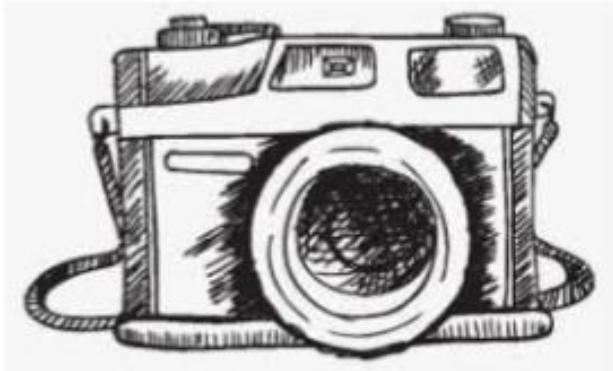


# GCSE PHOTOGRAPHY AQA COMPONENT 1

60% of your overall grade



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.

## Learning Cycle 3:

During Cycle 3, you will begin your Component 1 themed project which will take you up to January next year.

You will choose photographers that really inspire you and that link to your chosen theme. You will need to demonstrate explicit coverage of the four assessment objectives on the next page.

	A01	A02	A03	A04
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 3



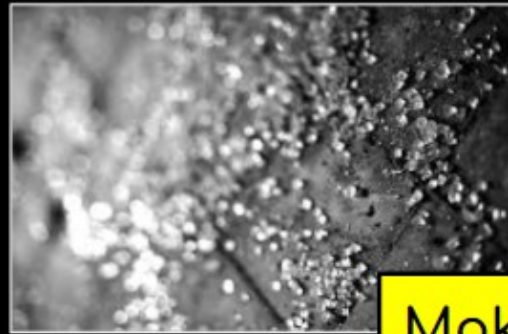
## Research Page Success Criteria:



Shires' is heavily inspired by texture and has described textures themselves as "patterns, works of art, intentional or otherwise, they surround us".



In my opinion, I really like Lucy Shire's work. These abstract compositions allow us to see extraordinary textures in the mundane in a way that we would not see in real life, particularly in the aged and abandoned places that would not normally be spared a second glance. It gives life and attention to the dilapidated and worn.



Lucy Shires is British photographer specialising in capturing textures and abstracts. After leaving the industry in the North West, she travelled across the country documenting urban entropy in her abandoned places across the country. Once inhabited and now forlorn, these places have become a hallmark of her work.



Undertaking in-depth historical research, Lucy uncovers the forgotten lives of the people who resided in these abandoned places.



## Make sure you include:

- Title
- Information about the photographer (context, subject and meaning).
- Examples of their work.
- Your personal opinion.
- An analysis of one or more of their images in detail



Shires solely shoots a 50mm lens, with the express purpose of restraining a composition, capturing in microcosm the essence of a location without distorting the narrative through the viewer's subjective lens born out of context and history'.



# Lighting

## Common Mistakes:

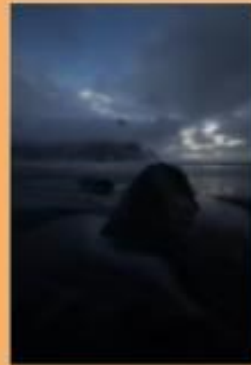
### Overexposed photos

This is where too much light is hitting the sensor so the image is too bright.



### Underexposed photos

This is where too little light is hitting the sensor so the image is too dark. This can happen when shooting outside in cloudy weather or at night.



## What makes a good photo:



### ISO

This is your camera's sensitivity to light. If you are shooting outdoors on a really bright day, or have a number of really harsh studio lights that are affecting the quality of your photos, reduce the ISO so the sensor is less sensitive to light.



If you are shooting a landscape on an overcast day, increase your ISO so that more light reaches the sensor and brightens your photos.

# Background

## Common Mistakes:

### Needless Background:

A lot of photos can be let down by Unnecessary figures in The background or Random objects that are Not relevant. This can Alter the focal point of your image and distract.



### Backdrop (don't!)

A good way to shoot Objects is to use a Backdrop. However, A common mistake is when the image is not fully framed by the plain background, it really reduces the quality and cleanliness of the photo.



## What makes a good photo:

### Thought:

Think about your background! Move so there aren't any unnecessary figures or features. You could also Experiment with aperture and Blur your background using a shallow depth of field (smaller f-stop number).



### Backdrop (do!)

Do make sure that the only thing in the frame is your object/ person and the plain background colour. This will improve the quality and cleanliness of your photo.





# Focus

## Common Mistakes:

### Out of Focus Images:

Another thing that often affects the quality of a photos is the sharpness of the focal point. unless used for an abstract effect, your images should always be in focus.



## What makes a good photo:

### Sharp Focus:

Your images should always have A sharp focus so that you can Clearly see detail and texture!

To achieve this, adjust the very End of the camera lens to focus.

If you are using a phone, try and hold the camera steady and take a step back (if you are too close phone cameras struggle to focus).



# Close Up

## Common Mistakes:

### Not going close up enough:

A really common mistake To make is not getting close up enough to your subject (particularly with abstract) so there is 'noise' around the picture that takes the eye away from what should be the focal point. This also reduces detail, texture and even tone/shadows!



## What makes a good photo:

### Getting really close with sharp focus:

To achieve this, stand close To the subject that you are Photographing and use the Focus on the camera.

If you are using a mobile, Stand close but move back Slightly if the camera won't Focus.



Do not zoom in! Often with a camera or mobile phone, the sharpness is distorted when you zoom!

## Links to Photographer



Common Mistakes:

Poor Photoshoot Planning:



Be thoughtful about how to replicate the style of your chosen photographer. Make sure you are fully researching your artist so that you can plan your photoshoot well. In this instance, changing the time of day would improve it!

What makes a good photo:

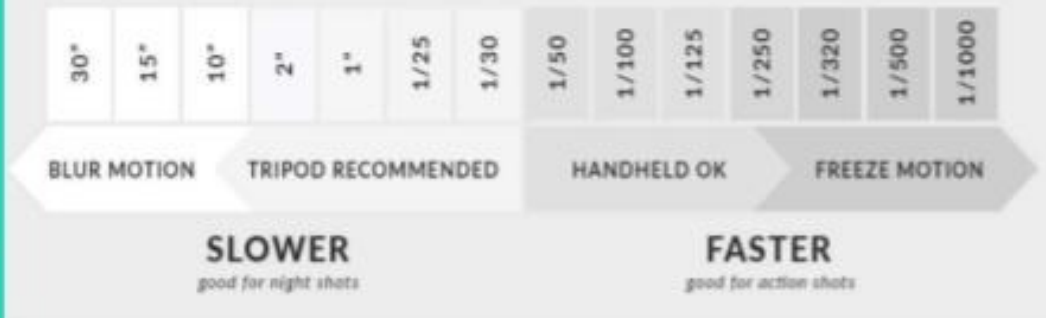
Planned photoshoot:



Deeply research your photographer and get an understanding of their techniques. Use this understanding to help you thoughtfully plan a photoshoot. Something as simple as time of day factored into planning can really make a difference!



# SHUTTER SPEED



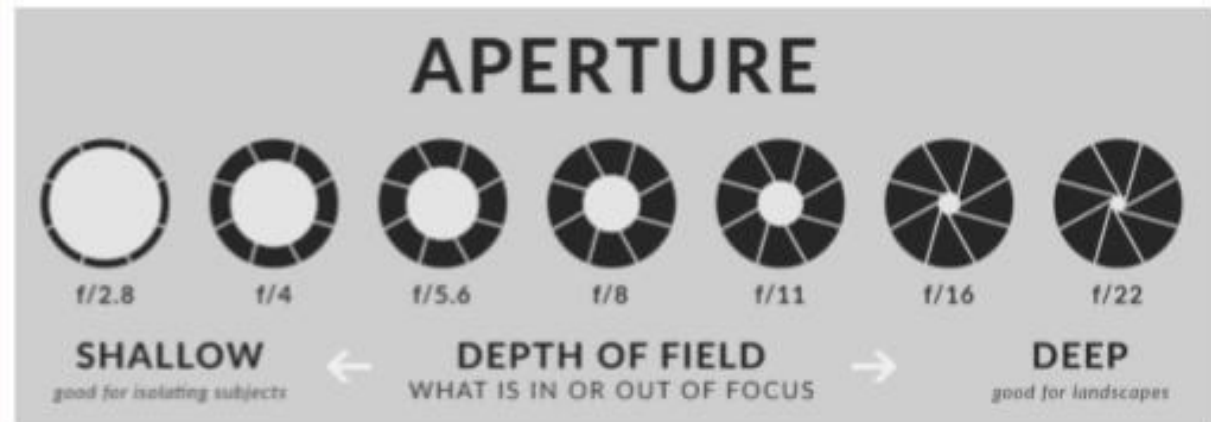
## SHUTTER SPEED

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**    **LIGHT SENSITIVITY**    **HIGHER**  
good for bright or outdoor shots    BASED ON FILM SPEED    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.