Photoleap is best for applying simple filters.

Instagram - It should go without saying: If you're taking photos, Instagram is the place to share them. The site is the third-largest social network in the world after Facebook and YouTube, and as of June 2018, the app has over 1 billion monthly active users.



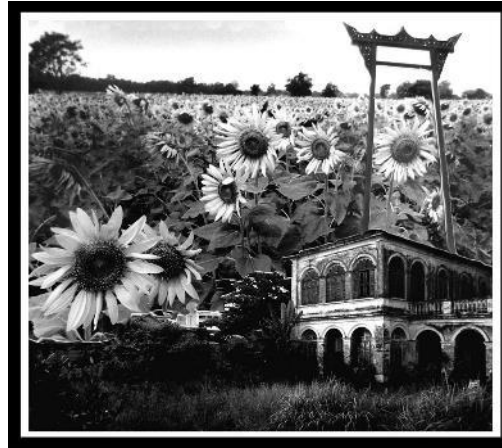
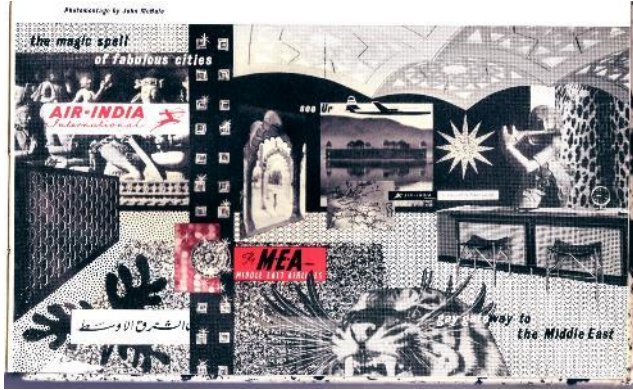
PicsArt Photo editor - PicsArt is an image editing, collage and drawing application and a social network. PicsArt enables users to take and edit pictures, draw with layers, and share their images with the PicsArt community and on other networks like Facebook and Instagram. The app is available on iOS, Android, and Windows mobile devices.

Pixlr - Pixlr is a Photoshop clone that offers a generous treasure trove of image-editing features along with the ability to import photos from Facebook. Pixlr has also been compared to GIMP in terms of functionality and user interface. Although it may be overkill for some, it's just the right balance of form and functionality for others.



Foodie - Everyone has been guilty of taking pictures of their food at some point. Foodie embraces this impulse and helps you take your food photos to an entirely new level. The editor is somewhat similar to Instagram's – except that all of the 30 filters and editing features are set up with food in mind. Plus, it helps you line up the perfect bird's eye shot and makes the colours pop. Bottom line: If you take pictures of food, you need this free photo editing app.

PHOTO COLLAGE AND PHOTO MONTAGE... CREATIVE WAYS WITH PRINTS



PHOTOGRAPHERS TO LOOK AT FOR RESEARCH:

John Heartfield
Kurt Schwitters
Man Ray
Hannah Hoch
Peter Blake
Jesse Treece



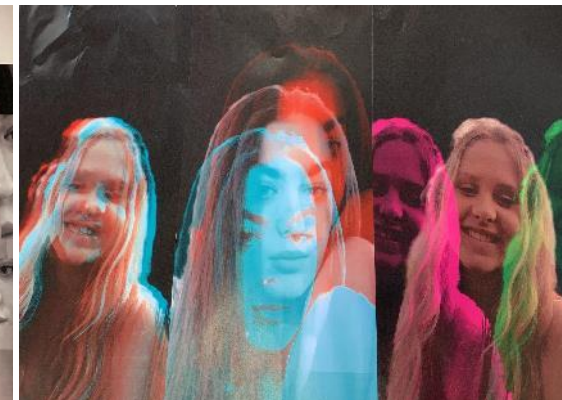
Your creative journey can continue past the printing process. Many photographers work with found images or use their own to create collages, montages or graphic images.



Choose examples of their work and then describe them, compare with each other, make personal comments. What do you think?



Make your own version using photocopies of your photos in colour or black and white.



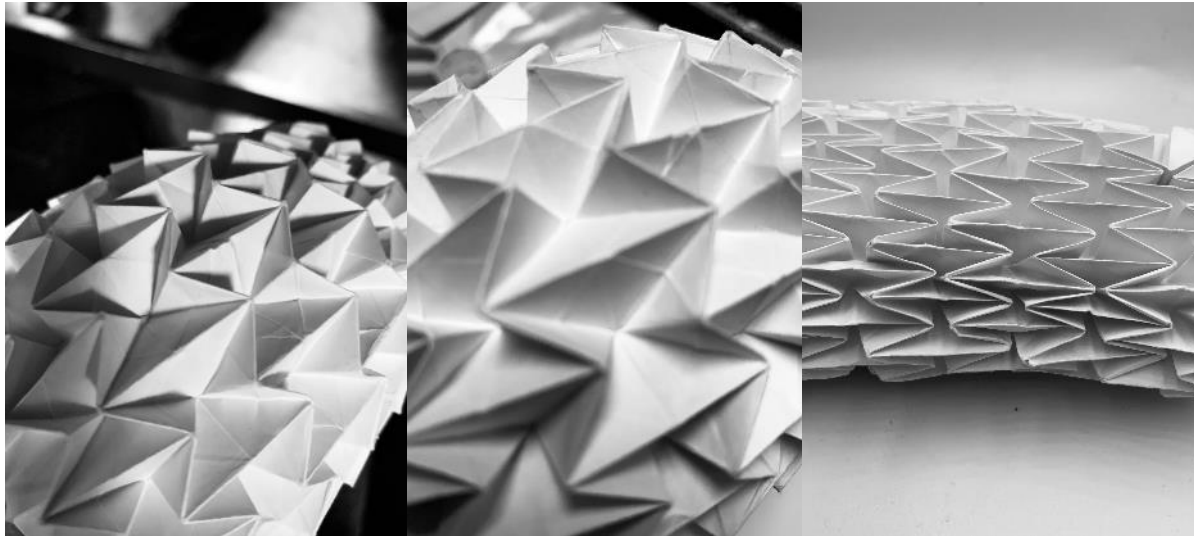
● LOOKING FOR TEXTURES (classroom ORIGAMI SHO

Textures make very good sources of inspiration for more abstract photographic images.

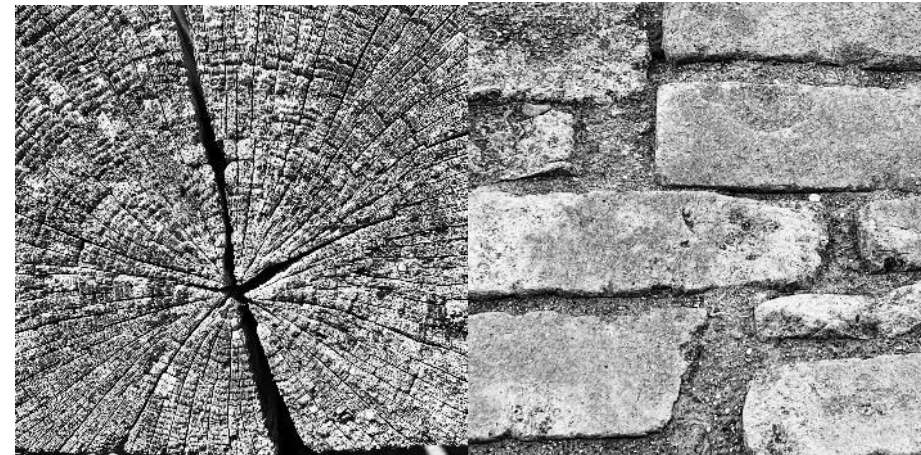
IN THE LESSON YOU WILL USE DIFFERENT LIGHTING STYLES TO CREATE A SERIES OF IMAGES OF ORIGAMI SCULPTURES TO CAPTURE THE COMPLEX GEOMETRIC PATTERNS IN THEM. YOU ARE AIMING TO SHOW SHAPE, LINE, TONE AND FORM. CREATE A TRIPTYCH (3 IMAGES) IN BLACK AND WHITE.



FOR HOMEWORK I WANT YOU TO TRAVEL AROUND CAPTURING A RANGE OF DIFFERENT TEXTURES. PRINT UP YOUR BEST 6 IMAGES, THREE BLACK AND WHITE AND 3 IN COLOUR



HOMEWORK TASK.. Outside shoot



still life research...

CHOOSE 2 PHOTOGRAPHERS TO RESEARCH WHO WORK MAINLY WITH STILL LIFE PHOTOGRAPHY. THIS COULD BE REALISTIC OR MORE ABSTRACTED WORKS.

CHOOSE IMAGES TO DESCRIBE AND COMPARE, INCLUDE PERSONAL THOUGHTS AND SOME FACTS ABOUT THE ARTIST AND THEN MAKE YOUR OWN VERSIONS AT HOME.

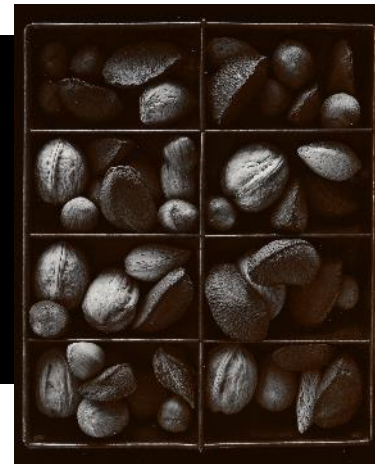
- COMPARE TWO IMAGES OF STILL LIFE IMAGES OF EGGS
- HOMEWORK... TAKE YOUR OWN (20) PHOTOGRAPHS OF EGGS USING A RANGE OF BACKGROUNDS AND LIGHTING.



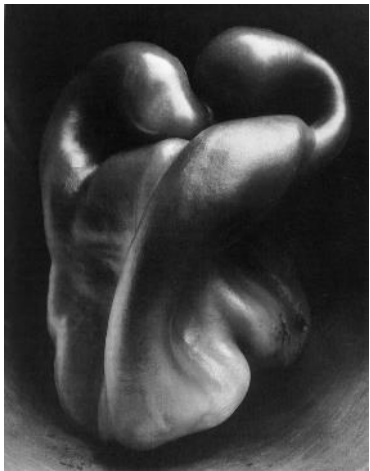
Imogen
Cunningham



Olivia Parker



Edward Weston



Ori Gersht



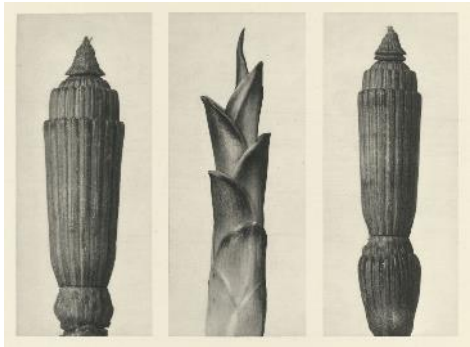
- **COLLECTIONS (FOUND OBJECTS) Typology** (A Typology is the study of types, a popular means of surveying, categorising and ordering through photography.)

Barry Rosenthal

Typology photography



Emily Blincoe



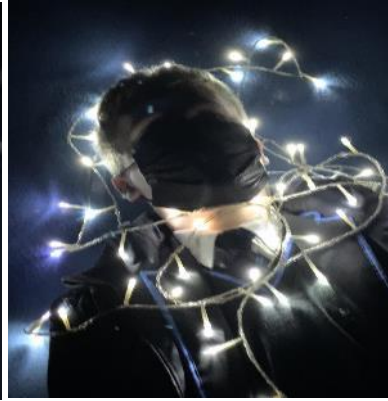
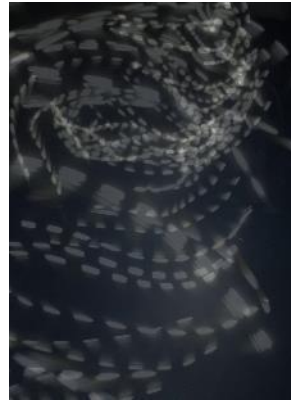
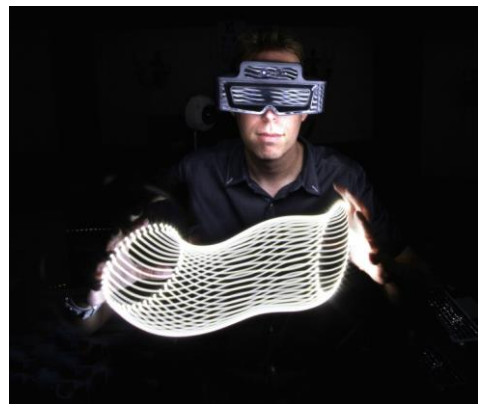
We have looked at the work of **Emily Blincoe** and **Barry Rosenthal** in class.

