



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Half Term 1

Photography

Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	Ebacc Option D	Option C	Modern Britain	
Tuesday	English	Tassomai	Option B	Option A
Wednesday	Sparx	Science	Modern Britain	Option C
Thursday	Ebacc Option D	Tassomai	Option B	
Friday	Sparx	Science	English	Option A

Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
Art	Business Studies	Art	French
Dance	Child Development	Business Studies	Geography
Drama	Catering	Geography	History
Media Studies	Computer Science	Health & Social Care	
Music	Drama	History	
Photography	Health & Social Care	Catering	
	IT	Photography	
	Media Studies	Sport	
	Sociology	Travel & Tourism	
	Sport		

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week

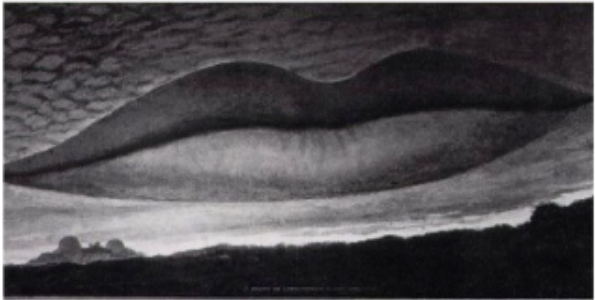

Sparx - 4 tasks of Sparx per week

Year 11 - Homework Plan - Photography

Week/Date	Homework Task	Details
Week 1 5th September	AO1: Artist/Technical Research Cornell Notes on Fast and Slow Shutter speed	Use the internet to research what effects <i>slow</i> and <i>fast</i> shutter speed give to an image. Include technical information about the settings needed on a DSLR camera with visual examples.
Week 2 12th September	AO1: Artist/Technical Research What are the effects of Shutter Speed and how do you achieve it?	Use your Cornell notes on <i>Shutter Speed</i> to write 100-200 words (of your own) based on: What it is, The difference between fast and slow with visual examples, What settings are needed and any other technical information that is relevant. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.
Week 3 19th September	AO1: Artist Research Cornell Notes on a Surreal photographer of your choice.	Read the information about your chosen 'Surreal' photographer: Take relevant Cornell notes based on them and their work, especially about how their work is surreal and what inspires them.
Week 4 26th September	AO1: Artist Research Who was	Use your Cornell notes on your chosen <i>Surreal photographer</i> to write 100-200 words (of your own) based on: Who they were, what they did, why they did it and how they did it etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.
Week 5 3rd October	AO1: Artist Research Image analysis	Use the <i>Writing frame for critical analysis</i> sheet to analyse a piece of work by Your chosen photographer from Week 4 homework. Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of their images. Make sure you write in as much detail as possible.
Week 6 10th October	AO1: Planning Photoshoot Planning	Complete a photoshoot plan using your chosen photographer from week 3,4 & 5 as your inspiration. Consider what your surroundings will be over half term as this is when you will carry out your photoshoot.
Week 7 17th October	AO2: Experimentation Complete a photoshoot of at least 36 images.	Complete a photoshoot using your plan and chosen photographer as inspiration. Your photoshoot needs to contain at least 36 photos. You can either borrow a DSLR camera from the department or use your phone camera. Upload to your google Drive.

* Make sure you have your homework books each lesson. The work produced here will be used within your coursework of your **Assessment Objective 1**

