STOKE DAMEREL

Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term
(Term 1)

Photography

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1	
Tuesday	Sparx Science	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Science	Option B Task 2	Sparx Maths
Friday	Modern Britain Task 2	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)
French
Geography
History

Option B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Music
Sport
IT
Childcare
Triple Science
Travel and Tourism

Option C
Business Studies
Catering
Drama
Health & Social Care
Sport
Computer Science
Media
Photography
Sociology

Half Term 1 (6 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1**	**Homework task 2**
Week 2 11th September 2023	**AO1: Artist Research** What is Landscape Photography? Research about *Landscape Photography*. Take Cornell notes based on the topic.	Use your Cornell notes on *Landscape Photography* to write 100-200 words based upon the subject.
Week 3 18th September 2023	**AO1: Artist Research** Who was Ansel Adams? Research (online) the Artist: *Ansel Adams*.	Take Cornell notes based on Ansel Adams and his work.
Week 4 25th September 2023	**AO1: Artist Research** Who was Ansell Adams? How did he capture his Landscape images? What equipment did he use?	Use your Cornell notes on *Ansel Adams* and *Landscapes* to write 100-200 words based on Who was he? What did he capture? Why did he strive for perfection in his work? and how he captured these images etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.
Week 5 2nd October 2023	**AO1: Artist Research** Image analysis - select an image taken by Ansel Adams and print.	Use the *Writing frame for a critical analysis* sheet to analyse a piece of work by the artist investigated, Ansel Adams. Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of his images.
Week 6 9th October 2023	**AO2: Experimentation** Collecting - Photographing Select a location for your photo shoot, write a shoot plan.	Take a series of your own Landscape images in the style of Ansel Adams. These could be seascapes too.
Week 7 16th October 2023	**AO3: Record Ideas & Observations** Image selection - Create a contact sheet of images and select your best. Annotate (write) why you have chosen those images.	Present your best Landscape images and annotate (write) why you have chosen these pictures.

Half Term 2 (8 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1**	**Homework task 2**
Week 8 30th October 2023	**AO1: Research** What is Portrait Photography? Online Research about Portrait Photography, print and present.	Take Cornell notes based on the topic - Portrait Photography
Week 9 6th November 2023	**AO1: Artist Research** What are Photo Joiners? Research about *Photo Joiners*.	Take Cornell notes based on the topic - Photo Joiners.
Week 10 13th November 2023	**AO1: Artist Research** Who is David Hockney? Online research and present	Read the information on the Artist: *David Hockney*. Take Cornell notes based on the topic.
Week 11 20th November 2023	**AO1: Artist Research** Who is David Hockney? And how does he use Photo joiners?	Use your Cornell notes on *Photo Joiners* and *David Hockney* to write 100-200 words based around Who is he? What he Photographs? Why he does it and how he captures these images etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.
Week 12 27th November 2023	**AO1: Artist Research** Select a Photo joiner created by David Hockney. Print and present.	Use the *Writing frame for critical analysis* sheet to analyse a piece of work by the artist investigated, David Hockney (joiner). Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of his images.
Week 13 4th December 2023	**AO2: Experimentation** Photographing - Plan your own Photo Joiner photoshoot, who will you photograph? Why? What location will you use? Why? What equipment will you need to create this image?	Take a series of your own images in the style of David Hockney (Joiners) images of friends or family.
Week 14 11th December 2023	**AO3: Record Ideas & Observations** Edit your images to create a Photo Joiner	Present your best image and annotate (write) why you have chosen this picture.
Week 15 18th December 2023	**Self-questioning:** Weeks 1 - 7	Revision for your knowledge assessment.

Year 10 Photography

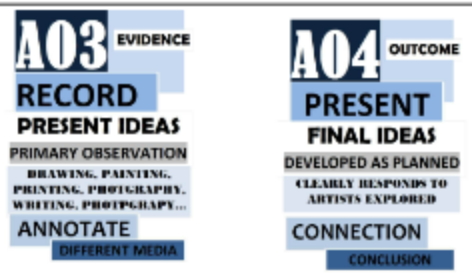
WEEK 1 & 4
FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)

Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.

Photography - Half Term 1 - Camera skills
The Formal elements in Photography include:
Line, Pattern, Shape/Form, Space, Texture, Tone and Colour.
There are several design elements, known as formal elements, that all photographers should be aware of when thinking about their image compositions. Formal elements are visual features, that when applied in composition, have the potential to transform simple subjects into great shots.

