



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Summer Term
Term 3
Photography
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Sparx Science	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Maths	Option B Task 2
Friday	Sparx Science	Science Task 2	English Task 2

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)	Option B	Option C
Computer Science	Business Studies	Art
French	Hospitality and Catering	Business Studies
Geography	Drama	Hospitality and Catering
History	Music	Child Development
	Geography	Computer Science
	Health and Social Care	Drama
	ICT	Photography
	Media Studies	Science (Triple)
	Music	Sport
	Sport	
	Travel and Tourism	

Half Term 5 (5 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 21st April 2025	AO1: Technical Research What is Cinemagraph?	Read the information about <i>Cinemagraphs</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic. (Link in GC) https://www.adobe.com/uk/creativecloud/video/discover/how-to-make-a-cinemagraph.html
Week 2 28th April 2025	AO1: Artist Research Who is Nicholas Goodden also known as Nico?	Read the information on the Artist: <i>Nicolas Goodden (Nico)</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic. (Link in GC) https://www.nicholasgooddenphotography.co.uk/london-blog/2014/9/12/top-street-urban-photography-tips-advice
Week 3 5th May 2025	AO1: Artist Research Who is Nicolas Goodden? Give examples of his Cinemagraphs and who he has been commissioned by? (eg Adidas etc)	Use your Cornell notes on <i>Cinemagraphs and Nicolas Goodden's cinemagraph work</i> to write 100-200 words based around Who he is, what he does, who he has been commissioned by etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.
Week 4 12th May 2025	AO1: Artist Research Image analysis - Eric Pickersgill	Use the <i>Writing frame for critical analysis</i> sheet to analyse a piece of work by the photographer Eric Pickersgill. Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of his images.
Week 5 19th May 2025	AO2: Experimentation What is light Graffiti?	Research what is Light Graffiti and experiment with capturing some of your own images - Inspired by Nicolas Goodden.

Homework task 2

Your second homework each week is to be completed in your sketchbook. This is to help support the work produced in lessons, as well as strengthen your coursework portfolio. You should be finishing off practical work started in lessons, producing additional drawings/research to support your Abstract project, taking observational photographs, or completing annotations in your book.

It is of paramount importance that you support your coursework outside of lessons by completing **at least 1 hour** of additional practical work per week in your sketchbook.

Half Term 6 (7 weeks) - Year 10



Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 6 2nd June 2025	AO3: Record Ideas & Observations Digital editing using either Photoshop (in school time) or free editing programme Photopea.	Use your recent light graffiti images to create some digital edits (at least two). Use the free editing programme Photopea to do this. https://www.photopea.com/
Week 7 9th June 2025	AO4: Personal Response:	Mock Exam Preparation - Abstract Answer the questions to help you to prepare for your mock exam.
Week 8 16th June 2025	AO4: Personal Response:	Mock Exam Preparation - Abstract Answer the questions to help you to prepare for your mock exam.
Week 9 23rd June 2025	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 10 30th June 2025	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 11 7th July 2025	AO4: Personal Response Evaluation of the Mock Exam piece.	Use the <i>Mock Exam Evaluation</i> writing frame sheet to evaluate the pieces of work produced in the mock exam.
Week 12 14th July 2025	AO4: Personal Response Evaluation of the unit of work completed so far.	Use the <i>Project Evaluation</i> writing frame sheet to evaluate the unit of work produced so far on the theme of <i>Abstract</i> .

Homework task 2

Your second homework each week is to be completed in your sketchbook. This is to help support the work produced in lessons, as well as strengthen your coursework portfolio. You should be finishing off practical work started in lessons, producing additional drawings/research to support your Identity project, taking observational photographs, or completing annotations in your book.

It is of paramount importance that you support your coursework outside of lessons by completing **at least 1 hour** of additional practical work per week in your sketchbook.

Year 10 Photography

FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)	Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.
Artists/Photographers Eric Pickersgill (1986 - Present day) is an American photographer Eric Pickersgill who photoshopped away smartphones and digital devices from his portraits of everyday life. The project "Removed" aims to show our addiction to modern technology, social media, and hyper-connectivity. He explores the psychological and social effects that cameras and their artifacts have on individuals and societies as a whole. Pickersgill knows that he's also amongst the addicted.	
Key Terms CONTACT SHEET - A collection of all the images taken during a photoshoot or project which helps you to compare the images and choose the best ones to use. FRAMING - What the photographer has placed within the boundaries of the photograph. FOCAL POINT - The most important part of the image where the eye is first drawn to. PHOTOJOURNALIST - Is similar to a reporter, but uses a camera rather than the written word to tell news stories. He or she will often travel to places of particular note, or may live in a certain area in order to catch events as they unfold. SOCIAL IMPACT - Is the effect on people and communities that happens as a result of an action or inaction, an activity, project, programme or policy.	
FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)	Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.
Nicholas Goodden (also known as Nico) is a London based street photographer. His street and urban city landscape photographs capture the 'hustle and bustle' of city life, often combining both still and moving images. His commercial clients include: Adidas, Heineken, Peugeot, Match.com and many more. "When you think about it we all, in one way or another, take photos from an early age, this holds even more truth today since all kids have access to their parent's mobile phone if not their own." https://www.nicholasgooddenphotography.co.uk/london-blog/a-level-photography-information Technical Keyboard Shortcuts Ctrl + D = Deselect Ctrl + C = Copy Ctrl + X = Cut Ctrl + V = Paste Ctrl + T = Transform Ctrl + Alt + Z = Step backwards (undo) Ctrl + Shift + Alt + V = Paste into selection	

