

JCSP LIBRARIES

SNAP

Photography Challenge

MY CHECK LIST:

play

old

tiny

set

cold

bow

open

crack

red

fast

MY DICTIONARY WORK:

Some of the SNAP word prompts have multiple meanings. Exploring these multiple meanings might give you some fresh inspiration for your photographs. Use a dictionary to check out the following words:

PROMPT WORD	MEANINGS
set	
cold	
bow	
open	

PHOTOGRAPHY KEYWORDS:

KEYWORD	HOW TO SAY IT	MEANING
APERTURE	[ap-er-cher]	Aperture tells us the size of the hole inside the lens of a camera. The wider the aperture the more light can pass through, the brighter your photo will be.
BACKGROUND	[bak-ground]	The background is the part of a photograph that is furthest from you.
BLUR	[blur]	Blur is a term used to describe when part of a photograph is not clear or in focus. Photographers use different setting on their cameras to create blur on purpose. Blur can be used to show movement or draw your attention to a particular part of a photograph.
BOKEH	[boh-key]	Bokeh is a special effect created by blurring the background of a photograph. Bokeh is often used in portraits to focus your eye on the person and not the background of a photo.
CANDID	[kan-did]	A photograph where the subject (person in the photo) is not posing for the photographer.
COMPOSITION	[kom-puh-zish-uhn]	Photo composition is how a photographer creates a pleasing photograph. Photographers think about their subjects, space, balance, line, shape and colour before taking a photo.
CROPPING	[krop-ing]	Cropping is when you remove or change the outside edge of the photograph. Photographers crop images to change their size or create a better picture.

KEYWORD	HOW TO SAY IT	MEANING
DEPTH OF FIELD	[depth of feeld]	Depth of field describes the amount of space around your subject that is in focus. A deep depth of field means that most of your photograph will be in focus, including your subject. A shallow depth of field means that only your subject and a small part of your photograph is in focus.
EXPOSURE	[ik-spoh-zher]	Exposure is the amount of light that you allow to reach the sensor of a digital camera or the strip of film with a film camera.
FOCAL POINT	[foh-kuhl]	The focal point is the area of a photograph the that tries to catch your eye first.
FOCUS	[foh-kuhs]	The focus is the sharpest area of a photograph created by making adjustments to the lens.
FOREGROUND	[fawr-ground]	The foreground is the part of a photograph that is closest to you.
FRAMING	[frey-ming]	Photographers sometimes call the borders of a photograph the frame. Framing is a technique used by photographers to make the viewer's eye look at the most important part of the photograph. To frame a photo, photographers think about the photo's composition.
F-STOP	[ef-stop]	The aperture on your camera controls the amount of light that enters the camera through the lens. This is measured in f-stops. F-stop is short for focal-stop.

KEYWORD	HOW TO SAY IT	MEANING
LENS	[lenz]	A round piece of glass with curved sides that focuses light inside the camera. With a digital camera the lens focuses the light onto a sensor. With a film camera the lens focuses light onto a strip of film.
MACRO	[mak-roh]	Macro means an extreme close up. You may need a special macro lens to create this type of photograph. It is used to show lots of detail.
MONOCHROMATIC	[mon-uh-kroh-m]	Mono means “one”. Monochromatic means using only one colour in a photograph. Photographers use this technique to create a particular mood. Black and white photographs are monochromatic.
PANORAMIC	[pan-uh-ram-ik]	A panoramic photograph is one with a very wide frame. This style of photography is often used to show landscapes or skylines. If you are using a film camera you may need special equipment to create this type of photograph.
PORTRAIT	[pawr-trit]	A portrait is a photograph of a person. It usually shows a person’s face.
SELFIE	[sel-fee]	A photograph that you take of yourself. It is a self-portrait. Selfies are usually taken with a digital camera or smartphone. Sometimes selfies show other people.
SHUTTER	[shuht-er]	A shutter is a little door that opens and closes the aperture to allow light into the camera.
SHUTTER SPEED	[shuht-er speed]	The shutter speed controls the length of time that a camera’s shutter is open. A slow shutter speed allows the photographer to capture a lot of movement in their shot (blur). A fast shutter speed allows a photographer to freeze a moment in their shot.

KEYWORD	HOW TO SAY IT	MEANING
SILHOUETTE	[sil-oo-et]	A silhouette is a dark shape against a bright background. Silhouettes are usually people, animals or objects.
SUBJECT	[suhb-jikt]	What is the photo about? When you answer this question you will find the subject of the photo. The subject can be a person, an animal, an object, a shape, a colour... The only limit is your imagination.
SYMMETRY	[sim-i-tree]	Symmetry is a mathematical term. It describes when a shape has two matching halves that face each other along a central line. Photographers use symmetry to help with the composition of their photographs.
TRIPOD	[trahy-pod]	A tripod is a piece of camera equipment with three legs. Your camera is attached to it. Its job is to keep the camera steady to avoid shaky photos.
VIEWFINDER	[vyoo-fahyn-der]	A viewfinder is a small eye-sized window on a film camera. The photographer looks through the viewfinder to see what a photo will look like before they take the photo.
WHITE BALANCE	[wahyt bal-uhns]	White balance is a camera setting that allows you to fix what the “real” colour of white is in whatever environment you are photographing. This makes sure that white objects actually look white in your photographs.
ZOOM	[zoom]	Zoom is a special function on the camera that allows you to move closer or further away from what you are photographing. Professional photographers often use special zoom lenses to take photos of things that are very far away!

