



Advanced-/Advanced

Photography

Lesson Goal

- Students will practice new vocabulary in discussions concerning photography.

***NOTE:** The day before you teach this lesson, tell students to bring a meaningful photo to class the next day. It can be a printed photo, one from their phone, or in an art book, etc. Tell them you will be discussing photography.

Conversation Starter:

Ask: How many of you enjoy taking photos? How many of you prefer cameras over the use of your phone or Ipad? Let a couple of students answer. After students respond tell the students that today's lesson is on photography whether you use your phone or a camera.

Introduction:

Ask:

1. *What is photography? (it is the science, art, application and practice of creating lasting images.)*
2. *What makes something art? (no one meaning because it is subjective- but a good definition would be that art is the general creation of something beautiful or meaningful, using skill and imagination.*

Classroom Learning Activities

ACTIVITY 1 - Photography Vocabulary

Resources Needed:

- Whiteboard or white board with dry erase marker
- Print “Photography Vocabulary Activity 1” (fill in the blank). Either cut into strips or glue stick together as one large chart.

Procedure:

1. Print vocabulary words on the board. Point to the vocabulary words on the board and pronounce them for the students.
 - a. subject
 - b. composition
 - c. reflection
 - d. exposure
 - e. three-dimensional
 - f. angle
 - g. foreground
2. Hold up each strip or display the large chart and let students determine the right answer.
 1. A position from which you look at something is referred to as an _____. (angle)
 2. A _____ is an image that you see when you look at a shiny surface or a mirror. (reflection)
 3. Looking real and not flat is _____. (three-dimensional)
 4. Someone or something that is the main focus of a photograph is a _____. (subject)
 5. _____ is the amount of time that the shutter is open to the light to make a photograph. (exposure)
 6. The _____ is the people or things closest to you in a photograph. (foreground)
 7. _____ is the way things are arranged in a photograph. (composition)

Allow 5 minutes for Activity 1.

ACTIVITY 2 - Types of Photography

Resources Needed:

- Pictures that represent the following types can be found in “Photography Activity 2 Photos”: aerial, travel, fashion, underwater, landscape, wedding, portrait, wildlife. Pictures should be posted around the classroom and covered up prior to activity.
- Whiteboard or cling sheet and dry erase marker

Procedure:

Ask: What are some different types of photography? List, web, bullet on the board or cling sheet their answers.

1. After they finish with their list, students will pair up and go around to the pictures one by one and identify each type of photo.
2. Share findings with entire group.
3. Allow 10 minutes.

ACTIVITY 3 - Group Discussion about Photography

Resources Needed:

- Questions from “Photography Activity 3 Discussion Questions” should be printed and cut into strips in advance. Prepare 5 sets and place each set in an envelope. Name each envelope (each group will have a name).

Procedure:

1. Place students in groups of 3-4 and give each group an envelope with the questions.
2. One student can be the leader and ask the questions or they can pass the envelope around and let each student read a question. However, everyone in the group must contribute to the discussion about each question posed.
3. Questions to be prepared ahead of time include (you may add others)
 - What are some reasons people take photos? (memories, beauty, contrast, shape, texture, form, something that represents you, capturing history...)
 - Thinking back about your own photos which is your favorite? Why?
 - Whose photography has impressed you the most? Why?

- What do you think about social media photography sites such as Instagram, Snapchat, Pinterest, Facebook, Twitter, Periscope, etc?
- You were asked to bring a photo to class. Show the students in your group the photo you were asked to bring to class. Tell your group why this photo is special to you.
- Allow 15-20 minutes.

ACTIVITY 4 - Reading: How To Take Better Pictures With Your Camera Phone

Resources Needed:

- Reading handout

Procedure:

1. Place students in groups of 3 according to speaking ability from what you have observed.
2. Have them read the handout.
3. When they finish reading the article, ask the students if they use any of the techniques mentioned in the article to take photos. Which ones and why? Call on approximately 3 students.
4. Allow 15 minutes.

Conclusion:

- Bring students back together and mention to them that one reason people take photos is to capture history. Write the word “preservation” on the board and define it for them. (the act of sustaining the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property)
- Ask - “What local sites merit preservation in your city and why do they merit the honor.” *How many students you call on will depend on how much time is left.*

****The day ahead for homework have students bring a photo to class. Tell them you will be discussing photography.***



Travel Photo



Aerial Photo



Fashion Photo



Underwater Photo



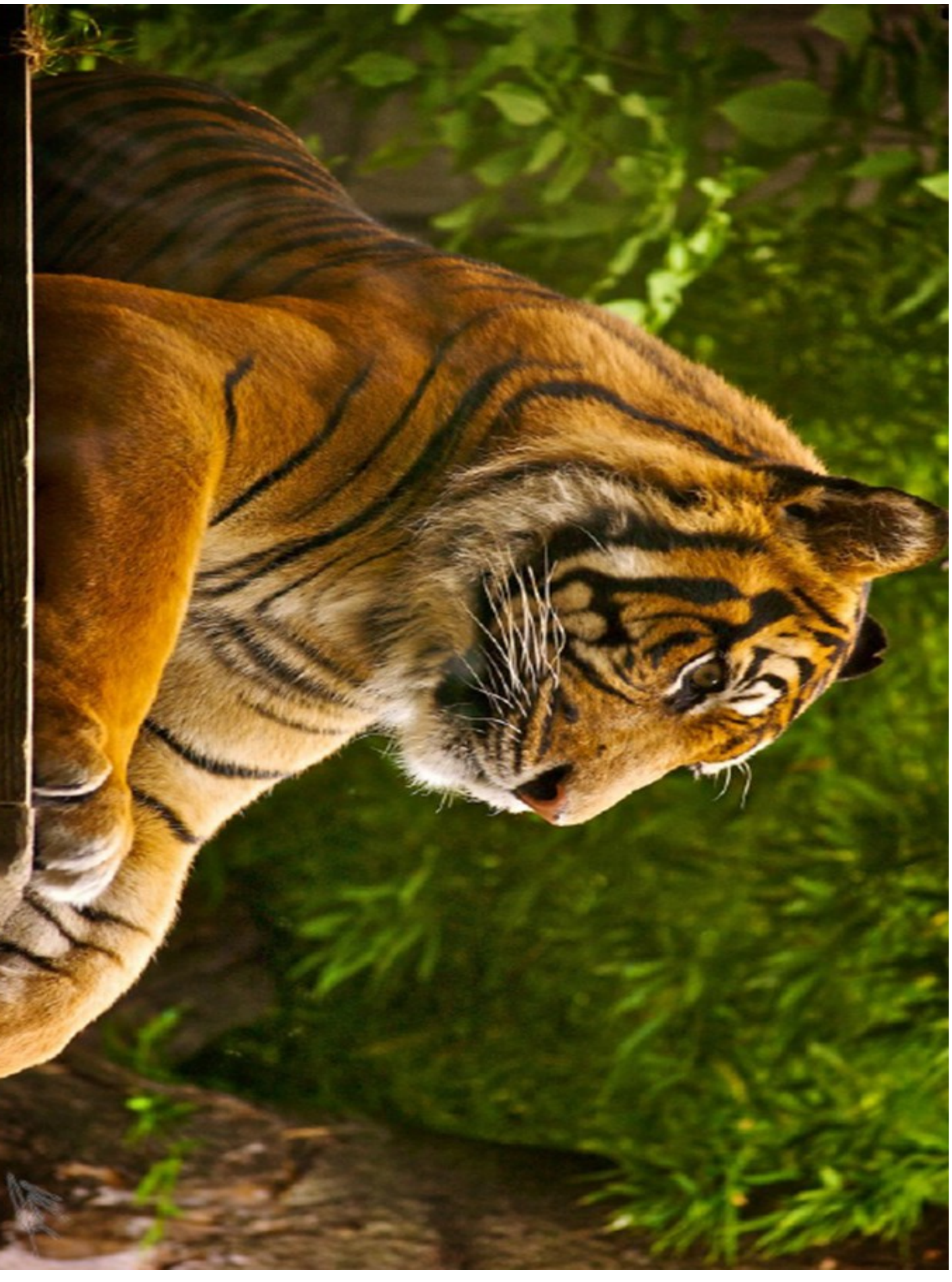
Landscape Photo



Wedding Photo



Portrait Photo



Wildlife Photo

Discussion Questions

1. What are some reasons people take photos?
2. Thinking back about your own photos, which is your favorite and why?
3. Whose photography has impressed you the most? Why?
4. What do you think about social media photography sites, such as Instagram, Snapchat, Pinterest, Facebook, Twitter, Periscope, etc.?
5. Show the students in your group the photo you were asked to bring to class. Tell your group why this photo is special to you.

Discussion Questions

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How to Take Better Pictures with Your Camera Phone

Nowadays, almost everyone has a smart-phone with a camera. We all have access to great technology for taking pictures at our fingertips. So, it makes sense to get the most from it. Follow these tips to start taking amazing photos with your camera phone today.

Creating memorable photos is easy if you remember to include just one interesting subject. And it's much easier to get the composition right if you stick to this approach. The subject will also stand out much more if there is a lot of empty or 'negative' space.

To make your photos more interesting, you can change the perspective. One of the best ways to do this is to shoot from a low angle. Doing this means that with only the sky in the background, there are no other distractions in the picture. To get interesting details in the foreground, try kneeling or lying down.

To draw the viewer into the scene, you need to create the illusion of three dimensions. This is very important in landscape photography. One of the best ways to do this is to include leading lines in your picture. Fences, rivers, railway tracks, roads and paths all make great leading lines. When you are composing the photo make sure that the lines lead from the foreground into the distance. Try to include objects in the foreground, middle and background to make your photographs more three-dimensional. To add a frame to the scene, use arches, windows and tree branches.

A big mistake that people make when they are taking photographs is not getting close enough to the subject. Getting closer to flowers, leaves and water droplets will allow you to photograph small details. In portrait photography, using this technique will give your photos much more impact. Make sure that you are not too close however, as the camera's lens on your phone won't be able to focus properly.

Sunrise and sunset are the best times to get long shadows into your photographs. If you shoot with the sun in front of you, shadows will appear in the foreground of the photo. Shadows can create really interesting abstract images, so keep your eyes open for patterns made by trees, fences and other objects.

A silhouette is a dark shape seen against a light background. To add a silhouette to your photos, all you have to do is photograph your subject towards the direction of the light source. Reducing the exposure will make your silhouette darker, or you can edit your photographs with an app. Again, the best time for photographing silhouettes is when the sun is low in the sky. If you are shooting indoors, you can put your subject in front of a window or lamp.

Water is the best surface for capturing reflections, but glass, ice and other shiny surfaces also work well. Ripples and water waves create an interesting effect. If you include both the reflected image and the original object in your picture, the symmetry has a strong visual impact. But just photographing the reflection can have an interesting effect.

In photography, the word symmetry describes an image in which both halves are identical (or almost identical). Using reflections is an easy way to create symmetry in photographs, just position the line of symmetry in the center of the frame to make it obvious. Man-made objects such as buildings are often designed to be symmetrical, so these also make good subjects.

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