Fast Shutter speeds freeze the action.

Key Terms
SHUTTER SPEED - Shutter speed is the length of time the camera shutter is open, exposing light onto the camera sensor. Essentially, it's how long your camera spends taking a photo. Shutter speed is measured in seconds and fractions of seconds.
APERTURE - In photography and digital photography, aperture is the unit of measurement that defines the size of the opening in the lens that can be adjusted to control the amount of light reaching the film or digital sensor. The size of the aperture is measured in F-stop. See also shutter speed.
COMPOSITION - The arrangement or structure of the formal elements that make up an image.



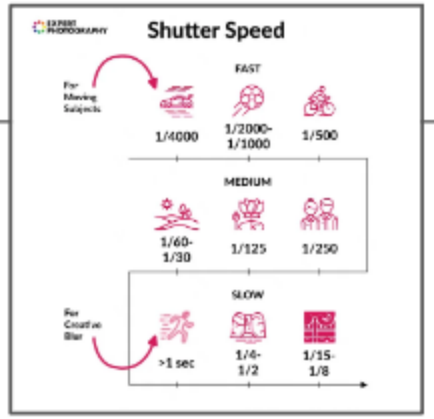
WEEK 2 & 5
FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)

Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.

P, S, A, and M Modes (Exposure Modes) -Shooting modes fall into three categories: auto, scene, and P, S, A, and M modes. In auto and scene modes the camera controls shutter speed and aperture. P, S, A, and M modes are known as exposure modes and give photographers a choice as to which elements of exposure—aperture or shutter speed—they wish to control.

Symbol	*Exposure Mode*	*Description*
P	Programmed Autoexposure	Camera selects both the f-stop and shutter speed to ensure proper exposure, but the user can choose from multiple combinations of the two settings.
A	Aperture-priority Autoexposure	The user selects f-stop, and the camera selects the shutter speed that will produce a good exposure.
S	Shutter-priority Autoexposure	The user sets shutter speed, and the camera selects the f-stop that will produce a good exposure.
M	Manual Exposure	The user controls both the shutter speed and f-stop.

Slow Shutter speeds capture motion and blur. Like this example.



Symbol	Exposure Mode	Description
	Auto	Completely automatic photography; the camera analyzes the scene and tries to choose settings that produce the best results.
	Auto Flash Off	Same as Full Auto, but with flash disabled.
	Portrait	Designed to produce softly focused backgrounds for flattering portraits.
	Landscape	Designed to keep both near and distant subjects in sharp focus.
	Child	Same as protrait but with more vivid colors for clothing and other objects.
	Sports	Selects faster shutter speed to capture moving subjects without blur.
	Close Up	Produces softly focused backgrounds especially suitable for close-ups of flowers and other nature subjects.
	Night Portrait	Same as Portrait, but with flash mode set to Slow-Sync, resulting in a slower shutter speed to produce softer lighting and brighter backgrounds.

WEEK 3 & 6
FOCUS - Assessment Objective 3 (AO3) & Assessment Objective 4 (AO4)

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

School cameras:
Nikon D3200

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
- **Ctrl + J =** New Layer
- **Ctrl + Z =** Undo/Redo
- **Ctrl + S =** Save
- **Ctrl + N =** New Page

WEEK 7	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.

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, monochrome, 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.

WEEK 2 - Task 1

Date / / **Topic : Cornell notes on -** What is Landscape Photography?

Research about *Landscape Photography*.

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 2 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic:** Use your Cornell notes on *Landscape Photography* to write 100-200 words based upon the subject.

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Answer:-

WEEK 3 - Task 1

Date / / **Topic:** Who was Ansel Adams?

Research (online) the Artist: *Ansel Adams. Print and present your research on this page.*

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Answer:-

WEEK 3 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic : Cornell notes on -** Landscape photographer Ansel Adams and his work.

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 4 - Task 1

Date / / **Topic - AO1: Artist Research** Who was Ansell Adams? How did he capture his Landscape images? What equipment did he use?

Answer:-

WEEK 4 - Task 2

Date / / Topic :

Use your Cornell notes on *Ansel Adams* and *Landscapes* to write 100-200 words based on Who was he? What did he capture? Why did he strive for perfection in his work? and how he captured these images etc.
Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.

