

NORTHVIEW HIGH SCHOOL SYLLABUS 2018-19

Digital Photography Class

Semester Course

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Room # 1114 (Art Room) 1115 (Art Lab)

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This course will focus primarily on the use of digital cameras as well as how to edit the images in the program Adobe Photoshop CS6. A large emphasis will be placed on the art of composition, basic photographing techniques, and creating conceptual ideas behind the art. Access to a digital camera is required for completion of projects as well as a computer and internet connection. This class will teach a variety of technical knowledge of manual camera functions and processes. Students will also create digital portfolios of their work using online flickr accounts. (online learning: 30+ hours)

TEXTS:

Focus on Photography (Hermon Joyner, Kathleen Monoghan)

Digital Photography Website: The course website offers students a variety of services, such as links to all handouts, slides, film clips and audio clips, vocabulary practice, practice tests, model essays and short tutorials on assignments. More importantly, it summarizes what happens each day in class, allowing students the opportunity to stay caught up and on top of homework assignments. Absent students are expected to check the website to complete missed in-class assignments and stay up to date on homework. Students may email from the home page.

REQUIREMENTS:

Homework and Course Expectations: Homework in Photography is to be expected and be completed on time. Due to the nature of the class, students can expect to spend time taking pictures at home and outside of the classroom in addition to time in class. This way, time in class can be spent critiquing, editing, and submitting projects to online flickr accounts. Access to a digital camera and the internet is important for these reasons.

Flicker Accounts: Students will be responsible for having an online Flickr Account to upload all of their images to as way to share their work with me as well as to maintain an online digital portfolio of their work.

GRADING POLICY:

Course Grade – 80% of Semester Grade

Practice Work (10%) (Formative Assessments)

- Formative *practice* is not graded heavily; the purpose is to practice skills and to prepare for the summative assessments without penalty.

Quizzes & Tests (30%) (Summative Assessments)

- A summative assessment is an evaluation during or at the end of a unit that covers the skills practiced in class along with new vocabulary and techniques.

- There will be weekly quizzes as well as unit tests to review new material as well as pre and post-tests to help demonstrate student understanding and growth.

Projects (60%) (Summative Assessments)

- A large portion of the course grade is based on project completion at the end of each unit. This includes demonstrating an understanding of the photography techniques being learned, uploading the evidence to an online flickr portfolio shared with the teacher as well as a written artist statement describing concepts used and applies to achieve final results and express personal insights.

Semester Exam – 20% of Semester Grade

- The semester exam is cumulative and will cover all units listed below.
- Seniors who meet the requirements may opt out of the final class exam.

ASSESSMENTS:

Practice Work (Formative Assessments)

- *Art Starts (Questions asked at the beginning of each class period to review or introduce new ideas)*
- *Reflections & Self-Evaluations*
- *Peer-Evaluations*

Graded Assignments (Summative Assessments)

- *Unit Projects*
- *Unit Quizzes & Tests*
- *Online Flickr Portfolio*

FALL SEMESTER SCHEDULE:

Week 1: Unit 1: What is Photography?
 Week 2: Unit 1: What is Photography?
 Week 3: Unit 2: The Art of Photography
 Week 4: Unit 2: The Art of Photography *ARTPRIZE
 Week 5: Unit 3: Black and White Photography
 Week 6: Unit 3: Black and White Photography
 Week 7: Unit 4: Digital Photography
 Week 8: Unit 4: Digital Photography *CONFERENCES
 Week 9: Unit 5: Portraits
 Week 10: Unit 5: Portraits
 Week 11: Unit 5: Portraits
 Week 12: Unit 6: Action Photography
 Week 13: Unit 6: Action Photography
 *THANKSGIVING BREAK
 Week 14: Unit 7: Photojournalism
 Week 15: Unit 8: Architecture and Landscapes
 Week 16: Unit 9: Animals
 Week 17: Unit 10: Still Life
 *WINTER BREAK
 Week 18: Final Project and Exam Review
 Week 19: Final Exam Week

SPRING SEMESTER SCHEDULE:

Week 1: Unit 1: What is Photography?
 Week 2: Unit 1: What is Photography?
 Week 3: Unit 2: The Art of Photography
 Week 4: Unit 2: The Art of Photography
 *MIDWINTER BREAK
 Week 5: Unit 3: Black and White Photography
 Week 6: Unit 3: Black and White Photography
 Week 7: Unit 4: Digital Photography *CONFERENCES
 Week 8: Unit 4: Digital Photography
 Week 9: Unit 5: Portraits
 Week 10: Unit 5: Portraits
 *SPRING BREAK
 Week 11: Unit 5: Portraits
 Week 12: Unit 6: Action Photography
 Week 13: Unit 6: Action Photography
 Week 14: Unit 7: Photojournalism
 Week 15: Unit 8: Architecture and Landscapes
 Week 16: Unit 9: Animals
 Week 17: Unit 10: Still Life
 *MEMORIAL WEEKEND
 Week 18: Final Project and Exam Review
 Week 19: Final Exam Week

Vocabulary

Aberrations - Optical defects in a lens that limit the sharpness of the focused image.

Abrasions – Marks or scratches on the emulsion surface of photographic materials.

Agitation - The process used to bring fresh chemical solution in contact with photographic emulsion.

Aperture - Lens opening. The opening in a camera lens through which light passes to expose the film. The size of aperture is either fixed or adjustable. Aperture size is usually calibrated in *f*-numbers-the larger the number, the smaller the lens opening.

Backlighting – Light coming from behind the subject, toward the camera lens, so that the subject stands out vividly against the background. Often produces a silhouette effect.

Front lighting - Light shining on the side of the subject facing the camera. Sometimes called flat lighting because it produces very little contrast or modeling on the subject plus a minimum of shadows.

Side lighting – Light striking the subject from the side relative to the position of the camera; produces shadows and highlights to create modeling on the subject.

Camera – Latin meaning “room.” Light tight instrument used to take photographs.

Composition – The pleasing arrangement of the elements within a scene-the main subject, the foreground and background, and supporting subjects. The visual arrangement of all elements in a photograph.

Contrast – The range of difference in the light to dark areas of a negative, print, or slide (also called density); the brightness range of a subject or the scene lighting.

Cropping – Printing only part of the image that is in the negative or slide, usually for a more pleasing composition. May also refer to the framing of the scene in the viewfinder. Selective use of a portion of an image.

Darkroom – A light tight area used for processing films and for printing and processing papers; also for loading and unloading film holders and some cameras.

Dense – The darkness in a negative usually caused by overexposure or overdevelopment.

Depth of field – The amount of distance between the nearest and farthest objects that appear in acceptably sharp focus in a photograph. Depth of field depends on the lens opening, the focal length of the lens, and the distance from the lens to the subject.

Developing tank – A light tight container used for processing film.

Burning in – Giving additional exposure to part of the image projected on an enlarger easel to make that area of the print darker. This is accomplished after the basic exposure by extending the exposure time to allow additional image-forming light to strike the areas in the print you want to darken while holding back the image-forming light from the rest of the image.

Dodging – The practice of using an opaque material to lighten an area in a print.

Holding back the image-forming light from a part of the image projected on an enlarger easel during part of the basic exposure time to make that area of the print lighter.

Emulsion – Micro-thin layers of gelatin in which light-sensitive ingredients are suspended; triggered by light to create a photographic image.

Emulsion side – The side of the film coated with emulsion. In contact printing and enlarging, the emulsion side of the film-dull side-should face the emulsion side of the photo paper-shiny side.

Enlarger – A device consisting of a light source, a negative holder, and a lens, and means of adjusting these to project an enlarged image from a negative onto a sheet of photographic paper.

Exposure – The quantity of light allowed to act on a photographic material; a product of the intensity (controlled by the lens opening) and the duration (controlled by the shutter speed or enlarging time) of light striking the film or paper.

Exposure meter – An instrument with a light-sensitive cell that measures the light reflected from or falling on a subject, used as an aid for selecting the exposure setting. The same as a light meter.

Fading – The deterioration of a print image over a period of time.

Film – A photographic emulsion coated on a flexible, transparent base that records images or scenes.

Film speed – The sensitivity of a given film to light, indicated by a number such as ISO 200. The higher the number, the more sensitive or faster the film. Note: ISO stands for International Standards Organization.

Fisheye lens – A type of wide-angle lens, or lens attachment, capable of covering a field of 180 degrees or more.

Fixed-focus lens – A lens that has been focused in a fixed position by the manufacturer. The user does not have to adjust the focus of this lens.

Flash – A brief, intense burst of light from a flashbulb or an electronic flash unit, usually used where the lighting on the scene is inadequate for picture-taking.

Flood lighting – A photographic light source designed to illuminate a wide area.

Focus – Adjustment of the distance setting on a lens to define the subject sharply.

Foreground – The area between the camera and the principal subject.

Middle ground – The area between the foreground and background of an image.

Background – The part of the scene that appears behind the subject of the picture.

Glossy – used to describe a printing paper with a smooth surface which can be used for ferrotyping. The print has a mirror like finish.

Matte – used to describe a finish on paper – non-glossy or dull.

Grain – The sand-like or granular appearance of a negative, prints, or slide. Graininess becomes more pronounced with faster film and the degree of enlargement.

Hypo – The name for a fixing bath made from sodium thiosulfate, other chemicals, and water; often used as a synonym for fixing bath.

Image – The visual result of the exposure and development on a photographic emulsion.

Latent image – The invisible image left by the action of light on photographic film or paper. The light changes the photosensitive salts to varying degrees depending on the amount of light striking them. When processed, this latent image will become a visible image either in reversed tones (as in a negative) or in positive tones (as in a color slide).

Leaf shutter – type of shutter consisting of a number of thin blades or leaves installed between the lens components or behind the lens.

Lens - One or more pieces of optical glass or similar material designed to collect and focus rays of light to form a sharp image on the film, paper, or projection screen.

Light meter – another word for exposure meter

Macro lens – A lens that provides continuous focusing from infinity to extreme close-ups, often to a reproduction ratio of 1:2 (half life-size) or 1:1 (life-size).

Maximum aperture – The largest opening on a lens.

Negative – The developed film that contains a reversed tone image of the original scene.

Opaque – Incapable of transmitting light. Also a commercial product which is painted on a negative to black out an area.

Parallax - With a lens-shutter camera, parallax is the difference between what the viewfinder sees and what the camera records, especially at close distances.

Photogram - an image made by placing objects on a sheet of photographic paper and exposing it to light.

Photo paper – Light sensitive paper used to make prints.

Print – A positive picture, usually on paper, and usually produced from a negative.

Rangefinder – An optical-mechanical device consisting of a system of lenses and prisms that will visually show the out-of-focus image.

Resolution – the degree of sharpness of a computer-generated image as measured by the number of dots per linear inch in a hard-copy printout or the number of pixels across and down on a display screen.

Shutter – Blades, a curtain, plate, or some other movable cover in a camera that controls the time during which light reaches the film.

Shutter Speed - the length of time the shutter remains open

Telephoto lens – A lens that makes a subject appear larger on film than does a normal lens at the same camera-to-subject distance. A telephoto lens has a longer focal length and narrower field of view than a normal lens.

Types of Cameras:

Camera Obscura- Latin for “dark room,” The ancestor to the photographic camera, used by early painters as an aid for sketching.

View Camera - a camera equipped with a lens mount and film holder that can be raised or set at an angle, a bellows that can be additionally extended, and a back that has a ground glass for focusing, used especially for portraits and landscapes.

Polaroid Camera - a camera that develops and produces a positive print within seconds.

Automatic Camera - A camera with a built-in exposure meter that automatically adjusts the lens opening, shutter speed, or both for proper exposure.

Adjustable Camera - A camera with manually adjustable settings for distance, lens openings, and shutter speeds.

Rangefinder Camera – Usually a 35mm camera with a built in rangefinder, that allows you to see the actual focusing of the lens.

Reflex Camera - A camera fitted with a mirror that reflects the image of an object or a scene onto a viewing screen so that focus, lighting, and composition may be evaluated. It allows the photographer to view and focus the exact scene being photographed.

SLR Camera – commonly used camera that allows one to view a subject through the actual picture-taking lens as opposed to a separate viewfinder by using a mirror.

Digital Camera - A camera that captures an image digitally, without the use of film. It records data in "pixels," small squares of light of varying hues that can be directly loaded into and interpreted by a computer.