

Year 9 Photography Term 3

Keywords and Definitions:

The formal elements in red are words which are very important to any type of art

Line: A path created by a moving point such as a pencil, a mark.

Shape: An outline of an object in 2 dimensions

Form: A drawn or made 3-dimensional object (visual or physical form)

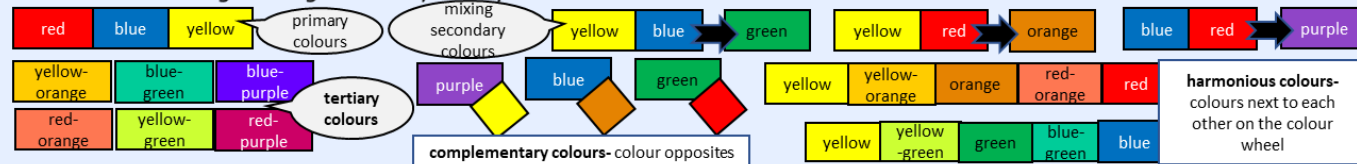
- **Visual form** is a 3d object that is an image
- **Physical form** is a 3d object you can pick up and feel

Tone: In art this refers to the light and dark shades on an object whether drawn or 3d

Pattern: An arrangement of repeated shapes or decorative motifs.

Texture: The way a surface feels or looks as if it feels. (physical or visual texture)

Colour: A wavelength of light seen by the eye when it bounces off a surface.



Composition: How space is used in an art piece. Distance and the scale of objects within space might need to be thought about. Common terms like foreground, middle ground and background are used to help describe how the space is used. A "layout" is also another word you may use when referring to space.

Harmonious colour: colours next to each other on the colour wheel; giving a calm feel to images (they are in families of colour EG: like twilight, water or fire)

Complementary colours: colours opposite each other on the colour wheel; which contrast and have a strong visual impact.



Project, research and presentation ideas:

<https://www.studentartguide.com/> to see what other students have created in projects
<https://www.tate.org.uk/> use the search area to find artists and ideas
<https://weburbanist.com/> explore for artists and ideas
<https://www.pinterest.co.uk/> explore for artists and ideas
<https://www.thisiscolossal.com/> explore for artists and ideas

PHOTOGRAPHY TERM 3 YEAR 9

DSLR Camera: Digital Single Lens Reflex camera

Secondary evidence: evidence from other sources that are not your own

Primary evidence: the use of your own photographs or research that you have carried out yourself (not just researched from the internet)

Analysis: To look at something in more depth. Eg: looking at Photographers work in more detail.

Evaluation: Writing and explaining about your work that you have created. Giving reasons why you used the processes and ideas you used and how they link to the theme and photographers work.

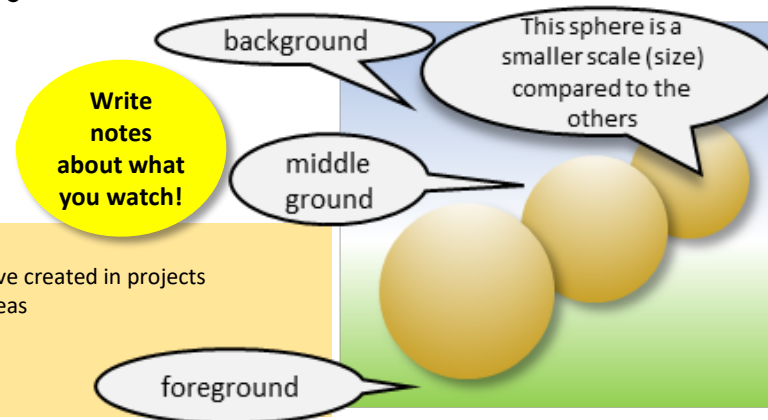
Development: An idea created that links your own ideas to the style of artists/ photographers and themes being explored

Rule of Thirds: composition guidelines that split an image into thirds with the subject matter e.g. in one third, leaving the other thirds slightly empty, making compositions feel well composed.

Perspective: In terms of photography, there is 1 point perspective, 2-point perspective, force perspective, birds eye view and ants eye view

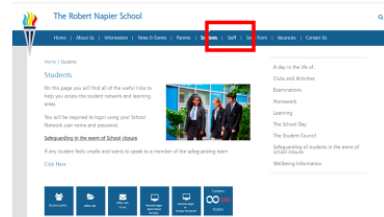
Flat Lay Photography Laying things out on a desk and taking photos from a bird's eye view

Artist: Kija Lucas

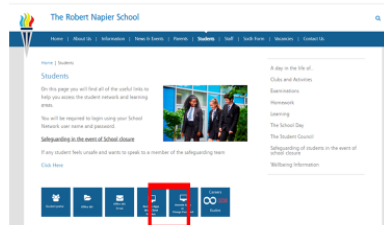




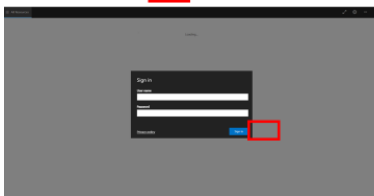
How to use the Photoshop at home for **FREE!**



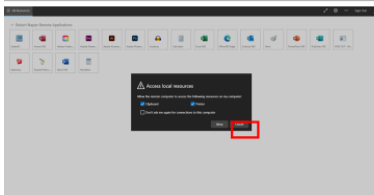
1) Go onto the Robert Napier School Home page Click **STUDENT**



2) Click **REMOTE APPS WEB CLIENT VERSION**



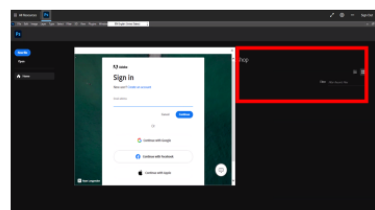
3) Students to **Sign In** using their school **Username** (eg: 20jblogs) and **Password:*******



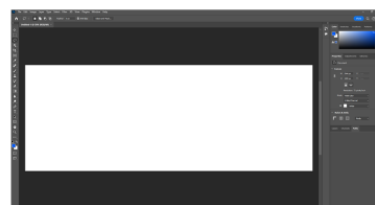
4) Click **Allow**



5) Click on **Photoshop**



6) Sign in using your school email address
EG:
jblogs@robertnapier.org.uk



7) Start using Photoshop
Click **OPEN** and select the photo you wish to edit.
Or **NEW**

Getting started with Photoshop tutorials, visit the website below
<https://creativecloud.adobe.com/en-GB/learn/app/photoshop?topic=get-started>

HOW TO ANALYSE PHOTOGRAPHY

1. State: (Substance) Genre, theme, subject, colours, mood and atmosphere:

- **What** is the image of?
- **Where** was it taken? Outside, Inside, underwater, in a studio?
- **Why** was it taken? To document, personal work?
- **When** was the image taken?

2. Describe: Composition

- Close your eyes and then open them and make a note of where you look first. This is the **focal point** and where the viewer's eyes draw into first.
- Have any rules been used? Like the **Rule of Thirds**? Ask, if you're not sure.
- Is there anything singled out or is there more than one **subject** in the photo? What are the subjects?
- Has the Photographer purposely used a **technique** to compose the image?
- What are the main **colours** the photographer has used? Have they used colour to compose the subject?

3. Lighting

- Where is the light coming from? Behind the camera, to the side or is it the camera pointing into it like a silhouette?
- Is it **natural light** or has the photographer used flash?
- Are there **harsh shadows** or soft **light/shadows**?
- Is the image **over exposed** or **underexposed**? What could this give the impression of?
- What time of day was the image taken in? If it was taken outside, is it **sunrise**, **midday**, **sunset** or at **night**?

4. Techniques the Photographer Used

- Was it a **quick shutter speed** or a **long exposure**?
- What **aperture** could the photographer have used, is it a **high** or **low depth of field**? What does this imply?
- Have they purposely overexposed or underexposed the image?
- Is the camera **still** or **moving** with the image?
- Are there any other artists that could have inspired them?
- Study the **photographer's history** on their website and see who has inspired them and are they using the same techniques?

PHOTOGRAPHY TERM 3 YEAR 9

Task: I would like you to practice using Photoshop at home.
Write yourself notes about what you learnt on Photoshop

- Open a Photo in Photoshop
- Learn how to Create a copy of the photo
- Learn how to reframe it (Crop it)
- Experiment with Hue and Saturation
- You can use YouTube tutorials or Photoshop tutorials to help you