Answer:-

WEEK 5 - Task 1

Date / / Topic - AO1: Artist Research

Image analysis - select an image taken by Ansel Adams and print and present on this page.

Answer:-

WEEK 5 - Task 2

Date / / Topic :

Use the *Writing frame for a critical analysis* sheet to analyse a piece of work by the artist investigated, Ansel Adams. Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of his images.

Answer:-

WEEK 6 - Task 1

Date / / **Topic -** Collecting - Photographing

Select a location for your photo shoot, write a shoot plan.

Answer:-

WEEK 6 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic :** Take a series of your own Landscape images in the style of Ansel Adams. These could be seascapes too. Present evidence on this page.

Answer:-

WEEK 7 - Task 1

Date / / **Topic :** Image selection - Create a contact sheet of images and select your best. Annotate (write) why you have chosen those images

Answer:-

WEEK 7 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic :** Present your best Landscape images and annotate (write) why you have chosen these pictures.

Answer:-

Revision Page

Revision Page

Year 10 Photography

WEEK 1 & 4 **FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)**	**Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.**
Photography - Half Term 2 - Editing (Digital/Manual) **David Hockney - Photo joiners** (Manual editing technique) David Hockney (born 9 July 1937) is an English painter, draftsman, printmaker, stage designer, and photographer. As an important contributor to the pop art movement of the 1960s, he is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century. During the early 80's Hockney began to create 'joiners', now they are photo-collages. When he first began to produce these he did them with Polaroid prints and later on he did them with 35mm, commercially processed prints. How he created joiners was by taking multiple and varying Polaroid shots or photo lab-prints of just an individual subject. Then with these shots he would arrange them into what almost looks like a patchwork, to create on overall image.	

Key Terms

Composition For the arts, whether visual or musical, composition refers to the arrangement of elements used. In photography, it means paying attention to what will be photographed, how it is placed in relationship to other objects in the image, and how well the subject matter is expressed.

Depth of Field For many cameras, depth of field is the distance between the nearest and the farthest objects that are in acceptably sharp focus in an image. The depth of field can be calculated based on focal length, distance to subject, the acceptable circle of confusion size, and aperture.

Aperture is a space through which light passes in an optical or photographic instrument, especially the variable opening by which light enters a camera.

Perspective Photography allows you to evoke a sense of scale and depth by changing the camera's angle and position and using creative compositions.

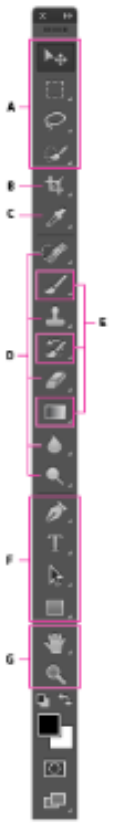
WEEK 2 & 5 **FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)**	**Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.**
David Samuel Stern - Photo Weaving (Manual editing technique) Photographer David Samuel Stern demonstrates that weaving can encompass more than the interlacing of simple threads and tactile fabrics. This ancient craft can also be used to design dynamic and thought-provoking images.For his Woven Portraits series, the artist creates portraits that can be viewed from multiple perspectives. In other words, he's able to show viewers different sides of the same person by combining artisanal weaving and portraiture. "Most photographs, even printed, are not described as physical objects," Stern told us. "I would describe the Woven Portraits as photographs that are also objects. And, to me, one of their most interesting aspects is the texture that comes from the weave, which gives them a kind of rhythm. Because of this emphasis on their physicality, they are somewhat abstract depictions of the people they portray."	

Glossary of terms

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.
DIGITAL EDITING - Changing an image using the digital editing software Adobe Photoshop or Photopea
INVERT - Put upside down or in the opposite position, order, or arrangement.
PHOTOMONTAGE - A piece of work constructed from photographic images cut or torn and layered to create a new image/concept/meaning.

WEEK 3 & 6
FOCUS - Assessment Objective 3 (AO3) & Assessment Objective 4 (AO4)

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



A Selection tools
- Move (V)*
- Rectangular Marquee (M)
- Elliptical Marquee (M)
- Single Column Marquee
- Single Row Marquee
- Lasso (L)
- Polygonal Lasso (L)
- Magnetic Lasso (L)
- Quick Selection (W)
- Magic Wand (W)

B Crop and Slice tools
- Crop (C)
- Perspective Crop (C)
- Slice (C)
- Slice Select (C)

C Measuring tools
- Eyedropper (I)
- 3D Material Eyedropper (I)
- Color Sampler (I)
- Ruler (I)
- Note (I)
- Count (I)

D Retouching tools
- Spot Healing Brush (J)
- Healing Brush (J)
- Patch (J)
- Content Aware
- Red Eye (J)
- Clone Stamp (S)
- Pattern Stamp (S)
- Eraser (E)
- Background Eraser (E)
- Magic Eraser (E)
- Blur
- Sharpen
- Smudge
- Dodge (O)
- Burn (O)
- Sponge (O)

E Painting tools
- Brush (B)
- Pencil (B)
- Color Replacement (B)
- Mixer Brush (B)
- History Brush (Y)
- Art History Brush (Y)
- Gradient (G)
- Paint Bucket (G)
- 3D Material Drop

F Drawing and type tools
- Pen (P)
- Freeform Pen (P)
- Add Anchor Point
- Delete Anchor Point
- Convert Point
- Horizontal Type (T)
- Vertical Type (T)
- Horizontal Type Mask (T)
- Vertical Type Mask (T)
- Path Selection (A)
- Direct Selection (A)
- Rectangle (U)
- Rounded Rectangle (U)
- Ellipse (U)
- Polygon (U)
- Line (U)
- Custom Shape (U)

G Navigation tool
- Hand (H)
- Rotate View (R)
- Zoom (Z)

Digital Editing:
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
Ctrl + J = New Layer
Ctrl + Z = Undo/Redo
Ctrl + S = Save
Ctrl + N = New Page

Adobe Photoshop - Digital editing tools

Manual editing techniques include:
- Photo Illustration
- Collage
- Joiners
- Glitching or Slicing
- Weaving
- Using Typography - Like in image below made by **Hattie Stewart**

WEEK 7	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?

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What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams
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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 8 - Task 1

Date / / Topic - Research:

What is Portrait Photography? Online Research about Portrait Photography, print and present.

WEEK 8 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic : Cornell notes on -** What is Portrait Photography?

Research about *Portrait*.

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 9 - Task 1

Date / / Topic : Artist Research

What are Photo Joiners? Research about *Photo Joiners*. Online research - print and present on this page

WEEK 9 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic -** Take Cornell notes based on the topic - Photo Joiners.

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 10 - Task 1

Date / / **Topic : Artist Research -** Who is David Hockney? Online research, print and present on this page.

WEEK 10 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic -** Read the information on the Artist: *David Hockney*. Take Cornell notes based on the topic.

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 11 - Task 1

Date / / Topic : Artist Research

Who is David Hockney? And how does he use Photo joiners?

Answer:-

WEEK 11 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic -** Use your Cornell notes on *Photo Joiners* and *David Hockney* to write 100-200 words based around Who is he? What he Photographs? Why he does it and how he captures these images etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 12 - Task 1

Date / / Topic : Artist Research

Select a Photo joiner created by David Hockney. Print and present.

Answer:-

WEEK 12 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic :** Use the *Writing frame for critical analysis* sheet to analyse a piece of work by the artist investigated, David Hockney (joiner). Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of his images.

Answer:-

WEEK 13 - Task 1

Date / / Topic : AO2: Experimentation

Photographing - Plan your own Photo Joiner photoshoot, who will you photograph? Why? What location will you use? Why? What equipment will you need to create this image?

Answer:-

WEEK 13 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic :** Take a series of your own images in the style of David Hockney (Joiners) images of friends or family.

Answer:-

WEEK 14 - Task 1

Date / / Topic : AO3: Record Ideas & Observations

Edit your images to create a Photo Joiner and present on this page. This could be digital on manually edited

Answer:-

WEEK 14 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic :** Present your best image and annotate (write) why you have chosen this picture.

Answer:-

WEEK 15 - Task 1

Date / / **Topic : Self-questioning:** Weeks 1 - 7

Answer:-

WEEK 15 - Task 2

Date / / **Topic :** Revision for your knowledge assessment.

Answer:-

Revision Page

Revision Page

Aspire ACHIEVE Thrive

Develop your character

STOKE DAMEREL

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