PHOTOGRAPHY KEYWORDS

Each day this month we will be exploring a new photography keyword.

Join us to learn the meaning of tricky photography words, and concepts!



APERTURE

Aperture tells us the size of the hole inside the lens of a camera. The wider the aperture, the more light can pass through, the brighter your photo will be.



BACKGROUND

The background is the part of a photograph that is furthest from you.



BLUR

Blur is a term used to describe when part of a photograph is not clear or in focus. Blur can be used to show movement or draw your attention to a particular part of a photograph.

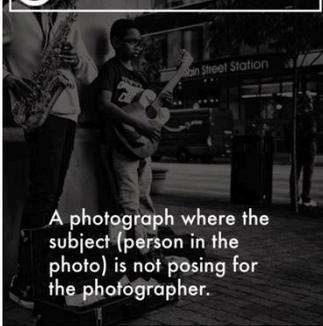


BOKEH

Bokeh is a special effect created by blurring the background of a photograph. Bokeh is often used in portraits to focus your eye on the subject and not the background of a photo.



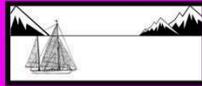
CANDID



A photograph where the subject (person in the photo) is not posing for the photographer.

COMPOSITION

Photo composition is how a photographer creates a pleasing photograph. Photographers think about their subjects, space, balance, line, shape and colour before taking a photo.



CROPPING

Cropping is when you remove or change the outside edge of the photograph. Photographers crop images to change their size or create a better picture.



DEPTH OF FIELD

Depth of field describes the amount of space around your subject that is in focus.

shallow depth of field: only subject and a small part of photo in focus

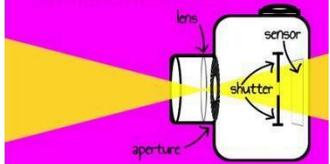


deep depth of field: most of your photo will be in focus



EXPOSURE

Exposure is the amount of light that you allow to reach the sensor of a digital camera or the strip of film with a film camera.



FOCAL POINT



The focal point is the area of a photograph that tries to catch your eye first.

FOCUS



The focus is the sharpest area of a photograph created by making adjustments to the lens.

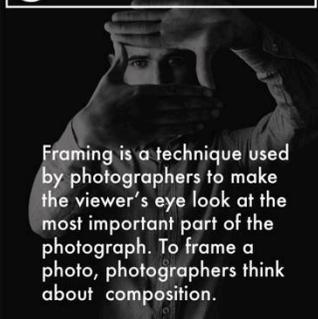
FOREGROUND

The foreground is the part of a photograph that is closest to you.



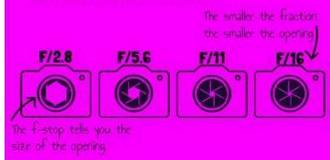
FRAMING

Framing is a technique used by photographers to make the viewer's eye look at the most important part of the photograph. To frame a photo, photographers think about composition.



F-STOPS

The aperture on your camera controls the amount of light that enters the camera through the lens. This is measured in f-stops. They are written as fractions.



LENS



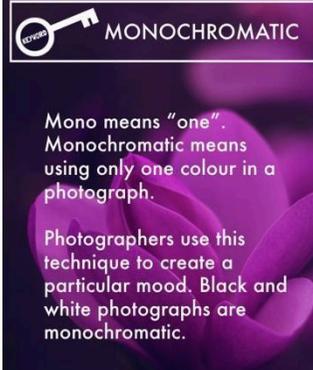
A round piece of glass with curved sides that focuses light inside the camera. With a digital camera the lens focuses the light onto a sensor. With a film camera the lens focuses light onto a strip of film.

MACRO



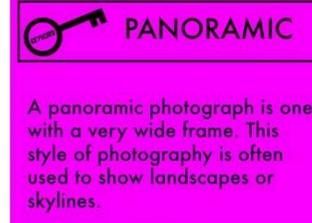
Macro means an extreme close up. You may need a special macro lens to create this type of photograph. It is used to show lots of detail.

MONOCHROMATIC



Mono means "one". Monochromatic means using only one colour in a photograph. Photographers use this technique to create a particular mood. Black and white photographs are monochromatic.

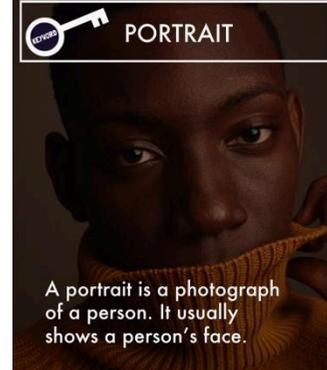
PANORAMIC



A panoramic photograph is one with a very wide frame. This style of photography is often used to show landscapes or skylines.

Wide Frame

PORTRAIT



A portrait is a photograph of a person. It usually shows a person's face.

SELFIE



A photograph that you take of yourself. It is a self-portrait. Selfies are usually taken with a digital camera or smartphone. Sometimes selfies show other people.

SHUTTER



A shutter is a little door that opens and closes the aperture to allow light into the camera.

There are two different types of closed shutters.

Now the shutter doors are open.

SHUTTER SPEED

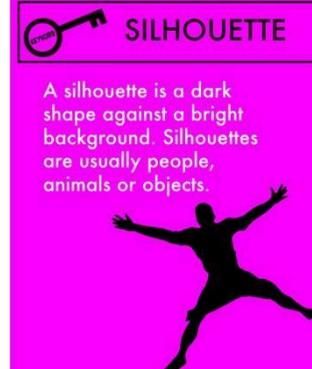


The shutter speed controls the length of time that a camera's shutter is open.

A slow shutter speed allows you to capture a lot of movement.

A fast shutter speed helps you to freeze a moment.

SILHOUETTE



A silhouette is a dark shape against a bright background. Silhouettes are usually people, animals or objects.

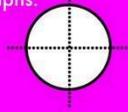
SUBJECT



What is the photo about? The subject can be a person, an animal, an object, a shape, a colour... The only limit is your imagination.

KEY SYMMETRY

Symmetry is a mathematical term. It describes when a shape has two matching halves that face each other along a central line. Photographers use symmetry to help with the composition of their photographs.



KEY TRIPOD



A tripod is a piece of camera equipment with three legs. Your camera is attached to it. Its job is to keep the camera steady to avoid shaky photos.

KEY VIEWFINDER

A viewfinder is a small eye-sized window on a film camera. The photographer looks through the viewfinder to see what a photo will look like before they take the photo.



KEY WHITE BALANCE

White balance is a camera setting that allows you to fix what the "real" colour of white is in whatever environment you are photographing.



KEY ZOOM

Zoom is a special function on the camera that allows you to move closer or further away from the subject that you are photographing.



KEYWORD WORDSEARCH:

E	N	F	R	E	T	T	U	H	S	F	D	P	A
O	Y	R	T	E	M	M	Y	S	S	O	N	O	S
Y	E	A	O	B	E	A	N	E	I	C	U	T	O
R	E	M	N	G	R	C	L	X	K	A	O	S	A
G	N	I	P	P	O	R	C	P	O	L	R	F	K
C	H	N	S	E	C	O	U	O	T	P	G	S	A
A	N	G	P	U	O	B	E	S	S	O	K	N	P
N	S	F	T	S	B	R	B	U	D	I	C	E	E
D	E	R	U	L	B	J	C	R	C	N	A	L	R
I	L	U	M	R	O	O	E	E	P	T	B	D	T
D	F	R	L	U	F	I	R	C	Z	O	O	M	U
S	I	S	I	L	H	O	U	E	T	T	E	S	R
Y	E	P	R	M	O	N	O	C	H	R	O	M	E
P	A	N	O	R	A	M	I	C	P	U	O	E	N

- zoom
- subject
- background
- monochrome
- cropping
- focus
- framing
- macro
- panoramic
- focal point
- selfie
- f-stop
- aperture
- candid
- silhouette
- symmetry
- shutter
- blur
- exposure
- lens

KEYWORDS: TEST YOURSELF!

A small eye-sized window on a film camera.

— — — — —

A dark shape against a bright background.

— — — — —

A piece of camera equipment with three legs.

— — — — —

A photo with only one colour.

— — — — —

The part of the photo that is furthest away.

— — — — —

A photo you take of yourself.

— — — — —

The sharpest part of the photo.

— — — — —

A photo without any posing.

— — — — —

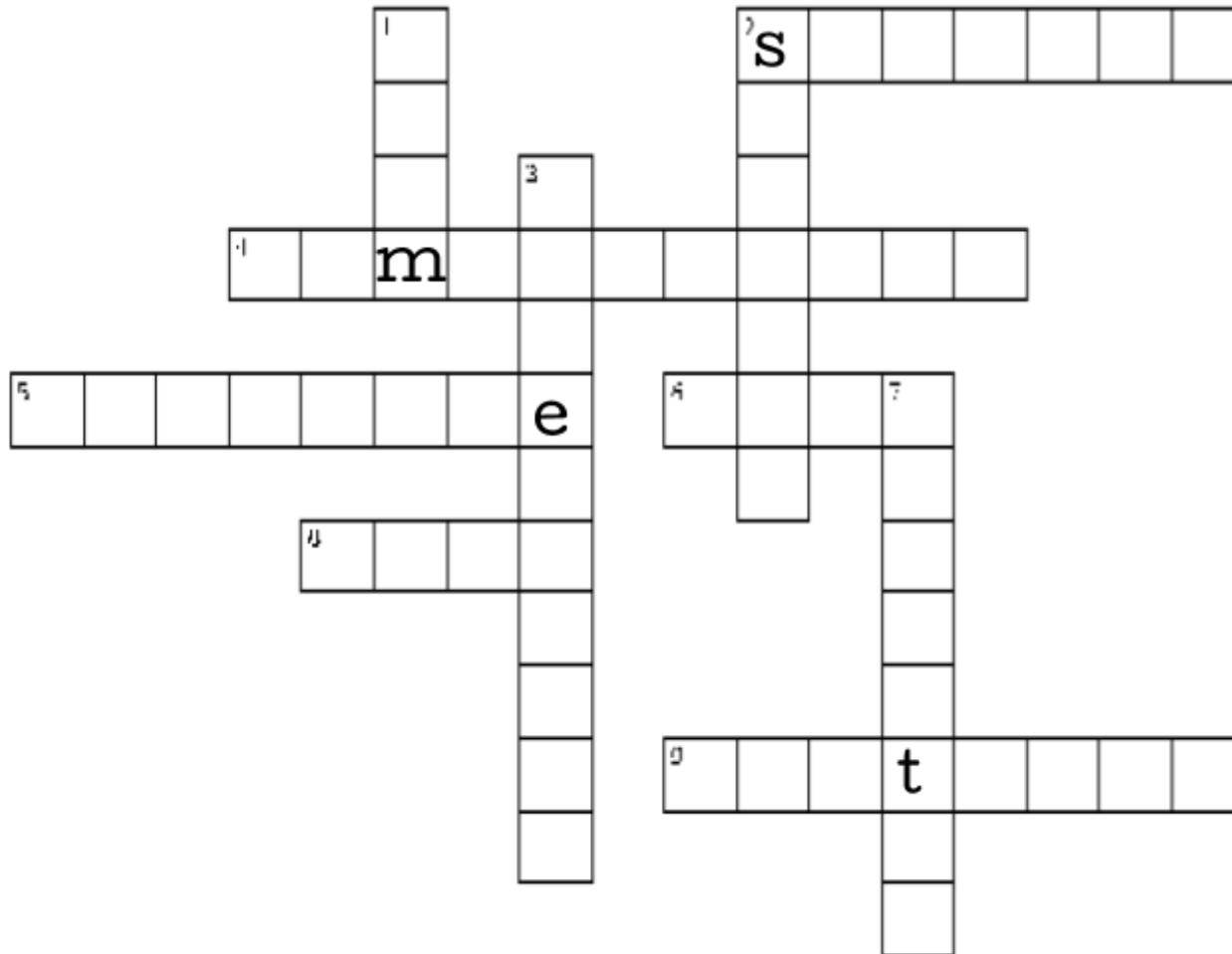
A wide frame used to photograph landscapes.

— — — — —

Removing the outside edge of a photograph.

— — — — —

KEYWORD CROSSWORD:



DOWN:

1. A camera function that allows you to move closer to your subject.
2. A little door that opens and closes the aperture of the camera.
3. The part of the photograph that is closest to you.
7. When a shape has two matching halves that face each other along a central line.

ACROSS:

2. What is your photo about?
4. Used to create a pleasing photo.
5. The size of the hole inside the lens of a camera.
6. A round piece of glass with curved sides that focuses light inside the camera.
8. A part of the photo that is not in focus.
9. A photo of a person.

KEYWORD WORD SCRAMBLE:



R R T A E E P U

G N F R M A I



O C M R A

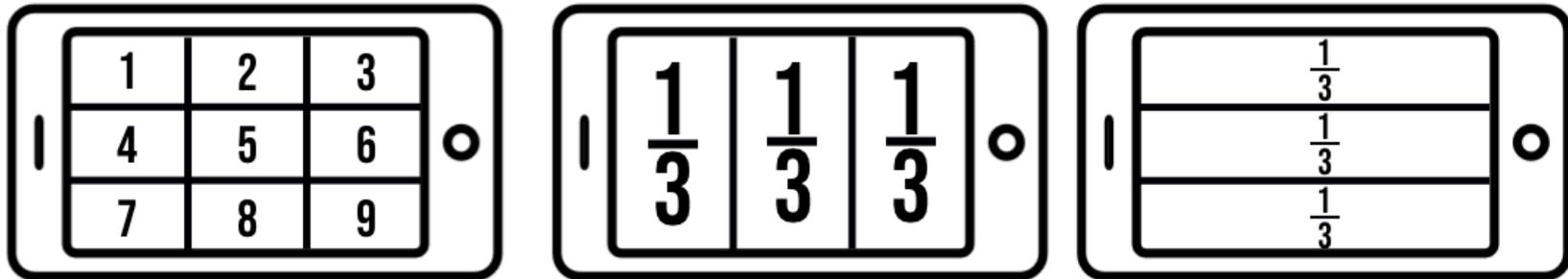


E O E P X S R U

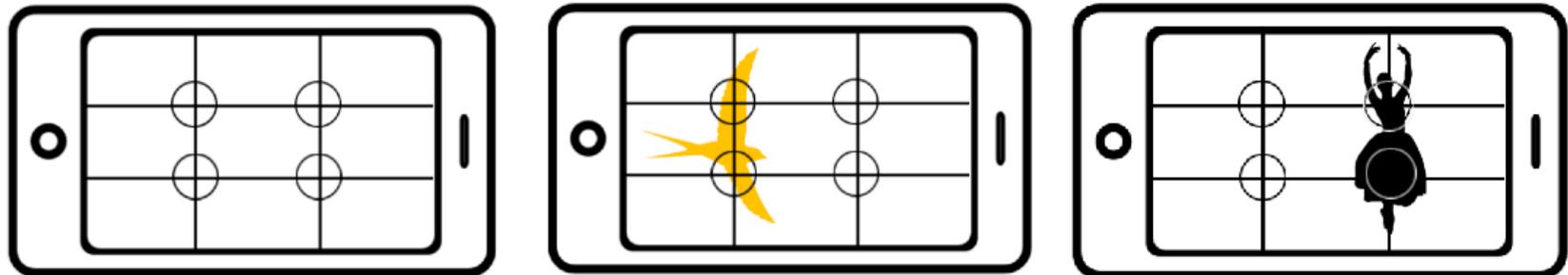
NUMERACY SKILLS

Photographers use numeracy all the time to help them change settings on their cameras and to take interesting photographs. Let's explore how they use different elements of numeracy!

Rule of Thirds

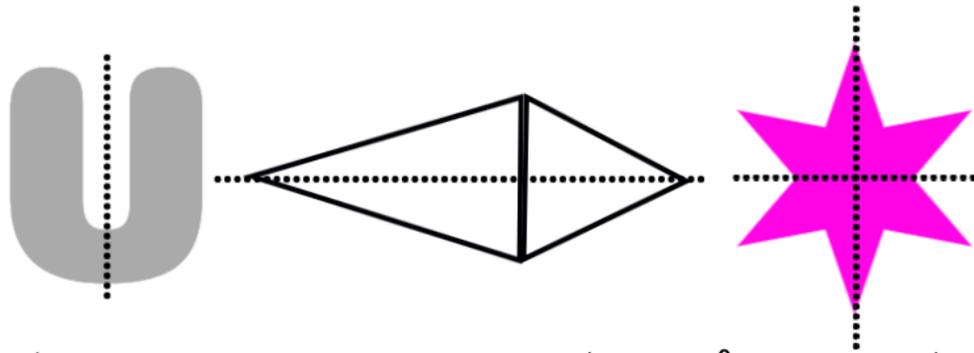


Try placing your main subject off centre, with your point of interest positioned where the lines meet (circles).



Using fractions in photography can help you to improve your composition and make great photographs!

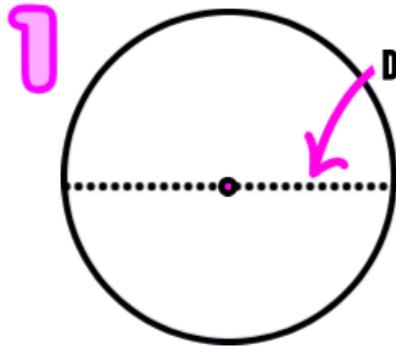
Symmetry



Symmetry describes when a shape has two matching halves that face each other along a central line.



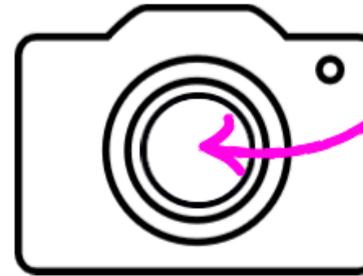
Symmetry is very important in photography. It can provide balance and strength to a photograph.



DIAMETER

Diameter is a straight line going through the centre of a circle, touching two points on the circle's edge.

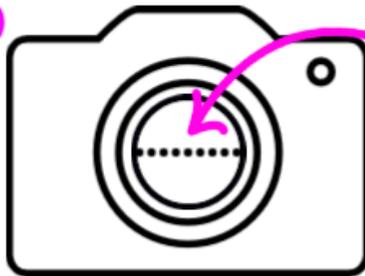
2



LENS

The camera lens is round piece of glass.

3



DIAMETER OF A LENS

The larger the diameter of the lens the more light it lets in.

4



WHERE TO FIND IT

The lens diameter is often printed right on the lens. This lens is 55mm.

5

This is the symbol for the diameter of the lens.

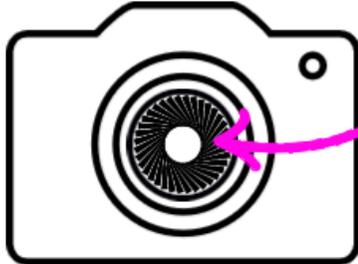


Does it look familiar to picture 1?

Diameter

F-Stops

1



APERTURE

The aperture on your camera controls the amount of light that enters the camera through the lens.

2



F-STOPS

Aperture is measured in f-stops. The f-stop tells you the size of the opening.

3

F/4

F-STOP AS FRACTIONS

This is how f-stops are shown. With an f on top of a number.

4

F/4 1/4

HOW TO READ AN F-STOP

f/4 means that a quarter of the lens is open to the light because of the size of the aperture.

5

DIFFERENT F-STOPS CHANGE THE SIZE OF THE APERTURE

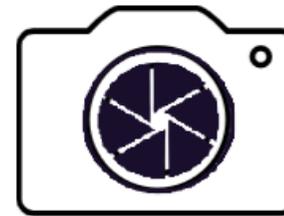
The smaller the f-stop fraction the smaller the opening in the aperture. Remember 1/16 is a lot smaller than 1/3. So f/16 is a smaller opening than f/2.8.



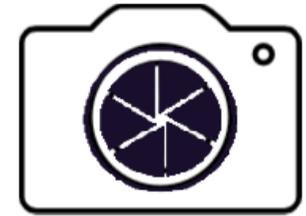
F/2.8



F/5.6



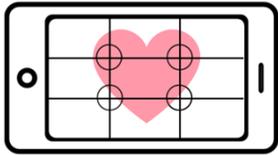
F/11



F/16

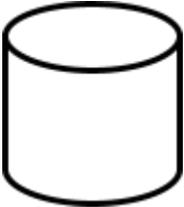
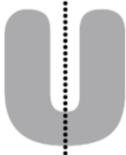
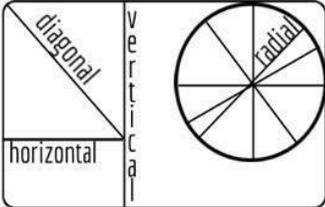
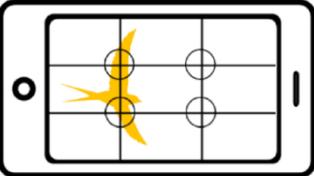
Shutter Speed

NUMERACY: TRUE OR FALSE

<p>This image uses the Rule of Thirds.</p> <p>TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> FALSE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>There is symmetry in this photo.</p> <p>TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> FALSE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>This symbol \emptyset refers to the diameter of the lens.</p> <p>TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> FALSE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>F/16 means that there is a very small opening in the aperture.</p> <p>TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> FALSE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>The shutter speed tells you how quickly your subject is moving.</p> <p>TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> FALSE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

NUMERACY SNAPS:

Use your phone or a camera, take nine photos inspired by these numeracy prompts:

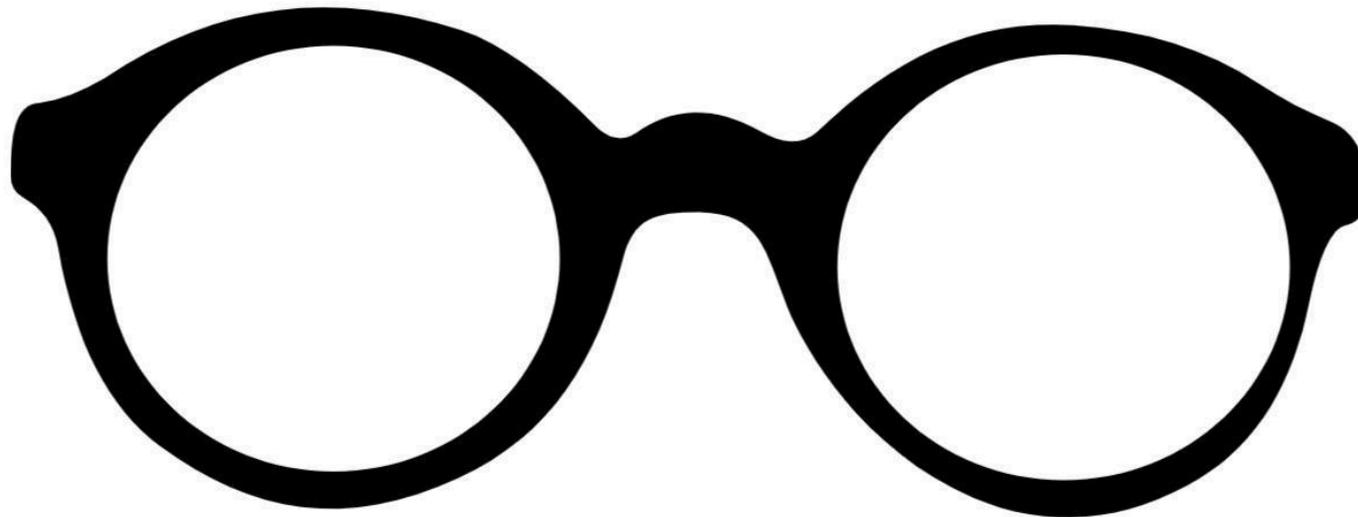
<p>Triangle</p> 	<p>Oval</p> 	<p>Cylinder</p> 
<p>Symmetrical</p> 	<p>Different Lines</p> 	<p>Repeating Pattern</p> 
<p>A-Symmetrical</p> 	<p>Rule of Thirds</p> 	<p>Change the F-stop</p> 

VISUAL LITERACY:

Visual literacy is about learning how to read, understand, use and create visual images. Photographs are a type of visual imagery. Developing your visual literacy will help you to explore photos in new ways.

Reading a photograph: What can I see?

To read a photograph, you need to first ask yourself: “What can I see in the photograph?” Understanding the different elements of composition helps us to answer this question with style.

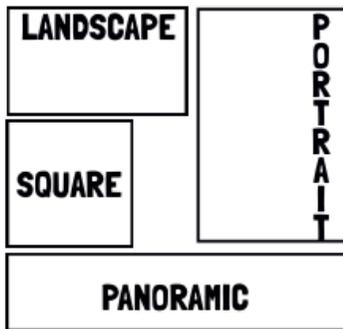


LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK!

Composition Toolkit: 1-6

Use the twelve composition pointers to help you answer: “What can I see in the photograph?”

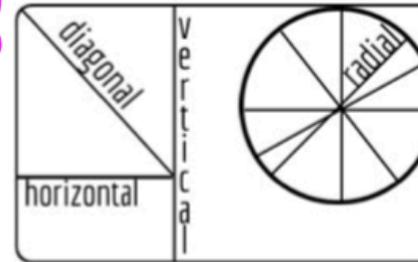
1



FORMAT

Is the photograph landscape, portrait, square or panoramic? Does this suit the photograph?

2



LEADING LINES

Are there any lines in the photograph? If so, what type of lines are used? What job are the lines doing?

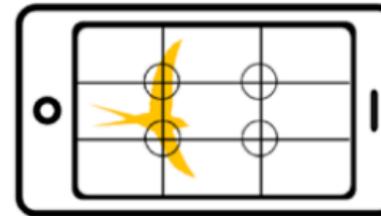
3



SYMMETRY + ALIGNMENT

Is the photograph symmetrical or a-symmetrical? Aligned to the centre, top, bottom, left or right?

4



RULE OF THIRDS

Has the photographer used the Rule of Thirds? Why did they use it? What way is the subject positioned?

5



DEPTH OF FIELD

Has the photograph shallow depth of field or deep depth of field? Why did the photographer do this?

6



SPACE

Is there much space around the subject in the photograph? Is the photo crowded or is there a lot of negative space?

Composition Toolkit: 7-12

7



SUBJECT

Is the subject a person, a group, an animal, an object or collection of objects, a shape, a landscape or a colour?

8



COLOUR

Is the colour natural or strong? Warm or cool? Monochromatic or mixed? Contrasting or complimentary?

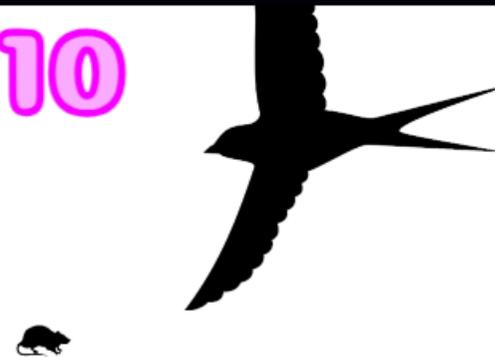
9



SHAPE + TEXTURE

What shapes can you see? Do they form patterns? Are there any unusual textures? Are the surfaces hard, reflective, soft, rough, uneven?

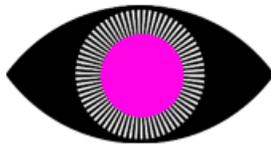
10



VIEWPOINT

Is the photo a bird's eye view, a close-up, far away, moving, sideways, upside down, a rat's eye view, over the shoulder...

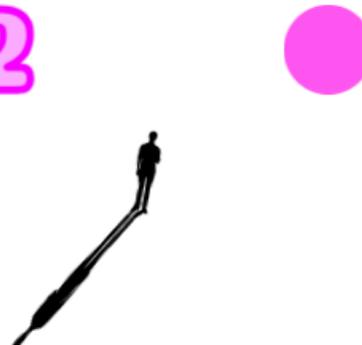
11



FOCUS

Is the photograph clear or blurry? What is the focal point? Can you see the background? Is there any movement?

12



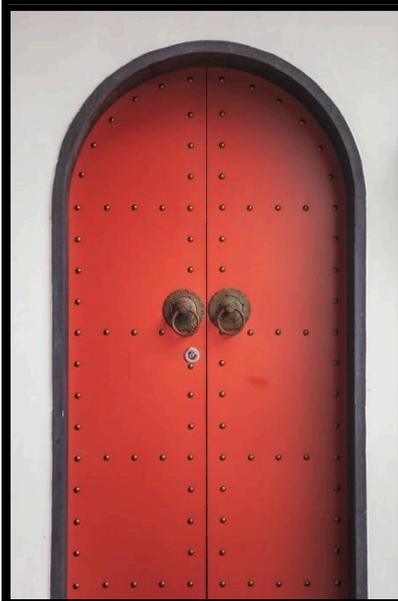
LIGHTING

Is the light natural or artificial? Soft or hard? Are there shadows? Where is the source of the light?

Stuck for words? Use the word bank:

foreground	background	centred	symmetric	asymmetric	landscape	portrait	panoramic	cityscape	vertical line
horizontal lines	diagonal line	depth of field	rule of thirds	subject	space	black and white	monochrome	contrasting	complimentary
natural	artificial	warm	cool	pattern	shape	texture	reflective	viewpoint	macro
close up	blur	movement	still	shadow	light source	focus	focal point	bokeh	overlapping
balanced	dark	bright	styled	realistic	repetition	clear	faint	dim	highlight
soft	sharp	hard	glossy	flat	uneven	filter	zoom	layered	obscured

Reading a photograph: Let's try it out!



What is the format of this photo? (COMPOSITION 1)

How is this photo aligned? (COMPOSITION 3)

Describe the colour in this photo? (COMPOSITION 8)



What is the subject of this photo? (COMPOSITION 7)

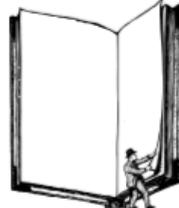
Is there much space around the subject? (COMPOSITION 6)

What shape can you see? (COMPOSITION 9)

Finding meaning: What is the photograph trying to tell me?

To really understand a photograph, you need to think about the purpose, the mood and the audience.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A PHOTOGRAPH?

DOCUMENT EVENTS 	TELL A STORY 	EXPRESS A FEELING 
SHOW A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE 	INSPIRE 	EDUCATE 
CONNECT 	ADVERTISE 	CREATE 

MOOD:

WHAT IS THE MOOD OF A PHOTOGRAPH?



WHO ARE THE AUDIENCE FOR A PHOTOGRAPH?



AUDIENCE:

Finding meaning: What is the photograph trying to tell me?



What is the subject of this photo?

What is the purpose of this photo?

Who are the audience for this photo?



What is the purpose of this photo?

What is the mood of this photo?

Who are the audience for this photo?

Finding meaning: What is my personal response?

We have learned how to look closely at a photograph, how to think about its meaning. Now, it's time to think about your personal response. Put simply, how does this photo make me feel?

Look at the photographs below. Pick one, write three sentences about how it makes you feel.



I picked photo ____

This photo made me feel:

Finding meaning: What is my personal response?

LEARNING LINKS

LITERACY

Using the photography [workbook](#), exploring the [prompt words](#) and [reading](#) the tips.

Photography keywords: aperture, background, blur, bokeh, candid, composition, cropping, depth of field, exposure, focal point, focus, foreground, framing, F-Stop, lens, macro, monochromatic, panoramic, portrait, selfie, shutter, shutter speed, silhouette, subject, symmetry, tripod, viewfinder, white balance, zoom.

NUMERACY

Rule of Thirds Framing using fractions

Symmetry Mirrored halves

Shutter Speed How long your shutter stays open for (fractions of a second)

Diameter Diameter of a lens

F-stops How much light you allow to pass to the camera's aperture to sensor (shown as a fraction)

VISUAL LITERACY

Evaluate an image What can I see in the photograph?

Find meaning What is the photograph trying to tell me?

Personal response How does this photograph make me feel?

Create an image Students capture their own photographs

DIGITAL LITERACY

Create Content Use phone or camera to create original photographs

Functional Skill Upload or email photographs to enter challenge

JUNIOR CYCLE FRAMEWORK

STATEMENTS OF LEARNING:

- 1 Communicates effectively using a variety of means in a range of contexts in LI
- 4 Creates and presents artistic works and appreciates the process and skills involved
- 11 Takes action to safeguard and promote her/his wellbeing and that of others
- 15 Recognises the potential uses of mathematical knowledge, skills and understanding in all areas of learning
- 20 Uses appropriate technologies in meeting a design challenge
- 23 Brings an idea from conception to realisation
- 24 Uses technology and digital media tools to learn, communicate, work and think collaboratively and creatively in a responsible and ethical matter

WELLBEING INDICATORS:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Connected | Do I feel connected to my school, my friends, my community and the wider world? |
| Respected | Do I feel that I am listened to and valued? |
| Aware | Do I understand what helps me to learn and how I can improve? |
| Resilient | Do I believe that with effort I can achieve? |

KEY SKILLS OF THE JUNIOR CYCLE:

BEING LITERATE

Developing my understanding and enjoyment of words and language
Exploring challenge prompts, keywords and tips

BEING NUMERATE

Seeing patterns, trends and relationships
Using digital technology to develop numeracy skills and understanding
Looking for patterns and symmetry when taking photographs
Adjusting the settings on a camera or phone to take better photographs

MANAGING MYSELF

Setting and achieving personal goals
Completing the JCSP Libraries SNAP Photography Challenge

STAYING WELL

Being responsible, safe and ethical in using digital technology
Using a phone and camera to capture ethical photographs

MANAGING INFORMATION AND THINKING

Being curious
Thinking creatively and critically
Using digital technology to access, manage and share content
Creating ten original photographs and digitally submitting entries
Exploring different photography techniques using challenge tips

BEING CURIOUS

Thinking creatively and critically
Using digital technology to access, manage and share content
Creating ten original photographs and digitally submitting entries