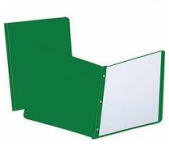
Wednesday

September 18, 2013 (9.18.13)

Materials

Composition Book
+ Pen or Pencil



Duotang

Agenda

Time Estimate	Activity
3	Homework Reminders
10	Discuss: • Equipment Agreement • New Ladder Assignments
40/each	Rotations: • Hampton (Intro. to Photography) • Business Ads

Announcements

- Today we begin our unit on **photography**; if you have a digital camera, even if it's just on your phone, bring it.

Transition

Student Planner

Reminders & Deadlines

Date Given	Assignment	Due Date
Tuesday 9.17	• Bring your **digital camera** to class • Cell phone camera is acceptable.	Wednesday 9.18 Or Thursday 9.19
Wednesday 9.18	• **Add Hampton** on Facebook or Twitter • 5 Bonus Points available for class with highest number of "likes" / "follows"	Friday 9.20

Update

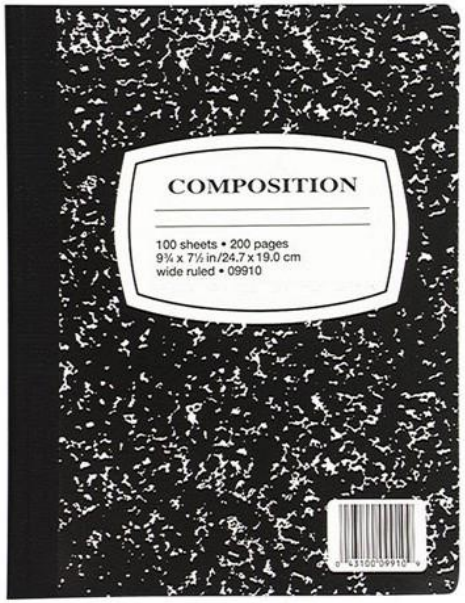
- Equipment Agreement
  - Must be returned to me w/ parent signature before you sign out equipment
- New Ladder
  - New assignments
  - Erica is still tinkering

Rotation Groups

ASSIGNMENT

- Rotations:
  1. Hampton → Intro. To Photography
  2. Selling Ads
- Each rotation lasts approx. 40 minutes

Transition



Notes

What is Photography?

TAKE NOTES

- Comes from two Greek roots:
  - Photo: light
  - Graph: drawing
- Literally, "light drawing"
- Light is recorded on film (by means of chemicals) or by electronic image sensor
- Invented 1820; photos took 8 hours to expose
- Two kinds of cameras:
  - Film camera: 1861-present; monochrome (black/white), color images on film
  - DSLR: 1981-present; data saved on memory cards

What is Photography?

TAKE NOTES

The best camera…

is the one that's with you

--Chase Jarvis

Cheap or Expensive Camera?

Cheap or Expensive Camera?

iPhone 2

Lego Camera

Cheap or Expensive Camera?

Cheap or Expensive Camera?

$10 Yashica EZ

$1000 DSLR

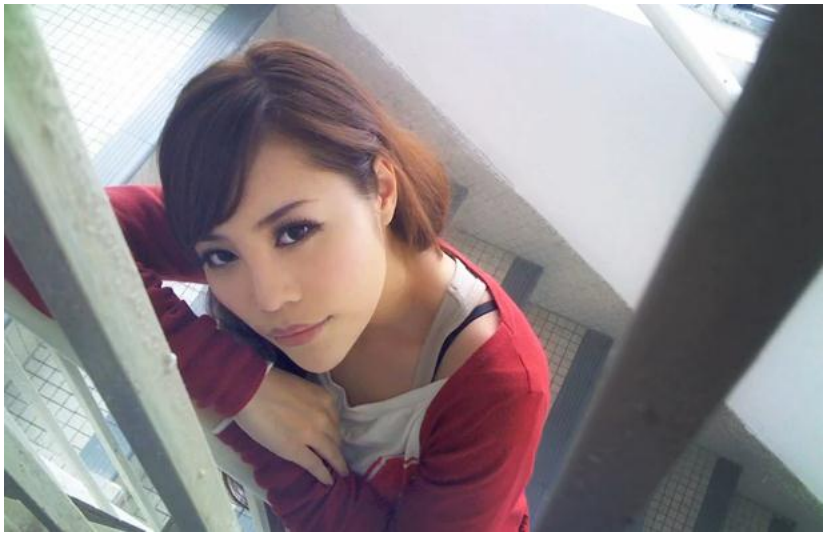
Cheap or Expensive Camera?

Cheap or Expensive Camera?

Toy Story Camera

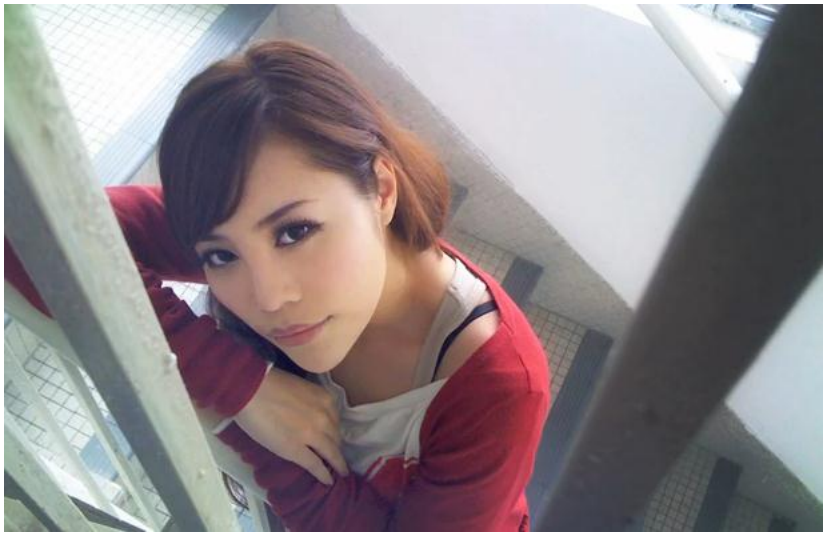
$500 DSLR

Cheap or Expensive Camera?



Cheap or Expensive Camera?

$3000 DSLR



iPhone 1

Parts of Your Camera

TAKE NOTES

1. Body
   - Small vs. Large
   - Features included (automatic vs. manual mode)
   - Frames per second (FPS)
   - Flash
2. Lens(es)
   - Better for certain situations
     - Fish eye: big distortion
     - Wide angle: some dist.
     - Standard
     - Telephoto: large distances
     - Macro: small objects (bugs, flowers)
3. Sensor
   - Captures light exposure → jpeg or RAW file
   - Measured in megapixel count

Lenses

Lenses

Lenses

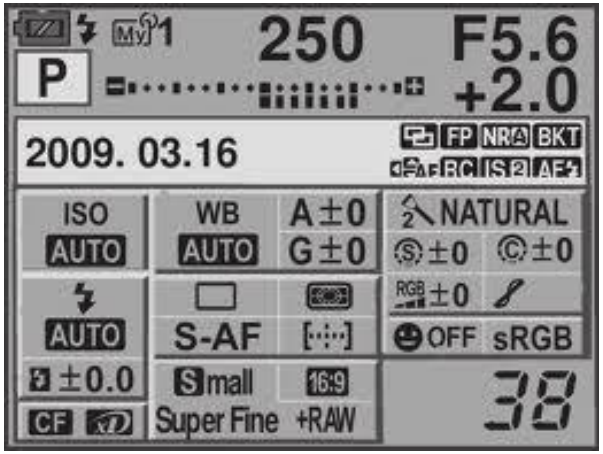
Lenses

Lenses

Camera Settings

TAKE NOTES

- Most DSLRs have automatic and manual settings
- Comfort level determines what setting you work in
  - Automatic: camera determines settings
  - Non-Automatic: you decide settings
- Is usually a combination of three settings: aperture, shutter, and ISO



Aperture (AV) Priority

TAKE NOTES

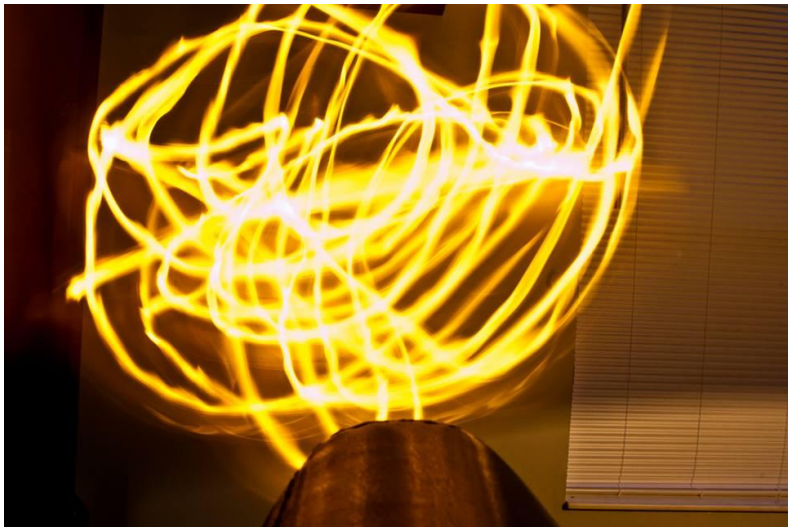
- Control opening where light enters camera
- Wide aperture (1.8-4.0) = more light, less background focus
- Narrow aperture (22-30) = less light, more background focus

Shutter (TV) Priority

TAKE NOTES

- Control how fast your picture is taken
- Fast exposures (1/800 sec) freeze action
- Slow exposures (1/50-30 sec) blur action, but allow more light to come into the camera
  - Typically need tripod to hold camera steady

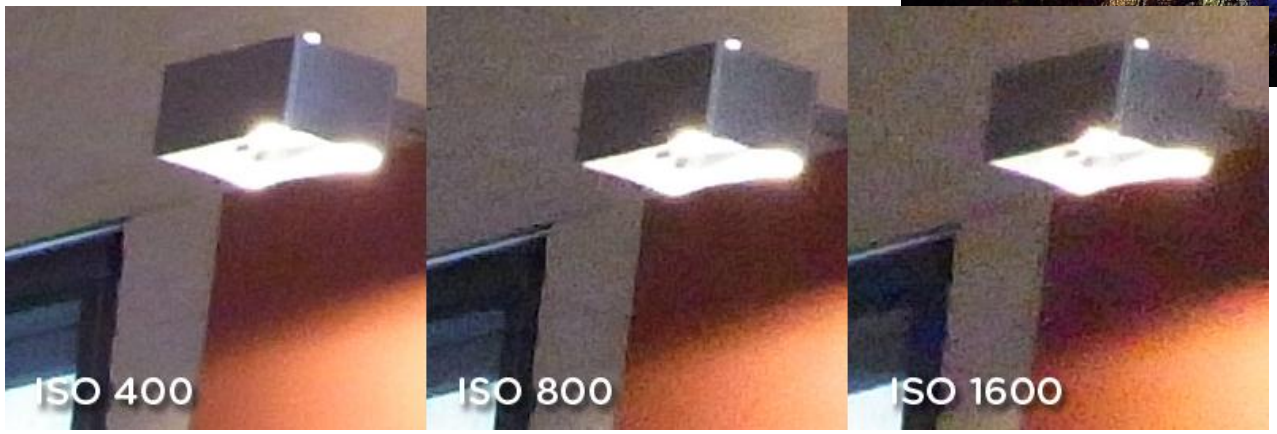
Shutter (TV) Priority



ISO Settings

TAKE NOTES

- Also known as light sensitivity
- 100: not very sensitive (usually outdoors, full light)
- 600+: very sensitive (usually at night or when lighting is poor); also increases "grain" look



One Last Thing…

TAKE NOTES

- Good photography is really a combination of:
  1. Adjusting your camera's settings (AV, TV, ISO) for your intended goal
  2. Feeling comfortable with your subject
  3. Knowing good composition techniques