Peter N. Turnley (1955 - Present day) is an American photojournalist known for documenting the human condition and current events. He is also a street photographer who has lived in and photographed Paris since 1978. Turnley's photographs have been used on the cover of Newsweek more than forty times. His current work has been focused around the world pandemic of Covid-19 and the effects it has had on our everyday modern lives.



FOCUS - Assessment Objective 3 (AO3) & Assessment Objective 4 (AO4)

Writing, annotating, taking photos etc ...
Finished edits, outcomes, project evaluation & final piece.

Key Terms

Contrast defines the range of tonal difference between the shadows and lights of an image. As the contrast becomes higher it emphasizes these variations, resulting in stronger textures and colours. Pictures with lower contrast may be perceived as dull, as a smaller difference between lights and shadows results in a muted appearance.

Landscape Photography shows spaces within the world, sometimes vast and unending, but other times microscopic. Landscape photographs typically capture the presence of nature but can also focus on man-made features or disturbances of landscapes. Landscape photography is done for a variety of reasons.

Cinemagraph - A cinemagraph is a combination of a still image and a video, where most of the scene is stationary, while a section moves on a continuous loop. With the rise of GIFs (looping image files), cinemagraphs have gained popularity online, especially on social media platforms and e-commerce websites. "Still images have impact and the content can be quickly consumed. When you watch a video, people take more time to understand that content," artist and cinemagraph creator Lindsay Adler notes. Cinemagraphs are a cross between the two formats and can represent the best of both, with a smaller file size than a classic video.




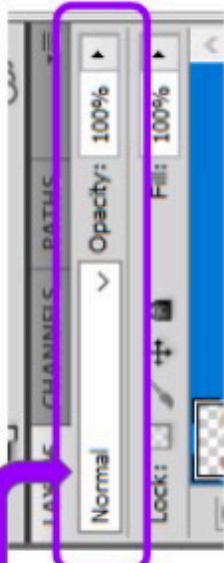

Annotation Key words

Leading lines are lines that appear in a photograph that have been framed and positioned by the photographer to draw the viewer's eye towards a specific point of interest. These lines often draw the viewer's eye in a specific direction or towards a designated portion of the photograph.

Photographic lighting is the illumination of scenes to be photographed. A photograph simply records patterns of light, color, and shade; lighting is all-important in controlling the image. Illumination is desired to give an accurate rendition of the scene. In other cases the direction, brightness, and color of light are manipulated for effect. Lighting is particularly important for monochrome photography, where there is no color information, only the interplay of highlights and shadows. Lighting and exposure are used to create effects such as low-key and high-key.

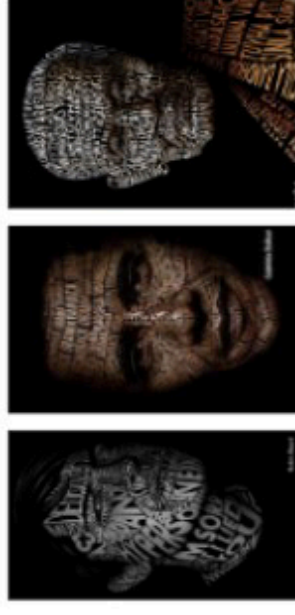


Year 10 Photography

<p>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)</p>	<p>Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.</p>
<p>Artists/Photographer Gillian Wearing CBE, (born 10 December 1963) is an English conceptual artist, one of the Young British Artists, and winner of the 1997 Turner Prize. In her piece <i>Signs that say what you want them to say and not Signs that say what someone else wants you to say</i> (1992–1993), Wearing made a series of portraits where she approaches strangers that she encounters on the street and asks them to write what they are thinking about on a white sheet of paper.</p> <p>Photoshoot planning After researching your artist and exploring their techniques you need to create a photoshoot planning page. This should include . . . WHAT you will photograph (people (who, why?), objects etc). WHERE you will photograph Studio, School, Town, Beach etc) HOW (What settings on the camera (auto, macro, shutter speed (fast or slow) etc . . .), WHEN will you shoot? Day, night, sunrise, sunset, What problems might you face? Weather conditions, Equipment failure, wrong lighting etc . . . How will you overcome them? In particular for this photoshoot you would need to plan some questions you would like to ask. Consider current affairs and what's in the news to make it relevant.</p>	
<p>CONTACT SHEET - A collection of all the images taken during a photoshoot or project which helps you to compare the images and choose the best ones to use.</p> <p>FRAMING - What the photographer has placed within the boundaries of the photograph.</p> <p>FOCAL POINT - The most important part of the image where the eye is first drawn to.</p> <p>PHOTOJOURNALIST - Is similar to a reporter, but uses a camera rather than the written word to tell news stories. He or she will often travel to places of particular note, or may live in a certain area in order to catch events as they unfold.</p> <p>SOCIAL IMPACT - Is the effect on people and communities that happens as a result of an action or inaction, an activity, project, programme or policy.</p>	<p>KEY TERMS</p>
<p>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)</p>	<p>Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.</p>
<p>Artists/Photographers Dan Mountford is a British student studying graphic design at the University of Brighton, who has a project focusing on double exposure portraits. He achieved the double exposure effect on his images using the 'in-camera' method, while he states all of his post-production work consisted of a change in tone, the removal of blemishes and adding some lines.</p> <p>Blending Styles - These are used to merge two layers (pictures) together and will help to create the double exposure look like in Dan Mountford's work along with some use of the eraser tool and changing the opacity. (Opacity means how see through something is)</p> <div data-bbox="1276 739 1500 1299">  </div> <p>Technical Keyboard Shortcuts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ctrl + D = Deselect Ctrl + X = Cut Ctrl + T = Transform Ctrl + Alt + Z = Step backwards (undo) Ctrl + Shift + Alt + V = Paste into selection Ctrl + C = Copy Ctrl + V = Paste 	

Artists/Photographers

Robin Reed calls himself an artist more than he does a photographer due to how he works on top of and manipulates portraits. The portraits themselves would be described as LOW KEY portraits where only one light source is used to illuminate parts of the face and casts other areas into shadow. Having a dark background also helps. He uses typography (writing styles) to then draw on top of the portraits using a variety of words that are either relevant at the time, relevant to him or relevant to the person in the portraits. He writes in different sizes and follows the contours of the face to help it look more realistic and have 3D form. The majority of his work is monochrome, however he has done a few with a small colour palette.



FOCUS - Assessment Objective 3 (AO3) & Assessment Objective 4 (AO4)

Writing, annotating, taking photos etc ...
Finished edits, outcomes, project evaluation & final piece.

Key Terms

Contrast defines the range of tonal difference between the shadows and lights of an image. As the contrast becomes higher it emphasizes these variations, resulting in stronger textures and colours. Pictures with lower contrast may be perceived as dull, as a smaller difference between lights and shadows results in a muted appearance.

Landscape Photography shows spaces within the world, sometimes vast and unending, but other times microscopic. Landscape photographs typically capture the presence of nature but can also focus on man-made features or disturbances of landscapes. Landscape photography is done for a variety of reasons.

What Is Double Exposure? Double exposure photography is a technique that layers two different exposures on a single image, combining two photographs into one. Double exposure creates a surreal feeling for your photos and the two photographs can work together to convey deep meaning or symbolism. A similar technique, called a "multiple exposure," is when you combine more than two exposures in a single image.



Annotation Key Words

Leading lines are lines that appear in a photograph that have been framed and positioned by the photographer to draw the viewer's eye towards a specific point of interest. These lines often draw the viewer's eye in a specific direction or towards a designated portion of the photograph.

Photographic lighting is the illumination of scenes to be photographed. A photograph simply records patterns of light, color, and shade; lighting is all-important in controlling the image. Illumination is desired to give an accurate rendition of the scene. In other cases the direction, brightness, and color of light are manipulated for effect. Lighting is particularly important for monochrome photography, where there is no color information, only the interplay of highlights and shadows. Lighting and exposure are used to create effects such as low-key and high-key.



Revise all

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Topic Research

Topic: What is a Cinemagraph?	21/04/25
-------------------------------	----------

Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 2: Artist Research - Cornell Notes

Topic: Who is Nicolas Goodden, also known as Nico?	28/04/25
--	----------

Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 3: Artist Research

Question: Who is Nicolas Goodden?