Year 11 Photography

<p>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)</p>	<p>Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.</p>
<p>Artists/Photographers - Surrealism Man Ray (1890 - 1976) was an American avant-garde visual artist who spent most of his career in Paris. He was a significant contributor to the Dada and Surrealist movements. He produced major works in a variety of media but was best known for his black and white photography. Man Ray's most famous surrealist photographs combined non-traditional photographic techniques with surrealist principles. As a result, he created images that bridge the line between photographs, which were seen as inherently truthful, and otherworldly dreams. He was also a renowned fashion and portrait photographer.</p> <p>SURREAL / SURREALISM - Comes from a 20th-century avant-garde movement in art and literature which sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind, an almost dreamlike state of objects not as they should be. (The irrational juxtaposition of images).</p>	
<p>Glossary of terms SLOW SHUTTER SPEED - Camera shutter stays open for longer to capture things like light trails or eerie type photos of blurred faces etc. . .</p> <p>FAST SHUTTER SPEED - Camera shutter opens and closes very fast to capture things like moving objects such as footballers in action.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SHUTTER SPEED</p> 
<p>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)</p>	<p>Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.</p>
<p>KEY TERMS Contour - The outline of an object or shape. Organic Shape - Shapes based on natural objects such as trees, mountains, leaves, etc. Geometric Shape - Simple shapes found in geometry, such as circles, squares, triangles, etc. Letraset - Sheets of letters / typefaces and other artwork elements that can be transferred to artwork by scribbling a pen over the plastic backing. Manual Editing - Changing a photograph using your hands, for example writing, drawing, weaving or painting over an image. ASSESSMENT KEYWORDS Personal response - Belonging to or affecting you rather than anyone else. How you feel about your work. Meaningful - To show meaning (to express or represent an idea). Intentions - Something that you want and plan to do. Visual Language - How your images communicate to the viewer.</p>	<p>Manual mode allows the photographer to set the exposure instead of having the camera do it automatically. In manual, you choose the aperture, shutter speed and ISO, and those choices affect how light or dark the image is. Semi-manual modes include aperture priority (where you only choose the aperture), shutter priority (where you only choose the shutter speed) and programed auto (where you choose a combination of aperture and shutter speed together instead of setting them individually). Manual can also refer to manual focus, or focusing yourself instead of using the autofocus.</p> <p>Time Lapse - A time-lapse is a video created from stitching several photos together taken of the same thing at different times. Don't confuse a time lapse with a long exposure, which is a single image with a long shutter speed.</p>

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.

Date / /

Topic: Fast and Slow Shutter speed

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary

Writing Frame for Critical Analysis (Photography)

Structure	Useful Starters	Useful Vocabulary
Introduction: Introduce who the photographer is then describe the work - pretend that you are telling someone who cannot see it. is a photographer who specialises in This piece of work was made in The work portrays	Suggests, conveys, conjures, recalls, recreates, when looking at closely, from a distance
Photographers intention	I think the photographer is trying to The reason I think this is because	Exaggerate, distort, conjure, recreate, observe, reflect, express, mood or ideas, explore techniques, surreal, abstract, realistic.
Source of inspiration and influences	I think the photographer was inspired by because The photographer used technique/s in his images to show	Observation, memory, imagination, other artists and photographers, current affairs etc. . . Macro, slow/fast shutter speed, sport mode, repetition, tone, texture, shape, space (negative), light, focus, colour
Your reaction (own opinion)	The work makes me feel because I am inspired by the photographer because	Happy, sad, suggests, evokes, conveys, mood, feeling, atmosphere, recalls, reminds me of.
Use of form and composition	The work has been composed of The main composition that is shown is	Balanced, symmetrical, foreground, background, mid ground, arrangement, design, strong lines, leads the eye, shapes, small, large, angular, curved, rule of thirds, leading lines, horizontal/vertical lines, rule of triangle.
Use of colour, tone and texture	The photographer has captured I think he/she has done this to show/suggest	Warm, cool, bright, dull, vivid, sombre, pastel, clashing, matching, range, variety, complimentary, harmonious, primary, monochrom, monochromatic.
Conclusion	I like this particular work./style because	Refer to all of the above that you have written about to form your overall opinion.

The form is designed as a film strip with two vertical columns of three frames each. The frames contain the following questions:

- Top frame (left): What type of photography will you do?
- Middle frame (left): Who has inspired your photoshoot?
- Bottom frame (left): Where will you take your photos?
- Top frame (right): Who will you photograph?
- Middle frame (right): What poses will your model do to show motion?
- Bottom frame (right): What sort of lighting will you need?

Any other considerations?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the user to write any other considerations for the photoshoot.

Date / /

Topic: Photoshoot

WEEK 7

Complete a photoshoot of at least 36 images and hand in on Google Classroom.
Place a print out of your best image below.

