

## **YEAR 10 & 11 Project Title – Our Environment**

The GCSE specification is designed to encompass four principal areas for critical, practical and theoretical study of art, craft and design. These emphasise the qualities of analytical understanding, practical experimentation, researching and individual expression required at GCSE level. These areas are incorporated into assessment objective headings as follows:

### **AO1 – Contextual Understanding**

- Develop their ideas through investigations informed by contextual and other sources demonstrating analytical and cultural understanding

### **AO2 – Creative Making**

- Refine their ideas through experimenting and selecting appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes

### **AO3 – Reflective Recording**

- Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to their intentions in visual and/or other forms

### **AO4 – Personal Presentation**

- Present a personal, informed and meaningful response demonstrating analytical and critical understanding, realising intentions and where appropriate, making connections between visual, written, oral or other elements

**Unit 1** – Coursework worth 60% of their overall mark at GCSE level.

Pupils will choose a theme within ‘Our Environment’ that has strong elements of line, tone, shape, scale, structure, colour, pattern and texture. During the first year of Year 10 pupils they will produce at least 3 well presented boards based on their chosen theme or 2 full sketchbooks. They will research information by collecting images, photographs & artist’s research, recording ideas using a range of various materials and techniques and investigating a range of artists that will influence their personal response. Pupils will annotate all work discussing processes of materials, likes/dislikes of techniques and apply written information on the artists studied. They will draw from direct observation using different themes in sketchbooks before they finally select their topic of study. A visit to Cardiff museum and Bristol Zoo will be provided focusing on natural forms where pupils can record and photograph the exhibits.

### **Year 11 January – April Examination**

**Unit 2** – Examination worth 40% of their overall mark at GCSE level. Students will be given an examination paper where they will choose one question to produce a body of work. Specified preparation time will be given as students produce at least 4 well-presented boards focusing on the same assessment objectives as coursework. Students will complete their final outcome under examination conditions where they will be allocated 10 hours to complete their final response.

# GCSE PHOTOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



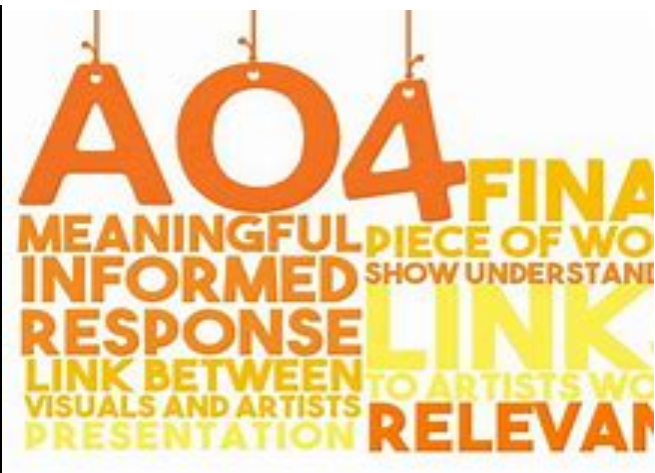
- Artists research pages.
- Your own response in the style of the artist.
- Visit to Museum/exhibitions/ galleries.
- Explore the elements of Art.
- Annotation of your work & link to artists research.
- Use the correct Art vocabulary.



- Experiment with a range of different materials.
- Photoshoots exploring different techniques.
- Selecting best photographs from photoshoot.
- Manipulate photographs using Photoshop/Gimp.
- Double exposure/cyanotypes.



- Mind map
- Mood board with key words.
- Photographs.
- Planning Photo-shoots.
- Contact sheets of photo-shoot.
- Selecting best photographs from contact sheet.
- Annotation of artists work.

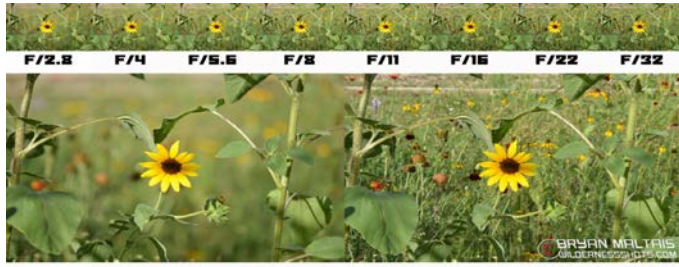


- Plans and drawings of final piece ideas.
- Mini mock-ups and experiments for final piece.
- Create a final outcome that is inspired by artists research.
- Evaluation.

You will be graded on 60% coursework and 40% examination work.

# CAMERA SETTINGS

**Aperture** can be defined as the opening in a lens through which light passes to enter the camera. It is an easy concept to understand if you just think about how your eyes work. As you move between bright and dark environments, the iris in your eyes either expands or shrinks, controlling the size of your pupil. Aperture can add dimension to your photos by controlling **depth of field**. At one extreme, aperture gives you a blurred background with a beautiful shallow focus effect. To capture detail in the distance a smaller lens setting is required.



**F/2.8** Blurred background      **F/32** Sharp background

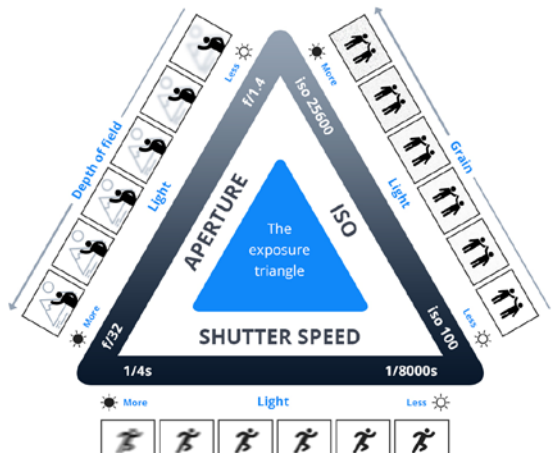
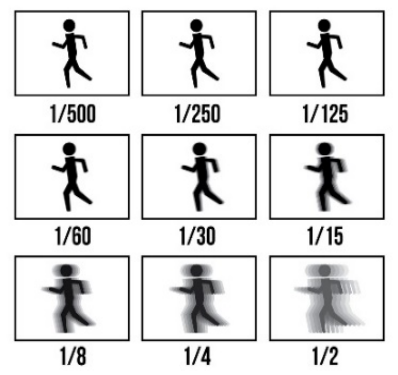


In very basic terms, **ISO** is simply a camera setting that will brighten or darken a photo. As you increase your ISO number, your photos will grow progressively brighter. For that reason, ISO can help you capture images in darker environments. Can affect the photograph by making it grainy the higher the setting.



100	Full Sun, no shade	
200	Lots of sun, could be in partial shade or an overcast day out in the open	
200	Inside on a sunny day, directly by a large window	
400	In the shade on a sunny day or under a covered area on an overcast day	
700	Inside on a sunny or overcast day (near a window)	
640-800	Sun is starting to set and less light	Noise Warning
800	Inside, quite a distance from a window (sunny outside)	
850-1000	Inside, quite a distance from a window (overcast day)	
1250	Inside during the evening, light bulbs are the only source of light	
1600	Inside a dark room where there is a light source (theatre, school production, etc)	

**Shutter speed** is the length of time camera shutter is open, exposing light onto the camera sensor. Essentially, it's how long your camera spends taking a photo. This has a few important effects in how your images will appear. The slower the setting the more blurred the photograph.



# TYPES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

## PHOTO JOURNALISM

Photojournalism is the process of **story telling** using the medium of photography as your main story telling device. While a journalist will use their pen and paper to tell stories, a photojournalist will use their camera to capture the visual representation of a story.



William Eugene Smith

## DOCUMENTARY



Ansel Adams

Documentary photography usually refers to a popular form of photography used to chronicle events or environments both significant and relevant to history and historical events as well as everyday life.

## LOCATION

Location photography is when you go to where the subject is instead of the subject coming to your studio. Usually it involves landscape, architectural photography, wedding, exterior, interior, residential, construction photography and more.



© David Gray/Corbis/Bettmann

## STUDIO

Studio photography is used to shoot a wide variety of subjects, including people, animals and wide variety of products, from automobiles to jewellery. A photography studio will usually start out as a blank space, meaning just an empty room.



ANNIE LEIBOVITZ

## EXPERIMENTAL

An experimental photography technique can be defined as anything that one uses to alter or otherwise change a photography in a way that differs from just taking a photograph.



## INSTALLATION

Installation artworks often occupy an entire room or gallery space that the spectator has to walk through in order to engage fully with the work of art.



# PHOTOGRAPHY KEY WORDS

## DSLR

Digital Single Lens Reflex camera



Light travels through the lens, to a mirror that sends the image to the viewfinder. It travels through the lens, to a mirror that sends the image to the

## CONTACT SHEET

A contact sheet is a single print containing multiple images. Photographers use contact sheets to preview photos before choosing which ones to print.



## FRAMING



**Framing** refers to using elements of a scene to create a **frame** within your **frame**. For example, you might shoot through a doorway, pulled back curtains, branches, fences, tunnels, or arches to highlight your subject.

## RULE OF THIRDS

The guideline 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.



## LEADING THE EYE



The lines always point toward the most important object in the image. This will direct the viewer's attention directly to that object. interest in the image entirely.

## FOCAL POINT



The area of a picture that catches the **eye** of the **viewer** above all else is referred to as a **focal point in photography**.

# ELEMENTS

## LINE



The **lines** that can be found in **images** are very powerful elements that with a little practice can add dynamic impact to a **photograph** in terms of mood as well as how they lead an image's viewer into a **photo**.

## tone



**Tone in photography** is the range of lightest to the darkest part of an **image**. When we look at any object or a scene in nature, our eye scans the entire view.

## SHAPE



*Shape* is a two-dimensional element basic to picture composition and is usually the first means by which a viewer identifies an object within the picture.

## TEXTURE



**Textures** are details that visually describe how something physically feels. **Textures** can be smooth, rough, and anything else your hand feels when it touches a surface.

## PATTERN



**Patterns** can be found all around us. They occur in nature, in architecture, and they can also serve as an aid for creating interesting **photo** compositions. Ordinary objects that contain **patterns** can turn into beautiful **photographs**.

## COLOUR



Colour in photography could definitely be seen as the most important factor. It can create mood, emotion, warmth, coldness and much more.

## EXPERIMENTING



### DOUBLE EXPOSURE

Double exposure photography is a technique that **layers two different exposures on a single image**, combining two photographs into one. Double exposure creates a surreal feeling.

### GHOSTLY

Technique involved in long exposure photography and how you can take some stunning and remarkable shots giving foggy/ghostly effects to your photos.



### BOKEH



In photography, bokeh is the aesthetic quality of the blur produced in the out-of-focus parts of an image produced by a lens. Bokeh has been defined as "the way the lens renders out-of-focus points of light".

### PHOTOMONTAGE



A **photomontage** is a series of individual **photographs**. You take several **photos** of one subject and arrange them together to create a single image.

### WEAVING



Photo weaving is taking two large photographs of the same size, cutting them into vertical & horizontal strips, and weaving them together.

### CYANOTYPE



The cyanotype process uses a **mixture of iron compounds**, which when **exposed to UV light and washed in water oxidise to create Prussian Blue images**.