



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term
Term 1
Photography
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Monday | English Task 1 | Ebacc Option A Task 1 | Option C Task 1 |
| Tuesday | Option B Task 1 | Modern Britain Task 1 | Science Task 1 |
| Wednesday | Sparx Maths | Option C Task 2 | Sparx Science |
| Thursday | Ebacc Option A Task 2 | Sparx Catch Up | Option B Task 2 |
| Friday | 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) | Option B | Option C |
| Computer Science | Business Studies | Art |
| French | Hospitality and Catering | Business Studies |
| Geography | Drama | Hospitality and Catering |
| History | Music | Child Development |
| | Geography | Computer Science |
| | Health and Social Care | Drama |
| | ICT | Photography |
| | Media Studies | Science (Triple) |
| | Music | Sport |
| | Sport | |
| | Travel and Tourism | |


Half Term 1 (8 weeks) - Year 10









| Week / Date | Homework task 1 Cornell Notes | Homework task 2 Exam Question |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Week 1 2nd September 2024 | AO1: Artist Research What is Landscape Photography? Research about <i>Landscape Photography</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic. | Use your Cornell notes on <i>Landscape Photography</i> to write 100-200 words based upon the subject. |
| Week 2 9th September 2024 | AO1: Artist Research Who was Ansel Adams? Research (online) the Artist: <i>Ansel Adams</i> . | AO1: Artist Research Image analysis - select an image taken by Ansel Adams and print. |
| Week 3 16th September 2024 | AO1: Artist Research Take Cornell notes based on Ansel Adams and his work. | Use your Cornell notes on <i>Ansel Adams</i> and <i>Landscapes</i> to write 100-200 words based on Who was he? What did he capture? Why did he strive for perfection in his work? and how he captured these images etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed. |
| Week 4 23rd September 2024 | AO1: Artist Research Use your Cornell notes on <i>Ansel Adams</i> and <i>Landscapes</i> to write 100-200 words based on Who was he? What did he capture? Why did he strive for perfection in his work? and how he captured these images etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed. | Use the <i>Writing frame for a critical analysis</i> sheet to analyse a piece of work by the artist investigated, Ansel Adams. Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of his images. |
| Week 5 30th September 2024 | AO1: Artist Research Image analysis - select an image taken by Ansel Adams and print. | Use the <i>Writing frame for a critical analysis</i> sheet to analyse a piece of work by the artist investigated, Ansel Adams. Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of his images. |
| Week 6 7th October 2024 | AO2: Experimentation Collecting - Photographing Select a location for your photo shoot, write a shoot plan. | Take a series of your own Landscape images in the style of Ansel Adams. These could be seascapes too. |
| Week 7 14th October 2024 | AO3: Record Ideas & Observations Image selection - Create a contact sheet of images and select your best. Annotate (write) why you have chosen those images. | AO4: Present Present your best Landscape images and annotate (write) why you have chosen these pictures. |
| Week 8 21st October 2024 | AO1: Research What is Portrait Photography? Online Research about Portrait Photography, print and present. | AO1: Research What is Portrait Photography? Online Research about Portrait Photography, print and present. |

Half Term 2 (7 weeks) - Year 10

| Week / Date | Homework task 1 Cornell Notes | Homework task 2 Exam Question |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Week 9 4th November 2024 | Take Cornell notes based on the topic - Portrait Photography | What are Photo joiners? Online research and present. |
| Week 10 11th November 2024 | AO1: Artist Research What are Photo Joiners? Research about <i>Photo Joiners</i> . | AO1: Artist Research Who is David Hockney? Online research and present |
| Week 11 18th November 2024 | Read the information on the Artist: <i>David Hockney</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic. | AO1: Artist Research Who is David Hockney? And how does he use Photo joiners? |
| Week 12 25th November 2024 | Use your Cornell notes on <i>Photo Joiners</i> and <i>David Hockney</i> to write 100-200 words based around Who is he? What he Photographs? Why he does it and how he captures these images etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed. | Use your Cornell notes on <i>Photo Joiners</i> and <i>David Hockney</i> to write 100-200 words based around Who is he? What he Photographs? Why he does it and how he captures these images etc. Use the literacy guides to support you if needed. |
| Week 13 2nd December 2024 | AO1: Artist Research Select a Photo joiner created by David Hockney. Print and present. | Use the <i>Writing frame for critical analysis</i> sheet to analyse a piece of work by the artist investigated, David Hockney (joiner). Write up 100 - 200 words based on ONE of his images. |
| Week 14 9th December 2024 | Take a series of your own images in the style of David Hockney (Joiners) images of friends or family. | Take a series of your own images in the style of David Hockney (Joiners) images of friends or family. |
| Week 15 16th December 2024 | AO3: Record Ideas & Observations Edit your images to create a Photo Joiner | Present your best image and annotate (write) why you have chosen this picture. |

Year 10 Photography

| <p>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)</p> | <p>Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|---|
| <p>Photography - Half Term 1 - Camera skills The Formal elements in Photography include: Line, Pattern, Shape/Form, Space, Texture, Tone and Colour. There are several design elements, known as formal elements, that all photographers should be aware of when thinking about their image compositions. Formal elements are visual features, that when applied in composition, have the potential to transform simple subjects into great shots.</p> | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="1556 343 1736 582"> <p>A01 EXPLORE DEVELOP DEVELOP IDEAS <small>INVESTIGATE & RESEARCH OTHER ARTISTS WORK</small> ANALYSE ANNOTATE</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1825 343 2004 582"> <p>A02 REVIEW REFINE EXPERIMENT <small>EXPLORE DIFFERENT IDEAS AND MEDIA A RANGE OF TECHNIQUES & PROCESSES</small> SELECT IMPROVE</p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Key Terms SHUTTER SPEED - 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. 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. COMPOSITION - The arrangement or structure of the formal elements that make up an image.</p> | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="1556 614 1736 853"> <p>A03 EVIDENCE RECORD PRESENT IDEAS <small>PRIMARY OBSERVATION DRAWING, PAINTING, PRINTING, PHOTOGRAPHY, WRITING, PHOTOGRAPHY...</small> ANNOTATE <small>DIFFERENT MEDIA</small></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1825 614 2004 853"> <p>A04 OUTCOME PRESENT FINAL IDEAS <small>DEVELOPED AS PLANNED CLEARLY RESPONDS TO ARTISTS EXPLORED</small> CONNECTION <small>CONCLUSION</small></p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)</p> | <p>Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>P, S, A, and M Modes (Exposure Modes) -Shooting modes fall into three categories: auto, scene, and P, S, A, and M modes. In auto and scene modes the camera controls shutter speed and aperture. P, S, A, and M modes are known as exposure modes and give photographers a choice as to which elements of exposure—aperture or shutter speed—they wish to control.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" data-bbox="212 1157 1086 1428"> <thead> <tr> <th>Symbol</th> <th>Exposure Mode</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>Programmed Autoexposure</td> <td>Camera selects both the f-stop and shutter speed to ensure proper exposure, but the user can choose from multiple combinations of the two settings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Aperture-priority Autoexposure</td> <td>The user selects f-stop, and the camera selects the shutter speed that will produce a good exposure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>Shutter-priority Autoexposure</td> <td>The user sets shutter speed, and the camera selects the f-stop that will produce a good exposure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>Manual Exposure</td> <td>The user controls both the shutter speed and f-stop.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Symbol | Exposure Mode | Description | P | Programmed Autoexposure | Camera selects both the f-stop and shutter speed to ensure proper exposure, but the user can choose from multiple combinations of the two settings. | A | Aperture-priority Autoexposure | The user selects f-stop, and the camera selects the shutter speed that will produce a good exposure. | S | Shutter-priority Autoexposure | The user sets shutter speed, and the camera selects the f-stop that will produce a good exposure. | M | Manual Exposure | The user controls both the shutter speed and f-stop. | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="1153 1165 1422 1364" style="text-align: center;">  <p>Slow Shutter speeds capture motion and blur. Like this example.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1579 1029 1993 1436" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Shutter Speed</p> <p>FAST</p> <p>For Moving Subjects</p> <p>1/4000 1/2000-1/1000 1/500</p> <p>MEDIUM</p> <p>1/60-1/30 1/125 1/250</p> <p>SLOW</p> <p>For Creative Blur</p> <p>>1 sec 1/4-1/2 1/15-1/8</p> </div> </div> |
| Symbol | Exposure Mode | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | Programmed Autoexposure | Camera selects both the f-stop and shutter speed to ensure proper exposure, but the user can choose from multiple combinations of the two settings. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | Aperture-priority Autoexposure | The user selects f-stop, and the camera selects the shutter speed that will produce a good exposure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S | Shutter-priority Autoexposure | The user sets shutter speed, and the camera selects the f-stop that will produce a good exposure. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | Manual Exposure | The user controls both the shutter speed and f-stop. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Symbol | Exposure Mode | Description | | | |
|---|----------------|---|---|----------------|--|
|  | Auto | Completely automatic photography; the camera analyzes the scene and tries to choose settings that produce the best results. |  | Child | Same as portrait but with more vivid colors for clothing and other objects. |
|  | Auto Flash Off | Same as Full Auto, but with flash disabled. |  | Sports | Selects faster shutter speed to capture moving subjects without blur. |
|  | Portrait | Designed to produce softly focused backgrounds for flattering portraits. |  | Close Up | Produces softly focused backgrounds especially suitable for close-ups of flowers and other nature subjects. |
|  | Landscape | Designed to keep both near and distant subjects in sharp focus. |  | Night Portrait | Same as Portrait, but with flash mode set to Slow-Sync, resulting in a slower shutter speed to produce softer lighting and brighter backgrounds. |

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

**Writing, annotating, taking photos etc . . .
Finished edits, outcomes, project evaluation & final piece.**

**School cameras:
Nikon D3200**



Technical Keyboard Shortcuts

- Ctrl + D** = Deselect
- Ctrl + C** = Copy
- Ctrl + X** = Cut
- Ctrl + V** = Paste
- Ctrl + T** = Transform
- Ctrl + Alt + Z** = Step backwards (undo)
- Ctrl + Shift + Alt + V** = Paste into selection
- Ctrl + J** = New Layer
- Ctrl + Z** = Undo/Redo
- Ctrl + S** = Save
- Ctrl + N** = New Page

Revise all

Year 10 Photography

FOCUS - Assessment Objective 1 (AO1)

Research, inspiration, mind maps, shoot plans and your ideas.

Photography - Half Term 2 - Editing (Digital/Manual)

David Hockney - Photo joiners (Manual editing technique)

David Hockney (born 9 July 1937) is an English painter, draftsman, printmaker, stage designer, and photographer. As an important contributor to the pop art movement of the 1960s, he is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century. During the early 80's Hockney began to create 'joiners', now they are photo-collages. When he first began to produce these he did them with Polaroid prints and later on he did them with 35mm, commercially processed prints. How he created joiners was by taking multiple and varying Polaroid shots or photo lab-prints of just an individual subject. Then with these shots he would arrange them into what almost looks like a patchwork, to create an overall image.



Key Terms

Composition 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.

Depth of Field 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.

Aperture is a space through which light passes in an optical or photographic instrument, especially the variable opening by which light enters a camera.

Perspective Photography allows you to evoke a sense of scale and depth by changing the camera's angle and position and using creative compositions.

FOCUS - Assessment Objective 2 (AO2)

Experimenting, photoshop edits, manual edits, taking photos using different camera settings.

David Samuel Stern - Photo Weaving (Manual editing technique)

Photographer David Samuel Stern demonstrates that weaving can encompass more than the interlacing of simple threads and tactile fabrics. This ancient craft can also be used to design dynamic and thought-provoking images. For his Woven Portraits series, the artist creates portraits that can be viewed from multiple perspectives. In other words, he's able to show viewers different sides of the same person by combining artisanal weaving and portraiture. "Most photographs, even printed, are not described as physical objects," Stern told us. "I would describe the Woven Portraits as photographs that are also objects. And, to me, one of their most interesting aspects is the texture that comes from the weave, which gives them a kind of rhythm. Because of this emphasis on their physicality, they are somewhat abstract depictions of the people they portray."



Glossary of terms

LETRASET - Sheets of letters / typefaces and other artwork elements that can be transferred to artwork by scribbling a pen over the plastic backing.

MANUAL EDITING - Changing a photograph using your hands, for example writing, drawing, weaving or painting over an image.

DIGITAL EDITING - Changing an image using the digital editing software Adobe Photoshop or Photopea

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.



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

Writing, annotating, taking photos etc . . .
Finished edits, outcomes, project evaluation & final piece.

A Selection tools

- Move (V)
- Rectangular Marquee (M)
- Elliptical Marquee (N)
- Single Column Marquee
- Single Row Marquee
- Lasso (L)
- Polygonal Lasso (L)
- Magnetic Lasso (L)
- Quick Selection (W)
- Magic Wand (W)

B Crop and Slice tools

- Crop (C)
- Perspective Crop (C)
- Slice (C)
- Slice Select (C)

C Measuring tools

- Eyedropper (I)
- 3D Material Eyedropper (I)
- Color Sampler (I)
- Ruler (I)
- Note (I)
- Count (I)

D Retouching tools

- Spot Healing Brush (J)
- Healing Brush (J)
- Patch (J)
- Content Aware
- Red Eye (J)
- Clone Stamp (S)
- Pattern Stamp (S)

E Eraser (E)

- Background Eraser (E)
- Magic Eraser (E)

F Drawing and type tools

- Pen (P)
- Freeform Pen (P)
- Add Anchor Point
- Delete Anchor Point
- Convert Point
- Horizontal Type (T)
- Vertical Type (T)
- Horizontal Type Mask (T)
- Vertical Type Mask (T)

G Navigation tool

- Hand (H)
- Rotate View (R)
- Zoom (Z)