05/05/25

Give examples of his Cinemagraphs and who he has been commissioned by? (eg Adidas etc)

Answer:-

[illegible]

Structure	Useful Starters	Useful vocabulary
Introduction: Describe the work – pretend that you are telling someone who cannot see it was completed by in The work portrays	suggests, conveys, conjures up, recalls, recreates, when looking at closely, from a distance.
Artists intention	I think the artist is trying to The reason I think this is because	exaggerate, distort, conjure up, recreate, observe, reflect, express mood or ideas, explore material, line, tone, texture, colour, shape, see, feel, think, imagine.
Source of inspiration and influences	I think the artist worked from because..... The artist prepared for this work by.....	observation, memory, imagination, supporting sketches, photographs.
Your reaction	The work makes me feel because	happy, sad, suggests, evokes, conveys, mood, feeling, atmosphere, recalls, reminds me of, inspires me.
Use of form	The work has been composed of.....	balanced, symmetrical, foreground, background, arrangement, composition, design, strong lines, leads the eye, shapes, small, large, angular, curved.
Use of colour, tone and texture	The artist's use ofsuggests..... I think he/she has done this to suggest.....	hot, cold, bright, dull, vivid, sombre, pastel, clashing, matching, range, variety, rough, smooth, broken.
Style	The artist's style is I can tell this by	technique, abstract, realistic, surrealistic
Conclusion	I like this work because	

Date: 19/05/25

What is light Graffiti?

Answer:-

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

WEEK 6: Artist Research - Cornell Notes

Topic: Use your recent light graffiti images to create some digital edits (at least two).

02/06/25

WEEK 7&8: Personal Response - Mock Exam Preparation

Mock Exam Preparation.

What do I need to prepare for the mock exam?

1. AO4: What are you going to produce in the mock exam?
2. AO1: How does this link to the artists studied? Why?
3. AO2: What materials and techniques are you using? Why?
4. AO3: How have you recorded from observation? (Photographs, drawings)
5. AO4: Do you need to do any final preparation or complete any work in your art book?

Use this time to produce the practical and written work identified above to prepare you for the exam.

Answer:-

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Assessment Week Revision

Topic: Abstract

Use this time to complete any written or practical work not quite completed.

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Assessment Week Revision

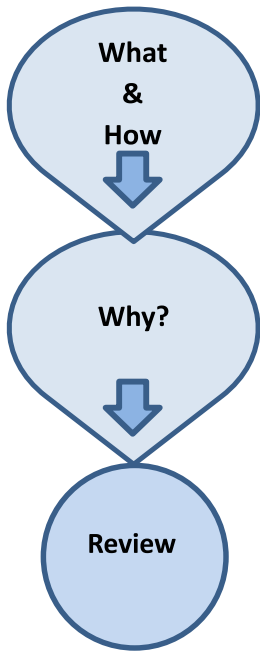
Topic: Abstract

Use this time to complete any written or practical work not quite completed.

[illegible]

Mock Exam Evaluation.

Answer the questions based on the piece of work produced during the mock exam.



What have you produced?

How did you do it?

What materials have been used?

Why?

Why did you produce this?

(How does it connect with the project? Why?)

Review

What do you like about the work?

How could it be improved?

Answer:-

[illegible]

Evaluation

An evaluation is a chance to show the examiner your thoughts and creative processes discovered during the projects.

You need to write what research you have undertaken, about your creative experiments and the development of your designs towards a final piece. On the way, discuss the artists you have researched and any problems you had. Finally you write an opinion of your work and how you could improve if you had more time/were to investigate the topic again.

Below is a writing frame to help you; use the bullet points to structure an evaluation answering all the assessment objectives.

Assessment Objectives	Possible sentence starters
AO1 – Develop their ideas through investigations informed by contextual and other sources demonstrating analytical and cultural understanding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chosen theme Artists, designers and cultures investigated Why I investigated the artists etc. How they inspired me and my work What I wanted to achieve 	I have studied the theme... I research the work by... What attracted me to the artist was... I was inspired by... My research was useful because it helped me...
AO2 Refine their ideas through experimenting and selecting appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes AO3 Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to their intentions in visual and/or other forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observational studies (Drawings, paintings etc) Photographs taken Experimentation with different materials, what worked well and why? Experimentation in the style of the artists, what worked well and why? Development of ideas (After experimentation) Final design/piece – Why did you choose those materials and techniques, how does it reflect the artists you have investigated and why? 	I recorded from direct observation... I used...to show... I photographed... I experimented with... This worked well because... My experiments connect to the artist because... It worked well because... After experimenting with... I decided to develop my ideas by... I adapted my work because... The different media I used lent me to decide to use...for my final piece.
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did you produce your own imaginative ideas and outcomes? Is your work similar to the artists and designers you have investigated? Are you happy with your final design and piece? How could you improve your work? 	I developed my ideas by... My work connects to the artist(s) because... Looking back over my project, I think... I could improve my work/final piece by...

Take care with spelling and grammar, then type up your evaluation and present in your sketchbook with, if possible, a photograph of your final piece.

Date: 14/07/25

Project (so far) Evaluation - Abstract

Answer:-

[illegible]

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive