



Aspire Achieve Thrive

**Spring Term**  
**Term 2**  
**Photography**  
**Year 10**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tutor:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Year 10 Homework Timetable

<b>Monday</b>	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
<b>Tuesday</b>	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	Science Task 1
<b>Wednesday</b>	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
<b>Thursday</b>	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Catch Up	Option B Task 2
<b>Friday</b>	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 3 (5 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1	Details
Week 1 8th January 2024	<b>AO1: Artist Research</b> What is Macro Photography?	Research about <i>Macro Photography</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic.
Week 2 15th January 2024	<b>AO1: Artist Research</b> Who is Peter Fraser?	Read the information on the Artist: <i>Peter Fraser</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic.
Week 3 22nd January 2024	<b>AO1: Artist Research</b> Who is Peter Fraser? And how does he use Macro Photography?	Use your Cornell notes on <i>Macro Photography</i> and <i>Peter Fraser</i> to write 100-200 words based around Who is he?, what he does?, why he does it and how he captures these images etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.
Week 4 29th January 2024	<b>AO1: Artist Research</b> Image analysis	Use the <i>Writing frame for a critical analysis</i> sheet to analyse a piece of work by the artist investigated, Peter Fraser. Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of his images.
Week 5 5th February 2024	<b>AO2: Experimentation</b> Collecting - Photographing	Take a series of your own images in the style of Peter Fraser - Macro Photography images of everyday objects.

### 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 exam preparation. You should be finishing off practical work started in lessons, completing presentation of shoots or completing annotations in your book.

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

### Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10





Week / Date	Homework task 1	Details
Week 6 19th February 2024	<b>AO1: Artist Research</b> What is Photomontage?	Read the information about <i>Photomontage</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic. (Link in GC) <a href="https://expertphotography.com/photomontage-definition-ideas/">https://expertphotography.com/photomontage-definition-ideas/</a>
Week 7 26th February 2024	<b>AO1: Artist Research</b> Who was Hannah Hoch?	Read the information on the Artist: <i>Hannah Hoch</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic. (Link in GC) <a href="https://nmwa.org/art/artists/hannah-hoch/">https://nmwa.org/art/artists/hannah-hoch/</a>
Week 8 4th March 2024	<b>AO1: Artist Research</b> Who was Hannah Hoch? And how did she use Photomontage?	Use your Cornell notes on <i>Photomontage</i> and <i>Hannah Hoch</i> to write 100-200 words based around Who she was, what she did, why she did it and how to do it etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.
Week 9 11th March 2024	<b>AO1: Artist Research</b> Image analysis	Use the <i>Writing frame for a critical analysis</i> sheet to analyse a piece of work by the artist investigated, Hannah Hoch. Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of her images.
Week 10 18th March 2024	<b>AO2: Experimentation</b> Collecting and selecting	Prepare for your own Hannah Hoch inspired manual edit by collecting pages out of magazines, newspapers, photos etc with interesting imagery that can be cut up.
Week 11 25th March 2024	<b>AO3: Record Ideas &amp; Observations</b> Manual edit inspired by Hannah Hoch	Use your collection of images to make your own Photomontage manual edit inspired by Hannah Hoch. (Make at least 2)

### 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 exam preparation. You should be finishing off practical work started in lessons, completing presentation of shoots or completing annotations in your book.

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

# Year 10 Photography

<b>WEEK 1 &amp; 4</b> <b>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)</b>	<b>Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.</b>
<b>Photographers - Half Term 3 - Abstract</b>  <b>Edward Weston</b> (1886 - 1958) is considered to be one of the most influential American photographers of the 20th century. One of his most famous works, titled Pepper No. 30, is a monochrome photo of a single green pepper with beautiful, soft lighting. When Weston turned his camera on a humble green pepper, he made it look like a modernist sculpture. His work can be seen as quite abstract and very tonal in its appearance.	
<b>Key Terms</b> <b>ABSTRACT</b> - Sometimes called experimental, conceptual or concrete photography, it's a visual image that does not have an immediate association with the object and has been created through the use of photographic equipment, processes or materials. <b>COMPOSITION</b> - The arrangement or structure of the formal elements that make up an image. <b>RULE OF THIRDS</b> - The most common use of composition where the image is divided into 9 sections like a grid where focal points are placed on the lines and the where the lines cross over (See example picture on the right) <b>SHUTTER SPEED</b> - 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.	
<b>WEEK 2 &amp; 5</b> <b>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)</b>  <b>Peter Fraser</b> (1953 - present day) is a British photographer. All of Fraser's photographs are found, still lifes, he does not construct his pictures but rather focuses on the enigmatic objects he finds. A lot of his photos are close ups (macro) revealing the edges, minute and incidental beauty and strangeness in the visible world. He photographs in such a way using a range of viewpoints and angles that you can't always see what the object is at first sight. He makes the everyday, mundane objects come alive.  <b>Technical Keyboard Shortcuts</b> <div> <div> <b>Ctrl + D</b> = Deselect  <b>Ctrl + X</b> = Cut  <b>Ctrl + T</b> = Transform  <b>Ctrl + Alt + Z</b> = Step backwards (undo)  <b>Ctrl + Shift + Alt + V</b> = Paste into selection           </div> <div> <b>Ctrl + C</b> = Copy  <b>Ctrl + V</b> = Paste           </div> </div> 	<b>Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.</b>  