Painting tools

- Brush (B)
- Pencil (B)
- Color Replacement (B)
- Mixer Brush (B)
- History Brush (Y)
- Art History Brush (Y)
- Gradient (G)
- Paint Bucket (G)
- 3D Material Drop

Path Selection (A)

- Direct Selection (A)

Shape tools

- Rectangle (U)
- Rounded Rectangle (U)
- Ellipse (U)
- Polygon (U)
- Line (U)
- Custom Shape (U)

Other tools

- Blur
- Sharpen
- Smudge
- Dodge (O)
- Burn (O)
- Sponge (O)

Digital Editing:

Technical Keyboard Shortcuts

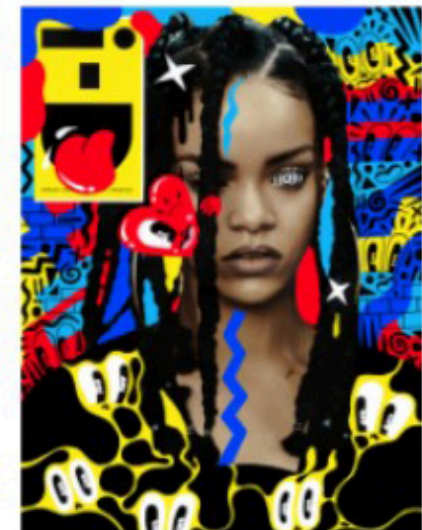
- Ctrl + D = Deselect
- Ctrl + C = Copy
- Ctrl + X = Cut
- Ctrl + V = Paste
- Ctrl + T = Transform
- Ctrl + Alt + Z = Step backwards (undo)
- Ctrl + Shift + Alt + V = Paste into selection
- Ctrl + J = New Layer
- Ctrl + Z = Undo/Redo
- Ctrl + S = Save
- Ctrl + N = New Page



Adobe Photoshop - Digital editing tools

Manual editing techniques include:

- Photo Illustration
- Collage
- Joiners
- Glitching or Slicing
- Weaving
- Using Typography - Like in image below made by **Hattie Stewart**



Revise all

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 |
|--|--|--|
| <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> |

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Date: 2nd September 2024 | Topic: What is Landscape Photography? | Revision guide page: |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|

| | |
|------------------|--|
| links | Notes - Research about <i>Landscape Photography</i> . |
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| Questions | |
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Summary

WEEK 2: (Homework task 2)

Date: 9th September 2024

Question: Select a series of Ansel Adams Photographs, print and present below

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Date: 16th September 2024 | Topic: Landscape photographer Ansel Adams and his work. | Revision guide page |
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| links | Notes |
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| Questions | |
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Summary

WEEK 5: Image Analysis (Homework task 1)

Date: 30th September 2024

Topic: AO1: Artist Research

Revision guide page

Image analysis - select an image taken by Ansel Adams and print and present on this page.

Answer:-

WEEK 6: Question (Homework task 1)

Date: 7th October 2024

Topic - Collecting - Photographing

Select a location for your photo shoot, write a shoot plan.

Answer:

WEEK 6: Photoshoot (Homework task 2)

Date: 7th October 2024

Topic : Take a series of your own Landscape images in the style of Ansel Adams. These could be seascapes too. Present evidence on this page.

Answer:

WEEK 7: Contact sheet (Homework task 1)

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Date: 14th October 2024 | Topic : Image selection - Create a contact sheet of images and select your best. Annotate (write) why you have chosen those images | Revision guide page |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

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|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Date: 4th November 2024 | Topic: What is Portrait Photography? | Revision guide page |
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| links | Notes |
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Summary

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Date: 11th November 2024 | Topic: What are Photo Joiners? | Revision guide page |
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| links | Notes |
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| Questions | |
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WEEK 10: (Homework task 2)

Date: 11th November 2024

Question: Who is David Hockney? Online research, print and present on this page.

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Date: 18th November 2024 | Topic: Read the information on the Artist: <i>David Hockney</i> . Take Cornell notes based on the topic. | Revision guide page |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|

| links | Notes |
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| Questions | |
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Summary

WEEK 11: Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 18th November 2024

Question: Artist Research

Who is David Hockney? And how does he use Photo joiners?

Answer: _____

WEEK 13: Artist Research (Homework task 1)

Date: 2nd December 2024

Question: Select a Photo joiner created by David Hockney. Print and present below

WEEK 14: Photoshoot (Homework task 1/2)

Date: 9th December 2024

Question: Take a series of your own images in the style of David Hockney (Joiners) images of friends or family. Present your images below

WEEK 15: Editing (Homework task 1)

Date: 16th December 2024

Question: AO3: Record Ideas & Observations

Edit your images to create a Photo Joiner and present on this page. This could be digital or manually edited

Aspire
ACHIEVE
Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive