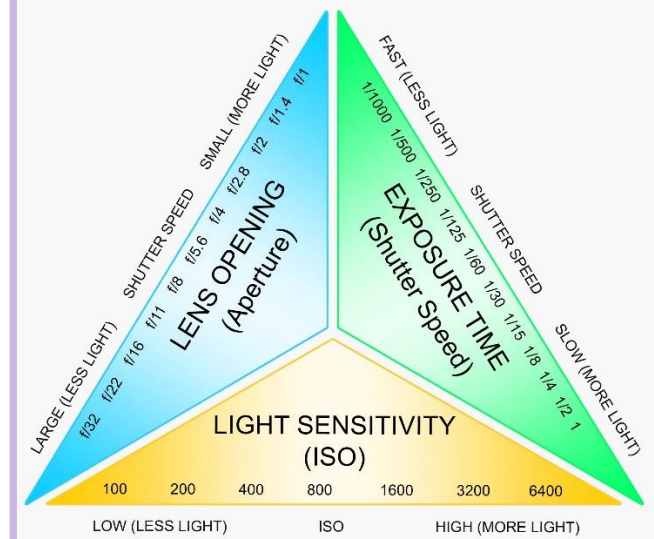


CAMERA SETTINGS

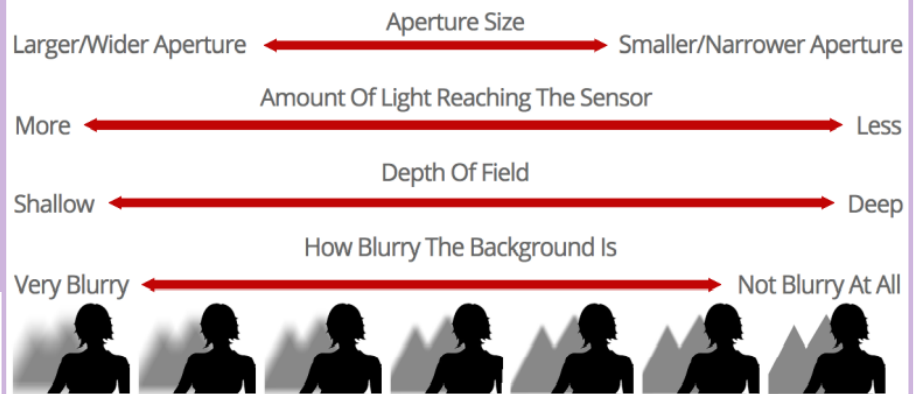
Manual settings give you control of the camera and the photographic outcome. There are three settings, aperture, shutter speed and ISO, which alter the outcome of the photograph. This is known as the exposure triangle.

EXPOSURE TRIANGLE



APERTURE

Aperture is how open or closed the lens is, which allows light to pass through. It is often abbreviated as A or AV on a camera mode. To capture close-up images a wider lens is used, for detail in the distance a smaller lens



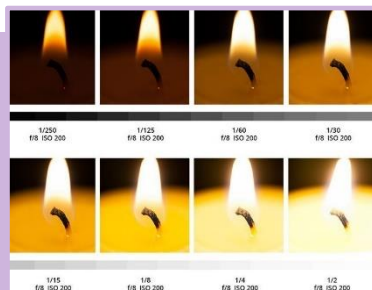
SHUTTER SPEED

Shutter speed is how quickly the shutter of the lens opens and closes. The measurement used to shutter speed is how long the shutter is open and is shown as fractions of a second, for example 1/4s is a quarter of a second.



Shutter speed is used for movement and action shots.

Shutter speed is also used to control exposure; too bright is 'overexposed' and too dark is 'underexposed'.



CAMERA SETTINGS

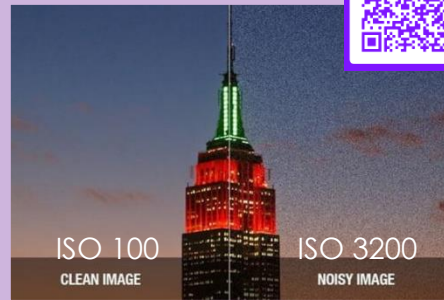
ISO SETTINGS



ISO is how much light is let into the camera and controls how light or dark an image is. The higher the number the brighter the image. It can also affect the by making it grainier or creating 'noise' on the photograph.



ISO 100-200 Daylight	ISO 200-400 Shade/ Indoors
ISO 400-800 Flash Indoors	ISO 800-1600 Darker Indoors
ISO 1600-3200 Indoors at Night	ISO 3200+ Extra Low Light



Composition needs to be considered when setting up a photograph. There are different compositional elements which can be used; use one or more elements to create a composition that works for the image.

COMPOSITIONAL ELEMENTS



Rule of Thirds



Positive Space



Leading Lines



Rule of Odds



Using Triangles



Pattern



Depth of Field

	Rule of Thirds Position subject on the crosshairs		Framing Frame subject with surrounding objects - buildings, people, trees		Depth (layers) Position subject in front of and behind objects to create 3D depth
	Repetition Look for repeating objects - pile of fruit, row of poles etc		Leading Lines Road, rails, lines of lampposts, buildings etc leading to subject		Viewpoint Photograph from different angles - get low, get high
	Negative Space Leave space for subject to move into		Colour Use complimentary or opposing colours in background		Fill the Frame Get in close and fill the frame with your subject
	Balancing Elements Balance background interest with foreground subject		Differential Focus Subject in sharp focus to guide the eye		Left to Right Rule Moving subjects should go from left of frame to right of frame
	Symmetry Half of the image is a mirror of the other half		Patterns Look for naturally occurring & constructed patterns		Rule of Odds Look for odd numbered design elements - 3 arches, 5 windows etc
	Depth of Field Blur background &/or foreground to separate your subject		Triangles & Diagonals Look for diagonals in a scene, create triangles		Rule of Space Leave space around your subject

ANNOTATION

Annotations are written explanations or critical comments added to your work that record and communicate your thoughts and ideas. It is important that you annotate your work as it progresses; explaining, describing and evaluating.

KEY VOCABULARY: VISUAL ELEMENTS

Shape, Form, Space	Tone	Texture and Pattern	Line	Colour	Composition
Distorted Flat Organic Geometric Negative/Positive Perspective Scale Depth 2D/3D	Dark/Medium/Light Faded Harsh Contrasting Intense Sombre Faint Dramatic Shadow Highlight	Repeated Structured Geometric/Organic Uniform Symmetrical Irregular Rough/Smooth Broken Fine Uneven	Controlled Continuous Bold Sketched Rough Light Flowing Thick/Thin Broken Overlapping	Hue Tint Bright Harmonious Complementary Monochrome Neutral Subtle Vivid Cool/Warm Contrasting	Arrangement Cropping Leading eye Viewpoint Balance Tension Contrast Rule of thirds Depth of field Foreground/ middle ground/ background

KEY VOCABULARY: TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

Aperture: Lens type (macro, wide angle), focal point, depth of field (deep, short, sharp, focused, blurred)

Shutter speed: over/under exposed, motion blur, panning, sharp

Lighting: type of lighting (natural/daylight, flash, fluorescent, studio light) level of control (positioned, reflected, manipulated, intensity, distance), descriptive terms (tonal range, contrast, saturation, glare)

What to write and how to start

Describe the context of the piece.

What is it? (*What is the theme of your photography?*)

What is the purpose? (*Initial ideas, development, exploring techniques?*)

- This photoshoot is exploring ...
- My theme/focus has been ...
- My subject matter has been... this is because...

Write about materials, techniques and processes used.

What photography techniques have you explored?

Explain the techniques or processes used.

How did you develop your outcomes and why?

Evaluate your outcome.

- This photoshoot explored ... technique
- My second photoshoot explored...
- I am pleased with this outcome because ...
- I could further develop my photos by...
- The stages of this type of image manipulation are...

Explain your artist research and its context.

Which artist has influenced your work and why is their work relevant?

How would you describe their work and influences? (*What is their style or theme, when produced, what techniques used*)

What photographic techniques have you used in your work and how do these link to the artist's style?

How have you used the artist style in your own way?

- I have chosen to look at photography by the artist ... They link to my theme because...
- Their work was created during the ... movement in ... and focuses on...
- The photographer uses..... photography techniques because...
- My work is inspired by ... because I have used...

Write about your influences.

Describe how you have used the artist's work to inspire and inform your work.

Describe the qualities you wanted to achieve in your work.

- I used the work of artist/photographer... to inspire my own work by ...

CONNECTIVES: for example, such as, in addition to, as well as, to show, however, because of, alternatively, except, also, similarly, on the whole, apart from, in summary

GCSE PHOTOGRAPHY LEARNING JOURNEY

Know where you are on your GCSE journey. Your portfolio (coursework) is 60% and the externally set task (exam) is 40% of the final grade.

Y10
Term 1, 2 & 3

Foundation Project: Understanding Photography

1. Introduction to the camera
2. Movement and shutter speed
3. Depth of Field
4. Macro skills
5. Digital manipulation techniques
6. Lighting

Y10
Term 4 & 5

Foundation Project: Understanding Photography

7. Portraiture to meet a brief
8. Landscapes and mixed media techniques

Y10
Term 6

Personal Project: My World

1. Introduction of theme and initial ideas
2. Recording of observations: initial photo shoots
3. Exploring media to record: second photoshoot demonstrating formal skills

Y11
Term 1 & 2

Personal Project: My World

4. Artist research 1 and exploration of photographic style
5. Artist research 2 and exploration of photographic style
6. Artist research 3 and development (digital or fine art)
7. Development of ideas
8. Development of outcome (mock exam)
9. Reflection, refinement and evaluation

Y11
Term 3 & 4

Externally Set Task (Exam Project)

- Paper given from 2nd Jan
1. Select exam question: initial ideas
 2. Recording of observations: initial photoshoot
 3. Exploring media to record: second photoshoot demonstrating formal skills
 4. Artist research 1 and exploration of photographic style
 5. Art research 2 and exploration of photographic style
 6. Development of ideas based on further artist research
 7. Outcome produced in exam conditions (10hrs)

In both your portfolio (coursework) and the externally set task (exam project) you need to evidence the following:

- A wide variety of photography techniques
- Skill in capturing photos
- Photoshoots that show experimentation and developing ideas
- Drawing; such as sketches, designs or as a development of outcomes
- Clear links in your work to artists/photographer or art movements
- Independent collating of images and research
- Annotation which explains and evaluates
- Planning and developing of ideas for outcomes
- A well resolved final outcome/s

RESEARCH: USEFUL WEBSITES

www.thisiscolossal.com

www.art2day.co.uk

www.tate.org.uk

www.nationalgallery.co.uk

www.bbc.co.uk/arts

<https://artsandculture.google.com>

Use your GCSE Photography Teams group; set up by your teacher, you will find resources from lessons and recorded demonstrations of techniques and practicals.



Use Pinterest to search and save inspiration for your work. Your teacher may share boards with you.



Follow @oha_team_art on Instagram! We celebrate our students' successes and also share info and reminders.



ASSESSMENT

You will be assessed on two components for your GCSE; 60% of your GCSE mark is coursework and 40% is your exam mark. Each component is marked against four assessment objectives, each assessment objective is marked out of 24. The objectives do not need to be completed in order; pieces of artwork can meet more than one assessment objective.

HOW TO SUCCEED

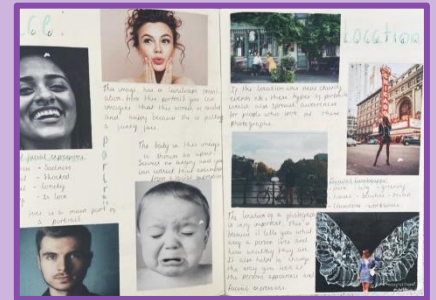
Try your best, take risks, be creative, practice, work hard, take pride in your work, listen to your teacher, be independent, enjoy the journey.

Photography captures the world around you – you need to be independent and motivated; take photos outside of school to really make your work stand out and personal to you.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1 (AO1)

Develop ideas through investigation, demonstrating critical understanding of sources.

- * Artist research pages
- * Your responses in the style of artists
- * Contact sheets
- * Annotation and analysis of findings



ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 2 (AO2)

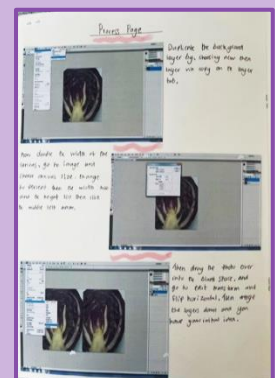
Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes.

- * Photoshoots exploring different photography techniques
- * Contact sheets and selecting most successful photo
- * Using Photoshop (or similar) to digitally edit and develop your photographs
- * Using art materials and techniques to develop further outcomes

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 3 (AO3)

Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions as work progresses.

- * Planning photoshoots
- * Contact sheets
- * Visually – as well as photography you must evidence a form of drawing, such as sketches, designs
- * Annotation – recording ideas through mind maps, mood boards, notes, explanations, evaluations, justifications.



ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 4 (AO4)

Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and demonstrates understanding of visual languages

- * Your whole creative journey, presenting an individual and meaningful response from your initial thoughts to your final outcome.
- * Plan of your final outcome
- * Range of shoots and contact sheets for final outcome
- * An original final outcome that is clearly inspired by your research and creative journey

