



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Spring Term
(Half Term 3 and 4)
Photography
Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	Ebacc Option D Task 1	Option C Task 1	Option A Task 1	
Tuesday	English Task 1	Tassomai Daily Goal 1	Option B Task 1	
Wednesday	Sparx	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2	
Thursday	Ebacc Option D Task 2	Tassomai Daily Goal 2	Option B Task 2	
Friday	Sparx	Science Task 2	English Task 2	Option A Task 2

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 Half Term 3

Week/Date	Homework Task	Details
Week 1 2nd January	AO1: Artist Research Cornell Notes on chosen photographer	Choose a photographer from the exam paper from the question you have chosen to investigate over the next 12 weeks. Research as much relevant information about the photographer as you can using your Cornell note taking skills.
Week 2 9th January	AO1: Artist Research Who was (Chosen photographer)?	Use your Cornell notes on <i>your chosen photographer</i> to write 100-200 words (of your own) based on: Who they were, what they did, why they did it and how to do it etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed.
Week 3 16th January	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 1 & 2 homework. Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of their images. Make sure you write in as much detail as possible.
Week 4 23 January	AO1: Planning and Preparation	Plan and prepare for a photoshoot in the style of the photographer you have researched during week 1-3. Use the headings on the planning sheet to ensure you are taking everything into consideration.
Week 5 30th January	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.
Week 6 6th February	AO3: Recording Ideas Contact sheet	Create and print your contact sheet (This can be done in your lesson in preparation) Annotate your photoshoot using a range of key terminology. Hand in for scanning.

HALF TERM 4

Week/Date	Homework Task	Details
Week 7 20th February	AO2: Experimentation Digital Edit	Choose one of your homework photos that you took during week 5 last term and digitally edit it using photopea.com in the style of the photographer you have been studying for homework. Remember to record the changes using screenshots. Present your final edit.
Week 8 27th February	AO2: Experimentation Manual Edit	Choose a different photograph from your week 5 homework last term and manually edit it in the style of the photographer you have been studying for homework. Record your progress by taking photos and present your final edit.
Week 9 6th March	MOCK EXAMS	Ensure all work up till now is up to date and that all your homework from the start of term 2 is presented in your Sketchbooks/digital portfolios.
Week 10 13th March	MOCK EXAMS	Ensure all work up till now is up to date and that all your homework from the start of term 2 is presented in your Sketchbooks/digital portfolios.
Week 11 20th March	AO1: Planning and Preparation	Plan and prepare for your photography Exam (After Easter) by following the guidelines set out on Google Classroom and your tutorial with the class teacher.
Week 12 27th March	AO2: Experimentation Plan and complete a photoshoot of at least 36 images.	Complete a photoshoot to use in your exam. 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. Ensure ALL work is up to date.

Year 11 Photography

FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)	Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.
<p>Artists/Photographer Research For the last component of the course you need to explore the work of <u>at least</u> 4 Photographers work in the style of the theme you have chosen from a previous exam paper. Research pages should be presented in the style of the photographer, this means you look at the colours, shapes and elements that have been used by that photographer. You should include a title which is their name. You can also include subtitles for each section you need to write about which includes a <u>brief</u> history about who the photographer is and what inspires them. Write about the camera/Photoshop/manual techniques they use to produce their work. The <u>most important part</u> of your artist research page is <u>your analysis</u> of their work and one of their photos in particular. You need to describe the obvious about what the picture shows then move onto the deeper meaning of what it could represent. By inferring the mood, the feeling etc.</p> <p>Inferring photographs is where you closely study the image to be able to infer what is going on and what the story about that image is, looking to see if there is a hidden meaning or what it could represent.</p> <p>Composition (The layout) Put simply, composition is how the elements of a photo are arranged. A composition can be made up of many different elements, or only a few. It's how the artist puts those things within a frame that help a photograph become more or less interesting to the viewer.</p>	<p>Different Compositions</p> <p>Leading Lines </p> <p>Rule of Thirds </p> <p>Symmetry </p> <p>Negative Space </p>
FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)	Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.
<p>Photoshoot experiments can be . . .</p> <p>Shutter Speed - (S on the DSLR dial) Fast shutter speed captures action shots like sport photography and Slow shutter speed will capture movement, for example 'light trails' and 'light painting' or Movement of people and objects.</p> <p>Macro Photoshoots - (Flower symbol on DSLR dial) used to take close up images of objects.</p> <p>Abstract Photoshoots - (Auto, A for Aperture priority or Macro) Photographing through objects such as using the Lensball, Mirrors, Prisms to capture everyday people, objects or landscapes from a different viewpoint.</p> <p>Manual Experiments (Done by hand - non digital) Mod Podge (image transfer) You can print off your photo and transfer onto fabric and then draw, paint, fold, distress or sew into it to create a developed outcome.</p>	<p>Key Terms</p> <p>TECHNIQUES - The method used to either take the photo or to edit the photo.</p> <p>PROCESSES - The method used to edit a photograph that usually follows a range of steps rather than just one change.</p> <p>SCANNING - A way of making a copy of your manual edits and viewing them on your computer.</p> <p>TRIPOD - A 3 legged stand that the DSLR camera is screwed onto and ensures the camera is held in place, ideal for portrait, studio and slow shutter speed photoshoots.</p>

Photoshoot Planning - After researching your artists 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.
- Include **technical research** if needed. What problems might you face? Weather conditions, Equipment failure, wrong lighting etc . . How will you overcome them?



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

Writing, annotating, taking photos etc . . .

Finished edits, outcomes, project evaluation & final piece.

Technical Keyboard Shortcuts

Ctrl + C = Copy

Ctrl + T = Transform

Ctrl + V = Paste

Ctrl + X = Cut

Ctrl + Alt + Z = Step backwards (Undo)

Ctrl + Shift + Alt + V = Paste into selection



Glossary of Terms

COLOURED FILM - Different coloured thin clear plastic used to manually edit photos or put on the end of the camera lens to act as a colour filter when taking photos.

ADJUSTMENT LAYERS - In Photoshop are a group of super useful, non-destructive image editing tools that add colour and tonal adjustments (hue/saturation, levels etc) to your image without permanently changing it. The adjustment layers, you can edit and discard your adjustments or restore your original image at any time.

FILTERS - In Photoshop, filters are individual algorithms (e.g. behind-the-scenes calculations) that alter the appearance of an image. For example, a simple filter might blur a selected region while an advanced filter could make a photograph look like a hand-drawn sketch.

ENHANCEMENTS: Use Photoshop or other editing programmes to subtly alter the contrast/hue and saturation of images to improve them prior to printing.

LOW KEY LIGHTING - is a style of lighting for photography. It is a necessary element in creating a chiaroscuro effect. One light is used to illuminate its subject from one side casting the other side into darkness causing a strong contrast of shadows.

OPACITY - Is used to describe exactly how much an object blocks light from passing through it. An object that completely blocks light is called opaque, no light is able to pass through it. Changing the opacity on your pictures can make it become more see through.

VANTAGE POINT - Refers to the perspective (high angle, low angle, straight angle etc.) in which photos are taken. Vantage points are a great way to practice perspective and make us aware of how our body is positioned during a photo shoot.

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.

Screenshots are an important part of AO3, it's a picture taken of each step of your editing process in Photoshop (or photos if manually editing) You do this by using the print screen button on your keyboard and then Ctrl + V to paste into your digital sketchbook. You should also support these screenshots with annotation as to what tools you used and why you used them.



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, 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 to look like a film strip with sprocket holes on the left and right sides. It is divided into six rectangular frames arranged in two columns and three rows. Each frame contains a question related to photoshoot planning.

What type of photography will you do?	Who will you photograph?
Who has inspired your photoshoot?	What poses will your model do to show motion?
Where will you take your photos?	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 5

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

Date / /

Topic: Contact Sheet

WEEK 6

Place a copy of your annotated contact sheet below.

Date / /

WEEK 7

Digital Edit/s using Photopea

Date / /

WEEK 8

Manual Edit/s

Writing Frame for Critical Analysis (Photography)

Structure	Useful Starters	Useful Vocabulary
<p>Introduction: Introduce who the photographer is then describe the work - pretend that you are telling someone who cannot see it.</p>	<p>..... is a photographer who specialises in</p> <p>This piece of work was made in</p> <p>The work portrays</p>	<p>Suggests, conveys, conjures, recalls, recreates, when looking at closely, from a distance</p>
<p>Photographers intention</p>	<p>I think the photographer is trying to</p> <p>The reason I think this is because</p>	<p>Exaggerate, distort, conjure, recreate, observe, reflect, express, mood or ideas, explore techniques, surreal, abstract, realistic.</p>
<p>Source of inspiration and influences</p>	<p>I think the photographer was inspired by because</p> <p>The photographer used technique/s in his images to show</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Your reaction (own opinion)</p>	<p>The work makes me feel because</p> <p>I am inspired by the photographer because</p>	<p>Happy, sad, suggests, evokes, conveys, mood, feeling, atmosphere, recalls, reminds me of.</p>
<p>Use of form and composition</p>	<p>The work has been composed of</p> <p>The main composition that is shown is</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Use of colour, tone and texture</p>	<p>The photographer has captured</p> <p>I think he/she has done this to show/suggest</p>	<p>Warm, cool, bright, dull, vivid, sombre, pastel, clashing, matching, range, variety, complimentary, harmonious, primary, monochrome, monochromatic.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>I like this particular work./style because</p>	<p>Refer to all of the above that you have written about to form your overall opinion.</p>

The form is designed to look like a film strip with sprocket holes on the left and right sides. It is divided into six rectangular frames arranged in two columns and three rows. The first column contains three frames with the following questions: 'What type of photography will you do?', 'Who has inspired your photoshoot?', and 'Where will you take your photos?'. The second column contains three frames with the following questions: 'Who will you photograph?', 'What poses will your model do to show motion?', and 'What sort of lighting will you need?'.

Any other considerations?

Aspire
ACHIEVE
Thrive

Develop your character