- Create a slideshow/booklet to explain their work. Compare and contrast their subject matter and style. Remember to add personal thoughts on the artist's work.
- Now, using objects you find at home, create your own series of collections images.
- As an extension you could add more artists you have found yourself. This would add to your grade.

COLOUR

- LIGHT WRITING/DARKROOM AND LOCATION

HOMEWORK: TAKE YOUR OWN IMAGES AT HOME OR ON LOCATION IN THE EVENING.



Images created in the darkroom with christmas lights.

IN THE LESSONS YOU WILL EXPERIMENT USING DIFFERENT SHUTTER SPEEDS AND ISO SETTINGS ON YOUR CAMERA OR PHONE, TO SEE WHAT DIFFERENCE THEY MAKE TO THE IMAGES YOU CREATE. YOU WILL USE TORCHES, PHONE TORCHES, FAIRY LIGHTS, LIGHTSABERS AND GLOW STICKS TO CREATE PATTERNS AND WORDS IN THE DARKROOM. YOU SHOULD AIM TO TAKE UP TO 50 PHOTOGRAPHS FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES, VIEW POINTS AND USING AS MANY SETTINGS AS YOU CAN SO YOU CAN COMPARE THE RESULTS WHEN YOU PRINT THEM OUT. THE IMAGES WILL CHANGE WITH YOUR SHUTTER SPEED BUT ALSO THE STRENGTH OF THE LIGHTS YOU ARE USING. MOUNT UP YOUR BEST 4 IMAGES

TASK: Do a page of analysis and comparisons between the 4 images on the right

ARTISTS TO LOOK AT FOR LIGHT WRITING

Pablo picasso



Patrick roo



Hannu huhtamo



Dana mally



or williams



Found alphabet:



THE IDEA HERE IS THAT YOU WILL TRAVEL AROUND SCHOOL AND WHERE YOU LIVE AND PHOTOGRAPH SIGNS, LOGOS AND OBJECTS THAT LOOK LIKE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET IN EITHER UPPER OR LOWER CASE. YOU CAN TRY TO COMPLETE A WHOLE ALPHABET OR MAKE WORDS USING THE DIFFERENT IMAGES YOU HAVE CREATED, OR DO BOTH. OFTEN THESE LOOK BETTER WHEN ALL THE IMAGES ARE CROPPED TO THE SAME SIZE AND ARE THE SAME SHAPE. SOMETIMES YOU WILL HAVE TO CROP OUT A PART OF A BUILDING OR OBJECT TO "CREATE" THE LETTER YOU ARE TRYING TO CAPTURE. THIS IS FINE. YOU NEED TO PRESENT YOUR ALPHABET OR WORDS AS A SINGLE PRINTED SHEET. WORD WORKS FINE FOR THIS.

ARTISTS TO LOOK AT FOR FOUND ALPHABET...

David matthews

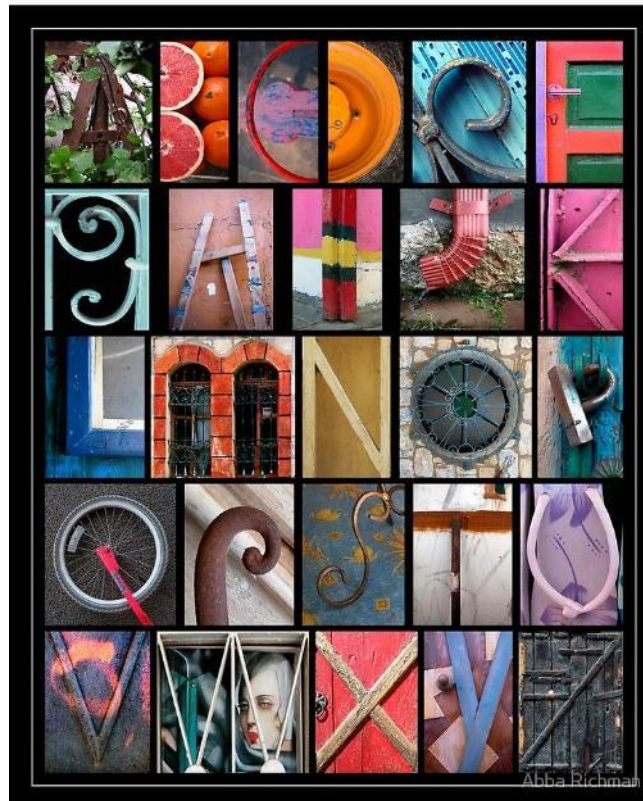


These are more commercial shots and he sells them framed online.

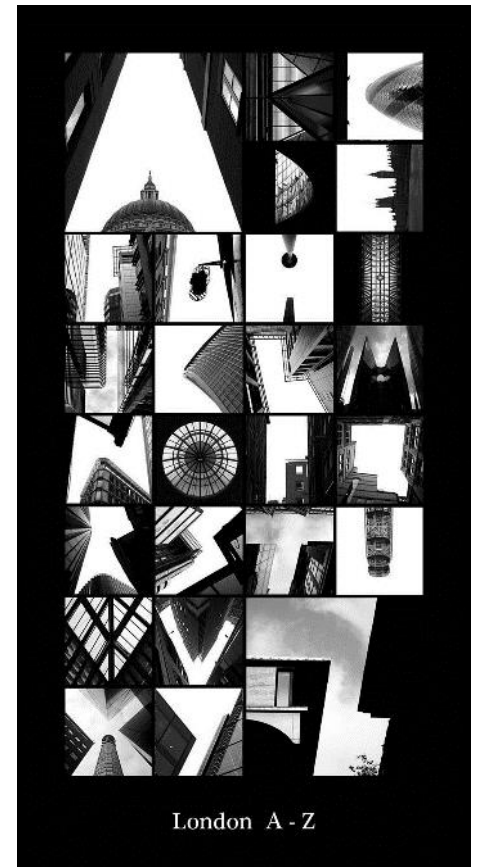
Daily mail photojournalist



Abba richman



Peter defty



- **UNUSUAL VIEWPOINTS...** A FRESH PERSPECTIVE ON WHERE YOU TAKE YOUR PHOTOS FROM. PHOTOGRAPHS DON'T ALWAYS HAVE TO BE MUGSHOTS, FULL FACE, EYE LEVEL, STRAIGHT FORWARD. THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!



FOR THIS TASK YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE TO FIND A LOCATION THAT ALLOWS YOU TO LOOK AT THINGS FROM A DIFFERENT ANGLE. ABOVE OR BELOW, THROUGH A GAP, A STAIRCASE, THROUGH A FROSTED GLASS WINDOW OR FROM LYING ON THE GROUND. YOU CAN GET SOME AMAZING CREATIVE IMAGES JUST BY ALTERING YOUR VIEWPOINT. **AIM FOR 3 FINAL IMAGES**



UNUSUAL VIEWPOINTS...