### Glossary of terms

**FRAMING** - What the photographer has placed within the boundaries of the photograph.

**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.

**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.

### WEEK 3

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

Writing, annotating, taking photos etc . . .

Finished edits, outcomes, project evaluation & final piece.

#### Key Terms

**Leading Lines** - 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 (example to right).

**Portrait Photography** - Portrait photography, or portraiture, is a type of photography aimed toward capturing the personality of a person or group of people by using effective lighting, backdrops, and poses.

**Exposure** - Exposure is how light or dark an image is. An image is created when the camera sensor (or film strip) is exposed to light—that's where the term originates. A dark photo is considered underexposed, or it wasn't exposed to enough light; a light photo is overexposed or exposed to too much light. Exposure is controlled through aperture, shutter speed and ISO.

**File Format** - The file format is how your camera lens will record the image or image file. Raw files contain more information than JPEGs, which makes them more suitable for photo editing in various editing software.




**Flash Sync** - You probably know that the flash is a burst of light - flash sync determines when the flash fires. Normally, the flash fires at the beginning of the photo, but changing the flash sync mode adjusts when that happens. The rear curtain flash sync mode, for example, fires the flash at the end of the photo instead of the beginning.

**ISO** - The ISO determines how sensitive the camera is to light. For example, an ISO of 100 means the camera isn't very sensitive - great for shooting in the daylight. An ISO 3200 means the camera is very sensitive to light, so you can use that higher ISO for getting shots in low light. The trade off is that images at high ISOs appear to be grainy and have less detail. ISO is balanced with aperture and shutter speed to get a proper exposure.





# Year 10 Photography

<p><b>WEEK 6 &amp; 7</b>  <b>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)</b></p>	<p>Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.</p>										
<p><b>Photographers - Term 2 - Abstract (refined)</b>  <b>Bill Brandt</b> (born Hermann Wilhelm Brandt (1904 – 1983) was a British photographer and photojournalist. Although born in Germany, Brandt moved to England, where he became known for his images of British society for such magazines as <i>Lilliput</i> and <i>Picture Post</i>, later he made distorted nudes, portraits of famous artists and landscapes. He would focus on parts of the body and make them the emphasis of his images. He would take the photos in such a way using a range of viewpoints and angles that it would change the perspective of the body part. He is widely considered to be one of the most important British photographers of the 20th century.</p>											
<p><b>Key Terms</b>  <b>Composition</b> 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.  <b>Depth of Field</b> 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.  <b>Aperture</b> is a space through which light passes in an optical or photographic instrument, especially the variable opening by which light enters a camera.  <b>Perspective Photography</b> allows you to evoke a sense of scale and depth by changing the camera's angle and position and using creative compositions.</p>											
<p><b>WEEK 8 &amp; 9</b>  <b>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)</b></p>	<p>Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.</p>										
<p><b>Hannah Höch</b> (1889 - 1978) is best known for her work of the Weimar period, when she was one of the originators of photomontage. Photomontage, is a type of collage in which the pasted items are actual photographs, or photographic reproductions. Inspired heavily by the avant-garde works of Pablo Picasso and her fellow Dada exponent Kurt Schwitters, Höch's dynamic and layered style managed to fit right in with some of the greatest names in modern art history.</p> <p><b>Technical Keyboard Shortcuts</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Ctrl + D</b> = Deselect</td> <td><b>Ctrl + C</b> = Copy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Ctrl + X</b> = Cut</td> <td><b>Ctrl + V</b> = Paste</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Ctrl + T</b> = Transform</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Ctrl + Alt + Z</b> = Step backwards (undo)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Ctrl + Shift + Alt + V</b> = Paste into selection</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> 	<b>Ctrl + D</b> = Deselect	<b>Ctrl + C</b> = Copy	<b>Ctrl + X</b> = Cut	<b>Ctrl + V</b> = Paste	<b>Ctrl + T</b> = Transform		<b>Ctrl + Alt + Z</b> = Step backwards (undo)		<b>Ctrl + Shift + Alt + V</b> = Paste into selection		
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### Glossary of terms

**PANORAMIC** - A photograph that often takes in a wide angle view of a landscape. This is usually presented in an extreme letterbox ratio.

