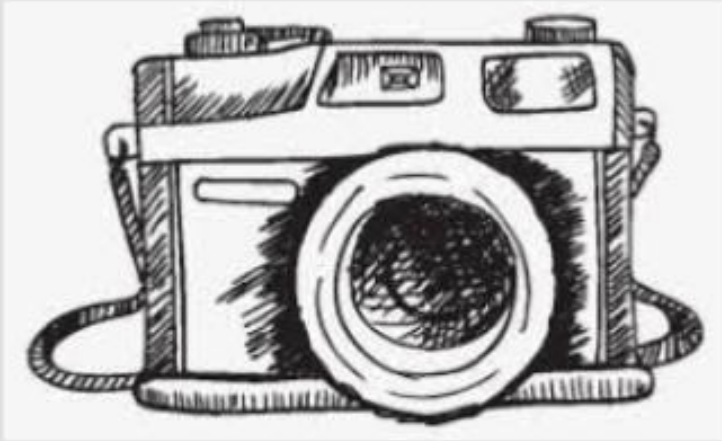


# GCSE PHOTOGRAPHY (AQA) CYCLE 2



## Learning Cycle 2: Texture and Portraiture

Each week you will be expected to complete a photoshoot for the project you are investigating.

You **MUST** upload your images to your school google drive accounts before you arrive for the lesson. Please inform your teacher if you are unable to do so.

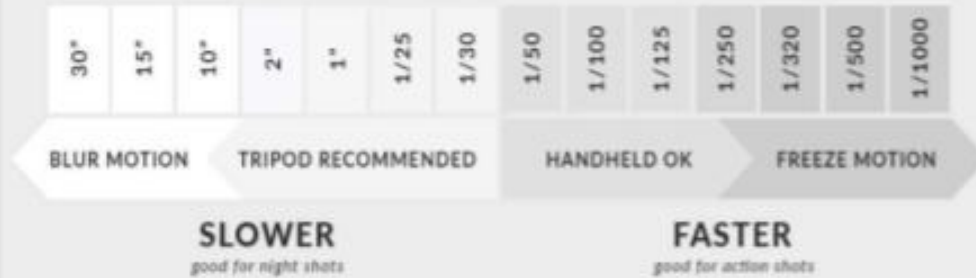
### Cycle 2 Homework shoots alongside revision:

1. Please take 30 + images of abstract & textural surfaces.
2. Please take 30 + photographs of water - in any form-remember (close up/aperture/depth of field).
3. Please take 30 + of portrait photographs.
4. Optional homework: to refine your portrait shoot.

	AO1	AO2	AO3	AO4
ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES -	Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources.	Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes.	Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions as work progresses.	Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and demonstrates understanding of visual language.
HOW I MARK YOUR WORK	Learn about the work of photographers- describe it and give your own opinions. Analyse in depth.	Experiment and show techniques, show developments in your work and that you choose the most appropriate tools for what you are doing.	Mind maps - annotations, photoshoots!	Final piece(s) Show that you have been inspired by your artists. Show clear developments from your research and experiments. Show off everything that you have learnt.

## Photography: Learning Cycle 2

## SHUTTER SPEED



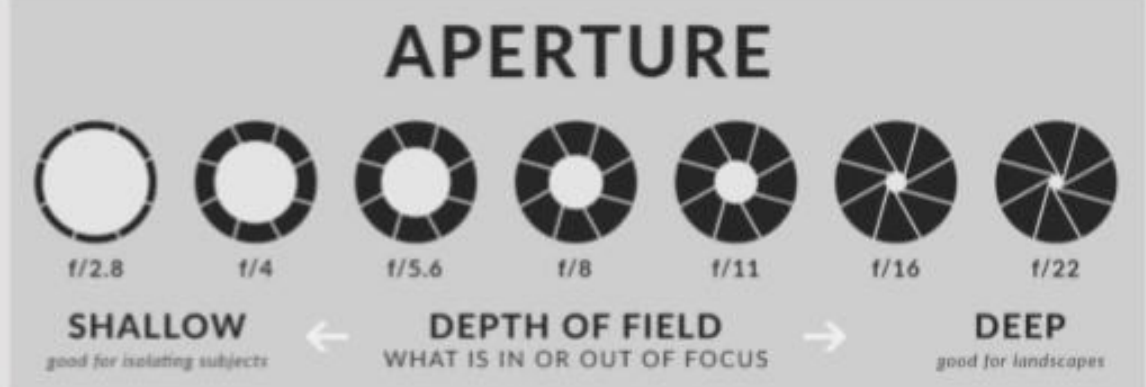
## SHUTTER SPEED

How clear do you want your photos? The shutter speed is controlled by a curtain that controls the time during which light reaches the sensor. Bulb allows you to control the shutter speed with the shutter button. You may need to use a tripod to stop camera shake.

## APERTURE

How much of the background do you want in focus (depth of field)? Aperture is measured in f stops. With a small aperture the camera will set a long shutter speed and you may need a tripod.

