

Year 11 Fine Art Spring Term Art Knowledge Bank

AO3 Drawing Techniques

Photography Essential Tips

- **Expose and focus first, then frame your shot.**

Blurry or poorly lit photos cannot be saved, but you can **crop** later, so focus on getting the lighting and key **focus point** sharp.

- **Cropping**

Cropping is carried out to remove any unwanted object or irrelevant noise from the periphery of an image, to change its aspect ratio, or to improve the overall **composition**.

- **Focus on the eyes**

The natural **focal point** of a **portrait** is the eyes, they can show emotion and transfix the viewer.

- **Perfect the exposure trifecta**

Getting proper **exposure** in photography consists of balancing three things: **shutter speed**, **aperture**, and **ISO** settings. You can start off by shooting in **automatic mode**, but to get full control you'll have to use the 3 techniques.

- **Change up your perspective**

Experiment with different **angles** to discover new **perspectives**. Show all these in a **contact sheet**.

- **Print contact sheets**

Print off all your shots in one **contact sheet**. Then circle your key selection of the best pics.

- **Rotate your camera for vertical shots**

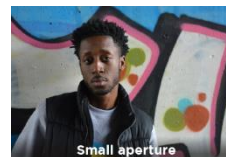
Think about the **orientation** - **landscape** or **portrait** - which suits the frame?

- **Make use of leading lines**

Lines that **converge** create **depth** and draw the viewer in while curved lines can take you around the frame and eventually land on the main **subject**.

- **Pay attention to depth of field**

Depth of field is determined by the **aperture** size you set and your distance to the **subject**. Wider **apertures** emphasize **depth of field**, and so does getting closer to your **subject**.



5 Tips for Cropping Photos

- **Crop** your photos to tell a story.
- Leave out unnecessary details.
- Don't always centre your subject.
- Crop at eye level.
- When cropping faces, leave some breathing room.



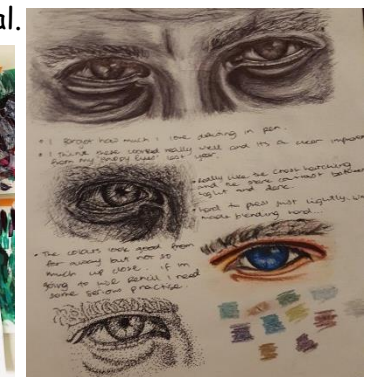
AO2 Media, Techniques and Processes

Media Sampling

It's very important to experiment with different materials. Show this through creating a variety of small **media samples**. This can



be through simple colour blocks/mark marking examples or by drawing small related images using different **medias**. **Annotate** the pros and cons and explain why you have made your choice to continue with a particular material.



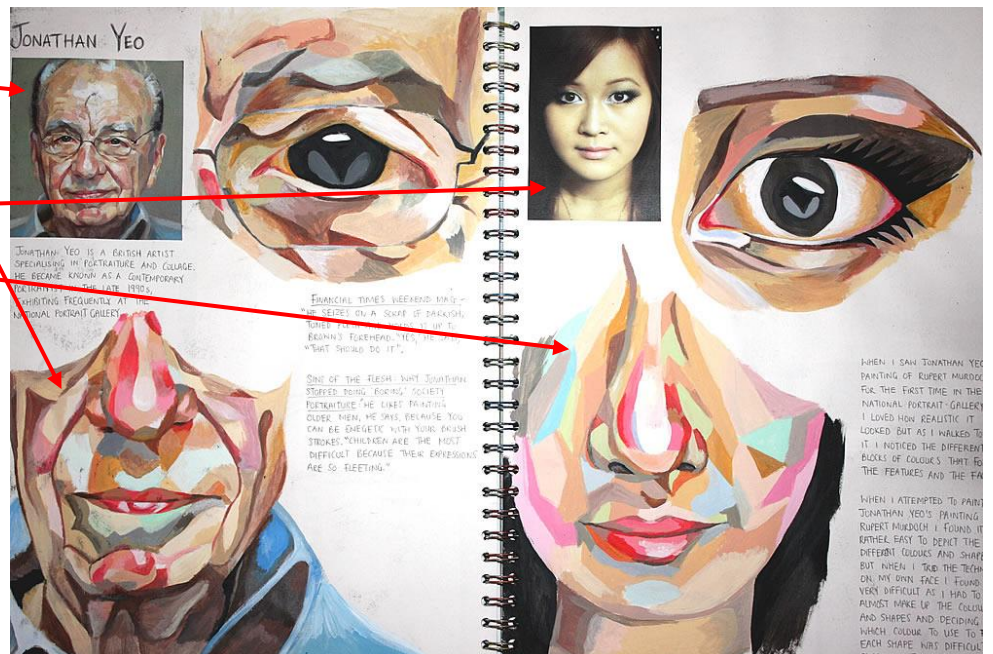
AO1 Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding



To achieve high marks, you need to show how you have **studied, researched** and taken **inspiration** from artists. A good way to do this is to create extra small **media studies** of the artist's work, then **photograph** your own influenced version and again create small **media samples**. Then **annotate** what you have learnt from this experience.

Start by using the same **media** as the artist, then experiment and develop further, **refining** as you go.

- Possible Art Careers:**
- Art Gallery Dealer
 - Interior Designer
 - Illustrator
 - Typographer
 - Animator



Key Literary Vocabulary

<p>ISO - Pronounced "eye-so,"</p>	<p>Indicates how sensitive the sensor is to light. For darker scenarios, you'll need to use higher ISO settings to capture light, such as 800 or 1600 ISO.</p>	<p>Aperture</p>	<p>Refers to the size of the opening in the lens. Smaller numbers mean a larger opening and more shallow depth of field in your images. Larger numbers let through less light, but make more of your image look sharp.</p>	<p>Shutter speed</p>	<p>Is the amount of time your camera's shutter is open and the amount of time your sensor is exposed to light. Faster speeds can "stop" motion, while slower speeds let in more light and can capture blur and motion.</p>
<p>Depth of field</p>	<p>Is the relation of how sharp the focus is compared to everything away the focus.</p>	<p>Exposure</p>	<p>Is the amount of light per unit area reaching the photographic sensor, as determined by shutter speed, lens aperture, and the nature light.</p>	<p>Orientation</p>	<p>In photography, is which way up you hold the camera, landscape or portrait.</p>

Useful websites to research further knowledge

<https://photographylife.com/photography-basics>