

STRAIGHT *PHOTOGRAPHY* PROJECT



Your challenge is to find images and subjects around you that will fit into these themes. Use the descriptions to familiarize yourself with your themes, and look at the photographs as examples of what you can look for. Remember to always take more photos than you actually need because you never know which photo you may use. It is good to have lots of photos to choose from.

STILL LIFE

An image mainly composed of inanimate objects which may include flowers, people or animals.

- Select objects at school or bring in things from home. Arrange the objects in an interesting way. Take several pictures of your still life from different points of view.
- Take pictures of objects that someone else has arranged, for example, the objects on a teacher's desk or in a classroom.

LANDSCAPE

A picture of land and horizon, for example, the countryside, a mountain, the beach, city skyline, or a field.

- Take pictures of the area surrounding the school, or go to a destination where you can see a long horizon along a landscape.

PORTRAIT

A picture of a person or animal.

- Take pictures of your friends, teachers or others. Select a portrait that tells us something about the person or people in the picture.

NATURE STUDY

A picture of plants, animals, sky, weather or any natural phenomena.

REFLECTIONS

Pictures of glass, mirrors or other surfaces that show reflections.

- Take pictures of windows, mirrors or other surfaces around school that show reflections.

FRAGMENTS

Pictures that only show part of an object, not the whole thing.

- Take pictures of parts of an object, a detail.

PATTERN

The repetition of lines or forms in an arranged sequence.

- Take pictures of patterns in and around the school.

TEXTURE

The surface characteristics of an object such as: smooth or rough, soft or hard or, shiny or dull.

- Take pictures that emphasize the texture of an object or objects.

LIGHT + SHADOW

Light makes it possible for us to see. Shadows are areas of darkness caused by objects that do not let light pass through. Cast shadows may also make an object look more three-dimensional.

- Take pictures that emphasize the shadows cast on or cast by an object.

LOW ANGLE [worms eye view]

The Point of View is the position from which you are looking at something. Often photographers can get a dramatic effect by taking a picture of something from a low point of view, an ant's eye view.

- Take pictures from a low point of view. Notice how this changes the appearance of the size of things in your images.

HIGH ANGLE [birds eye view]

When pictures are taken from an unusual angle or point of view the effect can be very dramatic. A picture of a boring object from an atypical point of view may make for an interesting photograph.

- Take pictures while holding the camera at an angle or looking at things from an unusual point of view.

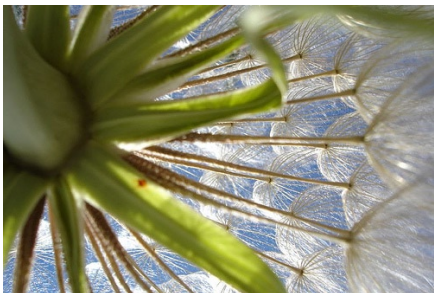
MOVEMENT

Photographs are still images, or subjects frozen in time. Use the technique of movement to show that your subjects are dynamic and have a sense of movement.

- Take pictures that show blurring or motion trails.
- You can look for subjects that have direction and capture people/subjects in midflight/motion in activities such as jumping, playing sports, running, driving, etc...

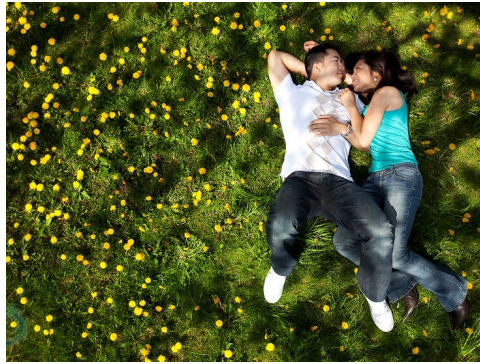
LOW ANGLE

[worms eye view]



HIGH ANGLE

[birds eye view]



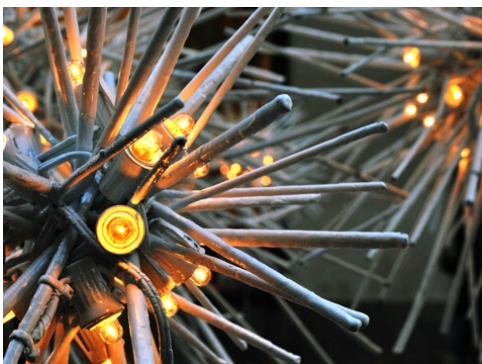
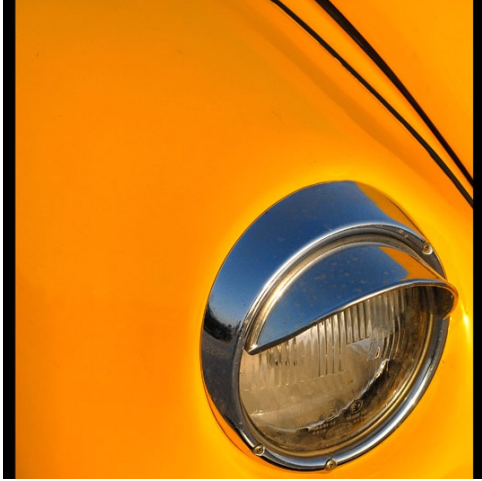
LANDSCAPE



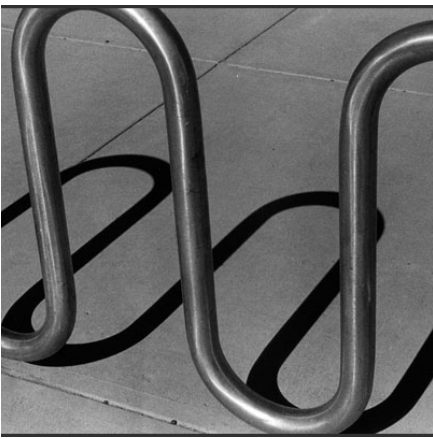
MOVEMENT



FRAGMENT



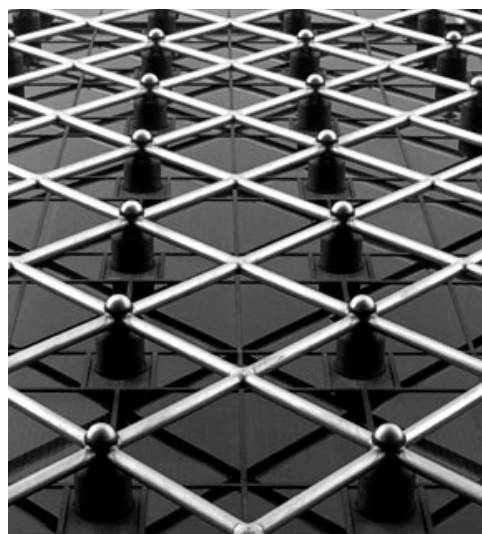
LIGHT+ SHADOW



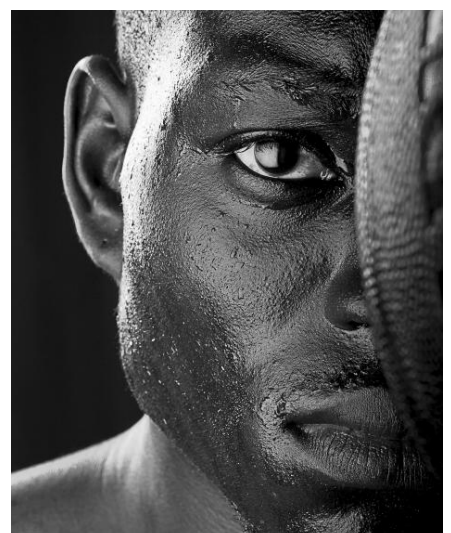
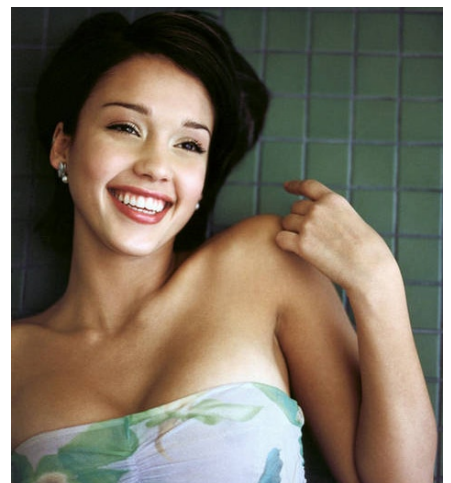
STILL LIFE



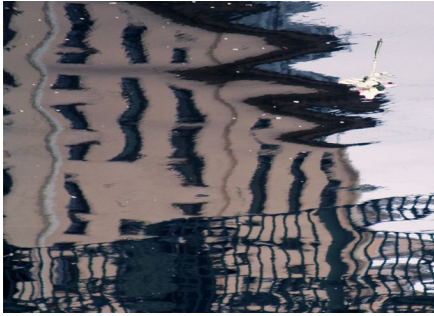
PATTERN



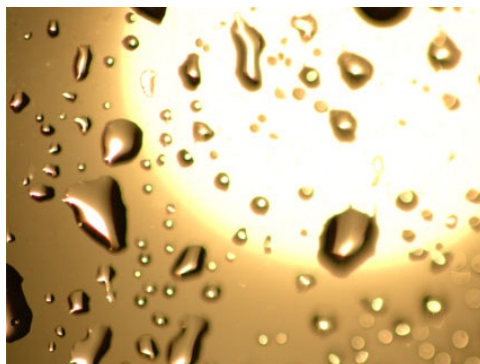
PORTRAIT



REFLECTION



TEXTURE



NATURE STUDY