Low number = Large aperture = Shallow  
High number = Small aperture = Deep



100 ... 200 ... 400 ... 640 ... 800 ... 1600 ... 3200

LOWER  
*good for bright or outdoor shots*

LIGHT SENSITIVITY  
BASED ON FILM SPEED

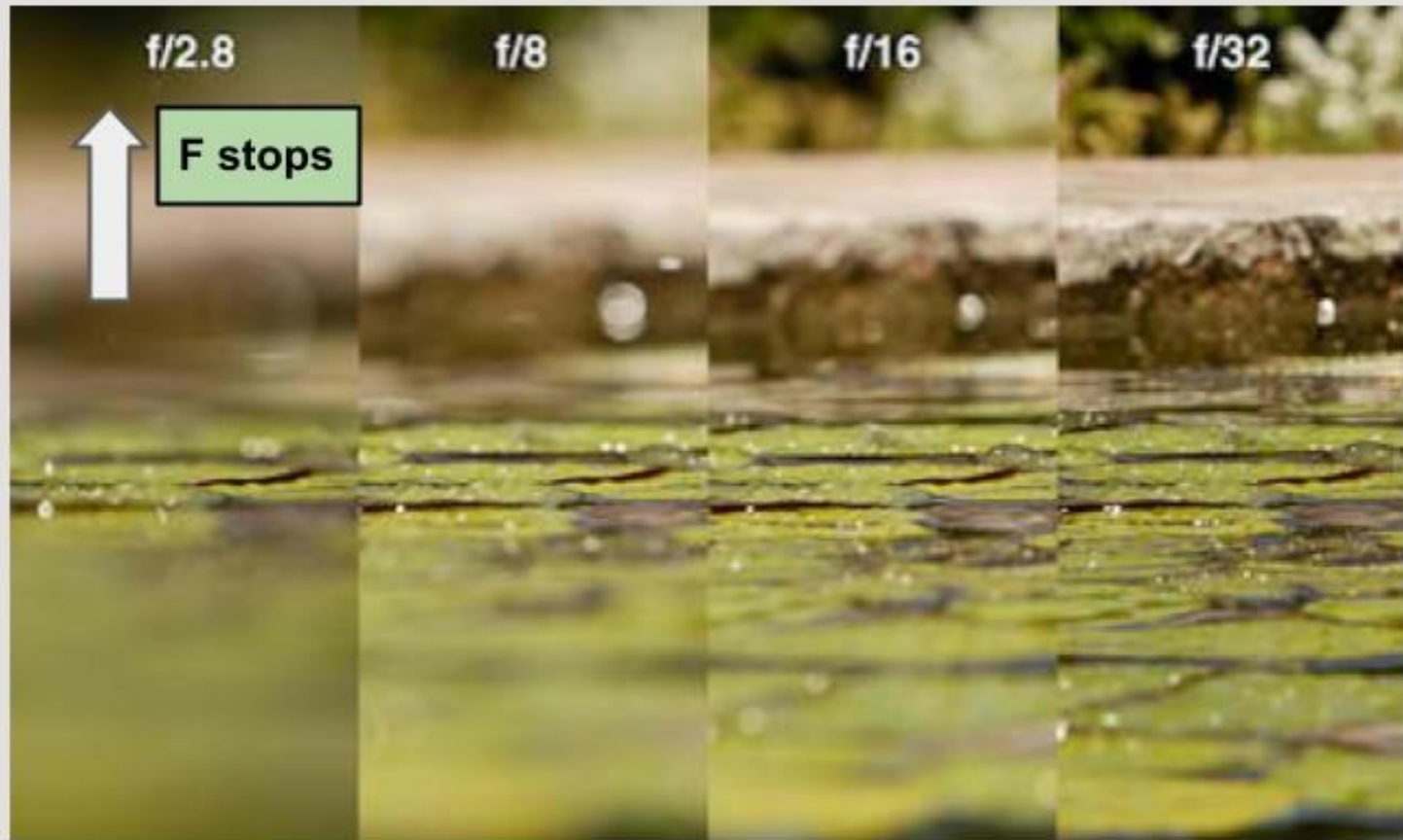
HIGHER  
*good for lower light night shots*

## ISO

The ISO changes how sensitive the sensor/film is. The higher the ISO the the higher the risk of digital noise.



