



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term
Term 1
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
Languages	Hospitality and Catering	Business Studies
Geography	Drama	Hospitality and Catering
History	Music	Computer Science
	Geography	Drama
	Health and Social Care	Photography
	ICT	Science (Triple)
	Media Studies	Sport
	Music	
	Sport	
	Travel and Tourism	

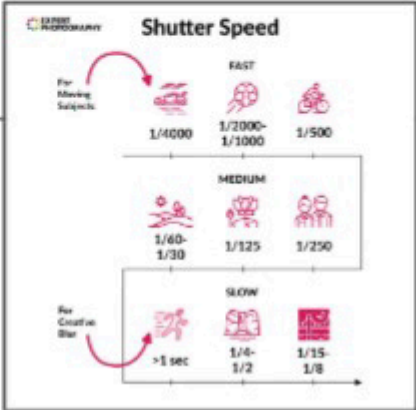
Half Term 1 (8 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 1st September 2025	AO1: Artist Research What is Landscape Photography? Research about <i>Landscape Photography</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic.	Use your Cornell notes on <i>Landscape Photography</i> to write 100-200 words based upon the subject.
Week 2 8th September 2025	AO1: Artist Research Who was Ansel Adams? Research (online) the Artist: <i>Ansel Adams</i> .	AO1: Artist Research Image analysis - select an image taken by Ansel Adams and print.
Week 3 15th September 2025	AO1: Artist Research Take Cornell notes based on Ansel Adams and his work.	Use your Cornell notes on <i>Ansel Adams</i> and <i>Landscapes</i> 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 4 22nd September 2025	AO1: Artist Research Use your Cornell notes on <i>Ansel Adams</i> and <i>Landscapes</i> 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.	Use the <i>Writing frame for a critical analysis</i> 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 5 29th September 2025	AO1: Artist Research Image analysis - select an image taken by Ansel Adams and print.	Use the <i>Writing frame for a critical analysis</i> 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 6th October 2025	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 13th October 2025	AO3: Record Ideas & Observations Image selection - Create a contact sheet of images and select your best. Annotate (write) why you have chosen those images.	AO4: Present Present your best Landscape images and annotate (write) why you have chosen these pictures.
Week 8 20th October 2025	AO1: Research What is Portrait Photography? Online Research about Portrait Photography, print and present.	AO1: Research What is Portrait Photography? Online Research about Portrait Photography, print and present.

Half Term 2 (7 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 9 3rd November 2025	Take Cornell notes based on the topic - Portrait Photography	What are Photo joiners? Online research and present.
Week 10 10th November 2025	AO1: Artist Research What are Photo Joiners? Research about <i>Photo Joiners</i> .	AO1: Artist Research Who is David Hockney? Online research and present
Week 11 17th November 2025	Read the information on the Artist: <i>David Hockney</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic.	AO1: Artist Research Who is David Hockney? And how does he use Photo joiners?
Week 12 24th November 2025	Use your Cornell notes on <i>Photo Joiners</i> and <i>David Hockney</i> 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.	Use your Cornell notes on <i>Photo Joiners</i> and <i>David Hockney</i> 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 13 1st December 2025	AO1: Artist Research Select a Photo joiner created by David Hockney. Print and present.	Use the <i>Writing frame for critical analysis</i> 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 14 8th December 2025	Take a series of your own images in the style of David Hockney (Joiners) images of friends or family.	Take a series of your own images in the style of David Hockney (Joiners) images of friends or family.
Week 15 15th December 2025	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.

Year 10 Photography

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.	A01 EXPLORE DEVELOP DEVELOP IDEAS INVESTIGATE & RESEARCH OTHER ARTISTS WORK ANALYSE ANNOTATE A02 REVIEW REFINE EXPERIMENT EXPLORE DIFFERENT IDEAS AND MEDIA A RANGE OF TECHNIQUES & PROCESSES SELECT IMPROVE															
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.		A03 EVIDENCE RECORD PRESENT IDEAS PRIMARY OBSERVATION DRAWING, PAINTING, PRINTING, PHOTOGRAPHY, WRITING, PHOTOGRAPHY... ANNOTATE DIFFERENT MEDIA A04 OUTCOME PRESENT FINAL IDEAS DEVELOPED AS PLANNED CLEARLY RESPONDS TO ARTISTS EXPLORED CONNECTION CONCLUSION															
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.																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Symbol</th><th>Exposure Mode</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P</td><td>Programmed Autoexposure</td><td>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.</td></tr> <tr> <td>A</td><td>Aperture-priority Autoexposure</td><td>The user selects f-stop, and the camera selects the shutter speed that will produce a good exposure.</td></tr> <tr> <td>S</td><td>Shutter-priority Autoexposure</td><td>The user sets shutter speed, and the camera selects the f-stop that will produce a good exposure.</td></tr> <tr> <td>M</td><td>Manual Exposure</td><td>The user controls both the shutter speed and f-stop.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	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															
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Symbol	Exposure Mode	Description			
	Auto	Completely automatic photography; the camera analyzes the scene and tries to choose settings that produce the best results.		Child	Same as portrait but with more vivid colors for clothing and other objects.
	Auto Flash Off	Same as Full Auto, but with flash disabled.		Sports	Selects faster shutter speed to capture moving subjects without blur.
	Portrait	Designed to produce softly focused backgrounds for flattering portraits.		Close Up	Produces softly focused backgrounds especially suitable for close-ups of flowers and other nature subjects.
	Landscape	Designed to keep both near and distant subjects in sharp focus.		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.

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

Revise all

Year 10 Photography

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 an 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.	
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.



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)

E Painting tools

- Eraser (E)
- Background Eraser (E)
- Magic Eraser (E)
- Blur
- Sharpen
- Smudge
- Dodge (O)
- Burn (O)
- Sponge (O)

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)

G Navigation tool

- Hand (H)
- Rotate View (R)
- Zoom (Z)

Digital Editing:

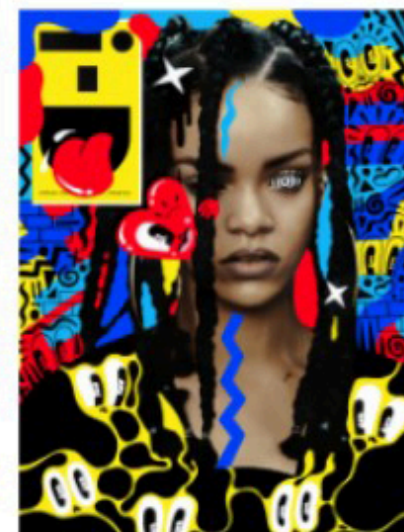
Technical Keyboard Shortcuts

Ctrl + D = Deselect
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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**



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 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: What is Landscape Photography?	Revision guide page:
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Links Questions	Notes - Research about <i>Landscape Photography</i> .

Summary

WEEK 1: Question (Homework task 2)

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

Answer:

This image shows a blank 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 2: Question (Homework task 1)

Question: Who was Ansel Adams?

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

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 2: (Homework task 2)

Question: Select a series of Ansel Adams Photographs, print and present below

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Landscape photographer Ansel Adams and his work.	Revision guide page
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 3: Question (Homework task 2)

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

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 4: Question (Homework task 1/2)

Question: 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:

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 5: Image Analysis (Homework task 1)

Topic: AO1: Artist Research	Revision guide page
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Image analysis - select an image taken by Ansel Adams and print and present on this page.

Answer:-

WEEK 5: Question (Homework task 2)

Question: 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:

This image shows a blank 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: Question (Homework task 1)

Topic - Collecting - Photographing

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

Answer:

WEEK 6: Photoshoot (Homework task 2)

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: Contact sheet (Homework task 1)

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

Revision guide page

WEEK 7: (Homework task 2)

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

Answer:

This image shows a blank 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 8: Question (Homework task 1/2)

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

Answer:

This image shows a blank 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 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: What is Portrait Photography?	Revision guide page
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 9: Question (Homework task 2)

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

Answer:

This image shows a blank 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 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: What are Photo Joiners?	Revision guide page
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[illegible]

WEEK 10: (Homework task 2)

Question: Who is David Hockney? Online research, print and present on this page.

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Read the information on the Artist: <i>David Hockney</i>. Take Cornell notes based on the topic.	Revision guide page
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 11: Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Artist Research

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

Answer: _____

This image shows a blank 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 12: Question (Homework task 1/2)

Question: 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.

Answer:

This image shows a blank 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 13: Artist Research (Homework task 1)

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

WEEK 13: Question (Homework task 2)

Question: 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: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 14: Photoshoot (Homework task 1/2)

Question: Take a series of your own images in the style of David Hockney (Joiners) images of friends or family. Present your images below

WEEK 15: Editing (Homework task 1)

Question: AO3: Record Ideas & Observations

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

WEEK 15: Question (Homework task 1/2)

Question: Present your best image and annotate (write) why you have chosen this picture.

Answer:

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive