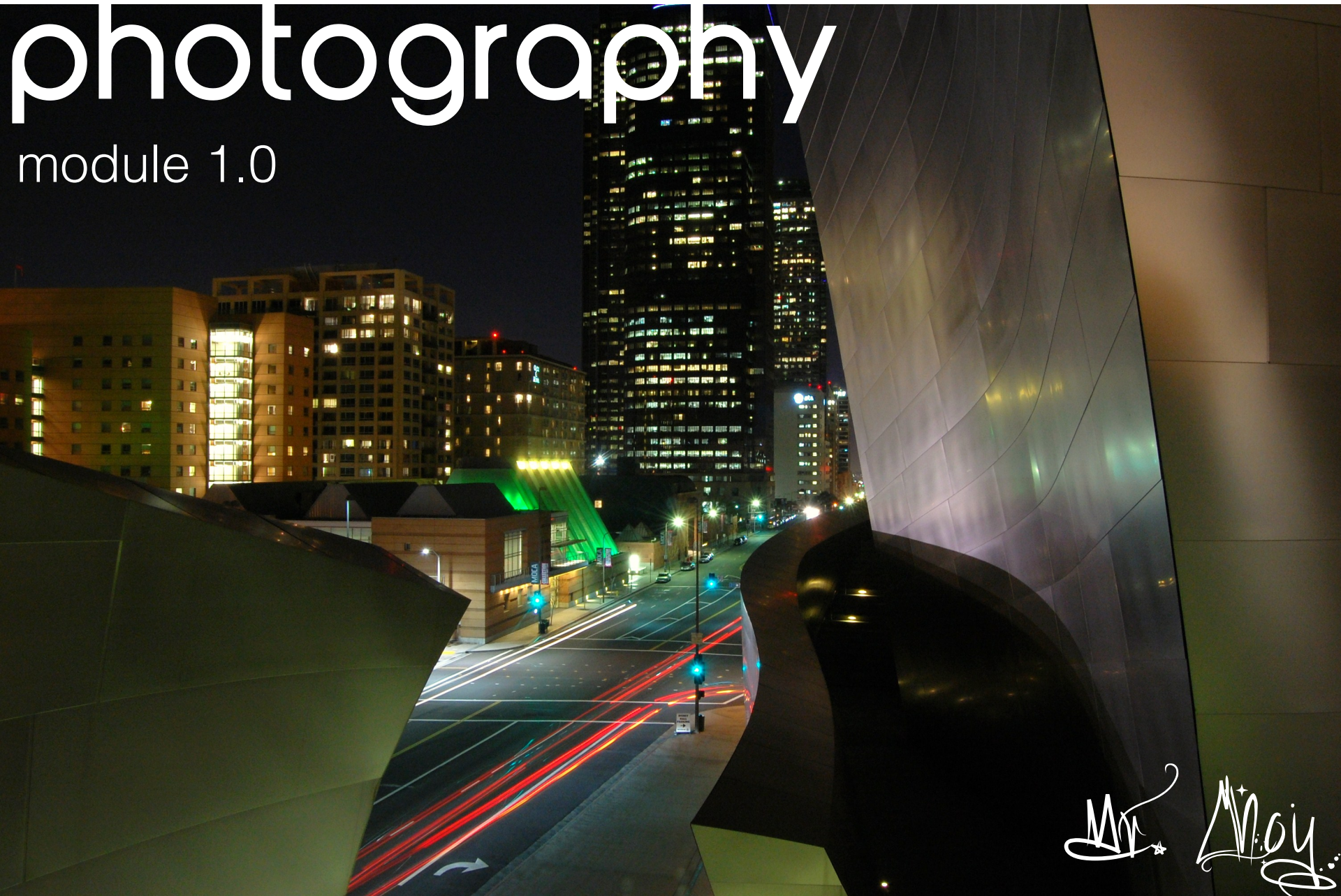


photography

module 1.0



Mr. May

What makes a good photograph?

1. Composition + Framing

- The Rule of Thirds
- Creative framing

2. A good 'SUBJECT' or 'GOAL' to photograph

- Choose an interesting subject (Why would someone show interest in my photo?)
- Create something interesting (i.e.- photoshoot)

3. Proper camera technique

- Steady hands, no blurry photos
- Correct settings, correct depth of field, and focusing
- Good lighting, proper exposure

COMPOSITION + FRAMING

{the rule of thirds}

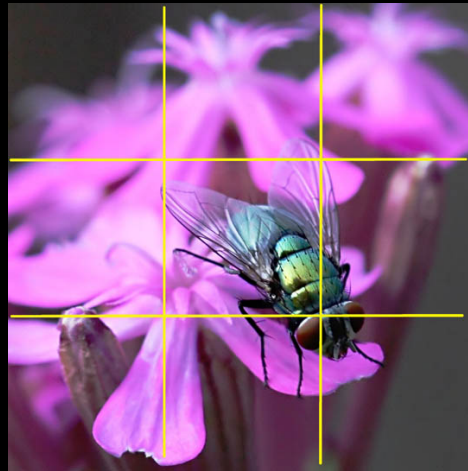
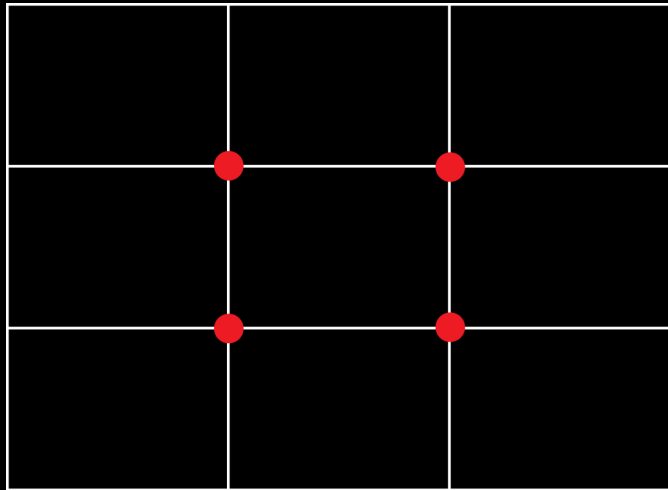
- Perhaps the most well know principle of photographic composition is the ‘**Rule of Thirds**’.
- The “**Rule of Thirds**” one of the first things that new photographers learn about in classes on photography and rightly so as it is the basis for well balanced and interesting shots.



COMPOSITION + FRAMING

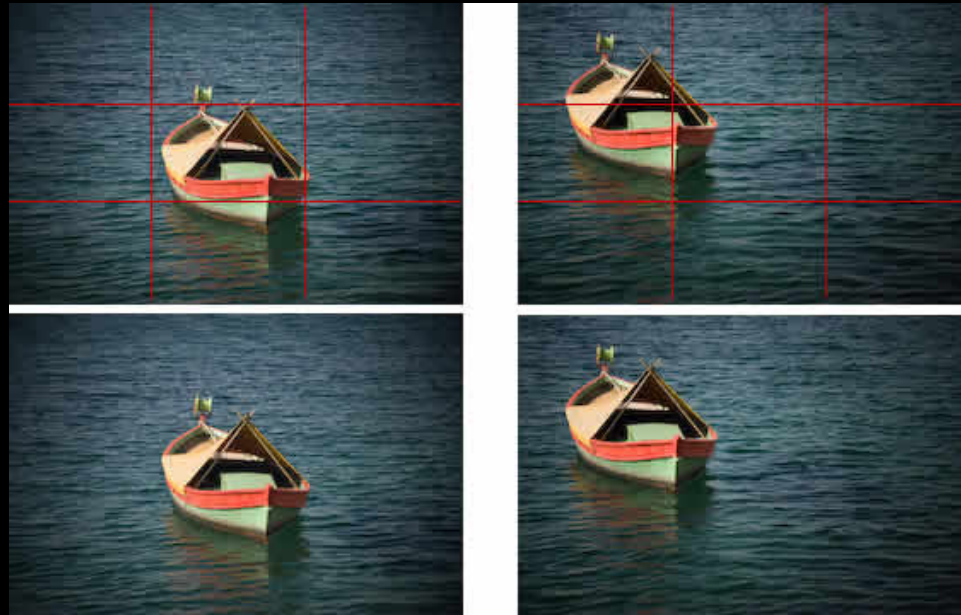
{the rule of thirds}

- Divide up the frame view into 9 equal segments/parts
- At the **INTERSECTIONS** of these lines you have **FOUR DOTS**
- These **FOUR DOTS** are where you place the point of interest/subject.
- The horizontal & vertical lines are also where you line up your horizons and subjects.
- These **DOTS** help create a more interesting photograph



* When in doubt, don't center your subjects

COMPOSITION {the rule of thirds}



The theory is that if you place **points of interest** in the intersections or along the **horizontal and vertical lines**, your photo becomes more **balanced** and will enable a viewer of the image to interact with it more **naturally**. Studies have shown that when viewing images that **people's eyes** usually go to one of the intersection points most naturally rather than the **center** of the shot .

{the rule of thirds}

1



2

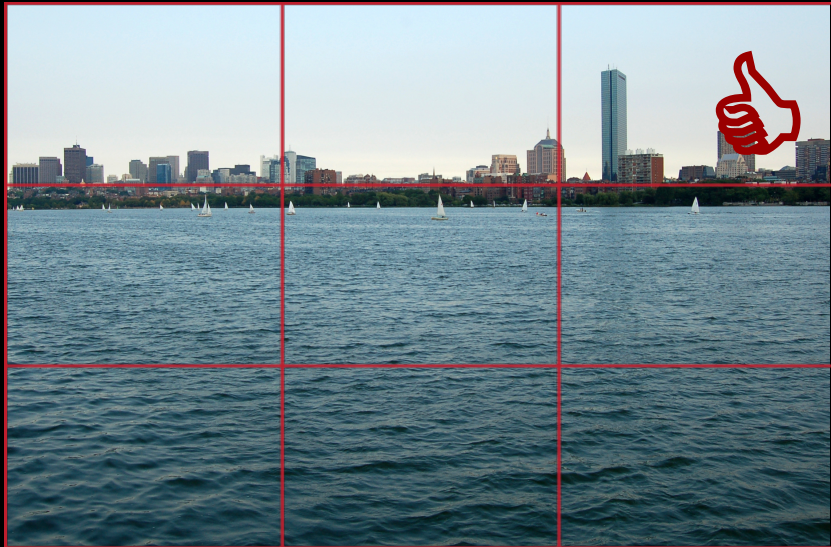
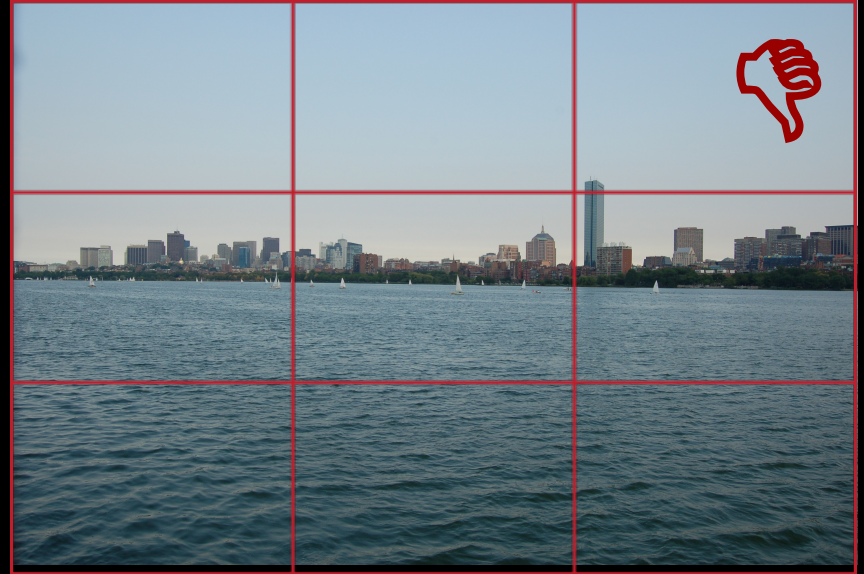
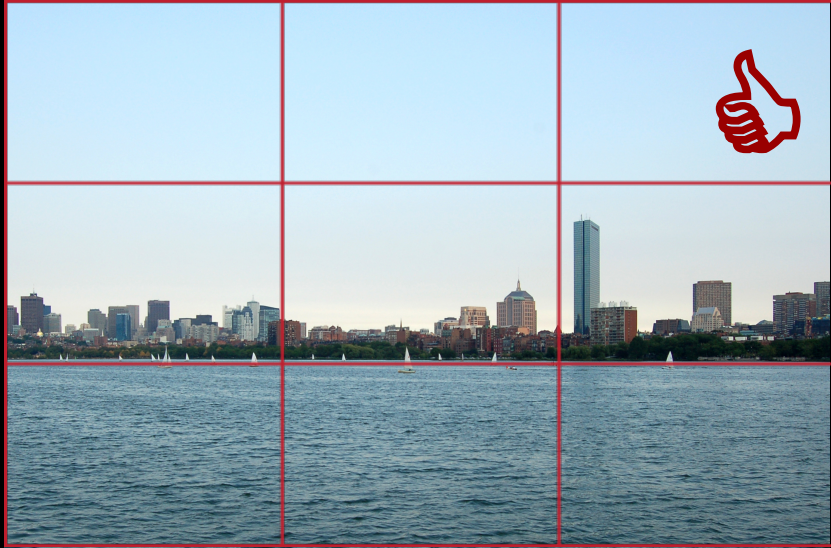


3



Why is PHOTO #3 a poor example in terms of how the rule of thirds work?

{the rule of thirds}



Can you explain using the following terms in your answer?

GRID, POINTS OF INTEREST, & HORIZON

EXAMPLES OF THE RULE OF THIRDS





WELCOME

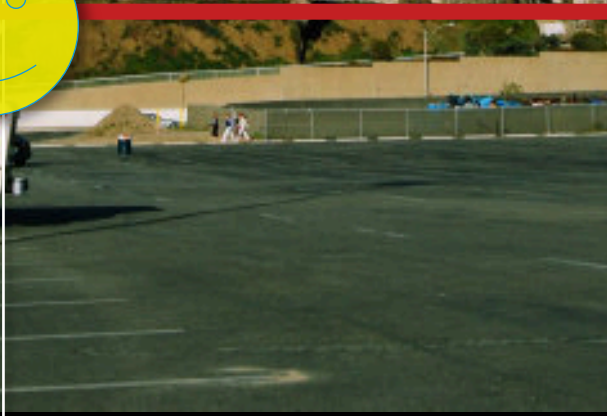
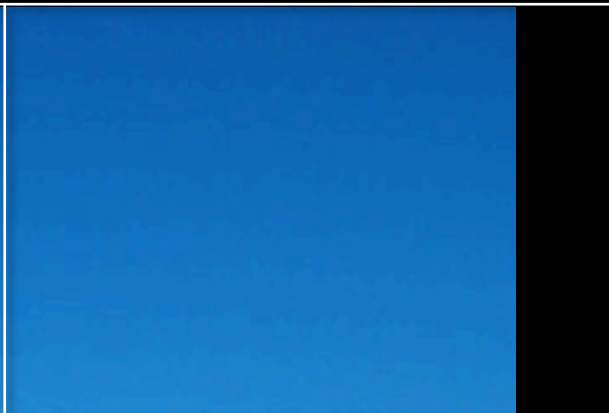
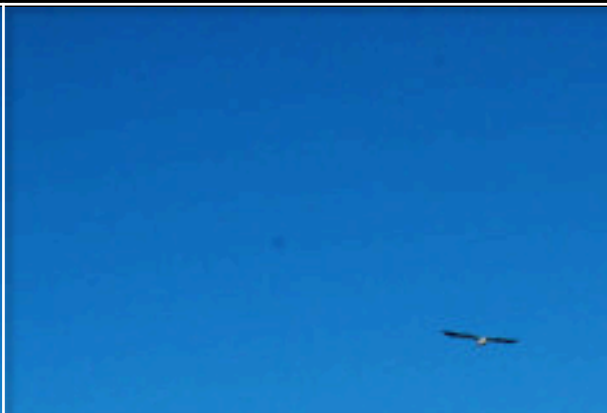
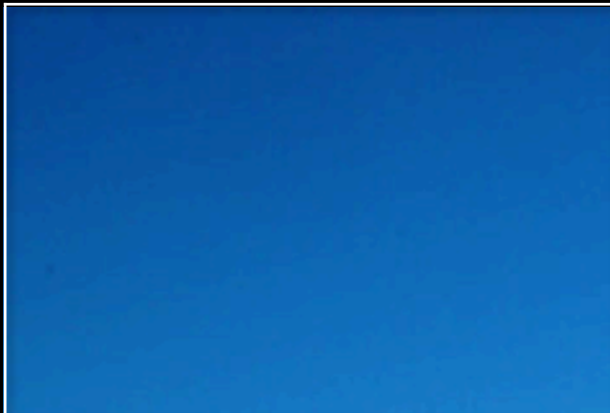
TO Fabulous LAS VEGAS

NEVADA

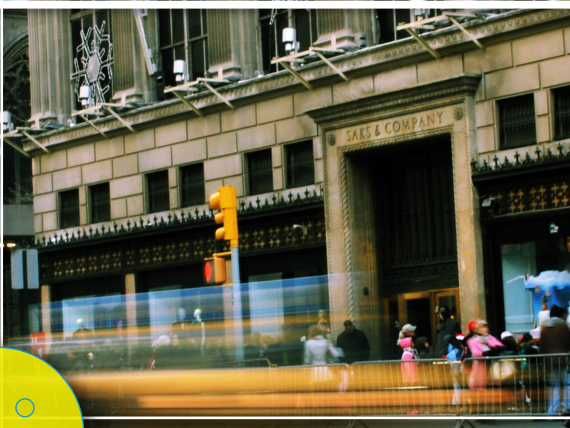
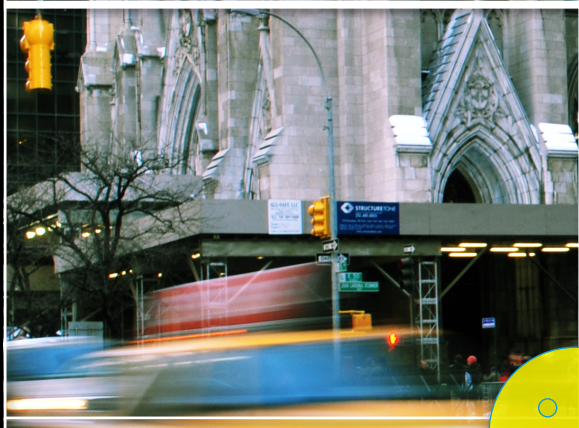
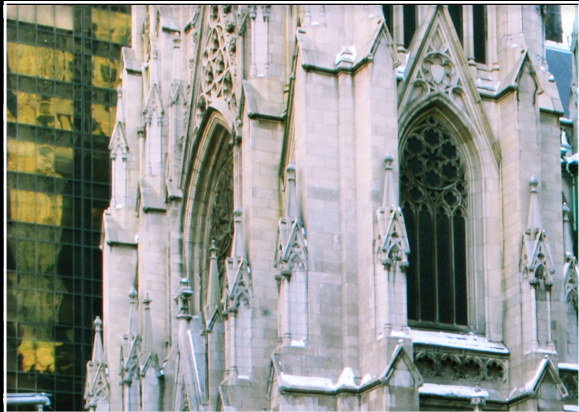
MANDALAY

TACO













COMPOSITION

PHOTO ORIENTATION

This makes a difference in how your photo looks. You make decisions based on the way you hold your camera. Even with the same subject, your photo's result will differ. I always try both orientations.

A vertical blue rectangle representing portrait orientation.

PORTRAIT

A horizontal blue rectangle representing landscape orientation.

LANDSCAPE

Which Way Up?

Landscape

or

Portrait



Describe how changing the camera orientation changes the way these photographs look.

Which Way Up?

Landscape

or

Portrait



Describe how changing the camera orientation changes the way these photographs look.

A GOOD SUBJECT

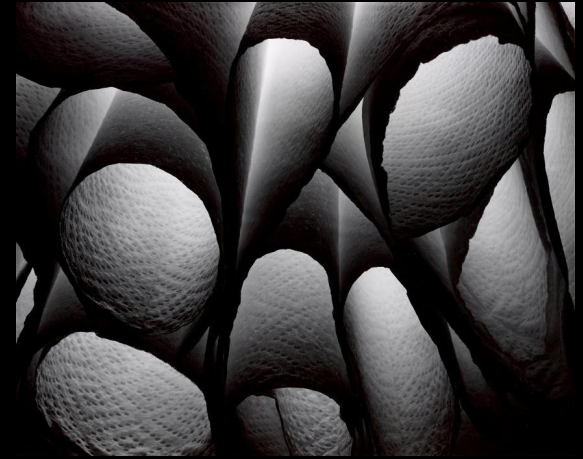
- **Plan Ahead**
 - It may be helpful to think about where you are going. Don't just walk around and wing it, just hoping for the best.
- **Photography is an art form**
 - It is important to develop your skills, just as any painter or sculptor develops their skills.
 - Like art, photography is about communicating a message. Creating a meaningful visual message
- **Endless opportunities**
 - Consider all options around you when choosing subjects



A GOOD SUBJECT {con't}

- **Take your time**

- When you are looking for a subject, take a little longer and look a little deeper
- You may find that extra detail or more perfect lighting when you invest that extra time to pause and consider what is around you.



- **Slow down**

- There are so many interesting aspects to the world around us.
- We often walk pass and miss these each day, simply because we are in a rush.
- So **slow down**, train your eye to look for details and any interesting features that stand out.
- Then take your camera and consider how you can best communicate what you see to your audience.