Artists to research for unusual viewpoints:
Vince Flemming



Dan Myers



Jordan Matter

Joel
robinson

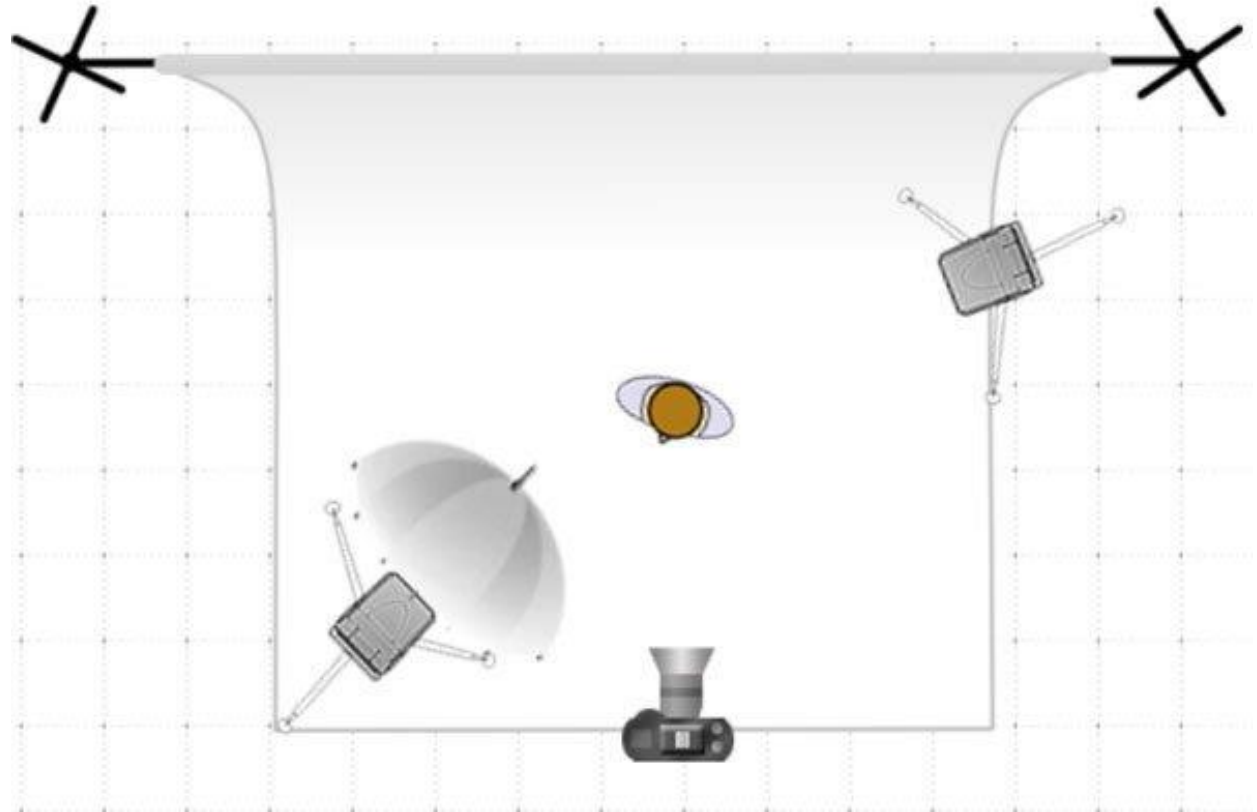


Phuoc Le

IN THE STUDIO...LIGHTING AND BACKDROPS.

This is where you can try out the studio lights along with backdrops. Most useful for portraits and capturing figures or groups of people.

Getting the lighting right is very important. Whether it's a family portrait or a large scale still life of food, you need to make sure you are not casting unwanted shadows or making something look distorted. A light meter in the camera or hand held helps you to get the right exposure time for your photographs.



YOU WILL EXPERIMENT IN PAIRS OR SMALL GROUPS TO LOOK AT DIFFERENT LIGHTING EFFECTS AND LEARN HOW TO SYNC LIGHTS WITH A FLASH AND YOUR CAMERA SHUTTER.

Lights and cameras on tripods are heavy and unstable at times so care needs to be taken not to knock them over and break them!

A basic studio layout consists of a large thick paper background on a roll and a set of 2 lights, possible with a reflector or an umbrella to soften the light. A tripod is often used to keep the camera steady. The rolled backdrop usually curves along the ground under the sitter so no shoes here please!!

FOUNDATION EVALUATION...

What have I learned this year?

-
-
-
-
-

What has been the best project and why?

What has been the hardest project and why?

What other ideas do I want to learn about/investigate in year 11?

What could I have improved about the work i have done in year 10?