What does DSLR stand for? Digital Single Lens Reflex



# APERTURE



**SHALLOW**  
good for isolating subjects



**DEPTH OF FIELD**  
WHAT IS IN OR OUT OF FOCUS

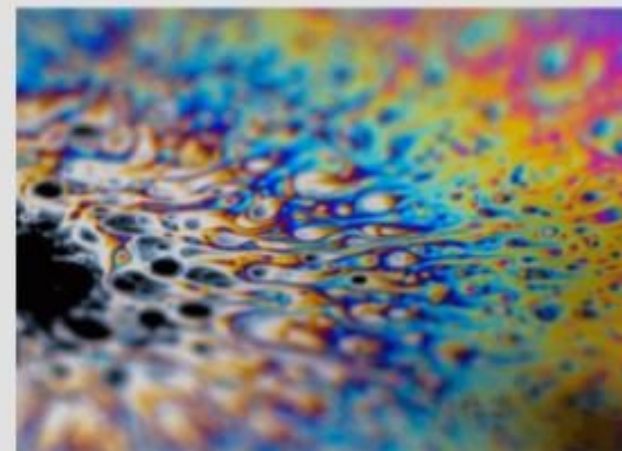
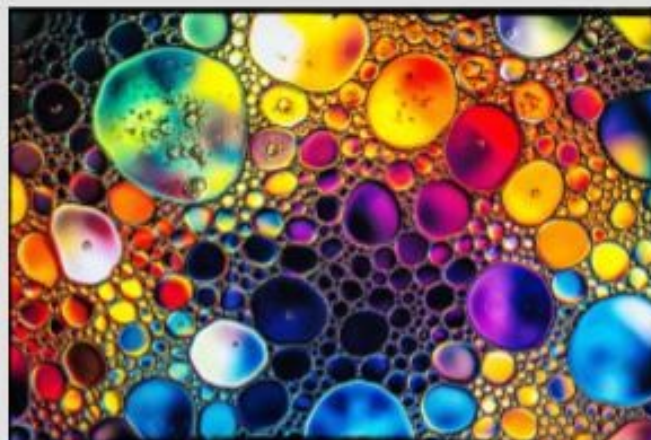
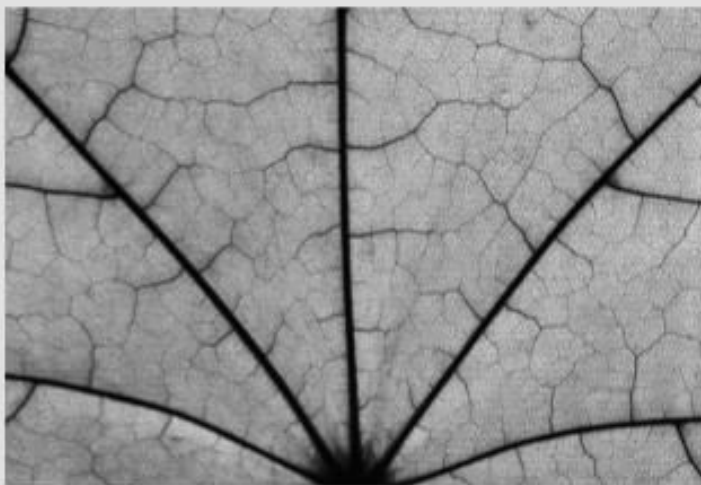


**DEEP**  
good for landscapes

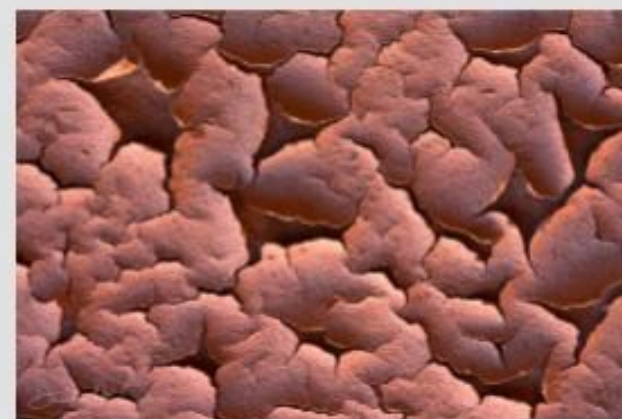


**Macro lens:**  
A lens that has the ability to work with very short focusing distances, taking sharp images of very small subjects.

Most commonly, abstraction takes place when a photographer focuses in on a fragment of a natural scene, isolating it from its context. By focusing in on the color, texture, line, shape, symmetry, or reflection of a scene, that photographer warps our perception of the real world and familiar objects.



Taking abstract photos is a great way to learn and experiment with different photographic techniques and seeing the effects they have on your images, particularly depth of field, use of movement, shutter speeds, and the influence of lighting.



## Top Tips for an exciting shoot!

- Start with everyday objects,
- Use elements of design to your advantage,
- Go macro (extreme close-up)
- Capture movement - shutter speed and leading lines
- Use creative lighting,
- Experiment with different shooting styles and angles,
- No distraction in the shot,
- Look for mood, mystery and intrigue!
- Be flexible and experiment!



**Manipulating your photographs by hand.**

Examples you could use;

- Sewing into your photographs
- Painting on top of your photographs
- Collaging your photographs
- Cutting into your photographs
- Weaving your photographs





# Lighting...

## Why do we need light?

The most obvious answer to this question is that we need enough illumination to see the image clearly and for the camera to produce a well-defined quality image. This is referred to as **exposure**. Its intensity can hit the subject from the front, back or side.

Too much light, too little light, or a combination of the two can ruin an otherwise perfect photo.

You can take photos using backlighting and side lighting and use natural or artificial lighting.



Backlighting is just as it sounds: light that comes from behind your subject.

Backlighting is what turns a palm tree into a silhouette against the sunset. In this case, that is a good thing that adds to the photograph.