**LARGE FORMAT CAMERA** - A Camera that shoots on either 5"x4" or 8"x10" film. These cameras are hard to set up and carry, however they give an image that has incredible detail.

**TECHNIQUES** - The method used to either take the photo or to edit the photo.

**PROCESSES** - The method used to edit a photograph that usually follows a range of steps rather than just one change.

**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 10 & 11

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

Writing, annotating, taking photos etc . . .

Finished edits, outcomes, project evaluation & final piece.

### Key Terms

**Landscape Photography** 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.

**Burst Mode** - You can take photos one at a time. Or, you can turn the burst mode on and the camera will continue snapping photos as long as you hold the button down, or until the buffer is full (which is a fancy way of saying the camera can't process any more). Burst speeds differ based on what camera you own, some are faster than others. Just how fast is written in "fps" or frames (pictures) per second. Example bottom right

**RAW** is a file type that gives the photographer more control over photo editing. RAW is considered a digital negative, where the default JPEG file type has already been processed a bit. RAW requires special software to open, however, while JPEG is more universal.

### Annotation Key words

**Rule of Thirds** proposes that an image should be imagined as divided into nine equal parts by two equally spaced horizontal lines and two equally spaced vertical lines, and that important compositional elements should be placed along these lines or their intersections. Example top right

**Noise** is simply little flecks in an image, also sometimes called grain. Images taken at high ISOs have a lot of noise, so it's best to use the lowest ISO you can for the amount of light in the scene.

**Artificial Lighting** is indoor strip lighting, studio lighting, ring lighting etc. Any light that is purposefully set up or used to enhance your images.

**Natural Lighting** is where you try and use the daylight to your advantage, bright sunny days will make your images more vibrant, overcast days with slight cloud cover can act a softbox and grey cloudy days can give you a duller appearance, although these are all factors that can be experimented with and enhanced in Photoshop.



Burst Mode



Rule of Thirds



## 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: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	08 / 01 / 24	Topic: What is Macro Photography?	
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 2 : Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	15 / 01 / 24	Topic: Who is Peter Fraser?	
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links  Questions	Notes

Summary

### WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 1)

Date 22/01/24

**Question: Who is Peter Fraser? And how does he use Macro Photography?**

Answer:-

[illegible]

Writing Frame for Critical Analysis (Photography)		
Structure	Useful Starters	Useful Vocabulary
<b>Introduction:</b> 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
<b>Photographers intention</b>	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.
<b>Source of inspiration and influences</b>	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
<b>Your reaction (own opinion)</b>	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.
<b>Use of form and composition</b>	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.
<b>Use of colour, tone and texture</b>	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.
<b>Conclusion</b>	I like this particular work./style because .....	Refer to all of the above that you have written about to form your overall opinion.



## WEEK 4: Image analysis (Homework task 1)

Date 29/01/24

### Question: Peter Fraser - Image Analysis

Answer:-

[illegible]

## **WEEK 5: Present your images (Homework task 1)**

Date 5/2/24

**Take a series of your own images in the style of Peter Fraser - Macro Photography images of everyday objects.**

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date19 / 02 / 24	Topic: What is Photomontage?	
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date26 / 02 / 24	Topic: Who was Hannah Hoch?	
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

## WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 1)

Date 4/03/24

**Question: Who was Hannah Hoch? And how did she use Photomontage?**

Answer:-

[illegible]



Writing Frame for Critical Analysis (Photography)		
Structure	Useful Starters	Useful Vocabulary
<b>Introduction:</b> 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
<b>Photographers intention</b>	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.
<b>Source of inspiration and influences</b>	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
<b>Your reaction (own opinion)</b>	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.
<b>Use of form and composition</b>	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.
<b>Use of colour, tone and texture</b>	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.
<b>Conclusion</b>	I like this particular work./style because .....	Refer to all of the above that you have written about to form your overall opinion.

## WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 1)

Date 11/03/24

## Hannah Hoch - Image Analysis

Answer:-

[illegible]

## **WEEK 10: Preparation of resources (Homework task 1)**

Date 18/03/24

**Prepare the materials you need to create your own Hannah Hoch inspired manual edit by collecting pages out of magazines, newspapers, photos etc with interesting imagery that can be cut up.**

**Question:**

## **WEEK 11: Creating an outcome inspired by Hannah Hock (Homework task 1)**

Date 25/03/24

**Use your collection of images to make your own Photomontage manual edit inspired by Hannah Hoch. (Make at least 2)**

# Revision Page

[illegible]



# Revision Page

[illegible]







# Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive